	Scrapbook No. 8 1940 – 1941
1.	Isaac Mendoza Book Co.
2.	Cincinnati Post re: Philip M. Weiss of Queen City Stamp Co.
3.	Philip H. Ward, Jr. Re: The 1851 dull red
3.	Prescott Holden Thorp Re: Stamp thieves caught
4.	Prescott Holden Thorp Re: Knapp sale
4.	Exhibition by H.L. Jeffery's and H.W. Barr
5.	Stanley Ashbrook Re: a few constructive suggestions
6.	Stanley Ashbrook Re: How the APS can best serve American Philately
7.	Re: Edward S. Knapp collection
8.	Harry M. Konweiser Re: U.S. Shipmarks
9.	The stamp Lover Re: World's Most Valuable Stamp
10.	Re: Steam Panama
11.	Re: Robert Laurence sale
12.	M.V. Rivers Re: Beginnings of the South Carolina R.R.
13.	Lake Tahoe map
14.	Lake Tahoe map
15.	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Re: Standardization of Color Names
16.	Re: Method of Designating Colors
17.	Harold C. Brooks Re: U.S. Postal History
18.	Re: Mail through the Lines via Express, 1861
19.	Re: Whaling City Society
20.	Re: Copies submitted by Moody for color
21.	Re: Local Stamps Defined
21.	Re: Ye Olde Main Poft Road
21.	Re: Maryland Colonial Post
22.	Stanley Ashbrook re: the 24¢ Violet of 1861
23.	August Dietz re: Confederate Column
24.	Re: Postal accounting markings in Bremen Mails
25.	August Dietz Re: Confederate column
26.	Harry M. Konweiser Re: Local Stamps of the U.S.
26.	Harry M. Konweiser Re: The 1¢ British Ghana
27.	August Dietz re: Confederate column
28.	Ad for U.S. 10¢ stamp of 1855 – 1857
29.	Garfield Perry, American Philatelic Society
30.	Re: Lincoln
31.	Harry M. Konweiser Re: John Martin label
32.	August Dietz Re: Confederate column
33.	Re: Stamps Magazine, US #44 Imperforate vertically
34.	Harry Lindquist Re: 3¢ + 1¢ carrier
35.	Re: 10¢ 1847 Bisect
36.	H.L. Lindquist Re: Sisson 10¢ 1847 Bisect
37.	H.A. Eaton Re: Type IV 1¢ 1851
38.	Spencer Anderson Re: Experts
39.	Elliott Perry Re: U.S. Pink of 1861

40.	Arthur F. Black Re: APS and Buffalo papers
41.	Ezra D. Cole Re: Kentucky Military Institute
42.	Re: The E.B. Jessup copy 1¢ 1851 Type 7R1E
43.	Y. Souren Re: Knapp Morgan Correspondence
44.	Wm. H. Culbert Re: The Pony Express Telegram
45.	Blank
46.	Blank
47.	Warren H. Colson Re: Bisects
48.	Stanley B. Ashbrook Re: Bisects
49.	News, views and comments
50.	Emil Bruechig Re: A Fortune in the Mail
51.	Re: Wheeling 5¢ and 10¢ 1847
52.	APS Re: Buffalo Convention
53.	Elliott Perry Re: Kensington Eagle and Franklin
54.	Stanley B. Ashbrook Re: Some notes on the US 5¢ 1856
55.	Clarence Wilson Brazer Re: 30¢ Premiere gravure
56.	Clarence Wilson Brazer Re: History of Preparation of the U.S. 1861 stamps
57.	Blank
58.	Karl Burroughs Re: Brazer
59.	Elliott Perry Re: Brazer 24¢ 1861
60.	News, Views and Comments
61.	Blank
62.	Mark Murphy Re: Knapp sale

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October 25, 1940

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

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your recent remittance, for which receipt has already been sent, and no doubt received.

A customer of ours has the foll wing Guide Books, and we are pleased to list them herewith:

Colton's Guide to N Y C. 1834	32.50	
Disturnell, N Y C 1833, 1835, 1839, 1847	2.50	each
Doggett. Gr. Metropolis, (NYC.) 1845	2.50	
Francis, Stranger's Guide, 1853-4, 1856,	2.50	at
Little Cummings & Steele, 1831 Tourist Guide	2.50	
Merper's Tourist Guide, 1830, 1834, 1836,	2.50	11
Miller. N Y C. Guide 1859, 1867 each	2.00	
Carroll, N Y C Guide 1859	8.00	
Nelson. N Y C Guide 1858	2.00	
Wilson. Th Y 8. Quide 1849, 1850, each	2.00	
" Hudson liver Guide, 1849, 1851,	8.00	
Lloyd's W Mid.eduide 1866-7	2.00	
Wilder & Campbell. Northern Traveller, 1825	4.00	
Sherman & S. U. S. Guide 1858	3.00	
Appleton, R. R. & Steamboat Guide, 1868	3.00	
Tauntor (3) L. I. Sound N Y to Boston 1857	2.50	
Munsell, Mudson River, 1864	2.50	
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Binding cloth, condition, good. Sent on approval, as before. Will you let us know promptly regarding the above.

Thanking you in advance, we are

Yours truly I. M. BOOK CO



Philip M. Weiss, proprietor of the Queen City Stamp Co., 604 Race street, is celebrating his 50th anniversary as a Cincinnati postage stamp dealer during October. Shown above is Miss Hilda Follmer, a clerk, selecting a rare postage stamp for a customer.

"Silly Fad" of Boy of 1887 Grows Into Sound Business Firm of Today

Back in 1887, a Cincinnati boy, 12, started to save postage stamps. The boy's father looked upon this activity with disfavor. The neighbors looked on the matter as a "silly fad" and wanted to know what kids

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he about 100 of them for the entire

may look at thousands of rare stamps kept in stock He is shown here at one of the stamp

Founder of Concern Plans Anniversary

Mr. Weiss believes its chiefly a matter of an interest in history. Every postage stamp bears some symbol, or the photographic likeness of some figure prominent in the history of the country where it was issued. The collector learns some historical fact back of that symbol. He learns history by collecting stamps.

All of which brought Mr. Weiss to something else—to the difference between a stamp collector and a philatelist. A stamp collector is merely a person who collects stamps without knowing anything about them. A philatelist collects stamps, and learns everything possible about their origin and history.

One becomes first a stamp collector. Then one becomes interested. He studies and later becomes a philatelist; an expert on postage stamps.

Many philatelists, men or women of wealth, spend huge sums of money in the collecting of stamps. Such a collector was the late Arthur C. Hind, Utica. N. Y. Collector, who, in 1922, paid \$37,500 for a single one-cent postage stamp at an auction in Paris.

The stamp, issued in 1856 by Weiss believes its chiefly a

Paris.

The stamp, issued in 1856 by the British Guiana Government, is the only one known to be in existence. It is now valued at \$50,000, Mr. Weiss pointed out.

Next Saturday, Mr. Weiss will climax his golden anniversary celebration with a dinner at the Alms to which he has invited his patrons and business associates. Mr. Weiss lives at 501 Purcell avenue.



The 1851, 3c Dull Red

By PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

NOV 1 8 1940

More has been written about the 3c stamp of 1851 than any other stamp issued by the United States government. Its popularity is undoubtedly due to the extensive study made by Dr. Carroll Chase, whose book upon this stamp is one of the most exhaustive treatises ever written about a single stamp.

It was issued on July 1, 1851, the new value becoming necessary because of the lowering of the postal rate effective on that day. The rate of 3c covered the domestic postal rate on ordinary letters for any distance less than 3,000 miles, with a 6c rate for a greater distance. Until March 3, 1855, letters were allowed to be sent not prepaid at a rate of 5c. The use

of the postage stamp did not become obligatory until January 1, 1856.

Nine plates were made for the imperforate stamp and about 362,000,000 were issued. The actual engraver of the stamp is not known but the stamps were produced by the firm of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company of Philadelphia.

Of the nine plates, seven were also used for the perforated stamp. These plates were numbered 1 to 8 inclusive and included an additional plate which never bore a number.

Two complete right panes of 100 each of this stamp were found several months ago and we illustrate one of these panes from plate 3. It shows an imprint which

reads "Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, Phila., New York, Boston & Cincinnati. No. 3".

This is the earliest stamp of the United States known in a complete pane and we believe that the two recently discovered from plate 1 and 3 together with one formerly in the Ackerman collection are the only ones existing.

from plate 1 and 3 together with on merly in the Ackerman collection and

Stamp Thieves Caught; **Business Outlook Good**

By PRESCOTT HOLDEN THORP

New York—Abe Schoenfield, whom we have mentioned in this column before, returned the other day from a trip to Hyde Park where he met President Roosevelt. This time Abe was not looking for covers—he was delivering some. It seems that in his peramubulations Abe had discovered several early Haitian stampless covers and a small quantity of steam ship covers carried on the "Sirius" and the "Great Western." These were the first ships to establish a practical commercial trans-Atlantic steamship service. Knowing the President collected Haiti and also was an admirer of ship models Abe dispatched the lot of covers to the President with his compliments. The result was an invitation to visit the President at Hyde Park. So now Abe will hardly talk to we ordinary hustamps improperly described. Finans.

An interesting follow-up to my remarks a few weeks ago regarding the theft of stamps occurred last week. When Macy's sold the last week. When Macy's sold the British Guiana stamp they also were the victims of a theft of an important lot of stamps valued at \$5,000. In fact the theft must have occurred on the same day the British Guiana was sold. Now, a few days later, it is announced that the thieves have been apprehended. This happy situation was brought about by been apprehended. This happy situation was brought about by the prompt action of Edson J. Fifield, secretary of the A.S.D.A. Upon receiving a description of the stolen material Fifield lost no time in getting into the mail a circular which notified all A.S.D.A. members to be on the look-out. As a matter of fact Held Brothers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., received the circular a few hours after they had made a purchase of some stamps which answered the description of the stolen property. As a check had been given in payment the authorities were successful in apprehending were successful in apprehending the suspects when an attempt was made to cash the check. When taken into custody the authorities were able to locate more of the stolen stamps by means of another check one of the men had in his pocket. The suspects claim they had purchased the stamps from a stranger whom they met on the sidewalk of Nas-sau St. Both men were held for the Grand Jury.

This was a decidedly good piece of work made possible through the close cooperation of the A.S.D.A. and its members. It is a clear indication of the results which can be accomplished through such cooperation and should be a fair warning to all should be a fair warning to all

crooks.

In his new price list of "Summer Specials of U. S. and British Colonials" Edson J. Fifield has adopted a policy of illustrating his interpretation of "condition" as mentioned in the list. Perhaps not all will agree with Fifield's use of the terms "Superb," "Fine," "Good," and "Fair," but one thing is certain—the buyer from Fifield's list will have no reason to complain of receiving

stamps improperly described. Fifield's list leaves no room for argument about the subject, as to what he considers these terms to represent.

It's a good idea, worthy of consideration by others. Incidentally Fifield's list will be sent free of charge for the asking.

Airmail collectors will have two "official" catalogues this year if present plans are carried out. Hugh M. Clark advised this writer some time ago that Scott would publish an airmail catalogue this year—sometime in November, I believe, and "Nick" Sanabria advises that he will publish the Sanabria Airmail catalogue, as usual, on January 1.

The Standard Catalogue of Air-

The Standard Catalogue of Airpost Stamps was originally published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. In 1935 Nicolas Sanabria purchased the publishing rights for five years. The contract was not renewed this year.

All signs point to a very active fall season in New York. Gimbel's Famous Stamp department has announced the resumption of meetings of the Gimbel Stamp club beginning September 10th. It is planned to have the first meeting coincide with the publication of the Pan American album, prepared for Gimbels by your scribe. Harmer Rooke will shortly announce an impressive list for the early fall. Nicolas Santh Charles and the shortly announce the same plant of the shortly announce the shortly announced the same plant of the shortly announced the shortly announced the same plant of the same plant abria has already announced the abria has already announced the sale of the Dr. Guilherme Guinle collection of airmails. This is one of the most important air mail collections to be dispersed by auction in recent years. One of the world's most famous dealer stocks will change hands, and practically every dealer in Gotham is sprucing up in preparation practically every dealer in Gotham is sprucing up in preparation for an active season. Dan Kelleher, of Boston, told me some weeks ago that he had a very impressive list of auctions for the early fall and the general feeling in the Bean City is that they are raring to go. Down Philadelphia way Eugene Klein and Phil Ward will shortly have something to say about several important collections now in their portant collections now in their possession.

Yes sir, it looks very much as if things in Gotham's stamp world would be humming very

Exhibition by H. L. Jefferys & H. W. Barr, March 20, 1940

Through an oversight the following report was omitted from the April-May sissue of the Bulletin. As this was one of the most interesting meetings of last season we are publishing the report at this time. Editor.

The joint talk and exhibition by Harry L. Jefferys and Horace W. Barr at the regular meeting of the Collectors Club on March 20th will long be remembered as one of the most entertaining and valuable meetings ever held at the club. Various U. S. 1851-60 Issue essays, proofs and stamps on covers and with single items and pages of unusual interest from the important Jefferys' collection, supplemented by items from the Barr and Brazer collections, had been sharply photographed by Mr. Barr on small lantern slides and these were projected by him on a screen while Mr. Jefferys, from his deep and extensive study, and accurate knowledge, pointed out the features to which he wished to call particular attention. As the image on the screen was perhaps five feet tall all the details of the stamps could easily be seen by anyone in the audience.

This is the ideal way to illustrate a stamp talk. Harry L. Jefferys and Horace W. Barr have blazed a new trail, opening up a most entrancing way, not only to show stamp collections and designs, but also a means by which to study the differences in reliefs from multiple transfer rolls, retouches, cracked plates, and other varieties that are dear to the hearts of those who obtain enjoyment and philatelic knowledge from the intensive study of stamps. When stamp "pictures" are shown in this way the enlargement suffers no loss of clearness. The collector whose field is broad may become more familiar with the beauty of the designs and colors that were used on the stamps of the countries he collects, and the specialist, for instance, discovers that a long thin crack which was not readily apparent on a 30c Franklin of 1860 becomes traceable throughout its entire course on the large image which appears on the screen. An important collector remarked that "this exhibition revolutionizes philatelic study."

It is hardly necessary to say that the enthusiasm with which the Jefferys-Barr entertainment was received, equalled if it did not surpass, any response which the club has ever accorded to an exhibit or speaker. The gentlemen received a rising and rousing vote of thanks from the largest audience which ever gathered in our Meeting Room and overflowed into the stair hall.

E. P.

Seen and Heard in Buffalo

One of the unofficial highlights of the A. P. S. Convention was a visit to the home of the KenMore Stamp Co. in Kenmore, N. Y. Mrs. Jarvis graciously met the visitors and took them on a tour of the beautiful building, which is a reproduction of the home of Shakespeare at Avon. The lower floor is devoted to the business of the firm. A completely furnished club room occupies the basement, which is the meeting place of the KenMore Stamp Club. A beautiful white marble staircase leads to the second floor which is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis.

Approximately \$6,300.00 was realized from the auction sale conducted by Eugene Klein. Don Burgess was the auctioneer.

Stanley Ashbrook, Jr., was busily adding to his collection through purchases at the bourse, and Junior von David came with his father and mother from their summer home at East Gloucester, Mass. The Bernays of Pasadena, Calif., had their two daughters with them and the Makepeace family came five strong, Mr. and Mrs. Makepeace and their three daughters, from Providence, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. John Klemann made it a honeymoon trip. Mrs. Catherine Manning, the Warrens, H. A. Robinette, the Pettys, and the Davenports formed a part

of the delegation from Washington. Spencer Anderson, the Kesslers, and Mrs. Louise Davis, all from New York City, were noted carefully studying the exhibits.

No convention would be complete without the guests, the Wilhelms, the Kleins, the von Davids, the Elliotts and Dr. Davis. They never miss being on hand.

James Waldo Fawcett's beautiful tribute to "Uncle Billy" Stone in closing the convention and the hospitality and friendliness of the Buffalo group will long be remembered by all who attended the 55th convention of the A. P. S.

A. P. S. Convention Notes

Delegates, members and guests numbering well over 200 attended the out-standing and successful convention of the American Philatelic Society at Hotel Statler, Buffalo, August 12 to 16, coming from all parts of the country to make the meeting one which was truly representa-

meeting one which was truly representative of the membership.

Rollin E. Flower, president of the society, presided at the five business sessions and found time to greet the visitors with a smile and a hand clasp. He called on Hiram E. Deats, a past president, to open the second session of the convention. Other past presidents in attendance were G. M. Mosler, A. H. Wilhelm, Dr. C. W. Hennan, Roscoe B. Martin and Eugene Klein. Frank H. Burt, a former vice-president, reported the proceedings of the Klein. Frank H. Burt, a former vice-president, reported the proceedings of the convention. The printing of the reports of officers and committees in booklet form and the dispensing of their reading them gave time for suggestions and discussions of practical plans for additional services by the society to its members.

Four instructive papers were read: "Errors in the Catalogue", Elliott Perry; "Principles of Philately"; John N. Myer; "How the A. P. S. Can Better Serve Its Membership", Stanley B. Ashbrook; "Rescuing Our Postal History", August Dietz.

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Dietz. For the first time a convention daily bulletin was issued. It enjoyed great popsought after by the members who came late. This paper was written by the following editors of stamp columns who were attending: Franklin R. Bruns, James Waldo Fawcett, Ernest Kehr and Sudaya Coldio. Sydney Goldie.

A trophy presented by the Washington Philatelic Society was awarded to the Pittsburgh Philatelic Society for getting

Pittsburgh Philatelic Society for getting out the best bulletin by a chapter club.

James Waldo Fawcett lead the discussion, at the Philatelic Writer's Breakfast, on the subject "Why do we Collect Stamps". Among those taking part were Franklin R. Bruns, Ernest Kehr, Harry L. Lindquist, Justin Bacharach, Hiram Deats, Ralph A. Kimble, Delf Norona, Frank Kenny, Sydney Goldie, W. P. Campbell, Clarence Brazer, D. R. Heath and John N. Myer.

The John N. Luff awards were presented by Eveleen W. Severn, Chairman of the committee, to Stanley B. Ashbrook

of the committee, to Stanley B. Ashbrook for his work on the 1c U. S. Stamp of 1851 to 1857, and to August Dietz for his contributions to philately on the stamps

of the Confederate States. At the banquet, on Thursday evening, At the banquet, on Inursuay evening, Walter McCausland was toastmaster. His fine paper on stamps connected with Buffalo history should be an inspiration to future convention cities to do likewise. Roy M. North and Robert E. Fellers represented the Post Office Department at Washington and Assistant Postmaster, John M. Keves, the local post office, Mil-John M. Keyes, the local post office. Mil-ton Guggenheimer presented President Flower with a plaque in appreciation of his services to the Buffalo club in carry-ing out the convention plans.

The Baltimore delegation, William H. Beck, Michael Miller and Sol Glass gave an invitation for the 1941 convention which was accepted—so it is on to Baltimore next year.

U. S. II. Widely Cut **Prices**

By Kent B. Stiles

A net decline of about \$11, 280 in the prices of United States stamps and \$6,300 in the prices of Confederate States items is disclosed in an analysis of the quotations in the United States section of the 1941 edition of the Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. The last of the advance pages were released last week, covering the final hundred governments alphabetically. The net recession from Abyssinia through Zululand, 449 governments, amounts to approximately \$20,750. Thus it will be seen that the decline in prices of foreign stamps is only about \$3,100, as compared with nearly \$17,600 in the United States section, which includes Confederate States.

The slashing of quotations under Confederate States is the

the United States section, which includes Confederate States.

The slashing of quotations under Confederate States is the most sensational in the hobby's history. About 100 prices have been cut by sums ranging from \$5 to \$600, the provisional stamps of nearly thirty postmasters being affected. The only advance is a \$25 jump, to \$100, for the Fredericksburg, Va., 5¢ blue.

Under United States, not including Confederate States, there have been about 300 price changes, of which 232 are advances for a net gain of \$150, affecting air-mail items, postage dues, offices in China, officials, envelopes and revenues. Prices on general issues, however, have been marked down by \$10,700 net, and on postmasters' provisionals by \$725 net. There are no changes affecting registration, postal savings, newspaper, parcel post and carriers' issues.

Under the general issues four price cuts account for \$6,000 of the net recession of \$10,700. In

Under the general issues four price cuts account for \$6,000 of the net recession of \$10,700. In the first 1861 issue, the 12¢ black, mint, has been marked down \$3,500, from \$7,000; the 1¢ indigo, mint, \$1,000, from \$3,500; and the 5¢ brown, mint, \$750, from \$1,500. In the 1870-71 nongrill series, the "printed on both sides,, minor variety of the 3¢ green is now quoted at \$750, a drop from \$1,500. The classic inverts of the 1869 series have not been altered.

It is noteworthy that the

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werts of the 1869 series have not been altered.

It is noteworthy that the 1860 imperf. 24ϕ , 30ϕ and 90ϕ have been dropped from the catalogue, the publishers considering them trial issues only. These three together had been priced at \$1,800, but this is not included in the \$10,700 net recession noted. Their elimination is about balanced by added chronicling of imperf. minor varieties of the 24ϕ and 90ϕ in the unwatermarked 1857-60 issue, the two newcomers being priced at \$300 and \$1,000 respectively.

In twentieth century United States, general issues, there are

ed 1857-60 issue, the two newcomers being priced at \$300 and
\$1,000 respectively.

In twentieth century United
States, general issues, there are
relatively few changes. The
heaviest slash, \$250, from \$1,500,
is on the imperf. 4¢ brown of
1902-03. Recent commemoratives
have hardly been touched. In
the air-mail section the 1918 24¢
with inverted center is still
priced at \$4,500. The current 6¢
air imperf. horizontally, mint,
has been advanced \$50, to \$100.

With regard to the catalogue
as a whole, there have been approximately 9,400 price changes,
of which 5,750 are advances. The
net advances, shared by 108 governments, total \$1,900. The net
declines, affecting 167 governments, amount to \$22,650. The
net recession, accordingly, is
\$20,750. Prices under 174 governments have not been altered.

Foreign governments covered
in the pages released last week
are St. Helena through Zululand.
Net declines range from a few
cents to \$77, the major ones being Sweden, \$77; Tonga, \$75;
Sudan, \$72; Straits Settlements'
Johore, \$50; Surinam, \$40; Syria,
\$32; Spainish Guinea, \$21; Zululand, \$20; Serbia, \$18; Salvador,
\$17; Sierra Leone, \$16.

New York—Norman Serphos, president of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Inc., advised this writer that the magnificent collection formed by the late Edward S. Knapp has been sold for one hundred and ten thousand dollars, cash on the line. The collection was purchased, according to Mr. Serphos, by an American syndicate who propose to prepare it for auction in the early spring. Possibly some wealthy collectors, or dealers, have come to a realization of my own convictions of many years standing. Namely, that stamps are a good investment, that the American market is the greatest market, and that the collector or dealer who would make a safe investment for a quick turn over would do well to "take a piece" of some of the important collections which are offered for sale. My contention is that well to do collectors have an opportunity to make lucrative investments in this manner similar to the fabled "six hundred millionaires" who were reported to wait on the late Tex Rickard. This method of procedure has been followed in England for many years. Collectors of means have not been content to confine their interest in philately to forming their own collections. They believe in the hobby and have, on many occasions, supplied the cash necessary to purchase some outstanding lot. They have, also, enjoyed some of the profits that have accrued from the sale of these lots. Yet, with even this strong support of the market, the number of important collections which have reached the market have been placed on sale to settle estates. Think it over. Even during the years of the great depression, which if fervently hope have passed with yesterdays seven thousand years, the number of important collections have been shipped to European action firms were better salesmen and were backed by "cartels" which could, and would, make substantial advances on the market for the hown ability to promote the stamp business. In-as-much as ordinary avenues to finance are ally large sale, there would have the confidence in their own ability to promote the sta

A Few Constructive Suggestions

How the A. P. S. can better serve its membership and American Philately in general

By STANLEY B. ASHBROOK, A.P.S. 2497, F.R.P.S.L.

In past years, the question has at various times been raised as to, "How the A. P. S. can best serve American Philately". It occurs to me that the query should be, "How can the A. P. S. serve in a better way the Membership", because if we can improve the benefits of our organization and lift its standards to a higher level of efficiency we will not only be serving ourselves but we will be benefiting American Philately in general. I have no general plan to offer to accomplish such results but rather a few constructive suggestions which I would like to offer for the consideration of this convention. These suggestions refer to the following subjects:

First—"Catalogue Listings." Close cooperation between this organization and the publishers of the Scott U. S. Catalogue for the purpose of giving to Amer-

logue for the purpose of giving to American collectors an up-to-date and accurate listing of all U. S. stamps in this annual publication.

Second—An improved American Philatelist, an improved monthly magazine which would more truly represent American Philately. Perhaps this objective could be accomplished in a number of different ways, but I believe the primary object should be to make each number of our monthly magazine as interesting as ferent ways, but I believe the primary object should be to make each number of our monthly magazine as interesting as possible to the greatest number of our members. It should not be the main objective to simply get out a new number every thirty days with the pages devoid of interesting and educational material, but rather to publish a journal which would be more truly representative of the highest standards of present-day American Philately. I have no desire to give the impression that I am finding fault or criticising the manner in which Colonel Kimble has edited the American Philatelist in recent years, but rather to express the wish that our monthly magazine be constantly improved, so that it will exert a greater influence in assisting our members to a finer appreciation of the specialties which claim their interest.

Third—The publication by this organization of meritorious books dealing with United States stamps, also the publication of handbooks, dealing with special subjects, such as postal markings, etc. I refer especially to books in the class of the Chase book on the U. S. 3c 1851-1857. Attention is called to the fact that the contents of this book ran serially in the American Philatelist, and all of the illustrations were paid for by this Society.

trations were paid for by this Society. The cuts were afterwards sold for a mere fraction of their original cost to a private publisher who published a very limited number of the books. As a result the Chase book is not available at present to many collectors who would like the to many collectors who would like to own copies. This is not as it should be and I

copies. This is not as it should be and I have suggestions to offer which I believe can remedy a defect like this in the future. It should be one of the foremost objectives of this National Society to assist in every way possible, those collectors who desire to make a serious study of our stamps and our postal history, and this objective can be largely accomplished in no better way than for this organization to endeavor to make available at reasonably low cost meritorious philatelic books, handbooks and short articles of real merit in phamphlet form.

Fourth—Cash in the Treasury. Person-

Fourth—Cash in the Treasury. Person-sonally I cannot see any wisdom whatsosonally I cannot see any wisdom whatsoever in piling up a huge sum in our Treasury for the sole purpose of seeing how much we can accumulate. I cannot see the wisdom of hoarding a large sum and by such hoarding deprive the present membership of benefits which it might provide in order that future members might profit from such hoarding long after we, of this generation, have passed on to non-philatelic worlds. I am not advocating a raid on the Treasury or that we embark on any spending spree but I would like to inquire, what is the actual purpose of this policy of hoarding, which has been directly responsible for suppressing a number of worthy projects which have been presented to past conventions. have been presented to past conventions, such for example, as the Norona hand-

books. I have heard it intimated and have read articles in the philatelic press, that the accumulation of this Treasury fund was for the eventual purpose of founding a philatelic museum or philatelic home in Washington, or in some other eastern city. In my opinion, American Philately at present does not need any museums, permanent homes or monuments, and for this Society to found any such an institution Society to found any such an institution would result in no material benefit to our membership or to American Philately as

In New York we have the Collectors Club, an organization which owns its own building that houses the finest Philatelic Library in the country. If any member desires a permanent home for the A. P. S., I suggest he join the Collectors Club of New York.

So far I have named four subjects and now I will discuss some of them in more detail.

First—Catalogue Listings of U. Stambs Year after year this organ tion meets in annual convention and year in and year out a new edition is published by the Scott Co. of the U. S. Specialized Catalogue. All prominent students of United States stamps agree so far as I am aware, that the catalogue has for many years, listed a number of items under the heading of "General Issues of the United States", which are not regular U. S. postage stamps but are in fact nothing more than proofs, essays, sam-

ples, trial colors, etc., etc.
When one considers this fact, is it not indeed strange that year after year at these conventions no voice has ever been raised in protest against including illegiti-

raised in protest against including illegitimate items along side of Regularly issued stamps in the U. S. Catalogue?

I firmly believe that such an obsolete method of listing is wholly out of date and that all serious American collectors desire a catalogue which is as near accurate as it is possible to compile.

Before going into a more detailed discussion of this subject I would like to explain the method which I consider most feasible to obtain for American Philately an up-to-date and accurate listing of U. S. Postage Stamps in the leading American Postage Stamps in the leading American Catalogue.

Catalogue.

I suggest that this convention by special resolution empower our President to appoint a Committee composed of members selected from among our most prominent collectors of U. S. stamps. The duty of such a committee to investigate thoroughly all controversial listings and in a friendly spirit of coöperation make whatever recommendations they unanimously agree upon to the publishers of the Catalogue. I have reason to believe that the Editor of the Scott U. S. Catalogue will welcome constructive suggestions, and will be only too glad to give his hearty coöperation to a representative committee, appointed by the American Philatelic Society.

cooperation to a representative committee, appointed by the American Philatelic Society.

I will mention a few of the major listings which I consider do not belong in the places allotted to them in the Catalogue, and explain briefly my reasons.

First—Catalogue numbers 37, 38 and 39. These are the so-called imperforates of 1860, the 24c, 30c and 90c. These three values were never issued in imperforate condition to the public by the U. S. Post Office Department. Perhaps some will inquire as to what proof have I that these so-called imperforates were never issued to the public, and in reply I will state, that no proof whatsoever exists that they were issued, hence because of the lack of indisputable proof, these three trial printings should never have been listed in the Catalogue years ago as regularly issued U. S. postage stamps. In my opinion they unquestionably belong in the Proofs and Essay section of the Catalogue.

Second—The following catalogue numbers and values: No. 55—1c indigo, No. 56—3c brown red, No. 57—5c brown, No. 59—12c black, No. 61—30c red orange, No. 62—90c dull blue. These are the items listed under the heading of

"First Designs". In the past they have been called, "Premieres Gravures", and also the "August Issue" of 1861.

"First Designs". In the past they have been called, "Premieres Gravures", and also the "August Issue" of 1861.

Likewise there is not one bit of proof that these values were ever issued to the public, hence they are not United States postage stamps. Briefly here is their true history. Back in the early part of 1861, the four-year contract for supplying the Post Office Department with postage stamps was due to expire on July 1, 1861.

Anticipating the expiration of this contract, the Department advertised that bids be submitted for the new contract and specified that "samples" of work accompany all bids. It so happened that a comparatively new and well equipped Bank Note Engraving firm by the name of the National Bank Note Co., was most anxious to obtain this Government contract and in order to secure it, they went to the expense of engraving beautiful dies for the values listed above, but rather than submit mere proofs from these finely engraved dies, they made transfer rolls and steel plates and submitted to the department full sheets of "sample stamps" printed on a very fine, thin, brittle, proof like paper, neatly perforated and fully gummed. It is well to bear in mind that these "samples" were made in the plate of a private Bank Note Engraving Company without any Government supervision. As a result of the fine sample work submitted, the National Bank Note Company was awarded the Government contract, but this contract especially specified that all dies, transfer rolls, and printed stamps be made under Government supervision, hence the sample dies, transfer rolls and plates of the above values could not lawfully be used for the production of the regular stamps.

Because of the above facts, which I challenge anyone to dispute, these labels listed as 55, 56, 57, 59, 61 and 62 are really not in as legitimate a class as many of our proofs, essays and trial printings, but are in fact nothing more than "samples of work" made privately by a Bank Note Engraving firm which did not have a Government contract at the tim

Note Engraving firm which did not have a Government contract at the time they were manufactured.

Regarding the correct term of "samples", for the so-called Premieres Gravures, I wish to state that I did not coin the name "samples", but rather, these items are so referred to in the six-year contract with the National Bank Note Company dated August 15, 1861.

The following is from this contract: "And that all said stamps shall be furnished in sheets, printed upon good paper, equal to the approved sample", etc.

It is my opinion that these "Samples" should be put in the Proofs and Essays Section of the Catalogue.

Third—Two Major Listings under the 1861 issue, to wit. Catalogue Number 66, the "3c Lake", and catalogue number 74, the "3c Scarlet". These are nothing more than finished proofs and as such they surely do not deserve major listings. In my opinion they should be put in the "Proofs and Essays" section of the Catalogue.

In addition to the above I think serious

logue.
In addition to the above I think serious

sults in educating the collector to the really worth while side of Philately.

Plans could be worked out so that members of the Society could subscribe to copies of such books at a price slightly above the actual cost of publication. The price to non-members to be fixed at a higher rate. In the course of time the privilege to purchase books from the Society would develop into an added incentive to join our organization.

Taking the Chase book as an example and the probable cost of publication, had it been published by the Society in 1929, let us suppose that the actual cost to members in that year might have been \$3 per copy. Adding approximately 5% compound interest each year the prices to members might have been as follows, in the years listed: 1932—\$3.50, 1935—\$4.10, 1937—\$4.50, 1940—\$5.25, 1943—\$6, 1945—\$6.60.

Inasmuch as this Society owned all of

1937—\$4.50, 1940—\$5.25, 1943—\$6, 1945—\$6.60.

Inasmuch as this Society owned all of the cuts for the illustrations in the Chase book, I am quite sure that the initial cost to members would have been even less than \$3 per copy, but even on such a basis, suppose for an example that 2,500 books had been published at a total cost of \$7,500. Imagine the benefit to be derived from having a stock of these books on hand out of which to supply members who are today joining our Society, at a cost of only \$5.25 per copy and to those who join five years hence, or sixteen years after the original publication, at a cost of only \$6.60 per book.

I doubt seriously if any bonds could have been purchased in 1929 which would have proved as safe an investment to this Society as a large supply of Dr. Carroll Chase's monumental work on the U. S. 3c 1851-1857.

I am fully convinced that here is a real

an fully convinced that here is a real piece of constructive work which the American Philatelic Society can accomplish and if it be the wish of any member, or group of members that this Organization use our accumulated Treasury funds to found Philatelic museums, or establish a permanent home for the Society, I beg of such member, or group to carefully reconsider such ill timed suggestions, and to devote more serious thought to how we can best serve the membership of this Society as a whole, as well as future members who will carry on after we have passed away.

passed away.

In conclusion may I express my thanks to those present for the close attention given to my remarks. I thank you.

How the A.P.S. Can Best Serve American Philately

By STANLEY B. ASHBROOK A.P.S. 2497 F.R.P.S.L.

permanent home for the A.P.S., I suggest he join the Collectors Club of New York.

So far I have named four subjects and now I will discuss some of them in more detail.

as favoring an accurate listing of United States stamps in the one catalogue which all U. S. collectors fine indispensable to their philatelic activities?

SECOND—Regarding the American Philatelist. In my opening remarks I mentioned as my second subject the recommendation for improvement of our monthly magazine.

Rather than that this Seciety rear any monuments or establish philatelic museums, we should employ at least a portion of our Treasury funds in judicious and careful ways toward the betterment of service to our members. We can do this in part by greatly improving the standard of the American Philatelist, which is the direct monthly contact between the Organization and its 5000 members. Above all things, we should constantly keep in mind, the education of the individual collector so that he may enjoy the real benefits that Philately has to offer. We should furnish the educational means whereby collectors can better know their stamps. We should strive to cater more to that class of collectors whose desire it is to acquire additional knowledge of their specialities and cater less to the plain hobbyist who is with us today and gone tomorrow.

Personally, my interest for many years has been solely in United States stamps, our postal markings, and our postal history. Probably only a small percentage of the great mass of American collectors specialize wholly in United States stamps and even among those who do, I doubt if there are any great number who might be considered as serious collectors.

The term serious collector is very often abused, but I think the term applies to those among us who not only enjoy the hobby of collecting stamps but who have a very keen desire to know all that they can learn about the specialties which interest them most. I the lieve that the great majority of serious collectors of United States stamps are members of our Society and I further believe that they as a group, would heartily welcome the inclusion in the American Philatelist of more articles devoted to the stamps of our cou

The Grand Opera House

ing actors and actresses, many times in costume, to the police station, where they were held till managers To the Editor of the Times-Star: During the past six months I have arrived to sign bail—this was repeated after the evening performance times watching demotarried many lition of the old Grand Theater and and all appeared before the judge Monday morning. The Grand, for Monday morning. The Grand, for the most part, avoided by opening chatted with many oldsters in whose eyes I could read resentment at the engagements Monday nights.

destruction of the walls dear to fond memories. One recounted seeing there the "great John McCullough-Booth, the elder; another sung the praises of the "Black Crook," and I overheard a discussion between two others, one contending he had seen Tom Thumb there, but was convinc-ingly told that the little general ex-

d

? a 2 hibited across the street at Kohl and

Middleton's dime museum, and in disgust added "he was never an ac-tor, just a freak." Edwin Forrest and

g a host of other great actors in the days of stock, traveled alone, and had their mail addressed care had their mail addressed care Grandpa Hawley's Book Shop, an-

other well near 90 recounted. "Back Street," Fannie

Hurst's novel, part of plot being laid in and around our city, reminded me of my first sight of this theater. A telephone to the village store (only phone there) from my brother relayed via the grocer's son on his high-wheel bicycle sent me here, where at the Sixth Street end of the C. H. & D. Depot where she (Hurst) has her principal characters meet, I was met and as we hustled up Sixth Street he explained that he had a pair of lithograph, tickets for the Grand a

lithograph tickets for the Grand where we were to witness "The Great Haverleys Minstrels," Rice and Emerson on the ends.

Later a distant relative who had been on the stage took me to see Maggie Mitchel. So the germ was planted. Two bits went weekly thereafter for a gallery seat; few

I missed.
Names now all but forgotten-Mary Anderson, Lotta, Vokes, Helena Modjeska, Palmer, Minnie Madder Lotta, Rosinia Minnie

(Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fisk), Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Sir Henry Irving, Robert Mantell, Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, Joseph Jefferson, Richard Mansfield,

Otis Skinner and countless others.
And plays, the Henrietta, "A Poor
Relation," "A Gilded Fool," "Diplomacy," "Held by the Enemy," "Lord

macy," "Held by the Enemy," "Lord Chumley" and Charley Hoyt's comedies—each a satire in itself. His "Texas Steer" was the best dig at American politics. Boy, if he were alive today what he could do to the present Administration, the brain trust and other freaky reformers, would be "nobody's business." In the latter eighties after a record

breaking run at the Casino, New York, came Francis Wilson's "Er-minie." It really captured the town and for the next decade was tops as a comic opera. As I recall, Wilson reproduced it three times during the succeeding 20 odd years. the original company, fresh from the

long run at the Casino, with Lillian Russell, Pauline Hall, Dabol and many others whose names subsequently made stardom, were tops even to DeWolf Hopper's "Wang," tops even to DeWolf Hopper's "Wang," with little Della Fox in pants resting on the big actor's knee, singing Pretty Girl—A Summer Night," a Hopper answering curtain calls reciting as he only could recite that immortal "Casey at the Bat."

Later came the Sunday blue laws,

resulting in patrol wagons convey-

Sunday afternoons the Unity Club lectures, Henry Watterson (Marse Henry) being introduced by Murat Halstead, publisher of the Commercial Tribune. Another occasion, Mrs. Livermore telling of a balloon crossing the English Channel; George Alfred Townsend (Gath, as he signed his column to the Enquirer) lectur-ing on the Presidents of the United States. Robert Ingersoll's lectures on Atheism were occasionally booked Sunday nights, drew well, not that many were advocating or in sym-pathy with an infidel, but were charmed with his oratory.

R. E. J. Miles and Harry Rainforth were managers. Across the street Harff & Cramers, where food fit for the gods was served; you may remember that the floors were covered with sawdust.

The fire: Sothern and Marlows were playing "Hamlet" when a fire completely gutted the interior.
Elliott Marfield telling me, "My wife and I suddenly felt our feet getting warm and saw smoke and flames; we promptly made our exit

flames; we promptly flade our earlier with the majority, all the time some-one on the stage was pleading that there was no danger if panic was averted. From the lower side of Longworth Street, picking his way through engines, hose and water, we saw Ed Sothern in costume making for the Havlin bar."

Sothern and his company moved up to Music Hall where the balance

John Havlin, who had a lease on the Walnut, leased the remodeled Grand when the marble stairs and stained glass added to its beauty.

of the engagement was filled.

A parking lot where once was the stately National, the Sinton stands on the site of the Pike, Robinson's (for a time Harris's Theater), a drive-in oil station; Havlin's now a colored movie house; Walnut, Standard, Heuck's and Peoples have gone merchandise. The Olympic now a merchandise. The Olympic now a garage, the Fountain now is Keith's movie house. The streamlined modernistic RKO Grand is a worthy monument to the old Grand we all leved so wall. loved so well.

RAYMOND ASHBROOK.

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RARE U.S. A. COVERS

Charles Town (S. C.), 1773 stpls. \$ 20.00 Str. Line Pensacola, Fla. (1822) 15.00 5c New York. Very nice cover 20.00 Concord & Montreal stpls. R. R. 5c 1847, "Cheny & Co. Express". Rarity 10c 1847, "Potomac Steamboat". Rare 10c 1847 plus Blood's Balt. use 12.00 65.00 65.00 175.00 Shaker Village, Illst. Stampless 35.00 3c '57 Cent. Overland Pony Express . . 85.00 3c 1861, "Waterbury, Bridgeport Fireman". 3c 1857 "Brown & McGill" Local 50.00 3c 1851 "Racine & Miss." Railroad 3c 1857 "Adams Ex." Louisville, Ky. "American Letter Ex.", Louisville, Ky. Alex. Hamilton Frank, stpls. 1789 45.00 85.00 50.00 25.00 24c August, 1860. V. fine cover ... 75.00 Blk. four 5c Brown 1862. Superb 300.00 3c 1867 Grilled all over. Superb Pair 5c 1847 Miss. River, "WAY" canc. 60.00 35.00 5c 1847, Binghampton "Herringbone" 5c 1847, "Irving Hotel" canc. Fine ... 125.00 60.00 "Fort Bridger", 1853, stampless 30c 1857. Finest known cover "Troy & N. Y." Steamboat, 7c stpls. 3c 1851. "Snickersville, Va." Odd ... 15.00 150.00 20.00 10.00 "Todd & Co.", 1851, Cal. stampless .. 20.00 "Bowers & Co. San Fran. Paid 40" ... 75.00 "Black & Co. Nevada Paid 5" 75.00 1c 1857, Strip 3 "Moon" Canc. 45.00 3c 1861, Chgo. "Supp. Mail" canc. ... 5c Hawaii—10c.U. S. A. 1861. Joint use 35.00 85 00 5c Buff—10c August used to Germany Two 10c 1861 "China-Japan Stmship" 85.00 45.00 Superb Pair 5c New York to Europe .. 150.00 5c 1851 plus strip 5 3c 1851. Superb... 3c 1851 Can. "WAY 6" in blue circle 120.00 35.00 Pair 12c 1851 "U. S. Express Mail" ... 120.00 5c 1847 "Madison & Indpls. R. R." . . 3c 1851 Picture Railroad Train 35.00 20.00 2c Green Confed. Superb single 100.00 Strip Five 2c Red Brn. Confed. Superb 100.00 Strip Five 2c Green Confed. V. fine ... 150.00 Warrington, Fla., Confd. Cannon-Flag 20.00 U.S.A. - Samoa joint use cover. Scarce 25.00 Nine Star Rarest Confed. Starred Flag 20.00 Pair 3c 1869 and 1d Gt. Britain. Rare 25.00 Eagle Carrier, Cincinnati use. Rare... 35.00 "Carr's Bangor Express". Round stamp 15.00

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JAMES S. HARDY P. O. Box 747, CLEARWATER, FLA.

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WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP

E take pride and pleasure in announcing that our entire facilities and services have been engaged for the recording and preparation of the

EDWARD S. KNAPP COLLECTION

for public sale.

This matchless property, well known to every collector and dealer, is to be offered at public auction in the Spring of 1941.

The labor involved in making examinations and photographic recordings of the contents of no less than 252 volumes is such that after November 10, 1940, the PHILATELIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Inc. will be compelled to decline the examination of stamps for individuals until further notice.

PHILATELIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Inc. New York, N. Y.

394 Park Avenue,

UNITED STATES SHIPMARKS

(American Waterways Markings)

By Harry M. Konwiser

Note.—This is an attempt to group all the markings used on Inland Water Routes of the United States as well as Shipmarks used on ocean going vessels, up to about 1875. This includes Ship and Steamboat Markings. The list was first published in Stamps, July 2, 1938, captioned "United States Shipmarks" and will now appear in this periodical in installments. If there is sufficient demand for a booklet on this compilation Messrs. Hahn and Stewart will know how to answer that demand. Please note that the markings of the Mississippi, the Alabama and other rivers adjacent to the Mississippi, will not appear in this compilation, at this time. See the Mississippi River Markings in another column.

Reprint rights on this list, as also the Mississippi

River Markings list is reserved.

Ship and steamship markings, it is generally conceded, appear on two different classes of mail. Stanley B. Ashbrook defines ship mail markings such as are usually found on letters originating outside of the United States, deposited in a post office, with fee unpaid from port of entry. Exceptions exist as to prepaid letters.
"Steamship markings" (Ashbrook) are such as

were applied, in the 1851-56 period, to mail carried on waters deemed post roads, subject to regular

rates of postage.

Shipmarks are common to many cities on the Atlantic and to San Francisco on the Pacific, on incoming and outgoing foreign mail. San Francisco naturally has no early markings, as compared

to the Atlantic Ocean service.

Most of the incoming foreign mail and outgoing mail markings are in circle format. "SHIP" hand-

stamp is quite common—in various forms.

Abbreviations Used: C—Circle; D—Dated; DC—Double Circle; Ms—Manuscript; O—Oval; SL—Straight Line; V or Var—Various; YD—Year Dated.

Note: Markings are listed for their handstamp readings, followed in brackets by port or route, date, style

and size, and color).

Additional "As" are requested from readers for this compilation.

(Acapulco). STEAM ACAPULCO (Cal. 1873. O40 x 25. Black). STEAMER ADMIRAL. FAVOR'S EXPRESS (Admiral).

OCT. 18 1857 (Boston. 1857. C35. Black).

AMERICA PACKET. (England-U. S.) (Framed).

AMERICAN & U. S. PACKETS (See New York) (See Stamps, Nov. 25, 1937).

ANTELOPE (Cal. 1860. SL. Red).

Arkansas & White River Packet Co. (1872. Mail Route).

(No markings

white River Packet Co. (1872. Mail Route). ckings reported).
PACKET SHIP ATLANTIC. ABRAHAM CO. OWNERS. No. 80 Pine ST. NEW (N. Y. 1832 Three SL. Red).
STEAMER ATLANTIC (New Orleans-New (1852). (Atlantic). BELL & YORK.

(Atlantic). (1852. No marking details). York)

(To Be Continued in Next Issue)



Packets By Eugene Klein, 212 So. 13 St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I have been at work for more than ter-years compiling an illustrated list and with the help of friends have succeeded in obtaining over 550 illustrations. This years compiling an illustrated list and with the help of friends have succeeded in obtaining over 550 illustrations. This work is to be published in the near future, and being desirous of making it as complete as possible, an appeal is made to those having this material to supply illustrations of the following, mostly Chase listings, which have so far eluded me:—

1. Alice, a Long Island Sound steamer. Illustration needed. 2. Brilliant in (listed by Chase), "Steamer Brilliant" in oval 51x33mm. Illustration and waterway needed. 3. Bristol, "Steamer Bristol/H. C. Goodrich/May 27, 1869" in a shield. Illustration needed. 4. Creole (Chase), straight line 26x4mm. Illustration, color and waterway needed.

5. Crystal Palace, oval 37x28mm. Color needed. 6. Dan'l Boone, "Railway Passenger Packet/Steamer Dan'l Boone, tightning Line". Printed corner card. Illustration and color needed. 7. Duke, straight line 28x7mm. Illustration, color, date and Waterway needed. 8. Flounder, picture of steamboat with name printed

The illustration, showing a 7-cent rate, Ripley, Miss., to Portland, Oregon Territory, is quite an unusual item, according to Stanley B. Ashbrook, who sent on the illustration. First, the 1-cent stamp is Plate 4, hence the use must have been February 1858.

This is "quite late"—as Stanley Ashbrook points out—"for a prepaid Wayrated letter."

If 1858, as the stamp should prove, it is an unusual prepaid Way letter.

Readers who care to disagree with the theory that this is a later "Way" letter; that it merely indicates some sort of careless over-payment, are invited to write to the Editor.—H. M. K.

UNITED STATES SHIPMARKS

(American Waterways Markings)

By Harry M. Konwiser





Traced by George S. Hill

AMERICAN WATERWAYS

The various official markings used in conjunction with mail received from abroad or carried along American waterways each had a meaning, and those meanings are set forth in various of the official documents.

Mail coming from abroad on a ship under con-

tract to carry mails was usually stamped "Packet in one way or another, and often the nationality of the contracting post office was shown—such as "Am. Pkt." if the ship were under contract to the U. S. P. O. D. It was not necessarily true that the ship was under American registry, merely that the ship was under American registry: merely

that it was under contract to carry U. S. mails.

Mail coming from abroad by "private ships"

—that is, ships without a contract—deposited in the Post Office under the regulation that such letters must be so deposited before the ship could "enter" and "break bulk" were stamped "SHIP," and the fee paid the shipmaster or agent was added to

the postage charged.

Mail coming from the Caribbean often was marked "STEAMSHIP," and this marking often

marked "STEAMSHIP," and this marking often falls on stamped mail as well as collect mail.

Letters deposited in ships that plied the ocean waters within the limits of the U. S. and along "postroads" as defined by Congress and the Post Office were usually marked "STEAMBOAT." Office were usually marked This marking also was applied unofficially on the Hudson and elsewhere.

Most of the markings STEAMER are entirely

unofficial, and are purser or clerk markings.

Letters mailed on board a steamer along a
U. S. postroad which had a contract for carrying
the mail in closed sacks—that is, which had no
route agent or official mail clerk on board, were route agent or official mail clerk on board—were considered as WAY letters, just as if handed to a mail carrier between two post offices, and were often stamped WAY.

Letters mailed on board a steamer which had a mail clerk or route agent on board were stamped with a "Route" or "Route Agent" marking.

Letters mailed on board a steamer without any postal contract whatever were required to be handed in at the first post office along the route and the master or agent received a specified fee (which was often added to the postage to collected). Such letters were marked STEAM.

Letters concerned with the cargo of a ship called "Consignee's Mail"—could be (and can be concerned with the cargo of the concerned with the cargo of the concerned with the cargo of the cargo

called "Consignee's Mail"—could be (and can be) legally carried outside of the mails, if proper postage be paid: and many of the stamped envelopes with the so-called Mississippi River Packet markings and nothing else were such letters. Often they are endorsed "B/L," meaning they carried the necessary bills of lading by the same steamer that carried the cargo.

Initial Trip of S. S. America

Initial Trip of S. S. America

Smith W. Purdun, Second Assistant Postmaster General, has announced that the Department will handle covers for collectors and dealers, stamping them with the Official Cachet to commemorate the first voyage of the S. S. America, the largest ship ever built in the U. S. for commercial purposes.

The S. S. America will leave New York, Aug. 10, for Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Ids., San Juan, Porto Rico, Portau-Prince, Haiti, and Havana. A special postmark as well as the cachet will be used. Send covers to the Postmaster, New York City, with instructions to mail on first voyage of S. S. America. The covers may be mailed to any address in the U. S. Postage must be fully prepaid. Do not use embossed envelopes or those with printed matter. Room should be left for cachet and postmark. Covers must reach New York no later than August 8.

WORLD'S MOST VALUABLE STAMP SOLD

By THE EDITORS.

HE unique British Guiana 1 cent of 1856, the most valuable stamp in the world, has changed hands once more.

Reports from the United States say that the transaction took place at New York on 7th August and that the purchaser does not wish his identity to be



disclosed. He is described by Harry M. Konwiser, writing in *Stamps*, as "a buyer not previously well known in philatelic circles," and "one who is endeavouring to make a complete collection of perfect stamps."

These meagre details are sufficiently vague to keep the new owner's identity a secret, but they are almost certain to raise a smile among those philatelists who have examined the rarity at close quarters, because by no stretch of imagination could it be considered worthy of inclusion in a "collection of perfect stamps."

The sale, which culminated about five years of effort to dispose of the stamp, was effected through the agency of F. Kenny, of R. H. Macy & Co. The price paid is stated to have been over \$40,000 (about £10,000 at the present rate of exchange).

The 1 cent stamp has a romantic and interesting philatelic history dating back to 1873, when the specimen was found on some old correspondence by L. Vernon Vaughan, of British Guiana, then a schoolboy not yet in his teens. He soaked the stamp off the paper to which it was attached and added it to his collection. The specimen was not a good one, being cut octagonally and somewhat dingy.

Not long afterwards, Vaughan received some gaily coloured stamps on approval from Alfred Smith & Co., of Bath. He wanted to buy them all, but being short of pocket money, he decided to sell something from his collection in order to pay for them. He selected the 1 cent on account of its poor appearance and because he was certain of being able to find a more desirable copy when next he took the trouble to go through the old correspondence.

Accordingly, he offered the stamp to Neil R. McKinnon, a local resident and a keen collector. McKinnon did not like the look of the stamp, and said so, but eventually, after learning the reason why Vaughan wanted to sell it, decided to offer 6s. The deal was soon effected, but McKinnon was at great pains to explain what a grave risk he was taking in paying so much for such a miserable stamp.

Some five years later McKinnon sent his entire collection to a friend, Wylie Hill, at Glasgow, for sale. The collection contained a number of fine early British Guiana stamps, and five of them, the 1 cent and the complete set of the 1850 issue, were offered to Edward L. Pemberton for £110.

Probably owing to illness, Pemberton did not clinch the deal immediately, so Hill wrote to several other dealers offering the entire collection for £120. Thomas Ridpath, of Liverpool, decided that the bargain was too good to miss, so on 2nd October, 1878, he journeyed to Glasgow, bought the collection, and was on his way home with it by the time that Hill received a letter from Pemberton enclosing a cheque for £110.

Later the same year, Ridpath sold the 1 cent, as well as the 2 cents of 1850 from the McKinnon collection, to Philipp la Renotière von Ferrary, of Paris. The price paid for the 1 cent has never been disclosed, but it is said to have been about £150.

For over forty years the stamp remained in the Ferrary collection. When the owner died, in 1917, it was revealed that he had bequeathed all his stamps to the Reichspost Museum, at Berlin, but after the Great War the French Government sequestrated the collection on account of war reparations and offered it for sale by auction.

The 1 cent was sold on 6th April, 1922, and the new owner was Arthur Hind, of Utica, N.Y. He paid £7343 for the stamp, the price including the French luxury tax of $17\frac{1}{2}\%$.

In March, 1933, Hind died. In his will he directed that his stamp collection should be sold for the benefit of his estate, but his widow contended that the 1 cent was not part of the collection and that the stamp had been presented to her during her husband's lifetime. She proved her claim to the satisfaction of the American courts, and since about 1935 has made repeated attempts to sell the stamp both in this country and the U.S.A.

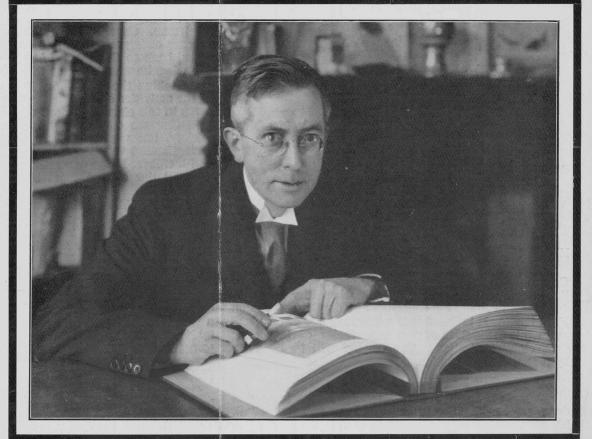
On 31st October, 1935, the 1 cent was offered for sale in London by Harmer, Rooke & Co., Ltd., but although the bidding reached £7500 the stamp was withdrawn and returned to America. The last bid had been made by Mr. P. L. Pemberton, whose father just failed to secure the stamp in 1878.

Since the unsuccessful auction there were several rumours that the stamp had been sold, but they all proved groundless.

Although the 1 cent stamp is now more than eighty years old, its status has never been satisfactorily decided. It has been maintained in some quarters that the stamp was an error which was soon discovered and withdrawn from use, thus accounting for the fact that only one specimen has been found.

The stamp was one of a provisional local issue made early in 1856 when supplies of the normal series failed to arrive from England. The issue was printed from ordinary type by Joseph Baum and William Dallas, printers and publishers of the *Official Gazette*, and the ship used as the central feature of the design was that normally employed as the heading for "Shipping Notes" in the newspaper. So crude was the appearance of the stamps that each specimen was initialed by a postal official before issue, as a safeguard against forgery. The initials on the 1 cent are those of E. D. Wight.

The mystery surrounding this stamp has arisen because the 4 cents of the same series is printed in the same colour — black on magenta.







For the benefit of our members who are not able to attend each of our weekly sales, we have prepared a pre-view listing of a few of the choice covers that are coming up in one of the sales early in September. We are also sending this list to a few names that have been given to us with the suggestion that they would be interested in this type of material.

Ordinarily we do not encourage mail bidding, but we feel that lovers of Californiana, even though not members of the Collectors Pricing Club. should have an opportunity to bid on these items.

To any collector known to us, we will be glad to send any of these covers for inspection, providing postage and registration are paid both ways, and

covers returned within 24 hours

after receipt.



Harry E. Gray

THE COLLECTORS PRICING CLUB 419-14th St., Oakland, Calif.

Californiana, etc. SALE SERVE ALLES BLACK

ACCRECATE TO PARTIAL WINEYARD, PENCHER OF

LOT NO. 1

SMALL SIZE COVER, EXCELLENT CONDITION. CORNER CARD
READING: PER OVERLAND MAIL, VIA LOS
ANGELES. PICTURE, 4-HORSE STAGE COACH.
"J. E. DAMON, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
102 COM AL ST."
ADDRESSED TO MINNEAPOLIS.
NO STAMPS OR CANCELLATION.

LOT NO. 2

FOLDED LETTER: STAMPLESS; RED SAN FRANCISCO CANCELLATION; LARGE 12½ NUMERAL IN RED.
ADDRESSED TO HON. W. VAN VOORHEIS,
SECY OF STATE, SAN JOSE! CALIFA.
NO MESSAGE INSIDE EXCEPT PENCIL NOTATION
"ANSWERED DEC 2, 1850".
CONDITION GOOD.

LOT NO. 3

STAMPLESS COVER, ADDRESSED TO MARTHAS YINEYARD.

BLACK S.F. CANCELLATION, DATED JULY I.

BLACK SLANT NUMERAL IO.

PENCIL NOTE ON FRONT "FROM MY VERY DEAR
HUSBAND 1851".

CONDITION FINE.

LOT NO. 4

STAMPLESS COVER, ADDRESSED TO MARTHAS VINEYARD.

RED CANCELLATION SAN FRANCISCO, NOT VERY

CLEAR. ALSO "PAID", IN RED.

LOT NO. 5

STAMPLESS FOLDED LETTER; BLACK SAN FRANCISCO
CANCELLATION, RATHER SMUDGY.
BLACK NUMBER 10. NO MESSAGE IN LETTER.
CONDITION GOOD.

LOT NO. 6

STAMPLESS COVER; BLACK SAN FRANCISCO CANCELLATION,
INDISTINCT. LARGE BLACK 20 (DOUBLÉ RATE).
ADDRESSED TO MARTHAS VINEYARD, PENCILED ON
FACE, DEC. 15TH.
CONDITION FAIR,

COVER; CANCELLED SAN FRANCISCO IN BLACK. LARGE BLACK 10.
ALSO CONCENTRIC RING KILLER.
IN OVAL, IN BLACK "STEAM PANAMA".
ADDRESSED TO OAKLAND, CAL.
IN CORNER WHERE STAMPS SHOULD BE, NOTATION IN
PEN "NO STAMPS ON WHEN BROUGHT TO THIS OFFICE".
CONDITION QUITE GOOD.

LOT NO. 8

STAMPLESS COVER; CANCELLED IN BLACK SAN FRANCISCO SEP. 25,
YEAR DATE ILLEGIBLE. BLACK 10.
IN OVAL, "STEAM PANAMA".
IN CIRCLE, "PANAMA SP 4, 1865"
ADDRESSED TO OAKLAND LODGE, CONTRA COSTA,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
CONDITION GOOD.

LOT NO. 9

STAMPLESS COVER; CANCELLED SAN FRANCISCO. IN OVAL "STEAM
PANAMA". BLACK 10, CHANGED IN MANUSCRIPT TO
34 (BRITISH STEAMER AND U.S. RATE)
ADDRESSED TO OAKLAND, CAL.
PRINTED ON BACK IN OVAL "PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. CALLAO."

LOT NO. 10

STAMPLESS COVER; BLACK SAN FRANCISCO CANCELLATION.

ALSO PORTION SF COG. MANUSCRIPT DUE STAMPED 34.

ALSO STRAIGHT LINE PANAMA 4 MY 1868 TRANSIT.

SMALL SIZE COVER, NICE SHAPE.

LOT NO. II

STAMPLESS COVER, BLACK SAN FRANCISCO CANCELLATION.

CONCENTRIC CIRCLE KILLER, PANAMA 30 JY 1867.

LARGE BLACK NUMERAL 68 (DOUBLE BRITISH AND U.S. RATE)

VERY RARE

RIGHT SIDE COVER RAGGED.

ADDRESSED TO OAKLAND, CAL.

LOT NO. 12

3-CENT STAMPED ENVELOPE OF 1868, WELLS FARGO FRANK.

HANDSTAMPED IN OVAL "WELLS-FARGO, SOUTH COAST
ROUTE". ALSO IN CIRCLE, J. BAMBER EXPRESS S.F.
ADDRESSED TO GAKLAND.

TORN OPEN ON STAMP END AND A BIT RAGGED ON THAT
SIDE.

LOT NO. 13

ENVELOPE WITH NOVA SCOTIA ** TIED TO COVER WITH CANCELLATION READING "EXPRESS MAIL, ST.JOHN, JULY 31", ADDRESSED TO PORTLAND, MAINE.

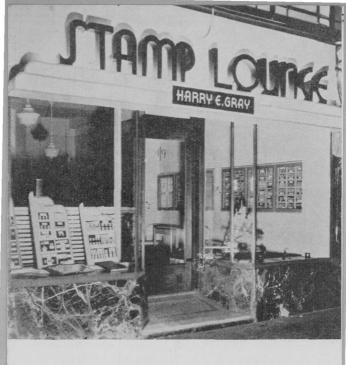
SURFACE OF STAMP PEELED IN SMALL SPOT AT ONE CORNER.

LOT NO. 14

SMALL STAMPLESS VALENTINE TYPE ENVELOPE, ADDRESSED TO PORTLAND, MAINE, CANCELLED IN RED CIRCLE "COLONIAL EXPRESS MAIL, ST. JOHN, N. B. AUG I".

LOT NO. 15

1876 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION TICKET WITH THREE
ADMISSION COUPONS ATTACHED. PRESS, NORTH
SECTION SEAT NO. 62. HELD IN EXPOSITION
BUILDING, CORNER ELM & 14TH ST., CINCINNATTI.



Where Stamp Collectors Meet



419 FOURTEENTH STREET (BETWEEN BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN)
OAKLAND - CALIFORNIA

A DREAM

DURING the many years I have been a stamp collector, I had always dreamed that sometime I would find a stamp store where I could go in, brouse around and look at stamps. Some place where I could sit down in pleasant surroundings and talk stamps. We stamp collectors sometimes become sort of stamp hungry and crave to just see stamps and chat about them with some congenial like-minded person.

My store, The Stamp Lounge, is the culmination of those dreams. I have endeavored to give the collector just such a place—restful surroundings—magazines to read—plenty of stamps to look at—a genuine desire to have you as our guest.

When The Stamp Lounge opening was announced three years ago, editorial writers in the stamp publications said that such a stamp store was too good to be true and that we could never make such an ideal commercially successful. The stamp collectors have proven that it can be done. Our store has become the rendezvous for collectors from the four corners of the world.

We invite you to come in and get acquainted.

HARRY E. GRAY
THE STAMP LOUNGE

Collectors' Pricing Club

HE Collectors' Pricing Club is an organization of more than 850 adult collectors banded together for the purpose of offering for sale their own duplicates and having the opportunity of buying the duplicates of other members.

More than 2000 separate lots of stamps are always on display and subject to offers—thus affording an ideal opportunity to inspect and buy economically many unique items not usually found in dealers' stocks.

Anyone can give stamps away, but to sell stamps advantageously requires expert handling. The Collectors' Pricing Club offers that type of service to its members, enabling the seller to dispose of his items at the highest price offered by the membership, less, of course, a small handling charge. There are no dues nor membership fees. Any responsible bonafide collector may become a member. Settlements are promptly made—no long waiting. Cash advances when needed.

For the quick liquidation of a stamp estate, the disposal of an entire collection or the selling of a single high priced stamp, no better method has been devised. So successful has the Collectors' Pricing Club proven that it now enjoys the distinction of being the largest one of its type west of Chicago.

Come in and see how it works. No obligation, of course.



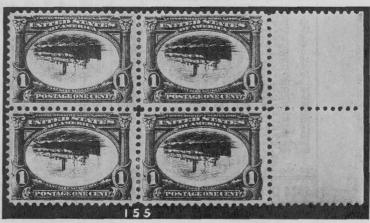












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In addition to the magnificent pieces illustrated are the following:

A superb lot of U. S. 19th Century Covers including two vertical bisects of the 3c 1851 issue.

Blocks of the Columbian Dollar values.

A mint single and block of four No. 233a, the fourcent blue error of the Columbian issue.

A set of complete sheets of the Louisiana Purchase

A superb lot of proofs and essays some inverted.

An extremely fine lot of 19th Century Foreign imperfs., including a cover of the 4-penny dark blue wood block Cape of Good Hope, in superb condition, tied.

30c 1869 Flags inverted, very fine copy.

Write for lavishly illustrated catalog

ROBERT LAURENCE

7 East 42nd Street

New York, N. Y.

aug 19 19 40 EL'S WEEKLY STAMP

Beginnings of the South Carolina Railroad

I

By M. V. RIVERS.

It was very interesting to read in the issue of June 17 the methods of transportation on the "great post" route that ran from Portland, Maine, to New Orleans. Not only did John B. Mordecai, Traffic Manager of the R. F. & P. R. R., tell the story of the routes followed, but gave a very detailed account of the means of transportation.

ransportation.

This recital caused me to believe that the beginnings of the South Carolina Railroad would be of interest to the readers. While it was not on the "great route" to New Orleans, yet it appears to have played an important part in South Carolina. Among the papers of my late father I found a letter that was addressed to him by his grandfather, and which among other things gave an interesting story of the beginnings of the South Carolina Railroad. That the facts mentioned must by authentic can be vouched for by the fact that the writer of the letter was an historian of note, especially in the Carolinas, and was president of one of the colleges more than 50 years ago. He was the organizer and for many years the secretary of the South Carolina Historical Society. I submit that portion of the letter which pertains to the railroad: transportation.

linas, and was president of one of the colleges more than 50 years ago. He was the organizer and for many years the secretary of the South Carolina Historical Society. I submit that portion of the letter which pertains to the railroad:—

"Let me now tell you of my first ride on a railroad. My elder brother and myself—and we two were all the brothers there were of us—were hand and glove in our boyish pranks. A charter for the S. C. R. R. had been obtained in 1827. It was hard to raise the money necessary for its construction, because most people did not believe a road was practicable. A Mr. Alex. Black, who was interested in getting up the subscriptions, had some iron rails laid down on a green (something boys called any good-sized grassy place) in the western part of the city near the Ashley river. I remember there was on this green an old windmill with its idle arms stretched in the air. Upon the rails laid across the green, Mr. Black had a platform car placed and some 30 or 40 bales of cotton on it, and a couple of stout negro men pushed it to and fro—this was done to convince unbelievers that such a contrivance of wheels on rails could actually carry a great weight with but the small motion power which they saw applied to it.

It took a long time to convince the people and to start building the railroad. At length about 1830, the track was laid some 15 or 20 miles. The workmen went up every morning on cars drawn by the first railroad steam engine ever used (it is said) in the Southern States. They carried up their picks and spades and other tools, and brought them back again when their day's work was done. Crowds of citizens used to go up to see what a railroad looked like. My brother and I went too.

One day as the workmen were ready to go up to their work, we proposed to seat

went too.

Went too.

One day as the workmen were ready to go up to their work, we proposed to seat ourselves on the flat car and ride a little distance to see how it felt to move along in that novel way. The flat with all their tools was tied by a rope to a sort of passenger car in which the workmen were seated. It was barrel shaped, if I remember aright. They had, I certainly remember, that kind of car on the road. In front of it, barrel shaped or not, was tied the steam engine, sending behind, as it moved, smoke and hot cinders in abundance.

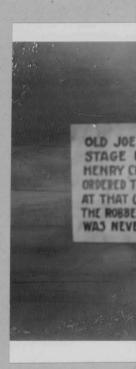
moved, smoke and hot cinders in abundance.

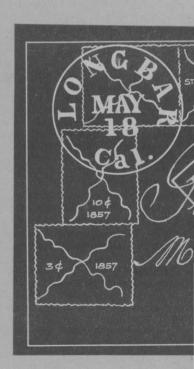
We were not noticed in our stolen ride until the engine was well under way. We had thought we could get off when we pleased, but the thing kept going faster and faster. We had got about four miles up the track. Then we were seen, and a rough workman, or it may have been the 'boss', came up to the rear of his car, shaking his fist at us and holloaing, 'You little rascals! We'll take you to the end of the road and put you in the woods; then you'll see how you'll get back home again.' This frightened us. Probably we could not have got back that night. So we determined to jump off. My brother jumped; and as the jump was at right angles with the motion of the car, of course he did not alight on his feet.

When I saw him roll over and over on the ground, I thought he was seriously hurt and concluded not to follow his example. I had a pocket knife. What boy hasn't one? So soon as he loses one,

another comes to him. I sat astraddle of the rope and holding on by one hand, plied my knife (the biggest blade) with the other, sawing away on the rope between my legs. The tension and perking of the rope by the car in front, helped me. It parted. I had hold of my little share of it; the rest was dragging on the ground, following the forward car like a long snake. There was no way then of speedily stopping a steam enegine. It had to be slowed down by letting off the steam, I suppose. The forward car with the workmen shot ahead; my car with the tools came, slower and slower, almost to a standstill. another comes him. I sat tools came, a standstill.

In the first legitimate trip I took, the conductor walked around outside of the passenger car on an attached platform. The passengers sat, in some of the first made cars, facing each other as in the present style of omnibus. People did not wear their best clothes on the trains on account of the sparks and cinders, and needed a brushing of garments and a washing of face and hands when they reached their destination. The railroad between Charleston and Hamburgh (136 miles) was, at the time it was built, the longest railroad in the world."



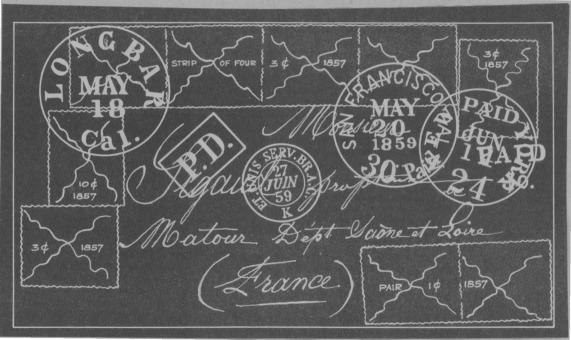


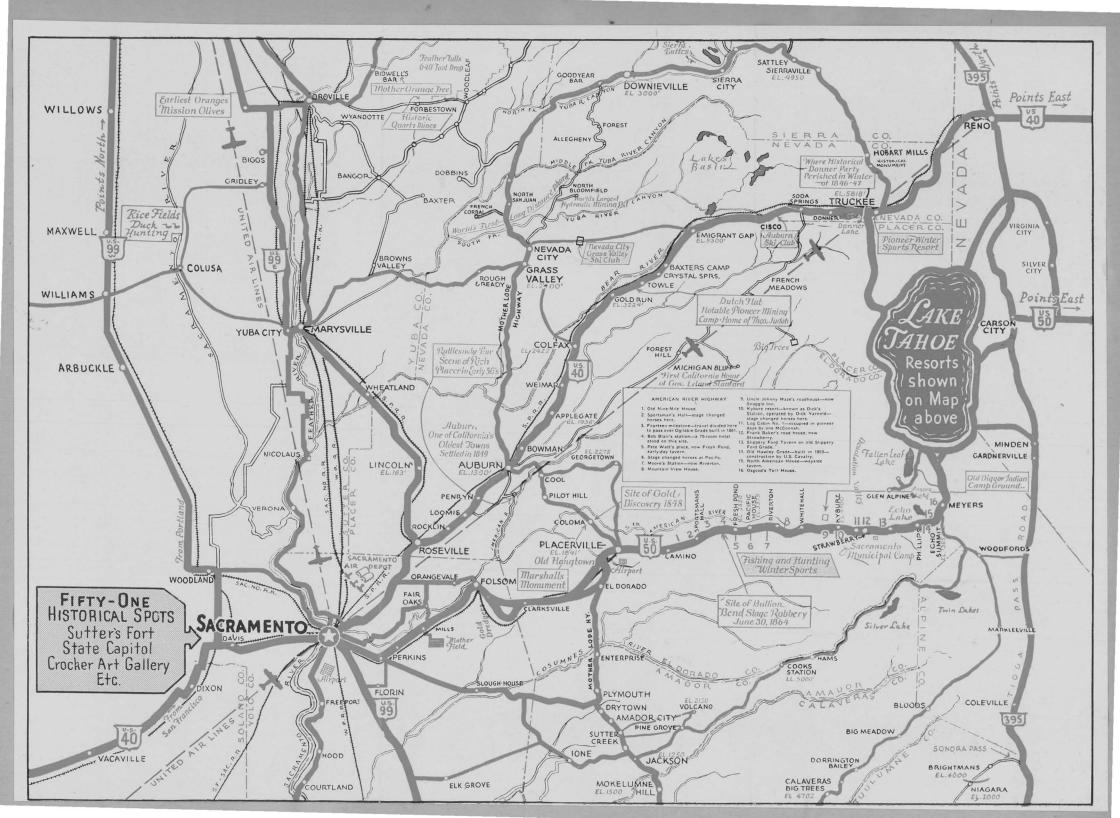


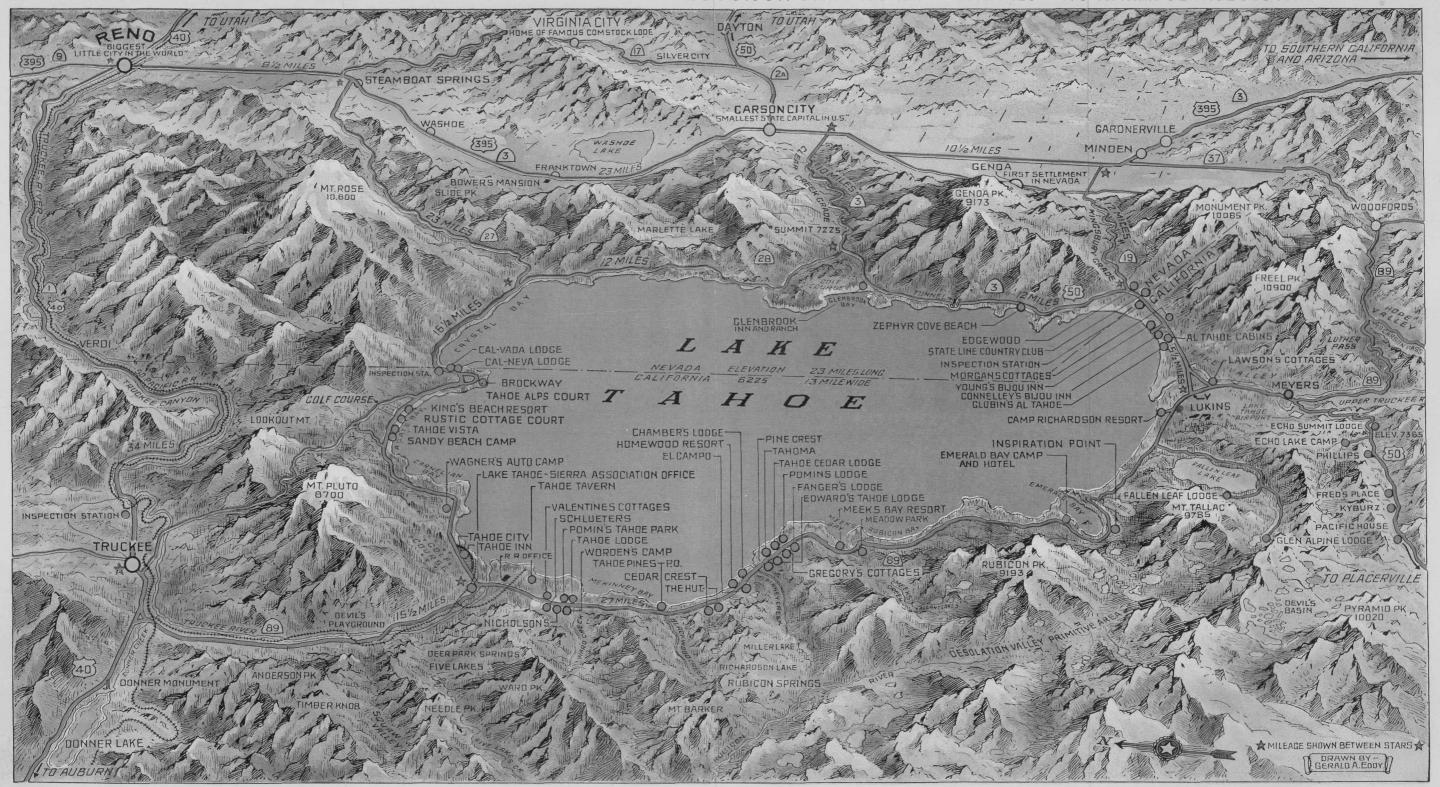


Mr Stanley Ashbrook, Get Arcadia Cring, Corington, Ky OLD JOE A STAGE HORSE WAS SHOT E STAGE ROBBER. JULY 3, 1901. HENRY CROCKETT WAS STAGE DRIVER AND ORDERED TO STOP, SAID. YOU ARE ONLY FOOLING AT THAT OLD JOE WAS SHOT AND THE STAGE THE ROBBER TURNED OUT TO BE HENRY WISE WAS NEVER HEARD OF AGAIN. N.S.G.W. AUBU









4365/8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Agricultural Marketing Service

STANDARDIZATION OF COLOR NAMES The ISCC-NBS Method

By Dorothy Nickerson, Color Technologist, Agricultural Marketing Service, and Secretary, Inter-Society Color Council

Address, Committee D-13, American Society for Testing Materials Charlotte, N. C., March 13-15, 1940

The science of colorimetry has made great strides during the past 15 years. Two important contributing factors have been (1) the international adoption in 1931 of certain standards for illuminants, for methods of illuminating and viewing colors, for a standard observer, and certain conventions for expressing color data; and (2) the development of instruments for rapid and accurate color measurement. There is still a long way to go, but colorimetry is fortunate in that its workers not only believe in cooperative effort but through concerted effort actually have been able to develop active programs that have resulted in greater progress than would have been possible otherwise.

During general progress in this field, consideration has been given to the problem of developing a system of color names that would be based on a foundation firm enough to satisfy the color scientist, general enough to be acceptable and useful to the scientist, artist, and industrialist, and sufficiently commonplace to be understood, at least in a general way, by the whole public.

Because of its connection with problems which arise in the work of standardization of agricultural products, the color laboratory of this Service has cooperated with other color laboratories in the solution of this problem, the work having been done under the direction of committees of the Inter-Society Color Council, of which the American Society for Testing Materials is one of the eleven national associations that are member bodies. The problem of developing color names was presented to the Inter-Society Color Council at its first meeting in 1931 by the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia. The report in 1933 of the Council's Committee on Measurement and Specification gave the basis which has been followed since then. Setting boundaries for the color names was the greatest problem, the work being done at the National Bureau of Standards. The work would have been impossible without the aid given by the American Pharmaceutical Association and the U.S. Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee who for this purpose jointly supported a research associateship at the National Bureau of Standards. A report of this work, with 34 charts

^{1/} Initials are for Inter-Society Color Council-National Bureau of Standards.

of name boundaries was published in September 1939 by the National Bureau of Standards. The method is the result of the joint work of all important standardization groups interested in color, for the letter ballot of the Inter-Society Color Council regarding adoption of this method showed that 26 out of 27 votes received (33 possible) were for adoption. Each association has three voting delegates in the Council, which accounts for the possible 33, and except for one association vote marked "not voting" there were at least two affirmative votes from each association in the Council. There were no negative votes.

The method adopted is simple in principle. The terms light, medium, and dark designate increasing degrees of darkness, the adverb "very" is added to extend the lightness scale to "very light" and "very dark." The adjectives weak, medium, strong, vivid designate increasing degrees of chroma. In order that unwieldy adjective combinations shall not be required, the following terms may be substituted for certain descriptions:

pale as a substitute for light, weak
brilliant " " " " light, strong
moderate " " " medium, medium
dusky " " " dark, weak
deep " " " dark, strong

The relationship of these adjective modifiers is shown in figure 1. These terms are used to modify the following hue or limited hue range names: pink, red, orange, brown, yellow, olive, green, blue, purple, and combinations of these terms formed by using two of them, as in Blue Green, or an -ish suffix with one, as in purplish Pink. For the neutral series the terms, white, gray, and black are used.

Certain of the hue names cover all lightnesses and chromas, as in the case of Green. But certain other hue names cover only a limited range of lightnesses and chromas, as the Pinks which are really very light Reds, and the Olives which are actually dark Yellows. But common usage is so strong in regard to such terms that the ISCC-NBS- method has taken them into consideration, and

very pale (very light,)	very light	very brilliant (very light,)
pale (light, weak)	light	brilliant (light, strong)
weak	moderate	strong
dusky (dark, weak)	dark	deep (dark,strong)
very dusky (very dark,) weak	very dark	very deep

vivid

very strong)

Figure 1. Relation of adjective modifiers.

^{2/} Deane B. Judd and Kenneth L. Kelly, Method of Designating Colors, NBS J. Research, 23, 355, Sept. (1939); RP 1239. Copies of report obtainable from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents each.

has applied different names to limited ranges of lightnesses and chromas of a single hue. To constant hues in certain Yellow-Reds, the name Brow is given to the dark group of colors, the term Orange to those that are light and medium-to-strong in chroma, and the term Orange-Pink to those for light and weak Yellow-Reds. Each of the terms, Brown, Orange, and Orange-Pink is then divided into several designations by the use of appropriate modifiers selected from those shown in figure 1.

The relationship of these names can be explained most easily by reference to what is known as a color solid. Because the three color attributes of any surface color may be represented in a three-dimensional solid, it is often called a surface-color solid. The dimensions of this solid are hue, lightness, and chroma, which are diagramatically represented in figure 2. The scale of lightness starts at the bottom of the scale, and is measured in lightness units from 0 at black, to 10 (or 100) at white. Hue is represented by an angle about the black-white axis, giving a closed series of red, yellow, green, blue, and purple, back to red, including all intermediate hues in their proper positions. Chroma is represented by distance from the black-white axis on a radius extending to the boundary of the solid, the grayest colors being near the center of the solid, the vivid colors at the surface of the solid. The numbers on the diagrams represent the Munsell notation.

The color designations of the ISCC-NBS system therefore define a block in the surface-color solid, and the complete system provides for 312 such blocks. This number is quite sufficient for naming colors from memory, but it means that each block contains a number of distinguishable colors.

The boundaries of each name designation are given in 34 charts included in the Judd-Kelly report. For simplicity and ease of reference the limits are reported at the present time in terms of the Munsell color notation. It may be desirable ultimately to supplement this practical definition of limits for each color designation by giving equivalent definitions in terms of the 1931 internationally adopted coordinate system, since it does not depend upon a material set of standards, as does the Munsell system. However, interpolation curves made available by the laboratories of the Agricultural Marketing Service already permit a fairly reliable transfer from Munsell notation to ICI specification, and it is expected that conversion tables of the colors in the Maerz and Paul Dictionary of Color will soon be available in Munsell notation. This will enable the use of the standard ISCC-NBS color name by reference to the ICI, Maerz and Paul Dictionary, or the Munsell system directly, through the use of published conversion tables.

The simplest equipment for using the ISCC-NBS names with a reasonable assurance of accuracy is a good light, a set of pocket-sized Munsell charts, and a mask made of a neutral gray (near medium lightness unless there is a special reason for selecting one lighter or darker).

^{3/} Dorothy Nickerson, Use of ICI Tristimulus Values in Disk Colorimetry. Mimeographed Preliminary Report. 1938. United States Department of Agriculture.

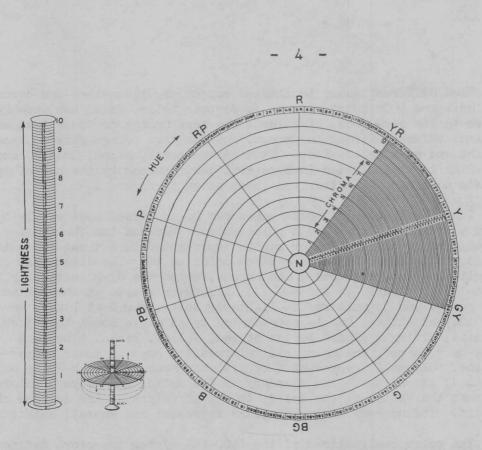


Figure 2. Hue, lightness, and chroma in their three dimensional relationship. The letters and numbers represent the Munsell notation.

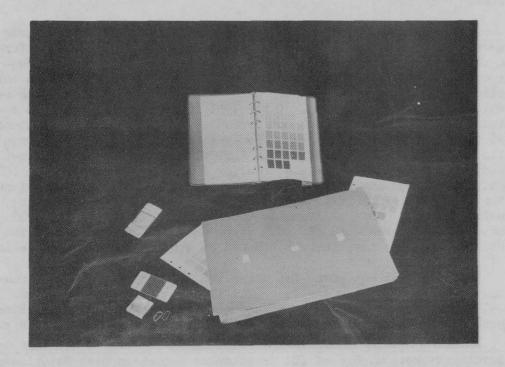


Figure 3. Charts and mask used in obtaining ISCC-NBS color designations.

In the mask there should be three rectangular holes the size of the color chips on the charts. Such a mask and charts are shown in figure 3. Because textiles have a flat surface, they can be placed directly behind the center opening of the mask. One or more layers may be used, as may seem necessary. The angle of illumination and viewing, particularly on glossy silks, must be kept constant, preferably at 45° illumination, normal viewing. If the color should be a red, slightly toward the purple, the two Munsell charts nearest this hue would be selected and placed, one under each side of the mask. The two color charts are then adjusted until an estimation of hue, of lightness, and of chroma of the textile may be made to one step of hue (in 100), to 0.1 step of lightness, and to 0.1 step of chroma. The name is then looked up by reference to the boundary charts published by Judd and Kelly².

Because abbreviations will be probably used more often than not for the ISCC-NBS color designation, a notation for recording them is given in table 1. Capital letters refer to the noun form of the hue name; lower case letters are used for the adjective form. Since blue, brown, and black all begin with B, they are distinguished by writing the abbreviation B for blue, Br for brown, Bl for black. Green and gray are distinguished by using G for green, Gr for gray. Orange and olive are distinguished by using O for orange, Ol for olive.

Table 1. Abbreviations for use with ISCC-NBS system of designating colors.

Noun form of hue	Adjective form of hue	Adjective modifiers
Pk pink R red O orange Br brown Y yellow Ol olive G green B blue P purple Wh white Gr gray	pk pinkish r reddish 0 orange br brownish y yellowish 01 olive g greenish b bluish p purplish	lt light dk dark wk weak str strong mod moderate med medium viv vivid Adverb modifier

The color name charts of this system are illustrated in figures 4-10.

It is expected that the first important use of these names will be made in the next revision of the National Formulary. This volume and the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, in which the names will also appear either in the present revision or the one following, are required on the shelves of all pharmacists. Thus there will be widespread acquaintance with these names. Another important application will be in the field of soil science, the ISCC-NBS names applicable to soil colors to be illustrated by charts containing color samples of the names. Various other groups are meanwhile studying the application of these color designations in fields where a standard system of this sort may be useful.

It is necessary to warn the person who may over-enthusiastically suppose that all his color name or color designation problems have now been solved. The ISCC-NBS names are standard, but they are applicable only when it is possible to group a number of distinguishable colors under a single color name. There are 312 names in the system, a number quite sufficient for naming colors from memory, but since it is estimated that man can distinguish more than ten million surface colors, such a system of color names will not answer all problems of color designation. When more than 312 names are necessary, a system of numerical notation is advised, for such notations can readily be extended to any number of colors, while names cannot.

In the textile industry there are problems to which this system is applicable, but it is not meant to replace color names used for sales appeal in merchandising. Nor can it replace standards such as those of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, which have a very strict tolerance and must be matched with close fidelity if problems of matching in costumes are to be avoided after various types of merchandise are made up. It can be used for purposes of grouping similar colors. It can be used also to make fashion and seasonal names more understandable. Do you, for example, know that Capucine, Chamoline, and Alesan are color names? According to the ISCC-NES system, Capucine is a moderate yellow, Chamoline is a dusky yellowish orange, and Alesan is a pale to light brown. Dozens of other quite color-meaningless names can be visualized with good approximation by the use of these standard names.

And for such problems as those to which it is applicable, it is to the advantage of all groups concerned that they be acquainted with the ISCC-NBS system and use it. It is in order to acquaint you with this standard method and to urge that you use it in all problems where it is applicable, that I call it to your attention today.

The adoption of a report by the Inter-Society Color Council, and the consequent publication of that report by the National Bureau of Standards have provided standard color names in theory; only the wide-spread use of these color names will make them standard in fact. From now on it is you, and I, and all others to whom color naming problems come, who will actually be responsible for the degree of success this standard system of color designation will have.

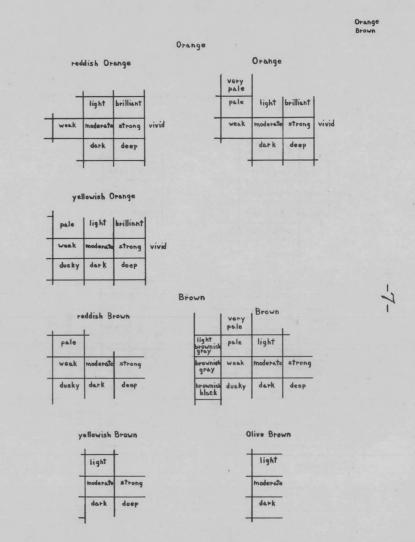


Figure 4. ISCC-NES color designations for the pink and red series.

Pink

pinkish white

pinkish

Red

pale

weak

Pink

Red

light

dark

moderate strong

weak

dusky

brilliant

deep

vivid

light | brilliant

moderate strong vivid

purplish Pink

brilliant

moderate strong

Orange Pink

purplish Red

dark

moderate strong

light brilliant

moderate strong vivid

deep

weak

weak

dusky

Figure 5. ISCC-NBS color designations for the orange and brown series.

Yellow Yellow greenish Yellow yellowish white light brilliant light |brilliant pale yellowish weak moderate strong vivid weak moderate strong vivid dusky dark deep deep dusky dark Olive Olive light olive gray olive gray pale light moderate weak olive black dusky dark

Figure 6. ISCC-NES color designations for the yellow and olive series.

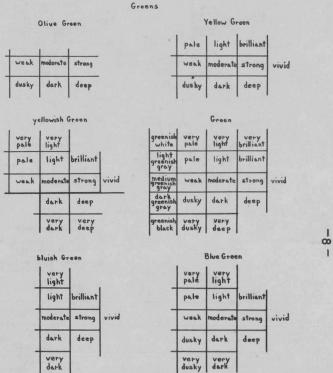


Figure 7. ISCC-NBS color designations for the greens.

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			Blue				
greenish l	Blue				Blue		
very light			bluish white	very	very light	very brilliant	
light	brilliant		light bluish gray	pale	light	brilliant	
moderate	strong	vivid	medium bluish gray	weak	moderate	strong	vivid
dark	deep	-	dark bluish gray	dusky	dark	deep	
very			bluish black				

P	implish B	lue	
very pale	light	brilliant	
pale	light	brilliant	
weak	moderate	strong	vivid
dusky	dark	deep	
	pale pale weak	very light pale light weak moderate	pale light brilliant

Figure 8. ISCC-NBS color designations for the blues.

				Purples				
ь	luish Pur	ple				Purple		
very	very light	very brilliant		purplish white	very	very		
pale	light	brilliant		light purplish gray	pale	light	brilliant	
weak	moderate	strong	vivid	medium purplish gray	weak	moderate	strong	vivid
- dusky	dark	deep		dark purplish gray	dusky	dark	deep	
				purplish	very	very	very	

r	eddish P	urple		F	Red Purp	le	
very pale	very			1			
Pale	light	brilliant		pale	light	brilliant	
weak	moderate	strong	vivid	weak	moderate	strong	vivid
dusky	dark	deep		dusky	dark	deep	
very	very	very		very	very	very	

Figure 9. ISCC-NBS color designations for the purples.

Grays

Grays and Near Grays

Neutrals	Pink Red	Brown	Yellow Olive	Green	Blue	Purple
White	pinkish white		yellowish white	greenish white	bluish white	purplish
light gray	pinkish		yellowish gray	light greenish gray	light blursh gray	light purplish gray
medium gray	reddish	light brownish gray	light Olive gray	medium greenish gray	medium bluish gray	medium purplish gray
dark	dark reddish gray	brownish	Olive	dark greenish gray	dark bluish gray	dark purplish gray
Black	reddish black	brownish black	Olive	greenish black	bluish black	purplish black

Figure 10. ISCC-NBS color designations for the grays.

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METHOD OF DESIGNATING COLORS 1

By Deane B. Judd 2 and Kenneth L. Kelly 3

This report is sent you by

INTER-SOCIETY COLOR COUNCIL

In 1931 the first chairman of the Inter-Society Color Council, E. N. Gathercoal, proposed on behalf of the United States Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee the problem of devising a system of color designations for drugs and chemicals. He said, "A means of designating colors in the United States Pharmacopoeia, in the National Formulary, and in general pharmaceutical literature is desired; such designation to be sufficiently standardized as to be acceptable and usable by science, sufficiently broad to be appreciated and used by science, art, and industry, and sufficiently commonplace to be understood, at least in a general way, by the whole public." With the assistance of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and following plans outlined in 1933 by the Inter-Society Color Council, there has been worked out a solution for this problem, which substantially fulfills the requirements laid down by Dr. Gathercoal.

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Recommended by the Inter-Society Color Council, June 1939, for drugs and chemicals, and tentatively suggested for general use.
Physicist, National Bureau of Standards, and chairman of the Committee on Color Problems of the Inter-Society Color Council.

Inter-Society Color Council.

2 Research Associate at the National Bureau of Standards, representing the American Pharmaceutical
Association.

I. HISTORY

The problem was referred by the Inter-Society Color Council to its Committee on Measurement and Specification which, under the chairmanship of I. H. Godlove, presented several reports surveying available methods of color designation. The 1933 annual report of this committe included the outline of a recommended system of color designations. These recommendations were approved by the Council and have been followed by the authors, who have developed this system of color designations, have set the color boundaries, and have worked out methods of applying the system to drugs and chemicals in various forms. The Inter-Society Color Council in 1939 formally approved by letter ballot and recommended to the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention the method now to be described.

Member bodies of the Council whose voting delegates have approved this method of designating the colors of drugs and chemicals are: 4

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

American Ceramic Society.

American Psychological Association. American Society for Testing Materials.

Illuminating Engineering Society.

National Formulary, American Pharmaceutical Association.

Optical Society of America.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

United States Pharmacopoeial Convention.

II. SCOPE

The recommended color designations apply to powdered drugs and chemicals and to whole crude drugs viewed in daylight. The Council is now engaged in a study of the general applicability of these designations to colors of opaque, nonmetallic surfaces with a view to official adoption for all such surfaces.

The recommended system does not give suitable color designations in its present form for liquids and solids viewed by transmitted light. An extension of the system to cover such samples has been undertaken

by the Council. (See also section VIII, 3.)

III. LOGIC OF THE DESIGNATIONS

The designation for all but very grayish colors consists of a hue name (red, green, blue, purple, etc.) preceded by appropriate modifiers (such as weak, moderate, strong, light, and dark). The designation for very grayish colors consists of a noun (white, gray, or black), with modifiers appropriate to the lightness and hue of the colors (such as dark reddish gray or yellowish white).

1. SURFACE-COLOR SOLID

The relationships between the names can best be understood by a consideration of the psychological color solid. The dimensions of this solid are hue, lightness, and saturation (see fig. 1); the color of any

⁴ A majority of the voting delegates representing the individual members of the Council also approved. Textile Color Card Association of the United States (not voting).

matte, opaque surface in daylight is represented by some point in it; hence it is often called the surface-color solid. Lightness starts at zero for black, represented at the bottom of the figure, and is measured by distance from the base plane, being a maximum for white represented at the top of the figure. Hue is represented by angle about the black-white axis, giving the closed series red, vellow, green, blue,

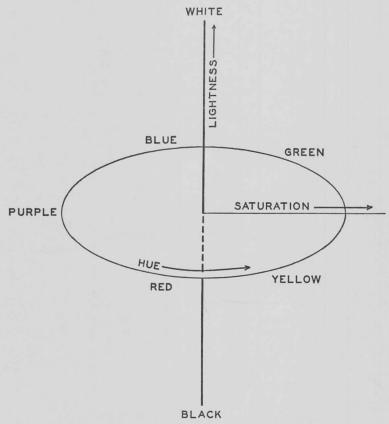


Figure 1.—Dimensions of the surface-color solid.

purple, red, with their intermediates. Saturation is represented by distance from the black-white axis, being zero for black, white and the intermediate grays, and increasing toward the boundary of the surface-color solid on which would be represented the most vivid colors producible from surfaces [1].⁵

Colors of one hue are therefore represented in the solid by points falling in a single one of the vertical planes intersecting at the black-white axis. Colors of one lightness are represented by points in any one horizontal plane; and colors of one saturation are represented by points in any one of the series of right circular cylinders concentric about the black-white axis.

⁵ Figures in brackets indicate the literature references at the end of this paper.

LIGHTNESS (MUNSELL VALUE

2. BASIC PLAN OF FORMING THE DESIGNATIONS

The hue name of the color designation is intended to indicate a range of hue angle in the color solid, and other words in the designation are to indicate ranges of lightness and saturation for this hue range. The system of modifiers is indicated in figure 2. Deviations

VERY PALE (VERY LIGHT, WEAK)	VERY LIGHT	VERY BRILLIANT (VERY LIGHT, STRONG)	
PALE (LIGHT, WEAK)	LIGHT	BRILLIANT (LIGHT, STRONG)	
WEAK	MODERATE	STRONG	VIVID (VERY STRONG)
DUSKY (DARK WEAK)	DARK	DEEP (DARK, STRONG)	
VERY DUSKY (VERY DARK, WEAK)	VERY DARK	VERY DEEP (VERY DARK, STRONG)	

SATURATION (STRENGTH, MUNSELL CHROMA)

FIGURE 2.—System of modifiers.

The color designation, except for very grayish colors, consists of a hue name combined with one of these modifiers.

from the moderate range in lightness are indicated by the terms, light and dark; deviations in saturation by the terms weak, strong, and vivid; and deviations in both lightness and saturation by the terms pale, deep, dusky, and brilliant. The whole color designation, hue

name and modifiers, therefore, defines a block of the surface-color solid bounded by vertical planes of constant hue, horizontal planes of constant lightness, and cylindrical surfaces of constant saturation. The surface-color solid is divided into 314 such blocks, with 5 cylindrical blocks for black, grays, and white, making 319 blocks in all.

3. DIVISIONS OF THE HUE CIRCLE

The 1933 recommendations by Dr. Godlove included a 20-point division of the hue circle for colors of moderate saturation, a 10-point division for weak colors and a 5-point division for very weak colors. By adhering to the principle of this recommendation it has been possible to make each color designation refer more nearly to the same-sized color range than would otherwise have been possible. Deviations from the 1933 recommendations have been introduced to make the color designations accord more closely with present usage, particularly usage in the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary. Most of these deviations arise from our introduction of the color terms pink, brown, and olive, and our change to a more restricted color range for orange.

4. PINK, ORANGE, BROWN, AND OLIVE

Unlike the terms green and blue, which are hue names applying to all lightnesses and saturations, the term yellow is commonly used to designate not only a certain hue range, but also a high-lightness range within this hue range. Dark colors of the same hue as yellow are commonly called olive or olive brown. Common usage limits the term orange even more strictly; it is taken to refer not simply to a range of yellow-red hues but also to a medium-lightness range and a high-saturation range. Colors of the same hue but of lower lightness and saturation than the orange range are called browns or reddish browns.

To follow common usage in this respect, there is included a series of hue names applicable to dark colors only, as follows: reddish brown, brown, yellowish brown, olive brown, olive, and olive green. As a further concession to common usage, there is also included the following series of hue names applicable to very light colors only: purplish pink, pink, and orange pink. The chief series of hue names to which these two subsidiary series have been fitted follows closely the 20-point division recommended by Dr. Godlove; the chief series includes the names red, reddish orange, orange, yellowish orange, yellow, greenish yellow, yellow green, yellowish green, blue green, greenish blue, blue, purplish blue, bluish purple, reddish purple, red purple, and purplish red.

5. SOME UNAVOIDABLE DISADVANTAGES

A frequent objection to this system of color designations is that each designation refers to a group of distinguishable colors rather than to a single color. Since there are about ten million surface-colors distinguishable in daylight by the trained human eye and only 319 color designations in this system, it is obvious that the average color range denoted by a single designation must contain about 30,000 distinguish-

able colors. If it is important to make distinctions among some of these thousands of colors bearing by this system identical designations, resort must be had to one of the many numerical systems of color specification available. Preeminent among these is the colorimetric coordinate system recommended in 1931 by the International

Commission on Illumination [2].

A corollary to this objection is that there are many pairs of easily distinguishable colors which receive by this system the same designation, while there are also many pairs that can scarcely be distinguished which receive different designations. This property is, of course, an unavoidable result of dividing the color solid into an arbitrary number of blocks, one for each of the 319 designations. Analogous disadvantages result from identifying the time of events according to date; two events occurring on the same date may be separated by many hours. but on the other hand two scarcely separable midnight events may have to be assigned different dates. Just as identifying the time of an event by giving the date has proved to be useful, so it is anticipated that a system of color designations such as this will find many uses.

IV. DEFINITION OF THE COLOR RANGES

The adjustment of the boundaries defining the 319 color ranges has been carried out by the committees of the Inter-Society Color Council with reference to the color standards of the Munsell Book of Color [3]. These standards are arranged according to Munsell hue, Munsell value, and Munsell chroma, which are intended to be practical evaluations of the surface-color attributes: hue, lightness, and saturation, respectively. That is, all Munsell standards bearing the same Munsell hue notation are intended to have colors of the same hue; likewise, Munsell value is intended to indicate, and does closely, the lightness of the color; and Munsell chroma corresponds well with saturation. For the present, therefore, the definition of the color ranges is given in terms of Munsell hue, value, and chroma. (See the 34 name charts

which form the major part of this paper.)

Ultimately, it will be desirable to supplement this practical definition of the color designations by giving the equivalent definition in terms of the 1931 colorimetric coordinate system [2], which does not depend upon the integrity of material standards of color. small uncertainty in the boundaries arising from disagreement among the various sets of Munsell color standards, or from their impermanence, will be resolved through spectrophotometric specifications, already partially available, of two sets of master standards deposited at the National Bureau of Standards in 1935 by the Munsell Color Co. A set of smoothed interpolation curves based upon spectrophotometric measurements of a set of Munsell standards by J. J. Glenn and J. T. Killian in A. C. Hardy's laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology already permits a fairly reliable transfer from Munsell notation to ICI specification to be made. interpolation curves are available through Dorothy Nickerson, color technologist, Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C. The Maerz and Paul Dictionary of Color [4] was used to test the suitability of many of the boundaries, and because of its large number (7,056) of colors, well distributed throughout the surface-color solid, it forms the basis for a very satisfactory possible definition of the

boundaries for practical use. The determination of the color names of only a few of this large number of samples has so far been completed.

V. HUE BOUNDARIES FOR VARIOUS RANGES OF MUNSELL VALUE AND CHROMA

Although the systematically arranged and graded standards of the Munsell Book of Color have proved to be invaluable aids in the choice of color-designation boundaries to accord with common usage, it has been found that best agreement with such usage is obtained by deviating in many cases from constant Munsell hue. One deviation from constant Munsell chroma has also been made (3Y to 8Y, inclusive, change from 1.5 to 2.0 chroma). These deviations are shown on charts 35 and 36 which consist of the hue boundaries for various chroma ranges. Chart 35 refers to dark and medium colors; chart 36, to all light colors having hue boundaries different from the corresponding dark and medium colors. The hues are indicated by abbreviations such as pR for purplish red, R for red, rO for reddish orange, r-Br for reddish brown, Ol-Br for olive brown, p-Pk for purplish pink, O-Pk for orange pink, and so on. Munsell hue is indicated on the 100-point scale on the outer circle. These charts show at a glance for all Munsell chromas what ranges of Munsell hue are referred to by the various hue names of this system; this information is of course also obtainable from the name charts (1 to 34), themselves, but less conveniently. The central circle marked N for neutral refers to Munsell chromas less than 0.5. The 6-point division on chart 35 refers to the chroma range (with the exception noted above) 0.5 to 1.5, and yields color designations involving the hue adjectives, reddish, brownish, olive, greenish, bluish, and purplish, such as reddish gray and reddish black. The 5-point division on chart 36 similarly refers to color designations involving the hue adjectives, pinkish, yellowish, greenish, bluish, and purplish. The 10-point division on chart 35 refers to the chroma range 1.5 to 3.0 and involves the hue names: red, brown, olive brown, olive green, green, blue green, blue, purplish blue, purple, and red purple. The similar ring on chart 36 has 11 divisions: pink, orange pink, orange, yellow, yellow green, green, blue green, blue, purplish blue, purple, and purplish pink. The 19point division on chart 35 refers to chromas greater than 3.0, and it will be noted that within the two chroma ranges, 3.0 to 5.0, and greater than 5.0, the hue boundaries for simplicity are kept at constant Munsell hue. As mentioned above, however, it has been found possible to increase agreement of these color designations with common usage by adopting in 5 out of 19 cases a different hue boundary for the chroma range 3.0 to 5.0 than is used for the chroma range 5.0 up. Many of the hue boundaries for the inner rings are also shifted in a corresponding way for the same reason.

VI. COLOR DESIGNATIONS FOR OPAQUE POWDERS

1. PREPARATION OF SAMPLE

The sample is placed slightly heaped up in a clean aluminum holder at least 2 mm deep. Over it is placed an optical-glass cover of 1 mm thickness, which is pressed down with a rotary motion, and two small

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rubber bands are snapped across underneath the sample holder between the opposite hooks on the back of the cover glass; see figure 3.

2. LIGHTING AND VIEWING CONDITIONS

The illumination to be used in the color-comparison work is daylight. A table placed by a window so that light reaches the table top from the operator's left or right chiefly from the sky and chiefly at an angle of 45° from the horizontal is recommended. A north window is best because no special precautions are usually required to eliminate direct sunlight, but windows facing in any direction may be used if equipped with suitable diffusing curtains. A canopy of black cloth (preferably black velvet) should be hung above the sample on the side opposite the operator in such a position as to be imaged in the mirror surfaces of the cover glass; such an arrangement eliminates errors from unwanted admixture of light reflected only from the cover glass. The sample and standard placed on the table top are viewed nearly perpendicular to the surfaces, that is, just enough off the perpendicular to avoid having the operator's face mirrored in the cover glass. Illumination at 45° and perpendicular viewing are recommended by the International Commission on Illumination [2]. A skylight or source of artificial daylight located above the sample may also be used, but in such a case the angle of view should be approximately at 45° from the horizontal, and the black cloth should be hung vertically beside the sample opposite the observer. Perpendicular illumination with viewing at 45° gives results equivalent to the recommended ICI method.

It is important that the illumination of sample and working standard be closely the same both in amount and quality; otherwise different Munsell notations will be found by interchanging them. Even with illumination of good uniformity it is best practice to make this inter-

change as a check during the comparison.

In any computations involving the spectral energy distribution of the illuminant, that of standard illuminant C recommended by the International Commission on Illumination [2] as representative of average daylight is to be used.

3. PROCEDURE

Select the two adjacent Munsell constant-hue charts between which the hue of the sample falls. Place these on each side of the sample and cover each with a small gray shield, or if using the large triple-aperture shield (shown in fig. 4), place them under the holes in the side flaps and the sample under the central rectangular opening. The Munsell hue, value, and chroma notations for a sample are found by interpolation among the standards of the Munsell charts; most operators prefer to interpolate first for value, then chroma, and finally hue. For detailed suggestions on this interpolation consult the Munsell Book of Color, Standard edition [3].

Once the Munsell notation is found for the sample, select the colorname chart referring to the hue of the sample (see Munsell hue designations near upper right-hand corner of each name chart). Plot the value and chroma of the sample on this chart, noting that chroma from 0 up to 1.5 has, for convenience, been plotted to a more open scale than the remainder (see vertical double line dividing the two scales



 $\begin{tabular}{lll} {\bf Figure} & 3. -- Preparation & of an opaque-powder & sample & for & comparison & with the \\ & & Munsell & color & standards. \end{tabular}$

Note the hooks on the under side of the cover glass, which is attached thereby to the sample holder by means of rubber bands.

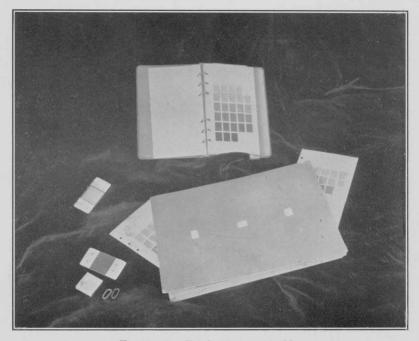


Figure 4.—Triple-aperture shield.

Sample aperture in center, apertures for Munsell color standards on each side. The abridged edition of the Munsell Book of Color is also shown, together with two sample holders, one assembled, the other taken apart.

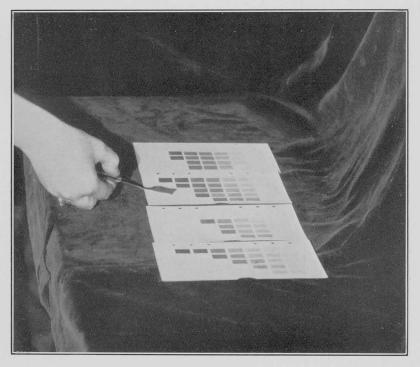


FIGURE 5.—Comparison of whole crude drugs with the Munsell color standards.

The crude drug shown is a leaf and is held by the tweezers a few inches above the color standards.

on each name chart). Record the name of the block in which this point falls as the color designation of the sample. If, however, the point falls on a value or chroma boundary, or if the hue notation falls exactly between successive charts yielding different color names, the names of all of the blocks touching the point apply to the sample.

4. AN EXAMPLE

Suppose that the hue of the sample falls between the YR (5YR) and the YR-Y (10YR) charts, and that its value falls between 7 and 8 value, but nearer 7, and is estimated as 7.2. Suppose, further, that its chroma is found to be closer to 4 than to 6 and is estimated as 4.5. Now compare the sample with the two Munsell 7/4 standards. Suppose that its hue is seen to be nearer to that of the YR-Y chart than the YR chart, say 4/5 of the hue difference between the charts or four hue steps from the YR and one from the YR-Y chart. Now interchange the positions of the charts and check the Munsell notation. If these are found to be unchanged, the final notation is 9YR 7.2/4.5. Now look through the name charts until the one for 9YR is found (chart 8, see hue designation near upper right-hand corner). Plot 7.2 value and 4.5 chroma on this chart. It falls in the block named weak orange; so the color designation of the sample is a weak orange.

VII. COLOR DESIGNATIONS FOR WHOLE CRUDE DRUGS

1. COMPARISON WITH MUNSELL COLOR STANDARDS

Hold the sample in the fingers, or in tweezers if the sample is small, a short distance above the chart or charts and move it about for comparison with the Munsell color standards. Care should be taken not to cast a shadow on the standard with which the sample is being compared; on this account the larger samples should be held higher above the charts than the small (see fig. 5). The time required for the comparison, and consequent soil and wear on the standards, will be saved if the charts are arranged in hue sequence on the table top so that each chart covers the 8- and 10-chroma columns on the preceding chart.

2. LIGHTING AND VIEWING CONDITIONS

The samples are to be illuminated at 45° by daylight (see section VI, 2), and viewed along the perpendicular to the surface. Since the samples are held above the plane of the color standards, it is important that the illumination on the two horizontal planes be the same in amount and quality. Care should be taken to hold the surface of the sample as nearly in the horizontal plane as possible; errors in Munsell value by as much as a whole step are possible through inadvertent tilting of the sample surface. If a source of artificial daylight is used giving a diffused even illumination over a large area from above, or if the comparison is made out of doors by diffuse light from a large part of the sky, the angle at which the sample is held with respect to the light source is less critical.

For minimizing the troubles due to uneven illumination on samples (such as roots) having approximately cylindrical surfaces, it is recommended that the axis of the cylinder be held horizontal and pointed in

the direction of the light source so that neither side of the sample is shaded.

For samples having glossy surfaces the use of a black canopy or curtain will be required as described in section VI, 2.

3. WAYS OF USING THE COLOR DESIGNATIONS

The color of a crude drug may be designated either by giving the name of the average color found in the lot, if the range of color is small, or by giving the color names corresponding to the maximum range of color. This range may be of hue, lightness, or saturation, or a combination of two or all of these. Departures from such a range will frequently be an indication of deterioration or impurity. Color ranges involving chiefly variations in lightness and saturation can often be conveniently indicated by the unmodified hue name, such as orange, by which would be meant the color range covered by the designations, brilliant orange, vivid orange, strong orange, moderate orange, weak orange, light orange, pale orange, dark orange, and deep orange (see charts 4 to 6).

VIII. COLOR DESIGNATIONS FOR ANY OBJECT

The main purpose of this paper is to provide information required for obtaining color designations of powdered crude drugs, whole crude drugs, and chemicals of small particle size. To this end, specific instructions have been given in sections VI and VII. secondary purpose, however, is to facilitate study of the suitability of these color designations to any object. Detailed procedures applicable to this wider use of the system have yet to be formulated; but some general instructions can be given.

1. FOR OPAQUE NONMETALLIC MATERIALS

(a) WITH MATTE SURFACES

Proceed as in section VI or VII. The recommended angles of illumination and viewing need not be strictly followed, because the appearance of a matte surface does not change importantly with small variations in these angular conditions.

(b) WITH GLOSSY SURFACES HAVING NO REGULAR DETAILED STRUCTURE

Samples of vitreous enamel and smooth paint films are often found with glossy surfaces having no regular detailed structure. Proceed as in section VI and VII, giving particular attention to the prescribed angles of illumination and viewing. The characteristic color of the sample is obtained only when specularly reflected light is prevented from reaching the eye of the observer.

(c) WITH GLOSSY SURFACES MADE UP OF CYLINDRICAL ELEMENTS

Samples of satin-finish textiles and glossy brush-marked paint films may be considered as made up of cylindrical elements. Proceed as in section VII, 2 for cylindrical surfaces. It is not always possible to prevent light from being specularly reflected from such glossy surfaces into the eye of the observer; but by so orienting the sample in its own plane that the specular component is reduced to a minimum, the most characteristic color of the sample is usually obtained. Particular attention is being devoted to choice of angular conditions of illuminating and viewing the satin-finish and ribbed-finish standards issued by the Textile Color Card Association of the United States with a view to obtaining designations for the characteristic colors of these standards. Some textiles require more than one angle of view or illumination to bring out the characteristic color or colors; changeable silks are extreme examples of such textiles.

2. FOR METALLIC SURFACES

The characteristic color of a metallic surface is obtained from the specularly reflected light. Proceed, therefore, as in section VI or VII, but obtain, in addition, the hue name for the specularly reflected light. These two names may possibly yield a useful designation of the color of the metallic surface, but they will not correspond well with common usage which involves color terms that apply characteristically to metallic appearance (silver, brass, gold, copper, and so on).

3. FOR MATERIALS WHICH TRANSMIT BUT DO NOT SCATTER LIGHT

Samples of liquids, glass and gelatins are often encountered which transmit but do not scatter light. The transmitted light, of course, vields the characteristic color of such materials, but the color designations of the present system are not all applicable to such materials; for example, white is a color designation applying characteristically to materials which do scatter light. The Council has undertaken an extension of the present system of color designations to colors of materials viewed by transmitted light. It is planned to compare the appearance of a white surface illuminated by daylight and viewed through a prescribed thickness of the material with the appearance of the Munsell standards similarly illuminated but viewed directly. About 25 of the 319 designations will have to be changed; for example, white will have to be supplanted by some such term as colorless or clear. Similarly, pinkish white would have to be changed to some term like light pinkish (color); and light gray, perhaps, to light smoky (or to light smoke if the noun form is desired). In this way it is hoped that a system in fair accord with common usage will result, but the color terms (amber, claret and so on) characteristic of materials viewed by transmitted light will not be a part of the system.

4. FOR TRANSLUCENT MATERIALS

Translucent materials both transmit some light and scatter some. The characteristic color for some of such materials is obtained by reflected light, and for others by transmitted light; if in doubt, get both.

IX. SUMMARY

A method of designating the colors of powdered drugs and chemicals and crude whole drugs has been described; this method has, furthermore, been devised with the thought of its applicability to colors of opaque, nonmetallic surfaces generally. Suggestions for its ex-

tension to the color designations of transparent and translucent media have also been given. This method is dedicated to everyone who has found it difficult to make his color descriptions intelligible, in the hope that it will eventually be elaborated into a successful system of color designation for the general use of science, art, and industry.

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- [3] Munsell Book of Color, Standard and abridged editions (Hoffman Bros., Baltimore, Md., 1939). Available also through the Munsell Color Co., 10
- East Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.

 [4] A. Maerz and M. Rea Paul, A Dictionary of Color (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., 1930).

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1939.

HOW TO USE THE COLOR NAME CHARTS 1 TO 34 A

Given: Munsell notation of the sample.

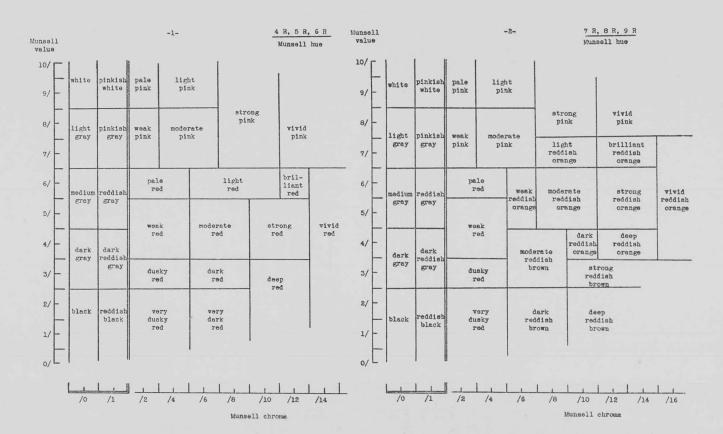
Required: The color designation.

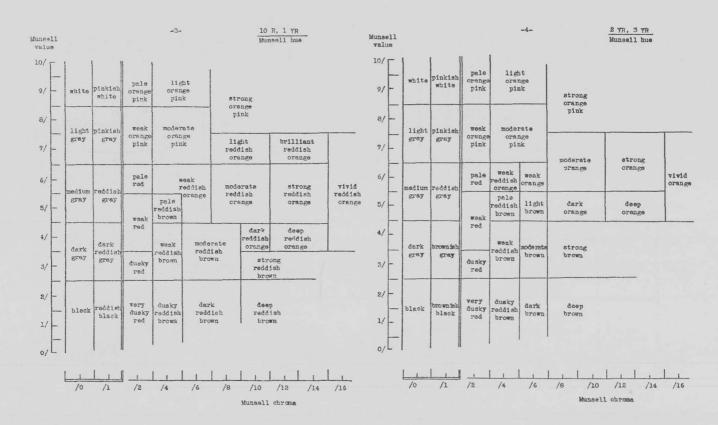
First, turn to the particular name chart referring most closely to the Munsell hue notation of the sample (see numbers at top of chart); or, if the hue is equally close to two successive charts, use them both.

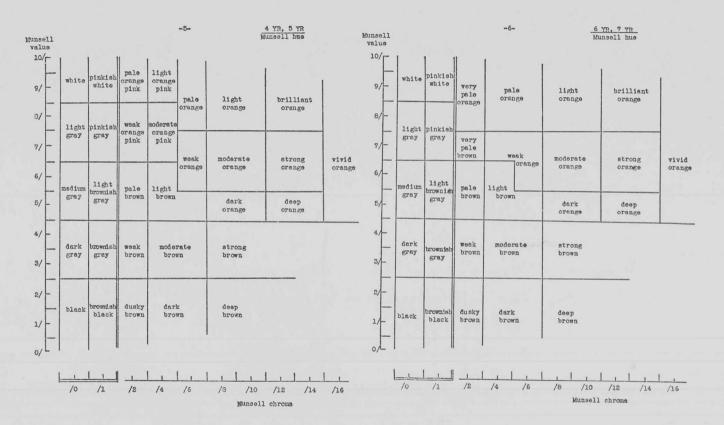
Second, find the point on the chart defined by the Munsell value and Munsell chroma of the sample; or, if two charts are to be used, plot the point on both of them. Note that the chroma scale is expanded for chromas less than 1.5; see vertical double line on each chart.

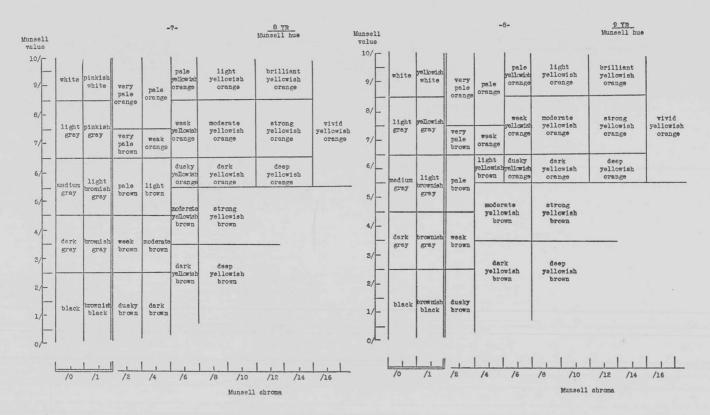
Third, read the color designation of the block within which the point falls. If the point falls on a boundary between blocks, read color designations of all blocks touching the point. If, when two charts are to be used, the second chart yields a different designation from the first, read them both.

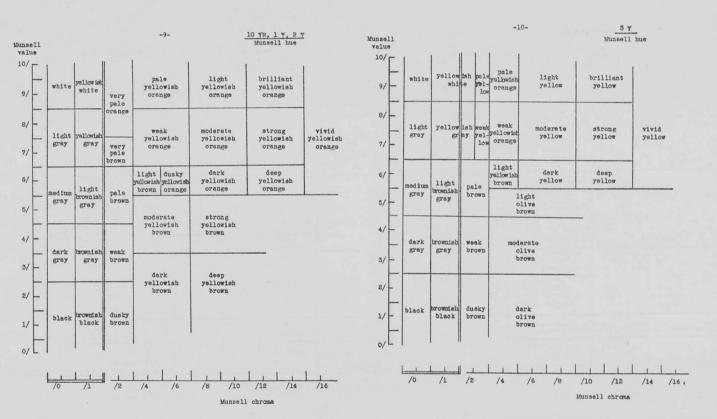
Acknowledgment is made to Miss Dorothy Nickerson, individual member of the Inter-Society Color Council, for suggesting the present simple form of these name charts.

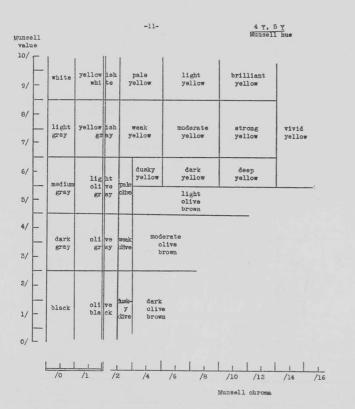


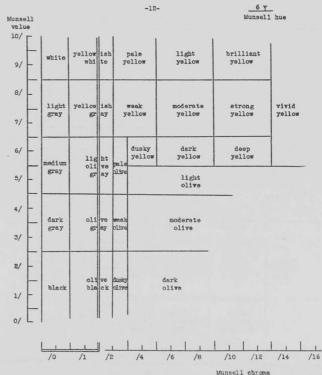


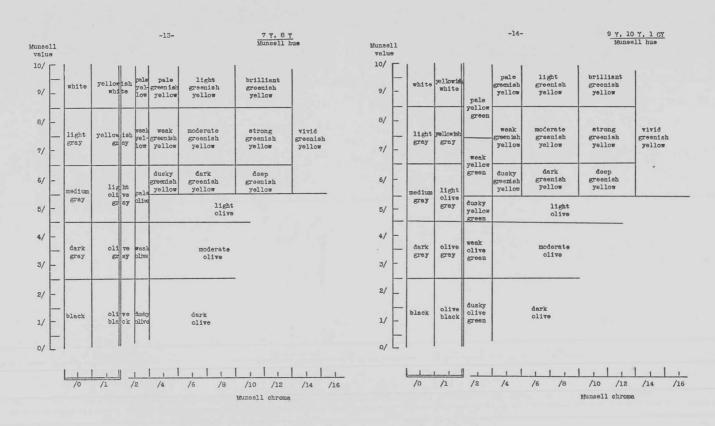


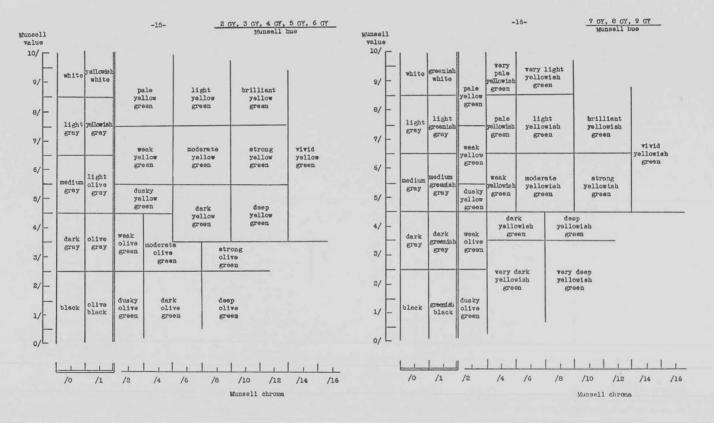


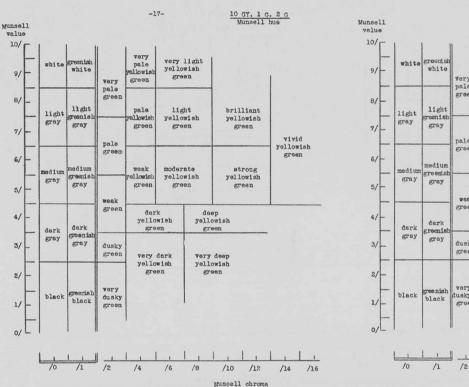


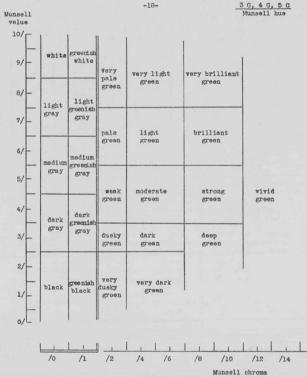




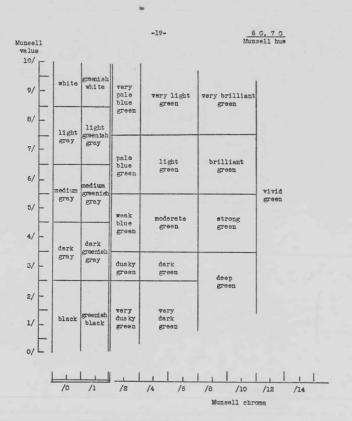


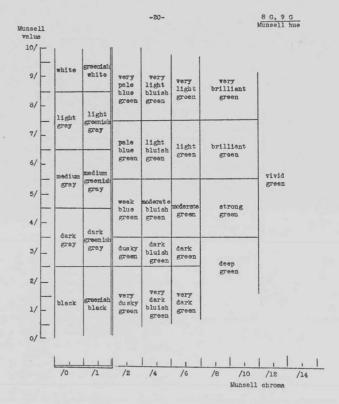


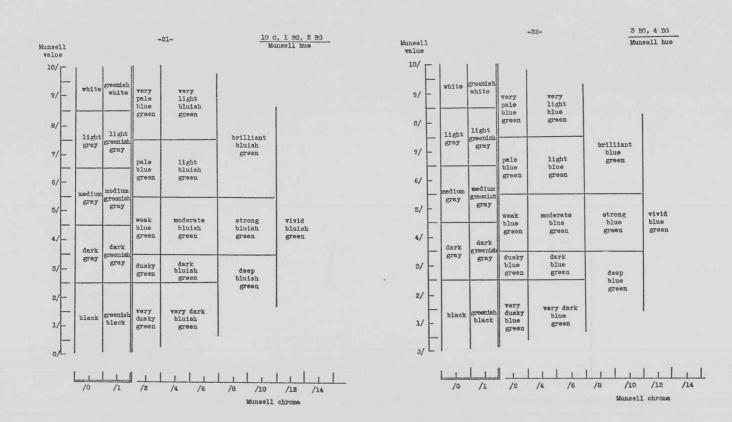


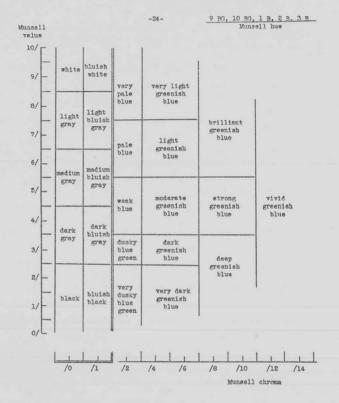


-18-





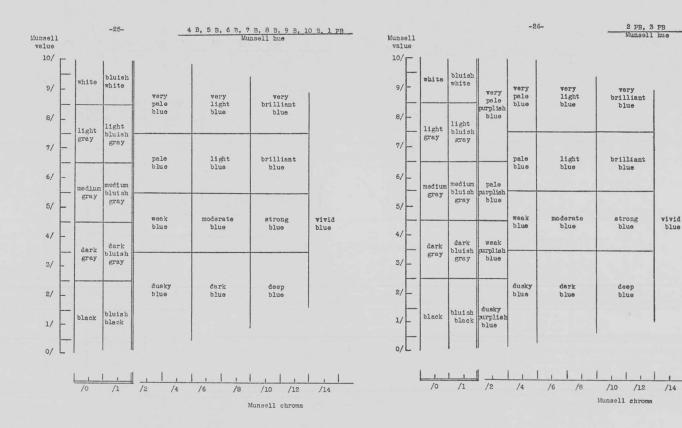


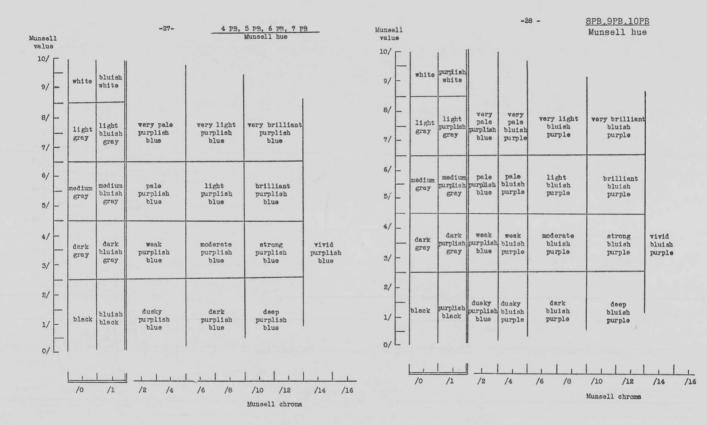


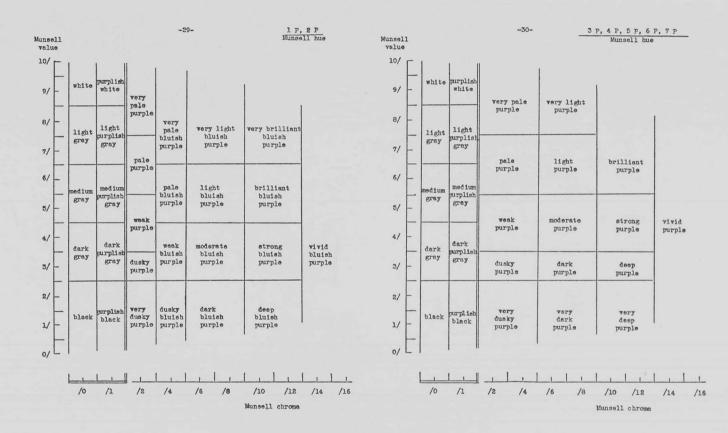


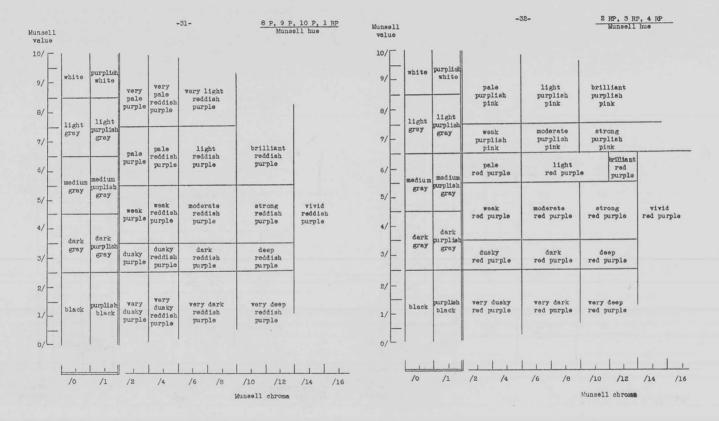
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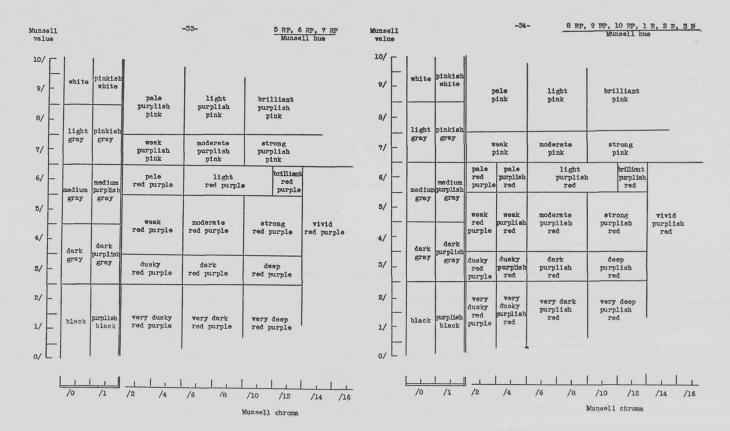
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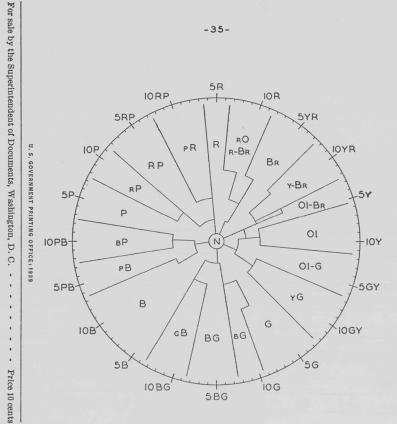


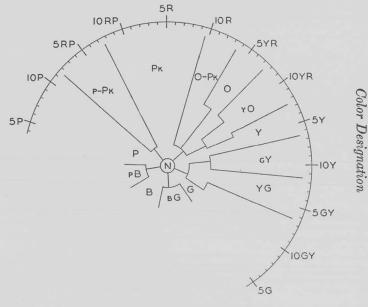












Description of mounting done for Harold C. Brooks -Completed Oct. 15, 1940.

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Title Page

United States Postal History

Section One

Contents

(1) Stampless Mail (a) Before July 1, 1847 - Pre-adhesive postage stamp period.

(b) After July 1, 1847 - Postage stamp period. (2) Semi-Official Carrier Issues. New York - Boston - Philadelphia - Baltimore - Charleston.

(3) Local Posts.

Collection of Harold C. Brooks Marshall, Mich.

Page 2- Stampless - Hanover N.H. Marshall Mic. T. (Sep.18,1836)

Stampless - Washington City - Dan'l Webster Page 3-Lexington Ky - H. Clay

Page 4-Stampless - Smithfield Va -Windsor Locks Vt Mar. 26, 1837

Stampless - Sault T. De St. Mare - Mic. T. Page 5-(after statehood - Date 5/28-1840 Straight line - Stafford Vt

Page 6-Stampless - Huntsville Al - 10 Brockport N Y -

Stampless - Straight line - Cross Plains Ga Page 7-Dated - Middletown Point - Monmouth Co., N.J. Nov. 26, 1846.

Page	8-	Stampless - Big Lick Va - "5"
Page	9-	Stampless - Drops - Both N.Y. "2" Syracuse - "Two Cents" New Haven Con "1"
Page	10-	Stampless - Housatonic Railroad Pheatown Ten - 10th month - 2
Page	11-	Stampless Marshall Mic - "V"
Page	12-	Stampless - Xenia, O Paid 5 Taunton, Mass - Paid -
Page	13-	Stampless - Printed Circular - Abingdon, Va. Feb. 18; 1851 - "Paid 3" - all blue
Page	14-	Stampless - New London N.H. Oval - Paid 3 Springfield, 0. "5" Ladies envelopes.
Page	15-	Stampless - Worcester, Mass - fancy "Paid 3" Mamaroneck N.Y. "5"
Page	16-	Stampless - Woodstock Vt - "5" Graham's Turmont S.C "Paid 3"
Page	17-	Stampless - Westhampton Mass Fancy "Paid 3" Westboro Mass - " " 3"
Page	18-	Stampless - Victor N.Y. Fancy "Paid" New London N.Y. " "III C Paid"
Page	19-	Stampless - West Middletown Pa - Fancy "Paid" Waltham Mass - "3Paid"
Page	20-	Semi Official Carrier Issue U. S. City Despatch Post New York - 1842

Page 20
U. S. City Despatch Post

New York - 1842

Cover with "City Despatch Post"

stamp canceled red U. S. and used on Aug.16,1842 second day - orange City Despatch Post with U. S.

Page 21
(A) U. S. City Despatch Post
New York - 1842 - 1845
Stampless - Orange cancel with U. S.

used Oct. 15, 1842 - stamp removed
(B) Green "United States City Despatch

Post " stamp canceled "U.S." P.M.

with U. S. use Jan. 19, 1843 - variety

"vertical scratch lines."

Page 22- "U. S. City Despatch Post" New York

(A) - Green U. S. City D.P. canceled U.S. - P.M. with U. S. use Sep. 21, 1843

(B) - Green - U. S. C. D. P. stamp canceled U. S. - no Despatch Post P.M. but the red New York of "Jun 17" To Carlisle Pa - June 17, 1844.

Page 23- Heading "Semi-Official Carrier Issue"

New York
"U. S. Mail"

1849

(A) - cover with uncanceled stamp used to Delaware O. No year

(B) - yellow stamp tied with P.M. "New York - 30 Mar - 5cts" to Phila Pa

Page 24- Heading "New York" 1849-50

(A) Red stamp - Pen - and poorly tied with red

(B) Yellow stamp - tied with "Paid" addr. to New York

Page 25- Heading - "Semi-Official Carrier Issue
Baltimore
"City Despatch"
1857

(A) - 3¢ 5l - tied blue Baltimore P.M. with red Horseman also tied with P.M. & Canceled with pencil.

(B) - 3¢ 57 - plus black horseman stamp both tied by blue Baltimore P.M.

Page 26- Heading - "Semi-Official Carrier Issue"

Boston

"Penny Post"

1849-50

(A) - blue stamp - tied by red Boston P.M. to West Boylston Mass

(B) blue on white "Penny Post Paid" - tied by black Lozenge - plus 3¢ 1851 tied by large Boston Paid in grid.

Page 28-

Heading - "Local Posts" New York Penny Post 1840

Stampless - P.M. in orange reads "New York Feb 10 30 C

Penny Post"

Page 29-

Heading - "Local Posts" City Despatch Post New York 1842

(A) Stamp - black on white - cancel - "Free" -P.M. has "N.Y." - use May 9, 1842.

(B) - Green stamp - uncanceled - use Aug 14 (?)

Page 30-

Heading - "Local Posts" Swarts' City Despatch Post New York

(A) Stampless - oval - "Swarts -B - Post Office - N.Y. - Chatham Square" - also "N"

(B) Stampless - two postmarks, one as above - other - oval, "Post Office Swarts' - Chatham Square"

Page 31- Heading - "Local Posts" D.O. Blood & Co. Philadelphia

> (A) - large square stamp (B) - small Blood stamp

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Volume 2 Title Page -United States Postal History Section Two

Contents

(1) Local Posts (continued)

(2) U. S. Carrier Service

(3) Postmaster Provasional Issues-Baltimore - Saint Louis - New York

(4) General Issues of the United States

(A) Issue of 1847 - The Five and Ten Cents
(B) " 1851 The One Cent

Heading "Local Posts Page 34 -Bauton's City Despatch Post, N.Y."

(A) Stampless

(B) black stamp - tied with 2 straight lines

Page 33- Heading - "Local Posts" Bautons City Despatch Post New York -

Black stamp tied as above

Heading Local Posts Page 35-

Boyd's City Express - New York

(A) Stampless

(B) Large Green stamp

Page 36-Heading - Local Posts

Broadway City Express - New York

(A) Stampless

(B) 3¢ 51 plus "Broadway Post Office stamp - both tied by black N.Y. P.M.

Heading - Local Posts Page 37-

Union Square Post Office

New York

(A) stampless - (Unlisted)

odd circle - black -"Paid - N.Y.

Heading - Local Posts Page 38-

"City Post" of New York

(A) Stampless - unlisted

City Despatch Post - New York

(B) Stampless - Unlisted.

Page 39-Heading - Local Posts

The Glen Haven Daily Mail

Glen Haven N.Y.

3¢ U.S. Envel. of 1853 plus green stamp both tied by "Scott N.Y. P.M. no year

Heading - "U. S. Carrier Service Page 40-

The Eagle Carrier

3¢ 1851 plus eagle both tied by Phila. P.M. no date.

Page 4b-Heading "Provisional Issue

Baltimore Md

James M. Buchanana

Postmaster

5¢ black on white - tied by blue P.M. - also on face blue "Paid" and "5" in circle

Ex-Brown

Heading - Provisional Issue Page 42-

Saint Louis Mo

John M Wimer

Postmaster

1845

November

5¢ black on greenish - Type 3 Orig. Pl. from St. L. Aug. 18, 1846 to Columbia, Mo. Saint Louis, Mo. John M. Wimer

Postmaster

1845

November

10¢ black on greenish - Type 1 - Orig. Pl. From St. L. Jan. 13, 1846 to Phila. Stamp tied by red St. L. P.M.

Page 44-Heading - Provisional Issue New York N.Y. Robt H. Morris Postmaster

1845

Date of Issue

July 15, 1845

(A) Single tied by red square grid #20 on Plate. D.T. -A.C.M. to Woodstock Vt.

(B) Single - tied by red "Paid" - A C M #38 - Apr 2 1847 - to Phila.

Page 45 - Heading Provisional Issue New York, N.Y.

1845

(A) Two singles - 15 X 21 - unsigned Cancel blue pen strokes - use Dec. 11, 1845

(B) Two singles - 5 X 27 - A C M tied by red N.Y. to Granville O.

Page 46-Heading "Provisional Issue New York N.Y. 1845

> Foreign Mail (A) Single - A C M - #1 - tied by large N.Y. foreign mail -P.M. with "5 Paid" - addr. to London forwarded to Trieste Austrue Jan 31 1846

> > Ex - Brown

Heading - Provisional Issue Page 47-New York N.Y. 1845

> Date of Issue July 15 1845

Two covers "R H M"

(A) single - #40 - RHM - from New Hamburgh N Y Aug 12 1845 to New York - Stamp tied blue strokes

(B) Single - #5 - RHM from New Hamburgh N.Y. Aug 20 1845 to New York - stamp tied black ink sphotches - also green unused - "United City Despatch Post."

Heading Issue of 1847 Page 48 The Five Cents Single tied by odd oval grid - St. Johnsbury Vt Ex - Brown

Issue of 1847
The Five Cents

(A) - Single "Very early impression - superb engraving"

tied by two red grids - Boston Aug. 18 - 1848

(B) Single - tied by greenish black grid - "An 1847 Use - Fine

Engraving". P.M. is red
"Washington City Oct. 10 (1847) to Port
Tobacco Va

Page 50-

Issue of 1847
The Five Cents

(A) Single on tied by blue "Baltimore and "5" in circle - "Variety triple guide dots" no year

(B) V. Pair - red corks - St. Louis to Boston no year

Page 51-

Issue of 1847 The Ten Cents

(A) Single on - tied by red cork. St. L. to

Boston no year

(B) Single on tied by red St. Louis P.M.'s (2) - to Boston

Page 52-

Issue of 1847 - The Ten Cents
(A) Single on - tied by red grid - Big

D.T. 31R1 - P.M. U. S. Express
Mail Boston to Phila - no year

(B) - H. Pair - on, tied by red grids - "Pair 44Rl - 45Rl -

VVarietyCConsistentPPlate scratches

in vertical spacing"
P.M. in U. S. Express Mail Boston
to Phila - no year

Page 53-

Issue of 1847 The Ten Cents
(A) single on - tied by red grid from
Washington Plate variety 94Ll - broken
left Frame Line -

(B) Single on - tied red Cinti to New York with red "Steam" Nov. 1850.

Page 54-

Issue of 1847 - The Ten Cents Two singles tied by blue town Granville, N.Y.

Page 55-

Issue of 1851 The One Cent

(A) - single tied by red N.Y. sq. grid - 7RlE to Henderson N.C. (repaired)

(B) Single 1A tied by black New Orleans

from Utica, N.Y. no year

Page 66-

Issue of 1851 - The One Cent
(A) - H.S. of three on small cover - all
Type 3A - Pl 4 - relief "C"

(B) Horz.strip of three - 3A - 3 - 3A - Plate 4 - Relief "C" - pen canc - "Lexington Texas" no year

Page 67-

Issue of 1851 - The One Cent

(A) Single - canceled - not tied by the
Phila - U. S. P.O. Prepaid - one Cent Despatch - to Phila - Type 3 Plate 4 - Rel E - no year

(B) 3¢ plus l¢ - II - Pl 2 - 89R2
big shift - Boston Drop l¢ forwarded to N.Y. 3¢

Page 68

Issue of 1851 - The One Cent

(A) Small envelope - single II - Pl 1E - tied by small Boston "Paid" grid

(B) Single - II - Pl 2 - crack 23L2 - fine on and tied by red N.Y. carrier no year

MAIL THROUGH THE LINES

VIA EXPRESS

1861.

In the latter part of May of 1861, United States Postmaster General Blair ordered that all postal communication with The Confederate States be discontinued after May 31, 1861, and that all mail originating in the Seceded States which was delivered to a Federal Post Office, be forwarded at once to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

The following appeared in the "National Intelligencer" of June 13, 1861:

"There are now no postmasters of the United States, in the seceded states, authorized to sell stamps or collect postage since the 1st of June, for this Government. Postmasters, therefore must treat all matter since the 1st of June coming from the seceded states, and mailed within these states, as unpaid matter to be held for postage. All such matter is ordered to be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington to be disposed of according to law."

With the discontinuance of postal transportation between the North and the South the various Express Companies undertook to transmit mail at a charge of regular postage, U. S. or Confederate, plus an express charge of 25 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce letter.

Taking cognizance of this illegal system of communication, President Lincoln issued a proclamation on August 10th, 1861, declaring that all communication between "the insurgent states or the people thereof and the loyal states is unlawful." On August 26, 1861 Postmaster General Blair issued an order authorizing officers and agents of the P.O.Department "without further instructions" to lose no time "in putting an end to written intercourse with these states (so-called Confederate) by causing the arrest of any express agent or other persons who shall, after the promulgation of this order, receive letters to be carried to or from these states, and will seize all such letters and forward them to this Department."

This order put an end to all open attempts of exchanging mail between the North and the South by the Express Companies and by private Letter Mail Companies, though such exchange did continue surreptitiously thruout the war.

Be

MAIL THROUGH THE LINES VIA EXPRESS 1861.

wider

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REGARDING THE RECONSTRUCTED BLOCK OF FIVE OF THE

NINETY CENTS OF 1860

By

Stanley B. Ashbrook

*

*

In my opinion, this piece was undoubtedly genuinely used and pen canceled. The tradition is that this magenta pen cancelation was used at Shanghai, China, and if there is any basis for such a claim, then it is quite possible that the block was used on a large piece of diplomatic mail, from the United States Consulate at Shanghai, via British steamer, to New York and thence to Washington.

The color of the stamps is a DULL BLUE and quite typical of genuinely used copies of the 90¢ stamps, which color differs to quite an extent from the great majority of unused copies. the latter coming from what is known as the "Remainders." that is, sheets of unused stamps from Southern Post Offices which were returned to Washington at the outbreak of the Civil War. The "Remainders" remained in the files of the Post Office Department for many years and were eventually turned over to a stamp dealer in payment for work done by him in arranging the Government collection of postage stamps. The unused 90¢ "Remainders" are generally found in a much brighter blue, than copies which were genuinely used during the life of the 90¢ stamps. (September 1860 to approximately October 1861). Whether this difference in color is due to different batches of ink used, or to exposure, (used copies) has not been definitely established, but in my opinion, the difference is due to the former.

Among the 1857-1860 stamps there are various items known with horizontal and vertical ruled pen lines in red. It is believed that a sheet of 100 stamps of each value from the Remainders were so canceled and presented to certain officials. The following values are known with these ruled lines; 1¢ Type V, singles and several pairs, 12¢ (Pl 3), horizontal strip of three, 24¢ block of six, 90¢ block of six. These items have full original gum, and because of their extreme scarcity it is quite doubtful if more than one sheet of each value were canceled in this manner. These items are frequently referred to as "Specimens" or "Samples," both of which terms I believe to be misnomers. The pen marks on this block must not be confused with what I call the "presentation items"

with red ruled lines.

Regarding the origin of the strip and pair. It is my theory that the five stamps were originally on a large package of mail which required \$4.50 in postage, and were removed because of the bulk of the cover. It is possible the original use was as a block, though the block may have been severed before use and applied as a strip and pair. In 1860 and 1861, the rate to China, British mail from New York, via Marseilles, France, was 45¢ per half ounce, which leads me to believe the original rate, if it was \$4.50, was a ten times single rate of 45¢. Quite naturally all such guess work is pure theory as we have no proof at the present time that this magenta pen cancelation was actually used at Shanghai. The strip was originally in the Collection of the late Henry C. Needham of New York City, and was marked by Mr. Needham, "Used from Shanghai," In 1921, the strip passed to the collection of Senator Ernest R. Ackerman of Plainfield, N.J. and in 1922 it was purchased by Stanley B. Ashbrook, from Elliott Perry, acting as Agent for Senator Ackerman. At the time of this purchase, I was informed that the cancelation was believed to be genuine beyond any doubt and that the use was supposed to be Shanghai. I always took this use for granted, never having occasion to doubt same or any evidence which led me to believe otherwise.

During my eighteen years ownership of this strip I never saw another 90¢ 1860 with this wavy pen magenta cancelation, until this summer, when Mr. Krug turned up a similar pair in the stock of Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr. of Philadelphia. When advised of the fact that a "center line" pair had been discovered, I was rather positive that the pair was torn from my strip of three, a suspicion which was readily confirmed when the two items were laid side by side. It will be noted that on both the strip and the pair that the pen marks commence on the stamps to left, thus some evidence that when the two pieces were originally canceled there were no stamps to left, nor to right. Mr. Ward, Mr. Perry and other prominent dealers as well as collectors have recently informed me that they never saw any 90¢ 1860, other than these two items with this cancelation.

Regarding the pair, Mr. Ward stated that he has owned this item for some years having acquired it from the George Wolcott collection. As Mr. Wolcott passed away about ten years ago, we have no record at this time of its previous ownership. In all probability these two items were separated years ago and passed into different collections, with subsequent owners being ignorant of the existence of a similar item. It is indeed a coincidence that after a lapse of so many years that the two pieces were again brought together and put back

#3.

into their original position.

I know of no reason whatsoever to doubt that the pen cancelation represents an actual postal use, paying a rate of at least \$4.50 in postage.

Considering the extreme rarity of such a rate paid by the scarce 90¢ of 1860, it is my opinion, rather immaterial that the block was severed and recently rejoined, because the main point of interest is the fact that the block is unique and without an equal in used items of the 90¢ 1860 stamp.

Fort Thomas, Kentucky. August 20, 1940.

June 2 1941 1

Whaling City Society Sponsors Charles W. Morgan Cachet

Charles W. Morgan Cachet
THE Whaling City Society of New Bedford, Mass., is sponsor of a cachet to commemorate the Centenary of the Charles W. Morgan, oldest Whaling Ship in America, on July 21, 1941. The cachet will be printed in blue and pictures the Morgan under full sail. The name of the ship is spelled by the rope which forms the outline of the cachet. This cachet was designed by Clarence de Montigny, well known marine artist and a member of the society.

The Charles W. Morgan was built in 1841 at New Bedford, Mass., by Jethro and Zachariah Hillman, and it is interesting to note that a grandson of one of the builders is at present a member of the Whaling City Philatelic Society. The Morgan was built for the owner whose name she bears and was of 351 tons gross register. She was 105 feet 6 inches long, had 27 feet 7 inches beam, and a depth of 17 feet 6 inches.

She was ship-rigged when built but her rig was changed to a bark in 1867 and she sailed as a bark for 55 years.

The Morgan sailed on her first voyage Sept. 6, 1841 from New Bedford to the Pacific Ocean, which voyage lasted 3 years and 4 months. She made 37 whaling voyages after sperm and bowhead whales. This venerable ship has sailed nore miles and taken more whales than any other whaling vessel, chasing them "under the line" where the heat of the sun melted the pitch in her seams, and

whales. I'ms venerable snip has sailed more miles and taken more whales than any other whaling vessel, chasing them "under the line" where the heat of the sun melted the pitch in her seams, and finding them in the far north where she wintered in the snow and ice.

In 1906 the Morgan returned to her home port, New Bedford, after an absence of 20 years. During 18 years of this period she had been sailing out of San Francisco after whales in the north Pacific Ocean off Japan and in the Okhotsk Sea.

On Sept. 9, 1920 the Charles W. Morgan sailed on her last whaling voyage, from which she returned May 28, 1921 with 700 barrels of sperm oil. She lay tied up at a New Bedford pier until

Colonel E. H. R. Green, a nationally known philatelist interested himself in her preservation as a historic heirloom, in 1924. After some negotiation, the ship was towed to Round Hill, Mass., the estate of Col. Green on May 7, 1925. There she remained, an object of affectionate pride to residents of the Whaling City, and of admiration to thousands of visitors. During one year the Morgan was visited by 190,000 people from all parts of the world.

Since the death of Colonel Green, the future of the ship has been unsettled. It has been proposed that she be removed from Round Hill to Marine Park on Pope's Island, where Route 6, the Grand Army Highway, crosses the Acushnet River. Located here on the through route from New York to Cape Cod, the Morgan would be more accessible to visitors. Already a fund is being raised to defray the costs of moving the ship to Marine Park, which costs are estimated to be \$30,000. Of this amount more than \$20,000 has been subscribed, and the proceeds from the sale of the Commemorative Cachet, less cost of postage and printing, will be given to this "Save the Morgan Fund."

It is particularly fitting that the Great-

It is particularly fitting that the Greatest American Whaling Port should be the final resting place of America's oldest Whaler, and very appropriate that the Whaling City Philatelic Society help the cause by the philatelic observance of the 100th Birthday of the Charles W. Mor-

It was originally intended to ask for a stamp commemorating the Morgan, and this idea was abandoned when an N.F.S.C. poll indicated a majority against it. The Whaling City Society then agreeably bowed to the will of the majority and decided to issue a cachet instead.

THOROUGHLY AROUSED



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MEMORANDUM

Four copies submitted as the 24¢ steel blue. Re - the steel blue color. There is quite a difference between a grey and a blue, likewise there is quite a difference between a blue and a steel blue, and likewise there is quite a difference between a grey, whether dark or extremely dark, and a shade which can properly be classed as a steel blue.

Many variations of the 24¢ 1861 Grey are frequently classified as the 24¢ steel blue whereas they are in fact very little like the true color to which the catalogue refers, but simply rich shades of variations of the grey.

It must always be remembered that a 24¢ steel blue must have a distinct cast of blue, if this feature is not readily apparent, the stamp under consideration is not a steel blue but a grey or some variation in shade of the grey.

Regarding the four copies submitted. All are grey, none are the steel blue. The copy on cover is a changeling, i.e., it is a grey which shows deterioration, and not the color it was originally. To the eye there is little if any blue cast. This stamp is quite ordinary. Further it must be remembered that the steel blue was an early experimental color, and made its appearance at the outset of the issue of the 1861 stamps, the earliest known use is Oct. 1861 but no doubt it was issued earlier but due to the rarity of the real color on covers no cover has yeteturned up to my knowledge with an earlier date of use. Note the use of this cover, July 22, 1865. This is therefore a grey from a printing entirely different from the ink used in late July and August of 1861. There is very little difference in shade between this copy and stamps marked B and C on the card.

Re - copy "D". This grey is slightly different from the other three, but it has no bluish cast. Examine it under a strong glass and note the sickly color of the ink. This is from deterioration. As proof, note the "U" of "U.S." at left bottom corner. To right of this the ink has turned to a sickly green. You can also find a greenish cast across the bottom of the dopy on cover. Dampness over long periods of time is no doubt largely responsible for such deterioration.

Regarding the two copies submitted as the 24¢ Violet. It must be remembered that a <u>Violet</u> is different from a <u>purple</u>. The latter shows more red and the former shows more blue.

Copy "A" on card. First note this is a thick paper, not a thin, hard and brittle, though while this feature meant much to Mr. Luff it is of no particular consideration except that stamps on real thin, hard paper do undoubtedly indicate an early printing in 1861, but the finest example of the true 24¢ Violet may be found on a paper which can hardly be classed as thin, hard and brittle.

By the Ridgway chart the reading of your copy is, Plate XLIV - 65 III K," a shade Ridgway called, "Dark Slate Purple." You will note this fell into a classification by Ridgway of purple. According to the catalogue listing, what stamps is this? Mr. Luff listed a shade he called "Blackish Violet," and copying Luff the catalogue lists under #70 "Blackish Violet," but this listed shade is not the "Violet" #60.

The catalogue does not list any purple or variation of purple. I think the Ridgway term for this Copy "A" is more correct than any listing of a 24¢ made by Luff or the catalogue. It is definitely not the #58 - Violet.

Re - the copy on cover to Switzerland - New York Feb. 4, 1862. The reading by Ridgway is "69''' K, a shade he termed as "Anthracene Purple." Here you will again note that this copy falls in a Ridgway purple classification. There is quite a bit of red in this color - very little blue is apparent and a violet must show more blue than red. There can be no argument on this point. This stamp is a good color - unusual and scarce - but not #60, the violet, though most any dealer in Nassau St. wouldn't hesitate to call it a "commercial violet," whatever that is. I think a proper philatelic term for this

shade would no doubt be "purplish lilac." We have "red lilac" in the catalogue, therefore why not "purplish lilac".

Re - cover with two 5½ 1847. These stamps are not orange, nor orange-browns, but rather dark brownish-orange. The former is quite different from the latter. If you simply glance at these stamps your first impression of color is "Brown" - Anyone would say this who was not color blind. There is no date to this cover indicating year of use, but there are two important points I note which practically establishes the year of use in my mind as 1851, i.e., May 1851. In all modesty I doubt if anyone else has made as thorough a study of the 5½ to note these two points. One of these is the identity of the plate. Both of these stamps come from Plate 2. Granting the year of use is 1851, let us refer to the year colors listed by Chase way back in 1916 - (see Stamp Specialist - Issue #1 - page 48). Here we find under 1851 "Dark brownish-orange." Both of these stamps are very easily read as Ridgway's "Plate XIV -, ll'L - Hazel." They are fine examples of this shade, a color which is far from common, but they are by no means in any real orange class. When considering the 5½ 1847 orange, bear in mind, an orange peeling, then try and get asstamp as close to it as possible. An orange with a peel like these stamps would be sort of a curiosity. Stamp To L. Shows Part Of "C" Shift At Right.

Re - the two 3¢ 1861 covers with Pinks. Your cover with the 10¢ rate is a superb item. All three 3¢ 1861 are not only Pink but the rare "Pigeon bloods." These are Ridgway - "71'C," Dark Rocellin Purple." Rather a strange definition for a Pink, but the real Pink has a cast in it we frequently call bluish, but no doubt it is probably more properly a purplish cast. The regular Pink, the catalogue variety does not emphasize this cast.

The single 3¢ on cover is not as fine - it is slightly darker and is Ridgway "71''G." Note it comes in the same Ridgway classification, your three copies on cover being "71''C," the single "71''G". Of course this copy is a "Pigeon Blood" and is properly a "Dark Pigeon Blood."

Referent pulateet

Ye Olde Main Post Road.

By L. M. RELLIM

With the grant of the Neale's Patent in 1692 an attempt was made to establish an inter-colonial post in America, and no greater development was effected with the purchase of the patent and the passage by Parliament of the Act of 1711 in order to organize the Royal Post. But a real impetus was given when Alexander Spotswood became Postmaster General in 1730 and when he appointed Benjamin Franklin as deputy postmaster for Philadelphia in 1737. From that time until the Revolution Franklin was closely associated with the Post Office and was responsible for its improvement and the establishment of post roads.

William Douglas, writing in 1749, reported the length of post roads, as follows:

								miles	
Eastern Div. of	N	1as	sac	hus	etts	B	av	143	
New Hampshir								20	
Western Div. of	N	las	sac	hus	ett	B	av	89	
Rhode Island								58	
Connecticut .								126	
New York .								57	
New Jersey .								54	
Pennsylvania								78	
								144	
Virginia								215	
North Carolina								247	
South Carolina								310	1,54

The main post road in time became an important factor in inter-colonial travel and communication, and at the outbreak of the War for Independence, it was the backbone of the Constitutional Post, established by William Goddard, printer of Baltimore's first newspaper, and which post was the precursor of our present system. The courses of that road, over which the mail was carried long before the railroads took up the burden, interested the writer who only had a general idea of the large towns that it connected.

Such information has recently come to his attention in a perusal of the files of the Niles Weekly Register, an important chronicle of the events during the early decades of the last century. Published in Baltimore, it contained—to use the words of the editor—"political, historical, geographical, scientifical, astronomical, statis-

tical and biographical *Documents*, *Essays*, and *Facts*; together with a record of the events of the times." A valuable source material for students of that formative period of our history. Preceded by the correspondence between Governeur Morris and Robert Fulton pertaining to the building of the Erie Canal, and followed by minutes of the council of war of Gen. Wilkinson and his staff, is tucked this detailed survey of the main post road, which is herewith copied.

The first column gives the distance to the next point, the second the total distance of either the northern or southern route from the beginning, and the last two sets of columnar figures give the north latitude and the longitude east and west from the general post office at Washington. Such data is important as many of the points mentioned cannot be located at the present, and the writer solicits the cooperation of the philatelists who can thus establish and chart on maps the present towns through which the old post road passed. Omissions have been filled by the writer where ink was not clear, but the total figure in the original for Watertown M. H. should be corrected to 455.46 miles.

Niles Weekly Register-

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1814.

POST ROADS.

Result of the Survey of the main post road, from Robbinstown, in Maine, to St. Mary's in Georgia. Made between June, 1812, and January, 1813.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Name of places.	Dist.	Amt. dist	Lat. N.	Long. E
Washington city,			d. m. s.	d. m. s.
Gen. P. O. The capitol	82	82	38 53 25 38 55 00	
MARYLAND. Bladensburg,				
Union Tavern Vansville, P. O.	5 27 8 26		38 56 08 39 02 12	

Compliments Of Michael Miller of Boltimore 7/27 -1940.

Name of places.	Dist		nt.	L	at.	N.	L	ong	. E
MARYLAND-Cont.		1	-	ld.	m.	. s.	d.	m.	S.
Baltimore, M. H. Joppa, crossrds P. O. Harrord P. O. Havre de Grace.	25 1 18 6 6 1	8 58	50 18 34	39	25 28	51 18		24 39 44	01
harrord P. O. havre de Grace, epis. church North East P. O.	11 2 10 + 6 2	86 86 92	6 08 30	39 39 39	32 36 36	44 09 27	1	55 03 10	07
DELAWARE Christiana crosskeys Newport, Zena Wells Wilmington townhall Naaman's creek P.O.	10 1 5 5 4 0 7 6	3 102 0 107 0 111 2 119	43 93 93 55	39 39 39 39	40 42 44 48	05 40 21 26	1 1 1 1	20 23 27 34	21 56 31 02
PENNSYLVANIA		1							
Chester C. H. Darbyvillage chiladelphia, center of Second and	7 5	124	61	39	50 55	43	1	38 44	37 28
Market sis. Frankfort M. H. Holmesburg P. O. Bristol village Morrisville P. O.	4 6 4 9 10 4	7 139 5 144 6 149 0 159 8 168	05 00 40	40 40 40	00 02 05	27 33	1 2	51 54 58 08 14	27 48
NEW JERSEY Frenton-M. H. mar- ket-house Princeton college New Brunswick vil.	1 10 8	170	08 91	40	13 20	09 52		14 20 34	
forks nr brdge Elizabethtown C. H. Newark C. H.	11 9 4 9 6 3	1		i			2	44 48 51	26
ferry ferry		229					2	59	44
NEW YORK New-York city,									
St. Paul's		1230						01	13
Harlem, Sign of the Line West Farms P. O. New Rochelle P. O. Rye P. O.	7 6 4 0 7 1 7 7	238 242 3 249 4 257	16 17 35 06	40 40 40 40	48 50 54 58	0 18 17 38	3 3 3	05 08 14 20	46
CONNECTICUT	0	262	0.0	11	0.1		,	21	21
Greenwich M. H. Stamford pres. M. H. Norwalk M. H. Saugatuck P. O. Fairfield pres. M. H.	9 0 3 0 5 5	262 266 275 279 4 284	99 99 05 59	41 41 41 41	03 06 08 08	00 47 27 14	3 3 3 3	24 29 37 40 46	27 28 22 21
church		288					3	49	51
M. H. Milford M. H. New Haven C. H. Stanford M. H. Guilford M. H. Suilford M. H. Sillingworth M. H. Saybrook M. H. Lyme P. O. Stever Head P. O. New London, St.	4 2 3 7 9 8 7 2 8 2 9 2 8 8 3 7 9 0	2 292 5 296 3 306 7 313 9 321 2 331 5 339 2 343 7 352	98 70	41 41 41	11 13 17 16 17 17 17 19 22	06 43 22	4 4 4 4		07 23 20 58 31 22 01
New London, St. James' church Chelsea epis. church fewetts city P. O. Plainfield M. H. Sterling M. H.	7 3 1 1 3 1 1 8 1 7 0 4 0	360 2373 3381 3388 3392	11 23 41 44 47	41 41 41 41 41	21 31 36 41 42	55 59 49 38 00	5 5	55 55 01 05 09	54 28 37
RHODE-ISLAND									
rovidence C. H.									

emilian ents De Menter Miller Of

Name of places.	Dist.	Amt. dist	Lat. N.	Long. E
MASSACHUSETTS Patucket bridge P.O. Attleborugh P. O. Foxboro' P. O. Dedham pres. M.H. Boston old state house	3 77 8 61 6 17 13 34 9 94	422 76 431 37 437 54 450 88 460 82	d. m. s. 41 53 15 42 00 15 42 05 14 42 15 38 42 22 10	d. m. s. 5 37 42 5 40 57 5 43 39 5 50 18 5 57 56
CONNECTICUT New Haven C. H. Meriden M. H. Berlin M. H. Hartford C. H. Windsor M. H. Suffield M. H.	17 19 6 82 10 56 6 95 10 19	306 35 323 54 330 36 340 92 347 87 358 06	41 46 02 41 51 33	4 05 23 4 13 39 4 16 37 4 20 56 4 23 00 4 22 15
MASSACHUSETTS Springfield M. H. Palmer M. H. Western M. H. Brookfield M. H. Spencer M. H. Leicester M. H. Worcester C. H. Shrewsburg M. H. Northboro' P. O. Marlboro' M. H. Sudbury M, H. Weston M. H. Watertown M. H. Cambridge College Boston old C. H. Charlestown M. H. Lynn hotel Salem, intersection of	7 02 4 75 6 86 5 58 4 61 6 02 11 25 3 49 6 78 3 19 3 41 1 11 7 94		42 15 02 42 15 01 42 16 36 42 18 34 42 19 37 42 21 33 42 22 31	
Essex and Summer streets.	5 32 2 55 4 46	476 43 478 98 483 44 485 72	42 31 45 42 33 23 42 36 47 42 37 47	6 07 32 6 08 34 6 08 13 6 10 20
Beverly M. H. Wenham, M. H. Hamilton M. H. Ipswich M. H. nr the C. H. Rowley M. H. Newburyport C. H. Salisbury village	4 52 4 03 6 86 3 55	490 24 494 27 501 13 504 68	42 41 27 42 43 45 42 49 03 42 51 13	6 11 38 6 09 01 6 09 34 6 07 05
NEW-HAMPSHIRE Hampton M. H. Greeland M. H. Portsmouth M. H.	8 62 7 57 5 45	513 30 520 87 526 32	42 56 42 43 02 38 43 05 04	6 12 07 6 17 57 6 16 27
DIST. OF MAINE Kitty M. H. York C. H. Wells M. H. Kenebunk M. H. Scar M. H. Scarborough M. H. Portland C. H. North Yarmough	J TU	548 22 554 74 564 82		6 17 39 6 22 44 6 26 50 6 29 43 6 35 13 6 38 21 6 46 22
North Yarmough village Freeport, corner Brunswick M. H. Bath north M. H. Woolwich M, H. Wiscassetch Alna village Newcastle P. O. Waldoboro' P. O. Warren C. H. Thomastown P. O. Camden M. H. Canaan, north school	6 34 8 94 7 32 5 65 8 86 4 75	634 00	43 51 24	7 1 55 7 15 20 7 22 12 7 25 36 7 30 01 7 39 50 7 48 02 7 51 29 7 58 05
house Lincolnville P. O.	6 90	682 88 683 57	44 17 08 44 17 49	8 01 40 8 02 10

Name of places.	D	ist.	An	nt. st	L	at.	N.	L	ong	. E
N. Hampsh.—Cout.			1		d.	m.	s.	d.	m.	5.
Northport school hse.			688						0.5	
Belfast P. O.			694						02	
Prospect landing			700						07	
Buckstown P. O.			713						14	
Bluehills P. O.			730						28	
Surry, Esq. Jarvis' Ellsworth P. O.			738						34	
Ellsworth P. O.			744						38 45	
Trenton P. O.			750						51	
Sullivan M. H.			757						58	
Goldsboro' P. O. Steuben P. O.			773						06	
Columbia P. O.			793						20	
Jonesboro' or Shand-	20	74	173	00	TT	20	23	1	20	TO
lersville brdge	0	15	802	75	144	30	12	. 0	30	0.5
Machias bridge			811						37	
East falls of	1	0,	011	024	1.	12	30	1	5.	
Machias M. H.	6	34	818	16	144	43	44	9	41	00
Dennysville, Judge	1	٠.	010	10				1		•
Lincoln's	22	98	841	14	44	54	03	9	51	35
To the ferry of										
Eastport	13	73	854	87						
Eastport P. O.	4	55	859	42	144	54	03	10	06	14
From Eastport ferry										
to Robbinstown										
P. O.	13	26	868	13	145	04	57	9	59	09

SOUTHERN ROUTE

Name of places.		ist.		nt.	L	at.	N.	Lo	ng.	W
	<u> </u>) —	_	d.	m.	s.	d.	m.	5.
Wash. Gen. P. O. Alexandria M. H.	6	88	6	88		53 47			1	39
VIRGINIA										
Pohike church Occoquan Neabsco hotel Dumfries Acquia centre	5	33 25 16 50	23 29	21 46 62 12	38	40	10 49		10 14 16 18	27 17
village Stafford C. H. Falmouth Fredericksbg. M. H. Villeboro' Bowling Green	4 9 1 13	55 56		48 04	38 38 38 38	24 18 16 06	20 13 59 23		22 24 28 27 24 21	04 03 31 05
White Chimnies Hanover C. H. Richmond, opposite	13	83		41	37	50	31		23 24	
front of capitol	20	04	123	12	37	29	06		29	25
Manchester tobacco W. H. Petersburg Billups Harrisville Percivalle's Gholson's Boundary line be- tween Virginia	22 9 23 11	46 01 54 20	124 146 155 179 190 200	97 98 52 72	37 37 36 36	10 02 50 43	04 44 12 13		29 29 31 47 54 39	10 13 40 53
and N. Carolina	13	79	214	12	36	30	03	1	08	24
N. CAROLINA Warrenton Lewisburg Adcocks Raleigh centre mkt. Banks Averysboro' Fayetteville	24 15 16 10 24	91 50 27 41 49	230 255 271 287 297 322 348	79 29 56 97 46	36 35 35 35 35	03 53 47 38 18	51 47 26 34 20	1 1 1 1 1	15 26 36 46 48 52 04	04 43 10 14 37

Name of places.	D	ist.	Ar di	nt.	L	at.	N.	Lo	ng.	W.
No. CAROL.—Cont.					ld.	m	. 5.	d.	771.	. 5
Counsels Lumberton C. H. Rowlands	15 17 13	23 53 80	363 380 396	31 84 64	34 34 34	50 36 26	29 25 17	2	10 11 17	45
Boundary line bet. N. & S. Carolina Barfields, Newsum's			401						19	
Barhelds, Newsum's storehouse Stage house			412 426						21 29	20
Pee Dee, Snows			440					1	34	
ferry west side Lynch's cr., John- son's ferry s. side	4		445					2	37	
China Grove Black riv., w. bank Georgetown P. O.	15	49	460	92	33	37 31	15	2	34	3
o. Santee riv. e. Dk.	15	79	482 498 508	18	33	12	00	2	33 27 35	2
Fidwin, Cotton's Wapetaw church	10 17	27 35	508 525	45 80	33 32	05 55	22 69	1 2	41 53	2
Greenwich, Had- drell's pt. ferry hse	14	73	540	53	32	47	25	3	02	5
Charleston, St. Michael's church Green's tavern	13	72 54	544 557	25 79	32	46 47	29		06 18	
Tialela tamour	10	14	567 577	93	32	45 46	53	3	28 37	0
acksonboro' C. H. Compon P. O. Collack's stages put up all night	3	51	580	99	32	47	51		40	
up all night Thompson's tavern	6	84	587 592 601	83	32	49	00	3	45	5
Saltketcher church Pocotaligo	8	72	601	36	32	43	20	3	57	0
Coosawhatchie C. H. Euchaw Rd, Fitch's	6	14	614	16	32	25	29	4	04	5
house Savannah R. Beck's	3	66	617	82	32	32	44	4	03	5
ferry west bank Savannah C. H.		82 32	637			20 04		4 4	16 14	
A NEW ROAD				0.0						
Euchaw. Fitch's Well's P. O. St. Luke's church		74 47	617 634 639	56						
GEORGIA										
Savannah Ogechee riv. n. bank	18 14	35 59	657	88	32	04 58	53 57	4	14 26	3
Bryan C. H. Medway church Riceboro' C. H.	2	41	674 687	88	31	57 48	12	4	27 34	5
Riceboro' C. H. South Newport riv.,	4		692			45		4	35	2
north side M'Intoch C. H.	8 7	93	701 708			39			32 34	
Darien	12	10	720 737	86	31	22	40	4	35	0
Mary's river Widow Harris's Buffaloe riv., middle			742	10	31	27	40	4	47	0
Buffaloe riv., middle Little Satilla river	11	86	753			19			53	
north bank Mozels	10	52 78	764 779 784	48	31	11	00	4 5	56	5
effersonton	5	07	784 808	33	30	58	03	4	02 57 41	0
St. Mary's Point Peter by this survey			811		30	43	33			
Elliott	1		-		30	43	90		37	

Mr. Elliott makes the longitude of Point Peter 81° 38' W. from Greenwich. The longitude of the General Post Office is called 77° 01'00. Explanation.—P. O. for post office—M. H. for market house—C. H. for court house.

Pelaner Polateland

Maryland Colonial Post.

By L. M. RELLIM

The first authentic record mentioning a postal service in America is that of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1639. According to H. M. Konwiser in his "Colonial and Revolutionary Posts"—a book of great historical importance to philatelists—that service consisted of the designation of Richard Fairbank's house in Boston as the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are to be sent thither. Altho nothing has been found in its support, it is just as possible that similar arrangements had been nade by the colonists sent out by Lord Baltimore, but in any event such arrangement was confined to the foreign mail. So that Maryland shares with Virginia the distinction of being the first provinces to establish duly constituted posts, which they did by legislative enactment in 1661. Such excerpts from the State Archives as relate to the Maryland posts follow, and we hope will be accepted by the readers with as much pleasure and interest as we had in extracting them.

Proceedings of General Assembly April 17-May 2, 1661, from page 88 of original Journal:

Thursday the 25th of Aprill

The howse meet againe preent as before, except the Secretary and Mr. Bateman

Then was Called for the List of the Lawes yet wanting in the Province

Ordered that an Acte for Conveyance of all Letters concerning the State and publike Affairs be sent downe to the lower howse whoe desired to certefye the amendments as they shall thinke fitt

The Vpper howse adjourned whilst tomorrowe morning nine of the Clock From page 92:

Tuesday the 30th of Aprill

Present The Governor The Secretary, Robert Clarke Baker Brooke Edward Lloyd and John Bateman Esqrs.

The Vpper howse Sent the Secretary to the lower howse for a Conference

At a Conferrence

Then was read the Acte for Conveyance of all Letters Concerning the State and publike affairs

Which was voted unanimously to pass

The Vpper howse adjourned till nine of the clock in the morning

From page 106:

An Acte for Conveyance of all Letters Concerning the State and Publike Affairs

Be it Enacted by the authority of this preent Generall Assembly that all Letters whatsoever to or sent from the Governor

or Governor and Councell or any his Lops. Councellors or Justices of the peace touching the publike affaires of this Province shall without delay be sent from howse to howse, the direct way till they be safely delivered as directed; And every person after Receipt of such Letter delaying to carry the said letters to the next howse above the tearme of halfe an houre shall pay for a fine to the Lord Proprietor One hundred pounds of tobacco vnles it were deliuered soe late in the daye as that it could not before night be delivered at the next howse or that through violence of wynd or Tempest it could by noe meanes be sent over the Creeke or River, if any Chance to be betweene the howse where such letter shall be deliuered And the howse to which it ought to be Conveyed And be it further Enacted that all publike letters shall be superscribed by the person directing or sending the said letter vpon the out side of said that (vizt) to be sent from howse to howse And then subscribe his name this Act to endure for three yeares or to the end of the next Generall Assembly

The lower howse have Assented

Will: Bretton Clk.

The vpper howse have Assented

John Gittings Clre:

However, the first postal system of any consequence in the colonies was established by William Penn in 1683 by a grant to Henry Wady. With headquarters at Philadelphia post-riders in addition to other places were dispatched once a week to Maryland, the time of departure being published "on the meeting-house doore," and proceeded over trails that were marked only by blazing trees. The charge for that service was nine pence.

Compliments of Michael Miller of Dalfimore 7/27-40

This colonial post had some measure of success until it was superceded by the royal grant of a patent by King William to Thomas Neal in 1692, and was to run for a period of twenty-one years. Neal appointed Andrew Hamilton of New Jersey "to govern and manage the said general post-office for and through all the King's Plantations and Colonies in the Mainland or Continent of America and Islands adjacent thereto." Hamilton established a postal route on the main line of travel between Portsmouth, N. H. and Virginia, through Maryland, with the general post-office at Philadelphia. Being maintained at a loss, application was made

to the colonies for assistance.

That this experiment proved costly can be realized when it must be considered that most of the settlers were clinging more to the river banks than the main roads of travel and what few letters were dispatched, usually were entrusted to chance travellers, traders or special messengers. Moreover, the Puritans of New England, the Dutch around the Hudson, the Quakers at Philadelphia, the Catholics of Maryland, and the Cavaliers in Virginia had a far greater intercourse with their relatives and friends in the lands whence they came than with each other in the separate colonies. Perhaps, that would in some measure explain the identical charge of 9 pence for a letter from Philadelphia to Maryland and from the same town to Europe or the West Indies.

The Province of Massachusetts by an act of its General Assembly, approved June 9, 1693, was the first colony to aid Hamilton under the Neal grant. Among the rates established was that of two shillings from Maryland or Virginia to Boston. Cooperation of the other colonies was sought and the Province of Maryland was solicited the following year as far as the original archives of the State disclose.

We begin with the Journal containing the Assembly proceedings of Sept. 20-Oct. 18, 1694, held at the old capital, St. Maries, at which sessions there was erected the settlement called Severn, on the river of that name, into the town and port of Anne Arundel. On page 25 we find:

councill Sate & were present as on Saturdy Monday October the 1t 1694

Coll Hamiltons Lr to the late Governor Copley wth his proposalls about the post Office together with her Majties Royall Letter fn favour there-

Compliment's Of Tiched 11, Mer

of, Esqr Neales Patent for being post Mastr Genll of America and the afd Coll Hamiltons Deputacon from the said Esq' Neale being produced & pervsed here are Recomended to the House of Burgesses for their consideracon

John Perrys peticon & Govern Copleys Letter to him being read was Referred to the House of Assembly for their consideracon

The council was the higher branch and the letter of Hamilton must have been received some time prior to the opening of the sessions of the General Assembly. The John Perry mentioned must have been the same one to whom was entrusted the post, as will appear later, and his petition gives added proof that Hamilton made earlier efforts to interest the province.

During the following year definite action was taken, and because some of the original records are missing we are unable to submit all the proceedings. The first reference found was in the Third Sessions May 8-22, 1695 and from original page

14 we extract:

Fryday May 10th 1695 The house adjournes for an houre

Colonel Hamiltons Lre together with her Sacred Majesty the Queens Lr in favor thereof Esqr Neals patent for post Mar Generall of America and afsd Hamiltons Deputacon from the said Esq. Neale menconed in the 49th folio of the said Journall, was referred to the next sessions of Assembly

While the House was meeting, the Governor and his Council were also in session and in accordance with the prevailing custom (and which is still being followed) the Governor presented his recommendations for the passage of laws, among which was the employment of a post carrier, no doubt, outlined in Hamilton's letter. This suggestion of Governor Francis Nicholson to his council in session on May 14, 1695 was as follows:

15. That some person of trust be imploy'd in the Nature of a publick Post to keep going betwixt Potomack & Philadelphia for the Carryin all Letters betwixt said places, and that a Certain yearly Sallary be settled upon such person

The House adopted that suggestion, and

altho the pertinent records of the House are missing, we do, however, find the approval recited in the proclamation of Governor Nicholson issued May 22, 1695, which will be found set out in full in the February issue of this magazine. John Perry, who had presented his petition the year previous, was entrusted to carry the post eight times a year at the annual salary of 50 pounds sterling, with the further stipulation that he was to take no other reward or gratuity. The post was to start on the last Monday of June next and the route was as follows:

betwixt Potomack and Philadelphia aforemenconed & is to begin at Newtons Point upon Wiccocomaco River in Potomack & from thence to go to Allens Mill from Allens Mills, to Benedict Leonard Town, from Benedict LeonardTown over petuxant River to Mr Lingaus, from Mr Lingaus, to Mr Larkin's, and so to South River and Annapolis formerly Ann Arrundell from thence to Kent & so to William Stadt formerly Oxford, and from thence to Danll Toa's's and so to Adam Petersons and from thence to New Castle & so directly to Philadelphia & Returne the say Way back again to Potomack

What success that post had we do not know, as the only reference was located in the Journal of the sessions two years

later, as follows:

at a Council in Generall Assembly met on May 26, 1697

May 28 Produced & read a Lre by his Excy from the honble Coll Andrew Hamilton with proposalls in relacon to erecting post office here

At the beginning of the following century this Province conceived the unique manner of aiding in the distribution of the post. At that time it was the practice of depositing all letters and packages in a public house to be forwarded by the first conveyance that chanced to pass or set out. This was changed by an act passed by the House Sept. 23, by the Council Sept. 26, and proclaimed Oct. 3, 1704 by Governor John Seymor and entitled "An Act for the Speedy conveying of Publiq Letters and Pacquetts of this Province, and for the defraying of the charge thereof" (Acts of Maryland 5 Sept., 1704, p. 118-119). It then becames the duty of the sheriff of each county to convey all public letters to their destination in his county, but, if beyond, to the sheriff of the next county, and their emolument depending on amount of service varied from 500 pounds to 1,500 pounds of to-bacco (tobacco was then used as currency). This act was repealed and re-enacted April 12, 1707 and October 27, 1713.

Another difficulty arose, for it frequently happened that letters of importance containing bills of exchange fell into the hands of dishonest persons, and so another law was passed April 15, 1707, being "An act to prevent the abuse of breaking open and concealing public and private letters" (Acts of Md. March 26, 1707, p. 275-6). It provided a hearing "Either in Provinciall or County Courts" and if found guilty of purloining a private letter to "suffer imprisonment of his her or their body or bodys for and dureing the Space of Six days without bayle or Mainprize and forfeit the sume of five pounds of sterling." If it be a public letter then the punishment was increased to two months and twenty pounds sterling, respectively.

Neale losing money on the operations of the post, dropped his concession to his deputy Hamilton and an Englishman named West, in 1698. Finally the Crown purchased the Neale grant in 1710 and by an Act of Parliament passed the same year (reign of Queen Anne) designated New York as the center of operations, provided for the appointment of a Deputy Postmaster General subordinate to the Postmaster General in England, and fixed various rates of postage, including a charge of r shilling from New York to Annapolis, the chief town in Maryland, or return. In pursuance to that act, John Hamilton, the son of Andrew Hamilton, was appointed and during the same year he established a post between New York and Virginia, through Maryland, which required six weeks for a round trip.

By 1727 the mail went to Annapolis from Philadelphia once every two weeks in summer and once a month in winter, going by way of New Castle to the Western shore and thence to the Eastern shore and back. Improved service followed, for in 1738 when Henry Pratt was the riding master for all the stages between Philadelphia and Newport in Virginia he made the round trip in twenty-four days.

Times change with the passage of years; now we want letters the next day, and instead of tobacco we want to be paid in gold.

LOCAL STAMPS DEFINED

9/7-1940

(As collated by Harry M. Konwiser)

postal area at or less than a province or state.—George Hill

Carriers Local Service

Some local posts confined their activities entirely, or almost entirely, to the collection and delivery of mail to and from their own customers. If they did not deliver mail to or from U. S. Post Office their stamps are not apt to be found used in combination with the government issues.

Often the official carriers not only performed this purely local service but also handled mail to and from the U. S. Post Office—the last being perhaps, the chief reason for their employment. In such cases their stamps may be found used with the regular government issues.

However, some private carriers also delivered mail to and from the Post Office and therefore the use of government stamps in combination with those of a post falls very short of being satisfactory proof that the past was an official carrier.

Neither are cancellations a satisfactory means of separating "CARRIERS" from "locals." (From story on Chicago Private Mail Service).—CLARENCE HENNAN.

What Are Locals?

A local stamp is: (a) One issued by a private, local post, express company, steamship company or other non-governmental postal or express company for non-governmental use; (b) One issued by a governmental service but restricted both as to acceptance and delivery to a

An English Version

In 1930, the London Philatelist suggested the term "Local" should be applied to every stamp whose franking range is limited by the boundaries of the state, town, etc., which issues it, whether it is an issue by the government of a state, the authorities of a town, or a private firm.

Local and Private Posts

Before discussing the studies of the various private issues it might perhaps be as well to say a few words on what constitutes a "local" stamp.

It is a well-known fact that up to the date of the Postal Union practically all the stamps of the world were "locals" in so far as they only paid postage within the confines of their own countries. Even the 1d black was only a local in one sense of the word, if we remember that it was only for postage in Great Britain.

—E. V. Hurt, in The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, 1938.

Melville Viewpoint

When a postage stamp is restricted in its franking power to a particular district or town it is described as a "local."—FRED J. MELVILLE.

Official and Otherwise

Local stamps, whether issued for legitimate postal purposes or not, may be divided into two distinct classes: (1) Stamps issued by a Post Office with or without the authority of Government, and these may be subdivided into stamps that did duty only within the limits of a country, and those which prepaid postage within a particular portion of that country. And (2) Stamps issued by municipalities, business firms, or private individuals.—W. J. Hardy and E. D. Bacon (The Stamp Collector, London, 1898).

Philatelic Term

When a country has a national postal system, any postage stamps not issued by the general postal administration or its agents or by a foreign power, and intended to frank correspondence circulating only within that country, are called by philatelists "local stamps."—Bertram T. K. Smith, How To Collect Stamps, London, 1907.

Adhesives on Envelopes

Local Stamps. An adhesive or envelope stamp, indicating value on its face, issued by a company or individual delivery or collecting or both, letters and packages within prescribed limits of a restricted area such as a city or town, and also those companies issuing stamps for local, state and interstate business; all of which stamps are sold to the general public and recognized by the issuing company, its correspondents, agents and connections.—Henry C. Needham, in *Philatelic Gazette*, October, 1913.

Almanac Definition

Locals. Term usually applied to stamps used in a restricted area determined by the issuing office. The stamps may be issued privately under official auspices.

—Philatelic Almanac, 1936.

*

By Stanley B. Ashbrook. -/0-50.

This is the stamp listed in the "Scott United States Stamp Catalogue" as #60, under the heading of "FIRST ISSUE." The date of issue of this so-called First Issue of 1861 is given as August 17, 1861. The stamp is perhaps better known as the "24 Cent August."

Together with other values of this mythical issue it is also known as the "24¢ Premiere Gravure." No other General Issues of the United States have such a euphonious title, and no doubt the reason for this is that no other mythical issue have such an imaginary origin. Not even the mythical issue of 1860, known as the 24¢, 30¢ and 90¢ imperforates. Some apology is inserted in the catalogue for this listing, but not with the "Premieres." The fact is there was no such an issue in 1861 as the "Premiere Gravures" as pictured in the catalogue, with the sole exception of the 10¢. There were no two separate issues of the stamps we know as the 1861 Issue. There was but one issue and only one issue and the stamps issued were the ones listed in the catalogue as the "Second Issue."

These regular or official stamps were first issued on August 17, 1861, the date listed in the catalogue as the date of issue of the "Premieres." The catalogue does not give a date of issue for the Second Issue, so one infers they intend to convey the information that two separate issues were issued on August 17, 1861. The reason for this must be somewhat hazy.

Of the eight "Premieres" only two, the log and 24¢, are priced in used condition. Evidently the reason the other six are not priced is because it is a well known fact that none are known to exist with cancellations that are considered to be genuine.

The 10¢ stamp listed used as #58 is a legitimate stamp but it has no place among a mythical First Issue.

As for unused copies of this stamp, there are two classes, or at least it is possible two classes exist as follows; (a) an unused copy, originally a sample stamp, and as such never issued, (b) an unused copy, that was regularly issued. This point will be further explained at the end of these notes.

The 10¢ so-called Premiere, should be listed as Type I, both used and unused, and placed above the 10¢ Type II, or the stamp called the September or Second Issue.

As for the so-called used 24 % Premiere, there is certainly no such a stamp. It is true, there are certain rare shades of the 24 % value in used condition, but their standing is no different than the rare Pink shades of the 3 % and the Buff and Mustard shades of the 5 %.

The so-called Violet shade of the Premiere is in exactly the same class as a shade, as the rare 24¢ Steel Blue.

There exists quite a difference of opinion among our Experts and Dealers as to what constitutes the correct shade of the so-called 24¢ August. One is really rather astounded at this fact, after viewing a number of the most prominent collections in the Country. One will note a copy marked "Guaranteed as #60 by Blank & Co." Now this certain copy may be one of the scarce shades, but when we note the paper what a shock. It is thick, not thin, it is soft not brittle, yet the catalogue states "The paper of Nos. 55 to 62 inclusive is thin and semi-transparent, that of the following issues is usually thicker and more apaque."

Mr. Luff in his book on the "Stamps of the United States" tells us on page 88, "The paper of the premieres gravures is very thin, hard and extremely brittle. The stamps are easily cracked, unless handled very carefully. The paper is also quite transparent and much of the designs may be seen from the backs of the stamps. The gum is very dark brown, sometimes staining the paper." May I comment on this description in this way. Does it not appear that the paper so described by Mr. Luff more aptly fits a description of proof paper than it does a paper to be issued to the public as regular postage stamps?

Certain experts tell us that the 3¢ Pink and 5¢ Buff are always found on the "Premiere Paper." I wonder if they are correct. True it is that these two stamps are found on a thin paper but does the usual paper of these two stamps fit the Luff description of the Premiere paper? If it did to the extent of 100%, I doubt if we would today have as many Pinks and Buffs as we have, for Mr. Luff tells us the paper is so brittle it will crack easily unless handled very carefully.

As far as shades are concerned a 24¢ Violet is a shade that cannot be classified as Scotts #70, the Red Lilac, 70 A, a Brown Lilac or as #78, the Lilac, 78 A, the Gray Lilac, or 78 B Gray.

There do exist some four or five distinct shades that do not fit any of the above listings. All are scarce, some are extremely rare. All of these, and they vary considerably, are classified by dealers as "24¢ Augusts."

They are not 24¢ Augusts but simply rare shades of Scotts #70. These rare shades are found on thin paper, and also on paper that cannot be classified as the Premiere paper.

The log Type I in used condition is found on thin paper and also on a paper that surely cannot be classified as "thin and Brittle." And also, in a consideration of shades do we not find the log September or Type II listed under No. 68 as "deep yellow green, August shade?"

If there were two issues, under which issue does the 10¢ Type I belong when it is on a soft paper?

For the so-called 24¢ Premiere, Mr. Luff lists but two shades, "Violet" and "Deep Violet," but the Catalogue lists "Violet" and "Gray Lilac." Perhaps this is one of the reasons our experts differ so widely on what is the correct shade of the samp sold as the 24¢ Premiere.

Recently I had the opportunity of going thru the two most magnificent collections of United States stamps in this country. This means of course, in the whole world. Asked by one of my hosts what I would like to see next, I asked for a sight of his "Premieres Gravures." Opening a page of one of his albums he laid before me a complete set in unused and

immaculate condition of the so-called "Premieres." Here were the shades of the various values as picked by my host, an expert on these items.

After viewing these items that many consider priceless, I then asked to be shown some used copies of the 24¢ Premiere. Turning to me my host remarked, "Ashbrook, I cannot show you something that does not exist."

Strange indeed that the fairy tale of the "Premieres" persists unto the present day. Strange it is that these items are listed in our official catalogue under the heading of the "General Issues" of the United States, and spaces provided in our printed albums.

Under the heading of a First Issue we find listed eight values, six of which are unknown in used condition. With the exception of the 3¢, 10¢ and 24¢, only a few unused copies are known of the other values. In addition to these great rarities, we find the 3¢ and 90¢ listed imperforate. The unused "Premieres" have not even the official status of "proofs." What are they, and how did such unofficial items find their way into the catalogue? So far as I know, Mr. Luff was the first one to tell us all about them, and the fact, that in his day he was the recognized expert on United States stamps, is the reason why they were given an official listing in the catalogue.

Mr. Luff tells us these so-called stamps were issued on August 14, 1861 whereas we know positively from the records of the National Bank Note Co., that no stamps were delivered by them to the Stamp Agent of the Post Office Department until August 16, 1861, and the first stamps of the new issue were placed on sale the next day, or August 17, 1861, which by the way was on Saturday.

I quote from Mr. Luff's book, page 85, as to the origin of the Premieres, "The issue of 1861 may be divided into two sections. They are, however, so intimately related and, with two exceptions, vary so slight-ly in design that it is difficult to consider them separately. The first section, usually referred to as the premieres gravures, was issued in the early part of August 1861. The 14th of that month is usually given as the date of issue, though I have not found the authority for the statement. It may, possibly, have been deduced from a paragraph in the report of the Postmaster General just quoted, which says: "It was the design of the Department that the distribution of the new stamps and envelopes should commence on the first of August, but, from unavoidable delays, that of the latter did not take place until the 14th of that month. The most which can be asserted, on this authority, is that the stamps were issued previous to the 15th of the month, but not on the 1st, as originally intended. The three and twelve cents of this series present a decidedly unfinished look, especially at the corners. Philatelists have long been familiar with these two values but, used specimens not being known, they were regarded as essays. The other values differ so slightly from the ordinary types that they escaped notice for thirty-five years. The discovery of the earlier variety of the Ten Cents lead to the Study of the whole series and the eventual discovery of the complete set of the first types. The first designs did not give full satisfaction and improvements were ordered. These were quite extensive on the three and twelve cents but very slight on most of the other values. So far as known no changes, beyond those of color, were made in the twenty-four and thirty cents. Altering the designs and making new plates involved a considerable delay. Meantime the need of new stamps was urgent. To meet

this demand, it was found necessary to issue the stamps of the first types. The scarcity of these varieties proves that this issue was restricted as much as possible. When it was first discovered that this issue was composed of two series, it was believed that the stamps of the second types were not ready for use until September, 1861, and the two series were designated as the August and September issues, respectively. But from the information supplied by the cancellations we perceive that these titles are incorrect and must be abandoned." End of quote.

The above is the story of the "Premieres," but it is Mr. Luff's story. Nowhere in his book does he give us any official data to prove his story. I brand same as a fairy tale that originated in someone's imagination. Just who originated this fanciful tale is of no concern to the present day student. What we of the present generation wish is the truth and with the truth, proper listings in the Catalogue we adopt as Official.

Just stop and imagine the above tale. The "Premieres" were printed from plates and Mr. Luff tells us these plates consisted of 200 stamp designs. Picture to yourself the process of manufacture. An artist's drawing of each of the eight values, which after official approval were engraved upon steel dies. Eight transfer rolls were then made and eight plates of 200 designs each were transferred. Proofs were struck and submitted, but after all this work, Mr. Luff tells us as above "The first designs did not give full satisfaction and improvements were ordered," and yet these changes and improvements were so slight that Mr. Luff tells us they escaped notice for thirty-five years, with the exception of the 3¢ and 12¢. It was only with the discovery of the 10¢ Type I in 1896 that lead to the study of the whole series and the eventual discovery of the complete set of first types.

As the designs of six values were altered, six new plates were made at a time when the need for stamps was very urgent, so Mr. Luff tells us in his book. Six plates were discarded simply because the designs were not satisfactory. Picture to yourself the lø value. Just a small line added here and there and other minor changes. Yet to attain this very, very slight improvement, if it might be called by that name, a new duplicate die was laid down, improvements added, a new transfer roll made, and a whole new plate laid down, all of this simply to acquire the very slight difference we all know exists between the lø August and lø September.

Mr. Luff tells us the study of other values lead to the discovery of the whole series. In other words their study lead them to come to certain conclusions, none of which were founded on any official data. Their conclusions were the basis of a very fantastic fairy tale. Their story has been repeatedly attacked in recent years but has anyone come to the defense of the Premieres with facts to prove they were legitimate Government Issues? I have never head of any such evidence.

We are told the "Premieres" were not only issued but that sets were sent to European Governments for the purpose of showing our new 1861 issue. The latter tale is supposed to account for the reason that many of these so-called stamps seem to come from Europe. This tale is the last straw left to give some legitimacy to these "Sample labels," for "sample labels" they are, and not even proofs. They were not prepared under Government supervision after the contract was awarded to the National Bank Note Co., hence have not even the official status of Government Proofs or Essays.

. They were in fact prepared before the National Bank Note Co. was awarded the contract, and were submitted as samples of the work that company was prepared to furnish. These "samples" were submitted with the bid of the National Bank Note Co.

After this company was awarded the contract, new dies and plates were made under Government supervision, and from these plates come the only stamps issued for the 1861 issue, with one exception, and that is the 10¢ value. During an emergency the sample 10¢ plate was pressed into service and used a short while. Mr. Luff tells us this was a200 design plate. I do not think so. I think it was only a plate of 100 designs and after the emergency was past it was immediately retired because it was only a half plate.

I further believe the 3¢ sample plate (Premiere) was one of 200 designs.

When sample sheets were submitted with the bid of the National Co. no samples were submitted of the 24¢ and 30¢ values, because these plates had not at that time been made for the set of sample stamps. After the contract was awarded there was no occasion to make new plates for these values as there originally existed no sample or Premiere plates of the 24¢ and 30¢. Only one plate was made for the 24¢ and only one plate was made for the 30¢, during the life of this 18614ssue. These were official plates and of course had 200 designs.

As the $3\emptyset$ was the common value, a full plate of 200 designs was probably made for this sample plate. Perhaps the question will be asked why plates were made and samples submitted in sheets of 100 stamps each for the $1\emptyset$ - $5\emptyset$ - $10\emptyset$ - $12\emptyset$ and $90\emptyset$ and a full sheet of 200 for the $3\emptyset$. Why did the National Company submit full panes of sample stamps when they might have submitted die proofs? The reason they did this was to demonstrate to the officials of the Post Office Department that they were actually prepared to do two very important things. (First) To show by sample sheets of at least 100 stamps that this company could produce full panes of stamps, each and every stamp on the sheet being an actual fac-simile of the original die design.

(Second) To show that the National Company could produce perforated stamps. Suppose we analyze the first reason. It must be remembered the preceeding contractors, Toppan, Carpenter & Co. did not furnish full sheets of stamps with each stamp a fac-simile of the original die. If they had we would not have the many types of the 1¢ and 10¢, the two types of the 5¢, the botch 12¢ stamps from Plate 3, and the incomplete 30¢ etc. The National Company were determined to get the new contract, hence they submitted full panes of sample stamps to show what beautiful and accurate work they could manufacture. Their work was superb as evidenced by the sample sheets, hence they were awarded the contract. After they were awarded the contract the sample designs were so satisfactory they were adopted. But the sample designs could not be issued because they were not made under Government supervision, hence alterations were made in the original designs and new plates were made under Government Supervision. These changes were not made, as told to us by Mr. Luff to improve the designs.

Now for the Second reason. It is an established fact that Toppan Carpenter & Co. would not have been awarded the four year renewal of their contract on July 1, 1857, had it not been for the fact they were the only company at that period who were prepared to furnish perforated stamps. On this point alone they still thought they would be awarded the

new contract in the summer of 1861, in spite of the miserable stamps they were then furnishing the Government. As an example, take the One Cent value, the stamps we call Type V. What a contrast these are with their chopped off sides, tops and bottoms to the beautiful die design we call Type I.

In late March of 1861 the Post Office Department advertised for bids for the new contract and stated "samples of work" must be submitted. The National Bank Note Co., were fully prepared, but instead of submitting samples of engraving, they went further, and prepared six sample steel plates, and from these plates actual samples of the kind of stamps they could produce were submitted with their bid. Evidently the award of the contract to The National Company justified this extra expenditure.

In the first part of these notes I quoted Mr. Luff's description of the "Premiere Paper." This paper was not selected at random. It was selected for the purpose of giving the finest possible effect to the sample engravings. May I further quote Mr. Luff on page 88 in describing these sample stamps. "The colors are very dark and rich and the ink heavily applied, occasionally giving a blurred appearance, though, as a rule, the impressions are very fine and clear."

Students have looked in vain for secret marks on the 24¢ and 30¢. Such work is futile, as there was only one 24¢ plate, and one 30¢ plate, hence no secret marks. Mr. Clarence Brazer claims he has found certain differences in die proofs from both the 24¢ and 30¢ values. He cites two varieties of the 24¢, one of which he calls Type I, the other Type II. The same applies to the 30¢. Such differences as cited by Mr. Brazer are quite slight, but such have no relation to the issued stamps. All 24¢ stamps come only from Plate #6. All 30¢ stamps come only from Plate #7.

Again referring to the 10¢ Type I stamp. From this Sample Plate it is possible to find specimens of the actual sample stamps in unused condition. But it is not possible to find used copies of these "Samples" because no such were issued.

This 10¢ sample plate was during an emergency placed in use for a very short time. It is therefore possible unused copies that were regularly issued may exist. Used copies from this plate do exist but these used copies and possible unused copies have no relation to the sample 10¢ stamps, except that both come from the same plate. Such unused and used stamps are no different, so far as a first Issue and a Second Issue are concerned, than unused and used copies of the 3¢ Pink. Both were regularly issued.

What of the unused 30¢ so-called Premiere? Perhaps this 30¢ is a proof, duly printed, perforated and gummed, and prepared to complete the sample sets. As such they are not in the class as samples but are proofs in a shade that was never issued.

This also applies to the so-called unused 24¢ Premiere. Likewise here is an individual shade that was never issued.

Referring to the 3¢ Premiere. The catalogue lists this as a "Brown Red." Mr. Luff calls the shade, "Brownish Lake" and "Lake." I have noted this "sample" in four distinct shades, none of which are anything like the shade of the regularly issued Threes. Why four shades for a design that was never issued?

• In closing may I add, that so far as I know this is the first time the truth has been told regarding the imaginary First Issue of 1861. In the past many students have attempted a solution of this so-called problem but all their theories have been based on the Luff tale. Problems based on fairy tales are not capable of Truthful solutions.

In giving this short resume of the 1861 issue it has not been possible to include in these notes all the various phases of this story. In a later Article on this subject the writer intends to treat every angle of the story.

If I have exceeded my allotted time for these notes, I apologize, but with reservations. This story could not be properly told in less time, and the subject in my opinion, is of sufficient importance to warrant a little extra time.

Starley B. Ashbrook

Dec. 5, 1955.

CONFEDERATE COLUMN

By AUGUST DIETZ

Just One of Many Reasons

HAT is this strange, undefinable thing about Confederates that once you start collecting them, seems to grip you and draw you more and more into the meshes of its satisfying charm? Have you ever attempted to analyze it, or just let yourself be carried on by the tide of a singular thrill that attends the pursuit?

Confederate stamps, per se, are basically not different from any other ordinary stamps. All are prosaic "portrait" subjects—Jefferson Davis, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, John Calhoun and George Washington—all but one familar to us from their portrayal on United States issues. Nothing unusual to lure us here. And the colors? Commonplace, the majority of them, and not even kept uniform on any issue! Paper? All but that of the lineengraved stamps and the London De La Rues of poor quality and easily thin-spotted—not even a watermark to intrigue. . . . Well, then, what's all this to-do about them?



Prisoners-of-War Covers

Sit down, my skeptical friend, and let me show you a few things you've never seen in other countries' postal paper.

Do you know of covers that "crossed the lines" between two warring peoples — anywhere — that bore the stamps of both belligerents, postmarked at point of mailing in one country and point of destination in the other, plus the Examiner's hand stamp and that of the prisoners-of-war camp? If so, tell us about them.

Oh, yes-I know all about the Paris Balloon Letters of 1870-71; the World War covers with their censor markings; the Mexican Revolutionary stamps, and a few others that record some political upheavalbut none of them carry both friend and foe stamps side by side and postmarkings of both warring countries! Well, you see, that's but one of many unique things we have in our Con-FEDERATE PRISONER-OF-WAR COVERS. and they account for one of the many reasons why Confederates attract and permanently hold the interest of the real collector, which each new acquisition but deepens this interest. They are part of our people's saga.

Let me show you some of these Prisoner-of-War covers and tell you something of their story.

They carried the letters from Southern soldiers confined in Northern military prisons, and those from Northern soldiers in Southern prison camps. The latter are extremely scarce.

The Richmond Daily Examiner of May 18, 1863, published the following information for the guidance of the public:

FLAG-OF-TRUCE LETTERS

Rules in Regard to Letters by Flag of Truce.—We have been furnished, for publication, by General Winder, with the following rules adopted by the United States Commandant, General Dix, at Fortress Monroe, and which will be enforced in regard to all letters forwarded from the North to Fortress Monroe, to go by flag of truce to Richmond:

"In order to secure the transmission of letters across the lines, the following rules must be complied with:

"I. No letter must exceed one page of a letter sheet, or relate to any other than purely domestic matters.

"2. Every letter must be signed with the writer's name in full.

"3. All letters must be sent with five cents postage enclosed, if to go to Richmond, and ten cents if beyond.

"4. All letters must be enclosed to the commanding general to the Department of Virginia, at Fortress Monroe. No letter sent to any other address will be forwarded.

"All letters sent to Fortress Monroe without a strict compliance with these rules, except for prisoners of war, will

(Continued on Page 283)

be transmitted to the dead letter office."

The same rules will be applied by General Winder to all letters sent from the South to Fortress Monroe, for parties in the United States. Parties addicted to correspondence should cut out and preserve this notice, as a failure to comply with it in one single particular, will consign their correspondence to oblivion.

There was, as you will note, a difference between Flag-of-Truce and Prisoners-of-War letters. The former covered civilian correspondence, while the latter consisted of those letters written by soldiers on both sides who had been captured and confined in military prisons.

The postal service in the Northern prisons seems to have been well organized. Postmarks and Examiner's handstamp were systematically applied, and the expediting of letters was prompt and efficient. This cannot, in equal measure, be said of the Confederate service. Great quantities of prisoners' mail, directed to the North, was sometimes destroyed when, on account of certain conditions of war, it could not be forwarded. This accounts for the relative scarcity of letters from prisoners in the South directed to their relatives residing in the North.

While I have seen hundreds of covers from Confederates confined in Northern prisons, sent to their homes in the South, I have record of but three sent by Northern soldiers in Southern prisons to their relatives in the North. One of the finest of these is in the collection of my friend Dr. M. Y. Dabney, of Birmingham, Alabama.

Accompanying this chat I am showing a group of Prisoners-of-War covers. The gem piece at the top carries a 3c United States 1861 flanked by a "Ten" of the Confederacy, both perfectly tied on with the Washington and Richmond postmarks, the respective capitals of the warring countries. Sometimes the greatest Virginian turns his back on the Mississippian, and again they will face each other—both "rebels"—one triumphantly successful, the other to see his ambitions shattered at Appomattox...

I trust to have shown you something in Confederates that you will not find in any other field of your collecting, and if, in addition, you could read the letters these covers carried, you would promptly enlist in the "Confederate Column!"

I hope from time to time, to suggest other reasons why Confederates outrank the stamps of any other country.

POSTAL ACCOUNTING MARKINGS ON BREMEN MAILS

Paul Segnitz has unearthed three covers in the same correspondence which, mailed within two weeks, demonstrate three of the possible routes taken by mail between Bremen (then a free city) and the U. S. and the postal accounting markings. The fourth permissible route was probably seldom if ever taken.

The rates between the two countries (for Bremen can be considered as a separate nation at that time) were dependent upon the route taken, and

To and from Bremen by direct steamer to that port: 10c per half-ounce.

To and from Bremen by "closed mail" through

Great Britain: 30c per half-ounce.

To and from Bremen by Hamburg steamer (through Hamburg and overland to Bremen): 15c per half-ounce.

To and from Bremen via France: 21c per

quarter-ounce.

The period is fixed by the markings, since the rate between countries was expressed in gold: and since U. S. fractional currency and greenbacks were the common currency of the period 1863-1867, the markings had an alternative value, when due in the U.S., of the amount in U.S. notes. In this case, the value of notes in relation to gold—\$1.40 to \$1.00—sets it as probably 1866. A more careful comparison might fix it perfectly.

There were two lines of direct steamers to Bremen: one U. S. and the other Bremen packets. There was only one line to Hamburg, under registry of that free city. There were both U. S. and French lines to France, and U. S. and British

packets carried the "closed mails."

"Closed mails" went in closed pouches across intervening countries and therefore were not supposed to have any transit markings. They paid a fixed rate per ounce of net weight, regardless of the number of letters to the ounce. The German mails paid 4d per ounce, net, paid by the U. S. P. O. D.

The rate within what is now Germany-or what was originally Germany as of 1870-was 5c per half-ounce except between Bremen and Baden,

where it was 12c.

The first letter went via closed mail through Britain. At Aachen (Aix-la-Chappelle) it was rated with the 5c due the German administration, and then enclosed in the closed pouch. At Southampton, that pouch was put on the first steamer, which happened to be an American packet (that is, a steamer under contract with the U. S. to carry mails), and brought to New York. There it was rated with the 30c rate with the alternative 42c in notes and delivered on payment. Of this, the U.S. paid 5c to the German administration and kept the rest, settling with Britain on the bulk basis.

The second letter went via Hamburg. The Hamburg administration settled with Bremen for the 5c exchange fee and dispatched it via the Hamburg packet. The exchange office, estab-







By first steamer via England

lished in Hamburg under our treaty with that free city, applied the Postal Accounting Marking showing 12c due when the letter paid, and made the proper entries in the way-bill and the quarterly accounting sheet. On arrival in New York, the letter was rated with the proper amount due-15c, or the equivalent in notes. Of this, the U.S. paid 12c to Hamburg and kept the rest for local service. Hamburg paid the packet.

BREME





By Hamburg steamer to N. Y.

The third letter offers a problem. Originally, the postage of 10c per single rate of ½-ounce was divided 5c to Bremen and 5c to the U.S. if by Bremen packet and 1c to Bremen and 9c to the U. S. if by U. S. packet. At a later date, each kept the whole sum, regardless, to obviate bookkeeping and because it was about as broad as it was long. This seems to come under the later arrangement, because it is rated 10 by Bremen, indicating we owed them 10c. Of course, the New York marking shows that 10c was collected and the usual differential if paid in notes.





By Bremen Steamer to N. Y.

All foreign rates were in gold, of course. Prepayment was optional at this time. The account-

ing was similar, credits instead of debits being noted, at the same rates of division.

The fourth optional route, via France, would have required the regular French Postal Accounting markings as previously described in another article: with the 6c additional per quarter ounce paid to the German administration.

CONFEDERATE COLUMN

By AUGUST DIETZ

Another Confederate Find in the Mid-West

THIS thing is getting to be uncanny. Another find of Confederates has been reported from "enemy territory"—this time it's Indiana—and the story follows after a preparatory introduction.

Something over a decade ago-to be precise, in 1929-my good friend Senator Thomas H. Pratt of Kingsport, Tenn., well-known student and authority on Confederates, published a monograph on "The Postmaster's Provisionals of Memphis, Tennessee," in which he documented the story of these interesting stamps, and gave us the platings of the 2c and 5c, with detail illustrations of each unit. Ever since the appearance of this study we have become surefooted concerning the Memphis Provisionals-that is to say, we can now plate these two denominations, but, best of all, we can at once detect the counterfeits, which, unfortunately, are plentiful.

There were probably more remainders of these two stamps than of any other Confederate Provisional—due, I suppose, to the fact that Postmaster Galloway, producing these stamps in his own printery, provided an ample supply—far more than were used, up to the time of the coming of the regular government stamps on October 16, 1861.

Senator Pratt tells us that the two values-2c blue and 5c red, plus a 5c red Envelope of the same typewere printed from stereotype replicas made from original woodcuts. The pane (or sheet) of the 2c consisted of fifty units, arranged in ten horizontal rows of five, while the sheet of the 5c presented a somewhat arbitrary arrangement, to fit the stock of paper on hand, and shows a grouping of fifty stamps (or possibly fifty-two) twice printed on the sheet, forming a united pane of one hundred (or possibly one hundred and four) stamps.

These two Tennessee Provisionals are not among the great rarities of their class, but they are positive favorites with our collectors—especially the big red scalloped-oval 5c, although the blue 2c is the far scarcer stamp, especially on cover.

And here's the story of the latest find, as told in extracts from the let-

ter of Mr. George W. Purcell, Postmaster of Bloomington, Indiana, A.P.S. 10,717, and immediate past president of the National Association of Postmasters. Under date of July 19th, Mr. Purcell writes:

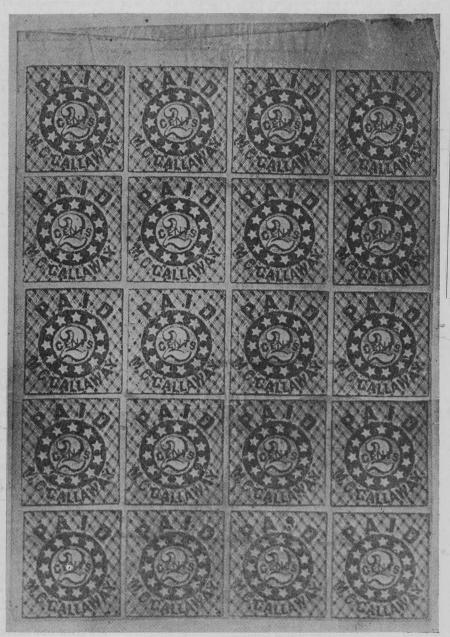
A farmer residing in my county came into the post office with the (three) sheets folded up, and wanted to know if they had any value. I immediately told him I thought they did have, provided they were genuine copies. That I did not know. However I was leaving in a few days on a trip which would take me to

* * * and if he would let me have one of the sheets I would find out. This he did. * * * looked the sheet over, and on the basis of the dot in stamp No. 8 (No. 9 in Pratt's plating) pronounced the sheet genuine. So when I returned home, I purchased the sheets. (Dot in "I" of Paid.)

A Union soldier named Bowers from this county saw active service during the Civil War. After a short furlough home in 1864, he returned to his outlit, and was killed at Atlanta, Georgia, August 10, 1864. He was buried in Atlanta. A buddy of his shipped his belongings back home, and in a coat was found these sheets of stamps. They had been kept in the family possession ever since, and were owned by the husband of the niece of the dead soldier.

The sheets are approximately 3-13/16x $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. No. 1 is the dark blue type. No. 2 sheet is light blue, and the No. 3 sheet is badly stained, being of the light blue variety. They are on thin, almost pelure paper, without gum. Twenty

(Continued on Page 211)



One of the Three Sheets in the Purcell Find

Confederate Column

(Continued from Page 187)

stamps to each sheet. There seems to be a cracked plate on stamp No. 13 (No. 16 in Pratt's plating), running across the lower half of the stamp. This occurs on all three sheets.

Thus ends the description. Post-master Purcell is owner and publisher of the *Evening World* of Bloomington.

Mr. Purcell has sent me excellent photographs of the three sheets that make up the find, and they confirm the Pratt Plating. Unfortunately the fifth vertical strip to the right (Nos. 5, 10, 15 and 20), which shows the

mutilated units, does not appear on the Purcell sheets. The intriguing question now arises: Were the four broken stereotypes removed from the form at the time these Purcell sheets were printed; or, did Trooper Bowers shear off the entire fifth vertical row, because the mutilated stamps at the right did not please him?

A close examination of the Purcell sheets would indicate the latter procedure. The sheet margins at top and left are wide and confirmatory of position in the Pratt plating, while the scant margin at the right with a faint indication of the left border line of No. 5 would evidence that these sheets were shorn of their fifth vertical row. Just one more millimeter margin at the right would have settled this discussion.

The twenty units clearly show every position-identification mark as described in Senator Pratt's illustrated monograph.

Local Stamps of the United States

ECENT controversial references to "local stamps" and especially as to their being "good or bad" by opinion, is revival of an old story-to those who know their philatelic press.

Early reference to fraudulent local stamps is seen in "The American Philatelist" (December, 1887), wherein W. H. Mitchell points out the U. S. Post Office system is ample protection against faked locals sold to collectors, and the Society is standing by to help prosecute violations of the postal laws.

Mr. Mitchell, in his story says: "I examine hundreds of these stamps sent to me from all parts of the country for inspection. I weed out these vile impositions. On and after the first day of January, 1888, I will punch all counterfeits that shall come into my hands with a large capital C. The Private Local Post Stamp must be protected."

Incidentally, this American Philatelic Society authority on Locals, sponsored an adhesive which has attained fame, among stamp students if not recognition in the United States catalog. The philatelic Dr. W. H. Mitchell, took cognizance of the Big

Blizzard of 1888.

On March 12, 1888, New York City and vicinity was tied up by a big blizzard. Traffic was tied up in the city, as also in the suburbs for almost one week. During this period, the Postmaster at Bayonne, New Jersey, across the river from New York City, sent forward little or no

In this emergency Dr. Mitchell and his friend, A. W. Seward, a druggist, both residents of Bayonne, determined that important mail should go through, from Bayonne to New York City, and so on each of the days, from March 12th to the 16th a special messenger was sent, from Bayonne to New York, on the steamer "Chancellor" of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, via Bergen

During these four days, some five hundred letters were carried to New York, most of these going to the



HARRY M. KONWISER

New York Post Office; a few to New York newspapers.

According to contemporary reports the sponsors for the special postal service created adhesive stamps, and such as were used were placed on envelopes carrying the legal United States postage stamps. The post also "mailed a few covers to Bayonne addresses" according to information that came to light at the time. Mention of the Post and its delivery of mail is found in the New York World of March 14, 1888.

The adhesive itself, as known to collectors, shows a stamp printed on cream-white quadrilled paper; in the center of which are the Arms of New Jersey with "Blizzard Mail To" above and "N. Y. P. O." at the bottom. At the sides are "Five" and "Cents" and obviously these stamps are type-set.

Despite the authenticity of these "stamps"-despite the fact quite a number of these were said to have been used, Dr. Mitchell, writing on the stamps twelve years after their appearance, according to F. M. Gilbert, said the only used copy he ever saw was in the collection of the late Wm. A. Warren. Genuinely-used Bayonne Blizzard Mail stamps, if on cover, should show the New York Postmark as the office of mailing. Known copies on cover, as cancelled, are such as were presented to friends as Souvenirs of the Big Blizzard.

The Winans is supposed to be a Phantasy, to current opin-ion, despite listing in the 1890 Catalogs. The Ledger Local Stamp is listed in the Catalog. The Hussey is a fake, per the Hale story. The Blizzard Hale story. The Blizzard "stamp" is shown because of mention in the story. The Richwood "stamp" as its asso-ciate the Jay, was described in Scott's Monthly Journal, Sept. 1937, also in Postal Markings, July, 1937.

Hussey made fakes! This is the story told in The American Philatelist, Vol. TWO. In discussing Locals, Wilbur W. Thomas says "the most deceptive counterfeits of locals, by far, and perhaps the largest assort-

ment, owes its existence to George Hussey, once proprietor of Hussey's Post." Warren K. Hale refers to the Hussey-made "Stamps" in STAMPS, Oct. 6, 1934.

Locals were "all the rage" in the United States, as also in Europe, in the 1864-1870 period, in the earliest days of concerted popular interest in stamp collecting. At this time the Hussey Local business, especially with English stamp dealers, was extensive, running into several thousand dollars yearly.

Hussey had proper connections to acquire almost any such locals as were required, from the New York private enterprises that are now listed in the catalog. However, it is assumed, now-as was intimated in other years - that Hussey, or someone, in the desire to fill orders for locals, and these not being in stock or available from their legitimate sources, invoked the aid of a Thomas Wood, who either prepared a new die or lithographic stone, from which any number of "genuine" stamps might be printed.

Mr. Thomas tells a Hussey story, worthy of noting. It appears that Hussey actually bought for cash, from a New York dealer, "a lot of locals"-all of these being either torn or otherwise not up to the original standards insofar as appearances

are concerned.

The Hussey place of business displayed this dollar purchase with the label that these were the sort of stamps SOLD BY Dealer B, so in-

(Continued on Page 211)

HE unique British Guiana 1-cent

The One Cent British Guiana Rarity Sold in New York

magenta of 1856 was sold in New York on Wednesday, August 7th, to a buyer not previously well known in philatelic circles, with F. Kenny, of R. H. Macy and Company, acting as agent for Mrs. P. Costala Hind Scala, widow of Mr. Hind. Neither the name of the buyer, nor the exact sum paid for the stamp, could be ascertained, as the purchaser had stipulated that this information must not be revealed, but we were informed by a person in authority that the price paid was over \$40,000. The collector, we understand, is one who is endeavoring to

make a complete collection of perfect stamps.

Gordon Harmer, of Harmer, Rooke & Company, of New York, and London, participated in the closing, at the Macy offices, to the point of examining the stamp and certifying it to be the same copy for which the Royal Philatelic Society of London had issued a certificate of genuine-ness, a few years ago, at the time Harmer, Rooke & Company had the stamp in their possession for possible sale. It is said that the New York-London house had previously made the owner of the stamp a bona fide offer of around \$37,500, which offer was refused.

Mr. Harmer says that at no time was the late King George interested in buying the British Guiana stamp, as has been stated in newspaper accounts. Nor would the late British ruler have accepted the stamp as a gift from any proposed fund. "It can be stoutly maintained that the King was not a bidder for the stamp at the Ferrary Sale," says Mr. Harmer, who showed the stamp to the Britain's Number One Philatelist at the time Mrs. Scala placed the stamp with them for sale.

This stamp was falsely reported "sold" on several occasions, since the death of Arthur Hind on March 1, 1933, but now it has actually passed to new ownership.

The Catalog price of \$50,000, it might be stated, was the value placed on the stamp by the late Arthur Hind, whose records indicated the cost of the stamp itself, plus insurance, interest on the initial investment, and simiBy HARRY M. KONWISER

lar incidentals. There is no doubt that if Arthur Hind had desired to dispose of the stamp a few years prior to his death, the selling price could easily have been close to catalog. Current world-wide conditions made it possible for the Macy client to acquire a unique item at a price which in the opinion of stamp collectors familiar with stamp values, is fairly

The stamp itself has had an interesting history, which also has been garbled in newspaper accounts. The facts as given here are authentic, and agree with the history of the stamp as told by the late Charles J. Phillips, in his book Stamp Collecting. The stamp was discovered in British Guiana by Vernon Vaughan. The Vaughan discovery was described in The British Philatelic Journal, 1922, and it was reported that Mr. Vaughan parted with the stamp to N. R. McKinnon, of British Guiana, and the latter placed the stamp in his collection, and brought it to England for sale.

In discussing the pedigree of the stamp, The Philatelic Magazine, London, 1935, pointed out the McKinnon Collection was sold in its entirety to Thomas Ridpath, in 1878, and soon afterward Mr. Ridpath sold the British Guiana stamp, out of the McKinnon Collection, to the late Count Ferrary. The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, July 12, 1892, quoted Mr. Ridpath as follows:

"I remember a rather amusing competition between the late Mr. (E. L.) Pemberton and myself for the possession of the McKinnon Collection. * * * Pemberton wanted it and I wanted it badly. * * * I journeyed to Glasgow with the requisite money (£110, I think it was) in my pocket and was traveling back to Liverpool with the album under my arm by the time that Pemberton's letter, enclosing a cheque, reached the owner of the collection. As far as I remember, the price was £110, but it would fetch nearer a thousand sterling

In The Philatelic Magazine (1935) story, it is stated that L. Vernon

Vaughan found the stamp in 1872, on a letter sheet, when searching for stamps among old family papers and later not finding a space for the stamp in the Stafford-Smith album he was using, and assuming he could find a better copy when next he delved into the family archives, parted with the stamp for six shillings to N. R. McKinnon.

The McKinnon Collection was sold to Thomas Ridpath for £110. Mr. Ridpath sold the British Guiana for £155. The buyer was the late Count Ferrary, whose collection was sold at Paris, in 1922, the British Guiana stamp then bringing £7343 (then 40,000 francs). Arthur Hind, of Utica, N. Y., was the buyer and the cost to him, including expenses and the French luxury tax of 17 per cent brought the cost of the stamp to around \$38,000.

This was the highest price ever paid for a single postage stamp in the history of philately.

Following Hind's death, it was learned the unique philatelic piece was the property of his widow, now Mrs. Scala. The Hind Collection was sold at public auction, through C. J. Phillips and William C. Kennett, in accordance with the wishes of the owner as expressed in the owner's will. The United States section was sold at New York; the foreign stamps were sold by the executors of the estate to London dealers.

The stamp itself has been well publicized the world over as the "most valuable" and as "the highest priced stamp" and at times as "the rarest stamp" to the point that collectors and many, many thousands of noncollectors are aware of the fact there is a "Fifty Thousand Stamp," and that persons who collect stamps would really buy A PIECE OF PAPER having no intrinsic value for a sum of this size.

The stamp resulted from a shortage of stamps in British Guiana in 1856, at which time a supply of the stamps of 1855, being delayed in delivery, caused the Colony post office officials to arrange with a local printing shop to help them out.

They produced as a design, a ship sailing to the right, with the inscrip-

(Photo courtesy "FLASI

Federal Officials

nal for Pan American Airways Se pital of Alaska, is the transportatio the seat of Territorial Legislature,

-omment

study of his stamps, his received the needed relax received the renewed ener sary to tackle his proble ously.

An appreciation of its s dowments will undoubted sponsible for the continued stamp collecting, and near lectors are interested in se come an even more v hobby. Collectors themsel



Shown here are the stamps in the Ar Americans series, Sept

To the right is shown th recently initiated the

CONFEDERATE COLUMN

By AUGUST DIETZ

Just a Suggestion

N DISCUSSING Confederate stamps with mature collectors, and inviting them to venture into this interesting field, I am frequently told that it entails too great an expenditure—that it is too late now-that one should have begun at least thirty years ago, when material was still to be had at prices within reach—and a few more defeatist reasons.

Scarcity and cost are deterring factors to most of us and, as a matter of fact, to complete a collection of Confederates, including the Provisionals and General Issues,, would tax the resources of a mod-

ern Croesus.

But, just because we cannot all possess an Alexandria, Va., an Annapolis, Md., or a Boscawen, N. H., is no reason why we should despair and quit collecting United States stamps!-or, is it?

Well, then—why not do a bit of specializing in Confederates? Take one or two stamps and build up something amazingly

Some three decades ago a few farseeing collectors started to plate the common three-cent stamps of 1857 and 1861. At that time-and for a long while after -one could get quantities for the mere asking. Then an illustrated book was written on the subject and the idea sold to American collectors. Pronto! A thousand fans sprang up like mushrooms overnight! It was catching, like the measles, and today, I dare say, the number of "Three-Cent-1857" enthusiasts has more than doubled-and the end is not yet in

And herein lies the answer to all those who hesitate to go in for Confederates: Why not start a specialized collection of the lowest-priced stamp on the list-the Archer & Daly-engraved, figure-exprest 10-Cent of 1863—and you will be astounded at the result! This has been my personal experience, and I have been successful in enlisting at least one collector by merely showing him just what could be done with this humble but at-

tractive stamp.

There were, as we know, four printing plates, prepared by Archer & Daly in Richmond, Va., from two original engravings, known as Types I and II. printing plates were numbered-Nos. and 2 consisted of Type I; Nos. 3 and 4 of Type II. Millions of these were printed in Richmond and, representing the letter-rate, enormous quantities were used by the public. Later on these four plates were turned over to Keatinge & Ball in Columbia, S. C., who made no alterations or recuttings on the stamps, but they did erase the Archer & Daly imprint, and substituted their own firm name in the same space, but leaving the word "Engravers" and the Number as Archer engraved them. Keatinge & Ball continued to print stamps from all four plates—millions of them—up to the time of Sherman's raid, and when his troops entered Columbia, loyal employees of the congaree River. They have never been recovered. That day, too, marked the close of all printing of Confederate stamps. There were great quantities of remainders, both in private hands and in the Southern postoffices when the end came with the fall of Richmond and the surrender at Appomattox. That, briefly, is their story.

I do not suggest a plating of these That effort is indicated only when no complete sheet of a stamp is known to exist. Furthermore, there are practically no marked varieties to guide in plating—hence reconstruction would be purposeless.

But I would suggest-and urge-a collection of the remarkable variety of colors and shades—for there is probably not another steel-plate stamp in the entire catalog presenting a wider range of color nuances, scaling all the way from a pale greenish-blue to an almost emerald green; from a pale chalky blue through a brillint opaline and an azure blue, to the deep, hard, steel-blue of the Keatinge & Ball product. A page grouping of these grading color-varieties-and they are decidedly marked—presents one of the most attractive exhibits imaginable. And these stamps are still comparatively plentiful, especially unused. Most of these 10-Cent 1863 stamps may be had for twenty-five

cents, top price—or for less.

There are, however, several shades which you will have some difficulty in finding. But that is where the zest of the game comes in! First among these is the Type II, printed in a brilliant opaline blue—probably some of the left-over ink in which the "Ten" appears. Every copy of this stamp that I have seen shows the plate in its earliest state, every dot and line of the design sharp and distinct, with a faint hairline surrounding, which disappeared through wear in the course of printing. Very few are known in used condition. Like the U. S. 3c pink, once you have seen this color, you will never forget it. Next in line of scarcity would be two stamps of Type I: a decided emerald green and an equally definite deep blue. Both are quite scarce, especially the emerald green, inasmuch as the official color of these 10c stamps is blue. Not as scarce as the foregoing, but a much favored shade, is the chalky blue, found in both types of the Archer & Daly printing. In between those we find at least twenty distinct shades, confined chiefly to the Archer & Daly product. The Keatinge & Ball printing are more

uniform in color, probably due to the fact that this firm had no great stock of inks on hand during the last years of the war, and was, in consequence, restricted to the use of that deep, dull cobalt blue that distinguishes their product.

Imprints

In addition to collecting these shade varieties, we can go a step farther and add Imprint Strips and Plate Numbers from these four printing plates. Here, too, we have degrees of scarcity.

Acher & Daly worked from four print-

ing plates, each consisting of two panes of 100 stamps to the pane. Their imprint and plate number appeared under each pane, hand-engraved and in varying positions on the lower margin of the sheet. We therefore have eight varieties of imprints to begin with. But changes took place in the firm name when Daly retired from the partnership, and we find

the imprint "Archer & Daly, Bank Note Engravers, Richmond, Va." (plus the plate number "No. 1," "No. 2." "No. 3," and "No. 4") altered in the following

The first stage of the four printing plates is represented by the plate numbers

The second stage shows the imprint line "Archer & Daly, Bank Note Engravers, Richmond, Va." in a lightface Italic

The third stage shows the same imprint, but with the words "& Daly," "cancelled" with fine horizontal lines. (Daly had retired from the partnership.)

The fourth stage is represented by the complete erasure of "& Daly," leaving a blank space between "Archer" and "Bank Note Engravers."

The fifth stage shows "Archer" removed, and only "Bank Note Engrave ("r" erased) Richmond, Va."

Thus, it will be noted, we have forty different imprints to collect-provided the changes enumerated were made on each of the two panes of the four printing plates. While we are fairly certain that this did occur, we still lack all positions in full sheets or strips to verify this. So, here we have a most interesting field in an inexpensive stamp.

When these four printing plates were turned over to Keatinge & Ball in Columbia, S. C., that firm merely engraved their imprint in place of Archer & Daly's, and adding "Columbia, S. C." in place of "Richmond, Va." made no further changes, retouches or alterations in the

stamps or plate numbers.

The rarest of these imprints are Plate Numbers only, and that showing the full Archer & Daly firm name. The Keatinge & Ball imprints—because they represent the last printings from the Archer & Daly 10c plates and greater quantities of sheets remained in the postoffices—are the least scarce.

Here, then, is an inviting field for the collector of the "medium brackets"—and one that will yield its full reward in pleasure and profit.

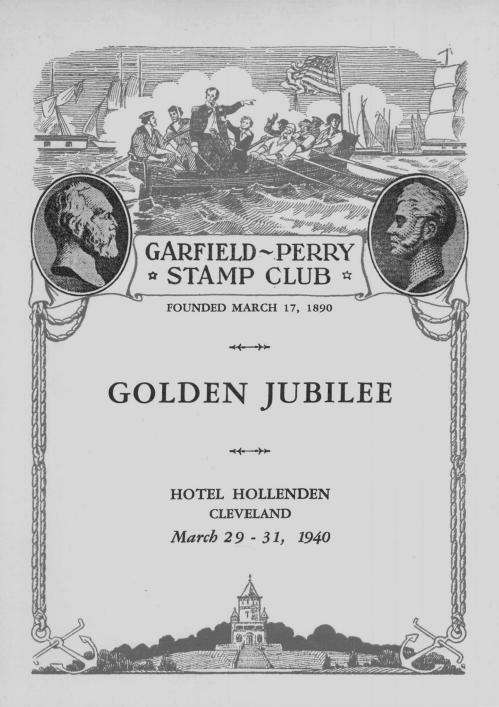
The Confederate Column, by August Dietz, foremost authority on the subject of Confederate Postal issues, is a regular feature of STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE, READING, Jany the POST OFFICE, at Reading, For Postage, from Oct 1/51 Received Payment,

the same of the sa

HENRY RHOADS, P. M.

Newspapers paid to april/62



Garfield-Perry Stamp Club

Founded March 17, 1890

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Laurence D. Shoemaker, President

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E. D. Piper, Secretary P. O. Box 6119, Cleveland, Ohio

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Ralph E. Johnson, General Chairman

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L. D. Shoemaker

Arrangements

H. M. Sanford

Finance

Milton E. Cornman William R. McLoud E. D. Piper

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Registration

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Iunior Exhibit

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Publicity

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M. E. Cornman Michael J. Lloyd Donald F. Lybarger

Women's Entertainment

Mrs. L. D. Shoemaker

Reception

Frank W. Grant Vance Holden Edward N. Moore Warner S. Robison

Golden Jubilee Celebration

MARCH 29-31, 1940

HOTEL HOLLENDEN

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Program

FRIDAY, MARCH 29

7:00 P.M.—Bourse and Exhibit						. Main Ballroom
8:00 P.M.—"Hi-Hat" Auction	*	•		*	*	. Parlors "A & B"
11:00 P.M.—Stag Party						. Cypress Room

~(- -)>

SATURDAY, MARCH 30

1	11:00 A.M.—Bourse and Exhibit			٠		*		Main Ballroom
	1:00 P.M.—"A.P.S." Luncheon	•			*	*		Parlor "C"
	1:15 P.M.—N.F.S.C. Broadcast .		*			٠		Station WTAM
	4:30 P.M.—Presentation of Award	ls		(*)			,	Main Ballroom
	6:15 P.M.—Banquet	*						Assembly Room
	8:30 P.M.—Ladies Entertainment	٠			٠			Parlor "A"
]	11:00 P.M.—Visiting Fireman—Sta	m	pe	tte	s			

SUNDAY, MARCH 31

9:30 A.M.—Philatelic Breakfast			•		Coffee S	Shop
11:00 A.M.—Bourse and Exhibit					Main	Ballroom

History of Garfield-Perry Stamp Club

On March 17, 1890, six Cleveland collectors organized the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club as a local chapter of the American Philatelic Association. The leading spirit of the group was George J. Bailey, first president of the club, who was ably assisted by Wallace W. MacLaren, the first secretary, whose later activities won for him the sobriquet "the stamp hunter." Others present at the first meeting were William H. Schneider, Charles Kress, C. A. Brobst and Frank G. Putz. Of this number Charles Kress alone survives and is a member of the Club.

Among the earliest members of the Club were George H. Worthington and J. V. Painter, whose collections were internationally famous. In 1892 Warren J. Brodie became a member and has continued in the Club since that time. The late W. Hamilton Barnum joined the Club a few months later and served as an exceedingly active member until his death in 1937. Among other veterans who have held continuous membership for many years are: Dr. T. H. Tubman, since 1893, William A. Langdon, since 1899, Alvin Good, the well-known dealer, since 1901, and Lewis A. Hanford, since 1909.

In 1895 the fifth anniversary of the Club was celebrated by a wonderful banquet at Cleveland's then most exclusive hotel, the Stillman. This was the beginning of a series of anniversary banquets which have steadily increased in importance and popularity.

The policy of the Club has always been conservative, great importance being attached to holding a high standard of membership and a fostering of the best interests of philately. The growth of the Club has been gradual and steady. By 1896 there were 50 members; by 1911 this had increased to 100; and at present there are about 175 members. Many prominent philatelists during their lifetime have been included on the membership roster, and today the roll contains the names of some of America's outstanding collectors.

Meetings of the Club have been held regularly since its founding. For the past thirty years or more Garfield-Perry has assembled each week, its policy being to have as headquarters one of the leading downtown hotels of Cleveland.

Garfield-Perry has taken a vigorous part in national philatelic matters, especially in the American Philatelic Society of which it is Life Chapter No. 3. In 1913, the Club entertained the national convention of the Society at Put-in-Bay, and in 1918 at Cleveland. The late W. H. "Ham" Barnum served as secretary in 1910-11, as vice-

president in 1924 and on countless committees. Others who have served as vice-presidents of the A.P.S. in times past are John F. Rust, W. W. MacLaren, Alvin Good, M. J. Lloyd, W. D. Preston and F. W. Grant. The present board of vice-presidents of the national society consists of D. W. Martin, R. E. Johnson and D. F. Lybarger. Alvin Good has also served as director at large, and Frederick W. Green as the Society's attorney.

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Club, in 1915, through the generosity of Lewis A. Hanford, a cup was offered to the member who each year would contribute most either to the work of the Club or to philately in general. At each anniversary banquet thereafter the presentation of the Hanford cup by its donor has been a feature which will long be remembered.

In 1928 Garfield-Perry sponsored the Midwest Philatelic Exhibition which proved to be one of the finest displays of stamps ever held in the country. In 1936 the Club was host to the Second Philatelic Congress, many of the papers at that meeting being presented by members of the Club. The first award of the Congress was won by Donald F. Lybarger for his study of "The United States Issues of 1918-20."

In 1937 the Club sponsored "Stamp Collectors' Day" at the Great Lakes Exposition and together with the Post Office Department and the Cleveland Post Office furnished an exhibit of stamps for the occasion. A first day release of the Northwest Territory stamp at Cleveland was arranged by the efforts of the Club and particularly one of its members, Nelson P. LaGanke.

In recent years one of the outstanding events of each anniversary celebration has been an exhibit of stamps by members of the Club and by prominent philatelists of the country. In 1938 Hans Lagerloef of New York City offered to the Club a handsome trophy to be awarded to the member whose exhibit would be judged most outstanding.

In December, 1938 the Club held a Stamp Clinic and Open House, featuring a bourse, auction and a dozen four-minute talks by members on their specialties. The success of its undertaking has assured its continuance as an annual event.

Many fine collections have been made by members of the Club. Also Garfield-Perry members have contributed much to the philatelic press by way of monographs on specialties in which they excel. The Club has built up an excellent library for philatelic reference which is housed in the law office of Frederick W. Green. Through the years the aim of the Club has been to promote a healthy interest in the hobby of stamp collecting and to offer its members the opportunity for association with a congenial group of kindred spirits.

Golden Jubilee Banquet

HOTEL HOLLENDEN MARCH THIRTIETH, NINETEEN-FORTY

Menu

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HEARTS OF CELERY

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POTATOES BRABANT

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CHOCOLATE-RASPBERRY GLACE

ASSORTED CAKES

COFFEE

PROGRAM

MUSIC by THE CO-EDS

Garfield-Perry Stamp Club

PAST PRESIDENTS

George J. Bailey1890, 1904	Henry C. Crowell1910-1911
W. H. Schneider1891-1892, 1903	R. H. Beatty
N. P. Stockwell1893	John F. Rust
Charles Kress1894	T. H. Tubman
J. J. Overton1895	Wallace H. MacLaren1918-1919
R. S. Aikenhead1896	Lewis A. Hanford 1920-1921
G. W. Geuder1897	Otto F. Moses1922-1923
J. O. Prescott1898-1899	William A. Langdon1926
H. P. Cushing1900	Frank W. Grant
Henry Pears1901	Michael J. Lloyd 1929-1930
W. Hamilton Barnum1902, 1914, 1924-1925	Frederick W. Green1931-1932
W. C. Rhodes1905	Edward N. Moore1933-1934
Alvin Good1906	Julius C. Sanderson
J. R. Wilson1907-1908	Donald W. Martin1936-1937
F. E. Bruce1909	Donald F. Lybarger1938
as do ab	

WINNERS OF THE HANFORD CUP

Roy H. Beatty1916	P. A. Finlayson 1928
William G. Whittaker 1917	Frank W. Grant
Alvin Good1918	William D. Preston
Wallace W. MacLaren1919	C. W. Bedford
Michael J. Lloyd1920	W. Hamilton Barnum1932
No award1921	Frederick W. Green1933
B. C. Wear1922	Franklin D. Roosevelt1934
No award	Edward N. Moore1935
No award1924	Vance Holden 1936
P. M. Wolsieffer1925	Donald F. Lybarger1937
No award1926	Donald W. Martin1938
Albert S. Hill 1927	

WINNERS OF THE LAGERLOEF CUP

Donald F. Lybarger	1038	Laurence D. Shoemaker1939
Donaid I. Lybarger	1770	Laurence D. onocmaker

Roster of Members

Abrams, Charles E. Afuhs, Gustav Aull, William Babcock, Dr. Warren L. Barkdull, Howard Jr. Bartels, J. M. Battles, D. Blake Beck, E. A. Bensinger, C. A. Boling, Ray Boyd, Howard J. Brisley, Charles L. Brodie, W. J. Brownell, George H. Burton, Robert O. Campbell, John C. Chaney, Herman Chase, Dr. Carroll Clark, Hugh M. Cook, A. L. Coombs, Will Copeland, L. H. Cornell, Lee H. Cornman, Milton Evans Cosby, Col. Spencer Dambach, Robert A. Davis, A. M. DeSio, O. E. Dickason, Donald E. Dickson, Robert H. Dombrose, Lawrence Dorer, Casper J. Dorn, J. Richard Ervin, Ray Fanning, George S. Farnam, Harlan C. Farnham, Fred E. Fawcett, James Waldo Finlayson, P. A. Fleck, John E. Flower, Rollin E.

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Lenz, Norbert Leonard, James W. Lichtenstein, Alfred F. . Linn, George W. Lloyd, M. J. Lucas, Harvey Lybarger, Donald F. Martin, Donald W. Martin, Roscoe McDanel, L. W. McGay, Dr. N. P. McLoud, William R. Molitor, Robert F. Moore, E. N. Moore, Dr. G. L. Nemecek, James E. Nieding, James M. Norona, Delf Novy, Melvin E. Osterheld, A. Parsons, H. C. Perry, Elliott Pforzheimer, Harry Phillips, Charles J. Piper, E. D. Poppenger, W. J. Preston, Robert B. Preston, William D. Rankin, Ernest H. Rasdale, Joseph E. Renouf, Dr. Joseph N. Rice, Foster W. Richardson, R. W. Robinson, B. C. Robison, Warner S. Roegge, Edward Rogerson, Sidney Romerhaus, Arthur Roof, Karl E. Rudy, Isaiah Rupert, T. H.

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Van Hoesen, G. C.
VonDavid, Dr. Prichard
Wagner, Robert J.
Warren, Philip Sims
Weiss, P. M.
Westphalinger, Frank G.
Wilhelm, A. H.
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Wolfersberger, L. D.
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Young, James H.
Zimmerman, Roland H.





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March 29th, 30th and 31st 1940

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

Program

Thursday, March 29th.

7:00 P. M.—Bourse and Exhibit Main Ball Room. 8:00 P. M.—"Hi-Hat" Auction Parlors "A & B" 11:00 P. M.—Stag Party Cypress Room.

Friday, March 30th.

11:00 A. M.—Bourse and Exhibit Main Ball Room.
1:00 P. M.—"A.P.S." Luncheon Parlor "C".
4:30 P. M.—Presentation of Awards Main Ball Room.
6:15 P. M.—Banquet Assembly Room.

Music by the Co-Eds

(Bourse and Exhibit to remain closed during banquet). 8:30 P. M.—Ladies' Entertainment Parlor "A". 11:00 P. M.—Visiting Firemen—Stampettes.

Saturday, March 31st.

9:30 A. M.—Philatelic Breakfast Coffee Shop.
11:00 A. M.—Bourse and Exhibit Main Ball Room.
To Closing—9:00 P. M.

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Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mr. Rollin E. Flower, President, American Philatelic Society, Inc. 311 West Ferry Street, Buffalo, New York.

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As president of the American Philatelic Society I welcome you to the 55th annual convention; as a member of the local stamp club I welcome you to Buffalo. That's a double welcome and it is meant to be doubly cordial.

It is hoped you will find much of interest and profit in the convention program and that you will enjoy the entertainment that has been arranged for you.

To those of you who may not be members I extend a friendly invitation to join the American Philatelic Society. Ask for an application blank and sign up today.

To you who are members I express my appreciation of your coming to this conclave and thank you sincerely for the support you have given me, and my administration, during the past year.

Cordially yours,

Rollin E. Flower,
President.

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CONVENTION INFORMATION

Registration

The Registration Desk is located in the Reception Room on the 17th Floor of Hotel Statler, directly in front of elevators. Harry C. Flierl is in charge. Registration fee is One Dollar, which includes Convention Badge and Souvenir Convention Program.

Exhibition

The Exhibition comprises nearly 500 frames located off the Reception Room on 17th Floor. The Exhibition will be open from 1 to 10 P. M. daily. Adolph Steeg, Buffalo, and C. Albert Perz, Chicago, are in charge. Exhibition Directory is to be found on pages 20-24 of this Program.

Bourse

The Bourse is located immediately outside Assembly Hall on 17th floor. It will be open from 1 to 10 P. M., excepting during Annual Banquet on Thursday evening, when it will be closed from 6:30 P. M. Alfred M. Roberts is in charge. Bourse Directory on page 15 of this Program.

Business Sessions

All Business Meetings will be held in Assembly Hall on 17th floor. They will convene promptly at 10 o'clock and adjourn at noon.

Auction Sale

The Convention Stamp Auction, under direction of Eugene Klein, Philadelphia, will be held in Assembly Hall on 17th floor at 8 P. M. Wednesday, August 14. Donald D. Burgess, Binghamton, N. Y., will be floor auctioneer.

A. P. S. Units

See bulletin board in Reception Room, 17th floor, for Unit Meetings. Units desiring meeting space should see Robert Zahm, Reception Room, 17th floor, Reservation Desk.

Annual Banquet

The Annual Banquet will be held in the Main Ball Room on main floor of Statler 7 P. M. Thursday evening, August 15. Dress will be optional. Extra tickets may be had at Reservation Desk, Reception Room, 17th floor.

Ladies' Card Party

A Card Party for ladies will be held in the Millard Fillmore Room, Mezzanine, 8:30 P. M. Wednesday evening. Mrs. Daniel M. Cunningham will be in charge. Those desiring to play should notify Reservation Desk before 7 P. M. Wednesday, August 14.

(Continued on Page 9)

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CONVENTION INFORMATION

(Continued from Page 7)

Visiting Firemen

The Visiting Firemen will hold a meeting in Parlor G Wednesday night at 10 o'clock, following the Convention Auction. See Donald W. Martin, Chief, for further information.

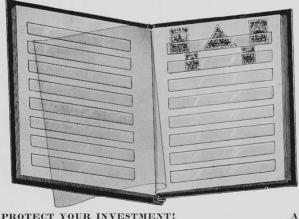
Press Headquarters

A room will be set aside for use of the press and philatelic writers if desired. Make requests to Registration Desk.

Philatelic Writers' Luncheon

James Waldo Fawcett, Philatelic Editor, Washington, D. C., Sunday Star, during the 1935 Golden Jubilee Convention founded the Philatelic Writers' Breakfasts. He is chairman of a Philatelic Writers' Luncheon to be held at 12:30 P. M. Tuesday. (See Bulletin Board for location.)

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B133-36	3.00	B144-46		.50
Same used	2.50	B147-49		.40
B137-39	8.50	B150-51		.18
Same used	7.00	B152 S	ouv. Sht.	.55
Ai	Post	Stamps		
C1-3		Stamps		8.00
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E4-6				6.50
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J 1-14	3.50	J28-57		3.50
J15-19	.75	J58-69	***************************************	1.75
Nev	vspaper	r Stamp	S	
P1-26		***************************************		1.00
E	astern	Silesia		
01.00				

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Robert H. Zahm

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Mrs. Milton C. Guggenheimer Mrs. Don T. Graves Mrs. Harry C. Flierl Mrs. Alfred M. Roberts

Mrs. Fred L. Koepf Mrs. Charles G. Decker Mrs. Rollin E. Flower
Miss Lucille Steeg
Miss Gertrude Zenger
Mrs. Robert H. Zahm

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

MONDAY, AUGUST 12

1:00 P. M. Registration Opens—17th Floor Exhibition Opens—17th Floor Bourse Opens—17th Floor

9:00 P.M. Reception—Chinese Room

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13

10:00 A.M. First Business Session—Assembly Room, 17th Floor Invocation—Rev. Martin J. Hoeppner, Buffalo Address of Welcome—Mayor Thomas L. Holling, Buffalo Response to Welcome — Donald W. Martin,

Chairman Vice Presidents, Cleveland "Errors in Catalog"—Elliott Perry, Westfield, N. J.

12:30 P. M. Philatelic Writers' Luncheon—James Waldo Fawcett, Washington, D. C., Presiding (See Bulletin Board for location)

1:00 P. M. Exhibition and Bourse Opens—17th Floor

3:00 P. M. Sight-seeing Trip by Buses to Niagara Falls (Buses leave Delaware Avenue entrance)

7:30 P. M. Dinner-Dance, Roof Garden, Hotel General Brock, Niagara Falls, Ontario

9:30 P.M. Illumination of American and Canadian Falls

10:30 P. M. Moonlight Bus Ride back to Statler in Buffalo via Canadian Boulevard along Niagara River and across Peace Bridge

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14

10:00 A.M. Second Business Session—Assembly Room, 17th Floor "Principles of Philately"—John N. Myer, N. Y.

1:00 P. M. Exhibition and Bourse Opens-17th Floor

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14 (Continued)

2:00 P. M. Pilgrimage by Buses to spot in Delaware Park (old Pan-American Exposition grounds) where McKinley was shot, passing enroute house in which he died and house in which Theodore Roosevelt took oath of office. Thence through Delaware Park and Humboldt Park to Buffalo's new airport for airplane trip over city and waterfront. (Buses leave Delaware Avenue entrance.)

8:00 P.M. Eugene Klein Auction—Assembly Room, 17th Floor

8:30 P. M. Card Party for Ladies-Millard Fillmore Room

10:00 P.M. Visiting Firemen—Parlor G

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15

10:00 A.M. Third Business Session—Assembly Room, 17th Floor "A Few Constructive Suggestions Regarding How the APS Can Better Serve the Membership as a Whole, and in Addition, American Philately in General."—Stanley B. Ashbrook, Fort Thomas, Ky.

1:00 P.M. Exhibition and Bourse Opens-17th Floor

2:00 P. M. Lake Ride to Crystal Beach, Canada, and return. (Buses to and from dock leaving Delaware Avenue entrance of hotel.)

6:30 P. M. Bourse closes for day

7:00 P. M. Annual Banquet—Main Ball Room. Walter McCausland, Buffalo, Toastmaster
Presentation of John N. Luff Awards — Mrs.
Eveleen W. Severn, Beverly, Mass.
Presentation of Visiting Firemen's Cup and other
Trophies

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16

10:00 A.M. Fourth Business Session—Assembly Hall, 17th Floor "Rescuing Our Postal History" — August Dietz, Richmond, Va.

1:00 P. M. Exhibition and Bourse Opens—17th Floor

2:00 P. M. Business Session of U. S. Cancellation Club (See Bulletin Board for Location)

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Souvenirs of the convention are available at two different tables in the Exhibition Room as well as at the Registration Desk on the 17th Floor. They consist of the following:

Pre-Convention Labels, printed in red and blue, showing ten views of Buffalo and Niagara Falls. (20 Posters in all.) Set of two sheets, 10c.

Souvenir Sheets, engraved in green and brown, showing old wood cut of Buffalo's Postoffice in 1840, at birth of the adhesive postage stamp (see illustration.) It commemorates 100 years of postage stamps and the 55th anniversary of the American Philatelic Society. Set of two, 10c.

Envelopes, engraved cachet as illustrated at right, brown and green. Set of two, 10c.

Envelopes, like above, mailed with commemorative stamp and Convention Post Mark. Each, 10c.



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CLASSIFICATIONS

Section A. Championship Class.

To include exhibits, regardless of group, which have heretofore won either first prize or grand awards in International Exhibitions.

Section B. United States and Possessions.

Group 1 Postal Issues 19th Century.

Postal Issues 20th Century.

Provisionals (Postmasters), Carriers, Locals, etc.

Departments, Dues, Newspapers and Special Delivery.

Revenues.

Commemoratives.

Sub. 1—General 19th Century Sub. 2—Any one issue Sub. 3—Covers and postmarkings

Cancellation Collections. < Precancels.

Sub. 4—Postal Stationery

9 Proofs and Essays.

Sub. 5—Specialized Groups Sub. 6—20th Century Cancellations

10 Possessions.

Confederate States. 11 Any Stamp, Issue or Group Specialized. 12

Section C. The British Empire.

Group 1 Great Britain.

British North America.

3 Other British Colonies.

Section D. Central and South America.

Group 1 Central America and Mexico.

2 South America.

Section E. All Other Foreign Countries.

Group 1 Europe.

Asia.

3 Africa.

Section F. Air Mails.

Group 1 Official Airmail Issues of the World.

Pioneer and Historical Flights.

Dirigible Covers.

4 Any Airmail Group not otherwise classified.

Section G. Covers.

Group 1 First Day.

Pre-Stamp.

Patriotic.

Any group of covers not otherwise classified.

Section H. Specialties.

Group 1 Souvenir Sheets.

Subject Collections (Birds, Bridges, etc.).

3 Miscellaneous Specialty not otherwise classified.

Frame Number	Section	Group	Name of Exhibitor and Description
1. 16	Non-Con	npetitive	Dr. Carroll Chase, Paris, France. The 3c 1851 stamp on various covers. This is part of material which was basis for Chase handbook.
17- 26	Non-Con	npetitive	Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, Chicago. Chicago cancellations on cover.
27- 32	Champions	ship Class	Ray E. Morrison, Evanston, Ill. Study of Belgian Precancels.
33- 37	В	1	Fred L. Koepf, Buffalo. 19th Century stamps on and off cover.
38- 42	В	5	Harry C. Flierl, Buffalo. 1st, 2nd, 3rd Issues of Revenues. Singles, blocks and plate varieties.
43- 52	В	6	Tilghman V. Morgan, Baltimore. Commemorative issues from 1925-1935.
53	В	2	Joseph H. Lehman, Sr., Buffalo. 20th Century Plate number and center line blocks.
54	В	6	Clifford L. Harrison, Rigewood, N. J. Early American Commemoratives.
55	В	6	D. M. Cunningham, Kenmore, N. Y. Commemorative collection pages.
56- 70	В	6	Sol Glass, Baltimore. Commemorative issues from 1901 to 1915 in mint blocks, die proofs, photos of original designs with first day covers.
	В	7	Cancellations—United States Cancellation Club co-operating.
71- 76	B.7	Sub—1	Edwin Milliken, New York City. General 19th Century issues.
77- 86	B-7	Sub—2	Burleigh E. Jacobs, Wauwatosa, Wis. Cancellations on U. S. No. 65 and No. 88.
87- 91	B-7	Sub—2	Dr. L. F. Potter, New Bedford, Mass. Covers of 1869 issue, 1c to 30c incl.
92	B-7	Sub—2	Adolph Steeg, Buffalo. Cancellations on 3c Greens.
93- 94	B-7	Sub—3	Dr. L. F. Potter, New Bedford, Mass. 5c and 10c 1847 Covers.
95-102	B-7	Sub—5	D. A. Somdal, Shreveport, La. Mississippi River Packet Covers, containing unusual stampless covers, rare Confederate usage, etc., with watercolor drawings and historical data by the owner.
103-107	B-7	Sub—5	William W. Reynolds, Albany. Gay Nineties Covers and cancels.
108-112	B-7	Sub—6	Vincent A. DeMase, Rensselaer, N. Y. Byrd Second Antarctic Covers and cancels.

Frame Number	Section	Group	Name of Exhibitor and Description	
113-117	В	8	Robert H. Zahm, Buffalo. Precancels by States and Denominations.	
118-127	В	9	Clarence W. Brazer, New York City. U. S. 1869 Issue. Essays and Proofs of 1c to 15c.	
128-130	В	9	Joseph H. Lehman, Sr., Buffalo. Cardboard Proofs 19th Century Postage and Department Stamps.	
131	Н	3	William Fitts, Moravia, N. Y. Errors in stamps of U. S. and Dependencies.	
132	B-7	Sub—5	Dr. L. F. Potter, New Bedford, Mass. Hale & Co. Covers.	
133-138	В	10	Albert W. Hocking, Chicago. Canal Zone Complete. Specialized collection of Canal Zone.	
139-140	В	10	Albert Schwarz II, Atlantic City. Hawaii Complete.	
141-150	В	10	Paul MacGuffin, Libertyville, Ill. Philippine Islands, early issues and most of rarities.	
151-153	В	10	Roderick J. Cant, Buffalo. Mint Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Philippines and Porto Rico.	
154-158	В	12	S. Hugo Cohen, New York City. The 3c 1851. Cancellations, a calendar of dates, multiples and covers.	
159	В	12	Joseph H. Lehman, Sr., Buffalo. 5c Stamp of 1847 on and off cover.	
160-161	В	12	G. F. Tempel, Jr., Irvington, N. J. The 3c 1851. Singles, pairs, Strips, and plate varieties.	
162	В	12	Joseph Romito, Buffalo. Use blocks of Presidential series.	
163-165	В	12	Alvin R. Witt, Minneapolis, Minn. 1909 Lincolns specialized.	
166-180	В	12	George C. Sturgeon, Columbus, O. Used blocks.	
181	В	13	Frank H. Burt, Boston. First Post Card used in U. S.	
182-191	В	13	Frank D. Collins, Gary, Ind. Various issues stamped envelopes.	
192	C	2	Joseph H. Lehman, Sr., Buffalo. Canada.	
193-202	В	13	L. H. Barkhausen, Chicago. Illustrated display of Nesbitt Issues of U. S. Postal Stationery.	
203-208	C	1	Miss Elsa Koch, Chicago. Great Britain. Edward VIII issue specialized.	
209-214	С	1	William H. Tower, Montclair, N. J. Great Britain. Unusual showing English Postal Development from 1655 through Penny Black, including Bishop and Dockwra Marks, Mulready Envelopes, etc.	
215-220	С	1	C. A. Perz, Chicago. Great Britain. Penny Blacks, specialized collection World's First Postage Stamp, Mulready Envelopes and Caricatures.	

Frame Number	Section	Group	Name of Exhibitor and Description	
221	С	1	Joseph H. Lehman, Sr., Buffalo. Great Britain. Penny Blacks on and off cover.	
222-225	С	2	Roderick J. Cant, Buffalo. British North America. Mint Canada, Bahamas and Bermuda.	
226-233	C	2	Michael Miller, Baltimore. Canada. Selections from a complete mint collection of singles, blocks, shades and varieties.	
234-241	C	2	Larry Shoemaker, Lakewood, O. Canada. 19th Century complete and a few 20th Century rarities.	
242-246	В	11	August Dietz, Richmond, Va. Confederate States. Essays, Proofs, Complete General Issues, unused and on cover.	
247-256	C	2	J. Edw. Vining, Webster Groves, Mo. Newfoundland.	
257-266	D	1	Hans Lagerloef, New York, as member of Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, Cleveland. Dominican Republic, 1865-1900 issues.	
267-271	С	3	Hans Lagerloef, New York, as member of Swedish Philatelic Society of Stockholm, Sweden. St. Christopher, 1870-1935 issues.	
272-275	D	1	Roderick J. Cant, Buffalo. Mexico.	
276-280	D	1	K. N. Woodward, East Elmhurst, N. Y. Salvador. Selected pages showing rarities, research, corrections for catalog makers.	
281-284	D	1	Sidney Lake, Paterson, N. J. Surinam. Unusual cancellations.	
285-286	D	2	John N. Myer, New York City. Colombia. Plating the 1888 Provisions of Antioquia.	
287-301	Е	1	Julius Windner, Philadelphia. Austria Lombardy Venetia. Specialized.	
302-306	Е	1	Louis W. Zenger, Buffalo. French Colonies.	
307-314	Е	1	Roy W. Johns, Abington, Pa. Norway. Specialized stamps and stationery.	
315-318	Е	1	Roderick J. Cant, Buffalo. Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Great Britain, Malta, Spain and Turkey.	
319	E	1	L. S. Slevin, Carmel, Calif. Early European Classics in strips and blocks.	
320-326	Е	1	George B. Hartley, East Aurora, N. Y. Belgium and Colonies.	
327-329	Е	1	Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., New York City. France. 20th Century with original photographs of approved designs.	
530-337	Е	2	Donald D. Burgess, Binghamton, N. Y. New Caledonia. Specialized.	
338-345	Е	2	Hans Lagerloef, New York, as a member of the Tacoma Philatelic Society, Tacoma, Wash. Siam, 1883-1904 Issues. Note especially the Korat Issue.	

Frame Number	Section	Group	Name of Exhibitor and Description
346	Non-Con	petitive	Miscellaneous Album Pages.
347-366	F	1	Louise S. Davis, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Airmail Rarities of World, including Ross Smith, the N. F. Columbia, Russian Consulars, etc.
367-369	Е	2	Roderick J. Cant, Buffalo. China, India, Iraq, Japan, Persia and Siam.
370	Н	3	Buffalo Tuberculosis Society. U. S. Christmas Seals.
371-373	Е	3	Roderick J. Cant, Buffalo. Algeria, British East Africa, Congo, Egypt, Cape of Good Hope, Gambia, Rhodesia, Somali Coast.
374-378	F	1	Edwin E. Elkins, Brooklyn. Air Mail Stamps in blocks.
379	F	3 ,	Joseph H. Lehman, Sr., Buffalo. Graf Zeppelin Around-the-World Covers.
380	Н	3	Martin G. Schneckenburger, East Aurora, N. Y. Photo Studies of Sources for Designs on U. S. stamps.
381-390	F	4	M. O. Worms. Milwaukee, Wis. Airmail Issues. Plate layouts and studies of these issues.
391-394	F	4	Lee H. Cornell, Wichita, Kan. U. S. Airmail issues, including covers and airmail envelopes.
395-404	G	3	Joseph H. Lehman, Sr., Buffalo. Civil War Patriotics.
405-409	G	4	Donald T. Graves, East Aurora, N. Y. Buffalo Covers.
410-411	G	4	John N. Myer, New York City. Colombia. Official Covers (Registered), 1861-67.
412	G	4	Harry C. Flierl, Buffalo. Early Western U. S. Covers.
413-414	G	4	Charles Diebold, Buffalo. Covers from Schooner "Yankee" on World Cruise.
415-418	G	4	Milton R. Miller, Batavia, N. Y. Correspondence of three well known Western New Yorkers thru three eras of postal use, 1847-1878.
419	G	4	Le Roy C. Brown, Olean, N. Y. Hand Painted Foreign Covers.
420	Н	3	Martin G. Schneckenburger, East Aurora, N. Y. Photo studies of sources for U. S. stamps.
421-426	G	4	C. A. Perz, Chicago. Paris Balloon Covers. Letters carried by balloon during siege of Paris in Franco-Prussian War.
427-434	G	4	Adolph Steeg, Buffalo. Pan-American Exposition (Buffalo 1901), Illustrated Advertising and Souvenir Covers used prior and during Exposition.

Frame Number	Section	Group	Name of Exhibitor and Description
435-436	G	4	Albert G. Dimond, East Aurora, N. Y. "Horticultural" Covers.
437-446	Н	1	William M. Glover, Chicago. Miniature sheets issued in connection with philatelic events.
447-448	Н	3	C. W. Bates, Albany. Newfoundland Postal Stationery complete.
449-454	Н	3	John N. Myer, New York City. Colombia. Semi-official Express Carrier Issue (1926-33).
455-459	Н	3	Edmund S. Ward, Bronxville, N. Y. Meters and Meter Slogans. Selected pages demonstrating various collecting possibilities.
460	Н	3	Martin G. Schneckenburger, East Aurora, N. Y. Photo studies of sources for designs on U. S. stamps.
461-467	Н	3	Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., New York City. New York World's Fair stamps and covers.
468-470	Н	3	Milton R. Miller, Batavia, N. Y. By-products of Stamp Hunting.
471	Н	3	Buffalo Tuberculosis Society. U. S. Christmas Seals.
472-475	Н	3	C. A. Perz, Chicago. 17th Century Letters. Letters from 1620 to 1674 from private correspondence of Lady Apsley of London.
	Ja Tal		

JURY OF AWARDS

476-480 Non-Competitive Rollin E. Flower, Buffalo. A.P.S. Labels and Souvenir Sheets.

A. H. WILHELM, San Francisco, Chairman

Elliott Perry, Westfield, N. J. Fred W. Kessler, New York

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"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE WITH CHARITY FOR ALL"



Alrehan Lincoln

Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech. November 19, 1863.

FOURSCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH ON THIS CONTINENT A NEW NATION, CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY, AND DEDICATED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.

NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A GREAT CIVIL WAR, TESTING WHETHER THAT NATION, OR ANY NATION SO CONCEIVED AND SO DEDICATED, CAN LONG ENDURE. WE ARE MET ON A GREAT BATTLEFIELD OF THAT WAR. WE HAVE COME TO DEDICATE A PORTION OF THAT FIELD AS A FINAL RESTING-PLACE FOR THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT THAT NATION MIGHT LIVE. IT IS ALTOGETHER FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD DO THIS.

BUT, IN A LARGER SENSE, WE CANNOT DEDICATE – WE CANNOT CONSECRATE – WE CANNOT HALLOW – THIS GROUND. THE BRAVE MEN, LIVING AND DEAD, WHO STRUGGLED HERE, HAVE CONSECRATED IT FAR ABOVE OUR POOR POWER TO ADD OR DETRACT. THE WORLD WILL LITTLE NOTE OR LONG REMEMBER WHAT WE SAY HERE, BUT IT CAN NEVER FORGET WHAT THEY DID HERE. IT IS FOR US, THE LIVING, RATHER, TO BE DEDICATED HERE TO THE UNFINISHED WORK WHICH THEY, WHO FOUGHT HERE, HAVE THUS FAR SO NOBLY ADVANCED. IT IS RATHER FOR US TO BE HERE DEDICATED TO THE GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US—THAT FROM THESE HONORED DEAD WE TAKE INCREASED DEVOTION TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVETHE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION; THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE DEAD SHALL HAVE NOT DIED IN VAIN; THATTHIS NATION, UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM; AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE. BYTHE PEOPLE. FOR THE PEOPLE. HEADTH.



Our love increases with the years, And with the years our wonder grows; We catch brief glimpses through our tears Of that great height to which he rose; More brightly as each dawn appears The crown his country gave him glows.

More clearly as the years advance
We come to know how well he knew;
How in each trying circumstance
His faith was firm, his vision true;
How that he could not owe to chance
His place among the splendid few.

No future centuries shall dim His fame or make his merit less Nor may the world deny to him

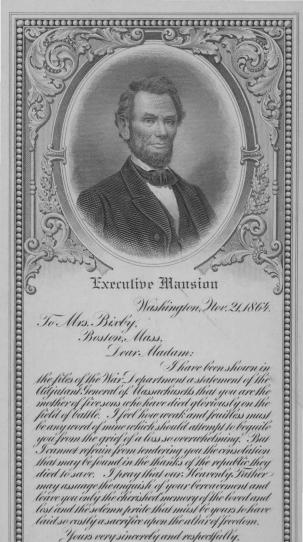
MALICE TOWARD

The glory the divine possess; His name shall be a synonym For courage, love and faithfulness.

CHARITY FOR

SAMUEL ELLSWORTH KISER

STERN BANK HOTE & ENG CO.CHICAGO.-WESTERN DIVISION AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.



breham Lincoln

JOHN MARTIN LABEL

By HARRY M. KONWISER

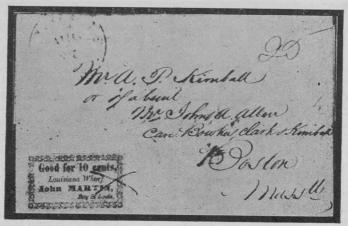
THE cover, herewith illustrated, is contained in the C. Corwith Wagner Collection of St. Louis Postal History. While the inside date on this folded letter of 1840 is dated, St. Louis August 28, the circle postmark on the address front is dated August 27. Either the writer did not know the correct date, or he erred, or the St. Louis post office neglected to change the date line of the postmark.

In the lower left corner is a yellow paper label, as illustrated, printed in black. The manuscript "X" mark which ties the label is in black ink, and in the opinion of Mr. Wagner, is as aged as that ink used to address the letter.

John Martin's operations (in 1840) seemingly were at the town of Bay St. Louis located on the gulf of Mexico, in the state of Mississippi. Mr. Wagner deduces that as it appears the letter was handled by John Martin at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, and as it obviously was deposited in the post office at St. Louis, Missouri (its point of origin) that the St. Louis post office for some reason sent the letter forward by a Mississippi River packet destined for Bay St. Louis, at which point the letter was transferred to a coastal mail ship to be carried to Boston.

The 25c rate, St. Louis to Boston, is correct. In 1840 there might have been some reason for sending a St. Louis letter via some ship likely to leave Bay St. Louis for Boston, for there were several "regular lines" at the time with headquarters at New Orleans, all going north. It is not likely many letters written in St. Louis in 1840 were carried PAST or through New Orleans for shipment to Boston. The Alabama, of the New Orleans-Holmes Line, was still traveling to the northern Atlantic ports, as were the Orleans, Nashville, Saratoga, Panthea, Vicksburg, Louisa, Sultana, Silas Holmes, Memphis, Galena, Maid of Orleans, St. Louis and Pacific, all flying the Holmes flag.
The New York Line (the New Or-

leans, Louisiana & New York Line) had a number of boats making regular trips in the 1840's, including the Louisville, Huntsville, Yazoo, Hero, Mississippi, Shakespeare, Oconee, Okmulgee, Gaston, Clifton, Hudson, Southerner, and other named boats.



Cover Bearing John Martin Label "Good for 10 Cents"

The New York & New Orleans Line operated the Auburn, St. Mary's, Fairfield, Frankfort, Trenton, Union, Far West, Indiana, Wabash, Creole II, Toronto, Mediator, and other boats. These too could carry mail — in government pouches if the mail contractor used any of these boats.

A reading of "Shipping and Commercial Lists" and "New York Price Currents" for 1835 and later, indicates there were many coastal packet boats northbound from New Orleans, as well as from Mobile, Savannah and Charlestown.

The various regulations of the period relating to ship letters is not a part of the problem—as under certain conditions letters northbound from New Orleans paid 2c in addition to the regular fee. John Martin could hardly have been "a carrier," and so entitled to the Way Letter fee for services rendered. As the word "paid" does not appear on the letter front, it is to be assumed the "25" fee was to be paid by the recipient at Boston. This should have no bearing on the John Martin label.

Who was John Martin and what was his business? Under what circumstances or conditions was the label "Good for 10c" employed. Who can supply any information in reference to this label?

Captured Sheet of

CONFEDERATE STAMPS

By VAN DYK MacBRIDE

SHEET of any issue of Confederate stamps is an unusual item, but a sheet of any of the early issues of lithographed stamps is a real rarity. Yet that is not the real reason the writer treasures the sheet about which this article is written, nor does that provide the excuse for illustrating it here. Actually it forms one more addition to the long list of Confederate philatelic objects having a peculiar and fascinating link-up with history. The student of Confederate stamps and postal history early becomes aware of the fact that the stamp issues of no political unit in history supply such a wealth of direct connection with the past, as do those which the Southern States issued during the four brief but tragic years of "The Lost Cause." The Flag-of-Truce and Prisoner-of-War letters, the "turned," homemade, and wall-paper envelopes, the blockade and express-carried covers, -all are examples of real history and help explain the fascination in "collecting Confederates."

And so with the sheet of stamps illustrated here. Actually it is half of a complete sheet, being the lefthand pane of 100 of a sheet of the 5c blue stamp, lithographed and printed by Hoyer & Ludwig in Richmond, Va., and issued by the Confederate Government in March of 1862. From the viewpoint of the philatelic student it is interesting, being a fine example of an early printing from one of the first stones, and showing many of the minor varieties of entry and impression found so often in the lithographed stamps of the Confederacy. A few creases and tears exist, but considering its nearly 80 years of age, and realizing the handling it must have experienced, it makes a remarkably bright and fresh appearance.

But it is none of these things which make this sheet unsually interesting,-it is what is written on the back which gives it its unique historical flavor. In the old-fashioned penmanship of the day, there is written there the following:-

"I forgot to mention that in the building where we are quartered is



Left-hand pane of 100 of a sheet of the 5-cent blue, printed by Hoyer and Ludwig.

fight to mention that in the bree my act care to the post office our boys think furnal property Taken by M. & Dider from the first office at New Orleans April

Handwritten notation on back of sheet illustrated above.

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the post office. Our boys took formal possession of the mail and proceeded to distribute it. These are some of the proceeds. There was bushels and bushels of letters that had not been delivered. Some of them were laughable to read. There were some pictures and a little money. These you can dispose of as you see fit. Give some to Charley from me."

Immediately below this follows, written by a different hand, this nota-

"Taken by W. E. Dexter from the post office at New Orleans, April, 1862."

Well, it tells its own story in those few words,-but we can speculate a little as to the probable events which caused and surrounded them. Early in the Civil War the Union forces, realizing the importance of New Orleans as a port of entry for the Confederacy, blockaded it with strong naval forces. Within a year of the firing on Fort Sumter which actually began the war, Admiral Farragut broke through the Confederate defenses on the Mississippi below New Orleans, attacked and captured the city. It is easy to visualize the excited and jubilant young Northern soldiers, happy over their part in taking this important Confederate stronghold, "carrying-on" as have all victorious soldiers since time immemorial, in the captured city of their enemies, the "Johnny-Rebs"! And here is one W. E. Dexter, probably a private in the Union forces, whose company has been quartered in the New Orleans Post Office building. He writes a letter home to Mother or some other relative, or to a friend or his best girl, and when he finishes it he remembers this sheet of stamps,-adds a postscript to his letter by writing it on the back of the sheet,-folds it up, puts it in the letter and mails it home. What a souvenir! A lot of funny-looking Rebel stamps, which "you can dispose of as you see fit. Give some to Charley for me"!

As for the rest of the notation,we can disapprove of but easily recognize what happened that day in April, 1862, in the New Orleans Post Office! The "boys took formal (!) possession of the mail . . . these are some of the proceeds . . . there was bushels of letters . . . some of them were laughable to read . . . there were some pictures and a little money." From the vantage point of 80 years later it seems amusing, but for thousands of years it has been the same,—and is today: "To the victor belongs the spoils!" Selfishly the writer is glad that the recipient of this sheet didn't "give some to Charley," but rather that he dimly realized the possible historical value of it, added his own notation as to where it came from, and put it safely away. Its last owner was a noncollector Boston lawyer, who said he found it among his father's possessions, and who offered it recently in a New York stamp auction. The writer secured it there reasonably, he believes, under the noses of other collectors who forgot the first rule of Confederate philately, - i. e., always look on the back, the inside, and underneath every Confederate item you see!

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Postoffice Branch for Airport

The first full United States Postoffice branch to be placed in any airport in this country will be established at La Guardia John McKenzie, New York Commissioner of Docks. Postmaster Joseph Doyle of Flushing, N. Y., reports that the postmaster general in Washington had approved the proposal to establish such a branch.

Address Required

A recent communication to this department, from what appears to be "A. Higlett, 829 E. 29 Place, Chicago," remains unanswered because the reply letter sent, addressed as noted, was returned "No such number" and "Misdirected." Will Mr. Higlett please write?

Ship Letters

Allan M. Thatcher, of New York, well known to folks in the trade, as associated with Chester I. Crowell, reports a couple

of Texas covers, as follows:
U. S. Envelopes, both of the three-cents U. S. Envelopes, both of the three-cents group, one addressed to Carroll, Hoy & Co., New Orleans, carrying the corner card of J. W. & J. R. Russell & Co., "Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Jefferson, Texas. The boxed, illustrated with a hand holding the printed words, also reads: "Warehouse above high water mark." The envelope is handwritten "pr Mollie Stephens was the name of the boat that carried this envelope.

The second U. S. Envelope, postmarked at Galveston, Texas, Nov. 17, 1859, was sent to Columbus, Texas, marked "mail" at lower left, and has the impressed corner card "Mather, Hughes & Saunders" who, in accordance with the ship-design oval shaped embossing, were Forwarders, Merchants, etc., at Galveston, Texas.

veston, Texas.

Jay and Richardson Labels

W. C. Fenton recently reported the Jay's Dispatch, and Richwood's Dispatch labels (two types) as used at La Hoyt, Iowa, in the 1887-79 period.

These labels were produced by Jay and "used" for "carrier fees" (he claimed). The story of these was told in Scott's Monthly Journal, September, 1937, as also in Postal Markings (monthly) about the same time.

Other references to these are: Me-keel's Weekly, 1915; Gossip, Oct., 1916, and Western Philatelist, 1888.

Mr. Fenton's labels are on covers addressed to the late Will Stone of Springfield (Mass., who told this writer—a few years ago, while we were "improving the breed" at a race-course at Springfield, he had acquired these at the time they were issued from the creator of these "labels"

—James C. Jay, a dealer in coins and curiosities (and also stamps), who lived in La Hoyt, Iowa.

CONFEDERATE COLUMN

By AUGUST DIETZ

Confederate Relics in the North

WE have recently discussed finds of Confederate stamps in out-of-the-way places in the North and Middle West, where, ordinarily, one would never expect to look for them, and the conviction steadily grows on me that other—more important—objects are going to be brought to light by our friends north of the Mason and Dixon Line.

I have just had such an experience while attending the A.P.S. Convention in Buffalo. I have "bumped into" something most interesting. . . .

It is uncanny how such things happen to me. I could tell of a half-dozen incidents, but this most recent experience will supply the story.

After a trying fifteen-hour train-ride from Richmond to Buffalo, plus retiring late, I overslept the next morning and missed the sight-seeing tour around the convention city. Several kind offers were made to give me a solo trip, which were thankfully declined, until the last day of my stay, when my good friend Schneckenburger, the official photographer of the convention, suggested that I drive with him to his home in East Aurora, spend the evening as his guest and take my train from there. I had always wanted to see the place that came into prominence through Elbert Hubbard, with whom I had corresponded and later met in person. So here was my opportunity, and I am glad that I embraced it.

Before going to East Aurora, I was shown the city of Buffalo and its beautiful Delaware Park—the old Pan-American Exposition site—and it was here, in a most interesting Museum, that I made my historical "find."

Friend Schneckenburger, who seems to know everybody and have *entrée* everywhere, led me from showcase to showcase, explaining as we passed along, and finally introduced me to the genial Director of the Buffalo Historical Society Museum, Mr. R. W. Bingham, one of the best informed men, and thoroughly in love with his work.

One of the large cases contained many relics of the War between the States—battle-flags, arms, shell and personal mementos—chiefly of Northern army origin. To my question concerning Confederate material, I learned that they possessed a "stone," the exact nature of which they did not know. I asked if I might see it. A young lady assistant brought it from the cellar-like storage room and, to my great amazement, it turned out to be the original engraving on a lithographic stone of the Confederate Twenty-Dollar bill, with Hoyer & Ludwig's imprint! As well as I recall the stone measured about 8 in. x 11 in. x 134 in. thick. It was not the printing stone, but the original engraving, wonderfully preserved.

But what has this to do with Confederate stamps?, you will ask. Well, let's

Throughout my years of search for plates and stones used in the printing of Confederate stamps, I have never expected to find the printing stones. I knew

from experience, as a lithographer, that, upon the completion of an order for which no "repeat" is expected, the surface of that printing-stone carrying the multiple transfers (supposing them to be of stamps) is ground down and the stone used for other printing. This continues until the stone decreases to a thickness that will not stand up under the pressurestrain of printing. I felt assured that every printing-stone used by Hoyer & Ludwig, as well as J. T. Paterson, had long ago been ground down and used for other work. But it is different with the smaller stones on which the original engravings were made. These are used merely to obtain transfers, and are never ground down. Some of these original stones may contain a half-dozen or more engravings of different subjects, not necessarily related. The engraving of a Confederate stamp may be on a stone with some firm's letterhead, or some ornate tobacco label, inasmuch as the engraved design required but little space.

And here is where the connection with stamps comes in. If this original stone, dating back to 1861, has been found—and it was probably taken away from Richmond by some Northern trooper, as a souvenir, at the Evacuation—it is just as probable that other Hoyer & Ludwig stones were "captured" in the same manner, and are now stowed away in some forgotten shelf or box in other Museums in the North. And among them may be one or more of the stones with the original engravings of the stamps!

This possibility suggests to me an appeal to collectors throughout the country—but especially to my friends in the North—to visit their local Museums and inquire of the curator if there are Confederate objects among the mementoes of the War Between the States.

Somehow, I believe there will be startling finds.

Incidentally, that fine Buffalo Museum likewise preserves the original Proclamation of Secession of South Carolina, in manuscript, signed by the Governor of that State.

There's no telling just what we may "bump into" when we get away from home for a brief spell—and are led to hiding-places by a good friend Schneckenburger.

And now here's a good joke on your Columnist. Actuated by a desire to interest collectors in Confederates, I entered five frames—showing the complete General Issues unused and used on covers, plus a few unique items—in the A. P. S. Convention Exhibition in Buffalo. Locating them, I was thrilled to note a card, reading "First Award," tacked to the frame. But pride wilted when I realized I had no competitors! There was no other showing of Confederates. And I'm not doing any boasting about it. Still, it may have been a "consolation prize," for those Buffaloers were the kindliest, most solicitous group I've ever met—just like home folks.

Next time I exhibit, I want competi-

tion—strong competition—even though I "get licked." Three times in forty years I've consistently "laid down" my hand when I caught the Royal Flush. There's no glory in fighting when you know you can't be whipped.

A Pair of U. S. No. 44 Imperf Vertically

By Peter P. J. Morris

N looking over a number of old let-ters in my possession a few months ago, I found two addressed to the same person and sent by the same person, one month apart from each other. As I studied the stamps, I noticed that the right edge of one of them was ragged, with no perfs. Similarly, on the other letter the left edge of the stamp was ragged and without perfs. By putting them together, I discovered, they formed a pair of the No. 44, Type II, imperf vertically. The ragged edges of both stamps fitted into each other per-

I remembered then an article which appeared in STAMPS not long before regarding a find of No. 44 imperf horizontally discovered similarly on two different covers. Scott's mentions \$1,500 for an imperf vertical pair, but I take it that is meant unseparated and on one cover. However, I think what I have found is interesting, and more unusual.

In the accompanying illustration, note the reconstructed pair as shown at the top, how perfectly they fit together. The cover just below the reconstructed pair was photographed before the stamp was removed, and the stamp is the one shown at the left of the reconstructed pair; the cover at the bottom shows the righthand stamp of the pair.

The post mark on the cover which bore the left-hand stamp is dated January 18th, the other, November 16th (note the "6" is reversed) and both covers were mailed at Groton, Mass.

The way I happened to obtain these covers is in itself interesting. I was lucky enough to get permission from Charles H. Johnson of Upton, Mass., the owner, to look over a war chest from the time of the Civil War, in which was a large number of letters of that time. This pair of covers was among them.

The 55th Convention of the A. P. S.

NE of the greatest advantages of belonging to a national philatelic organization is the privilege it gives you to attend the annual convention. Those who have acquired the habit of doing so seldom miss one if they can help it and so year after year you see about the same faces no matter where the convention may be held.

The A. P. S. Convention at Buffalo was no exception and about 250 of the faithful gathered for the annual deliberations which were liberally interspersed with entertainment. The program was so fully covered in a previous issue that we will not endeavor to repeat it in detail except to state that everything was handled efficiently and the local committee deserves every commendation for their work.

As we have remarked about previous A. P. S. Conventions, there are always wild rumors about discussions that are going to develop, that are designed to rip things wide open, but the good old steam roller is too well oiled to permit of any such development and harmony and peace prevail and everyone goes home

happy.



No. 44 U. S. and as shown on original covers.

Some of the speakers did have unprecedented latitude in being permitted to read uncensored papers especially one by Elliott Perry labeled "Errors in Catalog" that was expected to tear the hide off Hugh Clark and the Scott Catalog. However, this developed into remarks about the late Henry C. Needham and only incidentally on the catalog in-so-far as it includes illustrations of locals which Mr. Perry charges are of the bogus rather than the genuine stamps.

The Philatelic Writers Luncheon with James Waldo Fawcett presiding brought out some interesting discussion of the general topic of

"Why People Collect Stamps" which emphasized that there are about as many reasons as there are stamp collectors — which is the principal reason why Stamp Collecting is so

A nice innovation was the issuance of a daily mimeographed "Convention Bulletin" containing personal items about those in attendance.

The A. P. S. now have a combined invested fund of \$76,474.79 of which nearly half is represented by an "Insurance Fund" which can now be used only to pay claims against the sales department. A. H. Wilhelm suggested that steps be taken to permit the transfer of all but \$10,000 of this amount to the Permanent Fund so that the interest might be used to defray necessary running expenses in the future.

The reports of the various officers

and committees were all published in advance, which made it unnecessary to read them in full and gave the writers an opportunity to point out only the more important details. A very welcome relief to the delegates.

Our own visit was made especially delightful by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Jarvis of the famous Kenmore Stamp Co., who kept open house during the convention and personally entertained many of the delegates. Their building certainly deserves all of the praise it has received as the handsomest, and we might add the most efficiently conducted, stamp house in America.

On Wednesday Aug. 14 John N. Myer read a well thought out paper on "Principles of Philately" which consisted of suggestions for improving the Scott Catalog which was the main theme in all discussions.

On Thursday Stanley B. Ashbrook delivered an interesting paper on ' few constructive suggestions regarding how the A. P. S. can better serve the membership as a whole, and in addition, American Philately in Gen-

eral." This contained a number of very concrete suggestions: First, in connection with catalog listings he advocated a committee of the A. P. S. to cooperate with the publishers and advised that certain stamps such as No.'s 37, 38, 39, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 66 and 74 be eliminated as regularly issued stamps. Other constructive suggestions were also made regarding improvements in The American Philatelist and the publication of handbooks by the society.

The Luff Awards

HE first Luff awards were announced at the banquet by Mrs. Eveleen W. Severn, chairman of the committee and were greeted with applause. The first prize of \$250 for research work went to Stanley B. Ashbrook for his remarkable work on the U.S. 1c stamp of 1851-56 and the second prize of \$100 went to August Dietz, the authority on Confederate issues, for his great work in the interest of philately. Both winners by the way, are regular contributors to STAMPS and much of their best work has appeared in our publications.

August Dietz, read a paper on "Rescuing Our Postal History" at the final session of the Convention on Friday.

The Exhibition

THE exhibition was one of the most interesting conducted by the A. P. S. and the National chair-

man C. Albert Perz of Chicago assisted by Adolph Steeg did a swell

The Grand Award was won by L. H. Barkhausen of Chicago for an illustrated display of Nesbitt Issues of U. S. Postal Stationery, and we believe this is the first time a collection of envelopes has received this high honor.

The other exhibits all deserve special mention but time is too limited to cover them all in detail.

M. G. Schneckenburger of East Aurora, N. Y., was the official photographer of the Convention and he got scores of good shots. He will be remembered as the man who has prepared so many photos of philatelic subjects to illustrate collections.

The exhibition consisted of 486 frames of uniform size, each holding six album pages. For the first time in the history of A. P. S. convention exhibitions the national exhibition committee of the Soacted in close cooperation with the local exhibition committee. The result of this union proved mutually beneficial: the national committee had the pleasure of participating in a distinctly worthwhile undertaking with an enthusiastic group of able workers, while the local committee benefited by the wide contacts of a national committee which made possible the obtaining and display of unusual material from all sections of the country, material not otherwise easily reached by a local group.

Those who inspected this exhibition need little further evidence of the efficiency of such an arrangement.

The show was a splendid one both as to quality and diversity of material shown, as evidenced by the list of more than ninety entries. Material was of top rank and the method of display a delight to the eye.

The measure of success attained thru this system of collaboration between national and local exhibition committees depends, obviously, on the mutual desire for such cooperation and to some extent on the geographical distribution of the committees. A National Committee with headquarters in the east would find it difficult to render the maximum of service to a local committee on the Pacific coast because of the time and distance factors, but when both groups are in the same general section of the country effective action is simple.

If you like to meet the philatelists you read about we suggest that you attend the next Convention, which will be held in Baltimore, Md., in 1941.

—H. L. LINDQUIST.

Dear Harry Lindquist,

Stanley Ashbrook's very fine article on 3c plus lc covers in this week's STAMPS HAS JUST BEEN READ with pleasure and appreciation. Confidentially may I say that much of his argument is based on a misapprehension of the facts.

He seems to use the quotation regarding Cincinnati from the carrier chapter I wrote as if the same system was in effect at New York. I think there is nothing in that chapter to warrant such a conclusion and the fact is that a different system appears to have been in effect in New York.

I am quite certain it can be shown that whether a letter had an additional lc stamp on it or not had nothing to do with the question of carrier delivery to a New York addressee. The writer in another location could not insure carrier delivery in New York by affixing an extra lc stamp. The lc stamp would have just as much effect as the Harvard diploma in the old gag about 10c and a Harvard diploma being good for a cup of coffee almost anywhere.

The New York carrier department operated under and was bound by its own system - not by what some letter writer in Fort Lee or Kalamazoo chose to do or happened to do.

Most of Stanley's argument is based on a very few covers which bear an extra 1c stamp. He rejects the idea that there was any other reason for the extra stamp than that the writer affixed it to prepay carrier delivery in the city of the addressee. Yet the long paragraph on page 83 and data in Pat Paragraphs #31 shows that thousands of letters were mailed at this period with wrong postage on them. We have had 2c city postage and 3c other postage for years and most people know it, but many letters continue to be overpaid or under-paid just the same. Would a hundred or a thousand times as many covers bearing a 3c stamp used for city postage as the few covers Stanley's argument is based on prove that there must now be a 3c city postage rate even the no record of any such rate can be found? In my opinion a few covers for which there are many other explanations do not prove either a rate or a service.

The strongest evidence Stanley presents may not be as conclusive as it would appear to read it separate from other information. I myself have been led astray more than once by equally conclusive proof - until I found the joker.

Sincerely,

(signed) Elliott Perry

Stamps July 19, 1941 ASHBROCK PEROTES PROPERTY 84 PHILATELIC FOUND FOUND United States 3c Plus 1c 1856 – 1863

N the recent article on the U.S. One Cent of 1861, by Tudor Gross, in Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, an extremely interesting point was emphasized regarding the U.S. carrier rate covers of 3c plus 1c, period 1856-1863. I refer especially to the issue of Mekeel's, of May 19, 1941, pages 325 and 326. I wish that all students of 19th Century U. S. would read these two pages very carefully, because I think that by doing so they will have a much better knowledge as well as appreciation of this special class of covers, known to specialists as the "3c plus 1c."

Such covers comprise the stamps of three different issues viz:

- (A) 1851 Issue
- (B) 1857 Issue
- (C) 1861 Issue

In my opinion, the 3c plus 1c covers should be divided into two separate classes as follows:

(1) Covers showing the carrier fee of 1c prepaid to the Post Office, thus a Carrier Collection Fee.

(2) Covers showing the Carrier Fee of 1c prepaid from the Post Office to the street address, thus a Carrier Delivery Fee.

I might add that the class of 3c plus 1c covers showing prepayment of the Carrier Fee to the Post Office, are by no means rare, but the second class, 3c plus 1c, showing prepaid street address carrier delivery are not only quite scarce but are in fact rare, and therefore highly desirable. If you doubt this, you will find that most any collector who makes a specialty of carrier covers will be able to show you a number of the first class, but few, if any, of the second class, i.e., 3c plus 1c, prepaid carrier Delivery Fee from the Post Office to the street address.

It will be noted in reading the comments by Mr. Gross on this subject that there exists a difference in opinion between Elliott Perry and myself on what I consider a very interesting point. This difference in opinion is briefly thus.

Ashbrook maintains that a person living outside of New York, for example, could have had a letter delivered to a street address in New York City by a payment in postage of 3c plus 1c. Mr. Perry disagrees, and stated according to Mr. Gross, "all the 3c plus 1c combinations of 1861 stamps prepaid the collection fee to the Post Office of mailing."

By Stanley B. Ashbrook

Let us carefully analyze this point. Just to be specific, we will refer solely to the New York Post Office and the year of 1862.

Letter carriers not only collected mail from letter boxes scattered throughout New York City and conveyed said letters to the Post Office, but they also delivered letters from the Post Office to street addresses, for a fee of one cent usually collected from the addressee. Letters addressed to points outside of New York City, which were placed in letter boxes had to be prepaid at the rate of 3c plus 1c, the 1c being the fee, per letter, paid to the carrier, or rather to the carrier fund. These are facts and admit of no ar-

Regarding letters to be delivered from the Post Office to street addresses. We must remember that we had no regular Government employed letter carriers until 1863. The Act of March 3, 1863, effective July 1, 1863, provided, "That letter carriers shall be employed at such Post Offices as the Postmaster General shall direct for the delivery of letters and for their services they shall severally receive a salary, etc.'

Prior to the enactment of this law, carrier service both to the Post Office and the street address delivery were at the expense of the public. Some of the public were willing to pay extra for such service, while others were not. Those willing to pay 1c each to have their mail delivered to their home or office addresses undoubtedly gave written instructions to the Postmaster to deliver their mail from the Post Office to their street addresses. Those of the public not willing to pay the Ic fee per letter, called at the Post Office and received their mail.

Thus it will be noted that mail in general was held at the New York Post Office until called for, and all mail which was delivered to street addresses by letter carriers was taxed 1c per letter, this 1c being the carrier delivery fee, usually collected upon delivery.

How did the clerks know what letters to hold and what letters were to be turned over to carriers for street address delivery if they did not have on file special instructions from people who wished their letters deliv-

A Cincinnati Post Office announcement of 1859, among other things stated:

"Persons wishing their letters to be delivered to them by the carriers, should hand into the Post-Office a written direction to that effect; etc."

(The above is from the chapter on "Carriers and Carrier Markings," by Elliott Perry in the Ashbrook book, Vol. 2, page 164.)

I am quite positive that the carrier fee of 1c could be prepaid on a letter originating outside of New York City, such prepayment insuring the delivery of the letter to the street address in New York City. On this point Elliott Perry does not agree with me. The mere fact that Mr. Perry and I do not agree is of course of little consequence. The point I particularly wish to emphasize is this: Covers showing the 3c plus 1c rate, originating in towns outside of New York City, addressed to street addresses in New York City, are in existence, but such items are rare, and in all probability their significance is not appreciated by the great majority of collectors. I am very anxious to obtain a record of such covers and will appreciate the loan of any that are not included in my files.

In Mr. Gross's article, the question was raised as to whether or not a person living in New York City could not prepay a letter to be delivered to a street address in Boston by placing on such a letter 5c in postage, i.e., 3c for the regular rate, 1c carrier fee to the New York Post Office and 1c street delivery carrier fee in Boston. I am sure I have never seen such an item, or any similar item with postage and two carrier fees prepaid by 1c stamps. But because Perry and Ashbrook have never seen such an item is surely no proof whatsoever that there were any postal regulations contrary to such prepayment.

As stated in the Gross article, I have a cover in my collection with a 3c and a 1c 1861, both tied by a postmark of "Fort Lee, N. J. Feb. 25" (1862). This cover is addressed to a street address in New York City. I do not think there is the slightest doubt that the 1c 1861 on this Fort Lee cover prepaid the carrier fee from the New York Post Office to the street address. According to Mr. Gross, Mr. Perry suggested that the postage was overpaid, but in my opinion, the evidence this cover exhibits is far too strong to dismiss the item with the

"overpaid theory."

We know that a resident of New York City could prepay with a 1c stamp the carrier fee insuring the delivery of a letter to a street address in New York City. Could it be possible that this privilege was denied to a resident of Fort Lee, N. J. by the Post Office Department? Suppose a person residing in New York City prepaid a letter with a 1c stamp to insure street delivery in New York City, then went across the Hudson River to Fort Lee, N. J. and did the same thing. Would his letter with a 3c plus 1c be denied, prepaid street delivery in New York City, without charge to addressee?

Permit me to cite a hypothetical case. Mr. Blank, was a resident of New York City, but he did not have on file at the New York Post Office any instructions to deliver his mail by carriers to his home address. He went on a business trip to a small town in Pennsylvania and had occasion to write an important letter to his wife. He was aware that she would not call at the Post Office for mail, hence on his letter he put a 3c 1861 plus a 1c 1861, so as to insure prompt delivery of the letter to his wife at his home address. Can we assume that the New York Post Office clerks didn't know that this letter was to be delivered by carrier? On the other hand suppose Mr. Blank had written instructions at the New York Post Office to deliver mail to his home address, does anybody suppose that he was not permitted by the Post Office Department to prepay the carrier delivery fee as well as the regular postage?

There are excellent reasons why "3c plus 1c delivery to street address covers" are rare. In the first place, the Post Office Department did not require prepayment of the delivery to street address carrier fee, but they certainly did not prohibit it, and that is the main point of issue between Mr. Perry and myself. In the second place it was the usual custom to collect the carrier delivery fee, it being assumed, I suppose, delivery of mail from the post office to a home address was a special service for which the recipient was willing to pay the carrier, the one cent fee. But there were exceptions to the custom, and at times there were instances where the carrier delivery fee was prepaid by the sender of the letter, perhaps to avoid causing the addressee any expense or to insure prompt delivery of the letter to the street address. Such instances from Fort Lee, N. J., to New York City and from San Francisco to Washington, D. C., are cited in this article.

Suppose we consider the 3c plus 1c stamped envelopes issued by the Post Office Department late in 1860 or early in 1861. These are the star die type commonly called the Compound envelopes. According to the Perry theory that all 3c plus 1c carrier rates represent solely the collection fee to the Post Office, then we must assume that these 3c plus 1c Compound stamped envelopes were only issued for use in cities having letter boxes for the collection of mail. I entirely disagree with such a

theory or supposition. These stamped envelopes of 3c plus 1c were intended for the convenience of the public and the 1c was put on such envelopes for two purposes, i.e., to prepay the carrier collection fee, or to prepay the carrier delivery fee. As proof I submit the following evidence which I consider conclusive. The Annual Report of the Postmaster General dated December 1, 1860, stated as follows:

"The envelope with the One Cent and Three Cent stamps will be required in cities where there are lamp post letter boxes or other depositories for letters, to be conveyed by carriers to the Post Office, the One Cent paying the carrier's fee, and the other stamp paying the postage on letters to be sent out of the city by mail. This envelope will also be used by those who, when addressing their city correspondents, desire to relieve them from the payment of the carrier's fee for delivering their letters at their domicil."

I doubt if the quotation in italics could be any plainer or more to the point. If the 1c was to prepay the carrier delivery fee, then the 3c indicated the letter was to originate outside of the city. With this conclusive evidence before us, can anyone doubt that a person in New York was not permitted to use one of these Compound envelopes to a correspondent in Boston and thus prepay the Boston street address carrier delivery fee, provided he took his letter direct to the New York Post Office? If he wished to mail such a letter at a lamp post box in New York City it is quite evident, an extra 1c stamp would have been required.

While no such 3c plus 1c plus 1c covers are known to this writer, either made up by stamps or by Compound envelopes and a 1c stamp, this certainly does not prove that such double carriers rates were not possible, much less prohibited.

In the Chase collection, at one time, was a 3c U. S. stamped envelope plus a 1c 1857 Type V postmarked Utica, N. Y., and addressed to a New York City street address. My description of this cover is quite incomplete, but in all probability the 1c prepaid the carrier delivery fee in New York City.

So far as we are aware the Postmaster General did not permit the use of regular 1c postage stamps to prepay the carrier fee before 1856, therefore, I think there is little possibility that any covers showing uses before 1856 of the 1c stamp prepaying the carrier fee will be discovered. (Collection or Delivery.)

THIS SUMMER—

Make it a point to clear out all your duplicates and unwanted material as soon as you can do so. Every collector has some or all of the items listed below and I can use any amount of all, giving in return better grade stamps that will fit in your collection. All exchange on net basis subject to owner's O. K. Here's what I can use:

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- 3. COVERS. All kinds, foreign and U. S. first days, commercial, airmails, U. S. covers with commems. on them acceptable, but leave out ordinary covers with just commonplace stamps. Every collector has a batch of covers. Turn them into something useful.
- 4. UNLISTED STAMPS. ETC. This covers a tremendous field. I can use revenues, telegraphs, reprints, forgeries, Red Cross seals, unlisted errors, proofs, essays; anything at all that looks like a stamp, all countries of the world.
 - 5. PRECANCELS. U. S., Canadian and other foreign countries can be used.
 - 6. COINS. Copper silver gold, all countries of the world.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS—If your parcel will weigh up to 12 lbs, send it always by parcel post, or first class mail if not too bulky. If you want to insure; parcels need not be insured for more than \$5.00, mails are very reliable. I do not recall any losses during past 5 years and I get thousands of parcels, etc., each year. If weight is over 12 lbs, write first for instructions but send better grade separately anyway. Allow two to three weeks for a reply.

K. BILESKI

Station B, Winnipeg, Canada

3c 1861 Plus 1c 1861

"Held for Postage"

RECENTLY Harry M. Konwiser submitted to me a 3c 1861 plus 1c 1861 cover which I considered rather interesting. Both stamps are tied by two New York postmarks of March, 1863, and the cover is addressed to Chester, N. J. On the face is the New York straight line "HELD FOR POSTmarking, AGE.

In my opinion this letter was dropped in a lamp post letter box and only bore the 3c stamp. The addressee was notified that the letter was being held for postage, (1c) and this was remitted and the letter forwarded. The cover bears evidence that the 3c stamp was applied first and the 1c stamp later. To support this supposition I call attention to the following quotation from the Annual Report of the Postmaster General, dated December 1, 1860:

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"The same indisposition to obey the postal laws has been manifested by the non-payment of the carrier's fee on letters collected from the boxes for the mails in those cities in which this feature of the penny post has been introduced. The act of July 3, 1836, is imperative in requiring the prepayment of this fee, and concurring, as I do, fully in its policy, I have not felt justified in suspending or in any degree modifying its operation. As, however, the date of its enforcement is so recent, it has been deemed advisable to pursue for a limited period the course already mentioned as having been adopted in reference to another class of letters, after the passage of the act of March 3, 1855. The letters are now retained for the payment of the carrier's fee, and the parties addressed are notified in order that, if they choose to do so, they may make the payment, which should have been made by the writers. Through the press, and by placards on the letter boxes, every possible publicity has been given to this law, and yet from inadvertence, or fraud, or other cause, numerous letters continue to be deposited in the boxes on which the carrier's fee is not paid. The courtesy of the department in giving the notice alluded to-which has imposed upon it a heavy burden-instead of being appreciated, has been the means of provoking much bitter and senseless animadversion on the part of those who find themselves overtaken by the unpleasant consequences of their own neglect or fraud, or of that of their correspondents. To all this, it is sufficient to reply, that the postal authorities are but performing a plain and simple duty in enforcing this law, and if embarrassments ensue it is but proper that they should fall upon those by whose willful or heedless conduct they have been superinduced."

Referring to the two covers mentioned by Mr. Gross in his article and franked by ex-President Martin Van Buren. I doubt if either one of these show sufficient evidence to assume that they were prepaid to insure carrier delivery in Boston. Mr. Gross stated, the first one has a 1c 1861 in the upper right hand corner tied by red N. Y. carrier marking and franked "Free - M. Van Buren." I think Mr. Van Buren put the 1c stamp on this cover to prepay the 1c carrier fee to the New York Post Office, by dropping this letter in a letter box. I have never seen this cover, but from the description I have no theory to account for the fact the letter was held at the New York Post Office for addi-

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United States Stamp Co. 331 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.



tional postage, though it is quite possible perhaps that the letter was franked "Free" and dropped in a lamp post box without the 1c stamp to prepay the collection carrier fee. There were no free carrier fees.

The second cover appears quite normal, that is, a franked "Free" by the ex-President together with a 1c 1861 to prepay the carrier fee from the letter box to the New York Post Office. Mr. Van Buren died in 1862.

3c Plus 1c

New York-Philadelphia-Boston

The great majority of 3c plus 1c carrier covers existing in various collections throughout the country show use at New York, Philadelphia and Boston and represent prepayment of the 1c carrier fee to these post offices from letter boxes or designated depositories. Rare items consist of uses at Brooklyn, Washington and Baltimore. The Eagle carrier was used at Cincinnati at least up to 1860 but I have never seen a Cincinnati cover showing a 3c plus 1c regular post-

In the Louis A. Ireton collection, is a cover which I consider most unusual. This cover has a 1c 1851, Type IV tied by the circular black postmark reading, "San Francisco, Cal., 20 Oct-FREE." It is addressed "Gen. J. W. Denver, Washington, D. C." I believe that this cover shows rather conclusively that the One Cent stamp prepaid the carrier delivery fee at Washington.

General Jas. W. Denver was a congressman from California at Washington during 1855 and 1856, taking his seat in December, 1855, his term expiring March 4, 1857. Therefore I assume the use of this cover is Oct. 20, 1856. As a congressman he was entitled to receive his mail free, hence the San Francisco postmark with Free.

We have no evidence of a U. S. carrier service in San Francisco in 1856, hence it is safe I think to assume the 1c stamp did not prepay the collection fee to the San Francisco Post Office. On the other hand there was a carrier service at Washington and the 1c stamp on this cover, in all probability paid the delivery fee in Washington. Thus this cover is a frank Free plus 1c carrier fee.

(Continued on Page 102)

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8/34

U. S. 3c plus 1c 1856-63

(Continued from Page 84)

Baltimore

I believe that 3c plus 1c covers showing Baltimore postmarks, (to the Baltimore P. O. for transmission to the mails) are most unusual, and my files show a record of but only two such items. The following is a description of these two covers:

(A) 3c 1857 plus 1c 1857, both tied with Blue Baltimore postmark, addressed to Galena, Md. Knapp Collection and lot 2562 in the Knapp sale. To demonstrate how little an unusual item like this is really appreciated this cover sold at the ridiculous price of \$4.00.

(B) 3c 1857 plus 1c 1851, Type IV, both tied with blue Baltimore postmark, addressed to Kinvale, Westmoreland Co., Va. Tracy Simpson collection, ex-L. B. Mason.

There is a bare possibility that both of the above covers are prepaid "Way" letters, that is, each originated at a point on a mail route terminating at Baltimore, and were first placed in the U. S. Mail at that city, the carrier bringing same to the Post Office being paid a Way fee of 1c on each letter.

Post Offices with Carrier Service 1852-1863

The Annual Reports of the Postmaster Generals from 1852 to 1863 each contain in the statements of gross receipts and expenditures items as follows (1860 Report):

Receipts on Account of Letter Carriers—\$208,506.22.

Expenditures-For payments to

Letter Carriers, \$208,506.22.

In each report the receipts are the same as the expenditures, but none of the reports are complete because in many instances various cities reported only for one or two quarters of a fiscal year.

Thus I think we may be safe in assuming that there were offices which had carrier service, but made no report, of the receipts and expenditures for carrier service as the law provided that in no offices were the expenditures to exceed the receipts.

The incomplete reports, however, give us at least a partial list of the post offices throughout the country which had a fee carrier system from 1852 until July 1, 1863.

The following is a list of post offices from the Annual Reports, with the years listed of the inclusion of each office:

For Fiscal Years Ending June 30th New York—1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863. Philadelphia — 1852, 1853, 1854 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863.

Boston—1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863.

Baltimore, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863.

New Orleans—1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860.

Harrisburg, Pa. — 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863. Syracuse, N. Y. — 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859.

Lowell, Mass.—1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863.

Manchester, N. H.—1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863. Rochester, N. Y.—1857.

Roxbury, Mass. — 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861.

Troy, N. Y.—1858 (B).

Providence, R. I.—1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863.

Washington, D. C.—1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863.

St. Louis, Mo.—1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863.

San Francisco, Cal.—1859 (A). Kensington, Pa.—1861.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—1863 (C).
Note

Notations from Annual Reports.

(A) "This return was for the 3rd quarter, 1858, and the only one ever received from San Francisco, Calif."

(B) "No returns received from postmaster at Troy for the 3rd quarter of 1857 and first quarter of 1858."

(C) "Office discontinued in March, 862."

(D) "The rates vary in different cities, which accounts for the apparent discrepancies."

(E) "The rates charged for carrying letters, papers, etc., in the several cities, vary; which accounts for the apparent discrepancies in the amounts received."

In the Annual Reports, Brooklyn, N. Y., was not listed until 1863, yet I have a cover in my collection with a 3c 1857 plus a 1c 1857, postmarked "Brooklyn, N. Y." and addressed to a village in Indiana. See Ashbrook book Vol. 2, page 156, for illustration. Evidently Brooklyn never made a Report of Carrier Receipts and Expenditures until 1863.

In the Chase collection at one time was a cover with two fine vertical pairs of the 1c 1857, Type V used to Texas, with the postmark of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Perry reported a patriotic cover in the L. B. Mason collection from Brooklyn, N. Y. (April 27, 1861) with a 3c 1857 plus a 1c 1857, Type V. In the Edw. S. Knapp collection was a cover with a strip of

four 1c 1861 tied by black grids and a Brooklyn postmark of July 11, 1862. (lot 2770 Knapp sale).

Here we have a record of four different Brooklyn covers with 3c plus 1c prepaid carrier fees to the Brooklyn Post Office.

In the Annual Reports, no mention is made of *Hartford*, *Conn.*, yet I think there is little doubt there was a Government Carrier Service at this office in the late 1850's. I have a small piece of a cover with 3c 1851 plus a 1c 1851 (Type II, Pl. 2) both tied by a Hartford, Conn., postmark. In all probability this is a prepayment of the carrier fee to the Hartford Post Office.

In the 1864 Report is a list of post offices showing the number of letters "Held For Postage," "Held for Carrier's Fee," etc., etc., from January 1 to June 30, 1863. New Haven, Conn., is listed as having 4290 letters "Held for Carriers' fee and sent to the Dead Letter Office," together with 6379 letters "Held for Carriers' fee and delivered upon notice to party addressed." Evidently New Haven had a carrier system in the early 1860's.

To those collectors interested in carrier rates, carrier markings, uses, etc., may I call their attention to the excellent chapter on this subject by Elliott Perry in Volume 2 of the Ashbrook Book on the U. S. One Cent 1851-1857.

I will greatly appreciate the loan of any unusual 3c plus 1c covers, especially those showing a prepaid street address carrier delivery. Such items may be forwarded at my expense to Stanley B. Ashbrook, 434 S. Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky. All items will be returned promptly.

A. W. Bloss Edits New Bulletin for The Philatelic Club

THE Philatelic Club, Inc., of Los Angeles, Calif., have just launched a new bulletin, with a July, 1941, issue. This is under the editorship of A. W. Bloss, one of the live wires on the Pacific Coast, who has been an important factor in building up this fine organization.

The Philatelic Club meets every Monday night throughout the year and is now engaged in raising funds in order to acquire a home of their own. They have the second finest philatelic library in the United States, being surpassed only by the Collectors Club of New York. This is due largely to the splendid efforts of their Librarian, F. M. Gilbert. The club is headed by O. F. Braecklein, with J. H. Stone as Sales Manager.

China Airmails

(Continued from Page 96)

airways of 6300 km. At the same time the two groups together had new air routes in preparation over 4400 km.

A clearer understanding about their operation may be had by looking up some special regions in the country and the airways in those areas. The province of Szechwan has six airlines from Chungking to Hongkong, from Kunming to Hanoi and from Chungking to Kunming, to Kiating, to Kweiyang, and to Kweilin. Mail for the southwest territory of the province is carried by motor trucks. Or the province of Yunnan with the capital at Kunming has international air routes to Rangoon, Burma, to Hanoi, Indo China, and (via Chungking) to Hongkong. Besides that there are regional air services from Kunming to Chungking, to Chengtu, and to points in the North. That development is still in progress. We have already referred to a new air route from the provisional capital at Chungking to Calcutta, British A new weekly Eurasia air service has been inaugurated from Chungking to Kunming by way of Kweiyang (Kweichow).

Especially interesting is the organization of the new air connection between Chungking and Moscow, which was inaugurated on Dec. 4, 1940, with the flight of 24 passenger Douglas "Chungking" with connections from Hongkong, from Hanoi, Indo China, and from Rangoon (Burma). On the first flight nine passengers were on board and a heavy load of mail was flown. This air route is operated in three sections and by the co-operation of three different groups. The 1300 mile route from Chungking air field over the Northwest to Hami, second largest city in Singkiang (Chinese Turkestan) is operated by the Chinese Ministry of Communications and covered by the modern Douglas plane "Chungking" which returned from its Chungking-Hami first flight to Chungking on Dec. 8, 1940.

In Hami the passengers and the airmail are taken over by the Douglas plane of the Sino-Soviet Aviation Corporation. They are carried on a 700 mile flight to Alma Ata on the Soviet-Singkiang border, and here they are taken over again by the regular services of the Soviet Airlines on the route to Moscow.—The new air route is scheduled to be flown four times monthly. Also a projected new 200 mile air service has been reported recently between Tali, on the Chinese sector of the Burma Road,

and Myitkyina, a railway terminal in Burma.

Details are not yet known. But the operation of all these Chinese air routes is carried out under the most difficult conditions. The Japanese air force is constantly bombing the central air fields and attacking the airmail and passenger planes even in the air. Thus an American pilot of the regular China National Airservices, H. L. Woods of Winfield, Kan., was attacked on May 21, 1941, near Suifu on the Yangtse River in the air for the second time in his China career. The first time he escaped when his plane was shot down by the Japanese near Macao in August, 1938, and most of the passengers were killed. The second time he succeeded in landing the plane and its passengers before the plane was destroyed.

It is not suprising, therefore, that the civilian air services in China announced a short time ago that for these hazardous flights experienced former military pilots who know what to do under these circumstances are preferred. The entire story of the airmail services in wartorn China will not be known until sometime after the emergency is over.

But it is interesting that the training of young pilots proceeds in Free China, as well as in the occupied area, by a special development of the glider flights. Japan and Manchukuo have glider clubs, and the collector also may find many types of special cancellations from glider meetings or the inauguration of new air fields for glider training, etc.

In Free China the pioneer of the glider flight was Colonel Wei Chao, who was killed by an accident during a glider demonstration on March 12, 1940. But new developments have been making progress recently. A central "China Glider Club" was inaugurated on April 4, 1941, in an official ceremony and demonstration flights at Chungking Commercial Air Field with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-schek the principal speaker. New branch clubs will be formed at Changtu, Kunming, Kweilin and Lanchow and about 100 gliders shall be constructed in the current year.

So China, in these 20 years of the Chinese Republic is in the middle of the greatest development of its airways.

American Air Mail Society Convention Atlantic City, N. J. August 15-17, 1941

Stamp Clubs Favored for Training Camps

By Garner Curran

THE suggestion to form stamp clubs in all our training camps is meeting with enthusiastic approval of collectors, dealers and philatelic publications.

Even President Roosevelt evidently favors the idea, as I have received a nice letter from his personal secretary stating the suggestion has been brought to the attention of appropriate officials.

While the clubs, when started, will eventually be placed under the direction of the U.S.O., it will be some months before this organization will be prepared to function properly, so the stamp clubs should be started at once.

Many officers and men are already interested in stamps. Small groups could meet in any place in the camp, as no large hall is necessary. A few hours a week of leisure time spent in arranging stamps in albums or corresponding with collectors in other camps or in foreign countries would prove more profitable than in many other recreational activities.

Besides the formation of stamp clubs, each training camp should have special patriotic designs for envelopes. The special covers used by our soldiers in the Civil War are highly prized and many are valuable.

H. F. Thompson, Lt. Col., G. S. C. of the War Department General Staff, Personnel Division, Washington, D. C., has also manifested an interest in this plan.

Here is a sample of some of the letters have received about such stamp clubs: I am thoroughly convinced that a hobby club in each recreational center, in every training camp, fort and base, in this country would go a long way to correcting a mental condition which cannot be eliminated regardless of the amount of training or recreation provided for these men. After a day's training there are many men in camp who do not have the money, or the inclination to go to nearby towns for an evening's recreation. It is true that every effort is being made to take care of the spiritual as well as the physical well-being of the men in camp, however, I am thoroughly convinced that your idea of a hobby or stamp club, in these camps would be of definite value in establishing mental recreation among those men who are inclined to non-athletic pastimes, or those who prefer quiet recreation to crowds.—O. M. Blackford, Lawrence County, Ark., Welfare Director."

Mr. Blackford has had years of experi-

Mr. Blackford has had years of experience in such work, therefore his approval of this plan should carry weight.

Stamp clubs throughout the U. S. should co-operate with the U.S.O. and offer their services in the formation of clubs in the training camps as soon as the "go ahead" signal is given by the proper officials.

Mailcerts Introduced

THE British Embassy recently announced the introduction of a system of mailcerts, complementary to the navicerts. The object is to enable U. S. senders of parcels, letters containing merchandise, etc., to certain neutral countries, and to ascertain in advance of posting whether facilities can be had for their passage through British censorship stations. Forms of application for mailcerts will be supplied by any British Consulate.

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ASHEROCK DECORDS PHILATELIC FOUNDATION.

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Feb. 18, 1941.

Mr. E. Tudor Gross, 170 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

My dear Tudor:

Yours of the 10th received, enclosing your article on the good old One Cent 1861. I am very much pleased that you are going to give us an authoritative study of the stamp and I am more than glad to give you any assistance I can. I have read your article over several times and I think it is excellent. Further I see very few places where I can offer any suggestions.

Regarding the use of the 1/ 1861 as a Carrier. I note Elliott's remarks that covers with 3/ plus 1/ always paid the carrier fee to the post office. I am no authority on the subject of the carrier system of the period prior to 1863, hence I would hesitate to question any statements made by Elliott.

I am wondering however if the 3¢ plus 1¢ combinations always paid the fee to the post office as Elliott stated, and if it was not possible for a person living in one city to prepay with a 1¢ the carrier fee in a city which had a carrier system. I will cite several examples of what I mean.

(A) Suppose a person living in Chicago (no carrier system) wished to have a letter delivered to a street address in New York. Was it not possible for the Chicago party to prepay such a letter with 3d plus 1d? I think such a thing was possible and if I am right then Elliott's statement would be wrong because in such a case the 1d paid the fee to the New York street address. No doubt this was seldom done which accounts for the fact that practically all covers with 3d plus 1d show on their face that the 1d paid the fee to the post office of a city (as Elliott stated) which had a carrier system. Because one has never seen any other sort of a cover, such as the Chicago example, is no indication that people in outside cities were not permitted to prepay the carrier fee in cities which had carrier service. As an example, I enclose herewith a 3¢ plus 1¢ from Fort Lee, N.J., addressed to a street address in New York City. Surely this 1¢ paid the carrier fee to the New York street address. It is true that Fort Lee is close to New York but nevertheless there was a post office there and this letter was posted at the Fort Lee Post Office.

#2.

Mr. E. Tudor Gross, Feb. 18, 1941.

I believe an item like this is very rare.

(B) Could a person in New York prepay a letter to Boston in the following manner:

ld Carrier Fee to N.Y. P.O.

3d Postage

1d Carrier Fee to Boston street address.

I am sure I have never seen such a cover but if we accept the Fort Lee cover, then such a prepayment could have been made.

Consider the Fort Lee, N.J. cover. On this item the New York Carrier collected his 1d fee from the N.Y. Postmaster.

In the Annual P.M.G. Reports of that period, we find the sums paid to "Letter Carriers" offset by credits on account of "Letter Carriers." For example the annual report for 1860 year ending June 30th, shows; "For payments to letter carriers \$208,506.22"Under Gross Revenue is "Receipts on account of letter carriers \$208,506.22." It was simply a matter of accounting at Washington. Consider the Fort Lee letter. When the P.O.D. received 1d for the postage stamp, Washington received 1d for a carrier fee. When the N.Y. P.O. paid out 1% in cash they charged the 1% to Washington, hence Washington was square.

A parallel case is "WayyLetters." Way letters could be sent with the Way fee either prepaid or collection. For example a mail carrier could pick up a "Way letter" enroute to a post office and at the office where he deposited the letter, the P.M. paid him One Cent. This fee was added to the postage (if not prepaid) and was collected at the desimnation of the letter. Thus a postmaster in one city had paid out le and a p.m. in another city had collected 10, but Washington was square. Likewise a person could prepay a Way letter, in which event the P.O.D. received le for the postage stamp used to prepay the Way fee, whereas the P.M. at point of deposit of letter was minus the 1d paid the mail carrier, but after all, Washington was even.

Many 3¢ plus 1¢ prepaid "Way letters" in the past have been erroneously classed as "Carriers" but they were actually in a different class as I explained in Vol. 2 of my One Cent work on the subject of "Way Letters."

Consider the second cover I enclose, addressed to Patterson, N.J. On this letter the N.Y. P.M. paid the Carrier 1d for bringing the letter to the N.Y. Post Office. Surely if a letter came in from, say Chicago, with 3d plus 1d and the letter was to be delivered to a street address, the N.Y. P.M. likewise paid the Carrier his 1%.

A very interesting cover is illustrated on page 170, fig. 46A of

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my Vol. 2. This is a combination of prepaid way letter and collect Carrier. The party mailing this letter back in 1851 put 3¢ plus 1¢. It was picked up by the Mail Carrier and taken to the nearest post office for deposit. (Brattlebore, Vt.). Here the P.M. paid the Mail Carrier the One Cent Way fee to which he was entitled. When the letter was delivered at the street address in New Wrleans, Miss Maria Bell paid the sum of 2¢, the carrier fee for out of town letters. This due marking is the "Car. 2," meaning Carrier fee 2cts. Local letters were only charged a carrier fee of 1¢, hence the similar marking of "Car 1," as it is shown on the Drop letter Figure 46 B on same page in my book. On this letter 2¢ was due, Carrier 1¢ and the Drop letter 1¢.

I will write you later regarding several other points in your

I find that more collectors every yearsare showing an interest in the rare colors of many of our early stamps. Colors are difficult to describe in an article, but I think I set down a record of the 1/2 1851 colors in Vol. 2 of my book which may be useful to students of the colors of this stamp long after I have passed on, that is, if they can obtain copies of the Ridgway book. Chase made a similar record of the 5/2 1847 colors way back in 1915. Today I can refer to my Ridgway book and see the exact colors described by Chase a quarter of a century ago. Perry has also published in "Stamps" Ridgway readings of some rare colors of the 1861 stamps. A few Ridgway readings of what you consider the rarest of 1/2 1861 shades would no doubt be very instructive to future students.

Regarding your description of the Design of the One Cent 1861. You mentioned the frame surrounding the head as being made by an engraver. I think this is a very interesting point, which you might elaborate as the method by which such work is done is seldom described in philatelic articles. The geometric lines of design were not engraved by hand but were done by machine. In line engraving we have the following basic principles:

Positive - The Die

Negative - The Transfer Roll Positive - The Stamp Plate Negative - The Printed Stamp.

Considering the above, you will note that in the ordinary process, the printed stamp is a negative of the original die which was a positive.

So far as the geometric design of the 1¢ 1861 is concerned, this part of the design on the printed stamp is not a negative of a positive Die but on the contrary a negative of a negative die.

The fine white lines of the printed stamp represent the surface of the plate. If you will examine the design with a strong glass

Mr. E. Tudor Gross, Feb. 18, 1941.

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you will see that it would be practically impossible to engrave by hand on a piece of steel the parts of the geometric design of the stamp which are printed in blue, hence on an original (positive) die, the fine geometric lines which show as white lines on the printed stamp were recessed lines on the positive. From this original die, a transfer was taken, which was a negative of the machine engraved original, and this transfer, a negative, became after hand engraving the balance of the design, the original die, but part of it was in truth a negative and not a positive as is the basic principle of line engraving. May I also offer the suggestion that you substitute for "microscope" the term "a powerful glass," because I doubt if students of stamp designs use a microscope because the field covered is entirely too small and the enlargement too big for practical purposes.

Under Cancellations - Section "C" it might be well to list the various uses of the 1d -

(A) Three for the 3¢ rate

(B) Drop Letters prior to 1863

(C) Circular mail

(D) Carrier fee 3d plus 1d prior to 1863

(E) Two for drops after 1863

(F) Comfinations with other stamps.

Which are the scarcest uses? My guess would be the following order: "E" - "F" - "D" - "B" - "C" - "A." I never saw a block of four on a cover representing a 3¢ plus 1¢ rate.

Regarding covers. One of the uses of the le 1861 which has expecially appealed to me are covers showing Carrier uses as follows:

10¢ plus 1¢ - rate to California Carrier fee to the Post Office.

I have only seen New York and Boston.

24¢ plus 1¢ - rate to England Carrier fee to the PlO. I have only seen New York.

I really don't ever recall seeing a rate to France of 15% plus 1% (fee to the N.Y. P.O.) or such multiple rates as 30% plus 1% etc. If such a cover exists it must be very rare.

Re - "Conclusion." For Supplementary Mail, I think I would specify Types "A" and "B."

The above are about all the suggestions I can think of and I trust that among them you may find a thought or two which may possibly be of some value. By the way Dan spelled his name Hammatt and his home was Topoka, Kansas. I wish we had a few "Dans" today. He was a gentleman and an ideal philatelist.

I am returning your manuscript herewith and I wish you to know that I appreciate your kindness in sending it to me.

With every good wish,

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

170 Westminster Street

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IDA M. PICARD, ASST. TREAS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I. February 20, 1941

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

My dear Stan:

It is impossible for me to tell you how much I appreciate your fine letter of February 18th which arrived today at the same time as the draft of my attempt at being a philatelic author. I was particularly impressed with what you had to say regarding the carrier usage, as your example of the Chicago letter being mailed to a street address in New York was exactly my own idea and I had previously written Elliott Perry along the same lines. I think he felt that the suggestion was not sound, probably due to the fact that he thought it would necessitate a complicated system of bookkeeping. Bob Chambers felt the same way, as he claimed the New York postmaster would not want to pay out 1¢ to a carrier when the Chicago postmaster had collected the 1¢ when the stamp was sold. Your idea seems to be that Washington was square in either event and the New York postmaster would simply charge up the money paid the carrier as a debit against the post office department.

If you do not object, I should like very much to send your letter to Elliott because I think it may change his views. Personally, I have always felt that one of the advantages of issuing postage stamps was to make it possible for the sender of a letter to pay the freight. If he wanted the letter to be delivered to a street address, he could put on a 1% stamp to insure its delivery in the city to which it was addressed. To go one step further, I felt that it would be perfectly possible for a man sending a letter from New York to a street address in Boston to pay a carrier fee to the post office in New York and the carrier fee to the street address in Boston. This is exactly the suggestion that you make at the top of your second page and, evidently, you and I had been thinking along identical lines. If, however, Elliott's argument is correct, the extra 1¢ stamp would have been wasted.

I had hoped that my article was finished, as I have been working on it since last November, but as a result of your suggestions, I think I shall rewrite certain portions of it. There is one thing that I think I should add to the use of the 1% stamp on drop letters. You suggest six different uses and under "B" you write "drop letters prior to 1863". Am I not correct that in July 1865 the 2% drop letter rate, which had been in force since 1863, was restored to a 1% rate and remained in force for many years? As my particular 1% stamp was



Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook

Page Two

given the grill at the end of 1867, or the early part of 1868, it would mean that drop letters of No.63 used after July 1865 would be fairly scarce. This coincides with my observation, namely, that the 1865 year date cancellation is one of the scarcest of year dates.

Regarding the question of the design of the stamp, your information is most illuminating. I have tried, however, as you doubtless observed, to tell my story without too much technical description. I believe that I can redraft this section with some of the sentences which you note.

You mention on the last page that you never saw a block of four on a cover, representing a 3¢ plus l¢ rate. I have seen two covers, one of which I unfortunately passed up some years ago, namely, the one in Bob Emerson's collection. It was bought by Phil Ward and was cancelled in Philadelphia. At that particular sale, I had already spent more than I had intended so I let this one go, in spite of the fact that I had considered it worth much more than it brought.

Tonight I am going to discuss your letter with Bob Chambers, as I am sure he will be most interested to see what you have to say about carriers. He is a real student and I am inclined to think he will change his opinion as to the prepayment of a carrier fee in New York for a letter sent to a street address in Boston. He felt that the Boston post master, if he reimbursed the carrier, would have to collect from the New York post master who sold the stamp in that city. Your explanation, however, seems entirely logical, namely, that he would debit the post office department and not an individual post master.

*Please be assured that I am more than grateful for the trouble you have taken, not only to read my article, but to make such helpful suggestions. Will you also allow me to retain the two covers for a short time, as I would like to show them to Bob and possibly to Elliott Perry? To repeat, I would like to hear if you have any objections to my sending your letter to Elliott and see what his reaction is.

Trusting to have the pleasure of seeing you before long, I remain,

Cordially yours,

ETG: C

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434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Feb. 24, 1941.

PROPERTY OF PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

Mr. Tudor Gross, 170 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

My dear Tudor:

I sent a copy of the letter I wrote you to Elliott and I am enclosing herewith his reply, together with copy of a letter I have written him today. I note that you are consulting with Bob on this subject. That is fine and I will value Bob's opinion very much.

Re - Drop letter rates, without going back of 1855 here is the data:

Act of Mar. 3, 1855. Drop letters shall be charged with postage at 12 each. (merely re-affirmed rate of Mar. 3, 1851).

Act of Apr. 3, 1860. Fixes the rate on Drop letters delivered by carriers at 1¢ each.

Act of Mar. 3, 1863. Drop letters to be charged 2d each, "but no extra postage or carriers fee shall hereafter be charged or collected fipon letters delivered by carriers, nor upon letters collected by them for mailing or delivery."

Act of Mar. 3, 1865. Fixes the prepaid postage on Drop letters at all offices except free delivery at 1¢. This law reduced the rate to 1¢ at post offices which did not have free delivery service. Free delivery service was for cities of 50,000 or more or "such other places as the P.M.G. in his judgment shall direct."

Act of June 8, 1872. This merely re-affirmed the above, stating "Drop letters at letter carrier offices 2d and 1d at other offices."

Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Same as above etc.

Regarding the geometric design of the One Cent 1861. My description was rather brude but I attempted to give you the basic principles of the process. Since writing Elliott's letter, I looked up this process in the Baxter book. If you have a copy you will find a full description on pages 35 to 39 inclusive. If you haven't a copy of the Baxter book, you will recall that his series of articles ran in the American Philatelist about a year ago.

Regarding the Emerson cover with block of four. I have no record of this item. Can you give me the date of the Emerson sale? I cannot find such an item in any of my catalogues.

With best wishes, Cordially yours,

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Feb. 24, 1941.

Mr. Elliott Perry, Box 333, Westfield, N.J.

My dear Elliott:

Yours of the 20th re - the 3¢ plus 1¢ Carrier, received.

It never was a part of my theory that the Carrier department of the New York Post Office collected a one cent piece from the Post Office in Squedunk, Maine. If we assumed such a thing was done then I would agree with you thoroughly that any such a theory would be silly.

However suppose we get down to cases on this proposition and analyze it along the following lines.

I think you will agree with me that if a person desired all their mail delivered to their street address they left instructions to this effect at the Post Office. I think there is little argument ever this point because I have seen any number of cases which indicated such a procedure.

Suppose we take New Orleans for an example. Note the two covers illustrated on page 171 of Vol. 2 of my One Cent book. Here are two letters from France which were delivered to the street addresses by carriers. We see plenty of mail addressed to New Orleans which was not delivered to the addresses by carrier, hence I think it is sound to assume that instructions were on file to deliver mail to instructed addresses.

At any rate, just for the sake of the examples, I will cite, suppose we assume the above was the case. Now for the examples, (A) a letter in 1862 with 3¢ 1861 plus 1¢ 1861 - from New York to Cincinnati. The 1¢ stamp prepaying the carrier fee to the New York Post Office. When this letter was taken to the N.Y. P.O. by the carrier, the New York P.O. paid the carrier 1¢ for his fee. It would be absurd to assume that the 1¢ stamp on this letter had to be purchased at the New York P.O. It made no difference where it was purchased because the writer may have been a man from Cincinnati on a visit to New York and he was writing home and used a 3¢ and a 1¢ which he had purchased in Cincinnati. So you see it would be most absurd to assume that when the N.Y. P.O. paid 1¢ on this particular letter to the N.Y. carrier that the N.Y. P.O. attempted to locate the office where the 1¢ stamp was purchased so as to reimburse themselves this 1¢ which they had paid out.

(B) Henry Smith of New York resided at 23 W. 23rd St. On file

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Mr. Elliott Perry, Feb. 24, 1941.

PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

In the 1852 Report we find under "Expenditures" - "For ship, steamboat and Way letters - \$24,587.94."
We do not find under "Receipts" and credits from the above sources, because such receipts were no doubt included under Receipts for "Letter postage, foreign postage and stamps sold."

In the 1862 Report we find a debit of \$208,506.22 as paid to letter carriers, and a credit of the same amount listed as "Receipts on account of letter carriers." Such a balance of figures could only have been arrived at by deducting the required sum from "Postage stamps sold." By this I mean, stamps which had been sold for postage and were used to prepay carrier rates were deducted in the final accounting and the sum added to the Receipts on account of letter carriers. Perhaps you do not understand what I mean, so I will explain further. The sum above of \$208,506.22 was the sum total of cash fees paid out by all the postmasters in cities having carrier service on letters on which the fees were paid by stamps.

Quite naturally the P.O.D. at Washington was not out this sum, as the Department had received this same amount in postage stamps sold. In order to balance the account \$208,506.22 was deducted from "postage stamps sold" and made up as a separate credit to offset the debit. Thus the P.M. at New York did not have to collect his 1¢ paid out from the P.M. in Squedunk, Maine.

After all, Elliott I think this whole argument narrows down to one final problem and that is this:

Was there a Regulation which forbade the prepayment of a carrier fee to the street address? Was the delivery fee to a street address payable only to the carrier in cash by the addresse?

If your theory is correct, and please understand me, I am not disputing your assertion, then there must have been such a Regulation as the above. If there was such a Regulation we should have some mention of it somewhere in some Government publication or newspaper notices.

Because practically all covers indicate a prepayment of the Carrier fee to the post office, may not be an indication there was such a Regulation, but rather they may indicate that it was the general custom to prepay a carrier fee in this way, leaving the delivery fee to be paid by the recipient of the letter.

If a resident of New York was not permitted to prepay the carrier fee to a New York street address, then of course he was not permitted to pay the delivery fee to a street address in Boston, nor was a party in Chicago permitted to prepay the delivery fee to a street address in New York.

Personally I believe that such methods of prepayment were perfectly legal but that it was not the custom to do this, hence we see so very few examples of such prepayments.

You cite Hawaii - San Francisco mail, but this is certainly no parallel because Hawaii was a foreign country and Hawaii postage stamps paid only the local rate plus a sum given to a ship captain to pay U. S. postage. In other words no Hawaii stamps were recognized as postage in this country prior to 1870. A full explanation of the 13¢ Hawaii is given in Vol. 2 of my book.

Re - the "negative die." This is purely my term. On some things I have a rotten memory, on others my memory at times surprises me. Perhaps it is only feeling me. Be that as it may, I have a hazy memory that the first person who ever asked me about this negative die stuff was Elliott Perry. I had never noted it or thought about it and you gave me the answer. That was surely over 20 years ago. There are a lot of examples, too many to mention in fact. The 24¢ 1860 is a dandy and a very complicated job. Also the 5¢ 1856 etc. etc.

I think it was Perkins who invented the machine, and the period along about 1838, but perhaps much earlier. I suppose Baxter explained the method in his recent book, at any rate if he didn't he should have done so. Some day I am going to take time out and read his book carefully.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Tudor.

With best of regards,

Yours etc.,

Part

PHILATELIC FOUNDATION



February 26, 1941

Dear Stanley,

I am sorry that your extremely well thought out argument in your letter of the 24th fails to convince me.

There were two different arrangements about carrier delivery. Sometimes letters were delivered only to those who were on the carrier delivery list. Under the other scheme letters properly addressed were delivered to anyone who had not filed a request to the contrary. Just when either method was in operation in any city is only partially apparent by such records as I have found. Therefore it may be incorrect to assume that either of these methods was the one actually in use in a certain city at a certain date. It was certainly one or the other - but which? Further study is indicated.

It is true, as you point out, that post office appropriations included amounts for ship and way letters, and properly so, because these were considered as POSTAGE, but I do not recall that these appropriations included amounts for letter carrier service in cities. Am I mistaken about that?

It is my present opinion that when a letter bearing a 3c and lc 1861 came into New York (or other carrier city) from another office where the stamps had been cancelled, the letter was delivered if it bore a street address and the carrier collected lc from the adressee, just as if the letter had horne only a 3c stamp.

If, in order to balance the departments accounts, the receipts from the carrier service were necessary, every carrier office would have had to file complte reports, as each post office did for its stamp sales etc. But we know that this was not done. Some cities reported sometimes, others all the time, and others not at all. To me the reason seems obvious. Reports of the carrier service were published as a matter of information, and they did not affect the department's accounting one way or the other.

Probably one reason why the special carrier stamps were used instead of the postage stamps was because they avoided the necessity of accounting for POSTAGE stamps between a carrier department and the post office in the same city. In my opinion Washington had nothing to do with this accounting, and all Washington got was a resume of carrier receipts and expenditures quaretrly, if ever.

Is not a point of difference between us this; - that you

believe the carrier receipts and expendituures in the P.M.G. reports balance because Washington balanced them by crediting or debiting stamp sales, while I believe that each city's report went to Washington already balanced by accounting between the carrier dept. and the post office in that city? Certainly the record is clear enough that Washington did not receive and disburse the money, nor were the carrier receipts ever part of the general post office fund.

When a letter came into say New York with a lc and 3c 1861 and bearing a street address, both stamps having been cancelled at another office, the carrier department would first have to look up the city of origin to find out if it had carrier service, and then if it did not, they would have to guess whether the writer of the letter intended the lc stamp for carrier delivery in New York, or used it by accident, and if they guessed it was meant for carrier delivery they would have to put that cent in an entry on a report to Washington.

And if the city of origin had carrier service how would the New York carrier dept know whether the lc stamp had paid collection fee to the other post office, or had been mailed in the post office in that city by the writer?

If you want to believe this, Stan, its all right with me, but I just can't swallow so many ifs and so much guesswork.

Moreover, if Washington was keeping the carrier accounts they could have been greatly simplified by abolsihing the carrier stamps, and using only postage stamps for the carrier service. Yet we know Charleston, Louisville, Baltimore and possibly Boston continued to use their own stamps, not to mention the Eagle in Cincinnati and Washington, up to or later than 1861.

If Washington's connection with the carrier service was what you believe it to have been I can see mighty good reason why they would have compelled the carriers to use only the Hagle carrier or the lc postage stamp, but there appears no evidence of any such restriction. I think Williams used the Hagle in Cincinnati, not because he had to, but because he wanted to.

If a letter came into Cincinnati with Williams stamp on it he would have delivered the letter because he had already got the 2c for the stamp, but if the letter bore a lc postage stampit is my opinion that he would have collected 2c from the addressee - not from the Cincinnati Post Office. And the same whether Williams quit the carrier job in '55 or held on as many years as Hi Frazer stuck it out.

Shall try to get the 3c '6l books started to you tomorrow or Friday. Have to go to town this afternoon.

Sincerely, Carry

8) st

PHILATELIC FOUNDATION



February 27, 1941

Dear Stanley,

Last night I checked over some of the P.M.G. reports and find my memory was partly at fault incregard to the carrier "appropriations" of which I wrote yesterday. I don't see that it makes any difference in the argument, but don't want to employ facts that are not what I may say they are.

In addition to the amounts actually received and expended each year for all services the P.M.G. reports up to 1863 carry what I referred to as "appropriations" for the following fiscal year, but which are actually ESTIMATES of amounts which Congress may or may not have appropriated for the P.O. Department. Viz;

Report			1856 1857			\$165,000 165,000	
11	Dec.	4,	1858	for	1859	175,000	
11			1859			187,037	
11 11			1861			152,000	
	Dec.	79	100%	TOL	1864	nothing for letter carriers	

These estimates appear as "for letter carriers, or for payments of letter carreiers" and in some cases "Act of March 3, 1851" was added.

These estimates always appear as a separate item, while the ship, steamboat and way letters are grouped with clerks, binding twine, postage stamps and envelopes, etc. If, as you believe, the letter carrier accounts were handled in the same way as those for ship, steamboat and way letters, there appears no reason why the letter carrier estimates should not have been grouped with the latter, instead of being noted as a separate item.

You will also note that the estimates approximate more or less closely the amounts actually paid out for carrier service, and so if these amounts were credits or debits for postage stamps the cash fees must have been a very small proportion of the total carrier receipts. In other words, thousands of letters with 3c 1857 or 1861 with street addresses which came into Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc. were not delivered by U.S. letter carriers.

My opinion is to the contrary. I believe that very large numbers of such letters were deligevered by U.S. carriers and that the delivery fee was collected in cash, althouthe letters bear no indication.

indication of such service.

Stanley Ashbrook PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

Commenting on Examples (A) and (B) in your letter of the 24th I do claim that (B) could not pay the carrier fee for the reason that when (A) was received in the New York office the uncancelled stamp was prima facie evidence of intent to prepay the collection fee, while with (B) the cancelled lc stamp was invalid, regardless of the intent of the writer, and the New York Post Office could not know what the writer's intent was, anyhow.

Suppose in case (A) the writer had mailed the letter in the main post office in New York, and New York knew that the lc stamp could not have paid for any service. Do you think only the 3c stamp would have been cancelled? I have no doubt both stamps would have been cancelled. I think you will find that from a structly legal viewpoint when you affix stamps to a piece of mail and mail it that act in itself constitutes legal cancellation of all the stamps on that piece of mail, thereby invalidating them for any further use. The post office cancellation is evidence - or proof - that the act of mailing has occurred.

Charleston, Louisville, Baltimore etc. I consider to be pertinent because the peculiar stamps of the carrier departments of those cities were exempt from cancellation in other cities. They were evidence — or proof — of the writer's intent — the very evidence that does not appear with lc and 3c stamps mailed to a carrier city from a non-carrier office.

Perhaps I did not make myself clear about Hawaii, or is it your belief that the ship captains brought the postage money to San Francisco and paid for the U.S. stamps, the latter being affixed in San Francisco? My belief has been that the U.S. stamps were on sale in Hawaii and were often affixed there. Do you believe the 12c stamp on cover 51G (Vol.II, page 260) was affixed in San Francisco?

The point I made was that the Honolulu Post Office was very careful not to cancel U.S. stamps on mail from Hawaii to the U.S. because The U.S. post office would not recognize the validity of a cancelled 12c stamp, even if the stamp was obviously uncancelled and valid when the letter was mailed in Honolulu. If the letter 51G had been struck with the Honolulu marking on the 12c stamp San Francisco would have marked that letter for 12c postage due, refusing to honor the 12c stamp.

The only Regulation that I think applies is that which instructed postmasters to cancel all the U.S. postage stamps on mail which came into their offices bearing uncancelled postage stamps, the intent being to render such stamps invalid for any further use.

In my opinion the collection and/or delivery fee on local mail could be prepaid by stamps; the collection fee in the city of mailing could be prepaid by stamps, but the delivery fee in a city where the letter was not originally mailed could not be so prepaid, because the validity of the lc stamp had been des-

PHILATELIC FOUNDATION Stanley Ashbrook troyed in the post office where the letter was mailed. In my opinion this is one reason why the use of special carrier stamps persisted in some cities long after the lc postage stamp had been made available for carrier use. When carrier

Returning to your examples (A) and (B), I would say that in case (A) the carrier received his lc fee from the New York Post Office, and in case (B) he collected it from the Addressee. In case (A) his own remuneration came out of the carrier's fund in the New York Post Office. In case (B) the cent went into the carrier's fund and part of it came back to him in the distribution of that fund.

departments had the choice between using the government postage stamp or going to the expense of furnishing their own stamps, why should some of them have preferred the latter course? There

#3

mus have been a reason.

The lc 1861 was available for carrier use less than two years but the 1c 1851-60 was available for something over five years as nearly as I can determine. If the lc 1861 could prepay delivery fee in a different city I see no reason why the lc 1851-60 could not have done so and therefore we should find covers bearing one or two lc with a 3c mailed in one city and delivered in another. Who has seen such a cover?

If the reason was that it was not customary to prepay the delivery fee, then the latter was collected in cash, and the amount seems to great to reconcile your belief that the carrier fees were mostly adjustments that Washington made for postage stamps used in the carrier service.

My conclusion is still that under the law a stamp cancelled in one post office was not valid for carrier delivery in another city, and that the figures relating to the carrier service show that it wasn't done, anyhow.

Negative reliefs; probably I first barked my shins on this when writing the Chris West revenue book around twenty years ago. I recall having much trouble trying to visualize how the trick was done. You have noted that on the 1851-60 stamps the portrait oval is set in the lathework, and also on 5c and 12c 1861, but on the 1c, 3c and 24c 1861 the portrait itself is set in the lathework. On the Nat. Bank Note proprietaries of 1875 the portrait is set into the lathework and then the lathework oval is set into the frame. Some lovely job. On the Doms the porofile on the 20r and 200r of 1866 and the 20r of 1878 are set directly into the lathework. It doesn't look easy to me. Sincerely, Guit Corry

P.S. - The special delivery stamp is prima facie evidence of the writer's intent, but if you put ordinary postage plus ordinary postage stamps equivalent to the special delivery fee on a letter and forget to mark it "Special Delivery " do you think the first

postv office won't cancell all the stamps, or that the letter will receive special delivery? Try it sometime.

8) at

G.L.& H.J. GROSS, INC.

PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

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IDA M. PICARD, ASST. TREAS.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

170 Westminster Street

PROVIDENCE, R.I. February 27, 1941

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

My dear Stan:

I am returning the two covers which I kept a few days to show Bob Chambers and thank you very much for loaning them to me. The "Fort Lee" is parcitularly interesting, and if you ever dispose of it, earmark it for me.

It was fine of you to send me the correspondence you have had with Elliott and I have enjoyed reading every word of it. I agree with you that in the absence of regulations to the contrary, a sender of a letter should have been able to pay the carrier's delivery fee in another city, as well as the carrier's collection fee in the home city. Elliott's point that all the stamps on such an envelope would have been cancelled at the point of mailing does not seem to me to be of importance, since, as you very clearly pointed out, Washington did not lose anything by the transaction. Furthermore, there would be no occasion for the post master at the receiving end to charge the carrier fee against the post master at the mailing end. Here again you state that this fee would be charged up to Washington, which had already received lowhen the extra stamp was purchased at the time this particular cover was mailed. This would seem to answer the argument that Elliott advances in his letter to you wherein he states, "A cancelled stamp would not be recognized as valid for carrier delivery in the office of address."

I was interested in Elliott's notation about the two covers - one used in Chicago and the other cancelled "Morris & Essex R.R." This latter cover I acquired within the last six weeks and see no reason why the 1¢ stamp is not a delivery fee paid in advance.

Aside from the fact that in New York City it seems to have been customary for carrier fees paid in advance to be indicated by a red cancellation on the stamp or a black cancellation if not paid in advance, there appears to be no marking to indicate what the 1½ stamp was intended for. Bob Chambers raises two points - the first being that we have found no covers which indicate prepayment of both collection and delivery fees, and, secondly, and I am inclined to think this is an excellent point, that the post master at the receiving city had no means of knowing whether the 1½ stamp represented a collection fee or a delivery fee. In other words, his point is that if a man wished to mail a letter from the main New York post office to a street address in Boston and placed a 1½ stamp on the

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Page Two.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook

cover as a delivery fee, it would not be right for the Boston post master to charge the recipient 1% for this fee. He could, however, pay the Boston carrier the 1% and charge it up against Washington, but he still could not be sure whether the 1% stamp applied in New York, was intended as a collection fee there, or a delivery fee in Boston.

All of this is very interesting but very complicated, but I still believe as I wrote you before that the main purpose of the issuance of postage stamps was to make prepayment of postage possible. That being the case, I still believe that a man could send a cover from New York to a street address in Boston and pay postage, collection and delivery fees.

I am planning to be away for six days, starting next Tuesday, when Bob Chambers and his wife are going with my son and myself to Havana for one day. Possibly when I get back I will have been able to figure out how I can rewrite my chapter on carriers, as a result of your kind suggestions and those of others. It may be the means, furthermore, of starting something which would lead to the solution of a problem which has never been thoroughly explained.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Elliott and shall be glad to hear from you again whenever you have any new suggestions on the matter.

Very sincerely,

ETG: C

8/24

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

March 3, 1941.

PROPERTY OF PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

Mr. Tudor Gross, Plo.Box 1383, Providence, R.I.

My dear Tudor:

Yours of the 27th received. It seems that you started something on the 3¢ plus 1¢ and while I have no desire to bore you with a lot of arguments between Elliott and myself, I am going to send you a copy of his last letter to me and a copy of my reply. Perhaps this exchange of correspondence will end the matter because I think my last letter to Elliott proves rather conclusively that he was wrong in a number of his theories and opinions.

I note that Bob raised two questions, and in my letter to Elliott I think you will find that I brought up both points and gave my opinions regarding them.

After all, I think in trying to get at the truth regarding philatelic problems, we should use common sense and in a problem like the one we have discussed, we should never lose sight of the fact that the P.O.D. was trying to render a service to the public, hence they tried to make such service as simple as possible and did not limit its scope because of some problem of accounting. We must remember that all post offices thruout the country were in fact but branches of the Department at Washington, and not conducted as separate and independent business concerns. Thus accountings were considered from the standpoint of the business as a whole with the heart of the whole, or main office in Washington.

I believe that philatelic students should be open minded and willing to revise any deep seated personal opinions they have held in the past. With no personal criticism of Luff, I believe Luff was always more interested in upholding Luff theories than in admitting the truth, thereby acknowledging that his former theories were wrong.

Even when faced with evidence that he was wrong John in many instances refused to admit it. I think this is pure egotism and it is very harmful.

Even at this late day we suffer from the errors that Luff made and refused to admit he was wrong. Take for example the 1861 Augusts. He gave legitimacy to these sample stamps, based on his own mistaken theories, and not because of any legitimate evidence. Up to his death he never admitted he was wrong. They should never have been listed in the Catalogue, but they were, just on one man's foolish theory, and there they are today and all the King's horses and all the King's men cannot get them out, because to Clark, Luff was a God, and to Clark, what Luff said was gospel. He demands proof that they were never issued. Now I ask this, if a thing never happened how is one to prove it never happened? If the Government never issued these bits of paper, are we apt to find evidence in Government files proving they were never issued. We might as well look for evidence that Confederate stamps were not issued at New England post offices in 1863 and recognized for postage.

#2. Mr. Tudor Gross, March 3, 1941.

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I doubt if it is a mark against the reputation of a philatelic student for him to reverse an opinion honestly expressed. I believe that some, like Luff, are very leath to do this.

Colson don't agree with me in my opinion that the 1847 plates were copper, not steel, yet every bit of evidence I have been able to gather points to copper.

In philatelic research work, the student is compelled at times to use some theories in lieu of facts, but I think when this is done, the theories should fit in with the circumstantial evidence and what facts are known, rather than for the student to attempt to make the evidence and facts fit his own pet viewpoint or theory.

All of the above boiled down probably means that I am wondering if Elliott will eventually admit that all 3¢ plus 1¢ only paid the Carrier fee to the Post Office. After all that was the main point in all this argument. What do you think?

Cordially yours,

P.S. I trust you had a nice trip to Havana.

S.

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434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

March 3, 1941.

PROPERTY OF PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

Mr. Elliott Perry, Box 333, Westfield, N.J.

Dear Elliott:

Yours of the 26th, re - 3d plus 1d received.

First, I do not think we should confuse the subject by going back to the Franklin or Eagle, or figuring what Williams did at Cincinnati. Rather, I think we should confine ourselves to the 3¢ 1861 plus 1¢ 1861 and the post offices of New York and Boston. If we go beyond these limits, we open up the whole carrier problem. No doubt the different conditions existing pertween New York and Cincinnati caused these two offices to conduct their carrier systems differently. I am sure I do not know, but I do know that we had a carrier system in Cincinnati and that the Eagle was used there but I have never seen a cover postmarked Cincinnati with a 3¢ 57 plus a 1¢ 57 or a 3¢ 61 plus a 1¢ 61, nor for that matter, I do not recall a New Orleans cover with either of the above combinations, but I have a record of a 5¢ rate to France in 1856 with a pair of One Cent 1851, prepaying the carrier to the N.O. P.O.

Re - the second paragraph of your letter. Consider for example. the year 1862, at New York. Some letters were delivered to street addresses, the majority were not. What caused the letters that were delivered, to be delivered, and why were those that were not delivered, held at the Post Office? I doubt if it is foolish to assume that those that were delivered were delivered because instructions had been left by a certain party to deliver all mail to his street address. If a person did not want to be taxed a penny a letter for home delivery, he did not have to pay the fee. If one chose to pay the tax he was entitled to the service, and it seems to me the only sensible answer is that those who were willing to pay, left written instructions at the Post Office. I cannot believe that just because a letter bore a home or street address that such a letter was turned over to the Carrier Dept. to deliver by carrier and to collect ld. I can imagine such a letter being delivered to a person who was too stingy to pay the 1/2 delivery fee and making the carrier take it back to the P.O. It would seem only logical to assume that special instructions were left for delivery service.

Regarding the third paragraph of your letter. I made no mention of appropriations for ship and Way letters, etc., but had in mind the P.M.G.'s reports of actual Receipts and Disbursements for the different years.

From 1852 it was the custom to balance in the Annual Reports the amount paid out to letters carriers, with a like sum received from letter carriers. For example take the 1861 Report - Fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

Mr. Elliott Perry, March 3, 1941.

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Expenditures
Payments made to
Letter Carriers - - - - \$149,073.62.

Receipts
Receipts from
Letter Carriers - - - - 149,073.62.

What was the reason for this? I think the answer is obvious, because this balancing, a mere matter of accounting, was done to show that the carrier system was not an expense to the P.O.D. but rather to the public.

Answering the last question in your third paragraph I would say that I don't see how there could have been any appropriations for carrier service, because this service was wholly at public expense until 1863.

Consider the last paragraph on first page of your letter, including the first one on the second page. As to where the balancing of Reports was done, suppose we consider but one example, New York. I maintain that a balance was not struck at New York but rather a balance was struck at Mashington on the whole carrier service. I will take your own argument and assume that 3¢ 61 plus 1¢ 61 prepayment of the carrier fee meant only that the fee was prepaid to the Post Office. Then let us suppose that for a certain quarter of a certain year that the entire number of carrier letters which went thru the New York P.O. were all of the class of 3d 61 plus 1d prepaid to the Post Office. In this particular quarter, no letters were delivered to home addresses, hence no fees in cash were collected from the public by the carriers. In such a hypothetical case, the N.Y. P.O. had paid out one cent each on all the letter and not one cent had been paid in. How could the New York P.O. balance up the carrier account if that office had paid the carriers \$4,000.00 and had received no cash to offset this expenditure of cash? Would you say the receipts to balance had come to the N.Y. P.O. thru the sale of the 1% stamps? But suppose all these 1% stamps had been purchased in Boston. Such a supposition is far fetched but even if one 1¢ stamp had been bought in Boston, the N.Y. P.O. could not have balanced their carrier account, because that particular one cent paid to the Boston P.O. for a 1¢ 1861 stamp, which was used at New York as a 1/ prepayment, would have thrown the N.Y. Office out of balance in their accounts, provided your theory is tenable that New York balanced its carrier account. New York could not do this, ·but Washington could, because Washington had received ld each for each 12 61 sold to the public which was used to prepay a carrier fee.

Again I do not think we should get away from the main question which was this. Does every 3¢ 1861 plus 1¢ 1861 represent only a prepayment of the carrier fee to the Post Office? If you maintain that this is true, then I am disposed to disagree with you because I do not think the Department limited prepayment by 1¢ 1861 stamps solely to letters to be delivered into post offices. I believe that prepayment of the delivery fee could also be made to street addresses, and if such prepayment was permitted, I don't see why a New Yorker for

Mr. Elliott Perry, March 3, 1941.

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example on a visit to Chicago, was not permitted to put a 3¢ 61 plus a 1¢ 61 on a letter and have it delivered to his wife at his home address in New York. As Chicago had no carrier service that office was not concerned, but the N.Y. P.C. had to pay one cent to one of its carriers to deliver the letter to the street address. And also if this was legal, then a man in New York could put 3¢ plus 1¢ on a letter and prepay it to the N.Y. P.O. and also to the street address in Boston.

Because we do not see such items it seems to me to be no reason it was not legal to so prepay such a letter.

It is entirely beside the question to raise the point that because Chicago canceled the stamp that this action rendered the prepayment of home delivery void when the letter reached the N.Y. Post Office. I assume that when such a letter came in it was turned over to the Carrier Dept., not solely because it had a 3½ plus 1½ but bisombecause there were on file written instructions to deliver all mail for this family to their home address. The carrier delivered the letter but he did not collect 1½ because this fee had already been paid by the 1½ stamp. While he did not collect the 1½ at the street address, he certainly did collect the 1½ from the New York Post Office and the N.Y. P.O. charged the 1½ in their carrier accounts as money paid out in their report to Washington.

To even assume that New York went back and tried to collect this leftrom the Chicago office is absurd to say the least. As an example, take a Way letter, Way fee not prepaid. Consider such a letter brought into the Brattleboro Post Office and addressed to New Orleans. The Brattleboro P.M. paid the carrier left and marked the letter "WAY" or "WAY l." He was out one cent in cash, but he charged this up to Washington as money paid out in the regular conduct of his office.

When the letter was delivered in New Orleans 12 was collected from the addressee and the N.Y. P.O. made a credit to Washington for a fee collected in cash. This is just plain A.B.C. accounting and to assume that the Brattleboro office sent a bill to the N.O. P.O. and tried to collect the 12 in cash is to absurd to even consider. In the P.L. & R. editions instructions were given to postmasters how to conduct their accounts and how to make their reports to Washington. Nothing is said in the P.L. & R.'s about Carrier Service because Carrier Service applied only to a few cities and for the accounting to Washington of these cities special arrangements were no doubt made with each city. All the offices in the country which did not have carrier service were not at all interested, hence no instructions In P.L. & R. editions.

Referring to the third paragraph second page of your letter. I see nothing at all complicated about this point, in fact it was no doubt very simple. Suppose we consider such an example of a 3¢ plus l¢ plus l¢ to Boston. When such a letter was brought into the N.Y. P.O., the N.Y. carrier was paid l¢ in cash. Surely the intention of the addressor was recognized, i.e., delivery to street address in Boston, prepaid. Why was this l¢ prepaid? In all probability because the addressee was known by the writer as one who didn't have letters delivered to his home, hence the New York office prepaid the delivery fee so that the letter would reach the addressee without delay. This

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letter was sent by the N.Y. Carrier Dept. to the Boston Carrier Dept. made up separately from the regular mail, by special bill, package or call it what you may. I do not mean to infer this is what was actually done but I do insist it could have been done and most likely was done.

In the early years after the Registration Law went into effect, no markins (with the exception of a number) were supposed to be put on the face of the envelope to indicate in any way the letter was a valuable letter for fear of theft. See P.L. & R. 1857 edition. The office of mailing was instructed to make a duplicate letter bill, one of which was forwarded to the office of delivery. The Fee was required to be paid in cash, not postage stamps. A letter with 5¢ plus 3¢ would have disclosed at once it was a Registered Letter. We find violations of the Instructions but these were due to ignorance on the part of the origin offices.

If Registered Letters were sent under separate letter bills I suppose a provision was made at cities which had carrier service to forward prepaid delivery letters under separate letter bills to those cities which had Carrier Service. The number of such was very few, so why did you ask me if one of these few had to look up the records to see if a certain city had Carrier Service?

Consider Louisville for example, while I have never seen combinations of 3¢ 57 plus 1¢ 57 or a 3¢ 61 plus 1¢ 67 used at Louisville, I do not doubt such prepayments tould have been made. If the prepayment was made to the Louisville P.O., one cent in cash could have been paid to the carrier and this 1¢ charged up to Washington as an expense item under the head of, "Sums paid to Letter Carriers." If a person in Louisville wanted a letter delivered to a street address in New York why couldn't he put a 5¢ 61 plus a 1¢ 61, take it to the P.O. himself and mail it? It was probably sent under separate letter bill to N.Y. for the N.Y. Carrier Dept. and the N.Y. P.O. paid the N.Y. carrier his 1¢ to deliver the letter. If such things could not be done then the whole carrier service prior to 1863 was a ferce.

Re - paragraph 5 second page of your letter. Mhy should Mashington have abolished the semi-official carrier stamps? If certain carriers wanted to furnish their own stamps why should Washington interfere? The carriers themselves received the cash for such stamps and didn't have to bother the P.O. for payments to them. If a letter came into an office with a Gincinnati lg Brown & Co. it certainly meant that Brown had received his penny. If a Brown brought in a letter with an Eagle it meant that Washington had received a penny, hence the Cincinnati P.O. had to pay Brown one cent.

Re - your six paragraph. There was no reason whatsoever why Washington should have compelled carrilers who had their own stamps (such as the Brown) to use the Eagle, and in none of the opinions which I have expressed have I intimated any necessity for such a thing.

Re - your letter of the 27th - second paragraph, why do you cite these estimates? They are not exactly "appropriations" nocause such refers to sums which were actually allotted. Take for example, the sum of \$165,000 in the report dated Dec. 1, 1856. It was estimated by the

#6. Mr. Elliott Perry, March 3, 1941.

letter off of his boat and put a 10% stamp on it and mailed it in the S.F. P.O., although all he had received was his 2% ship fee.

I totally disagree with you on your argument that the mere canceling of a postage stamp in one city of the U. S. prohibits a certain service on the letter in another city of the U. S. You cannot include the Hawaii example in such an argument.

Re - third paragraph, page #3 of your letter 2/27-1941. I do not think it is fair at all to assume that because you or I or anyone else has never seen such and such a use, that such and such a use was not legal. It is true I have never seen a 3¢ plus 1¢ but I would not be at all surprised to see one turn up.

I dare say that very few have ever seen 7¢ (period prior to 1857) in postage on a letter from New Orleans to France. I have only seen one, as mentioned above a use in 1856 of a 5¢ 1857 plus a pair of 1/1851. The pair surely prepaid the 2¢ carrier fee to the New Orleans P.O. As you well know the carrier fee was 1¢ for local letters and 2¢ for outside letters. Because it was not the custom for people in those days to prepay certain kinds of postage is surely no reason why we should assume that out of the ordinary prepayments were not legal.

Take the following - New York or Philadelphia, year 1852. Why did a person prepay a drop letter with the carrier fee and send the postage rate unpaid? Would you say it was not legal to prepay both the Drop rate of 1% and the carrier rate of 1%? Now I do not recall ever seeing a 1% 1851 plus a 1% Franklin Carrier, but I do not doubt for one moment that such combinations were used, and that perhaps such covers are in existence. We find drop letters of the Fifties with a lone Eagle - and no indication that the 1% postage was prepaid.

Re - fifth paragraph - page 3. I do not know where you get your authority for stating that "the figures relating to the Carrier Service show that it wasn't done."

If I knew of any such figures that show that it wasn't done, I would agree with you, referring of course to your statement in this paragraph that, "a stamp canceled in one post office was not valid for carrier delivery in another city."

Re - your P.S. We cannot compare the present with the past, nor is it a fair argument to cite a special delivery letter with simply a 13¢ stamp and no memo on the envelope stating, "Special Delivery." I think some post offices would treat it as a special delivery letter taking into consideration that the one who mailed the letter forgot to mark it "Special Delivery." Other offices might let it go through as just a regular letter. However suppose we keep within the 1861-1863 period, and to offer what I think would be a better argument than yours I will cite the fact that a prepaid rate of 3d plus 1d meant carrier service. If the post office officials did not recognize this as a special prepaid carrier rate then tell me why they issued the special bombination envelope of the 3d star die plus the 1d star die? These were solely for carrier service, were they not? And if these were immediately recognized at a post office with carrier service as prepaid carrier envelopes, why wouldn't a 3% plus 1% be recognized in the same way no matter where it was mailed from, to a city which had a carrier service. No one can make me believe that a man in

#7. Mr. Elliott Perry, March 3, 1941.

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Chicago could have used one of these combination envelopes and addressed it to a street address in New York and that New York would have considered the 1¢ star die as illegal to pay the carrier delivery fee in New York City, because the New York office knew very well the one cent stamp didn't pay the carrier fee to the Chicago Post Office, because Chicago did not at that time, have an official U. S. Government carrier system.

With every good wish,

Cordially yours,

PROPERTY OF PHILATELIC FOUNDATION 434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky. March 3, 1941. Dear Elliott: I have just finished going thru all of the annual reports of the P.M.G. up to 1864, and in the report dated Dec. 1, 1860, I find the following: "It is contemplated to introduce immediately two new denominations of envelopes; one embossed with a one-cent stamp, the other with both the one and the three-cent stamps. The one-cent envelope is designed mainly for circulars, of which many millions are annually distributed through the mails. The same envelope, however, will also be largely used for city correspondence. The envelope with the one-cent and three-cent stamps will be required in cities where there are lamp-post letter boxes or other depositories for letters, to be conveyed by carriers to the post office, the one-cent paying the carrier's fee, and the other stamp paying the postage on letters to be sent out of the city by mail. This envelope will also be used by those who, when addressing their city correspondents, desire to relieve them from the payment of the carrier's fee for delivering their letters at their domicle. Thus you will note that the carrier's fee could be prepaid either. (A) to the post office, (B) from the post office to the street address. Please also note the above wording, "when addressing their city correspondents." Without doubt this meant that people residing outside of New York City could use these 3d plus 1d envelopes to prepay the carrier fee to the New York City street address, because surely the P.M.G. did not mean that a resident of New York City would pay more than the Drop rate of postage. Would it not be foolish to even assume that he meant that these 3d plus 1d envelopes were to be used by one N.Y.City resident and addressing another resident of N.Y.? I note also in the Dec. 1, 1860 report that the P.M.G. stated that violations of the law occurred by people placing letters in mail boxes (for delivery to the Post Office) without the prepayment of the 1¢ carrier fee, and that in such cases the addressee was notified, and they could make the payment "which should have been made by the writers." Further regarding my heretofore expressed opinion that people who wished mail delivered to their street address, left instructions to this effect at the Post Office. People who wished such service and were willing to pay for it must have had some way to notify the Post Office to this effect. How else unless upon written instruction to the Post Office? It was discretionary on the part of the individual whether he wanted delivery service or not. In the P.M.G. Report of Dec. 2, 1861, I note the following: "So long as it is discretionary with the party addressed to employ the

#2. Mr. Elliott Perry, March 3, 1941.

services of the carrier or not, no just reason is perceived why the former discretion should not be given for the purpose of facilitating so important a branch of the Postal Service."

Yours etc.,

PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

ELLIOTT PERRY

BOX 333

SINCE 1915

PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

March, 6, 1941

Dear Stanley,

Before I forgetiit, you asked me a copule of questions which have not been answered. The last I knew J.Waldo Sampson owned the block of 16 plate proofs of the loc 1847, which I bought in a Morgenthau sale and which went into the Ackerman collection.

In regard to knowledge of the 1861 issue, it is not for me to say how much I know or don't know, but I do not know that anyone has studied them any more than I have, and probably few have had as much material for study. Unfortunately I was not able to make as complete notes of the Ackerman material as I would have liked to. The same might apply also to Judge Emerson's colection. Without meaning to diparage the Judge's in any way I do not believe his material was as comprehensive as Ackermans.

The best 1861-66-68 collection I know of that was made before about 1920 was the &g Sprague collection which Ackerman bought intact and which I consolidated with what Ackreman already had, also material from a collection of Laurie Mason's, and some others, including Needham's. Some of the latter probably was authentic.

We don't seem to be getting anywhere with the 1861 carrier discussion and perhaps we had better agree to disagree. You have put in a lot of hard work and made a very strong effort to prove your case and if your conclusions satisfy you, that is quite all right with me. I very much regret that even after reading your long letter of last night very carefully I still believe the other side has the stronger case.

I mentioned the "special delivery" matter - which also applies to ordinary stamps used for air mail when the letter is not so marked because these are not new, but are merely the continuation of a pracetice which began about 90 years ago and I belsieve has been continuous from the beginning. The 3c plus lc 1861 usage is only one instance. I see no reason for believing that a special exception was made just to take care of the few times when the use referred to occurred. This is not the only practice or whatever you choose to call it that is very old. I believe the post office still charges double postage for supplementary mail, jsut as was done when that service started. If a few covers exist which do nto seem to

PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

conform to the usual practice I doubt if they should be considered as proof that a different regulation or practice was in effect when they were mailed. I would not be satisfied that the covers themsleves proved a regulation for which there was not other proof. I think it would be reasonable to assumer some other reason for the covers until such regulation could be found.

If the carrier accounts were cleared through Washington it would have been impossible for Washington to balance its accounts unless complete reports were received regularly from every carrier office. We know that Washington did not get complete reports - it is so admitted in the records - and yet the carrier accounts as reported by Washington balance perfectly. There was only one way by which this could have occurred, - the reports which Washington got were already balanced in each carrier office, and therefore incomplete or "quaterly reports missing" had no effect on the Washington balance.

If a carrier office paid \$4,000 or any other sum to its carrier department for the 1c stamps on letters delivered by the carriers that post office got the money exactly where it obtained the cash to pay for WAY", "STEAMBOAT" or toher fees, payment for contract carriers or what have you. The money was paid out of its own receipts from postage colæected and/or stamp sales.

In regard to the paragraph you quote from the P.M.G. report of Dec. 1, 1860, this is not a report of what had been done, but shows what the P.M.G. intended to do, if it means what he says. These reports are not always 100% accurate. I have found several instances where they do not agree with the facts, such as statements apparently referring to one matter but really referring to something else. I suspect that in this case the joker is that the sentence which seems to apply to the four cent envelope really refers to the one cent envelope.

When the 1860 envelopes were about to be issued newspapers announcements appeared and you will note that the quote on page 1203 of Pats #39 (last sentence) mentions the lamppost boxes for letters to be transmitted by mail (collection fee) and says nothing about prepayment of a delivery fee. Whether the writer of that section of the P.M.G. report got the facts balled up, or the P.M.G. changed his mind between the time the report was written and the envelopes were issued does not appear. Certainly the use which the newspaper thought impostant enough to mention was that on which the collection fee was paid.

No lonehas yet explained how New York could tell whether a lc stamp on a letter from Philadelphia had already paid collection fee inPhiladelphia, or was intended to pay delivery fee in New York? That is one reason why I am certain that the lc stamp never paid delivery fee outside of the city where the letter was mailed. Is it contended that the only writers who used a lc stamp to prepay delivery in another location were those who lived where there was no carrier service?

5c stamp to France in 1856 with pair of lc 1851 prepaying collection fee to the New York Orleans post office: This does not fit in with any records which I have found. I have examined more or less carefully something like 5,000 copies of New Orleans newspapers in the 10 or 15 years around 1856 and have yet to find record of a collection fee TO the New Orleans post office. If there was a fee for this service it seems strange that kind of service is the only kind which the N.O. post office did not mention.

And this brings us back to the basic propostion. I believe your position is that this cover shows there must have been a 2c collection fee in N.O. in 1856, i.e., that is the best if not the only way to account for the use of the lc stamps.

My position is exactly opposite - that in the absence of any record of a collection fee the probable explanation for the two lc stamps on that letter is something other than the prepayment of a collection fee. For instance, that the writer intended to use two 1c and a 3c for the 5 rate and found his 3c stamp was a 5£, but stuck it on any-how, preferring to lose 2c than do something else.

Prepayment in advance was the reversal of an old custom. For nine years the P.O. struggled against that custom and in 1856 penalized its customers who persisted in sending letters "collect" by giving the prepayers a 40% reduction in the rates, that is, on mail from one U.S. post office to another. Long afterward much foreign mail could be sent "collect" and for some years city letters did not have to be prepaid. Collection fees "to the mails" had to be prepaid because there was no way of collecting them from the addressees.

In everything except actual mileage cities were much farther apart than they are today and only the comparatively few who traveled knew much of the customs and what went on inother cities. All these factors were against the prepayment of delivery fess in other localities. It simply was not the custom.

Foreign postage; Sometimes anything less than full postage was entirely lost by the sender; sometimes stamps equivalent to one rate would be recognized and any surplus less than the full postage would be lost. Take for instance, a 30c letter to Germany with 29c in U.S. stamps on it. That may have been treated as if entirely unpaid and the sender got nothing whatever for his 29c. In a sense those stamps were not being used, and yet the practice was to cancel them and the U.S. post office pocketed whatever amount they represented. When the U.S. post office would confiscate 29c or whatever it was in such a case where the sender's intention to prepay was obvious, do you think they would recognize a lc stamp when they could not be sure what the sender's intent was? I don't.

Sincerely, Cevilly Chrys

G.L.& H.J. GROSS, INC. EST. 1888 Inc. 1927 REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE E. TUDOR GROSS, PRES. & TREAS.
PAUL A. COLWELL, VICE-PRES.
G. MASON GROSS, VICE-PRES.
CHARLES J. MASON, SECY.
PRESTON RIGHARDSON, ASST. SECY.
IDA M. PICARD, ASST. TREAS. 170 WESTMINSTER STREET PROPERTY OF PHILATELIC FOUNDATION PROVIDENCE, R.I. March 14, 1941 Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq. 434 South Grand Avenue Fort Thomas, Ky. My dear Stan: On my return with Bob Chambers from Havana, I was very much interested in reading the voluminous correspondence which you sent on to me. If you want any of this back, please let me know. It certainly is most interesting reading and while I still am very much at sea regarding the use of carriers in 1861 to 1863, I nevertheless feel with you that because certain uses have not been found, it does not prove that they do not exist. As you say, we have started something and when I revise my article in this particular chapter, we may hear something from others. I appreciate your suggestion about listing the various uses of the 1% and enclose a tentative list for your kind correction. You will note that in paragraph A, I make the notation of the uses of the 1¢ stamp after July 1, 1865 in cities of less than 50,000 inhabitants for drop letters. As I have read the various accounts of the carrier service, it is apparent that I should mention the fact that from July 1, 1865, the 1¢ fee was enough to pay drop letter rates in small localities, but not sufficient to pay it in cities of over 50,000. I trust you agree with this notation. I enclose a memorandum from Dan Kelleher which answers the question about the block of four used on cover, which block, I thought, came from the Emerson collection. You will see that he clears up my error. When I have redrafted the chapter on carriers, I will bother you to look it over, as I naturally value your opinion very highly. We may not agree with Elliott, but if I do not make too positive statements, it may bring out something that will help to solve the problem. You may be interested to know that on the day that Bob and I sailed from New York, we spent a couple of hours in Souren's office. While, of course, he had a vast hoard of stamps, I was only interested in what he had to show in my particular pet. You may recall that in the article which I have written, I mentioned the fact that for years I had visited stamp dealers in various parts of the country and had failed to find any large offering, especially in good condition. In Souren's case, I would say that I have never seen so many copies in any dealer's hands. He had a large variety of cancellations - black, red and blue and also a large assortment of the grilled stamp. In fact, not including PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq.

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PROPERTY OF PHILATELIC FOUNDATION Page Two

several envelopes of poor copies, such as straight edges, damaged specimens and so forth, he had one entire album which must have contained sixty stamps to a page. This album I looked over quite carefully, but it convinced me more than ever that superb copies of the stamp are still very scarce. You will recall that Souren had a large ad recently stating that he could offer 1¢ 1861's in lots of ten, twenty, fifty, a hundred and even six hundred, with all different cancellations. The latter accumulation he had priced at \$2800. When I first entered the office, I asked to see this particular lot and was told that it had not been assembled, but would be if anyone placed an order along the line of the advertisement. This strikes me as rather strange merchandising, especially as the assortment was to be Mr. Souren's choice and not the buyer's. He had several very fine copies, which I tried to buy, but was unsuccessful. Apparently, he has not finished looking this lot over and I could not get him to part with anything except a few which he had mounted in a small approval book and priced way beyond reason. This was my first experience in visiting a stamp dealer who apparently does not want to sell stamps.

Mr. Souren explained that he had been years accumulating early 19th century used copies and that while he was glad to sell unused specimens, he did not care particularly for selling used copies. If, therefore, he would not let a buyer pick out his own stamps to make up the six hundred items, you can well imagine that the bulk of the stamps would be off center and that they would not be worth the price he advertised. Furthermore, judging from what I saw, it would be impossible for him to get six hundred different cancellations unless you call a Boston cancellation different from a New York cancellation. Personally, I call these "town" cancellations, and if he had fifty from different cities or towns, I would not consider that they could be rated as fifty different cancellations. Hould you?

I might add that Souren seems to be a very interesting man and I would like very much some time to sit down with you and talk about him. With kind regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Tudor

ETG: C

G.L.& H.J. GROSS, INC.

EST. 1888 INC. 1927 PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

170 WESTMINSTER STREET

E. TUDOR GROSS, PRES. & TREAS.
PAUL A. COLWELL, VICE-PRES.
G. MASON GROSS, VICE-PRES.
CHARLES J. MASON, SECY.
PRESTON RICHARD SON, ASST. SECY.
IDA M. PICARD, ASST. TREAS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I. March 18, 1941

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

Dear Stanley:

Since Bob and I returned from Havana, I have been giving considerable thought to the chapter on Carriers in my"famous article on the 1¢ 1861. stamp, and have struck up something which I feel fits the bill. Apparently, we shall never know definitely the real answer to the question, but by presenting various views we can at least give our readers something to think about. I will ask you to look over the enclosed which is to be the portion of the chapter which follows my quotations from Elliott Perry's letters. Incidentally, you will notice that at the end I refer to two letters which, to my way of thinking, help to clinch the argument which you and I favor. I had forgotten about these letters until last Sunday and while the fact is that the first one has the 1¢ stamp cancelled with a red carrier cancellation, I nevertheless feel that it was Mr. Van Buren's intent to pay delivery fee in Boston and that he thought he was doing so when he mailed this first letter. Elliott might say, and possibly correctly, that the carrier cancellation proves conclusively that the letter was taken by carrier to the New York post office, but this same argument would not apply to the second letter. I shall be interested in your reaction.

I have had to rewrite the first part of my article wherein I referred to the fact that I could not understand why someone did not have a fair supply of 1¢ 1861 for sale. My visit to Souren's office naturally would seem to controvert this statement - at least, so far as one dealer is concerned. Bob and I estimate that he had at least 2000 copies in the album which he showed us, without considering the straight edge and damaged copies which were in glacine envelopes. While it is true that there were numerous cancellations, very few of which, however, were particularly rare, I doubt if there would be over twenty that I would want to add to my collection and, furthermore, this accumulation of his proved what I have always said, namely, that superb copies are scarce.

After I hear from you, I think I shall call the matter closed and send my proof to Mekeel's, as it might string out indefinitely if I don't do this.

Very sincerely,

ETG:C

434 South Grand Ave. Fort Thomas, Ky. March 21, 1941. PROPERTY OF PHILATELIC FOUNDATION Mr. E. Tudor Gross. 170 Westminster St., Providence, R.I. Dear Tudor; Yours of the 18th received. I am returning herewith your copy, which I think is excellent and to which I can think of nothing important that I could add. I might however comment a bit on one of the objections raised by Bob. Suppose a person in New York mailed a letter at the New York P.O. with 3d plus 1d addressed to Boston street address, intending to prepay the Boston carrier delivery. How was the Boston P.M. to know the Boston carrier fee had been prepaid by the sender? In considering a case like this I think common sense should be used and not that it should not be assumed that such a thing could not be done simply because it does not tie in with some theory invented by a present day philatelic student. As a parallel case, in the late Fifties a registered letter bore only 3¢ in postage and it was supposed to look exactly like an ordinary The question could asked, how was the Boston P.O. to know that such a registered letter sent from New York was actually a registered letter? There was nothing on the face to indicate registration hence one could invent a theory that because no covers show actual registration (certain exceptions) there was no registration system, (period 1856-1859). The fact is, registered letters were sent in special packages and I have little doubt that prepaid carrier delivery letters were sent in the same manner. I note your reference to the two Van Buren covers but I think I can cite a better example. I have a cover with a single 1¢ 1851, Type IV, tied by the circular postmark, "Eseeby", "San Francisco - 20 Oct Free."
This cover is addressed to "Gen'l J. W. Denver, Washington, D.C." Gen'l Denver at this period (Oct. 1856) was a congressman from California. For what other purpose could this le stamp be on this cover if it was not to prepay delivery in Washington? At this period there was no carrier system in San Francisco hence the 1¢ stamp did not pay the fee to the S.F. P.O. It is thue it might have been a "Way" letter, that is, originating outside of S.F. and the le was to prepay the Way fee to the S.F. P.O. but I think such a theory is not correct for several reasons. As I stated, I think the Denver cover is a better illustration than

PROPERTY OF PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

Mr. E. Tudor Gross, March 21, 1941.

your second Van Buren cover because with the latter both Boston and New York had carrier service whereas with the Denver cover, S.F. did not have carrier service and Washington did. May I make one comment on your remarks on page 3? You state the N.Y. P.M. received the lø for the lø 1861 stamp. I would suggest you state the Government received lø for the stamp and if the Boston P.M. paid the Boston letter carrier lø in cash, the Boston office simply debited Washington this amount. New York had nothing to do with the transaction except to cancel the two stamps and it would have been contrary to the Postal Regulations if they had failed to do so.

After all my Fort Lee cover is just about as good evidence as one could wish for.

With best regards,

Cordially yours,

Le Alina currati' Long

PHILATELIC FOUNDATION 8/36 March 7, 1941. Mr. H. L. Linquist. 2 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y. Dear Mr. Linquist: In your publication "Stamps" you have from time to time written up and illustrated early United States stemps on original cover, which articles are interesting from historical and philatelic points of view. Considering the above, I am enclosing a photostatic copy of an envelope with a 10¢ 1847 bisect on it which is addressed to, "Miss Knight S. Heffner, Cincinnati", and is cancelled, "Cincinnati, 0 - Feb. 4 - 5 cts." and also merked "Steam". This envelope was evidently put on the Ohio river steamboat, "Bordona" and carried to Cincinnati, Ohio, where it was delivered to the Post Office and where the bisect stamp was applied and cancelled. The letter was carried less than three hundred miles by the steamboat, otherwise a full ten cent stemp would have been required. Perhaps Mr. Ashbrook with his Sherlock Holmes powers of deduction could tell us considerably more of the history of the envelope. I would be glad to submit the original to Mr. Ashbrook or any other responsible party for inspection prior to any write-up. I have owned this envelope for over thirty years and I am quite sure it has never been published. Yours very truly, Holison V.E.SISSON, VES/MAP Enc. Copy to - Mr. Stanley Ashbrook, Fort Thomas, Ky. Mr. Clarence W. Brazier. 415 Lexington Street, New York, N. Y.

PHILATELIC TOUNDATION 434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas. Ky. March 14, 1941. Mr. V. E. Sisson, 10650 So. Seeley Ave., Chicago, Ills. Dear Mr. Sisson:

Re - your letter to Mr. Lindquist of the 7th. My opinion is that the bisect 10¢ 1847 was not originally on the cover, but even if it was, it was not recognized at the Cincinnati Post Office as paying the 5d rate. The Cincinnati postmark shows that the rate was unpaid, with 5¢ due on delivery.

"Steam" indicates that it came to the Cincinm ti P.O. by steamboat. This marking was applied at Cincinnati. steamboat was the "Bostona."

From the photostat it is impossible to state whether the period of use was prior or subsequent to July 1, 1851. However it could have been either, i.e., prior - an unpaid 5¢ rate, subsequent an unpaid rate (3¢ paid, 5¢ unpaid).

I think there is little question but what this was originally a stampless cover to which some person attached a severed 10¢ 1847. I think it would be very unwise to publish an illustration of this cover in the philatelic press unless it was for the purpose of calling attention to a questionable item.

If you care to send the cover to me for examination, it is quite possible I can give you some further information.

Sincerely yours,

STANDARD RAILWAY EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

4527 COLUMBIA AVENUE
HAMMOND, IND.

PHILATERIA
IN REPURPLEASE REFER TO
IN REPURPLEASE REFER TO March 15, 1941. Mr. Stanley Ashbrook. Fort Thomas, Ky. Dear Mr. Ashbrook: I sent you a copy of my letter of March 7, 1941, to Mr. H. L. Linquist relative to my 1847 10¢ bisect on cover. Mr. Linquist replied as follows under date of March 11, 1941. "Thank you for submitting the photostat of your interesting cover with a bisect of the 10¢ 1847. I note that you have sent a copy of this letter, and, I presume, a photostat, to both Messrs. Ashbrook and Brazer, and I will be interested to learn their reaction to it. If Mr. Ashbrook in particular were willing to write a story about it, we would be glad to use it." How about it? Yours very truly, No. A V.E.SISSON VES/MAP

8/36

PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

April 1, 1941.

Mr. V. E. Sisson, 10650 South Seeley Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Dear Mr. Sisson?

Many thanks for yours of the 28th. I am returning herewith the 10¢ 47 cover and can assure you that there is no doubt in my mind that the item is not good. The person who manufactured this, didn't even take the trouble to use a half of a stamp which did not show a cancelation, but he used a canceled copy which was struck originally with a red town postmark.

If you have Volume 2 of my One Cent book, please note fig. 47P on page 221. This shows a type of a postmark with a "10" at the bottom. Several cities used this type and it was one of these that originally canceled your half of a stamp.

The Cincinnati postmark shows that the rate was not prepaid.

Sincerely yours.

ompany Co Berlin, N.H.

BOSTON - NEW YORK TON CHICAGO - ST. LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO CORPORATION, MONTREAL, P. C PROPERTY OF

Jan 7,1941

Stanley Bashrook.

Drai dir Dane Enclosing an imprint photo of a Plate I Type IV as I note you consider imprint cofies to be among the scarcer Plate I items I would like your ofmion as to where it would be west appreciated and what would be a fair value to place upon it.

It is on cover but has no ever value is close at bottom and closes on your left. The pere cancellation is not unattractive as per cancellations go-but this, ralize, is a matter of personal ofmon. I do not know whether or not you afficiate acting as a clearing house, but thought that this ringlet be considered as somewhat above

the average Item.

from will-not be quoted or held against you your from two volumes have added many hours of pleasure to my stamp activities Very tuly your H. a. Eaton you are welcome to the photo if of any interest to you 293 Church St. Vorline, N. H.

PMILATELIC FOUNDATION

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Jan. 14, 1941.

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

Dear Ernie:

I wrote Judd yesterday as you requested and also forwarded to you the letter received from ham.

Note the enclosed photo which was sent to me, so please return it at once as I have to send it back.

This looks like a nice imprint. Would it be anything S.N. requires? Let me know at once if we should try and get it.

Yours etc.,

14 Pl 12 - reght Joane Supreus



Berlin, N.H.

BOSTON - NEW YORK CHICAGO - ST 10015 SAN FRANCISCO BROWN CORPORATION, MONTREAL P.Q.

PRESIDENT
O. B. BROWN
VICE PRESIDENT-TREASURE
W. R. BROWN
ASSISTANT TREASURE

ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO ELECTROCHEMICAL PLANTS P. O. BOX 611 BERLIN, N. H.

Turuch 6, 1941.

Un Stanley 13 ashbrook 434 Grand Ceve. fort Thomas Kentucky Dran Un ashbroch. Thanks for your letter of Jan 21st, Byanding the Plate one Late imfruit stup. and know of moone in better josition than you to place a value on this it En whatever you feel fair value will profably be satisfa \$5000 is Ruson stee it Song ter me vry truly y H. a. Eaton 293 Church St. Berlin, N. H.

SPENCER ANDERSON'S BULLETIN

UNITED **STATES**

and

FOREIGN STAMPS

FEB.

1941

Vol. 6 - No. 1

Published by SPENCER ANDERSON

COrtlandt 7-2572

65 NASSAU ST.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EXPERTS

by

Spencer Anderson

WEBSTER—"One who has special skill in some branch of knowledge; a specialist. One who is skillful, adroit, or dexterous through practice or experience."

During my 15 years as a professional stamp dealer and broker I have gradually come to the conclusion that the word "expert" as applied to the stamp business is the most abused word in the trade.

Despite this fact I can recall very few articles that have ever appeared

in print that have dealt with this subject and the evils pertaining to it.

I fully realize that I am treating with a very controversial subject, and that I will receive severe criticism and censure from some whose toes are trod upon, but I feel that a few remarks will be of interest to all serious collectors and students of stamps.

When I embarked on my career in the stamp business I believe my thoughts and ideas on the subject of "experts" were much the same as those of the average novice collector. Perhaps I was more gullible than most people but I felt that almost anyone who had collected or dealt in stamps for a long period of years knew or should know all that was essential in his chosen line of collecting or dealing and that his word was law.

My awakening was rude and abrupt. As I acquired rare stamps from time to time I was naturally interested in knowing whether or not they were genuine. I formed the habit of asking several people their opinion. The answer always came promptly—"It is good."—"It is fake."—but NEVER—

"I don't know."

I soon came to realize that this "expert" business was much more complicated than it appeared on the surface, especially when a doubtful item was shown to four "experts" and two affirmative and two negative opinions were received.

I also learned that when I was the owner of a doubtful specimen it was invariably bad, but when a similar item was offered to me to buy that it was

always good.

Perhaps, kind reader, if you have borne with me thus far you will have formed the opinion that I am a cynic on the subject. If so, you are 100% correct.

The evils I have seen perpetrated under the guise of "expertization" during the past 15 years would fill several books. The purpose of this article is to state a few episodes and conclusions briefly, and to suggest a

few possible improvements and reforms.

I believe that the vast majority of stamp dealers are honest in the broad sense of the word. I do not believe they would knowingly sell a counterfeit stamp, or a repaired stamp without so stating. But I also feel that only a very small percentage have the technical knowledge to know what is good and what is bad. They are too apt to give themselves the benefit of any doubt, particularly when their pocketbook is involved. This is especially true with the auction firms. Far too many will sell anything they are given,

claiming their small margin of profit does not enable them to check carefully on every doubtful item. The majority of stamps sold at auction are for dealers' accounts, and it is only natural that they would be the culls, rejects, and dubious items.

But we are digressing—The outstanding criticism I desire to make of the "expert" is their reticence to say, "I don't know," when asked an opinion on something they **do not know.** They feel that they would lose prestige if they admitted ignorance on any subject. The field of Philately is too vast for any one man to ever master thoroughly and permanently more than a

small proportion.

We are living in the machine age and some new schools of thought are being advanced in this field pertaining to stamp expertization. I feel that the violet ray lamp, powerful magnifiers, minute measuring instruments, photography, etc., can be very helpful when used impartially. Unfortunately, the tendency has appeared to be to use these implements to bewilder the novice, and to promote the sale of the merchandise offered, and at the same time to discredit the wares of a competitor.

Then we have in our midst the self-styled expert who knows everything, who hangs around dealers' places of business, snooping into everything, and always ready to offer gratuitous opinions, usually erroneous. This reminds me of the "expert" of one of our national societies who was shown a sales book with 100 U. S. Local stamps for "expertization." His blanket comment after inspection was that all were either reprints or counterfeits. A subsequent check-up with competent authorities showed every stamp to be a

genuine original. Batting average of our "expert" .000.

One of our national societies has tried to tackle this expert problem. They have a committee who passes on and certifies stamps submitted. Until about three years ago they simply furnished a certificate stating that in their opinion the item in question was genuine. Now they attach a photograph of the stamp to the certificate which is a big improvement. The trouble here is that the society has had difficulty in securing competent people to serve on the committee as the fee is not commensurate with the time and labor involved to make a careful study.

Up to this point practically all my criticism has been destructive. But I have given a great deal of thought to the subject of "experts" and wish to

suggest a plan which I believe would be practical.

1. As New York City is the undisputed world center of Philately, the

headquarters should be in New York.

2. The work should be done under the auspices of the Collectors Club of New York. They have the "Luff Room" with the necessary equipment and their vast reference library on the premises. Then, too, a certificate from them would really mean something.

3. The job should be under the direct supervision of a full-time secretary appointed by the Board of Governors. This man to act as a clearing house and to be on the premises at stated hours daily. He would have to be a good student of stamps in his own right, and work with all leading dealers and collectors in the Metropolitan area to give impartial opinions.

4. Finances: A fee to be charged depending on the value of the stamp. Higher rates for non-members of the Collectors Club. A service for auc-

tioneers—to have their entire sales examined before the Catalogue is for a moderate fee.

I fully realize that the fees charged would not begin to compethe secretary's salary and expenses but I believe that enough public collectors and dealers could be made to see the permanent value plan to underwrite the deficit. I, for one, would be willing to pled annually toward it. I also realize that the task of securing a secretary would not be an easy one, but have in mind several whan adequate job if a decent salary could be offered them.

In closing I feel that the Expert Committee of The Collector. New York could come to have a real meaning and importance in world and would go a long way to eradicate many of the evils now with experts and expertizing.

U. S. Rarities -

Following our customary policy, we offer our clients an extensive listing of I material. Many new items never before offered that have been purchased listed, and we urge a careful perusal. Prompt application for anything desired only one of a kind is available. Every item has been carefully examined and condescribed by Mr. Anderson personally, and your complete satisfaction is guarantee

describ	by in. Anderson personally, and your complete satisfaction is guarantee
1846	Providence postmasters' provisional. Complete sheet of 12 stamps, 11—1—10c Very fine, cat. \$400.
1847	#28, 5c, unused block of 4, fine, cat. \$750.00
1851	#30, 1c Type I, 7R1E, very fine copy tied to cover by red grid, show sheet margin at top. Cat. \$2,000. #30B, 1c Type IA, gorgeous copy, dark blue shade, lightly cancelled, whuge margins all around. Unquestionably the finest used copy known. Allen #31, 1c Type II, mint block of 4, very fine #32,32B, Types III & IIIA in superb horizontal pair #34, 5c, very fine used horizontal pair #34, 5c, two very fine singles tied to cover Ex Emerson #36, 12c, unused, full O. G., large margins, superb
1857	#40B,42B, 1c, types IA & IIIA in pair used with 1c imperf. type IV. An stamps very fine and nicely tied to small, neat cover, from East Mansville, Mich. #41, 1c, type II, mint block of 6 from corner of sheet
1861	#54A-54H, Re-issue complete. Very fine, scarce set

25 100. 200.0

SPENCER ANDERSON

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

Collections bought and appraised.

March 8th

Mr. Stanley Ashbrook, Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

COLLECTORS

Just back from a 2 weeks tour of Florida and Havana. Had nice weather except a little cold last week-end. Saw the Kennetts at Tampa, did NOT see you old pal Gus but heard he is still shooting his mouth off all over the state of Florida.

Presume you saw my "Bulletin" that was mailed out several weeks ago. What did you think of my article on experts? You and Doc Chase were two individuals I had in mind as possible chairmen of a Collector's Club Expert Committee if such a plan could be worked out.

Saw Bill West recently and am going down to Philly again next week and will spend a day or so with him this time.

A former customer in Philadelphia has just turned his collection over to Klein for auction. No great rarities but fairly solid on items up to \$100. each or so, and worth about \$10,000 in all. Among stamps sold by me was a copy of #40B which that G.D.J.B. Klein is trying to make trouble about. Instead of simply selling it he tells the man it is type 1C instead of IA. It is 1C but I believe that is even scarcer than IA and I see no reason why I should refund \$85.00. The man ordered and got a copy of Scott #40B but Klein is so lousy he can't resist an opportunity to knock a competitor. What do you think in the matter?

Business sure piled up on me while I was away but by putting in some night work I will be caught up in a few days.

By the way the Parke-Bernet Galleries are making an POSTAGE 18 session sale out of the Knapp sollection in late March or STAMPS April so guess you'll be spending some time in N.Y.C.

Best regards to Mildred and Stan, Jr., also yourself,

Sincerely,

SPENCER ANDERSON

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The U. S. Pink of 1861

T may be claimed that one man's opinion is as good as another's, but my position on this stamp is not based on mere opinion. Here's the story. Way back in the old days a deep pink stamp was known and someone called it "pigeon-blood" long before my time. I have used that name but had nothing to do with selecting it. I must have seen it in print at least 35 years ago and have always believed it was old then. It sounds like that prolific user of euphonistic philatelic phrases such as gem of purest ray serene"—the late B. L. Drew.

What color was that pink 3c stamp of olden days? The evidence shows definitely that it must have been, (1) distinctive, (2) appealing, (3) scarce to rare. Also there were other color variations which could be mistaken for it (by the name) by those who did not know what this particular color

All we have to do then, to find out what color a "pigeon-blood" pink was, is to find a stamp that will meet those requirements by fitting that description. Only one color variety will meet ALL of those requirements. That is the color which I maintain should be accepted as U. S. No. 64. None of the other "early birds," i.e., 3c stamps printed before a darker color sometimes called "carmine" appeared before the end of 1861, are distinctive enough, or appealing enough, or were known to be scarce enough to have been classed as "pigeon-blood" pink in the early days.

Perhaps, as has been suggested, this particular pink should be quoted at \$100 instead of \$20, but that is not my point. I am not considering stamp values and frankly admit that some of the other "early birds" may be considerably scarcer than the average good "pigeon-blood." The point is that I have not selected a color arbitrarily as "pink," but that anyone who studies the subject will reach the conclusion at which I have arrived, because no other conclusion will agree with the facts.

Probably many collectors and dealers have never seen a "pigeonblood." The stamp which Stevenson called "catalog pink" and another he called his "best pink" I still have. Neither of them agree with my conclusion regarding No. 64. In order to supply collectors with a definite standard a color sample for "pigeon-

By ELLIOTT PERRY

blood" pink was included in Pat Paragraphs No. 34, but I am obliged to say that this attempt to supplant theory with fact did not meet with universal approval. Perhaps it trod on tender corns although there was no such motive.

The Luff copy cancelled "Nashua, N. H.-Aug. 18, 1861" is, of course, an early bird, but if it belongs in the pigeon-blood group at all it is way out at what friend Beck calls "the limit of tolerance." Years ago when I showed Mr. Luff a copy of my own he said, "Why, that's a much better pink than mine" and I presented him with that copy. It was a real pigeonblood and quite different from his Nashua copy. I do not know where that old stamp of mine is now, nor of any pigeon-blood cancelled or used as early as August 18, 1861, although the Scott catalog still lists that date on No. 64. On one of Stanley Ashbrook's lists of early dates I believe the Nashua copy of Luff's appears as "rose pink."

Sometimes I am asked to supply a "rose pink" but have no idea what the Scott catalog listing of that color means. There seem to be at least half a dozen different early birds, some of which are more or less pinkish, and Stevenson's "pastel scarlet" also comes before December, 1861. I maintain that it is possible to say definitely that a stamp is or is not No. 64, but who knows what the Scott Co. sells for the "rose pink" that is listed in the Scott catalog? Is it the so-called "1863 pink" which comes in that year-certainly is not an early bird-but does somewhat resemble No. 64? Or is rose pink any early bird that is not No. 64? Frankly, I would like to know.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The subject of the 3c pink has always been a controversial one. There are so many degrees of pink in these stamps that it is almost impossible to select one shade as a standard and say that this is *the* pink. Each stamp must necessarily stand on its own merits, and to any one who has studied the stamps it is very clear that they fall into three general classifications: 1st, pigeon blood; 2nd, pink; 3rd, near-pink. In each classification there are variations, and the plan adopted by Stanley B. Ashbrook some years ago seems to be a step in the right direction.

He takes all of the 3c stamps that he has and classifies them into the following six divisions:

1st, Deep pigeon blood. 2nd, Pale pigeon blood. 3rd, the real pink. 4th, the 2nd, Pale near pink. 5th, the rose pink (meaning it has more pink than rose). 6th, the pinkish rose (meaning it has more rose than pink).

The stamps used in this chart are changed from time to time as new copies, more nearly fitting the definition, are secured. When a stamp is submitted for classification, it is a comparatively simple matter to compare it with the reference copies and classify it as one of the six degrees of shade. It is quite possible that a stamp submitted may be a much deeper pigeon blood than even the finest in Mr. Ashbrook's collection, or others may vary considerably, but the chart enables a comparative classification that is useful and sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

Attaching special values for certain shades in stamps is always a dangerous practice, for light, heat and chemicals can change almost any color and qualified chemists have stated that they can match almost any given color within a group of shades emanating from the same pigment.

Brazil Exhibition Cancellation

DR. MARIO DE SANCTIS of Sao Paulo, Brazil, has just sent an interesting cover to Alfred F. Lichenstein, showing an unusual cancellation that is being used in connection with the forthcoming stamp exhibition to be held in

The cancellation is in the form of a large posthorn and is one of the most unusual and attractive cancellations that we have yet seen.

Gist of the News

J. Merritt Brundige, 9 S. Union St., Cambridge, N. Y., would appreciate re-ceiving the address of the Stanley Shavel who recently responded to his ad in STAMPS.

L. F. Hoff, of Lewisburg, Pa., submits a newspaper clipping which tells of Walter H. Sauvain, professor at Bucknell University, whose hobby is collecting postmarks relating to baseball terms. Illustrated with the article are such postmarks as "Smackover, Ark.," "Wall, Pa.," "Kila, Mont.," and "Umpire, Ark." Altogether, 30 states share in his collection.

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METRO STAMP CO., LTD.

8 West 47th Street

New York, N. Y. AA



434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Feb. 13, 1941.

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

My dear Harry:

Thanks for sending me Elliott's letter which I have read very carefully. I agree 100% with all of his statements. There is no question but what Elliott knows the colors of the 1861 stamps, in fact I value his opinion on the various colors of the 1861 issue above anyone else in the country. I also believe Beck is a thorough student and that he is a real authority on stamp colors. Elliott and Beck have worked together and they have done some very fine work. I have always been strong for the Ridgway book, which was first called to my attention by Chase many years ago. Chase was the first student so far as I am aware to use the book in Philatelic work, as is proved by his article on the 1847 issue, published in the Philatelic Gazette back in 1915.

I think Elliott considers the Ridgway book the best work available for philatelic study, and I believe that Beck is of the same opinion. Personally I think it is extremely valuable to a student of stamp colors who has had long experience in this branch but of small value to the average collector who has made only a very slight study of stamp colors.

Regarding the 3¢ 1861 Pigeon blood. As near as I can remember, Elliott was the first one to call my attention to the very marked difference between a Pigeon blood and a Pink, but I have an idea the instruction he gave me was at a more distant date than he recalls. I have several album pages of the 3¢ 1861 which I sent him in 1928 and he and Sloane went over each copy and made notations, so that the three of us would be in agreement. In the lot were two very fine pigeon bloods which I had had for quite a number of years.

Personally I am not interested in any changes in the catalogue listings, that is, I do not think there should be a Pigeon blood and a Pink. Further I am not interested in having any price listed for the rare color we call a Pigeon blood.

To determine the minor differences between colors requires direct comparison by one who has made a special study of the subject. I have what I call my reference pages of 3/ 1861 and I have this arranged somewhat in the following order:

(1) Deep pigeon blood - the superfine

(2) Pale " (3) the real pink

(4) the near pink

(5) the rose pink - (meaning more pink than rose)
(6) the pinkish rose (meaning more rose than pink)

Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, Feb. 13, 1941.

The above is the general classification, as I have other colors of the several divisions.

If someone sends me a 3d 1861 and akks, "is this a pink," I make a direct comparison with my reference copies and am able to state, "this is number #6 or #9 in my classification," meaning it ranks sixth or minth from the superfine "deep pigeon blood," which I rank as #1. I think this gives the inquirer a much better idea than merely stating it is not a pink but a "near pink."

Elliott mentions several copies in the Brown sale. Let 1026 was described as the "finest pink in existence" (Cole & Konwiser). I didn't think much of it. Let 1028 was the only real pigeon blood in the sale in my opinion and it ment to Caspary for \$51, though Brooks paid \$85 for let 1030 which was simply a pinkish rose. Naturally Elliott and I do not always agree, but I have far too much respect for his knowledge to assume I am always right and he is wrong when we do disagree.

If more advanced collectors were students of colors and had an appreciation of the difference between the ultra rare and the scarce, a stamp like the one Caspary bought at the Brown sale, would bring far more than \$51.

Elliott stated that probably many collectors and dealers have never seen a pigeon blood. I think he should have stated that very few collectors and dealers would know a pigeon blood even if they saw one. I know darn well that few dealers know a real "24¢ Violet" or a "real 24¢ steel blue." Any old gray lilac or slate is a "steel blue" to the majority. There are rare colors in all the 1861 stamps and no finer field exists for specialization of colors than this issue.

Why don't you ask Elliott to write a special article on the 3d Pink and Pigeon blood? Although he has done this in the past, it is a subject which is always timely and bears repeating.

The whole 1861 issue should be re-written in the Catalogue, as it is entirely out of date (some 40 years) and positively silly in line with present day research work. What could be more damned absurd than listing a lot of proofs and essays side by side with regular stamps and in addition giving them major catalogue numbers?

Several friends called my attention to Souren's lot of "Z" grills and one good friend bought several from him which by the way, turned out to be genuine, at least I had the buyer send them to me and I sent them to Eliott. I never even try to figure out that fellow Souren.

Best regards,

Yours etc.,

Dear Harry Lindquist,

Yours of the 5th. When Arthur Hall has the data for 12 R.R. and R.P.O. postmarks ready it will be sent you with the drawings. The others will be held on the chance that he may find enough for another plate of 12 later.

3c PINK; It may be claimed that one man's opinion is as good as anothers, but my position on this stamp is not based on mere opinion. I think I convinced Stanley Ashbrook and Bill Beck at Buffalo that my position is the only tenable one unless FACTS that show it to be wrong are produced.

Here's the story; - Way back in the old days such a stamp was known and someone called it "pigeon-blood" pink long before my time. I have used the name but had nothing whatever to do with investing it. I must have seen it somewhere in print at least 35 years ago and have always believed it was old then.

What color was that stamp? The evidence shows definitely that it must have been, (1) distinctive, (2) appealing, (3) scarce to rare. Also, there were other color variations which could be mistaken for it (by the name) by those who did not know what this particular color was.

All we have to do thenk to find out what color a "pigeon blood" pink was, is to find a stamp that will meet those requirements - fit that description. Only one color variety will meet ALL those requirements. That is the color which I maintain should be recognized as U.S.#64. None of the other "early birds," i.e. 3c stamps printed before the "carmine" appeared toward the end of 1861, are distinctive enough, or appealing enough, or were known to be scarce enough to have been classed as "pigeon blood" pink in the early days.

Perhaps, as Stanley suggests, the PINK should be quoted at \$100 instead of \$20, but I am not making that point. I am not considering values, and frankly admit that some of the other "early birds" may be considerably scarcer than the average good pigeon blood. My point is that I have not selected a color arbitrarilly as "pink," but that anyone who studies the subject will reach the conclusion that I have arrived at, because no other conclusion will agree with the facts.

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The Luff copy cancelled Nashua, N.H. Aug. 18, 1861, is, of course, an early bird, but if it is a pink it is way out at what Bill Beck calls "the limit of telerance," and I do not believe it would give the proper reaction under the lamp. When I showed Luff a copy I had he said "why, that's a much better pink than mine" and I presented him with that copy. It was a real pigeon blood and quite different from his Nashaa copy. I do not know if the Scott Co. or who, has it now, but do not know of any pink cancelled as early as Aug. 18, 1861 and the catalog stills lists that date on #64. But I believe that in one of Stanley's lists of early dates it (Nashua) appears as "rose-pink."

Mr. Harry Lindquist, Feb. 6, 1941.

A few years ago Stanley was at the Club one afternoon and showed me what he called a very fine pink - apparently the best one he had. I showed him a strip of three on a lovely cover - the stamps were just like that pair that Lyon had from the Columbia lot recently - and my strip was quite different from anything Stanley showed me. I got the impression that it was a new color to him, and yet Steve Brown had a couple of sweet pigeon bloods which I think Stan had seen before he saw my strip.

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Have seen the Pony Express notes in current STAMPS and hope John K. does not take offence.

Sincerely,

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Have seen the Pony Express notes in current STAMPS and hope John K. does not take offence.

Sincerely,

(signed) Elliott Perry

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Feb. 25, 1941.

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

Dear Harry:

I would much prefer to have you publish Elliott's remarks without any comments from me. This is a controversial subject and I do not wish to get into any argument regarding it. In my letter I merely recited the method I use and this so far has answered my purpose. I make no claim whatsoever that my grading is correct much less perfect. If someone comes to my home and ask to compare a "Pink" with my reference copies then my pages speak for themselves and the person inquiring can see how far down in my list his copy ranges.

I did not mean to give the impression my #1 Pigeon blood is the super fine - the deepest - the most pronounced of all the true Pink colors but what I meant was that the arrangement I have worked out is the grading of the various copies I own.

Beck is a student of colors, I am not, hence I would be at a disadvantage if I attempted to put my ideas along side of his. Elliott has worked with Beck and has had the advantage of that association, hence I do not want to be placed in any position wherein I would appear to differ from Elliott. I have an idea he may know the 1861 colors much better than I do, but even so I dare say there is still a world we both can learn on the subject.

I dislike to get too technical in discussing colors. To me it makes little difference whether two stamps which show a marked difference came from the same printed sheet. I may be wrong but I think such an argument is entirely beside the point, because each stamp most necessarily stand on its own merits, that is what is perfectly obvious to the eye when comparisons of colors are made side by side.

I can answer Elliott's question in the second paragraph of his letter by stating that my reference pages are by no means the last and final word. If I would find a finer and deeper color than my present #1, then such a copy would become #1 and my present #1 would become #2.

If someone can show me a better system than I have at present I will be only too glad to adopt it.

I don't think I am particularly interested in actually grading the Pigeon bloods or the Pinks, but rather to be able to tell anyone who asks me, "is this a real Pink, or is it just a near Pink?" If my opinion is doubted I can submit as my authority my reference pages and one can then judge for themselves whether I was right or wrong.

Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, Feb. 25, 1941.

I don't think Elliott brought out very much that was constructive in his remarks other than the fact that we have Pigeon bloods and we have Pinks and that the former are the real McCoy and should be accepted as U. S. #64. On the last point I disagree, because #64 should refer to the usual run of min "Pinks." Broadly speaking there is no question but what we really have three classifications:

(1) Pigeon Bloods (2) Pinks (3) near Pinks.

I don't know the origin of the real Pigeons, but I do know it is a very pinkish pink, and a very rare color and when even a fine Pink is laid beside a Pigeon blood the former looks sick. For the average collector the Pink is all he requires whereas the Pigeon blood is a color the advanced specialist should seek.

I would not care to have any of my remarks in my former letter or in this letter published but I have no objection if you refer to any thoughts I have expressed, provided that you do so in your own words.

In all seriousness I see nothing absurd in trying to grade one's own reference copies of any stamp, provided such a classification is not set up as a final yard stick. I have my reference copies of the 5¢ 1862 graded, and while my Black Brown may not be the finest of all the existing Black Browns of this stamp thrucut the world, nevertheless it is a real Black Brown and is supposed to show a color that anyone would be satisfied with if he wanted a real Black Brown to add to his collection. If this is absurd then be that as it may.

I have a 5¢ 1862 which I call a Chestnut, which is a sort of an ultra Red Brown and I believe it is a darn scarde color. I also grade #75 as Reddish Browns and Brownish Reds, the former with more red than brown, the latter with more brown than red.

Eut after all when we get right down to the 1861-1862 colors comparisons are the only safe method and to make comparisons one must have reference copies or a Ridgway book, though the latter is a rather poor substitute for the actual stamps.

With best regards,

Yours etc.,

ARTHUR F. BLACK 144 PROVIDENCE ROAD CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 20, 1941.

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I am heartily in accord with the idea in your paper presented at the 55th annual convention of the APS, particularly that part in which you refer to the "improvement" of the magazine.

To me, the AMERICAN PHILATELIST" now ranks at the bottom of the list of stamp publications, as the general tone of the articles seem to be presented for a group of collectors who are, unquestionably, much in the minority. Surely, the majority of APS members prefer more U.S. articles, wherein we may profitably study our stamps and the interesting history of postal service in our own country.

Undoubtedly, many of the current articles require much study in their preparation, such as the one in February issue by Mr. Lowey, and yet, one is probably safe in assuming that hardly a handful of members are actually interested in this study of commemorative markings.

My personal collection is too limited in its scope to offer criticism against the wishes of the majority of the APS membership, yet, during the past several months I have heard repeated criticism against the lowered standard of our APS magazine.

The crude, personal criticism of Mr. Kimble in the February issue against "Member X" is entirely uncalled for today, as it lowers both Mr. Kimble and the APS membership in the public opinion of many collectors. Several collectors have expressed their indignation over Mr. Kimble's attitude, and I have also received several letters from collectors who are preparing to "start something".

I know nothing of APS politics, and the "why" of our present setup in the magazine; yet, a casual glance through most issues during the past several years will show a complete lack of similar articles formerly written by you and Perry and many others who have made the study of stamps an interesting subject.

Mr. Lindquist's "STAMP SPECILIAST" completely occupies the topmost place in "stampdom" that should be held by the "AM. PHILATELIST", and I am probably one of hundreds who are today wondering just why we continue our membership in the APS.

Any comments that you care to make will be treated confidentially, if you wish, as the time has come to either "get out" or "do something".

Cordially yours,

A.P.S. 13820

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Feb. 24, 1941.

Mr. Arthur F. Black, 144 Providence Road, Charlotte, N.C.

Dear Mr. Black:

Your letter of the 20th received. I thoroughly agree with you on the various points mentioned in your letter, but I do not believe that members should resign but rather that an attempt be made to change present conditions. There is no question but what the Society is run by a small clique and that this clique has become very arrogant and dictatorial. Their main object seems to be to perpetuate themselves in office year in and year out. This inside gang consists of Guest, Davis, Kimble, Elliott and Wilhelm aided and abetted by Klein, and a small gang of yes-men and publicity seekers. The gang resents any and all criticism as evidenced by Kimble's remarks on "Member X's" published letter.

I have been solicited to join a group whose purpose would be to bring about reforms in the Organization but I have neather the time nor the inclination to mix up in philatelic politics.

Because I do not approve of the manner in which the A.P.S. is managed is no reason why I should resign from the Society, because resignations would weaken the Organization and what I am primarily interested in is seeing the Society become a greater power for good in American Philately.

Kimble should never have been appointed as Editor of the A.P. because in the first place he knows very little about stamp. It was pure philatelic politics on the part of dealer Klein, in firing Fennel, the best editor the A.P. ever had, and the appointment of Kimble in his place. It came about because Fennel would not stand for Kleins dictatorial attitude after Klein was elected President in 1935.

The Sales Department should be abolished because it provides an outlet for all sorts of abuses.

For example, a member sends in a lot of books with stamps for sale. Guest has first pick, he can remove all bargains and send them down east to dealers for immediate re-sale. He gets his cash at once but he don't have to settle with members for a year or more after receiving their books. In this way members are supplying him with working capital on which he pays no interest for long periods. He not only obtains all the bargains and "sleepers" but gets them less his commission as sales manager.

Mr. Arthur F. Black, Feb. 24, 1941.

I have been told that Guest is the biggest source of supply that many New York dealers have.

I think this Department should be abolished because of the evils mentioned but if the great majority of members are not in favor of discontinuing the Department then the job which is surely very remunerative should not be handed to one member for life, but should be limited to terms of two or three years. Guest would fight tooth and toe nail to prevent anyone from taking his well paying office away from him. He never fails to attend annual conventions and he is one of the powers behind the throne whose main object is to see that the Gang is kept in power year in and year out. Is this Gang at all interested in doing anything at all to advance the best interests of American Philately? The answer is most emphatically no. Their only interest in philately is political, that is, in constantly doing everything in their power to maintain themselves in office. Why should a man like Davis wish to be secretary for life? Is there no one among the 5000 members who could make just as good a secretary or better than Davis? If we have a poor A.P. is anyone to blame but the dditor? And if we have a poor editor is there no way to get rid of him? The answer is no, that is, as long as he is a member of the inner circle and is a yes-man for the Gang.

The paper I read at Buffalo made certain suggestions but so far as I am aware my suggestions were ignored by the Cang. They have no time to devote to such totally irrevelant matters.

One of the things I suggested in my Buffalo paper was an improvement in catalogue listings, i.e., that the A.P.S. appoint a committee to consult with the editor of the Scott U.S. Catalogue and see if honest listings of U.S. stamps could not be achieved. Could any more important reform be understaken by the A.P.S.? This suggestion was frowned upon by the inside Gang because it is their policy to yes Hugh Clark. I suppose you noticed Kimble's tribute to Clark in a recent editorial in the A.P. wherein he deplored any criticism directed against Clark's editorship of the U.S. Catalogue. Here we have a Society with a membership of 5000 and an editor representing that membership yesing the editor of the Scott Catalogue who is the biggest Czar in American Philately.

If our A.P. Editor had the best interests of American Philately at heart he would not be yesing Editor Clark but would be criticising him for listing year in and year out, a let of proofs and essays (which were never issued) along side of regular U. S. postage stamps. I refer to the 24¢, 30¢ and 90¢ 1860 "imperiorates," the #RECLIFE STANDERS S

Did Editor Kimble ever write any editorial condeming the listing

Mr. Arthur F. Black, Feb. 24, 1941.

in the U. S. Catalogue of Proofs, Essays, Samples, etc., items which were never issued to the public, along side of regular U. S. postage stamps? Any sort of such an editorial would offend Czar Clark, and while Kimble can safely insult Member X and other members who concur in Member X's opinions, he would not dare criticise the Editor and publisher of the great Scott Catalogue.

I am in the dog house with Clark, I am a member of a little group whom Clark calls "knockers." Elliott Perry and myself are "knockers" because we earnestly desire honest catalogue listings. If one fails to see eye to eye with Clark he is a "knocker."

I have written you at this length for the purpose of acquainting you with some of the facts as I see them. I haven't the time to devote to a crusade of cleaning out the present gang in the Society who are in my opinion, running the A.P.S. solely for selfish purposes, but I hope there are others who feel as I do and that they may organize and undertake a job which should be tackled.

Cordially yours,



434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Feb. 22, 1941.

Mr. Ezra D. Cole, Nyack, N.Y.

Dear Ez:

Herewith the 3¢ August proof. My client turned me down in spite of the fact this is a darn rare item. I enclose a photo for your files and if I can do anything with this elsewhere I'll let you know.

Re - yours of the 14th. Here also the 3¢ 1851 cover. On this, your guess is as good as mine. In the 1854 list of post offices, a post office was listed as "Military Institute, Franklin Co., Ky., I.T.Dickinson P.M." No such office in the 1857 list. I have no lists in between. Shade and impression of the stamp would be O.K. for 1854-1855, so it is entirely possible that this was the only postmark the office hand. Here are some notes taken from Collins History of Kentucky. Jan. 20, 1847, "Kentucky Military Institute in Franklin Co. incorporated by Act of the Legislature. Dec. 9 1855. Destruction by fire of the Ky. Military Institute buildings six miles from Frankfort."

All of the above seems to fit in. I have other histories of Kentucky but didn't take the trouble to look up any further data. Probably after the fire the school was moved to Lexington as we still have the K.M.I. in that city. Funny that the stamp is on a piece of paper and both pasted on the envelope.

I have a faint recollection that some item was submitted to me similar to this, but I think it was a 3¢ 1851, but there wasn't enough of the marking on the stamp to identify the name. I did not make a photo or a memo and I can't recall the details.

I made a photo of the cover and I will send you a print. The darn thing looks too good to be bad and even if someone cut this out of an envelope and pasted it on this cover, even that makes little difference.

I'll bet some of the Lexington boys would like to see this.

Yours of the 20th just arrived. I'll take your tip and get in touch with Gise, in fact I'll ask him to go to lunch with us sometime. I don't think he ever met Ireton or Richey.

Mr. Ezra D. Cole, Feb. 22, 1941.

I had a letter from Harry yesterday informing me that Doc was on his way home. I am in hopes I may be able to persuade him to come out and spend a month with me, but I suppose he will first hunt up his son and grandson for a visit. I haven't had a line from him since last june, a few days before France toppled.

Ez. I had to smile at that part of your letter re - Souren. He is a cagey chap as you well know and is not giving me any information re - the Knapp sale. Don't think I didn't try to find out. He is far too smart to fall for the plan suggested in your letter. I wish you could see some of the correspondence I have had with him in past two months. My guess, and this is not from Souren. is that there may not be any public sale. Wouldn't that be something? Souren would love to make such a public announcement I am sure. All sold at private sale, or all went into Souren's stock. At any rate you must admit there has been no rush by the Syndicate to get their money back. What's your guess? In figuring Souren, always figure just the reverse and you may hit the answer. At any rate you know as much as I do. Souren hates Colson and Colson hates Souren. I play both ends to the middle and I'd give either one enough rope to hang the other. Even so I think I would take Souren if I had my choice of these two sweet ones, and I think you would do the same if you had all the dope I have.

I suggest you send the proof panes out to me and you might as well include the 69's.

Nothing new.

Yours etc.,

History of Kentucky

by

Polk Johnson

(Vol. 1 - page 439)

Published in 1912.

The Kentucky Military Institute, located at Lyndon, eight miles from Louisville, was founded near Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1845 by Col. R. T. P. Allen, a graduate of West Point in the class of 1834. This institution was incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1845, according to the terms of which act it was placed under the control and direction of a board of visitors appointed by the governor of Kentucky who is ex-officio, an inspector of the school. The superintendent, faculty and cadets are constituted a quasi military corps, the officers being commissioned under the seal of the commonwealth and being responsible to the board of visitors for the faithful performance of their prescribed duties. The institution has always been really a private enterprise, its only re-lation to the state being that the latter furnishes the military equipment and assumes supervision over its military organization. Colonel Allen was connected with the management of the school from its foundation until 1874, except that he severed his relation in 1848 for a short time and again from 1854 to 1865, during which time he was at first engaged in educational enterprises in Texas, and later, seved in the Confederate army with distinguished gallantry as a colonel of infantry. From 1851 to 1854 Col. E. W. Morgan, also a graduate of West Point, was associated as joint proprietor with Col. Allen, and in 1855 became sole proprietor and conducted the school successfully until the opening of the War between the States, when most of the students opening of the War between the States, when most of the students being from the south, left to join the Confederate army in which many of them rose to high positions by reason of their previous military training. The departure of these young men resulted in the closing of the school until 1865, at which time Colonel Morgan retired and was succeeded by Colonel Allen, the founder, who was soon surrounded by a larger number of students than had ever before been in attendance, there being 166 cadets in 1866-7 and 177 in 1867-8. Colonel Allen, by reason of advancing age, retired in 1874, and was succeeded by his son, Col. R. D. Allen, a graduate of the school in 1852. He remained as superintendent until 1887 when he was succeeded by Col. D. F. Boyd, a graduate of the University of Virginia, and a teacher of many years experience. At the outbreak of the war, Colonel Boyd was a professor in the Louisiana Military Institute, one of his associate professors being William Tecumseh Sherman, who subsequently won high military distinction in the Federal army. In 1893, the school suspended operations on the resignation of Colonel Boyd and was closed until 1896, when Col. C. W. Fowler, an alumnus of the class of 1878, took charge and removed it to the present location at Lyndon, where he has since successfully conducted it. An unique feature of this school is that it spends its winters in Florida and its early spring and fall sessions in Kentucky. It is believed that no other school in the United States holds its sessions in two such widely separated states as Kentucky and Florida.

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EZRA D. COLE
DEALER IN POSTAGE STAMPS
NYACK, N. Y.

March 3, 1941

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

Dear Stan:

I am enclosing a letter the owner of the Kentucky cover wrote to me. You can write him direct if you want to communicate with him in the future. Apparently he has no objections to your using it for a story if you want to.

Sincerely yours,

3

C:H

Mr. Spa D. Cole Vegaer, h.y. 1-8/11

Dear Ezra
Jone letter dated The regarding the

report from alsh brook on buy Kent weeky crown

a hand.

Thanks very much for your trust. I am how the letter from his a. to you as well as his data sheet. Thanks also for lating me see and copy the information I

Lower from them.

I cutainly have no objection if he write this of an promotion of the work appeared to the order large man he was my formers, I would appear to your letting me how where I will appear so I your letting me how where I will appear the even I lends intent to an album page.

Thanks again for all join timble.

The funny paid of this all is it would be rup with future to the any hand of fathe is I can account to the location way back in the To's after all my quant to the location way back in the To's after all my quant to administer it was back in the To's.

Re - the E.B.Jessup copy,
One Cent 1851
Type I
7R1E
(with light blue gridiron)

of all the imperferate One Cent 1851 stamps only one position from one plate furnished a Type I stamp. This stamp comes from the 7th position in the top row of Plate One in its first or Early condition. This plate in this condition, was only in use from July 1, 1851 until sometime in May 1852. The official records disclose that for the year ending June 30, 1852 a total of 7,260,000 one cent stamps were received from the Government contractors. We have no records as to the number actually issued to postmasters but the chances are that of this number, quite a number of sheets were from Plate One Late.

If we assume that the number as coming from Plate One Early was 6,000,000, it would indicate that only 30,000 impressions were taken from Plate One Early before it was altered to the second state or "Late." As a full sheet of 200 stamps only contained one Type I stamp, we can therefore obtain some approximate number of 7RIE's that were actually issued to the public.

After carefully recording every copy I have been able to locate since 1916, my record shows that I have seen and photographed 36 different copies. I also have memorandums taken from old auction attalogues etc. of four additional copies but the descriptions are so vague, I have no way of telling whether any of these four are also included in my list of 36.

These 36 copies are divided as follows:

7RlE in a block of eight - - - 1
" " three - - - 1
" " vertical strip of three 2
" " horizontal " " 10
" single copies 22

Of the 36 copies
12 are damaged, by either having part of stamp entirely cut
away, bad thin spots, or "scuffs" of surface,
11 are cut into, that is, some part of design is missing,
13 have complete design but five of this number are heavily
canceled, leaving 8 fine copies.

I include the Jessup copy as one of the 8 finest known copies of 7R1E

Feby 10, 1941.

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dec. 6, 1940.

Mr. Y. Souren, 394 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Souren:

I am wondering if you can help me out on a little matter? If you can I feel rather sure that you will be glad to do so. My old friend Knapp had a lot of films of "Via Nicaragua" covers and when I was down to New York at the Brown sale a year ago last month, he offered to loan the batch to me so that I could make duplicate prints for my files. But he never got around to keeping his promise because of his approaching wedding and subsequent illness.

Several years ago Knapp and I formed a little association which we called the "Research Group," the purpose of which was to finance the cost of copying records at the New York Public Library. One of the subjects we were working on was the "Via Nicaragua" mail, and it was agreed that I was to borrow all such covers that I could and photograph them and send Knapp prints. Likewise he was to do the same.

He had all such covers in his collection photographed as well as others borrowed from various collections. In addition he had his photographer turn over to him all the negatives and when I was last at his apartment he showed me quite a bunch of these which he stated he was going to send to me shortly.

Eyer since his death I have been trying to borrow these negatives with no success to date. Recently I was informed that the sale of his collection included all photographs so I suppose the above mentioned negatives were also included.

The research work I am doing on the subject includes a record of each and every mail brought to New York by the Nicaragua Route and records of covers are a marvelous help because they disclose all sorts of important information, including dates of deposit in the New York Post Office, types of handstamps sued at mofferent periods etc. etc.

Some day I intend to publish a digest of all the information I have gathered and I think it will prove quite an interesting contribution.

I am only asking for the loan of the Knapp negatives so that I can make my own prints, for the sole purpose and no other, of furthering my study of this subject. The negatives will be returned promptly. I do hope that you can give me some assistance, and will greatly appreciate any effort you make.

Y. SOUREN CO.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS

394 PARK AVENUE

BET. 53RD AND 54TH STS.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 9, 1940

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq. 434 S. Grand Ave. Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

In reply to your letter of December 6th, you know Knapp's collection was sold intact to a syndicate, and the Philatelic Research Laboratories were engaged by this syndicate to prepare the collection for sale at auction and to write the catalogue. That is as far as we go. We do not know when the sale is to be held or who will hold it.

You can be assured that we appreciate the sort of student Knapp was and are making photographic records of each and every item, as well as all the reference material, so that it will be preserved for philately and not lost as it would be under a purely commercial proposition. All we can do is promise that from the Laboratory records we will see that you get a complete set of photographs of the "Via Nicaragua" covers. I think you know me well enough to know that I would not see these things and see Knapp's life work distributed without some attention being paid to his researchability.

Though I know you knew Knapp well, I don't think you could comprehend the vast amount of material he accumulated. He has files of every article, every letter he received on the various subjects in which he was interested and when it is all put together it will make one of the most comprehensive historic records of American postal history that anyone has gotten together.

You can always count on me for anything that will further the growth of serious philately and though I can't promise when you will have these photographs, you can depend on getting them.

Respectfully yours,

Y. SOUREN CO.

B--

YS: bp

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dec.16, 1940.

Mr. Y. Souren, 394 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Souren:

Thanks for your good letter of the 9th and I want you to know that I certainly will appreciate photographs of the Knapp "Via Nicaragua" covers.

What I especially referred to in my letter wheeethhebatch of negatives which Ned had. If it would not be violating any confidence can you tell me if these were included in the sale?

I am also wondering what became of the "E.D.Morgan" correspondence. Can you tell me if this accumulation was included?

When I was down to New York at the Brown sale Ned and I had quite a talk on this correspondence and he suggested that I write an article about it and how he made the find. He furnished me some weeks later with a mass of notes, but I never got around to writing the article before his death. It would make a most interesting story but I wouldn't publish anything that might interfere in any way with plans of the parties who purchased his collection.

Knapp was, as you state, a very thorough and careful student, no one is better aware of this than myself, because we were close friends since 1916. I am not at all surprised that he accumulated a vast amount of research material and I trust it will be kept intact.

Cordially,

Y. SOUREN CO.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS

394 PARK AVENUE

BET. 53RD AND 54TH \$TS.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 26, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

In reply to your letter of December 22nd, we have made inquiries about your publishing an article on the "E. D. Morgan" find, and it is all right for you to go ahead, if you wish. The way I feel about it is that nobody has the right to object to the publication of any constructive article on philately at any time, and I know that you will do it properly.

Trusting that you enjoyed the full measure of a happy Christmas and with best wishes for the New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

Y. SOUREN CO.

YS: bp

ONY EXPRESS TELEGRA

HE writer wonders how many philatelists there are, even of the "specialists," who know anything about the Placerville and St. Joseph Overland Telegraph Company, more commonly known as
—"Bee's Grapevine Line." Probably not many, and he even ventures the guess that the number is small indeed who have seen one of the blanks of this company. It is such rarities, and the hope of some day acquiring one or more, which helps keep a hobby alive. The recent realization of such an ambition prompts this article. The acquisition was made through an advertisement and, as happens every now and then with scarce items, two blanks of this telegraph company were offered and grabbed" at the time.

A few days of research divulged the information that this telegraph company occupies a very prominent place in philately, particularly in connection with the Pony Express service.

Organized in California in 1858 as the Placerville, Humboldt and Salt Lake Telegraph Company, the promoters had planned to construct a telegraph line across the Sierras and through the Humboldt Valley to the Great Salt Lake; however, they were unable to proceed further eastward than Fort Churchill, Nevada. Frederick A. Bee was one of the most prominent of its organizers and the venture, subsequently, became known as "Bee's Grapevine Line" because, wherever practical, the wires were strung from tree to tree. In his book "Old Wires and New Waves," Harlow states: "Storms of the Sierras and the falling boughs wrecked the line every few days. The wire was pulled from the thickets by wagoners to mend their harness and vehicles-they pretending to think that that was why the wire had been strung along the road."

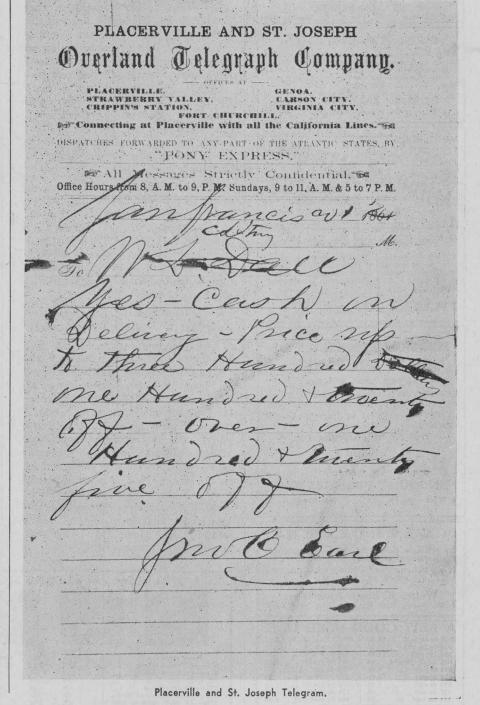
In spite of such hardships and frequent interference by roving bands of hostile Indians, this company developed and became the pioneer western unit of the transcontinental telegraph system which was com-pleted in October, 1861. Incidentally, it was the completion of that system which sealed the doom of the Pony Express. When the merger of the western and eastern telegraph companies was completed the California company was taken in under the title, "Overland Telegraph Company." Prior to the merger, however, this company was a unit of By WM. H. CULBERT

the services of the Pony Express. In "The Overland Mail," Hafen says, "During winter months, the Pony Express was not able to maintain the schedule time. The average time for twenty-two midwinter trips between the telegraph termini (Fort Churchill to the west, and Fort Kearney to the east) was 13.8 days. However, upon four trips 16 days were consumed and upon one, 17 days were taken."

Mack's "History of Nevada" pre-

sents another interesting statement as follows: "There was not the speed then in sending telegraph messages as now. The message had to be relayed from one point to another; for instance, from Fort Churchill to Carson City there was a continuous line. When the message was received at the latter place, it was written down by a single operator, who relayed it to the operator at Placerville. He in turn wrote it down and re-telegraphed it to San Francisco.'

The following, taken from the "Quarterly of the Society of Cali-



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\$\$15 Se imperf\$8.50	\$524 \$5 gr. & bl\$.85
320 2s Imperf50	538 lc 11x1020
356 10c sedl14.00	539 2e 11x1035
371 Al-Y imperf. 1.00	541 3c 11x101.25
888 2e coil 4.00	546 2c perf. 111.75
454 Be out 1 2.00	550 5c Pilgrim65
354 4s cell 1.45	578 lo 11x101.75
487 4s cell ,35	579 2e 11x1095
684 Se perf. 1050	895 2c perf. 115.00
ARTHUR S. TUCKER	West Newton, Mass.

fornia Pioneers," indicates the advance service offered by the Pony Express through the medium of their telegraphic unit: "It became the custom for newspapers of '60 and '61 to publish the following announcement: The Pony Express will reach here tonight by the steamer from Sacramento, bringing letters to the following parties': and the 'following parties' would be waiting at the 'Alta'

Your attention is directed to the reproduction of this telegram. Note the heading, "Placerville and St. Joseph Overland Telegraph Company." It will be recalled that the original company operated under the style, "Placerville, Humboldt and Salt Lake Telegraph Company.' The writer is of the opinion that Frederick A. Bee, active head of the enterprise, already had far-reaching visions of his company becoming an important link in a great overland telegraphic system, and had reorganized the company under the more comprehensive style, "Overland Telegraph Company" - retaining, however, the descriptive term, "Placerville and St. Joseph" to indicate the extent of the service offered at that time.

Under the heading is the list of offices as follows: Placerville, Strawberry Valley, Crippin's Station, Genoa, Carson City, Virginia City and Fort Churchill. Then the company's connections with the network of independent telegraphic companies, which operated throughout California, is shown.

Following that is the statement of their "tie-in" with the Pony Express.

This telegram originated in San Francisco and is dated January 12, 1861. The message was telegraphed to Placerville where the operator of "Placerville and St. Joseph Overland Telegraph Company" started its course over the wires of that company. An interesting change was made in the addressee, and the message, undoubtedly, was delivered to C. S. Strong-but at what destination? Some reader of this article may have evidence or knowledge as to who the addressee was and where located. Any such information will be sincerely appreciated.

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1941 Cat. Nos.; 178, 187, *212, 216, 218, 247, 261, 283, 294, 296, 297, 304, 305, 307, 308, 310, 311, 312, 314, *411, 423, *576, 610, 613, 614, 634, 637, 643, 646, 650, 653, 654, 655, 656, 666, 688, 690, 697, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, RAI, RA2a, RA5, RA8, RA14.

28 Each: 150, 174, 184, 214, 242, 248, 257, 279, 295, 298, 315, *413a, 488, 505, *506, 507, 511, 521, 524, 577, *578, 579, 580, 582, 584, 608, 611, 615, 622, 638, 647, 651, 707, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 721, 723, 726, 743, 746, 750, 751, 752, 760, 762, C23, C62, C66, C68, C81, E4, O158, RA4, RA7, RA9, RA11, *RA13.

36 Each: *213, 243, 244, 258, 280, 281, 299, 300, 317, *503, *509, 510, 518, 519, 552, 586, 621, 648, 633, 685, 686, 699, 719, 722, 725, 738, 747, 753, 755, 761, C49, C67, C108, E2, *07, O145, O147, O150, O156, RA10, RA12.

4c Each: 171, 204, 205, 306, 649, 675, 740, C4, C11, C14, C70, C71, C100, O1, O2.

5c Each: 109, 220, 259, 374, 428, 455, *541, 625, O3, O159. 7c Each: 108, 120, 176, 193, 269, *647, 713, C72, C101.

8c Each: C17, C78.

10c Each: 106, 179, 286, 617, *648, *CO11, *JX1, *O96, *O97.

12c Each: 535.

15c Each: 191, 301, 302, 318.

20e Each: *343, *345, *587, 600, *649, *O88. 25c Each: *59, 110, 232, *588, *CO27, O125.

30c Each: 8, *581, *C44, O79, O135. 35c Each: 129, O209.

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\$1.00 Each: *233, 379.

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J. GOLDMAN & CO.

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U. S. 1923 HIGH VALUES AND SHADES









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POSTAGE STAMPS FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

> TELEPHONE "KENMORE 6624"

WARREN H. COLSON

260 CLARENDON STREET BOSTON 17, MASS.

CABLE ADDRESS "WARCOLSON, BOSTON"

CODES ABC 5TH ED.

Dec. 16,1940.

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq., 434 Grand Ave., Firt Thomas. Kentucky.

Dear Stan,

Many thankefor the print of the 30¢ August ? with killer canc. Have you heard what it brot or who bot it??

You must have Laurence's 49th sale catalog& you are a friend of Dr. Chase. I wonder what you think of anyone who offers lots 10 & 11 as "splits"????

The marks of the two postmasters clearly show that they never accepted these fragments of the 3d stamp as of any value whatsoever in the case of lot #10 & evidently the postmaster at Charlottesville was undecided so he concluded to just mark it as "DUE 3" though he should 1d have charged 5%, the same as the one pmkd at Washington. How, I ASK YOU, could a man claiming full knowledge of the 3d '51 ever let poor old gullible George Walcott "in" on these two items!!! And think of anyone offering them to-day and finding (apparently) new buyers at \$330. & \$200. respectively!! I call it sickening. What do you call it??

It was very pleasant indeed to see you again and also to meet your lovely young bride. Time has certain ly dealt very gently with you, Stan and I congratulate you! I hope very much to have the pleasure of another visit and a peek at your "lavatory" the next time I come.

With all good wishes of the season to you

Very sincerely yours,

! myster og. dide there up to a day!

COPY

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dec. 19, 1940.

Mr. Warren H. Colson, 260 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Warren:

Yours of the 16th received. I remember quite well the catalogue of the Laurence sale but though I have searched high and low for my copy I have not been able to locate it.

The two covers which you state were lots #10 and #11 were never owned by Chase, so far as my records show, but were owned by a New York collector by the name of O'Donohue. How they got into Walcott's collection, I have no idea but I doubt very much if Chase had anything to do with the transaction. O'Donohue was a friend of Clark's and possibly Clark put them in Walcott's collection.

Way back in the early 1920's Chase borrowed these two covers along with two others from the same correspondence and sent them to me to photograph as he wanted a record of them.

All four covers were addressed to a Major P.V. Hagner, two were from Washington, D. C. and the other two were from Charlottesville, Va. Three had 3¢ 1851 vertical halves, the fourth a full 3¢ 1851.

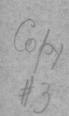
As near as I can remember I don't think Chase thought the three "bisects" were good. If you will refer to his book, and the chapter on 3¢ 51 bisects, you will find he made no mention of these three 'covers, nor did he illustrate them, which he would have done, had they been in his collection.

So Warren I don't think in all fairness that Chase should be tied up with these items in any way. I have a faint revalection that Laurence mentioned in his catalogue that the two covers were from the Chase collection, but similar statements are very often made in auction catalogues and if one devoted his time to calling attention to mis-described auction lots, he would have no time to do anything else.

Chase never was any sort of an authority on U. S. postal markings, and by this I mean, the actual meaning of various kinds of markings such as foreign rates, railroad, ship, steamboat, Way, etc. etc.

I have before me the four photographs which I made many years ago, my guess along about 1920 or 1921. I note you call special attention to the one with the "Due 3." This is the one addressed to Philadel-phia and forwarded to Bridesburg.

You are wrong my dear Warren in assuming that the Postmaster at Charlottesville did not recognize the bisect and marked it "Due3." The fact is that he did recognize the bisect, and inasmuch as he did,



Mr. Warren H. Colson, Dec. 19, 1940.

the Philadelphia P.O. had no choice but to abide by the decision of the Charlottesville Postmaster. The "Due 3" is a Philadelphia marking and was the forwarding rate, the date of the letter being Oct. of 1855.

I am not stating that these items are genuine, because all I have are photographs and these are not natural size. When I photographed the covers in 1920 or 1921 I didn't know whether they were good or bad. assume they are all good.

The two from Washington are marked "5" in a circle, showing the bisects were not recognized and the letters rated as unpaid. But these two, one "Sep" and the other Nov, " were evidently 1854, whereas the "Due 3" is in Oct. 1855 after the change in rates.

A bisected stamp, when it pays the regular rate is certainly a

Provisional, but when it don't it is nothing more than a scrap of paper.

See Photo # 5 Here with

If you have a copy of my One Cent book, Volume 2, please note the cover,
Figure 51P, page 267. Here is a cover you sold Sam Richey for \$450.00. Your initials are in lower right corner, "W.H.C." When you sold this to Sam you were perfectly honest in thinking it was a 12d bisect. The fact is, the bisect might just as well have been a tobacco tag for it did not pay the 6¢ rate. When this letter was deposited in the New York Post Office, the bisect was not recognized and the letter was rated as a "ship letter," that is, regular postage from New York (5¢ - unpaid) plus 2¢ ship letter fee. The only value this cover has is no more than a stampless cover with the markings it contains. You sold this cover to Sam in perfect good faith and Sam accepted it as such, hence I am quite sure he would never ask you to make a refund on it.

Also note page 122, Vol. 2, of my One Cent book, cover #44H, and the description beneath same. See Photo #10

I haven't heard a word about the used "30 August" in the Harmer Sale. I wrote Gordon to send me the prices realized but so far have not received same. I am very curious to learn what the sale price was.

Again referring to Chase. I don't think he ever made any claim to being an authority on our postal laws, regulations, or the various modes of the conveyance of the mail etc. If you will read his chapter on "Railroad Cancellations" you will find that while he compiled quite a long list of such markings, he really had very little conception of the actual meaning of the markings. And this applies to descriptions of a number of other "cancellations" in his book. However to Chase, all credit is due, because he did without any question of a doubt, pioneer a new method of study of United States stamps. He laid a real foundation on which others who have followed in his footsteps have carried on his line of work.

Thanks so much Warren for your complimentary remarks about my young bride. Though we have been married thirteen years, she still is a young bride to me and a great little partner.

Here's looking forward to your next visit.

With best wishes for a Merry Xmas, I am

POSTAGE STAMPS
FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS
TELEPHONE
"KENMORE 6624"

WARREN H. COLSON

260 CLARENDON STREET BOSTON 17, MASS. CABLE ADDRESS
"WARCOLSON. BOSTON"

CODES

LIEBER'S
A B C 5TH ED.

January 4, 1941

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq. 434 So. Grand Avenue Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Stan:

Your two favors came to hand during the Christmas rush. It seems to me that when two different points of view exists as to whether a stamp was recognized or not owing to the post mark indicating one thing and the stamp another, you seem to elect to follow your opinion, regardless of which point should take precedence.

In the matter of the split 12¢ 1851, which you illustrate in your book, and which bears my guarantee, you classify it as unpaid because a postal clerk struck it with a 7¢ rating mark on arrival in New York City, but the intent of the sender of this letter is clearly expressed by the fact that he put on the proper postage for the proper 6¢ rate, and the post office clerk in New York had no reason, whatsoever, to cancel a fragment of a stamp if he was not recognizing it, so I should say that this clearly establishes the use of a wrong rating mark.

You have chosen to accept this view of a somewhat similar instance at the top of page 123 of your volume 2 on the 1¢ of 1851 to 57. It is not a proper examination of any item if the decision rests on the whim of any individual, and the intent of the person mailing a letter with a proper postage on it that was regularly accepted, must be considered as governing this cover, more than what a clerk later does with a post marking device after the letter itself has traveled 3000 miles.

I lost interest in taking the time to locate my outer line Confederates which have been put away in a trunk in silver storage at the time I left 184 Boylston Street, which is now over ten years ago, when you took sides with Jacobs at the New York exhibition. Whatever

I said to him was well merited and was distinctly no concern of yours whatsoever. You wrote me a long letter once in which you paid your respects to another party in Chicago, and it happens that I agree thoroughly with you on that man, but if I had not done so I certainly would not have objected to your holding any opinion of him that you cared to.

I have avoided your friend Jacobs for many years, and when he pursued me and finally caught me in a cul de sac at the exhibition, I still tried to avoid him by saying that I wished to have nothing whatsoever to do with him, and that I would appreciate it if he would never speak to me, and to please forget that I was even alive. Why such a statement should hurt your feelings I cannot understand, but you permitted it to, and told me that you had intended offering me something very wonderful, but that now you would not. Your something very wonderful were the two Baltimore envelopes, and they were in such poor state actually for these items that I was not interested in them except at a price lower than the very fine one in the Ferrari sale sold for, and which by the way I bought.

I don't believe anyone who has ever shown me any kindness has ever found me unappreciative, and I do not think that you would find me unappreciative if you were willing to keep third parties out of our relationship.

I don't know when I shall be in Cincinnati again, nor do I know just what you mean by my being a little more frank with you, but the next time I come, I shall certainly be very happy to see you as I was the last time, and if we can keep Chicago people out of our discussions, we might easily find that we have many mutual interests and no lack of mutual friendly feeling.

I would have written you sooner but I left
Boston right after Christmas and have just returned from
a visit up in Canada. I hope the new year may treat you
very liberally invevery espect, and with warmest good
wishes to the Mrs. and yourself, I am
Very sincerely yours.

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Jan. 23, 1941.

Mr. Warren H. Colson, 260 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Warren:

Yours of the 4th received and read with much interest.

Suppose in the future we avoid mention of Jacobs or Newbury. They are both very dear friends of mine and if they are not friends of yours, I think it would be much better not to discuss them. I have known Ernie for many years and I have never seen any evidence of certain gossip that was circulated at the Tipex. I considered it totally without foundation and malicious and I resented it. Perhaps it was no affair of mine but it is perhaps quite an ancient custom to defind a close friend against malicious gossip. However this is all water over the dam and past history so suppose we forget it. If because of that incident I am to be penalized and punished in the shape of your violating a solumn promise made in 1925, there isn't much I can do about it except to take my punishment. You promised me at your office in May 1925, at time of Chase sale, to loan me your Confed Frame Line stamps. I considered your promise honest and your word as good as your bond. In 1936 at the time of the Jacobs incident you had failed to keep your promise and now you remind me that because of the Jacobs incident you lost interest in keeping your promise. Now I am not blaming you Warren, or upraiding you but merely calling your attention to facts, just to keep the record straight.

I would like to see those Frame Line stamps, not because of any prospect of material benefit to me but solely because I have completed 95% of the reconstruction of the plate and would like to finish the work if possible before I die. Philately has been very kind to you over many years and it would seem to me that it would be a gracious thing for you to do, so lend a little assistance where any special work of merit is being attempted. However I realize fully that you have little respect for any work which I attempt, but be that as it may, I do honestly believe that I have put more into philately than I have taken out. I wonder if you can say the same?

Warren I must confess that I am amazed at your remarks regarding the Richey cover, illustrated in my book. I do not think you have any particular desire to express opinions which are absolutely contrary to facts, so you might take a bit of free advice from me and forget in the future such absurd conclusions as expressed in your letter.

Just for your information, I will give you a few facts and then you can judge for yourself how totally wrong you were in making the statements you did.

First, at several short periods in 1853 the San Francisco Post Office ran out of supplies of the 3¢ 1851, and during such periods, the Postmaster recognized the provisional usedof halves of the 12¢ stamp.

Mr. Warren H. Colson, Jan. 23, 1941.

When supplies of the 3¢ were in stock, the San Francisco Post Office refused to recognize as 6¢ postage the half of a 12¢ stamp. Thus we find covers as follows:

- (A) Covers pathwarked at San Francisco, with half of a 12d 1851, with this provisional use recognized by that office as prepayment of the 6d rate. Such recognition was only at times when the S.F. P.O. was devoid of a supply of 3d stamps.
- (B) Covers postmarked at San Francisco with half of a 12¢ 1851, and rated as unpaid and marked "10" due on delivery. Such uses were at periods when the S.F. P.O. was amply supplied with 3¢ stamps and refused recognition of a portion, be it half or otherwise, of a 12¢ stamp, to pay the 6¢ prepaid rate. SEE COVER #8)

Recognition or non-recognition was no whom of a postal clerk, I can assure you, but on direct orders from the San Francisco Postmaster. So much for the San Francisco end of the route. Now for the New York.

When the S.F. P.O. was out of 3¢ stamps and recognized a Promisional use of a half of the 12¢, advices were forwarded to both Washington and New York that East-bound mail of a particular sailing contained recognized and authorized uses of halves of the 12¢ stamp. In other words, New York was advised of the exact mails whereby S.F. had recognized the Provisional uses.

Most assuredly, the New York P.O. had no authority to change the rating or recognition of any mail placed in the San Francisco Post Office, but they did have the right to rate mail not deposited in the S.F. P.O. which was brought East from California "out of the mail," or for example, over the Nicaragua Route. Such mail, first reached a U.S. P.O. at New York.

Thus we also have two classes of "Via Nicaragua" covers with 12¢ splits. (A) covers of a period when New York was well aware there was no stock of 3¢ stamps at the S.F. P.O., hence the N.Y. office recognized the 12¢ split as a provisional use. (See Cover # 9)

(B) Covers of a period when New York was aware that there was a supply of 3¢ stamps at the S.F. P.O. On covers of such period bearing 12¢ splits, the 12¢ splits were not recognized as paying the 6¢ rate. In the early period such uses which were not recognized were rated as "ship letters" but at later periods they were rated as simply postage due 10, the unpaid rate.

The Richey cover is in the "ship letter" class, and the rate was the ship rate of 5% (unpaid N.Y. to destination) plus 2% ship fee or 7% due on delivery.

The 6d split did not pay the postage on the Richey cover, because it is clearly evident that 7d was collected when the letter was delivered. The 12d bisect could just as well have been a tobacco tag. It is absurd to state what the intention was of the addressor. No matter what his good intentions were he was making use of a provisional which had no authority from any postal official at the time of use. His good intention might have consisted of 3/5 of a 10d 1847 but there was

Column # 5

Mr. Warren H. Colson, Jan. 23, 1941.

no more authority for him using a 12% split at the time he did than there was for him to use a 10% 1847 or 3/5 of such a stamp.

We cannot get away from the fact that a bisect, is not a genuine provisional when it did not pay the rate intended. A bisect is only a legitimate provisional when it actually paid the rate intended.

You can argue till you are black in the face against the above facts but no one with even a limited knowledge of our postal laws and regulations will pay any attention to opinions which entirely conflict with facts.

I maintain that the Richey cover is nothing more than a stampless ship rate, and as such worth but a mere fraction of a legitimate provisional with a postally recognized use of a half of a 12¢ stamp. Collectors, who thru total ignorance on their own part, as well as ignorance on the part of the dealer, will find that buying stampless covers at the fancy prices of provisionals will sacrifice a large part of their original investment.

I don't see why I am going to all this trouble to instruct you on certain points of our postal history which you should know, unless it is because I have a great respect for your philatelic knowledge and solicitations about any absurd statements you might make to outsiders. I trust you will consider all this effort to enlighten you as an act of kindness, (such as mertioned in your letter) and that you will duly appreciate this free course of education.

I too am very appreciative of any kindness shown me, especially by my good friend Colson and as mentioned in the forepart of this letter, I quite agree with you that it would be much better to keep third parties out of our discussions and trivial arguments, unless of course, such parties are good friends of both of us.

As to being more frank with me, regardless of your expression of ignorance on this subject, I have an idea you are fully aware of what I meant. In case I am wrong, I will further enlighten you. I referred to young Williams.

In your letter of the 16th of December, you made some mis-statements about the meaning of the postal markings on the 3d split covers which you thought were at one time the property of Chase. I made some remarks in my letter of Dec. 20th regarding the postal markings on these covers. In your last letter (the 4th) you made no mention of my remarks. Am I to assume from this omission that you agreed or disagreed with the opinions expressed?

On your next visit please let me know in advance so that I can arrange for a little reunion with Fennel and Richey. It would be sort of a reminder of the old days now slipping fast into the dim past of many years back. In those days we did not argue about "Premiera Gravures" or 120 bisects. Perhaps the reason was that your great philatelic knowledge was sort of awesome, and we fish dared not dispute the word of such a world renowned authority. At any rate let us get together and make believe once more we are

#4.

Mr. Warren H. Colson, Jan. 23, 1941.

back in those days which were far more carefree than the present.

Mrs. Ashbrook joins me in good wishes.

Cordially yours,

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Jan. 27, 1941.

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

My dear Bob:



Regarding lots 10 - 11 and 12 in your 49th sale of last September.
According to my records, these covers never belonged to Chase but
were owned by Walcott as early as 1921. Chase borrowed these three
covers from Walcott and another split Three Cents (from the same
correspondence) and sent them to me and asked me to photograph them.
My original memorandums made on the original negatives at the time
show that I photographed these four covers on June 13, 1921, that
the four were borrowed by Chase from Walcott, colors of postmarks, etc.

I have a faint recollection that Doc was quite dubious about the genuineness of the three splits, and I think my memory is probably correct because he made no mention of them in his 3¢ book although I know he had the photographs I made for him at the time he wrote the 3¢ article for the A.P. He mentioned other splits which he did not own. In addition I think the fact he did not illustrate or mention them is proof that he never ewned them.

All of this came up on account of some stuff Colson wrote me along the lines of how disgraceful it was that Chase sold those covers to poor George Walcott.

Back in 1920 and 1921, I was quite familiar with all items in Doc's collection and I am positive that these covers never belonged to Doc prior to the time he sent them to me to photograph in June 1921. I have no record of the covers prior to that date other than that Doc had borrowed them from Walcott.

I am wondering how you got the impression they came from the Chase collection. So far as I recall Doc never sold any stamps until May 1925 when the sale was held by Kelleher.

So far as you know did anyone ever question these covers? From the gist of Colson's remarks, I assume he didn't think much of them.

In 1921, I wasn't especially interested in "Bisects" and made no comment in my records as to what I thought of them at that time.

Regarding these covers. Consider Lot #10. I assume this was intended as a One Cent rate. But why? Was it a 1¢ circular rate? If so it must have been sent unsealed, but when the Washington P.O. refused to recognize the split they rated it as a first class letter with 5¢ due on delivery. Naturally it must be assumed that the year of use was earlier than April 1, 1855, because 5¢ for an unpaid letter was the rate prior to April 1st, 1855. After that date it was 3¢, with no penalty. My original memo shows the date of this postmark is "Feb. 5," so I assume the use was Feb. 5, 1854, or Feb. 5, 1853 or earlier.

Mr. Robt. Laurence, Jan. 27, 1941.

Regarding cover, Lot #11. Suppose we assume the use was Oct. 22, 1855. The "due 3" indicates a use after April 1, 1855. If this cover is genuine then the Charlotteville P.O. recognized the use of the split and the "Due 3" was put on at Philadelphia to cover the forwarded rate. It seems to me that it is odd that Lot 10 sold for \$330 and Lot 11 for only \$200, in view of the fact that if both covers are genuine Lot 10 is not a Provisional use (because the split did not pay any rate) whereas Lot 11 is a Provisional use because it did pay the rate to Philadelphia. (Seethoto Nº1)

The fourth cover in this quartette was similar to Lot 10. The split was tied by a black "Washington D.C. - 11 Sep." Year was probably 1854.
Also on face the same "5" in circle and a large "PD." The two, "5"
and "PD" in a dark brown. This cover is also addressed to Bridesburg. I suppose some would assume the "PD" meant "Paid" but was the Washington marking for "Postage Due." And The "5" in Crook was 50ts"

If my theories of years of use are correct don't you think it rather odd that the person who sent these letters would use splits over a period covering from Sep. 11, 1854/ to Oct. 22, 1855? Another point, Lot 11, on Oct. 22 (1855) was addressed to Philadelphia but two days later she addressed the Mayor at Bridesburg. MAJOR

The fourth cover with the "PD" (Sep 11 1854?) is addressed to "Bridesburgh - Pennsylvania" whereas the other three - of later dates (?) are addressed to "Bridesburg."

I contend that a bisected stamp is not a stamp unless it paid the postage for which it was used. Unless it pays the rate it is not a "Provisional," in fact, nothing more than a damaged stamp. For all the postal service, the split performed on Lot 10 a tobacco tag would have answered just as well.

Cover 73 If Lot 11 is genuine then here is an actual use of a half of a stamp, a provisional use.

After all it seems rather silly that a person used splits of the 3d in 1854 and 1855 from Charlotteville and Washington.

I will appreciate your comments on the above and will treat any information you give me as strictly confidential.

With best regards.

Cordially yours,

Re Si. 19197

ROBERT LAURENCE

SPECIALIST IN U. S. STAMPS AND CONFEDERATES

7 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

February, 3, 1941.

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

Dear Stanley;-

In answer to yours of January 27th. I wish to say i am perfectly willing to give you my reaction on your contention. I agree with you that lot #10 was better than lot #11 for the reasons that you express. The fact that this lot brought #130.00 more than lot #11 shows that the buyers appreciated it more than the other. I have never questioned these covers as they came to me from a reliable source. Not being an recognized student I offered them with full size photographes leaving the buyer to judge for himself as to whether or not he cares to own them.

Now for the history. When George Walcott was alive, as I recollect. he gave me thede two covers to sell at private sale. At that time he did mention Dr. Chase to me in some respect. From then on I was under the impression that they came from that source. I sold them without any guarentee to Souren. I did not see then again until they came in my hands in the Martin collection. While the lots were being examined in my office Edward Stern came in to look at the lot . He then showed me photographes of these three covers saying that I was wrong in stating that they at one time belonged to Dr. Chase. Edward Stern said that these covers were in an origional find which he bought and that he sold them to George Walcott. Of course. Stan I want this kept confidential. I do not want trouble with Eddie especially while fellows like Colson makes it him business to criticise other people's dealings. This is all I know of this matter All in all I have always acted in good faith in anything I ever did. I am glad if this information can be useful to you.

I just received a long letter from Harold Brooks informing me that you are working on his collection. He tells me that he will send me a lot of material for auction as soon as his collection is pruned. I shall be glad to have a nice lot of covers to sell at auction late March or early April.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours.

Bob

When is a Bisect a Bisect?

By Stanley B. Ashbrook.

What is a Bisect?
The Scott U. S. Catalogue (1941) defines the term Bisect as follows:

"Stamps cut in half so that each portion prepaid postage, used in emergencies where no stamps of the lower denomination were available. These may be diagonal, horizontal or vertical. Only such as were officially authorized are catalogued."

Question - The 12¢ 1851 Bisect is catalogued - Was it officially authorized?

The writer maintains that a bisect is a provisional use if it is recognized as paying the required rate by the Postmaster at the office of mailing. When so recognized it is a Provisional.

The catalogue description is a trifle vague in stating, "officially authorized," so one should not assume that "officially authorized" meant that the P.O.D. at Washington authorized postmasters to recognize the use of mutilated portions of postage stamps. The official regulations however did provide that if any postmaster of an origin office recognized the prepayment of a piece of mail, the office at destination had no authority to refuse recognition and rate the letter as unpaid. If there was any apparent irregularity all the postmaster at destination could do was to report the offending office to Washington.

I will cite an imaginary example. After Mar. 31, 1855, the rate from California to the East was 10%. John Doe in 1856, at a small post office in California, mailed a letter to Rome, N.Y. and placed on the cover a 10% 1847. This stamp was illegal for use after June 30, 1851. The California Postmaster was not aware of this and recognized the 10% 1847 as paying the rate to Rome. When the Rome postmaster received the letter, he was aware of the fact that thr use of the 10% stamp was not legal, but he had no authority under the Regulations to reverse the decision of the California postmaster. All he could do was to advise Washington that the California postmaster had recognized as legal, an obsolete stamp. So far as the postage value was concerned, the 10% 1847 might just as well have been a tobacco tag. Thus we may find a 10% 1847 on a cover tied by a genuine California postmark, but such an item is an illegal use of the 10% stamp, regardless of the fact it was recognized as paying the rate by the California postmaster. During the life of the 1847 stamps the California rate was 40%. There was no prepaid 10% rate until April 1st, 1855. Hence any cover showing a rate from California prepaid by a 10% 1847 could not possibly be a legitimate use, and can only be considered as an illegal use, hence a freak.

Such an item is entirely different from a 12¢ 1851 bisect on cover which was recognized by the postmaster at origin of mailing as paying the prepaid California rate of 6¢, because half of a legal stamp was used.

I maintain that a bisect is not a provisional if it was not recognized by the P.M. at the origin of mailing. If not recognized as legal, the cover will show it was rated as entirely unpaid. In such cases I maintain that the bisect did not serve any purpose whatsoever, has no right to be classed as a bisected use, regardless of the fact it might be genuinely tied to the cover by a postal marking.

In other words, John Doe might have attached a tobacco tag in the upper right corner but the mere fact that the tag was tied to the cover by a postmark is no indication the tag paid the rate John Doe intended it to pay. Some authorities argue that if John Doe's intentions were good and he put a diagonal half of a 12 1851 on cover to pay the rate, that such an item is a legitimate "bisect cover," regardless of the fact the postmaster at origin refused to recognize the half stamp and rated the letter as entirely unpaid. The only point to such an argument is the honest intention of the person mailing the letter.

To sum up, my contention is simply this. A bisected stamp of a legal issue is only a legitimate provisional when it paid the rate intended, by being recognized by the postmaster at origin.

It is not a "bisect," if it did not pay the rate intended, because if it did not pay, it is not a provisional, but merely a mutilated portion of a legal stamp. (Legal at period of use).

The writer recently had some correspondence with Warren H. Colson on the subjects of "Bisects," and I think a careful study of this correspondence will reveal the inconsistency of several of Colson's arguments, the principal point being this: When Colson sells a bisect it is genuine, when anybody else sells one it is a fake. While all of us who know Colson are fully aware of this typical Colson method, nevertheless nothing is quite so convincing as actual facts.

In June 1921, almost two decades ago, Dr. Carroll Chase borrowed four covers from a New York collector and sent them to me and requested me to make photographs of them for him. See photographs herewith numbered #1, #2, #3 and #4. As near as I can recall, I didn't know who owned the covers when I made the original photographs, and my impression is that Chase questioned the covers at the time he sent them to me. This is borne out by the fact that in his book, he did not illustrate these covers nor did he even make any mention of them. Only recently I learned that Chase borrowed them from Geo. Walcott, a very prominent New York collector of the 1920's, and that Walcott had acquired the covers from Edward Stern of The Economist Stamp Co.

From 1921 until recently I had no idea who owned these four covers, but it develops that Bob Laurence sold them to Souren who in turn sold them to Bradley Martin. Three of these covers (Nos. 2,3 & 4) were offered for sale in the Robt. Laurence 49th Auction Sale of Sept. 17, 1940, and all three were illustrated. No. 2 was lot 10, No. 3 was lot 11, and No. 4 was lot 12. Thru a misunderstanding of the facts, Laurence in describing these covers stated they were "From Dr. Chase's collection later sold to the late George Walcott." The catalogue description further stated that the covers "are the rarest of the bisected U. S. stamps, by far scarcer than the log 1847 and the 12g 1851 bisects."

Cover #2 sold for \$330.00 " #3 " " 200.00 " #4 " " 5.00

Mr. Laurence recently wrote me as follows:

"I have never questioned these covers as they came to me from a reliable source, Not being an recognized student I offered them with full size photographes leaving the buyer to judge for himself as to whether or not he cares to own them.

Now for the history. When George Walcott was alive, as I recollect, he gave me these two covers to sell at private sale. At that time he did mention Dr. Chase to me in some respect. From then on I was under the impression that they came from that source. I sold them without any guarantee to Souren. I did not see them again until they came in my hands in the Martin collection."

(End of quotation)

Under date of Dec. 16, 1940, I received a letter from Warren H. Colson from which the following are quoted:

"You must have Laurence's 49th sale catalog & you are a friend of Dr. Chase. I wonder what you think of anyone who offers lots 10 & 11 as "splits"????

The marks of the two postmasters clearly show that they never accepted these fragments of the 3¢ stamp as of any value whatsoever in the case of lot #10 & evidently the postmaster at Charlottesville was undecided so he concluded to just mark it as "DUE 3" though he should have charged 5¢, the same as the one pmkd at Washington. How, I ASK YOU, could a man claiming full knowledge of the 3¢ '51 ever let poor old gullible George Walcott "in" on these two items!!! And think of anyone offering them to-day and finding (apparently) new buyers at \$330. & \$200. respectively !! I call it sickening. What do you call it??"

Under date of Dec. 19, 1940, I wrote Colson as follows, being under the impression at that time that Chase had borrowed the covers from O'Donahue:

"The two covers which you state were lots #10 and #11 were never owned by Chase, so far as my records show, but were owned by a New York collector by the name of O'Donohue. How they got into Walcott's collection, I have no idea but I doubt very much if Chase had anything to do with the transaction.

Way back in the early 1920's Chase borrowed these two covers along with two others from the same correspondence and sent them to me to photograph as he wanted a record of them.

All four covers were addressed to a Major P.V.Hagner, two were from Washington, D. C. and the other two were from Charlottesville, Va. Three had 3¢ 1851 vertical halves, the fourth a full 3¢ 1851.

As near as I can remember I don't think Chase thought the three 'bisects' were good. If you will refer to his book, and the chapter on 3¢ 51 bisects, you will find he made no mention of these three covers, nor did he illustrate them, which he would have done, had they been in his collection.

So Warren I don't think in all fairness that Chase should be tied up with these items in any way. I have a recollection that Laurence mentioned in his catalogue that the two covers were from the Chase collection, but similar statements are very often made in auction catalogues and if one devoted his time to calling attention to mis-described auction lots, he would have no time to do anything else.

I have before me the four photographs which I made many years ago, my guess along about 1920 or 1921. I note you call special attention to the one with the "Due 3." This is the one addressed to Philadelphia and forwarded to Bridesburg.

You are wrong Warren in assuming that the Postmaster at Charlottesville did not recognize the bisect and marked it "Due 3." The fact is that he did recognize the bisect, and inasmuch as he did, the Philadelphia P.O. had no choice but to abide by the decision of the Charlottesville Postmaster. The "Due 3" is a Philadelphia marking and was the forwarding rate, the date of the letter being Oct. of 1855.

I am not stating that these items are genuine, because all I have are photographs and these are not natural size. When I photographed the covers in 1920 or 1921 I didn't know whether they were good or bad. I assume they are all good.

The two from Washington are marked "5" in a circle, showing the bisects were not recognized and the letters rated as unpaid. But these two, one "Sep" and the other "Nov," were evidently 1854, whereas the "Due 3" is in Oct. 1855 after the change in rates.

A bisected stamp, when it pays the regular rate is certainly a Provisional, but when it don't it is nothing more than a scrap of paper.

If you have a copy of my One Cent book, Volume 2, please note the cover, Figure 51 P, page 267 (See photo #5 herewith). Here is a cover you sold Sam Richey for \$450.00. Your initials are in lower right corner, "W.H.C." When you sold this to Sam you were perfectly honest in thinking it was a 12¢ bisect. The fact is, the bisect might just as well have been a tobacco tag for it did not pay the 6¢ rate. When this letter was deposited in the New York Post Office, the bisect was not recognized and the letter was rated as a "ship letter," that is, regular postage from New York (5¢ - unpaid) plus 2¢ ship letter fee. The only value this cover has is no more than a stampless cover with the markings it contains. You sold this cover to Sam in perfect good faith and Sam accepted it as such, hence I am quite sure he would never ask you to make a refund on it.

Also note page 122, Vol. 2, of my One Cent book, cover #44H, and the description beneath same. (See photo #10).

Again referring to Chase. I don't think he ever made any claim to being an authority on our postal laws, regulations, or the various modes of the conveyance of the mail etc. If you will read his chapter on "Railroad Cancellations" you will find that while he compiled quite a long list of such markings, he really had very little conception of the actual meaning of the markings. And this applies to descriptions of a number of other "cancellations" in his book. However to Chase, all credit is due, because he did without any question of a doubt, pioneer a new method of study of United' States stamps. He laid a real foundation on which others who have followed in his footsteps have carried on his line of work."

(End of Quotation).

Regarding the Richey cover mentioned above. Although only a face, it was unquestionably a letter from San Francisco to Portland, Maine, (See phote #5) because the rectangular "Via Nicaragua" marking was only applied at San Francisco. The date "Sep 25" was undoubtedly 1853. When this letter was deposited in the New York Post Office, the diagonal half of the 12¢ 51 was not recognized as postage and the letter was rated as entirely unpaid, as a "ship letter" rate of 7¢ due on delivery at Portland. The bisect did not pay any postage, it was rated as an illegal use at New York, hence the 7¢ Due. Because the bisect is tied by the New York marking has no significance whatsoever. If the bisect did not pay any postage, it certainly is not a "provisional" and is perfectly evident that a tobacco tag would have served no more useful postal service than this mutilated piece of a stamp. While it may be true that the forwarder of the letter had an honest intention in trying to prepay the rate with a half of a 12¢, the fact is, the New York Post Office ruled otherwise and refused to recognize it as a Provisional. Photograph #6 is a similar Ship Letter rate of 7¢ due on delivery. I judge this was a letter written by someone enroute to California as an envelope of the New York office of the Vanderbilt Line was used. The cover bears no date.

Photograph #7 is in the same class as the Richey cover but in this case the bisect was not tied, and not recognized. I know the source of this cover which was from an original find and was never in the hands of any dealer who might have added the bisect. This cover went by the same trip as the Richey cover. This particular mail of "Sep 25 1853" left San Francisco on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1853, by the Nicaragua Steamship "Brother Jonathan."

A third cover is illustrated in the Wiltsee book, "Gold Rush Steamers," page 332, cover #20. On this Wiltsee cover, the

In reply to my letter of Dec. 19, 1940 to Colson, he replied in part as follows, under date of Jan. 4. 1941:

"Your two favors came to hand during the Christmas rush. It seems to me that when two different points of view exists as to whether a stamp was recognized or not owing to the post mark indicating one thing and the stamp another, you seem to elect to follow your opinion, regardless of which point should take precedence.

In the matter of the split 12¢ 1851, which you illustrate in your book, and which bears my guarantee, you classify it as unpaid because a postal clerk struck it with a 7¢ rating mark on arrival in New York City, but the intent of the sender of this letter is clearly expressed by the fact that he put on the proper postage for the proper 6¢ rate, and the post office clerk in New York had no reason, whatsoever, to cancel a fragment of a stamp if he was not recognizing it, so I should say that this clearly establishes the use of a wrong rating mark.

You have chosen to accept this view of a somewhat similar instance at the top of page 123 of your volume 2 on the 1¢ of 1851 to 57. It is not a preper examination of any item if the decision rests on the whim of any individual, and the intent of the person mailing a letter with a proper postage on it that was regularly accepted, must be considered as governing this cover, more than what a clerk later does with a post marking device after the letter itself has traveled 3000 miles." (End of quotation).

Thus does Colson disregard entirely the evidence as shown on the face of the Richey cover and ignores the facts by stating that the cover "clearly establishes the use of a wrong rating mark." I wish to call attention to the fact that this handstamp was used only on unpaid mail, and that the 7cts meant that 7cts was due on delivery. There is no evidence whatsoever that there was any mistake made in the use of the New York postmark.

In reply to Colson's letter of Jan. 4th, 1941, I wrote him on Jan. 23, 1941, in part as follows:

"Yours of the 4th received and read with much interest.

Warren I must confess that I am amazed at your remarks regarding the Richey cover, illustrated in my book. I do not think you have any particular desire to express opinions which are absolutely contrary to facts, so you might take a bit of free advice from me and forget in the future such absurd conclusions as expressed in your letter.

Just for your information, I will give you a few facts and then you can judge for yourself how totally wrong you were in making the statements you did.

First, at several short periods in 1853 the San Francisco Post Office ran out of supplies of the 3¢ 1851, and during such periods, the Postmaster recognized the provisional use of halves of the 12¢ stamp.

When supplies of the 3¢ were in stock, the San Francisco Post Office refused to recognize as 6¢ postage the half of a 12¢ stamp. Thus we find covers as follows:

(A) Covers postmarked at San Francisco, with half of a 12¢ 1851,

(B) Covers postmarked at San Francisco with half of a 12¢ 1851, and rated as unpaid and marked "10" due on delivery. (See Cover #11). Such uses were at periods when the S.F. P.O. was amply supplied with 3¢ stamps and refused recognition of a portion, be it half or otherwise, of a 12¢ stamp, to pay the 6¢ prepaid rate. (See Cover #8).

Recognition or non-recognition was no whim of a postal clerk, I can assure you, but on direct orders from the San Francisco Postmaster. So much for the San Francisco end of the route. Now for the New York.

When the S.F. P.O. was out of 3¢ stamps and recognized a Provisional use of a half of the 12¢, advices were forwarded to both Washington and New York that East-bound mail of a particular sailing contained recognized and authorized uses of halves of the 12¢ stamp. In other words, New York was advised of the exact mails whereby S.F. had recognized the Provisional uses.

Most assuredly, the New York P.O. had no authority to change the rating or recognition of any mail placed in the San Francisco Post Office, but they did have the right to rate mail not deposited in the S.F. P.O. which was brought East from California "out of the mail," or for example, over the Nicaragua Route. Such mail, first reached a U. S. P.O. at New York.

Thus we also have two classes of "Via Nicaragua" covers with 12¢ splits. (A) covers of a period when New York was well aware there was no stock of 3¢ stamps at the S.F. P.O., hence the N.Y. office recognized the 12¢ split as a provisional use. (See Cover #9).

(B) Covers of a period when New York was aware that there was a supply of 3¢ stamps at the S.F. P.O. On covers of such period bearing 12¢ splits, the 12¢ splits were not recognized as paying the 6¢ rate. In the early period such uses which were not recognized were rated as "ship letters" but at later periods they were rated as simply postage due 10, the unpaid rate.

The Richey cover is in the "ship letter" class, and the rate was the ship rate of $5 \not \in$ (unpaid N.Y. to destination) plus $2 \not \in$ ship fee or $7 \not \in$ due on delivery.

The 6¢ split did not pay the postage on the Richey cover, because it is clearly evident that 7¢ was collected when the letter was delivered. The 12¢ bisect could just as well have been a tobacco tag. It is absurd to state what the intention was of the addressor. No matter what his good intentions were he was making use of a provisional which had no authority from any postal official at the time of use. His good intention might have consisted of 3/5 of a 10¢ 1847 but there was no more authority for him using a 12¢ split at the time he did than there was for him to use a 10¢ 1847 or 3/5 of such a stamp.

We cannot get away from the fact that a bisect, is not a genuine provisional when it did not pay the rate intended. A bisect is only a legitimate provisional when it actually paid the rate intended.

You can argue till you are black in the face against the above facts but no one with even a limited knowledge of our postal laws and regulations will pay any attention to opinions which entirely conflict with facts.

I maintain that the Richey cover is nothing more than a stampless ship rate, and as such worth but a mere fraction of a legitimate provisional with a postally recognized use of a half of a 12¢ stamp. Collectors, who thru total ignorance on their own part, as well as ignorance on the part of the dealer, will find that buying stampless covers at the fancy prices of provisionals will sacrifice a large part of their original investment.

I don't see why I am going to all this trouble to instruct you on certain points of our postal history which you should know, unless it is because I have a great respect for your philatelic knowledge and solicitous about any absurd statements you might make to outsiders. I trust you will consider all this effort to enlighten you as an act of kindness, (such as mentioned in your letter) and that you will duly appreciate this free course of education.

In your letter of the 16th of December, you made some mis-statements about the meaming of the postal markings on the 3¢ split covers which you thought were at one time the property of Chase. I made some remarks in my letter of Dec. 20th regarding the postal markings on these covers. In your last letter (the 4th) you made no mention of my remarks. Am I to assume from this omission that you agreed or disagreed with the opinions expressed?" (End of quotation).

Further referring to the Walcott Bisects. Toward the end of January, I made a thorough search of my photographic records and found notations on some old original prints that Chase had borrowed these covers from Walcott and that I photographed them on June 13, 1921.

Under date of Jan. 27, 1941, I wrote Laurence as follows:

"Regarding lots 10 - 11 and 12 in your 49th sale of last September. According to my records, these covers never belonged to Chase but were owned by Walcott as early as 1921. Chase borrowed these three covers from Walcott and another split Three Cents (See Photo #1) (from the same correspondence) and sent then to me and asked me to photograph them. My original memorandums made on the original negatives at the time show that I photographed these four covers on June 13, 1921, that the four were borrowed by Chase from Walcott, colors of postmarks, etc.

I have a faint recollection that Doc was quite dubious about the genuineness of the three splits, and I think my memory is probably correct because he made no mention of them in his 3¢ book although I know he had the photographs I made for him at the time he wrote the 3¢ article for the A.P. He mentioned other splits which he did not own. In addition I think the fact he did not illustrate or mention them is proof that he never owned them.

All of this came up on account of some stuff Colson wrote me along the lines of how disgraceful it was that Chase sold those covers to poor George Walcott.

Back in 1920 and 1921, I was quite familiar with all items in Doc's collection and I am positive that these covers never belonged to Doc prior to the time he sent them to me to photograph in June 1921. I have no record of the covers prior to that date other than that Doc had borrowed them from Walcott.

I am wondering how you got the impression they came from the Chase collection. So far as I recall Doc never sold any stamps until May 1925 when the sale was held by Kelleher.

So far as you know did anyone ever question these covers? From the gist of Colson's remarks, I assume he didn't think much of them.

In 1921, I wasn't especially interested in "Bisects" and made no comment in my records as to what I thought of them at that time.

Regarding these covers. Consider Lot #10. (See photo No. 2) I assume this was intended as a One Cent rate. But why? Was it a l¢ circular rate? If so it must have been sent unsealed, but when the Washington P.O. refused to recognize the split they rated it as a first class letter with 5¢ due on delivery. Naturally it must be assumed that the year of use was earlier than April 1, 1855, because 5¢ for an unpaid letter was the rate prior to April 1st, 1855. After that date it was 3¢, with no penalty. My original memo shows the date of this postmark is "Feb. 5," so I assume the use was Feb. 5, 1854, or Feb. 5, 1853 or earlier.

Regarding cover, Lot #11. Suppose we assume the use was Oct. 22, 1855. The "due 3" indicates a use after April 1, 1855. If this cover is genuine then the Charlotteville P.O. recognized the use of the split and the "Due 3" was put on at Philadelphia to cover the forwarded rate. It seems to me that it is odd that Lot 10 sold for \$330 and Lot 11 for only \$200, in view of the fact that if both covers are genuine Lot 10 is not a Provisional use (because the split did not pay any rate) whereas Lot 11 is a Provisional use because it did pay the rate from Charlottesville, Va. to Philadelphia.

The fourth cover in this quartette was similar to Lot 10. (See photo No. 1). The split was tied by a black "Washington D.C. - 11 Sep." Year was probably 1854. Also on face the same "5" in circle and a large "PD." The two, "5" and "PD" in a dark brown. This cover is also addressed to Bridesburg. I suppose some would assume the "PD" meant "Paid" but it was the Washington marking for "Postage Due," and the "5" in circle was "5cts".

If my theories of years of use are correct don't you think it rather odd that the person who sent these letters would use splits over a period covering from Sep. 11, 1854 (cover No. 1) to Oct. 22, 1855? (Cover #3). Another point, Lot 11, on Oct. 22 (1855) was addressed to Philadelphia but two days later she addressed the Major at Bridesburg.

The fourth cover (cover No. 1) with the "PD" (Sep 11 1854?) is addressed to "Bridesburgh - Pennsylvania" whereas the other three - of later dates (?) are addressed to "Bridesburg."

I contend that a bisected stamp is not a stamp unless it paid the postage for which it was used. Unless it pays the rate it is not a "provisional," in fact, nothing more than a damaged stamp. For all the postal service, the split performed on Lot 10 (Cover No. 2) a tobacco tag would have answered just as well.

If Lot 11 (Cover #3) is genuine then here is an actual use of a half of a stamp, a provisional use.

After all it seems rather silly that a person used splits of the 3¢ in 1854 and 1855 from Charlotteville and Washington." (End of quotation).

Regarding the Walcott cover #3. If these covers are genuine, then this item is the only Provisional of the three. The "Due 3" marking on this cover is a type which was used at Philadelphia as other records in my files demonstrate. It is quite evident that the Postmaster at Charlottesburg, Va., passed the 3¢ split and the letter therefore went prepaid to Philadelphia, where it was forwarded to Bridesburg with the 3¢ Due for the forwarding charge. If the use of cover #1 was Sep. 11, 1854 and the use of Cover #3 was Oct. 22, 1855 it does not seem reasonable that the Virginia Post Office was out of One Cent stamps on both dates. If he was not out of 1¢ stamps when the letter #3 got by then there was no real excuse for him to recognize a split 3¢ 1851.

Whether these covers are genuine or not does not make a whole lot of difference because when we consider them carefully we must admit that the female (?) who fixed them up was resorting to a lot of monkey business. Cover #2 is reported to have sold in the Laurence sale at \$330.00. I wonder. If some collector paid such a sum it is quite evident that all the buyer required of his bisects were that they be well tied to covers by postmarks.

The split on this cover did not pay any postage rate. The "5" in circle indicates that Washington rated the letter as "5cts" postage due, hence the use was prior to April 1, 1855. Prior to April 1, 1855, letters or circulars could be sent unpaid.

Further regarding cover #9. The New York postmark is Sep 9 1853, with a recognition by the New York Post Office of the 12¢ split.

The next mail via the Nicaragua Route to reach the New York Post Office was Sep. 25, 1853, and letters by this particular mail which had 12¢ splits show that the New York P.O. refused to recognize them. Cover #9 is not an exception because my record shows several or more covers by this same mail with 12¢ splits which were recognized.

Enclosed herewith is a booklet issued by Souren. Attention is called to the cover illustrated on page 43. Colson tried to sell this cover to Bradley Martin for \$800. Souren branded it as a fake and stated a complete stamp was used on this cover, that it was removed and the 6¢ split substituted. Colson never did anything to disprove Souren's charges. Regardless of the difference of opinion between Colson and Souren it must be admitted that this cover is a miserable looking object, and an item no sensible collector would think of purchasing.

Covers #2 and #3 made Colson sick but evidently he was not so effected by his "6¢ 1869 bisect," which he offered Martin as the only one he had ever seen and not even in the catalogue. Price \$800.

Attention is also called to page 39 of the Souren book, photo #7. Souren states on page 38, that the 2¢ "bisect was not originally used on this cover." It certainly is a miserable looking item but Colson offered this to Martin for the modest sum of \$350. See invoice in Colson's handwriting page 31.

Stanley B. Ashbrook

February 14, 1941.

News, Views and Comments

Report of Progress Toward a Collectors Club Expert Committee

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HE committee appointed to consider the feasibility of establishing an expert committee at the *Collectors Club* had a recent meeting and went over the entire subject rather fully.

It was generally agreed that such a committee would be very desirable but that it would be unwise to start it until a sufficient financial set-up was on hand to assure its success until it could be firmly established on a self-supporting basis.

It was felt that a sum of \$10,000 would be necessary to do this, the greater portion of which would be used to pay the salary of a competent manager for at least three years. There would also be some equipment and supplies necessary, although much of this has already been provided in the John N. Luff Room and more may be expected in the contemplated Joseph S. Rich Room.

About one-fourth of this amount has already been tentatively subscribed, providing the balance can be had, and if any of our readers would be interested in supporting this work a letter to that effect would be appreciated.

The personnel of such an expert committee was also discussed, and it is felt that the *Collectors Club* has among its membership competent authorities on most countries and would have contact with other expert organizations throughout the world who would cooperate if called upon.

It has been emphasized of late, however, that even the most scientific apparatus is useless unless the person using it has a thorough background of knowledge, a reference collection and adequate records. You cannot place a stamp or a cover under any gadget and have it automatically shout "fake" or "genuine." This apparatus is only of value if in the hands of a person who can draw the right conclusions from his observations, but more than that has a

background of knowledge and records upon which to substantiate his judgment.

We recently reported an amusing paper read at the Collectors Club by Elliott Perry in which he added to the equipment of every researcher a plentiful supply of solder, to "plug up the holes in his theories which could not be hidden by a jargon of scientific terms." Mr. Perry has supplemented this with another little story which seems apropos.

"In one of Clarence Budington Kelland's stories," Mr. Elliott relates, "he tells about a new schoolteacher who took a job in a country district where the pranks of the big boys made life well-nigh unbearable for any teacher, and the new ones rarely stuck it out for more than a few weeks. One of their favorite diversions was to take a big alarm clock to school and set it to go off in the middle of the teacher's discourse or some other appropriate time.

"Somehow the teacher got wind of this pleasantry and when the clock went off it was followed by such a terrific din that it was completely drowned out. The gorgeous racket turned the tables on the boys and made their effort seem puny and puerile. Teacher had smuggled a few dozen alarm clocks with extra loud gongs into the school room, concealed them, and wired them to a button which released the alarms simultaneously at his pleasure."

The American Philatelic Society have already set up an expert committee but they have advised the Collectors Club that they will be glad to cooperate on any plan that is finally worked out and which is mutually acceptable. We need a committee whose decisions will be generally accepted but it will require the active and financial support of dealers and collectors alike to make it possible.

The Trend Toward the Study of Covers and the Meaning of Postmarks

DURING the past few years, a steadily increasing number of collectors are turning their attention to the serious study of their covers and the meaning of the marks upon them, which have an important historical significance. Such study transforms even the most ordinary-appearing cover into an intensely interesting, historical document that may hold a fascinating story of adventure.

The early issues of the United States stamps and the covers of the period from 1847 to 1865 unfold the most spectacular episodes in the development of our country. This period covered the early years of the development of our transportation system, with the carrying of the mails by stage-coach, pony express,



First day cover from Manchoukuo bearing the new conscription stamp, sent us by courtesy John V. Sweet.

stamp in question, but it lays the foundation for much historical research of this type. This has been



(Illustration courtesy Penny Black Stamp Co.)

The above cover was sent from Malaga, Spain, to New York by air. It did not bear any evidence of censorship at Spain, although mail coming from there now is usually censored, but this cover does bear the censor markings of the British at Bermuda, the first of such on an air cover from Spain to be reported to us. Another interesting point concerning this cover is that the "Correo Aereo" postmark at Spain shows the date -4.Jul.41-5, although it was backstamped at the Registry Division New York P.O. as received there on June 18, 1941.

steamship, canal boat, and railroad. It also carries us through the Civil War period, with its patriotic envelopes, its prisoner-of-war letters, blockade runners, flag-of-truce letters, and all sorts of other interesting connections with the history of the period.

Much of this growing interest and development of ideas is due to the untiring work of Stanley B. Ashbrook, whose Research Group for the study of U. S. postal history has done much to uncover important facts that permit a reconstruction of the history of the period.

His many books on the subject, and especially the United States One Cent Stamp of 1851-57, have done much to popularize and show the possibilities of this type of historical research. Volume 2 of this latter series of books not only covers the entire postal markings of the period of the

supplemented by numerous articles in the philatelic press, particularly in STAMPS and The Stamp Specialist, and we know from our growing volume of correspondence that a substantial number of collectors are following his suggestions.

This is also indicated by the attention given these covers in the auction cotalogs featuring this type of stemps.

This is also indicated by the attention given these covers in the auction catalogs featuring this type of stamp, and the increasing prices that they are bringing.

If you have not followed this trend, we suggest that you watch it from now on, for it may stimulate interesting ideas for you to follow.

At the present time there are splendid opportunities to follow this interesting study in current covers. The present covers emanating from the World War zone, including censored covers, concentration camp letters, and things of that kind, offer fascinating possibilities at comparatively small expense.

-H. L. LINDQUIST.

Airgraph Photo Letters a Success

WARREN K. HALE, of Montreal, sends us a clipping from the Montreal Daily Herald, of Thursday, June 5, 1941, which reports that Britain's first experiment with the "Airgraph Photo-letters," has proven a huge success. It is expected the plan will be extended to the far-flung outposts of the Empire.

How the plan works was recently described in STAMPS, so we will not repeat it here. The cost of sending each airgraph letter is only six cents, and greatly reduces the risk in delivery, as well as increasing the speed of delivery. The only criticism of the plan is that it allows no privacy, but since censorship has already eliminated any possibility of that anyway, this seems no drawback. Of course, the scheme also necessitates short letters, but that aspect is more than overcome by the satisfaction of getting them through with speed and greater safety.

The catalog numbers and prices used in the advertisements in this issue are all from Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalog unless specifically stated otherwise in the advertisement.

NEW ACQUISITION

An accumulation of U. S. Commemoratives in P.O. State which were purchased at the time of issue. It is a long time since we have had such a fine lot and they have been amalgamated with our regular stock. We offer unused singles and blocks and cancelled singles. We have on hand most all other values and will be glad to quote. First orders will receive the preference.

Grade B:—are usually above the average offered at these prices. Grade A:—very fine to superb. All unused with original gum. A substantial saving can be made by purchasing sets.

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		Sin	gles	Blo	cks		ngles		
1893 COLUMBIANS	Gra	ade B	A	В	A	В	A		
\$230 1c Blue		\$.13	\$.20	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$.01	\$.02		
231 2c Violet		.18	.28	1.75	2.50	.01	.01		
232 3c Green		.45	.70	3.00	4.50	.30	.45		
233 4c Ultramarine		.75	1.15	6.00	7.50	.09	.14		
234 5c Chocolate		.70	1.15	6.00	8.50	.13	.20		
235 6c Purple		.85	1.35	6.00	7.50	.60	.80		
236 8c Magenta		.70	.85	5.00	7.00	.18	.25		
237 10c Brown		.85	1.25	11.50		.12	.18		
SET 1c to 10c (8 Var.)		4.15	6.35	36.00		1.25	1.85		
238 15c Green		2.25	3.40	20.00		1.25	1.85		
239 30c Orange Br		4.25	6.00	40.00	40.00	1.85	2.80		
1898 OMAHA SERIES									
285 1c Green		.30	.45	1.70	2.50	.09	.13		
286 2c Copper		.18	.30	2.00	2.75	.02	.03		
287 4c Orange		1.20	1.65	11.50	14.50	.55	.80		
288 5c Blue		1.20	2.10	14.00	17.00	.60	.90		
289 8c Violet Br		1.60	2.40	17.00	21.50	.95	1.50		
290 10c Gray Violet		2.00	3.00	27.00		.40	.70		
SET 1c to 10c (6 Var.)		6.00	9.85	68.00		2.40	3.75		
291 50c Sage Green		10.00	16.00				4.00		
292 1.00 Black		20.00	30.00						
293 2.00 Orange Br		30.00	42.50						

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News, Views and Comments

Research Papers Read at The Collectors Club

T the meeting of the Collectors Club held June 4, 1941, a program was devoted to the reading of research articles and several very interesting papers were prepared for the occasion.

The first paper was on the "Vryburg Stamps of the Boer War," by Stephen G. Rich. Mr. Rich had prepared enlarged drawings of the various cancellations that showed how to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit. This paper was so interesting that it will appear in full in STAMPS in the near future.

The second article was quite timely, and was devoted to "Research Among the Researchers," by Elliott Perry. This was a very clever and entertaining take-off on the use of elaborate gadgets to replace knowledge in ascertaining the genuineness of stamps. One item that Mr. Perry suggested should be in the kit of every scientific researcher was a soldering iron with a plentiful supply of solder. This had the audience guessing as to its purpose until he explained that the solder was to plug up the holes in the theories which could not be hidden by a jargon of scientific terms.

The third paper to be read was on the "Harding Memorial Issue," by Howard Lederer, in which he gave the details on a number of varieties of these interesting issues that had not been thoroughly covered in the Johl books. His paper added much useful information on these stamps and is another that will be published later in these columns.

The fourth article was on the Circular Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir. This was a splendidly worked out paper, by Donald Haverbeck, and was illustrated by lantern slides projected by Winthrop Boggs. This paper was based upon the article on the same subject that will later appear in THE STAMP SPECIALIST.

The final paper was read by Clarence Brazer and was devoted to the "History and Preparation of the Issue of U. S. 1861 Stamps." Mr. Brazer has long been a thorough student of this particular issue and advanced many interesting theories on the premier gravures and the regularly issued stamps. He laid especial stress on the 24c value and illustrated his entire talk with lantern slide projections as well as the original stamps and many proofs and essays.

The judges, Ezra Cole, Harry M. Konwiser, and the writer, awarded first prize to Clarence Brazer, second to Donald Haverbeck, and third to Stephen G. Rich. It was difficult to make a selection, for each of the papers read presented points of real interest.

This idea, of reading papers before a club, has many things to recommend it. However, a plan that has been in use for many years at the Royal Philatelic Society, London, is worthy of adoption. That is, that after the reading of each paper, qualified students of the issue discuss the arguments brought up in the

paper and add other information of their own. Possibly, if the members were advised beforehand just what subjects were to be discussed, they could come prepared and add much to the enjoyment as well as the value of the meeting.

.....

C.C. EXPERT

A FORTUNE IN THE MAIL

EDITOR'S NOTE: Within a week after this article appeared in The American Magazine, with its circulation of over 2,500,000 copies, Mr. Bruechig had received 350 letters (of which 25 enclosed return postage), seven telephone calls, and three personal calls, all from people who had stamps or other philatelic pieces they wished to sell. Most of these were small lots, which proved to be worth only \$1.00 or \$2.00 each, while the highest valued lot was one of a few patriotic covers, worth about \$20.00. There were no rarities offered at all. Most of the offers were Civil War revenue stamps on bank checks and 3-cent 1861's. Even though they were of small value, at least 200 of the offers sounded interesting enough to warrant requesting that they be sent for inspection.

Mr. Bruechig is planning to answer every letter received, and he believes that some interesting stamps, if not rarities, may still be uncovered.

A supplementary article, giving more details concerning the interesting developments from this article will appear in an early issue of STAMPS.

WAS driving along a country road in New Jersey not long ago when, on a hunch, I stopped at an old white farmhouse and knocked at the door. A woman answered, trailed by half a dozen stair-step children. "We don't need anything today," she said cheerfully.

"I'm not here to sell, but to buy," I replied. "I'm a stamp dealer, and if you happen to have any old letters around the place, I'd like to see them."

She said yes, there were some old letters in the attic, but she was sure they weren't worth anything. Just to be obliging, though, she dispatched her children aloft, and pretty soon they came tumbling downstairs with literally bushels of old letters which they dumped before me on the front porch.

I spent two happy hours going through the letters, while the kids watched me with round eyes. When I had finished I took \$500 in bills from my wallet and handed them to the woman. She was so surprised that she burst into tears, but I wasn't surprised. I am never surprised when philatelic gold is discovered in an American attic. I've seen it happen too often.

My business is buying and selling stamps. During the last 20 years I have attended most of the world's great stamp auctions, and have traveled in many foreign countries in quest of these fascinating and often fabulous bits of paper. But I know that the richest stamp-hunting

By EMIL BRUECHIG

(This article is reprinted, by permission, from the July, 1941, issue of The American Magazine.)

ground on earth is right here in the United States. I never cease to marvel at the unsuspected wealth, in the form of old stamps, which is lying around American homes and offices, usually in attics or cellars, in old trunks, desks, bookcases, strong boxes, or bureau drawers.

It's astonishing how many Americans still regard old letters and stamps as worthless trash. There are 9,000,000 collectors in the United States—twice as many as there were 20 years ago—yet great reservoirs of stamp wealth remain untapped in every city, town, and county.

A few months ago a man in Boston was thumbing the pages of an old Bible when he came upon four unused stamps worth \$1,900. In an antique desk in a Baltimore home was found a James Buchanan stamp which brought \$10,000, and in 1925 a collector picked up in a Maryland cornfield a 5-cent 1845 Provisional, worth more than \$1,000. The letter to which the stamp was attached had blown away from a bonfire which a farmer and his wife were stoking with old correspondence they had found in the loft of a granary. How many thousands of dollars' worth went up in smoke is anybody's guess. Such spectacular finds are comparatively rare, because such stamps themselves are rare, but there are thousands of fairly common stamps worth from \$10 to \$100 each, and hundreds of thousands of others worth from \$1 to \$10.

A perky old lady came to my office the other day with a shoe box full of yellowed love letters from her husband when he was a young man. A seaman, he had posted the letters to her from many different countries. A friend had told her that one of the foreign stamps was worth \$250, but she couldn't remember which stamp.

"Will you find it, please," she said, "and, when you do, don't you dare offer me less than two hundred and fifty for it. I won't be cheated."

I made a careful appraisal without finding one stamp worth anywhere near \$250. But scads of them were worth from \$1 to \$100, and, in the end, I wrote the lady a check for \$8,500. She was so surprised I thought she would faint.

Stamp treasures have a way of turning up in the most unexpected places, and that's one thing which makes hunting them so fascinating.

A lawyer in a small New England town asked me to look through the old correspondence in his office, which his father and grandfather had used before him. "My two sons both want motorboats this summer," he explained. "I'm sure I've got enough

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" 1933 5-24 C5-25 Airplane over Pyramids, 21 values	
" 1933 25-29 173-176 Aviation Congress Issue, 5 values	
Libia, 1928-40 1-20 C1-20 Country complete, 20 stamps	
Alexandrette, 1938 1-8 C1-8 Country complete, 8 values	
Alaouites, 1925 1-5 C1-4 Ovptd. on French stamp, 4 values	
" 1925 7-11 C5-8 "Avion" Ovpt. in green, 4 values	
" 1926 17-20 C9-12 with airplane ovpt. in red, 4 values	
" 1928 21-24 C13-16 red plane ovpt. on 1925, set of 4	
" 1929 25-30 C17-21 Provisional Issues, 5 values	

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rare stamps in my office to pay for them.

I spent the better part of a day combing through his thousands of old letters, but I found very few stamps of any value. Then, as we were about to give up, my eye fell on an old deed in his safe. Affixed to the document were two extremely rare United States revenue stamps. The boys got their motorboats. I paid the lawyer \$1,000 apiece for the two stamps.

Could he, himself, have recognized the value of those stamps? Unfortunately, no. There is no simple set of rules by which the amateur can quickly determine the market value of rare stamps. But there are certain things which everyone should keep in mind when delving for treasure in old correspondence.

For instance, all letters, domestic or foreign, posted between 1840 (when postage stamps were first printed in Great Britain) and 1900, are worth having an expert look at. This applies to letters which bear no stamps at all, but merely franking marks. Some of these franks are quite valuable and so are many envelopes themselves. A stamp should never be clipped or soaked from an envelope until it has been examined by a philatelist.

N excited eighteen-year-old boy A barged into my office not long ago with an old-fashioned valentine he had unearthed in a dusty volume of poetry in his grandmother's home. The envelope was beautifully embossed, with two rare 1847 stamps attached to it.

"I was going to soak the stamps off," he said, "but I thought I'd leave that to you.

Lucky that he did! I got him \$300 for the envelope from a well-to-do client. If he had removed the stamps, they would have been worth only about half as much.

The amateur stamp hunter should also keep in mind that an ordinarylooking domestic stamp may be worth much more than an exotic foreign product; that any letter bearing a · Southern Confederacy stamp is sure to be worth at least \$1; that patriotic envelopes used by both sides during the War Between the States are often worth a great deal; and that commemorative stamps of all kinds are likely to have a special value.

Anyone who discovers blocks of unused stamps like these should never cut or tear them apart. Condition means almost everything in rare stamps, and old stamps are nearly always more valuable in sheets or blocks than they are singly.

Just a few days ago a man sent me two early American stamps, printed in the days before perforations, which he had clipped neatly apart with a pair of scissors. That one snip cost him \$140. Separated, the stamps were worth only \$60, but if he had left them together they would have had a value of \$200.

While old stamps which have been out of currency for many years are likely to be more valuable than newer issues, this is not always true. One of the most precious stamps in the world today is the "Black Honduras," an air-mail stamp printed in 1925 and currently quoted at \$15,-000. Many other recent issues have become almost equally valuable because of the limited number sold or some error in printing them.

If you happen to have on your desk a rare, unused Newfoundland 10-cent "Balbo," the stamp issued to commemorate the squadron flight of General Italo Balbo in 1933, or an unused "De Pinedo," prepared for the transatlantic hop of Commander Francesco de Pinedo in 1927, you can afford to take wings yourself for a vacation flight to South America or anywhere else you wish to go. The "Balbo" is worth \$4,000, and the "De Pinedo" is now selling for around \$3,000.

The stamp business is a multimillion-dollar industry and it is as easy to dispose of good stamps at a fair price as it is to sell diamonds.

(Continued on Page 424)

MINIATURE SHEETS

Newly discovered Russian miniature sheet—first Moscow Philatelic Exhibition, 1933. Imperf on thick gummed paper (1x4) Scott \$485-6a (only 500 issued). Very few left at \$30.

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Straits Settlements—Selangor.—The new \$1.00, with full-face portrait of the Sultan, has been put into use.

\$1.00 deep red and black on blue.

--Whitfield King and Co.

Sweden—The 50 ore gray stamp of King Gustav V facing right, reported here on May 24, 1941, was issued on April 28, 1941. The stamp is recess April 28, 1941. The stamp is recess printed at the Printing Works of the Post Office Dept., on white paper, without watermark, and is issued in coils, imp. by perf. 12½. Of this type the 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45 ore denominations were issued earlier.

-Uno Soderbera

Venezuela—A delay by the Censors held back the details of the new issues mentioned here last week. Both 20c and 30c values supplement the "Life of Bolivar" commemoratives which appeared earlier this year. The 20c shows the facade of Bolivar's birthplace in Caracas, now a national museum. The Caracas, now a national museum. 30c has a view of the court inside the 30c has a view of the court inside the house, where Bolivar was baptized. The occasion for these values was a reduction of rate from 25c to 20c for internal Venezuela, American countries, and Spain, and from 37½c to 30c for all other countries. The 30c value will carry double-weight letters to destinations where single rate is 20c.

-F. Jacobi.

Trade Notes

THE July 15, 1941, auction to be held by H. R. Harmer, Inc., 32 E. 57th Street, New York, will include an outstanding lot of material of the classic Swiss Cantonals, gathered by the owner over a period of the last twenty years from all over Europe. These years from all over Europe. These premier classics, we understand, are bringing fantastic prices today in Europe. The sale will include eight of the Double Genevas of 1843, one of which is a unique "Interverti," the double, cut the wrong way. There are also seven exquisite copies of the almost equally rare 4c "Vaud" and many fine examples of the 4 rappen Zurich, not to mention some beautiful Basle Doves, and other scarce pieces.

Some of the prices realized in the June 2 and 3 sale of H. R. Harmer, Inc., were \$270 for a collection of 2940 Russian local stamps; the St. Vincent 5/- star, unused, \$92.50; St. Vincent 4d on 1/- vermilion, unused, \$140; St. Vincent ½d on 6d used pair, \$24.

Frank Warner, stamp dealer at 109
Nassau Street, New York, is starting a "Daily Counter Sale Book" auction this week. Books will be on hand for

this week. Books will be on name to Europe, British Colonials, airmails, mint and used. Interested persons buy at their own prices, the highest bidder getting the lot. Incidentally, the Warner June Specials

will be postcarded on request.

J. N. Sissons, 28 Hampton Court,
Toronto, Canada, will send their new June wholesale price list No. 17, free on request, to dealers only.

The Ken More Kollector for June, 1941 (publication of the Ken More Stamp Co., Kenmore, N. Y.), contains, as usual, some interesting articles and news for collectors. There is, for instance, a very fine contest article by Robert S. Rogers, on Malta; Alison's Story of the Empire is continued from last month; another fine contest article on Some Experiences in Stamp Collecting, by J. H. Riddell; and also Capt. A. C. Townsend's excellent treatise on The Boon of Philately.

A new idea in patriotic service may be noted on page 404 of this issue in the advertisement of Judd & Pfeiffer, I Woolworth Bldg., Tucson, Arizona. Effective at once they will accept Defense savings stamps in payment for purchases from approval selections, at 10 per cent above face value. Mr. Judd says that they decided to do this as a part of their own contribution to National Defense, as they believe this should encourage collectors to purchase additional Defense savings stamps in order to obtain the 10 per cent discount on their stamp pur-chases from Judd & Pfeiffer.



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Address all correspondence relative to Canadian Stamps directly to the editor of this department. Inquiries should be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Commemoratives appreciated. F. Water Pollock, 1019 Haddon Place, Teaneck, N. J.

ENSORED Covers Again! In our last previous reference to this subject (April 5, 1941) we mentioned that Mr. Wagner reported "C. 109" using a different style of label. Samples of the new type have now been received from that gentleman, and it appears that, whereas the old label read, in two lines of serifed capitals "EXAMINED BY/CENSOR" with the number in the lower right corner in much smaller type, same font as before, "EXAMINED BY/C.109", or whatever the number may be. Mr. Wagner sends us C. 109 and C. 111 for our collection, and reports that he also has C. 110 and C. 112.

From A. K. Grimmer, of Temiscaming, Que., more numbers from Saint John, N. B.—C. 302, C. 305, and C. 310. New Brunswick must be assigned numbers in the 300 series.

My first opportunity to get a line on Montreal numbers has resulted from my recent inspection of censored covers from various foreign countries in the collection of A. P. Couture of that city. Two covers from Argentina, and one each from Brazil and from Madagascar were hand-stamped "PASSED BY CENSOR—", with the number inserted on the line in script; 52 for each of the South Americans, and 68 for the French colony.

Montreal, like Halifax, reveals both types of labels, with a variant of the new type, printed on scotch tape. Of the old type, Mr. Couture has C. 26, C. 27, and C. 67, the first on a cover from Venezuela, and the other two from Argentina. In the new type, only C. 25 appears on ordinary white, gummed paper (three examples, from Argentina, Mexico, and Suriname), while on scotch tape, C. 68 seals a letter from Colombia, and C. 70 from Japan.

A Fortune in the Mail

(Continued from Page 404)

Hundreds of reputable stamp dealers are scattered throughout the nation, and you need merely take your stamps to one of them, or send them to him by registered mail with return postage enclosed. Then, if you don't like the price he offers, you always have the privilege of submitting your stamps to other dealers. Or you may advertise your find in one of the many reliable stamp magazines, if you wish, or consult Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, the "Bible" of philately, which annually lists the approximate value of all known issues, domestic and foreign.

In my opinion, however, anyone who finds good stamps in the attic, or in Grandpa's old portmanteau, should think twice before disposing of them at all. They should be considered first, I think, as the nucleus of a personal collection. Collecting stamps is by far the most popular and time-tested hobby on earth. Millions of people in every civilized country, from small boys and girls to such national leaders as President Roosevelt, find pleasure and satisfaction in this pastime.

Many good books and manuals tell how to go about starting a stamp collection, but I should like to pass along one tip: If you become a collector, I'd advise you to specialize. Nearly always, I have found, the people who go in for one particular type of stamp—such as air mails, or commemoratives, or stamps of one particular country or color or denomination—get more fun out of their hobby and become more ardent collectors than those who try to cover the whole field.

Even if you have no desire to start a collection, you may still wish to keep any rare stamps you may find. There are few better investments in the world today. Good stamps can always be turned into hard cash, their worth increases with age, and they fluctuate less in value than even precious stones or works of fine art.

In 1932, at the depth of the depression, the stamp collection of one of my former clients, the late Arthur Hind, a manufacturer, of Utica, N. Y., brought close to a million dollars at auctions. Matched against his other investments, his stamps proved to be the most profitable venture of his lifetime.

BONANZAS have often been struck at post-office windows. One spring day in 1918, W. T. Robey, of Washington, D. C., went to the post office and bought a sheet of 100 of the new 24-cent air-mail stamps, the first air-mail issue of the United States. It so happened that an error had been made in printing this sheet of stamps, and the airplanes pictured on them were all upside down. In one week, the lucky Mr. Robey had sold them for \$15,000. Today those stamps are valued at \$350,000!

Most investors, however, prefer to buy, not current stamps, but the rarer items which already have a collector's value that will gradually be enhanced by time and keep pace with any possible change in the purchasing power of money. A young married couple called at my office recently and announced that they

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# Talk of the

By B. W. H. POOLE.

Confusing the Issue

The question as to whether "unissued" stamps should or should not be listed in the leading stamp catalogues has been a subject of fruitless discussion for many years. We say fruitless advisedly for there will always be conflicting opinions on this matter. In a recent issue of the Collector's Club Philatelist Mr. Gerard Gilbert says, "May we suggest here that postage stamp collecting being an international hobby, to remove old classic stamps from the catalogue is a question that should be discussed between the publishers of all world's catalogues". In our humble opinion the matter goes much deeper than that. While publishers might possibly agree that this or that stamp should be dropped—because some philatelic purist, or group of purists, proves it was never issued for postage or sold over a post office counter—the fact remains that tradition, antiquity and rarity have positively given it a place among the classics. Academically such items should, probably, be disposed. Logically, while they should never have been in the Confusing the Issue have positively given it a place among the classics. Academically such items should, probably, be disposed. Logically, while they should never have been in the catalogue in the first place, when their real status is unmasked it should be a case of "out damned spot". But since when has our very pleasant diversion known as philately been logical? There are literally dozens of old classics which, when all the facts are unearthed and ably presented by some student, would seem to have little or no philatelic standing whatsoever. But to what practical use or benefit would this sort of house-cleaning he? Writers of these weighty articles, unbiased though they may be, are not hurt by the presentation of these facts; the publishers of catalogues and dealers are not going to suffer financially by the deposing of old favorites; it is only the collector who has invested his funds in such items who is going to suffer.

An excellent case in point is provided by the United States 24c, 30c and 90c imperforate stamps of 1860. For generations these three stamps were listed with the regular imperforate series of 1851-57, such items. Logically,

they have always been rare and have always been considered highly desirable varieties which any collector would be proud to own. Many years ago it was understood they were not generally issued in the sense that they were ever on general sale. Later it was quite generally believed among the more advanced specialists that these three stamps were from trial printings, and later still one of our most experienced student-writers proved conclusively by bell, book and candle that this latter fact was correct. This array of damning facts has led to their partial excommunication so far as Scott's catalogue is concerned. They have been removed from their place of honor among the imperforates and listed as "a" varieties among the perforated stamps—which is certainly confusing the issue.

A short time ago, in passing a health food store, we noticed a placard in the window announcing a lecture on "Plasmocellular concepts of life and diet". Now there is no gainsaying that health foods are excellent, and many worthy people undoubtedly benefit from their regular use, but why these simple enthusiasts should be expected to worry over the "plasmo-cellular" or other aspects of such food—even if the subject could be explained in words of one syllable, which we doubt—is one of those things that helps to make life confusing. It is much the same with stamp collecting. Here we have a sane, diverting and entrancing hobby and it seems just too bad that every now and then one of our cherished ideals must be ruthlessly trampled underfoot to make a Roman holiday for some pedantic fact-finder. If we must grow ruthless and adopt the "truth at any cost" attitude then any of these old classics that have been masquerading under false colors should be eliminated from the catalogues altogether and thrown into outer darkness. Let's have no half measures but before taking such pitiless steps regarding any particular items would it not be fairer, in the words of a well-known advertisement, "to ask the man who owns one"? Explanatory footnotes are okey

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# Talk of the Week

By B. W. H. Poole.

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A weekly column conducted by George B. Sloane, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., recognized philatelic expert and authority.

#### Hawaiian Issue Under U. S.

An issue of Hawaii which should be of greater interest to collectors of U. S. stamps, is the last set, in the change of colors, issued in 1899. This is an issue of stamps which was placed in use after the Republic of Hawaii had been annexed to the United States. The stamps are the 1c green, Coat of Arms, Scott's No. 80; 2c rose, View of Honolulu, No. 81; and the 5c blue, Statue of Kamehameha I, No. 82. Previously, the stamps in the same designs had been in use in other colors, yellow, brown and lake, respectively, but the changes became necessary to conform to the Universal Postal Union's color standards for the 1c, 2c and 5c stamps.

The Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States, July 7, 1898, and formally transferred on August 12th. new stamps were on order with the American Bank Note Co., of New York, during the negotiations, and were delivered to the Islands after the conclusion of the agreement. The United States permitted them to go into use and they were valid for postage, as were all previous general issues of Hawaii, until Hawaii became a Territory of the United States, June 14, 1900. After this, a seven-months period was set for redemption of Hawaiian stamps in exchange for those of the U.S. The redemption period expired January 14, 1901, and since then only the stamps of the United States have been in use in the Islands.

#### Tribulations of the Carrier

"Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds," so quoth Herodotus, and his quotation is carved in a lofty space across the face of the big G.P.O., in New York City. Old Herodotus, however, probably wasn't speaking from personal experience and, never having had to lug a bag of mail about a big city, could not have foreseen some of the complications, hazards and dangers that the later uniformed carriers would encounter in their daily trots around the circuit. Henry Wing has shown me a cover, with a 2c 1890 attached, addressed to a house in Minneapolis. Delivery of this missive was evidently delayed until the situation improved, for the carrier brought this letter back to the office, and wrote in the corner of it, "Cross dog in yard, Thurs. A.M." That carrier, very likely hadn't heard about Herodotus, and probably there was nothing in the manual about how to approach an unreasonable dog.

Advance Sheets. Because of lack of general interest, the full series of "Advance Sheets" for the 1942 Standard Catalog will not be published, Scott Publications announce. However, the U. S. pages alone will be published at a subscription price of \$2.00

George B. Sloane

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## Wheeling 5c and 10c 1847

R ECENTLY the Postal Markings column commented on the seeming differences of opinion prevailing about the 5c and 10c 1847 stamps, as used at Wheeling. The grid marking indicates precancelation, but the precancel stamp specialists apparently do not agree as to the rating of these stamps.

It is our pleasure to offer the opinions of readers. Additional opinions will appear next week.—H. M. K.

## Wheeling Marking Precancel By Karl Burroughs

That quarter, red grid on covers bearing a Wheeling postmark indicates that the grid was applied to stamps in the sheet prior to their sale. This was equivalent to cancellation in that it prevented the use of the stamps with the red grid at any other post office.

This constitutes precancelation of the stamps regardless of the fact that more recent precancelation methods are different. I see no reason for applying so narrow a definition of precancelation as to exclude a procedure used in 1847.

For me the quarter, red grid, Wheeling are precanceled.

# They Are Precancels By H. Preston Hoskins (Pres. Precancel Stamp Society)

The 1847 stamps have been the subject of considerable discussion in precancel circles from time to time, and I think that it would be safe to say that it is the consensus that they are precancels in the general acceptance of that term as applied to stamps of the early issues—prior to 1890

prior to 1890.

The Wheeling precancels are included under the "Lines and Bars" section, which is not a part of the general catalog (Hoover Brothers' Official Precancel Stamp Catalog). This section appeared as an addendum to the next to the latest edition of the catalog.

Line and bar types being listed separately, as are also the Bureau Prints, you will not find them in the general catalog, although the latter usually makes reference to the Line and Bar section whereever this is in order.

In any discussion of the Wheeling precancels, it should be kept in mind that they do not conform 100 per cent to our present-day conception of precancels. However, if we are willing to allow our definition of a precancel to apply to any marking of a stamp applied in advance of actual postal use, then the Wheeling items certainly are precancels, when they exist on cover with a quadrant of a sevenbar grid in one corner and tied with a

bar grid in one corner and tied with a Wheeling town postmark.

I consider the Wheeling's just as much precancels as the Harrisburg, Pa., so-called "Legislative" precancels. See article on these by Allen R. Brown in Delf Norona's Handbook on U. S. Cancellations. These were used on first-class mail, it is true, but the Post Office Department permits the use of precancels on first-class mail today under certain restrictions. During the late 20's, many of the Federal Reserve Banks used precancels exclusively on first-class mail. The precancels were always postcanceled

The Precancel Stamp Society has nothing that would correspond to a Board of Censors in such matters. On the other hand, such matters are usually settled in conference between the publisher of the catalog and the state editor or the section editor, as the case may be. The field is entirely too large for any small group to be the final authority in all cases. We have specialization in the precancel field, just as in other fields of philately.

There is no hard-and-fixed date line for precancels. As a general rule, we regard the issue of 1890 as being the first to be precanceled along lines that are similar to those in vogue today. There are exceptions both ways chronologically. By that I mean that there are precancels with town and state names that antedate 1890 (e. g., Burlington, Vt.), and there are dozens of examples of "lines and bars" later than the period of use of the 1890 issue.

It is my personal opinion that the Wheeling's are precancels and collectible as such. They deserve a place in any collection of U. S. precancel classics.

# Not a Precancel By William J. Michels (Vice-Pres. Precancel Stamp Society)

Read with interest your column in May 17th (STAMPS) for it sort of runs right up into my alley. For many, many years I've wondered who designated the Wheeling as a precancel, and when it started. To the vast majority of precancel collectors the term "Precancel" means that the cancellation is applied prior to the use for which the stamp was issued and the cancellation technically makes the stamp void for further use. The postal marking applied as a precancelation suffices as the cancellation which carries the matter through the proper authorities and a stamp so cancelled requires no other markings.

It is true that some precancels receive additional postal markings, but this is the exception and precanceled stamps with such additional markings are looked upon with disfavor by the died-in-the-wool precancelite.

In applying the above to the Wheeling postal marking the first thought which comes to mind is the fact that each stamp, on or off cover, that has come to light has received an additional postal marking. It would appear that the first marking did not suffice to cancel the stamp for further usage. Were the first marking to be considered as a precancelation then the second marking would not be required.

(Continued on Page 31)

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## Old Time Collecting

(Continued from Page 8)

demand in this country for stamps of the British Colonies, especially in those of the Western hemisphere. In those early days of philately, when quantity was the main desideratum and 1,000 varieties were considered a good collection, there were few specialists even among older collectors. There were some who collected stamps having an odd shape like the triangular Capes, having the heads of rulers or the Coat-of-Arms of countries, but few who made a scientific study of stamps and sought minor varieties.

In 1878, when Mr. Morganthau looked over my collection of about 1,000 in an old copy book, he pointed out over 100 counterfeits, stamps with counterfeit surcharges, reprints and repaired stamps, also fake cancellations. There were then expert stamp repairers who could make complete and apparently perfect stamps from bits of other stamps. Many years ago I transferred U.S. stamps from a general album to a U. S. album. I had what I thought to be a perfect 6c proprietary, first issue, slightly oxydized. Upon soaking it in boiling water to loosen the hinges it separated into two partsthe upper part from a 6c inland exchange, the lower part carefully cut from a 5c proprietary to include only the word "proprietary." The denomination was from the 6c inland exchange stamp and the colors of the two parts were identical.

Most of the fake surcharges were made by boys who had small printing presses, and differed from the genuine surcharges. Many of the more experienced collectors couldn't tell the difference between reprints and originals and most collections had reprints of Helgoland and Roman States, some having fake cancellations. The professional repairers had cancellation stamps producing cancellations like the genuine, but many cancellations were smears made by a blackened cork. On the other hand many cancellations were removed. Pen and ink cancellations could easily be removed by an ink eradicator and colored cancellations could be removed by alcohol or acid, but I never learned how the black cancellation ink used in some countries could be removed. Today we have means to expose such fraudulent practices but in the '70's and '80's the measures used today were unknown. Today we have experts, scientific methods for detecting fakes, laws against counterfeiting, washing and cheating in stamp deals, and the

dire result to a dealer exposed in fraudulent practices. Sixty years ago no such measures were taken to prevent frauds in stamps and stamp dealers, and most young collectors had counterfeits in their collections, and only when an experienced collector like Mr. Morganthau picked out the fakes and insisted that they be destroyed did the young collector insist upon getting genuine stamps.

In 1880 I bought a lot of Australian stamps from a dealer who showed me what looked like the watermarks of a swan on early West Australian stamps. Another dealer said the so-called watermarks were not in the paper but were impressed upon counterfeits. The seller would not return my money and a friendly lawyer brought him into court. The seller said I bought the stamps "as is" and the judge said "let the buyer beware." The publicity given to this case encouraged dishonest dealers, but it also put collectors on their guard. There were a few reputable stamp dealers in the city, sixty years ago, but after my case against the dishonest dealer I received many letters from persons who dealt in stamps in addition to their regular vocation and who sold or exchanged stamps from old collections that they bought from young collectors.

The early '80's were the heydays for dishonest stamp dealers. Not all dealt in fakes or counterfeits, but many sold repaired stamps, washed stamps and reprints as perfect, genuine originals. After the exposure in court of the fake watermarks on the West Australia stamps, collectors began looking for watermarks and thus the "Royal Exchange counterfeit" of the one shilling Great Britain issue of 1873, the only known Gt. Britain counterfeit, was discovered by a British collector.

Not much attention was paid to perforations and still less to papers, sixty years ago. Many of the 1870 design U. S. stamps had large borders and could be clipped to make them appear imperforate. Here was another of Mr. Morganthau's warning "Never buy U. S. imperforates, except the first issue, except in pairs."

The decorated plate fad, when plates were decorated with designs, made up of bits of postage stamps began about 1890 and lasted a couple of years. During this period many thousands of stamps were cut up to make the colored designs. American collectors usually made shields or flags which required only 1c and 2c stamps but I saw designs for which

yellow, brown and purple stamps were cut up.

## Wheeling 5c and 10c 1847

(Continued from Page 14)

The placing of this Wheeling marking into any special cancellation category can only be done on the basis of a supposition of the intent of the authority involved in its manufacture. To designate it as a precancel means the assumption of an intent which the facts do not tend to prove otherwise the second marking would not have been applied. Until such time as definite proof has been unearthed that the Wheeling authorities had a definite purpose in mind, it seems that it would be far more in line to designate the cancellation as the Wheeling Cancellation.

There is no attempt on the part of the precancel collector to detract from the rarity or attractiveness of this item. It is sufficiently distinctive to rate a designation of its own and surely it would not detract from its value were this course to be pursued. Any controversy as to whether it is a precancel or not would thus be deferred until such time as proof was established as to the original intent. I am not a dog fancier, but I am inclined to think that a dog is not classified as a thoroughbred until definite proof has been established. Should not the same conditions prevail on the Wheeling Cancellation?

At the moment the Wheeling item is a rarity sufficient unto itself and to apply the term "precancel" to it is taking a step which the circumstances do not warrant.

#### Not a Precancel

#### By HERMAN HERST

My understanding of the term "precancel," whether rightly or wrongly, always carries with it the thought of a condescension on the part of the Post Office Department, to grant a reduction in rates or something in exchange for the use of its precanceled stamps.

It carries with it the thought that precanceled stamps are not sold to ALL comrers, but only to certain large users in whose hands the stamps might be safer than were they distributed to casual patrons, any one of whom might conceivably use the stamp again thereby defrauding the Post Office Dept.

use the stamp again thereby defrauding the Post Office Dept.

The Glen Allen star, the early precancels of the 1890 period, etc., to my way of thinking are precancels, since they were not sold to anyone asking for ordinary stamps, but were sold to certain large users. I doubt if this could be said for the Wheeling.

To my way of thinking, it takes more than mere "cancelling before use" to make a stamp a precancel. If that were so, a fly making a trip from ink bottle to sheet of 1847's would precancel them. Rather precanceling is a device devised by the P. O. to meet certain requirements of

large mailings, expediency, etc. It is stretching it a bit too far to put the 1847's in this class, in my estimation.

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## Wheeling 5c and 10c 1847

RECENTLY the Postal Markings column commented on the seeming differences of opinion prevailing about the 5c and 10c 1847 stamps, as used at Wheeling. The grid marking indicates precancelation, but the precancel stamp specialists apparently do not agree as to the rating of these

Last week, on pages 14 and 31, we published the opinions of several of our readers, and below, we continue with those of several others. -H. M. K.

> So-Called Wheeling Precancel By STANLEY B. ASHBROOK

HAVE never considered that the so-called "Wheeling precancel" was strictly speaking in the precancel class, but rather it was some sort of a control marking put on sheets of the 5c and 10c 1847 by the Wheeling postmaster for the purpose pos-

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sibly of keeping track of the number of stamps actually sold and letters containing same mailed at his office.

We find covers with stamps with the control marking in different handwritings and addressed to various cities, indicating that precanceled sheets were not sold in advance to one firm or person, but to the public in general for ordinary every day correspondence.

I recall a cover with a 10c 1847 addressed to Philadelphia, which had in the same handwriting "Paid" and "Charge Box 86." This cover indicates that the postmaster, instead of handstamping the letter "Paid" and permitting it to go on to Philadelphia in the usual manner, placed on the letter a 10c 1847, previously control marked by him, and charged same to the owner of Box 86. It is possible that stamps with the control marking were never sold to the public, but were used for a short time within the Wheeling Post Office, perhaps only on mail to be sent prepaid and charged to owners of post office boxes. I am of the opinion that this method of accounting was an experiment of short duration and in all probability occurred only in the fall and winter of 1847.

Of one thing there is no doubt in my opinion, that sheets of stamps were struck by a red gridiron before the sheets were cut up and therefore before single copies containing a quarter of the round gridiron were placed on regular first class mail. If this fact alone entitles these 1847 stamps to be classified as precancels, I personally see no objection to the term. What is more important however, is the purpose of their origin and use. We all know what a regular precancel is and the purpose served. From the evidence we have of various covers containing the Wheeling control marking, can these items strictly speaking be placed in the regular legitimate precancel class? As for myself, I do not think

About the "Wheeling Precancels" By STEPHEN G. RICH

The 5c and 10c 1847 doubly cancelled at Wheeling, Va., with a grid, once before and once at the time of actually paying postage on mail, are among those border line cases which make it very hard to be sure just what is or isn't a precancel.

The grid used for the first cancelling was a device also used for ordinary cancelling. This makes it more often than not impossible to be sure that a stamp carrying both this grid in black and the second one in red was actually used in

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this way: we know that when mail was forwarded, the town mark and killer alike of the forwarding office were often applied.

The grid is a "standard style" of the period and copies of the stamp with the two grids, when off cover, cannot be definitely identified as surely used this way at Wheeling.

Precancel collectors have put into use the term "provisional precancel" for cases of actual precancel use in which a device used also for ordinary cancelling was ap-This term and what it carries in the way of meaning, probably best describes the Wheeling 1847 issue items. On this basis, that the device was also used for ordinary cancelling, naturally full precancel rank and listing in the precancel catalogs are denied.

The Wheeling items were listed as precancels at the urgent insistence of a few collectors at a time when the effort of precancel collectors was to include as many items as possible within their specialty—just as was the situation three decades earlier in the general postage field. Just as borderline and doubtful cases have steadily been removed from listings and consideration in the general field of stamps during recent years, we are now seeing the same process of work in clearing the precancel records of "provisionals" and dubious cases.

A Control Mark

By HENRY WING

I noticed your item on the Wheeling precancel in STAMPS and am interested to see what develops from it. I don't know much about the circumstances under which it was used, or the type of matter on which it has been found, but it always seemed to me that it was a control markor protective mark, applied by the post-master who wasn't used to having stamp paper laying around. I imagine he fig-ured that if he cancelled the stamps they could still be applied to mail by himself or clerks on mail handed in (as most of it undoubtedly was) but that if the sheets were stolen no office would accept them. Of course if there is evidence that they were so prepared to handle large unit mailings from a business concern it weakens my theory.

If I remember correctly the usage is on regular first class mail matter and not on third. The quantity of 47s recorded as delivered to Wheeling is more or less indicative as well.

Up here in Maine there was an office called Sheepscott Bridge which almost invariably cancelled its stamps with a pen before such stamps were affixed. However, these were so marked for general use and not for issuing in that condition. The uniform placement of the stamp at the left end of the envelope also indicates that the same person (postmaster undoubtedly) affixed the stamps. This postmaster was charged with considerable money value in stamps, probably ran the office in a general store, and was taking no chances

On the 1851 issue, however, the printed (Continued on Page 65)

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## Wheeling 5c and 10c 1847

(Continued from Pages 47-48)

Cumberland, Maine, is undeniably a precancel-so far as present research shows. These stamps were overprinted, on the envelopes to be sure, but by printing press, in large quantity to satisfy the needs of a large mailer, a book publisher.

What Is a Precancel? By HENRY FALLON

In the May 17th issue I note there is a discussion on the Wheeling Precancel, simply because the method of precanceling is different than the method used to

precancel present-day issues.

Such an objection, is to my mind, making a complaint that the old style "cork cancellations" are not bona-fide cancella-tions because they were not made with a regular cancelling machine. Certainly the varied and diversified methods of cancelling and precancelling stamps today, would not justify the opinion that the "cork" and other cancels on earlier U. S. issues are NOT CANCELLATIONS simply because the method of "cancelling" in the earlier days is different from the method used today.

If the opinions of U.S. collectors is so different from precancelites (as is suggested) why is it that both groups search diligently for specialties as Die 2, 5c car-mine error, Perf. 11 rotary, double paper, etc.; also Kansas City '51 which showed up perf. 11 rotary?

> Debatable Problem By J. R. Boker, Jr.

What have been regarded as the most "classic" of all precancels are the 5c and 10c 1847 from Wheeling, in what was then Virginia.—J. R. Boker, Jr., in STAMPS for Dec. 4, 1937.

Mr. Boker points out these stamps were cancelled by applying a red grid cancellation to the center of a block of four, probably in entire sheets. Consequently each of the known singles shows approximately only one-quarter of this grid.

As * * * an additional cancellation was necessary at Wheeling * * * this Wheeling red grid is a control mark of some sort, the exact nature of which is at present debatable.

Prepared for Credit Accounts By George Mason

Among the covers known as one (a folded letter sheet) from Wheeling, dated folded letter sheet) from Wheeling, dated Dec. 7, 1847, addressed to Philadelphia. The word "Paid" was written on the cover front, also "charge No. 318." The cover is postmarked "Wheeling, Va. Dec. 8" in blue. The 10-cent 1847 stamp is cancelled with a gridiron in blue, tying the stamp to the cover. The adhesive also shows a part of a red gridiron. shows a part of a red gridiron.

Other copies, per notes at hand, are two copies of the 5-cent 1847, cancelled with a blue grid, the red portion of a red grid also showing.

One view expressed on these markings is that they were applied on letters de-posited "to be charged" to a box holder. The cancelled stamps, as prepared, were easily checked for billing purposes.

This is a far cry from what we call "precancelation" today.

Walter S. Fishel Presents His Opinion

You asked for comments for and against the Precancel Wheeling.



Walter F. Walker, Consul-General of Liberia is shown as he discussed the postage stamps of the tiny Negro republic in a recent interview with Walter Kaner, stamp commentator, broadcasting during the latter's weekly stamp program presented over WWRL, New York.

Any student of postal markings will agree with the statement that there are early markings which were printed or obliterated in some manner before their postal uses.

It seems that the whole issue in this matter is what is a Precanceled stamp or

The Cumberland, Me., and Glen Allen, Va., covers are illustrations of stamps cancelled before being delivered to the U. S. officials for delivery via U. S. Mail. They must be Precancels.

For some years the U. S. P. O. Department hung in the Post Office lobbies, current issues of envelopes, for the public to become familiar with, when placing orders for envelopes. These were overorders for envelopes. These were over-printed "Cancelled". These were not precancels as they were not intended for postal use.

The point the writer wishes to make is "Any marking made upon a stamp or envelope or postal card, by means of printing, pen marking, pencil marking, or any other instrument, or method, where the printing or marking has been made by a designated employee or officer of the P. O. Dept., or as a result of a ruling of the Post Master General, or any of his authorized employees, which has for its purpose the obliteration of the stamp, etc., and which renders it useless for postage at any place other than the office where it has been obliterated, and which matter has been so treated before been deposited in the U. S. Mails is Precanceled matter."

If the above point is acceptable as defining Precanceled matter then the Wheeling, Va., 5 or 10-cent 1847 issue is Precanceled.

First-A regular government canceller was used to make the marking.

Second-Such covers as are in existence show no tie of stamp to cover where the canceller struck the stamp.

Third-In the cover (in the writer's

possession) there is a tie from the stamp to the cover, where the word "Paid" or "Free" hits both stamp and cover.

Fourth — The postmaster cancelling these stamps possibly did so to prevent theft. He could use these stamps for postage even though be had cancelled them and age even though he had cancelled them and undoubtedly he did use them the short while his supply lasted. His entire first shipment consisted of but 12 sheets of 5's and 4 sheets of 10's just \$100 worth of stamps.

It is, of course, presumptuous on the part of the writer to state that the pur-pose of the postmaster at Wheeling, in cancelling these stamps, was to prevent

theft, but our reaction was:
1. The shipment of stamps to his office for use in the mails, where possibly the majority of his clients did not prepay their postage, but sent same for collection at the office of destination. He would not have any idea how many persons would desire to prepay their letters.

2. Undoubtedly, the Department with the consignment of stamps sent a letter, stating he was responsible for them, was charged with the value, in this case \$100, and if any were lost or stolen, he would be expected to pay for them.

3. It may have occurred to him, that if he cancelled them before-hand, no one other than himself could make use of them. So he used his canceller and struck four stamps with each application of his canceller, making them useless for postage unless purchased from him or his office force, and saving himself the trouble of carrying them home with him every night.

Such is our reaction to this marking, and until someone comes forth with a more logical story of the Wheeling postal marking, will remain our opinion.

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#### LINDQUIST PUBLICATIONS

2 W. 46th St.

New York

#### New Issues

(Continued from Page 63)

50K gray, same as 20K design
1R, green, same as 30K design
2R dark brown, the artist's self-portrait, made
in 1913

Penny Black Stamp Co.

Russia—The stamps commemorating Nicholaj E. Zhukovsky, illustrated in our May 24th issue, were printed by the phototype process on white unwatermarked, gum paper and perforated. They may be a compared in the latter part of February. marked, gum paper and perforated. They were issued in the latter part of February. Zhukovsky was born on Jan. 17, 1847, and died on March 17, 1921. He was a graduate of the Moscow University and won world-wide recognition as a scientist. He was the author of over 180 scientific papers, treatises, and lectures on hydrodynamics, aerodynamics and mechanics. He is known in Russia as the "Father of Russian Aviation."

M. Kniga.

Straits Settlements-Johore-A 15c blue denomination has been added to the current set.

Straits Settlements-Trengganu-To conform with changes and additions in the other protected states, there will be issued in the current designs:

2c orange 2c orange 3c green 4c purple 6c gray 8c red \$1.00 black and red

New York Sun

Sudan—Whitfield King and Co. report that two values have been printed in a new design. The Printing was done in Bombay. Details of the design will be given later.

15m brown and ultramarine 3 pi blue and red brown

Sweden-To commemorate the 50th anniversary of Skansen, the open air extension of the Nordiska, or Nordic Museum, the post office department issued two postage stamps on June 18, 1941. The design shows one of the most popular views from Skansen. In the background is seen a part of Stock-holm and in the foreground the mighty Hasjo belfry. The original tower was erected in 1779 at Hajo in the province of Jamtland. The Skansen belfry is a copy of it, and was built in 1892. Prince Charles of Sweden paid the cost, and Charles of Sweden paid the cost, and King Oscar II presented the two bells which now hang in the belfry. Previously the bells belonged to the Royal chapel of Ulriksdal Palace. It is from this tower that the bells are rung on New Year's Eve over Stockholm, and the ringing is broadcast throughout Sweden.

The stamps were designed by Torsten Schonberg, and engraved by Sven Ewert. They are recess-printed by the Stamp Printing Office of the Royal Swedish Postal Administration on white paper, without watermark, and are issued in coils imp. by perf. 12½. The 10 ore denomination is also to be had in booklets. These are perforate on three sides, being imperforate either at the right or left side.

—Uno Soderberg.

Transjordania-Changes are reported in the current postage set, with por-trait of Amir Abdullah (As the colors of some of the following are fairly close to those of the same existing values, we presume that there are to be new printings and that shades differences may be expected. This will apply also to the Dues, 1m, 2m, 4m, 10m.—Ed.)

1m purple 2m blue green 3m green 4m pink 5m orange 10m red 15m blue

#### St. Louis Bear Sells for \$850

THE 10 cent St. Louis Bear, on cover, as offered at the Harmer, Rooke & Co., sale, June 26, 1941, brought \$850, going to a mid-west collector.

This cover vies for top honors with all the very fine known copies of the famous Postmaster Stamp.

The varied lot of Revenue stamps, in the same sale, from the collection of the late C. A. Brown of Honolulu, showed there is a keen demand for revenue stamps of the United States. Among the prices realized were the following:

prices realized were the following:
First Issue, 3c Playing Card, Scott R17a, a fine handstamped copy, trifle close on one side, \$350; \$1.60 Foreign Exchange, Scott R79a, \$39; \$2 Probate of Will, No. 83a, \$75; \$3.50 Inland Exchange, No. R87a, \$75; \$200 Internal Revenue, No. R102a, \$95; 6c Proprietary, No. 31c, \$110; \$200 blue, black and red, No. R132, small thinning, \$200; \$500 black, green and red, No. R133, said to be a beautiful copy, \$900; 30c Inverted Centre, No. R140a, \$76; \$5 green and black, No. RB10a, \$170.

#### S.P.A. Convention News

THE names of donors of trophies for the S.P.A. Convention at Philadelphia, Pa., August 25-31, 1941, have been released. The Grand Award has been donated by Gimbel Brothers, and will go to the most outstanding exhibit in the show. Gold, Silver and Bronze medals have been donated by the S.P.A. Convention Committee.

Others who have contributed cups, Others who have contributed cups, trophies, and placques are: J. Edward Vining, Philip Ward, Ken More Stamp Co., Otto Korte, Walter Arn, Berton Hoover, Emil Bruechig, the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, H. E. Harris & Co., Gustave A. von Gross, Stephen G. Rich, Charles H. Evans, Vincent Domanski, Olga Domanski, Paul Roehrman. Rudy Korte. Rudy Haberland. man, Rudy Korte, Rudy Haberland, Louise B. von Gross, and William Zinsmeister.

#### Handbook on Chatham Square Post Office

THE Chatham Square Post Office is the title of a new handbook, on the private post office and letter carrier service operated from Chatham Square in old New York by Aaron Swarts and his successor, Benjamin Lockwood, in competition with the carrier department of the New York post office before the general suppression of the private "city dispatch" posts by the United States Post Office Department in 1860, being released with the July American Philatelist to all members of the American Philatelic Society. The original article was written by Elliott Perry. Most of the condensation and re-arrangement for handbook use was done by *Arthur G. Hall*. Both Mr. Perry and Mr. Hall are members of the A.P.S. handbook committee. The book is 34 pages and cover. It is profusely illustrated with authentic stamps, reprints, forgeries and postmarks; a most valuable and interesting addition to philatelic research and literature.

This story of the Chatham Post Office is the second of a series of handbooks to be issued each year free of charge to all A.P.S. members. The first was the story of the "Penny Black."

#### Gist of the News

Our thanks for covers to F. B. Fitts Co., Framingham, Mass., first day new 6c airmail stamp; Josephine D. Rogers, Beverly Hills, Cal., initial flight B-19, world's largest airplane and Paul R. Fox, Pres., Oklahoma City Stamp Club, for an autographed cover of the Will Rogers Field dedication. Official postmark of latter reads "WILL Will Rogers Field dedication. Official postmark of latter reads "WILL ROGERS FIELD/June 28, 1941/ Oklahoma City, Okla.," with a four line slogan reading "FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE/U. S. ARMY/DEDICATES/WILL ROGERS FIELD." We are indebted also to Henrik Thrap-Meyer, of Oslo, for a cover hearing new stamps of Norway. cover bearing new stamps of Norway. And to Craig Letch, St. Paul, Minn., for a cover from the 9th Eucharistic Congress, in St. Paul.

Our thanks to Richard Milian of Havana, Cuba, for a fine first day cover as well as mint blocks of the stamps issued to commemorate Stamps issued to commemorate the Centenary of the Birth of General Guillermo Moncada—one of which was shown on the front cover of our June 21st issue. Also to T. Dickinson, Auckland, for a first day cover bearing the New Zealand wartime provisional issue.

We are also indebted to F. T. Carter, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., for a Fathers'
Day cover from Mexico, and to Henry
Shepherd, of Washington, D. C., for an
official cacheted cover for the opening of
the Washington National Airport on June 16, 1941.

John Myszenski, of Hamtramck, Mich., calls our attention to a page in the Pictorial Section of The Detroit News for June 29, 1941, by Cecil Betron, who is the Stamp Editor of that paper. It depicts American History as portrayed on postage stamps.

Dr. Robert Paganini sends us an attractive registered airmail cover bearing the new Switzerland air mail stamps, and nicely postmarked with special cancellations.

Ernest G. Gibson, of Kelowna, B. C., ers from New Caledonia, Papua, Bermuda, Dutch East Indies, and New Zealand. He also reports a censored cover, new to us, from Mexico. This has a cellophane label, printed "Examined By C. 263." Canada, reports receiving censored cov-

Our thanks to R. K. Bennett, of the Santa Monica Stamp Club, Santa Monica, Calif., for a B-19 Initial Flight cover, June 27, 1941. Clover Field, Santa Monica to March Field, Riverside, Monica to March Field, Riverside, Calif. Also to Charles R. Peatfield, Mattapan, Mass., for a Port of Boston Maritime Day cachet, June 29, 1941.

W. O. Staeb, of Rutherford, N. J., calls our attention to a very nice display of U. S. covers being shown in the lobby of the Seaman's Savings Bank, corner Wall and Pearl Streets, New



#### AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

OFFICE OF

#### ROLLIN E. FLOWER, PRESIDENT

MARCH 8? 1 (41.

MR. STANLEY B. ASHBROOK, 434 S. GRAND AVENUE, FORT THOMAS, KY.

DEAR MR. ASHBROOK:

FOLLOWING YOUR SUGGESTION MADE AT
THE BUFFALO CONVENTION (PAGE 96 OF PROCEEDINGS) |
HAVE BEEN CONSIDERING THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE
TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE CATALOG MAKERS ON CONTROVERSIAL
LISTINGS.

BEFORE | DID ANY THING DEFINITELY, | WANTED TO TALK WITH MR. HUGH CLARK ON THE MATTER. | WENT TO NEW Y RK LAST WEEK FOR THAT PURPOSE AND FOUND MR. CLARK AGREEABLE TO THE APPOINTMENT OF SUCH A COMMITTEE, IF YOU WILL SERVE AS ITS CHAIRMAN AND IF YOU WILL ORGANIZE THE COMMITTEE. HE WAS QUITE DEFINITE IN HAVING YOU FOR COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN. NO ONE ELSE, IT SEEMS, WILL BE SO SATISFACTORY. HE HAS A GREAT DEAL OF CONFIDENCE IN YOU.

HE STATES HE WILL BE ONLY TOO GLAD TO CONSIDER ANY RECOMMENDATIONS YOU UNANIMIOUSLY AGREE UPON, ALTHOUGH HE DOES NOT WANT TO BE BOUND TO MAKE ANY CHANGES UNLESS YOU CAN SELL HIM THE IDEA THEY SHOULD BE MADE.

IN VIEW OF THIS WILL YOU BE GOOD ENOUGH
TO ACCEPT THE CHARRMANSHIP OF THIS COMMITTEE AND SELECT
WHOEVER YOU DEEM CAPABLE OF WORKING WITH YOU? | WOULD
ALSO LIKE TO HAVE YOU SELECT A SUITABLE MAME FOR THE COMMITTEE, LETTING ME KNOW WHAT IT IS AND WHO YOUR MEMBERS ARE
TO BE.

SINCERELY YOURS,

ROLLIN E. FLOWER, PRESIDENT

259 WARDMAN ROAD KENMORE, N. Y.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS.....

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

March 22, 1941.

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

Dear Harry:

I was sure surprised to learn that Carhart is the Syndicate. I refused right along to even believe he had any interest whatsoever in the deal. From certain things he told me, I was firmly convinced that such was the case. It is all very queer and the only explanation I can offer is that Souren possesses some sort of hypnotic power. About two weeks ago Souren called me by phone and stated he was getting out a little brochure on the Knapp collection and would I write a little tribute to Knapp to go in it. I told him I would be glad to do so. Today I received a copy and I note it also includes a similar tribute by Clark.

Carhart probably knows what he is doing but I fear he is making a great mistake in getting all tangled up with Souren.

Now that Carhart is the Syndicate, perhaps I will be able to get a loan of those negatives. I had these in mind when I acceded to Souren's wish to write a tribute to Knapp and felt if I refused him I'd never see those negatives. Should anybody ask you why Ashbrook did this for Souren, you can tell them that, first - Knapp was my friend - second I wanted those negatives. There was no other motive.

Personally I think it would be childish for the Club to refuse to accept the gift of the collection of photographs. Souran seldom extends a favor without demanding a pourd of flesh in return. However in this case the Club can well afford to accept the Carhart-Souren gift and should Souren demand any favor in return they can tell him to go to hell.

Some months ago Souren informed me that "the Syndhitate" had refused my request for a loan of the negatives but assured me that every item in the collection was being photographed and that he would see to it that I got prints. Naturally you can imagine how helpful these would be to me in my work and I sure trust that he keeps his promise. Have you seen a copy of the booklet he has just published? If not, Glark can get one for you.

Did you know that Carhart's firm recently merged with another Wall Stree brokerage firm? I took this as added confirmation of

Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, March 22, 1941.

my opinion that Carhart had not put any money in Souren's Syndicate. Perhaps he is getting out of the brokerage business and going into the stamp business. It also indicates to me that Carhart has probably been quite a big backer of Souren in recent years. Damn funny world, and your letter sure did knock me for a loop.

I had a joint letter from Saul and Ernie today inquiring when I could go to Chicago. I think Saul would like very much to have you run out while I was there and I trust you will be able to do so, as there are several things I would like to talk over with you. I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter recently received from Flower. On this Committee, I am going to name Saul, Ernie, Harold Brooks, Chase, and yourself, and will probably get up a committee of at least fifteen to twenty.

What about Perry? I think I should include him and he is one reason why I am going to appoint a large committee. I am aware of the feeling between Perry and Clark but if Perry is only one of a committee of 20, Clark will not be able to single him out. I will however be guided by your decision in the matter. Should I include any dealers? I think it would be hard to select any out of the lot who would not have a dealer's prejudice. Cole, Kelleher and Doane might be exceptions. Sloane is to opinionated, so he is out, and besides I haven't a lot of faith in the extent of his knowledge on 19th Century.

What about Jessup? He doesn't know a whole lot but for his lack of technical knowledge, he has excellent judgment. Would you say the Souren-Carhart tie-up would bar Carhart? Personally I am inclined to believe it would.

Re - yours of the 7th regarding W.R.Parker of Oroville, Calif.

I wish you would write W.R. a personal letter and especially invite him to subscribe to the "Specialist." Write him you are doing so at my request because I want him to read my stuff in the next issue.

I am awaiting a letter from Doc informing me when he will be here. I want him to come here before he goes to Chicago.

Have you seen him and did you mention to him the special article on France?

Cordially yours,

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

April 14, 1941.

Mr. Rollin E. Flower, 259 Wardman Road, Kenmore, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Flower:

Again referring to your letter of March 8th, I am submitting herewith a list of names which I have selected as members of the Committee, together with the name which I suggest be assigned to the Committee.

I think it would be advisable to submit the list of names to Mr. Clark and if there is anyone on the list to whom he objects I will be only too glad to be guided by his wishes.

Upon advice from you that the list is satisfactory, I will communicate with each member and invite him to join with us in this work.

Sandially yours,

H.L. LINDQUIST

#### 2 WEST 46TH STREET NEW YORK, N.Y.

April 18, 1941

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

Dear Stan:

I am glad to learn that you have your A.P.S. Committee for Catalogue Revisions of the 19th Century U.S. well under way, and I can well imagine that your 29 names will include all of the tops on these issues in America. Certainly you ought to have no trouble in getting decisions from such a group of authorities.

I think the idea to publish articles on various revisions from time to time is a good one, as it will give the boys something concrete to aim at.

A good article on the Premiere Gravures would undoubtedly arouse a lot of attention, but I was giving a lot of thought to the advisability of making an issue of this as the first act of the committee. You are taking on one of the most difficult and most controversial of all of the subjects and I rather think it would be advisable to take on lesser discussions to start with so that both the committee and Hugh M. Clark would get in the habit of a friendly discussion and acceptance of the ideas before you spring this bigger problem on them.

In other words, I think I would lay the foundation for the acceptance of your decisions before I would tackle the most difficult one of them all. I feel sure that you could accomplish your objective better in this way, even though it means delaying the matter.

I can imagine how anxious you are to get back at Colson, but his well-known policy to take a slam at everybody and everything has caused collectors generally to discount anything he says anyway. I haven't read the article he wrote as yet but I have heard several comments on it, which were not favorable to Colson.

Think the problem over yourself, but the more I think of it the more I am convinced that it would be advisable to start with subjects that would be almost certain to be accepted.

I have noticed the books that you want, as given in your mimeographed sheet, and I am also including an item in STAMPS to the same effect.

Sincerely yours,

HLL:B

Phone: MEdallion 3-3715 Cable Address: LINDPUBS



2 WEST 46TH STREET NEW YORK, N.Y.

April 22, 1941

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

Dear Stan:

If I could sit down with you for a couple of hours to discuss the whole question of catalog listings and Clark's approach to them, as I see it, I think we might really get somewhere. It is difficult to tell the whole story in a letter and there is always danger of only half-expressing yourself and creating an entirely wrong impression that was not intended.

I have had several occasions of late to discuss this whole problem with Clark, and I think I know his viewpoint. Last Wednesday night, Arthur E. Owen, Clark and myself had dinner together, and Clark then explained to Owen that he liked his criticisms of the catalog very much because he approached it in a non-critical or censuring attitude. Arthur Owen has had considerable influence in changing listings on 20th Century stamps, for, as you know, he is one of the group appointed by the B.I.A. to assist Clark in these listings.

In the course of his conversation, Clark mentioned that he realized Luff was not always infallible and when anybody pointed this out he was always glad to consider it. But he would fight to the last drop any one who impugned Luff's motives. Clark naturally reveres the memory of Luff, and he bitterly resents any attack on Luff's listings or memory if it is implied that his motives were wrong. In fact, Clark takes the same attitude on criticisms of himself, for he also feels that although he may have made many mistakes that they were honest and sincere mistakes, without ulterior motives.

So first of all you have to approach Clark from this standpoint or no one will get anywhere with him.

Then there is another angle in regard to items already listed in the catalog, which you and I have discussed in the past. Many of the listings now in the catalog, to which objections are taken, were in there long before Clark had anything to do with it, and in many cases even before Luff came into the picture. The fact that they were listed caused them to be collected in good faith and many transactions resulted between dealers and collectors because they were accepted in the catalog. As a consequence, the catalog compilers have some obligations to those who have depended upon its listings in the past, even though new information may cast doubt upon the items. I have discussed this matter with many dealers and collectors, and while there is divided opinion, the majority have felt that present owners of these stamps

Phone: MEdailion 3-3715

Cable Address: LINDPUBS

should not be penalized because someone in the past made an error of judgement. This is rather weak reasoning, I agree, but some of them think very strongly on it and you will recall that even Edward Stern cancelled his advertisement in THE STAMP SPECIALIST because we destroyed the value of the high valued imperforates of 185%. Fortunately, we decided to discontinue all advertising, so it did not affect us, but it does show that an ordinarily conservative man like Eddie Stern could get quite upset over the matter.

I mention this latter for it is a thing that resulted outside the scope of Clark's activities. Of course the majority of people who objected these things are those who either own the stamps or who have handled them in the past. Men like John Klemann, Phil Ward, and others are naturally expected to object to doubt being cast on these issues for they have sold many of them in years past. The fact that they did buy and sell them because they were listed gives them some justification.

Clark, on the other hand, takes the stand that just because an error had been made is no reason why it should be perpetuated, but as a result of the situation absolutely indisputable proof must be brought to bear on the subject and not merely logical deductions and circumstantial evidence. He frankly admits that many of these things would never have gone in under his jurisdiction but now that they are in it will take more than ordinary proof to get them eliminated.

I fear I have expressed this rather crudely, and as I stated at the start I would like to discuss it with you personally, so if I have put over the wrong reaction I could immediately correct it.

Clark dropped up to the house the other night on the way home, and in the course of our conversation he mentioned the list that you had submitted. I of course did not know the names on it at the time. He stated that you had most of the names that should be considered but he also said that he thought Phil Ward, Horace Barr, and Harry Jefferys, among others, should be included in any list that was prepared. I believe he also said that Colson should be asked, although he knew in advance that he would not cooperate. Personally, I feel that any committee should be comparatively small, and composed of people who could work together in harmony. This committee could reach out further for decisions on controversial subjects, but a committee that is too large and unwieldy will get nowhere because they will never agree among themselves. I note you were good enough to suggest my name as a member of this committee but I hardly feel qualified to act on it in company with the many qualified students that you have selected.

In regard to attacking the Premieres Gravures at the start, my only thought is that you are going to have too much opposition from people like Eddie Stern, Phil Ward and others, as well as differences of opinion from students like Perry and Hollowbush, etc. At the start, I would assume that whatever suggestions should be made to the catalog should have the unanimous approval of those on the committee and by getting a few matters of this kind cleaned up it will lay a foundation for future activities, which will have a better chance of being accepted.

When any person reaches a prominent point in philately like yourself, he has to expect to be an object of attack. That is one of the penalties of success in any line. I remember reading recently in a psychology book that the reason more people never get anywhere in life is their unwillingness to pay the penalty of success. The minute anyone sticks his head up he is always a target for the envious. So don't let that part of it bother you atall for your sincere friends and admirers far outnumber those who for one reason or another may try to attack you. In fact, even the attackers know that they are wrong and in cases like Colson his attack is only reacting on himself.

I hope we can get together personally before very long, for questions of this kind can only be satisfactorily threshed out in personal conversation. You marked your letter confidential and I will hold it so although I would like to discuss some of these points with Clark himself.

Sincerely yours,

HLL:B

no one who know you would ever accuse you of the motives referred to by Clark so don't apply them to yourself. Personally I thenk he had Perry in mind, think he had Perry in mind, yes got a nice letter from Sail, yes got a nice letter from sail, ye was pleased with your remarks the was pleased with your remarks and the good time you are had in Chicago.

April 18, 1941.

Mr. Rollin E. Flower 259 Wardman Road Kemmore, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Flower:

I have your letter of April 15th and have also received Mr. Ashbrook's letter to you of April 14th with his enclosure.

Insofar as the list of names is concerned, I have no doubt that Mr. Ashbrook has selected the names of the people possessing the most comprehensive knowledge of the various fields involved. Certain of these men, however, could not be expected to cooperate with me on a friendly basis. There are, also, many other names that occur to me whom I would consider equally entitled to recognition as informed experts.

The subject of a name for such a committee is a rather delicate one. First, let me explain that with an earnest desire on my part to obtain the most complete possible information, I would not, under any circumstances, bind myself in advance to accept the findings of this or any other group of men. I believe that I am open to conviction by reason or logic on any controversial subject but I consider that too much of the arguments of today are based on motives other than logic, reason or a sincere desire to learn the truth. I have seen written and printed statements recently which can be based only on motives either of personal aggrandisement, mercenary reasons or just plain venom. The name of this committee must not imply in any way that it possesses the final decision concerning the Catalogue. The suggested title "A. P. S. Committee For Catalogue Revisions 19th Century United States" does, in my opinion, so imply. While I haven't given much thought to the subject, it occurs to me that a title such as "Catalogue Advisory Council" would be much better.

I would also like to know a little more in detail from Stanley Ashbrook as to the proposed methods of procedure which he has in mind concerning the contemplated work.

Thanking you for your efforts in this matter, I remain

Very truly yours,

(signed) Hugh M. Clark

A. P. S. Committee

TOL

Catalogue Revisions

19th Century

United States

Stanley B. Ashbrook Ohairman

Dr. Carroll Chase Vice Chairman

# Members

Harry L. Lindquist
Ernest R. Jacobs
Saul Newbury
Adolph Fennel
Edgar B. Jessup
Tracy N. Simpson
Harold W. Simpson
Harold W. Carhart
Frank A. Hollowbush
William West
Frank A. Hollowbush
Wm. C. Michaels
Alfred R. Brigham
E.N. Costales
Ezra D. Cole
Elliott Perry
Laurence C. Mason
Geo. W. Sloane
Dan'l F. Kelleher
Alvin Good
Richard McP. Cabeen
L. G. Brookman
Harry W. Konwiser
H. P. Atherton
Karl Burroughs
Sam'l W. Richey
Clarence W. Brazer
Louis Ireton

New York, N.Y.
Chicago, 1115.
Chicago, 1115.
Cincinnati, Obio.
Oakland, Calif.
Narshall, Mich.
Philadelphia, Fa.
New York, N.Y.
Nyack, N.Y.
Springfield, Nass.
Chicago, 111s.
Minneapolis, Winn.
New York, N.Y.
Springfield, Mass.
Watertown, Nass.
Cincinnati, O.
New York, N.Y.
Springfield, Mass.
Watertown, Nass.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

# SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES
ALBUMS AND BOOKS



One West Forty-seventh Street New York City

> HUGH M. CLARK, · · · President THERESA M. CLARK, Vice President ARTHUR C. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer

April 21, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Mr. Clark decided not to send to Mr. Flower the letter he wrote on April 18th, of which he sent you a carbon copy. There were several points about which he was still undecided.

Will you, therefore, please ignore your copy and when Mr. Clark replies to Mr. Flower he will send you carbon copy of that.

Very truly yours,

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

Secy. to Mr. Clark

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

April 21st, 1941.

#### Confidential

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

Dear Harry:

The enclosed was forwarded to me with no letter to accompany same. I think it shows very clearly that my good friend Clark is sore, and that any work I would do in organizing a committee etc. would be wasted effort. Therefore, I intend to write Rollin after I hear from him and tell him that so far as I am concerned I am out.

When I selected a list of names for the committee I tried to be very impartial and I wrote Flower that I would drop any name on the list which was not acceptable to Clark. What could have been more fair? As fer the name of the committee, this meant very little and I quite agree that "Catalogue Advisory Committee" would perhaps have been better.

Of course I don't know who Hugh referred to, but perhaps he referred to me with his "personal aggrandisement." Perhaps as Colson stated, I am just an Iconoclast and a notoriety seeker, but inasmuch as we cannot see ourselves as others see us, I can not deny the charges. I might say this however, I have never been conscious of any ulterior motives in pleading for accurate and honest catalogue listings. I do think that all of my motives have been honest, logical, and sincere, and surely not based on mercenary reasons or just plain venom.

With Hugh in his present state of mind, I think you will agree that the committee would get nowhere, that all of the valuable time I would contribute, would be wasted. I never did a thing to arouse Hugh's enmity. Surely anyone has the right to criticise listings in the catalogue and because I mentioned that the "B" grill should be delisted, Hugh got sore as a boil and wrote me an insulting letter. Now the fact of the matter is that I was right, because in my very humble opinion Hugh's "only copy" of #82 is a fake. Now if he lists a "fake" wherein am I wrong if I express the opinion #82 should be delisted from the catalogue?

I am enclosing a list of names I selected for the committee and I'll leave it to you, is this not a representative committee perfectly capable of suggesting changes to be made in catalogue listings.

You know Harry, Hugh is not going to get anywhere with the policy he is pursuing. The truth is bound to triumph in the end and there is no doubt whatsoever that collectors want honest and

Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, April 21st, 1941.

accurate information.

I'll give you one example, and of course this is just one of many and picked at random. I refer to "65C - 3¢ 1861 Rose - Imperforate." Now any informed student knows that this only a proof - no imperforate 3¢ 1861's were issued to the public. Even Mr. Luff didn't make any such a claim, yet the uninformed collector sees 65C in the catalogue and in 12eu of any warning he assumes that the 3¢ 1861 was actually issued "imperforate." Now the average collector don't want proofs, he wants postage stamps, and he thinks he must have a 65C because such a stamp is listed in the catalogue. Now I claim that such listings are misleading - misleading in the sense that they mislead collectors into paying real money for things they wouldn't think of buying if they were told the truth. In short I do not think Proofs should be listed among and alongside a genuine U. S. postage stamp. We have a special section for proofs so why shouldn't they all be put into that section? If this is not logical then I don't know the meaning of the word.

In your letter of the 18ty, one point rather impressed me. You seem to think it would be rather ill advised to first tackle the "Premieres Gravures." You stated I would be tackling the most difficult and controversial of all the subjects. I wish you would take a little time out and read the Luff book and what Luff had to say about the "Premieres." You will find he never gave one bit of evidence to prove that these bits of paper were actually issued. He simply stated "they were issued," just his bare word, nothing else. Read for yourself and see how he invented this mythical "First Issue."

Now I contend it is not up to me to produce proof that these bits of paper were not a pure invention of Luff's but rather up to Clark to produce proof as to why they are in the catalogue and by what right they should be continued. Suppose I came out and stated positively that the 10¢ 1847 was issued in perforated sheets by the Government and defied Clark to prove me wrong. Where would he get Governmental proof to prove no 1847 stamps were ever issued perforated? His clearest and most convincing proof would be that it would be silly to even assume that any 10¢ 1847 were ever issued perforated because no Government records show that they were, and if such a thing never happened why waste time attempting to prove it didn't happen.

This certainly applies to the "Premieres Gravures" because there does not exist one bit of evidence even giving a suspicion that these "samples" were ever issued. All in the world that we have is the bare unsupported statement of one man.

At long last I have this damned problem worked out so don't take the trouble to ask me what about the log or why the plates of the 24% and 30% were used for the regularly issued stamps, because I have the answers to all the questions which have been raised in the past, and when you read my solution and notes on the whole question, I think you will agree I have the answers.

Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, April 21st, 1941.

I have cooled off on Colson and intend to ignore him. After all he is just a great big wind bag and his knowledge of 19th Century U. S. is so very limited there is no use in arguing with him. I have cut out all mention of him in my notes, sticking fast to a policy I have always tried to keep in mind, which is this, that calling names and the injection of personalities into philatelic problems never was of any assistance in actually solving such problems. As a smoke screen they are tools in the hands of the ignorant and uninformed who in lieu of logical arguments pertaining to the subject, resort to God damning those who differ with them.

I have given a lot to philately in time and money, what has Colson contributed? Records speak far louder than mere words.

With best regards,

Cordially yours,

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

April 23, 1941.

Mr. Hugh M. Clark, 1 W. 47th St., New York, N.Y.

Dear Hugh:

The copy of your letter to Rollin Flower received, also the note from Miss Koor, stating that you had decided not to send it.

After reading your letter to Rollin, I decided that I would drop the matter, because the work would take up a lot of my time and cause me some expense and if no results would be abtained, it would all be wasted effort.

I tried to pick a committee composed of collectors whom I considered had a fair knowledge of 19th Century U. S. but before inviting any of them to join the committee, I wanted your approval of each so that there would be as little friction as possible. I still think it was very unfair be you to accuse me of being a "knocker" because God only Prows I have unselfishly given my best to American Philately.

When Colson calls me names I rejoice, because every knock from that insane idiot is a great boost, but when an old and valued friend, just because of a mere difference in opinion, turns and calls me a "Knocker," well Hugh it hurt and hurt to the quick. I suppose I might have gotten sore and scrapped our friendship, but evidently Hugh I have valued it more than you have, and while I resented your assertion that I was just another knocker, I would not have written you such a letter. Real friends respect each other's opinions, though they may at times differ. You believe certain things should remain in the catalogue, I believe certain things should be taken out of the catalogue. Can you deny that I am not as much entitled to my opinion as you are entitled to yours? Because I differ with you is that any reason you should get sore and attribute my opinions to ulterior motives?

No, Hughie I am not a knocker and as a friend it was quite unkind of you to place me in that category. I seriously doubt if I am considered a "knocker" by the great majority of collectors thruout the country who earnestly desire that the catalogue be representative of the highest ideals of American Philately.

I am writing Mr. Flower requesting him to either drop the whole matter of an A.P.S. Catalogue Advisory Committee or else appoint someone else in my place as chairman.

Mr. Hugh M. Clark, April 23, 1941.

On my next trip to New York, I intend to see you and to ask you the question, do you really believe I am a lousy knocker?

Sincerely yours,

## SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES
ALBUMS AND BOOKS



One West Forty-seventh Street New York City

> HUGH M. CLARK, · · · President THERESA M. CLARK, Vice President ARTHUR C. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer

April 25, 1941

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

Dear Stan:

I have just received your letter of the 23rd and am really sorry for the mixup which caused you to get a carbon copy of a letter which I didn't send. I see Miss Koor has explained to you the oversight in allowing a carbon to go out while at the same time withholding the original.

I am sorry, Stan, that you have taken up this letter in the way that you have. I do not and have not at any time had any feeling that you are as you put it, a "knocker". I have always considered you as ome of the leading research students of U.S. stamps. The work you have done proves your right to recognition as a thorough and careful student. I have at all times given you credit for believing implicitly any statements you have ever made. I have, however, and do, differ from you in several of the questions that have come into publicity in the past year or so. My differing with you does not necessarily mean that I am right and you are wrong but merely that I do not see wherein you have proven the facts of your theories. I would welcome sincerely the further aid, advice and analysis of these disputed questions but I want both sides of the question represented.

Your list of members does not include the names of people who differ with you. The mere question of whether they are "persona grata" or otherwise should not enter into it. I despise Elliott Perry as a person but as a philatelic student he possesses great ability. I would want to see names of people such as H. L. Jefferys, Horace Barr, Phil Ward and, yes, even John Klemann and Warren Colson. There are others but these are merely to illustrate the point I make.

I am sorry you have written to Flower requesting him either to drop the whole thing or else appoint someone else in your place. You are almost the only person able to get the gang to work together and to reason things out. I think if you are proven wrong you will admit it and I know I will in like circumstances. At the moment I cannot think of anyone else with whom I would be willing to work in the

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook -2- April 28, 1941 capacity of chairman of such an advisory council. I am enclosing copy of the revised letter to Rollin Flower which is going forward to him today. With kind regards, I remain Very truly yours, HMC:JK

April 28, 1941

Mr. Rollin E. Flower 259 Wardman Road Kenmore, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Flower:

I duly received your letter of April 15 and the later letter enclosing Ashbrook's letter and list of names he submitted to you. Insofar as the list of names is concerned, I have no doubt that Mr. Ashbrook has selected the names of men possessing a comprehensive knowledge of the various fields of 19th Century U.S. postage stamps. I would feel, however, that there are a number of other names which should be added to the list.

The subject of name for such a committee is a delicate one. First, let me explain that with an earnest desire on my part to obtain the most complete possible information, I would not under any circumstances bind myself in advance to accept the findings of any group of men. The name of this committee must not imply in any way that it possesses the final decision regarding the Catalogue. I suggest a name such as Catalogue Advisory Council would be much better.

I am returning Mr. Ashbrock's letter and the list of names he sent you.

With thanks for writing me, and best regards, I remain

Very truly yours,
SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

HUGH M. CLARK

HMC:JK

C.C. to Mr. Ashbrook

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

April 25, 1941.

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

My dear Harry:

Thanks for your good letter of the 22nd. I think you understand the situation perfectly, and I really doubt if there is the slightest disagreement between us on any phase of it. I also understand Hugh's position and have understood it right along. I have tried my best to give full credit to him for the position he takes, in other words, not to get sore simply because he can't see eye to eye with me. I haven't approved at any time, the attitude displayed by Elliott, which was, that everything that Elliott stated was correct and that Hugh should be guided by Perry's advice and by no one else. Naturally when one believes he is right, as I believe I am right on many errors in the catalogue, one expects fair play. I always considered that Hugh was my friend and never had any idea he would get sore simply because he differed with me on any listing. I thought I went out of my way to give both Mr. Luff and Hugh full credit in my 1860 Imperforate Apticle. My intention was honest and if I failed, it was not because I had the slightest desire to attack personally either one.

Evidently Hugh regretted some statements he made in his first letter to Flower, as per the enclosed, also copy of my reply, which please treat as confidential. I wouldn't have him think I am running to you with all my troubles, but I know you are as much interested as either one of us and hence I think you should know all about any correspondence that passes between us. Please return the enclosed as I have no duplicate copies.

Naturally I wouldn't serve on any committee with a man whom I was positive was dishonest. I want no part of Jefferys. As to Horace Barr, I wouldn't be bothered with him. His knowledge of stamps is so meager, I have no time to bother arguing with him. He seems to be the type who gathers about 100 copies together of the 3¢ 1851 and then aspires to write a better book on the subject than Chase did. This Barr is purely a notoriety seeker.

As for Ward, I would welcome him. He does have a knowledge of stamps and though his opinions are biased, I would have no trouble knocking down all the arguments he could present.

However, if such a committee is ever organized, and it won't be by me, I think its members should consist of uninterested, and unbiased members. Anyone who has sold the "Augusts" would serve on the committee for one purpose and one purpose along, i.e., to see that no change was made in present catalogue listings.

As for Colson, Hugh must have been crazy. Why didn't he also suggest the rest of the lunatic fringe and include Stephen G. Rich,

Mr. H. L. Lindquist, April 25, 1941.

Margaret Rosselle and J. Waldo Fawcett? If I included Colson, I would have to include Souren, because after all is said, I think Souren knows more about 19th U. S. than Colson does.

If a Catalogue Advisory Committee is to be appointed, it should consist of members who have the confidence and respect of serious collectors at large. Do you think the latter have any confidence in Kleeman, Ward and others I could name? You get around and you know I am right. Such a committee should have men like Richey, Newbury, Brooks, Brigham, Carhart, etc. etc. Collectors pure and simple, who have no axes to grind and would only endorse suggestions which they were sure were honest and above board. Such men want honest and accurate listings and they are not in the least concerned whether Luff was wrong or right, or whether certain people bought the Augusts and such truck in good faith or not. All such arguments are purely a snoke screen to befog the essential points of this controversy, which boiled down is simply this:

Is it right to clutter up the catalogue with a lot of proofs and essays.

Our better class of advanced collectors are not interested in Hugh's loyalty to Luff's memory, or because Eddie Stern sold 1860 Imperforates or Augusts in good faith to unsuspecting dupes. What collectors want is an honest and accurate listing of regularly issued 19th Century postage stamps, and they believe that if the 3d 1861 was never issued "imperforate" it should not be listed in such a way as to give the Impression that it was.

Colson and his type can call me all the names they care to dig up but I can laugh at them because I am right. Name calling won't discourage me in the slightest degree. Henest men don't pay any attention to a poison tongue lunatic like Colson. They only laugh at his raving.

Clark demands proof that the Augusts were never issued, before he will delist them. Why should he demand that I produce proof? They were listed on Luff's bare and unsupported word, and I am asked to produce documentary proof that a thing which never happened did not happen. It should be the other way around. If Clark was fair he would delist them with the statement that because no documentary proof is known to prove they were issued, they are taken out of the catalogue with the understanding that they will be restored at any time that any evidence is forthcoming to indicate they were issued. What could be more fair than this?

Colson stated that my iconoclasm on the subject of the "Augusts," "has become almost a monomania." Well perhaps he is absolutely right, but if so, my only motive is a sincere desire for an honest catalogue, wherein one will find accurate and up-to-date information as a guide in forming a worth while collection.

In Hugh's first letter to Flower, he made certain statements. It was immaterial to me whether these were directed to Perry or myself. They had no influence on my decision to have nothing to do with such a committee. I merely came to the conclusion that

Mr. H. L. Lindquist, April 25, 1941.

Hugh's attitude was most antagonistic and that because of this no committee could accomplish any good whatsoever. I felt that under the circumstances, it would be most ill advised if I even invited such gentlemen as Ireton, Richey, Brigham, West, Jessup, Newbury and others of this type to waste their time on a propection which would get nowhere.

You cannot help but agree with me on this point. You have heard Mr. Newbury express himself on the 1860 Imperforates and the "Fremieres." Do you think he could possibly believe that Hugh is justified in maintaining in the catalogue items that he would not have in his collection, because he is positive such things are "sap" items for "sap" buyers?

As long as such things are listed in the catalogue "saps" will buy them, and the listings are simply a means whereby dealers without any scruples can induce the "saps" to purchase them.

I note your reference to Arthur Owen, but Harry he is dealing with recent issues whereas I am dealing with items that have been misrepresented for almost fifty years. Owen has facts to back up his
arguments hence he can assume a non-critical attitude.

I have at times been quite critical of Luff, but I don't think I have ever published anything which cast any reflections on his honesty. I do think however that Luff should not be held as absolutely blameless, because what right had he to invent the August issue and to simply state these "samples" were "regularly issued?" Much harm has resulted from this indefensible action of his. Why should I apologize for him? And why should it be sacrilegious on my part to call attention to his errors?

Luff was entitled to his opinions and I claim the same right, and Clark should not be so unfair as to call me a knocker just because I think the #82 which is in the reference collection, is a down right fake. I included in my Buffalo paper among the items which should be delisted, the #82, and by #82 I meant the Luff-Clark copy because the catalogue states this copy is the only one known. I think this grill is a fake and further, I am positive that buff didn't now much about grills. Now Hugh evidently believes his copy is genuine, but am I not as much entitled to my opinion as he is? Because I expressed my opinion, was that any excuse for Hugh to get sore and call me a "knocker?"

I am getting all my notes together on the "Premieres Gravures" and when the article is typed, I'll send you a copy. I am not going to ask that you publish it, because its publication might make some of your dealer friends sore. I have cut out all personalities. I intend to submit the manuscript to Brazer, Perry, Chase and Hollowbush, for their comments and criticism and request each to allow me to publish their remarks at the end of the article. If this scheme works out I may ask others to do the same, including Ward and some of the other Die Hards but they will be told in advance that I will only accept logical criticisms and not such irresponsible stuff, such as "I have read Luff's story and I have read Ashbrook's and I like Luff's best and am

Mr. H. L. Lindquist, April 25, 1941.

convinced he was right."

It has been demanded of me that I produce documentary proof that Luff was wrong. What I demand is documentary proof to prove that Luff was right, and that these sample labels were actually regularly issued by the U. S. P.O.D. in August 1861.

This week's number of "Stamps" just arrived and your Editorial on the Research Group was very fine. I'll keep you advised as to the results. Many thanks.

Behr was here last Tuesday with the Knapp sale. He told me about the elaborate collection of photographs which are to be presented to the Club. It would have been most absurd had the Board refused such a fine lot of reference material.

Confidential - I went thru most of the covers in the Knapp sale with a fine tooth comb and as a result quite a number will be withdrawn. No use in spreading such stuff as it would do no good. I only mention it to you confidentially to demonstrate that a good eye backed up with a knowledge of markings is far superior to any expensive array of scientific instruments.

Knapp was careful what he bought and it is strange that he fell for some of the covers in his collection. Your remarks in the Editorial re - fraudulent covers reminded me that there must be many other collectors in Knapp's class. No wonder the Lareskitsmake money at the game.

Yours etc.,

434 S. Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

May 1, 1941.

Mr. Hugh N. Clark, % Scott Publications, Inc., #1 West 47th St., New York, N.Y.

Dear Hugh:

Yours of the 25th received. I have delayed writing Mr. Flower, because I did not wish to give him the impression that in refusing to head the proposed committee there was any friction. After careful consideration, I have decided to request him to delay the appointment of the committee until a later date, perhaps this fall or winter. If we decide to go ahead, I think that there should first be a perfect understanding between whoever heads the committee and yourself. I am convinced that any work attempted would prove to be a waste of time unless it was mutually agreed between the chairman and yourself that the work would be devoid of any antagonistic elements. If I eventually decide to head the committee, I think it will be necessary for you and I to get together and thoroughly discuss this subject on a most friendly basis. It is quite possible that such a discussion would prove that there was really no need for such a committee.

What I would like to have you do is to come out and spend a few days with me, because here, I have all my reference material etc. to lay before you, and we could discuss without any interruptions a number of centreversial subjects. I have little doubt that we could mutually agree on many involved questions, and map out a course to follow which would be perfectly satisfactory to both of us.

I have no desire to rip things wide open or to destroy this or that, but I have certain convictions based on my individual research work which I think are very fair and devoid of any bias. I have enough confidence in these convictions to believe sincerely that you could hardly fail to agree with me if I could explain to you all of the details.

Would it not be possible Hugh for you to run out and spend a few days with me?

Sincerely yours,



#### AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

OFFICE OF

#### ROLLIN E. FLOWER, PRESIDENT

MAY 12, 1941 .

MR. STANLEY B. ASHBROOK, FT. THOMAS, KY.

DEAR MR. ASHBROOK:

! HAVE BEEN AWAY FOR TEN
DAYS AND UPON MY RETURN FIND THE ENGLOSED FROM
MR. HUGH CLARK.

PLEASE NOTE HIS SUGGESTION FOR A COMMITTE NAME - CATALOGUE ADVISORY COUNCIL. OK?

KINDLY RETURN MR. CLARK'S LETTER WHEN YOU WIRTE. LET ME KNOW IF IT IS ALL RIGHT WITH YOU. THE LIST AS YOU HAVE SUBMITTED IT IS SATISFACTORY AND I WILL BE VERY HAPPY TO HAVE YOU PROCEED WITH ORGANIZATION OF THE "COUNCIL".

SINCERELY YOURS,

ROLLIN E. FLOWER, PRESIDENT

259 WARDMAN ROAD KENMORE, N. Y.

May 16, 1941.

Mr. R. E. Flower, 259 Wardman Road, Kenmere, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Flower:

Your letter of the 12th received. After careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the time is not ripe for an "A. P. S. Advisory Committee," because of the existence of a number of differences of opinion which will have to be ironed out before the work of such a committee could possibly accomplish any worth while results.

Last week I was in New York attending the Knapp sale and Mr. Clark and I had a very satisfactory discussion on several angles of the proposition. I am under the impression that he is not wholly enthusiastic over a large committee and no doubt is of the opinion that a committee of three to five would function much more satisfactorily than one of say, thirty members. My idea was that from a committee of thirty we would obtain a better consensus of opinion, but when it comes to achieving results I quite agree with Mr. Clark that a small committee would no doubt be better.

It is too late now to make any suggestions for the 1942 catalogue, so for the present may I suggest that the naming of a committee and its chairman be deferred until sometime this winter. I make this suggestion because I want to have further talks with Mr. Clark on the subject, hoping that eventually we will see eye to eye, in which event a committee could work in perfect harmony and thus effect changes in the catalogue which I firmly believe a very great percentage of our A.P.S. members desire.

In the list of names I selected were several with whom Mr. Clark would not work under any circumstances, and in his conversation he named three in whom I have no confidence either in their integrity or knowledge of our early stamps. Thus you will realize if a committee such as we had in mind is to accomplish any real good, all antagonisms must be eliminated at the start.

. I am forwarding a copy of this letter to Mr. Clark as I am sure you would like to have him advised of its contents.

Cordially yours,



#### AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

OFFICE OF

#### ROLLIN E. FLOWER, PRESIDENT

MAY 19, 1941.

MR. STANLEY B. ASHBROOK, 434 S. GRAND AVENUE, FORT THOMAS, KY.

DEAR WR. ASHBROOK:

Yours of the 16th is at hand.

I agree with you that great care should be used
IN SELECTING THIS COMMITTEE.

WILL, THEREFORE, AWAIT FURTHER

WORD FROM YOU.

CORDIALLY YOURS,

ROLLIN E. FLOWER, PRESIDENT

259 WARDMAN ROAD, KENMORE, N.Y.

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 9, 1941.

Mr. Elliott Perry, Box 333, Westfield, N.J.

Dear Elliott:

Re - the two covers in the Knapp sale - Kensington, Pa. Its strange that one brought twice the price of the other, as both are two exceedingly fine and rare carrier items. I note the remarks in your letter, but I do not think we need these items to prove that there was Government Carrier Service at Kensington, Pa., which as you know, was at that time, and very much later, a separate P.O. from Philadelphia. I note it is listed as a post office as late as 1866, but not in 1870.

You yourself know that Kensington is listed in official reports as having carrier service. Perhaps you have forgotten your remarks on page 145 in your Carrier Chapter. For example, at the Kensington office 128,000 letters were "received and delivered by carriers" for the year ending June 30th, 1861.

You even stated on page 145 that the 1¢ postage stamp may have done duty as a carrier at Kensington but that no example was known.

Let us consider the Knapp cover, lot #892. I think this cover could have been either a collection or delivery fee, but there is no way of us telling from the cover itself which it was.

If this cover was dropped in the Kensington P.O. then the Eagle was intended to pay the delivery fee in New York City. No one can deny this. Naturally the clerks in the Kensington Office knew it was a prepaid N.Y. street delivery letter, if it was dropped in the Kensington P.O., because they certainly knew that none of their carriers brought it in and made no claim for the 1/2 fee. I assume in such a case, the letter was sent in a special package to the Carrier Department of the N.Y. P.O. with instructions to deliver by carrier, the fee for the prepaid delivery being claimed by the N.Y. carrier from the N.Y. P.M. who in turn entered the 1/2 paid out as a debit to Washington in his quarterly report. You probably know these reports had separate columns for such carrier debits and credits.

Because lot #892 is directed to a street address in New York City my guess - (just a guess) - is that the Eagle prepaid the delivery fee in New York City. On the other hand, if this letter was dropped in a lamp post box, then the pagle prepaid the fee Mr. Elliott Perry, June 9, 1941.

to the Kensington Post Office, and in forwarding to New York, it was not sent to the Carrier Dept., hence not for local delivery.

I think the above answers your question as to how carrier departments in Kensington and New York new which were collection or delivery fees.

Consider registered letters. The Regulations (1855 thru the 1850's) specified that there were to be no markings on a registered letter to indicate it was this class of a letter. You might as well ask how the New York office was to distinguish a registered letter addressed to New York and mailed at Kensington. Naturally it was sent in a separate package with a special form.

Note page 164 of your chapter - the Cincinnati announcement of 1859 which states, that the Eagles, "are for paying the conveyance of letters to the office, or the delivery of letters by carriers, within the city limits." If the Eangle could pay collection as well as delivery how can you deny that a 1¢ U. S. postage stamp was permitted to do the same thing when we know that such was the case. Your argument that 3¢ plus 1¢ meant only the collection fee is wrong.

Yours etc.

#### Some Notes on the U. S. 5c 1856

By Stanley B. Ashbrook (A.P.S. 2497 — F.R.P.S.L.)

THE Catalog states that this stamp was "Issued January 1, 1856," but I seriously doubt if it was issued quite so early. For almost twenty-five years, I have been searching for covers showing the earliest dates of use, and the earliest date I have been able to find was a cover in the collection of Sir Nicholas Waterhouse, with the date of March 14, 1856. If anyone reading these notes can show an earlier use, will they kindly advise me.

In the recent sale of the Edward S. Knapp collection, was quite an unusual item, a horizontal strip of six. It brought the round price of \$2,200.00. The lot was described as follows:

"Lot 2466. \$34—5c Red Brown, a horizontal strip of six, each stamp lightly canceled with a black grid, with large even margins on all sides; stamp No. 5 shows a fold in paper before printing, superb in every detail, and according to the Knapp records, it is the largest piece known of the 5c stamps." It is my own opinion that what my old friend Knapp meant to convey was that the item was probably the largest strip known of the 5c 1856, and not the largest piece.

In my files, I have a record of a block of six on small cover, block repaired which was offered for sale in May, 1931. In the Hind sale held in 1933, was an unused block of four described as magnificent and with full gum and the only unused block of four known. It was Ex-Fred Ayer and Henry Duveen collections. It sold at \$1,700.

What I believe is the largest block known was a most unusual item which was found in St. Louis about twenty-two years ago. As near as I can recall, I think I remember seeing this block on exhibition at the St. Louis A.P.S. Convention in 1920, and was told that it was discovered by the late Henry A. Diamant of that city, whom all old timers will well recall.

This block was originally a block of twelve, four horizontal by three vertical, but the stamp in the upper left corner had been removed, leaving three stamps in the top row of the block, four in the second and third horizontal rows. Later in the philatelic press, it was described as "pen canceled Troy, N. Y., every copy in perfect condition with large margins all around."

The 5c of 1856 is constantly re-

ferred to as the "5c 1851." It does seem a pity that we cannot call our stamps by their correct names. There is no such a thing as the 5c 1851, nor the 10c 1851, and among the perforated stamps there are no 24c 1857, 30c 1857 or 90c 1857.

Mr. Luff, in his book on United States stamps, makes the positive statement on page 74, "The Five Cent stamps were for the registration fee, etc.," but this statement was simply a guess on Mr. Luff's part as the charge of 5c to register a letter was "a fee" payable in cash at the time the letter was registered. This cash fee could not be paid by a 5c stamp, and this is the reason that Registered letters of the period do not bear a 3c plus a 5c stamp.

The fact is the 5c stamp was issued early in 1856 principally to prepay the 5c "shore to ship" postage on letters going to foreign countries with which we had no postal treaties. France was the most prominent of such countries, hence the use of the 5c 1856 is most commonly known on mail to France from its date of issue up until the Postal Treaty went into effect on April 1st, 1857.

Covers showing payment of the 10c rate by a pair of the 5c 1856, to or from California are most eagerly sought after by collectors of Western items. Naturally the rarest are rates from California towns, or vertical pairs rather than horizontals.

Collectors are constantly becoming more aware of the fact that—covers showing unusual uses, are the items to acquire. There is no question but what the collecting of U. S.

19th Century stamps has progressed in general as follows:

- (A) Stamps off cover, with unused preferred to used copies.
- (B) Stamps on cover with covers showing various cancellations and markings, as well as combinations of values of an issue.
- (C) Representing the present day, with many informed collectors searching not only for covers showing scarce postal markings but, in addition, unusual uses. And what do I mean by "unusual uses?" I will cite the following examples:
- (A) A cover with a strip of four 10c 1847, showing a quadruple rate from New York to New Orleans, but more desirable is,
- (B) A cover with a strip of four 10c 1847 showing the 40c rate from the East to California. Cover "A" shows only a 4 times 10c rate, but cover "B" shows an actual rate. But more desirable is,
- (C) A cover with a strip of four 10c 1847 showing the 40c rate from California to the East. Such a cover takes precedence over "B," because no 1847 stamps were placed on sale in California post offices, hence a 40c rate from California, prepaid by 1847 stamps shows that the stamps were taken privately to the Coast.

As mentioned above, a cover with a pair of the 5c 1856 to pay the 10c rate to or from California is a much sought after item, but more desirable is a cover not only showing a pair of 5c 1856, but in addition a 1c 1851. Here we have a cover, for example,

(Continued on Next Page)

## SYRIA

#### SPECIAL OFFER OF MINT AIRMAIL STAMPS

1		~		Office of the state of the stat
	Year	Cat. No.	Scott. No.	Net Price
1	1922	10-13	C10-13	Prov. Ovptd. "Poste par Avion" set of 4 \$3.50
١	1923	14-17	C14-17	With addl. ovpt. "Syrie-Gd. Liban" set of 4 7.40
ı	1924	18-21	C18-21	With addl. ovpt. "Syrie" set of 4
ı	1924	22-25	C22-25	Ovpt. "Avion" in black set of 4
1	1925	26-29	C26-29	Ovpt. "Avion" in green, set of 4
ı	1926	30-33	C30-33	Ovpt. Airplane in red set of 4
ł	1926	34-37		Same as 30-33, plus "Avion" in green 18.00
I	1926	39-43	B13-16	Refugee Charity set of 4
١	1929	44-47	C34-37	Provisional set of 4
ı	1929	48-54	C38-44	Damascus Fair Exh. set of 4
١	1930	55	C45	Provisional 2p/1p25
ı	1931	56-66	C46-56	Pictorial Issue set of 11 3.25
ı	1934	78-87	C57-66	Republic Proclamation set of 10 7.00
ı	1936	98-102		Damascus Exhibition set of 5
l	1937	103-10	C72-79	Paris Exhibition set of 8
l		119-26	C80-87	Aleppo and Damascus set of 8
l	1938		C88	Nogues Commemorative
l	2300	100	-	

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## F. W. KESSLER

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The comment on the Rosback perforation brought a fine response that seems so unusual as to require considerable quotation. D. R. Heath spent several years in compiling a philatelic history of Michigan what collectors in Michigan Michigan—what collectors in Michigan have achieved. (It has a write up of STAMPS' own Harry Lindquist, among others.) It lacks only an adequate statement about the many fine precancel classics from Michigan, as Royal Oak, Lansing railroad tracks, etc.

Speaking of the Rosback perforation, new material (to me) is offered and for that I'll quote. The point is that when a Rosback machine was sought to improve Rosback machine was sought to improve perforating results (the company has a fine reputation for its work) Mr. Heath sought out F. P. Rosback, Jr., who handled the details personally in Washington at the trial. "Bear in mind that Mr. Wilmeth told Mr. Rosback that they were resing to print by the offset process." Wilmeth told Mr. Rosback that they were going to print by the offset process a dry paper, and they wanted their machine because of its ability to perforate in both directions with one operation. They had guaranteed their sheet to lie flat also. According to Mr. Rosback, he estimates that they perforated about two and one half million one cent stamps (Scott's #536) and one or one and one half million of the two cent stamps! and their #536) and one or one and one null mulion of the two cent stamps! and their work was judged satisfactory." Where are the two cent stamps, asks Mr. Heath? The one cent ones were printed on damp paper required when the plates were engraved when the Bureau changed plans because of trouble with ink. The machine had the same trouble perforating damp paper that subsequently shrank unevenly and it is well-known how difficult it is to perforate satisfactorily on damp paper.

Many thanks to you, Mr. Heath, and for the considerable information in your booklet. Maybe others would like a copy. (Address is 651 Barrington Road, Grosse Point Park, Michigan. Price unknown.)

Japanese collectors will like to have a copy of Tourist Library booklet \$30, entitled Japanese Postage Stamps (For Philatelists). It is by Yokiti Yamamoto, and issued by the Board of Tourist Industry Inspanese Covernment dustry, Japanese Government Railways. I do not know whether it is free or not; the copy I saw is in our College library. Its write-up of the stamps will interest

Oslo sends out a bulletin which ought to be helpful to many who collect that troubled country. Here is a translation supplied by Mr. Reman, to whom our

"In the fall of 1940 the Norwegian Postoffice Dept. began to print stamps on paper without watermark.

"The first stamps, printed on this new

paper, were issued October 4, 1940 (the 1 krone; Lion type). On the 2nd of January, 1941, a 12 öre, Posthorn, was issued. Also, during the first days of Ja 1941, a 5 öre, Posthorn, was issued. of January,

"The following stamps will be issued according to their need (or lack of stock on hand): Posthorn type: 7 öre. Lion type: 10 öre, 15 öre, 20 öre, 25 öre, 30 öre and 40 öre.

"Outside of the above mentioned 1 krone and 12 öre stamps, the new stamps will be identical with the 1937 issue.

"The values: 1 öre, 2 öre, 3 öre, 14 öre, 35 öre, 50 öre and 60 öre, and 45 öre Airmail will eventually be printed on unwatermarked paper. The same applies to the Official stamps (Tjeneste Merker). "No first day covers (money for) will be accepted."

#### U. S. 5c 1856

(Continued from Page 367) from New York, with the 1c stamp prepaying the carrier fee from the lamp post box to the New York Post Office, and the 5c pair paying the carriage by way of Panama to the small mining town hidden away in the California hills.

When collectors learn the language of their stamps and covers and can read the stories they can convey to them, then and then only can they have a full appreciation of this fascinating avocation which we call Philately. Yes, the collecting of "unusual uses" is the forward step in collecting our early stamps on original covers.

#### Wedding Bells for Frederick Fitts

NNOUNCEMENT has been A made of the wedding of Faith Bullock to Frederick B. Fitts, well known dealer of Framingham, Mass., to be held on June 21, 1941. Our congratulations and best wishes!

#### MINIATURE SHEE

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Portugal, Penny Blk. (1x8)... 75
Portugal, New 1941 (1x10)... 1.00
Salvader Univ. (1x6)... 2.75
France, 24 Colonies... 5.00
Iran, Shah's Birthday (10x4)... 12.00
Iran, Shah's Imperf. (10x4) 12.00 I. J. WEINSTOCK, Queens Villa

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RUMANIA—#513-516—KING MICHAEL HIGH VALUES—20L, 30L, 50L, 100L...
SWITZERLAND—COMMEMORATIVE AIR POST—"Pro Aero" and date on new 1fr...
SWEDEN—BIBLE TRANSLATION COMMEMORATIVE—156 and 906 Coil, 156 Book

#### THE HOME OF THE POSTAGE STAMP

BOX 30, JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK J. Avery Wells Telephone HAvemeyer 4-2202

J. Van Kirk We

May 19, 1941.

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, 415 Lexington Ave., Room 412, New York, N.Y.

Dear Clarence:

Regarding the 24¢ 1861. I have lately been giving some study to the photos of the plate proofs which you loaned to me back in 1936. My camera was not properly set up at that time and for actual study purposes I find that the photographs I made are very very poor and practically useless. I am wondering if you would be so kind as to again loan me the items so that I can make some very fine clear and sharp negatives.

The lot you sent me included the large half pane block of 50 from the lower part of the left pane, an imprint strip of four without plate number and an imprint block of 8 (?) with plate number, also any additional blocks of plate proofs which you may have acquired later.

Regarding the strip without plate number. I believe that you are under the impression that this was struck just prior to the time the plate was finished and put to press. It shows no double transfers. The block of \$(?) with imprint and plate number shows a re-entry of the transfer roll, and as I recall your theory that the re-entering was done after or before the plate number was added and before the plate was put to press. I am just wondering if it is possible that you might be wrong. As you know this plate was in use for many years, that is, from 1861 to 1869. Would it not be logical to assume that at sometime during the life of the plate it was cleaned thoroughly and re-entered and that the block of proofs which you have was struck off after this re-entering was done rather than just before the plate was put to press in August of 1861?

What I call the real unused 24¢ August Viblet is the item which was included in the sets sent abroad to show certain foreign postal departments the types of the new designs the Government was about to issue. These genuine 24¢ unused Augusts are nothing more than Trial Color printings, perforated and gummed. Recently I had occasion to carefully examine two of these Trial color finished proofs and so far as design is concerned I could not see any difference whatsoever between these two copies and the regularly issued stamps. I don't exactly recall your theory but as I remember you were of the opinion that the difference between the actual 24¢ unused August and the regularly issued stamps was that small difference due to a re-entry whereby certain lines of the design were rendered more pronounced. Is this correct? If so then I think the solution rests on the question as to when the plate was re-entered.

If I am wrong on any point will you be so kind as to straighten

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, May 19, 1941.

me out.

According to Luff some ten million of the 24¢ stamps were issued, which totals approximately 50,000 impressions. It is quite possible that the plate may have been re-entered at sometime after 25000 impressions had been struck.

After studying the proof without plate number I cannot find any reason why the carefully entered designs required re-entering in 1861 before the plate was actually put to press.

Cordially yours,

# CLARENCE W. BRAZER Philatelist U. S. PROOFS & ESSAYS EXCLUSIVELY

Tel. VAnderbilt 6-1777 File Number MEMBER
American Philatelic Society
Collectors Club—New York

415 Lexington Ave. NEW YORK CITY June 6, 1941

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

Dear Stanley,

Please pardon delay in reply to your letter of May 19th. as I was rushed writing my paper and preparing the exhibit on the 1861 Issue for the Collectors Club last Wednesday night. Everything had to be put aside and accumulated. Perhaps it will be published with illustrations which I hope will furnish data so that you and others experienced in microscopic study of stamps may carry on.

That there are an early and a late re-entered state of Plate 6 is evident from the blocks of fifty proofs, the first from the lower lefttpane and the latter from the lower right pane as loaned me by Karl Burroughs. Perhaps you can find the variation in design that probably had a the time and expense for re-entering this plate necessary. Burroughs reports shifts in all but about a half dozen positions in the 51R to 100R block of fifty. I have a similar block of 12 from 83R to 98R with Plate No. and Imprint which I will send you with the other items you request the early part of next week. I hope by then to have a copy of my paper made for you and I may also send you my other exhibits which accompanied the paper, so you can have the whole story as I see it. Horace Barr made the photographs for me in a great rush and you may be able to do better. I am await-ing another he is now making and hope it arrives in time to send with the others. I hope next week will be in time for your purpose,

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
but if not please let me know.

Yes in general yourstate my belief correctly but the paper should give it more completely. The R.W.H.&.E. 1853 circular giving 30,000 impressions was probably from an unhardened steel plate. I believe that by 1861 it was the custom to harden steel stamp plates and more impressions might have been possible. To soften a large plate, reenter it and harden it again in those days was still hazardous, but Burroughs has found a number of shifts on many colors of the stamps which indicated early re-entry to him. The inks and paper with rush production seem to have produced few stamps with fime impressions for study, but of that you know better than I. Stamps may exist from the early state of the plate but I have seen so few that I suppose they, like the scarce unshifted proofs in the dark color, probably come from accurately re-entered positions in the late state. You will note that I have several colors of plate proofs from the early state, (which is natural) and only one color from the late re-entered state. This color is somewhat similar to the re-issue printing of 1875 which tends to agree with the view of re-entry after the plate was worn. However these proofs do not indicate wear to me, and if this is so why re-enter the plate unless there was an early variation in design?

Am sorry I did not have time to read and attend to your letter until this afternoon.

Cordially yours,

Clarence W. Brazer

lelaser.

CWB: FR

### U. S. PROOFS & ESSAYS

**EXCLUSIVELY** 

Tel. VAnderbilt 6-1777 File Number MEMBER
American Philatelic Society
Collectors Club—New York

415 Lexington Ave. NEW YORK CITY

June. 14. 41.

Dear Stanley By Railway Express I am today sending you the eight bages of my 1861- 244 inches ding two photos. The photo labeled yet is from a black proof which is not like the Type # 63 1/3 and other die trial colors and plate essays which I call Premiere France. To I need a new Thoto of 63 m/3. I enhaps the block proof photographer may be over inleed. I have not get received the I get III proof and ploto from Horace Barr but will send you the proof as soon as it comes in. your method of enlarging directly on the negative should produce better flistes than enlarging from a 35 mm film. I would noturally like the best photos possible to ellustrate my Juper which will appear in the July issue of the Collectors Charl Philatelist. Am also serding you a copy of my bafer so that you may see the story as it now appears to me. You will note that I as not wholly agree with some of the statements in your 1934 0:1935 Philatelic Congress paper. But in general eve are probably in agreement. you have photo of Type # Die 445 Cordially yours.

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 18, 1941.

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, 415 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

My dear Clarence:

Just a line to let you know that the express package arrived safe and sound. I have been going over each piece very carefully and have given much thought to your article.

Last winter I took time out and wrote quite a lengthy article on the "August Issue" but I withheld publication because I didn't want to take any further steps to irritate Hugh Clark, being firm in the conviction that if I could convince Clark I was right it would be much better to do it in a most friendly way than otherwise. In going over your article carefully I find that we agree on many essential points, but on others I think your theories are wrong and I will attempt tater to explain fully to you my reasons.

In your study you offer no explanation regarding several very important points. I will mention a few. For example, why were stamps issued from the 10% Type I, plate, and if this plate was satisfactory to issue stamps from why was it necessary to make a change in design and make the Type II plate?

Consider the ld plate. After all the difference between the August and September designs is very slight. As I understand your theory, the August plate was not used because wider spacings were desired for the perforations, hence the Sept. plate was made.

From evidence I have I think I can prove conclusively that the perforation spacings were not the direct reason why new plates were made, but rather the wider spacings on the regularly issued plates was merely incidental.

It does not seem logical to me that the N.B.N.Co. submitted as essays, die proofs, and then from the se unfinished designs they were requested to make up plates just to show how the stamps would look in sheets of 100, fully gummed and perforated. Are you quite sure they only had from Mar. 27, 1861 to Apr. 30, 1861 the time in which to prepare the dies, transfer rolls and plates for the following values:

1d - 3d - 5d - 12d - 90d.

I think you will find that March 27th was not the earliest date at which they went to work to obtain the new contract.

Regarding the block of fifty. Karl Burroughs assumes all of these positions were re-entered. Now on this point there is some doubt in my mind, but as yet I have not studied this block carefully enough to arrive at a definite conclusion. The shifts are very minute and I am wondering if these did not occur while the plate was being transferred

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, June 18, 1941.

rather than a re-entry after the plate had been completed. Re entering a plate in those early days was not the simple piece of work
it is at present. With all my experience in plating and the training
my eyes have had I think I would hesitate to state that the 24¢ plate,
as shown by the block of fifty had been re-entered. If you mean to
infer it had been re-entered with a different transfer roll I would
want to be awfully sure such a thing was possible.

Clarence I know you are seeking the truth, and I can assure you I am seeking that and that alone. I have no desire to even attempt to influence your opinions but when we are working to solve a problem I think we should work together and work to the end of logical conclusions regardless of who originated them. What's the difference if you were the first one to discover this or the first one to discover that? I do not think the great mass of collectors are interested in such things but I do think they are interested in getting the truth. You were the first one to unearth the Mar. 27th advertisement and also the different contracts, but it is these facts that collectors want and they don't give a tinker's dam who discovered them first.

We have experts who give an opinion and then when proved wrong, consistently refuse to admit the truth because they believe their reputations assexperts would be damaged if they were proved wrong. Instead of being fair and admitting their errors they refuse to admit the truth and endeavor in every possible way to invent new theories to prove they were originally right and had never been wrong. So far as I know Luff never admitted he made any errors and because of his refusal to admit his mistakes is the reason we still have the 1860 imperforates listed in the catalogue as well as the "Premieres." This policy is wrong and it does untold harm. Suppose Luff would have publicly acknowledged years ago that he was wrong on certain things, such items would have been removed from the catalogue and it wouldn't have hurt his reputation one particle. In other words Luff himself couldn't be wrong but the catalogue could.

I contend, and I know I am right, that the only sound foundation on which to build a real knowledge of stamps is by plating. From years of study of plate reconstruction the student gains knowledge which can be obtained in no other way. In my study of the August problem my years of plating experience were invaluable and permitted me to arrive at conclusions obtainable in no other way. You may doubt these assertions but nevertheless they are facts. Colson never did any plating, hence he don't know a thing worth while about 19th Century U. S. stamps, but like many others he thinks he does. Some publicity seekers who like to deliver philatelic lectures take a hundred copies of the 3¢ 1851 and by studying them with a glass and camera for a few months arrive at the conclusion they know more about the 5¢ than Chase.

No doubt you assume that because the so-called Premieres plates were numbered from #1 to #8 that they were made in this order, and I am quite positive that Luff assumed the same thing and that this little point is what deceived him more than anything else. Things are not always what they seem to be and this applies to the numbers given the Premieres plates. Consider the 3¢ 1851. Plate 4 was made in 1855 but the plate made in 1851 and used in 1851 was given the number "5." Imagine what some would-be student would do with a problem like that if no one had ever solved such a problem by plate reconstruction work.

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, June 18, 1941.

I will make some new photographs and with improved methods I am using I will get some razor charp negatives.

In the meantime if you will loan me a copy of the Burrough's description of his list of double transfers on the block of fifty I will be very glad to check this very carefully.

I welcome this opportunity to work with you and I think we should have no trouble in arriving at conclusions that will coincide perfectly.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

# CLARENCE W. BRAZER Philatelist U. S. PROOFS & ESSAYS EXCLUSIVELY

Tel. VAnderbilt 6-1777 File Number 484 MEMBER American Philatelic Society Collectors Club—New York

NEW YORK CITY June 20, 94

Stanly B. Ashbrook

434 South Grand Ave.

Fort Thomas. Ky.

Dear Stanly,

Thank you for your letter. I want to cooperate and work with you to ascertain the truth. I fully appreciate your experimented acknowledge of plating and agree that much information could be learned therefrom. However as a historian (I was ten years President of a County Historical Society) I believe that documentary evidence is of prime importance because it is fact. Your recording of varietes of varied positions of a plate is a recording a fact. But interperation is a theory, or conclusion, and not the state of but an opinion. Opinion is valued according to how it logically impresses other students who may be in possession of other facts that lead to disagreement. I wawas told to always anylize an opinion. I am always glad to have the opinion of others even if I don not agree with the conclusions.

I have evaded discusing the 10% Type I and Type II, frankly I do not have an opinion. Perhaps the differente in design was so slight as not to have been considered important, or an error may have been made in using Type I Plate. I have previously written in S

# CLARENCE W. BRAZER Philatelist U. S. PROOFS & ESSAYS EXCLUSIVELY

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in Stamps that I believe the 10¢ may have been first printed.

As to the Iø I consider the variation in the design extensive as the whole design was worked over. Spacing on the Plates not the only reason for perforations was for new Plates, but was the reason why the Iø, 3ø, 5ø, 12ø and 90ø were not re-entered as was the 24ø Plate.

The advertisment is dated March 27 at Washington but it was several days before it appeared in papers distant from Washington. Knowing the secretoy maintain on Federal contract bidding, I gravely doubt that a new firm to the government such as the N.B.N.C. would have had advance information. While specimens of engraving only were required with the bid, the N.B.N.C. were out to get that contract and I am sure they submitted Die Essays therewith. There was not sufficient time to submit Plate Essays. The same procedure was followed by the N.B.N.C. for the 1869 contract under simialar proposal specifications, and my evidence of this issue is even more extensive and documentary.

My block of 50 is Premiere Gravure and I found no evidence of re-entry. The block of 12 however is form the right pane of the re-entered plate. Burroughs has the block of 50 from the right pane all of which are clearly re-entered. I returned his notes to him. If you could see Burroughs block I feel sure you would agree it was re-entered and full of shifts as in my smaller block from the same position on the re-entered Plate.

I make no assumption as to the Plates beingmade in the order

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in which they are numbered. I believe the 10g Plate may have been made first and no doubt the 24g Plate was made before the numbers were determined.

My manuscript is being set in type and they will want photographs for the illustrations in about a week. I am leaving on vacation next Friday so I would like to have my photographes, and yours if better, to give to the editor before I go. I would also appreciate your coments on my paper if possible at the same time, and I would like to have your permission to quote even if your commune me Jaco arong, such as I might agree with. I have an oven mind and do not want to insist that my opinion is the only correct one. I know from personal experience that John Luff could not be changed once he was in type, and I have always considered that his great weakness. A big man never hesitates to acknowledge he is wrong when presented with facts to the contrary the he may reject an others opinion.

Kind regards.

Cordially Yours,

Clarence W. Brazer

CWB:HB

Please bardon foor typing. I have a new girl who did this after 5 P. m. so I might sha it off tought, as she won't be back with hunday.

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 21st, 1941.

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, 415 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Dear Clarence:

I sent you a copy of a letter I wrote Karl Burroughs, and if Karl sends me his proof block I will make photographs of it the same as I have made of yours. I got some very fine sharp negatives, taking six 8 x 10 plates to cover your block. I trust the proposal to furnish prints of your block to Karl was satisfactory to you, but if not please let me know as I never give out any prints without the owners consent.

I am pleased to note that there is very little disagreement between us. My 1935 article on the 24¢ Violet is not exactly in accord with my present views. If you would like to see the rough draft of my article I will be glad to loan you a copy.

Your opinion is that die proofs were submitted with the N.B.N.Co. bid whereas I claim that full sheets, perforated and gummed were submitted. I wish you would go over my manuscript carefully and consider this important point. I hardly think it is logical to assume that the Board would examine the die proofs then order the N.B.N.Co. to make full plates of the unfinished designs as shown by the die proofs. You will find in my manuscript that I do not claim that full finished sheets were submitted in April of all eight values but on the contrary full sheets were only submitted of five values, to wit, the 1% - 3% - 5% - 12% and 90%, the reason being that the other three, the 10% Type I, 24% and 30% plates were not finished at the time the bid was submitted. When these plates were completed, trial colors were struck and these three trial colors were used to make up the sets of eight values sent to foreign governments.

This in Luff's listing we have three classes:

(1) The Sample labels of 1d - 3d - 5d - 12d and 90d, all unused.
(2) Three trial colors - 10d Type I - 24d - 30d. These unused and in the so-called Premieres colors.

(3) Regularly issued stamps - 10d Type I - such as the used copies so well known - the used 24d violet, such as found on covers dated from Aug. 20, 1861, thru August and September.

Regarding the double transfers on the 24¢ plate. This subject I am now studying. Here are my impressions to date, subject to change. The D.T.'s occurred at time the plate was made, not at any later date. I cannot believe that a different transfer roll was used to re-enter the plate. I would have to be convinced that this could be done without causing more pronounced D.T.'s than is shown by your blocks. I am disposed to believe that the D.T.'s occurred while the plate was being transferred, and with the same transfer roll. Purpose of the re-entering was to strengthen weakly entered positions. Please give careful consideration to this thought.

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, June 21st, 1941.

It is of course possible that the 24d Trial Color (used to make up the Premieres sets) was printed from a first condition of the plate, and that before final approval, the plate was re-entered for the issued stamps. This would indeed be a very fine point and I trust you can obtain sufficient evidence to prove it. I do think however, that we should be very positive that a different transfer roll was used. The fact that some positions were re-entered and some were not does not indicate that there was a desire for an altered design and if this was not the purpose then there was no real excuse to attempt to use an altered roller, unless such an altered roller was intended to strengthen certain weak lines.

The D.T.'s are very minor and in the re-entering, great skill was shown by the transfer workmen. I cannot help but believe the reentering was dome at the time the plate was originally made, not at a later date.

As I recall Chase published an article in the A.P. some years ago regarding a statement made by an employee of Toppan Carpenter & Co. by the name of Ashe (?). This as I recall was to the effect that. T.C. & Co. were rather sure they would get the 1861 contract because they thought they were the only Bank Note Engraving firm who had a perforating machine. Are you familiar with this article?

Sincerely yours,

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky. June 22, 1941.

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer. 415 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Dear Clarence:

Your special delivery did not arrive until 8:30 P.M. Saturday night. I made negatives of the following die proofs:

- (A) "Type II labeled "Shadow over R. 24 not like Apr 30 Premiere."
- (B) Type II in violet 51 X 53.5
- (C) Type II in vermillion (D) Type I Premiere Die Essay
- (E) Type II large card

(F) Unfinished die

All of the above enlarged to 3 5/8 X 4 3/8 inches.

I think this size enlargement is just about right, because when larger sizes are attempted some distortion is bound to result. I can make enlargements to cover an 8 X 10 plate same size as the Barr photos, but rather than make them direct it is better to make an enlargement from a specially printed 4 3/8 X 3 5/8 print.

I judge you are in no immediate hurry for the 8 X 10 prints so I will send these later. Just as soon as I can do so, I will make special prints for you of each of the above and will see that these reach you before you leave for your vacation.

The Lord only knows that no one desires documentary proof any more than I do and I doubt if anyone has tried any harder than I have to get facts.

I do think that we can base our theories on what facts we have at hand until such a time as we can replace our theories with facts. The only harm in this is perhaps that at times we state theories as facts, rather than as our personal theories. I am willing to plead guilty to this in some instances.

You assume that the N.B.N.Co. had sufficient time between Mar. 30, 1861 and Apr. 30, 1861 to prepare and finish 8 dies. You do not take into consideration that they may have started work on the dies long before Mar. 30, 1861. If they did, and I believe they did, then I am of the opinion that they started in plenty of time to make 8 dies and five plates (1d - 3d - 5d 12d - 90d). I do not think there is any explanation that will account for these five plates except the one that indicates finished sheets from these five plates were submitted with the N.B.N.Co. bid.

There is really so little difference in opinion between us that I am sure we can see eye to eye in the end.

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, June 22, 1941.

If I were you I would not use the Barr photographs. Where so much distortion exists such photographs are useless. Why did you have him make these for you when you must know that I will go out of my way at any time to make fine negatives for you?

My advice to you would be to delay the publication of your article, because I think it would be much better if you included more illustrations, such as a fine illustration of your block without plate number, illustrations (enlarged) of some of the most pronounced double transfers, pen and ink drawings emphasizing the differences in the dies. I am sure you could greatly improve it and I'll be only too glad to lend you all the assistance I can.

I will also be glad to add some constructive comments but I cannot do this without a further study. In fact with so slight a study up to this time I do not feel that any comments I could make would be worth while. I could write an endorsement like Perry's but is such comment constructive? More helpful in my opinion would be a discussion of some of the important points you discovered and to direct attention to their importance.

I don't think Perry has ever made any study of the various dies and plate proofs, and if not, wherein is he qualified to comment inteligently on the fine work you have done? Constructive criticism is far more helpful in this game than pats on the back and flattery. I have far more respect for criticism than being yessed.

I want to study your block very very carefully and I want to study Karl's block because I want to see if I can discover whether one transfer roll or two were used on this plate. I may not be able to do so but I want to make the attempt.

Cordially yours,

#### U. S. PROOFS & ESSAYS

**EXCLUSIVELY** 

Tel. VAnderbilt 6-1777 File Number MEMBER
American Philatelic Society
Collectors Club—New York

415 Lexington Ave. NEW YORK CITY

June 23, 1941

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook 434 S. Grand Ave. Fort Thomas Ky.

Dear Stanley,

It is quite 0.K. to exchange photos with Burroughs as I would like photos of all available information. He is now studying the 30 cents from my pointers. I showed slides of Type I and Type II at the Collectors Club and included them in my paper but left them out of the present publication as the paper is now too long. The colors of the 30 cents proofs are very difficult to study without photos. When you finish with the 24 cents suppose we clean up the 30 cents? I will send you what I have to photograph and perhaps Burroughs will also. He is now studying a large block of 50 and some other proofs he does not own. He reports the plate proofs are all Type II. I wow ages that the

reports the plate proofs are all Type 11.9 don't now agree that those in primitive color are Type II. They look like Type I the let plots are necessary I cannot follow your logic about the finished plate "essays".

Why not use philatelic language? "Samples" can apply to so much more than design, and was the term used for boxes, and other packing materials. The P.O.D. also used "sample" for those issued by the P.O.D. with specifications for bids.

I don't see that you have any documentary evidence to separate some of the plate essays from the other plate essays.

Why would the N.B.N.C. go to the great expense of making 8 plates (or 5 plates) before they knew whether they were low bidder? It is not logical to presume they would. Especialy when they had supplied die essays, or more than required with the bid. The plate essays were also later printed in other trial colors.

I have been trained as an artist and served on juries and similar committees to select designs. I have made etchings and oil and water color paintings and know the processes of engraving. So I believe the Board of Artists might have acted as I suggest.

I have not yet written all the information I have about the other values, which governs my opinion. For instance the trial color proofs of the 10 cents die are Type 11. I have Type 1 die proofs only in black and green. This change is sot slight it may have been done quickly just to complete a set of revised designs, but I don't know.

I have the documentary evidence of all values and it is only necessary to arrange them in <u>logical</u> order. I have spent 8 years

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415 Lexington Ave. NEW YORK CITY

doing so.

I use "shift" where the original entry was not erased and "double transfer" where erasure occurred. I do not believe the plate would have been re-entered in every position with the same transfer roll. I think I can see a light re-entry of a completed design where the premiere flaws, or broken lines, occur on the left margin just below the center. I think I see on the re-entered plate a light line between the broken lines, buteehlargements should show whether I am right. The original entry premiere block of 50 looks like a strong entry to me. Note the bad recutting at upper left and the above flaws. Nor can I agree that the plate would have been re-entered before final approval of the design. Why go to this time and expense prior to final approval? It is not logical. Why was Type die completed if not for final approval? If not used to re-enter the plate thattwork was useless. Can you show me any weak lines in the premiere block of 50 that on reentered were strengthened by re-entry without also showing traces of the Plate completed design at "A" etc. etc.? Am glad you now agree that the re-entry was made before the stamps.

Yes I read that theory about perforating machines, but it is not true. In the C.C.P. for April 1941, Page 121 I published that the A.B.N.C. (R.W.H.&E.) bought a perforating machine on July 8,1858. for \$500. to execute the Canadian contract. This ischine probably the machine illustrated in Harpers early in 1862. T.C.&Co. must have known about these perforated stamps.

Am enclosing the Type The completed die proof. Horace Barr has sent some better photos enlargements of the three die proofs butyour direct 8\$10 photos should be better.

Cordialy yours.

Colorence.

Clarence W. Brazer

you have among the proofs I sent you a cut close essay from from Horace shows, is an intermediate are impression between Type I and Type III. note the scroll at upper left which had not been recut. Ito. Probably an engraners trial.

### U. S. PROOFS & ESSAYS

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Tel. VAnderbilt 6-1777 File Number MEMBER
American Philatelic Society
Collectors Club—New York

415 Lexington Ave. NEW YORK CITY

June 24,1941

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

Dear Stanley,

Yesterday, Costales showed me India paper proofs of a large part of the upper left pane of the 24 cents after re-entry and also the whole left pane of 100 of the 30 cents in regular issue color. I told him you were studying these stamps at this time and suggested that he send them to you. Perhaps you may want to photograph them even if you do not want to buy. The opportunity to record these blocks is very opportune.

Your letter of the 22nd. has just arrived.

Many thanks for making the negatives. Horace Barr had shown on the screen at the Collectors Club some photographs of the 1861 24 cents in response to some interest I had aroused by my discoveries, he offered to make other photographs for me. The 8x10 prints I deem desireable as I want them reduced to fill a page in the magazine. The smaller prints do not give sufficient area of the small wariation lines for half tome reproduction so if you can send me the large prints I would appreciate it and naturally would be glad to pay whatever expenses are involved. I must make my drawings on the prints at hand and deliver them on Friday morning so if it is rushing you too much I may have to use the Barr photographs. Unfortunately the publication can not now be delayed as the magazine was filled and the editor is leaving for a vacation also.

Your suggestion to include more illustrations is very interesting and I would like to include the plate block without number.

As I have held back the 30 cents story till the following issue we will have three months more to work up that value and perhaps include some additional illustrations of the 24 cents shifts. If you wish to make some drawings of them and contribute a (part of such) article to the same issue it would make the story most conclusive.

### U. S. PROOFS & ESSAYS

**EXCLUSIVELY** 

Tel. VAnderbilt 6-1777 File Number MEMBER
American Philatelic Society
Collectors Club—New York

415 Lexington Ave. NEW YORK CITY

S.B. Ashbrook Page 2 June 24, 1941

Perry's comment relates primarily to the logical sequence of the preparation for this issue. He has tried for years to find some of this documentary history and his viewpoint naturally is different from yours gained by study of the documentary proofs. You are most qualified to carry my study forward in a field where I am not qualified.

Yes, I agree that appreciative comment is flattering, but Perry so seldom flatters that quoting the appreciation of a dealer may cause the article to be more extensively read especially as I have no established reputation as a student. I had hoped that you might give me some sound comment which I'd would supplement my points. I appreciate your thoughts that both the die essays and 5 plate essays may be earlier than I suggest, but I can not see the logic of this thought and would not care to express it without your backing it up with reasons for the suggestion.

As I have written you I can not see how or why 5 plates might have been made and impressions submitted with the bid. Also knowing most of the men that the N.B.N.C. had available and the state of their business in April, 1861 I have a very clear picture of these men producing the 8 dies from which the essays were submitted. It is just about all that was humanly possible to accomplish within a months time and I rather think that perhaps there were few duplicates prints of each design submitted.on April 30th.. It is more likely that the trial colorsprints in strongly different colors were made later, possibly amongst the first requirements of the Board of Artists.

I have written government advertisements for proposals, have opened bids, had them referred to me for tabulation and study and have rendered reports on which officials awarded contracts which I have written for lawyers approval, so that my experience makes this possible picturequite clear. I therefore know somewhat of the time required and the probable procedure. If I could see that your suggestion might logically be fitted into the picture I would be only too happy to call attention to your suggestions, but without support of a reasonable argument I can not see that your suggestion is logical. If you can give some such logical reasons I would like to quote your comment.

Cordially yours,

Celarine

Clarence W. Brazer

P.S. I now have duplicates of Barr's photographs so it is not necessary to return those mounted on the album leaves until you have completed your study.

He made these ariginaly for dantern slides for a 35 mm projector I had then available for the Clab.

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.
June 24, 1941.

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, 415 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Dear Clarence:

Herewith the photos of the die proofs and I trust they will reach you in ample time.

Where duplicates are included they are from different negatives, different filters, etc.

I will forward prints later of the plate blocks, so let me know when you will return to your office after your vacation.

I will also hold your material until that time but if same is not satisfactory, wire me at my expense and I will forward immediately by express.

I just received a letter from Mr. Burroughs, stating he was sending his big block by express.

Sincerely yours,

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 26, 1941.

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, 415 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Dear Clarence:

Yours of the 23rd enclosing the Die Proof received, also your letter of the 24th. The Burroughs block has also arrived. I have today written Gene asking for the loan of his block of 24d from upper left pane and his pane of the 30d.

Regarding 1st and 2nd conditions of the 24/ plate. I am wondering if you have been able to identify items from the same positions in the first and second state? In other words, for example you have a horizontal strip of six from the Early or first condition. Do you know the plate positions of this strip? Would it not be nice to show the same positions in this strip in the Late or 2nd (?) condition. You made no mention of such proof of 1st and 2nd conditions in your article or on your album pages so I was wondering if you had identified Early and Late items from the same positions.

The reason I am asking this is because I have plated the strip of six and this plating positively proves your discovery that there were we separate conditions, or in other words that the plate was actually re-entered, whether 100% or not makes little difference. I think I can also prove conclusively that the re-entering was done while the plate was new, hence this eliminates positively the possibility that the double transfers resulted from a re-entry 66 the Transfer Roll at a late date.

I note you state you use the term "shift where the original entry was not erased and double transfer where erasure occurred." The proper terms are double transfer for the former and fresh entry for the latter. I do not like the term "shift" or "shifted transfer" and seldom use either. As for the use of "samples" it may not be philatelic but neither are the Premieres philatelic being nothing more than samples of work. Because of this I do not even assign the term essays to them.

Now Clarence these are my opinions and I am not asking you to agree with me. I grant you the privilege of your own opinion and no doubt you will grant me the same. You see things one way, I see them another and difference of opinion is what solves problems like this one.

Re -entry of a relief can make a strenthened design look like it was recut in certain places. I can show you plenty of proof of this on the One Cent 1851 plates.

I won't attempt at this time to comment on other points until I have studied them thoroughly.

Sincerely,

## CLARENCE W. BRAZER Philatelist U. S. PROOFS & ESSAYS

**EXCLUSIVELY** 

Tel. VAnderbilt 6-1777 File Number 484 MEMBER
American Philatelic Society
Collectors Club—New York

415 Lexington Ave. NEW YORK CITY June 26, 1941

Mr.Stanley B. Ashbrook

434 South Grand Ave.

Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stanley;

Many thanks for rushing the photographs which arrived this morning. They are so very much better than those you took before and I am using three of them. Will probably have to use Barr's Type III photo as I sent you this so late.

I expect to return to the office on July 8th. but will be at the Delphine Hotel, East Gloucester, Mass. until July 7th. If you should conviently have photos of the premiere gravure Plate, and re-entered plate, of a single design at large size, and if you have Type III die Photo you might mail them to me there and I may be able to arrange to use them.

M'Coy tells me the galley proof has not yet arrived a and he will send that on to me at Gloucester for immediate return.

The rest of the material you had better hold at least until after July 8th. With very kind regards and most sincere appreciation of your helpfulness, I remain ever.

Cordially yours,

Clarence W. Brazer

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

July 5th, 1941.

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, 415 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

My dear Clarence:

I am forwarding to you via express today, all of your material. It has been so terribly hot here I had to ice all my chemicals and this makes double work. Just as soon as it cools off a bit I'll make the prints and send you a set.

Costales sent me the block of 38 of the 24d from left top, also two blocks of the 30d comprising the full left pane and a block of 30 of the 30d from the three bottom rows of the right pane, all of which I photographed.

He also sent a block of 30 which was so faded I didn't attempt to make any photographs.

The 30¢ is a hard stamp to photograph because I haven't the proper filter.

I am enclosing you a copy of a letter I have written Mr. Burroughs. More later.

Sincerely yours,

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

July 12, 1941.

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, 415 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Dear Clarence:

Yours of the 10th received. I am sure that you mis-read my letter. In the plating, I referred to your horizontal strip of six, not to the bottom row imprint piece. I was able to locate the positions in this strip from the first condition of the plate, hence was able to have quite a nice comparative study with the same positions in Mr. Burroughs' block from the late state. I was not sure whether you or Mr. Burroughs had previously located the positions in this strip and was anxious to know, because I think the direct comparisons between the two states disclosed some very important evidence. If you and Mr. Burroughs have previously made these comparisons then there is no need for me to go into detail regarding the main points. Will you kindly let me know if you know the plate positions in your strip? I didn's list these positions because I did not want you or Mr. Burroughs to take my word for the plating. The same facts arrived at separately are much better than those taken for granted.

Regarding the re-entry of the 24% plate. You inquire what logical reason can I give for the re-entering. Let us carefully consider this question and not jump to conclusions which appear as the only solution. You state that the re-entry spoiled the plate, that it was necessary to do this because it was desired to use a different transfer roll from the one first employed. I doubt very much if you could make much headway in convincing any student who has done a lot of plating of early U. S. stamps that your theory is correct. You are dealing with plate proofs, not issued stamps, hence, what you may think did happen, probably did not happen.

I can very clearly see comparisons between the making of this 24% plate and certain of the 3% 1851 plates and particularly the 1% 1851 plate No. 1.

Suppose we consider the latter. When this plate was made, the designs were not rocked in deep enough, and after using the plate from June 1851 until May 1852, it was removed from the transfer press and each of the 200 positions were re-entered with the same transfer roll. This re-entering resulted in much stronger designs, because the re-entry deepened the lines on the plate. Now in my opinion this is exactly what happened to the 24¢ plate. The first 200 entries were not deep enough, all your proofs from the first condition show this to be the case beyond any question. The stronger designs as evidenced by your proofs from the second state, show differences which are solely due to the deeper re-entry, and not as you suppose, to a different transfer roll which had been taken up from a set of altered lay-downs.

I haven't the slightest doubt that most any experienced plater would fully agree with me because the evidence is right there on the plate proofs of first and second conditions.

But Clarence I really do not think that the theory of two different transfer rolls is very important. You have demonstrated that there were two different states of the 24¢ plate and if you can prove that sheets

#2. Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, July 12, 1941.

were printed from the first state and that these sheets were gummed and perforated and that copies from such finished trial sheets were used to make up the sets sent abroad then you have something.

On the other hand the first state proofs may be nothing more than proofs struck off while the plate was being transferred, that is, after the first transfer of the 200 positions, and these trial proofs from the first state were evidence that the designs on the plate as first transferred were not deep enough for finished stamps.

Until a copy of a 24d stamp can be found from the first state of the plate, to prove that finished stamps were made up from this state of the plate, you cannot establish the theory that there was actually a 24d Premiere which differed in plate design from the regularly issued stamps.

The thing to do is to prove that finished stamps were issued from the first state of the plate. If you can do this, I think it is quite immaterial whether the second state was entered from a different roll than the first state, because the difference in first and second conditions of the plate in the shape of plate proofs is quite evident, and to point out the difference one does not need to befog the issue by suggesting two different transfer rolls. So far as I am concerned, I do not believe the 24/ plate was finished when samples were submitted by the N.B.N.Co. I think the plate was finished under Government supervision and it is quite possible that the inspectors ordered stronger 24/ designs for the issued stamps, necessitating a re-entry of the entire 200 positions. You must remember that the officials were looking farther ahead than ten or twenty thousand impressions, and it is easy to see from a study of the proofs from the first state that the designs were too lightly transferred for a plate intended to yield a large number of impressions.

Your study of the die proofs is fine but the actual relation of your three types is not highly important so far as the stamps themselves are concerned, except for one main point, i.e., from what lay-down was the transfer roll made which was used to transfer the plate.

One who was not thoroughly familiar with the 1/2 Plate One Early and Plate One Late stamps would be apt to be convinced beyond question of a doubt that the very noticeable differences that exists between the two states of the plate was due to some other causes other than a strong re-entry of the three reliefs of the transfer roll, but aside from the recutting the difference was solely due to the re-entry of the reliefs. I can show you Plate One Early stamps from exactly the same positions as very early printings from Plate One Late, and you would note the same differences in designs that you see in the 24/2 first and second proof conditions.

The one main point on which we differ is this. I insist that finished sheets of stamps were submitted as samples of work with the N.B.N.Co. bid. Samples of work as follows:

(A) Engraving

(B) Artistic design (C) Grand of paper

(D) Ink

(E) Gum

(F) Perforating

#3. Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, July 12, 1941.

1¢ - 3¢ - 5¢ - 12¢ - 90¢.

I contend that the 10d - 24d and 30d plates were not finished, hence no sample sheets were submitted.

Later when these three plates were finished under Government supervision, trial color printings were run off and finished, (gummed and perforated), to fill out the sets sent abroad. Hence these are the reasons no stamps were issued from the five sample plates, the reason why regular stamps were issued from the three plates, the reason why the 24% and 30% trial colors (30% red orange) are different shades from the regularly issued stamps.

Your theory is that die proofs were submitted. After the die designs were approved. If so, why order the N.B.N.Co. to transfer plates of 200 were approved. If so, why order the N.B.N.Co. to transfer plates of 200 designs each of the 1% - 3% - 12% - and 90%? Surely the incompleteness of the 3%, 5% and 12% was self-evident on the die proofs. Why lay out plates to see how 200 incomplete 3% designs would look? On why lay out plates to see how 200 incomplete 3% designs would look? On the other hand the changes in the 1% plate were not noticeable. Why order a 1% plate laid out and then order it discarded because of a line here or a dot there?

My study of the 1861 issue has a logical answer to almost every question that has been raised about these so-called stamps in the past forty years, and I have quite a lot of corroborating evidence which I have never published.

The study of the proofs is a very helpful adjunct to the study of any special stamp but such study is only supplementary because a study of the stamps themselves is absolutely necessary. There are no short cuts in scientific philately regardless of the fact that many attempt such a course.

When the weather cools a bit I will make prints for you of the numerous negatives I made. It is entirely too hot at present.

I trust you had a pleasant vacation.

With every good wish,

Cordially yours,

P.S. -- I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Burroughs because of his interest in the subjett.

Seller Mark Market

Mr blarence N Bruger 415 Lexington ave New your N.Y. Dear Clarence I mailed you a copy I wrote Kare Burraughe gester totag requesting him to loan me his bløen af 50 plate proug 244 1861. I made some very fine enlangment of epiner block of lifty spreading the 59 designs over sex 8 x 10 plates. If Karl Rends me his block I will make the Eularge meuts llie Rame Rege. Plus veril groe a record of cuis. I bust this will the catefactores to your. The seem to be un agree ment on Muor oues. The back agree that the 14,34,54, 12¢, and 90¢, Premeetes, Were not usued to 'llee public. you term them Essays, I lall them "Pare ples", 1. F. Dam ples of work man slip. I do not call the other three values (104 august, 246 and 304) Essues or Van ples, because them ps/ were In mading up the sels of eight values to be sent to Foreign Jovern ments

Trial Colora from the three Jovenn ment plates were rucluded with the Valuer five values. Pluse Phree Trial Colors are With 246 mused Premiere Cas per authentie. lapres in Caspary and Lapham Callectures) - (2) The To & red Orange imused Tremere, and (3) Rhe 10 & Premetre unused in the Well Ruses dark Green Premere Color. When the N. D. N. Co. submitted their bed, they submitted full Jurshed sheets of the five values, viz 14-34-54-124 and 904, the alter there plates hence Misse are the "Pamples", llie plates being nonofficial, 1. E. Not made under Jovern ment
Duper vision. The Hot tupes " plates had been planted and thinkers funched under Government Ruper vision, the 274 and La plates tubre buth made dueller Joven ment Oupervision egner theory is Ital after lie Die Proofs were sulmitted the N.B.N.Co. Mere reguered to make leght plates, Were ordered to make new ones. you grue as llee reason for the order the mane the rex new plates was for two

Reasons, first Unfurshed designs Beard Susufficient guller space. Jet to ies conseder llie of aux 14 - epour second reason is logical. but that difference in designa is very Le Reglet. 34- First Ceason is out but the 34 is 192 x 242 as com pared to llee 30 \$ 20 x 242 Do if they accepted the gutters an the 30 & they could have accepted them on the 34. 54 Ferst Reason is OK 184 Type I - Rame Rize as 304, 20 et mist have been & change in design Mas desired, eget Mie Change tota made was so vely slight Mot even stamp callectors dedut nolice it for 36 years. I don't thuis litter of your reasons apply, but that the fact is this Plate was started prevately and funded under Government Ruper vistor and because tur plales were regurred for the 10 of value, when it came to making a

Alcond plate, changes were made in a lay-down and a new brans for Kall floas made under Jovern ment Duper visien. 90 f - Phis stemp measure 1934 x 242, Alegletty Qualler Itean Stee 30 \$. Very litte changes ivere made in blei design, aibuly not enough to Warrant maling a new plate. Plu seal reason why the Première 90 & Hate Dauple plate wees not accepted was lecause it was not mælle under Sporen ment Ruper vesivri. Jeg ardney time required to make Dies, bedusfer Kalls aufe Plates. I doubt ef the advertise nieut of March 30 1861 Was blee ferst molice blee N.B.N.Co. had that a new. Cantract was going to be appears of an since this were determined to get blee con brach and Prepared thur Dies, Kalls and places in placets of line to submit 130th 1861, of the 14-34-54-124 and 904. I quite agree with you that the

Anall Reze gullers on the Rum ple plates had a lot to do with the change in the Ruge of the gullers on the issued plales but I Munu Mus wes merely succelentat agler llee government Duper vision slartent. D'have a 5¢ Premuere place proof showing stamp below and only 1/2 mm beliveen the tur designs. If the Expert board Ordered plates made the surely Wavell Have rusisted the Première Plales had evede enough gullers. In Malung ble Dample places bleë NBNCO ded not ev pect to hure lleise Hales accepted thence they Over looked the un porlange of tolally providing evede gutters. The tolally Sinfensoled 34 Aremere place is De dof that no lleve weed no sutention bles due to ussue stumps from the blate. Examination of enter various

pieces do campos state if Lagree

Enterels with your that flee 1244 Plate was regulered with a different braus fer rall them the one originally to be very kure blies caule he done as accurately as your bleets Show the ree entering fras done. If a different roll was used Whe was it down em played? If the pur pose was to change I blee destend, then why wasn't every Dont epur blum it is more logical to aprune that if there were and two states of the 242 place, that the two states occurred at the time the plate was made and that the double transfers are nothing have more than, allewals to get better desegns at the TIME the plate was being made?

Deug made?

Deugleded in gellen. ma Dowe vere few char p veg alwes
and I kepk your teril fewel
the prints quite tielp ful
borde ally yours

COPY

FOR INFORMATION OF Stanley B. ashbook FROM CLARENCE WILSON BRAZER, REGISTERED ARCHITECT CROZER BLDG., CHESTER, PA. 232 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK CITY

FILE NUMBER 484

June 26,1941.

Mr. Karl Burroughs.
46 Langdon Ave.
Watertown, Mass.

Dear Mr. Burroughs,

I am glad to have your additional comments. The color of the 30% Premiere gravure die essay in the Reference Collection is Ridgway's 7i/0 while the plate essays are 9i/0 and the regular issue die proof is 13i/0.

I am enclosing a carbon copy of my paper so that you can fully understand my viewpoint. You need not return it until after July 8th. as I am leaving for the Delphine Hotel, East Gloucester, Mass. tomorrow where I will be until July 7th.

In the re-entering that I have seen done, the roll is lowered carefully and allowed to freely seek its level by gentle hand movement before the pressure is applied. Where parts of the transferred design are weak due to slight thinning or warp in the plate, a very thin small piece of paper is applied to the back of the plate before re-entry. In rocking back and forth under pressure the soft plate metal creeps up in front of the roll as earth does before a 5 ton roller, and tops and bottoms of the design rocked vertically may receive a shift while the center may not. Note the 1902 one-cent stamps. I do not believe the position dots are necessary for re-entry as the roll should find its own bed, though of course the operator must be sure it has before applying the pressure.

Of course these were the first stamp plates made by the N.B.N. Co. so that they probably had to learn something though they were all masters of their craft.

I believe there was only the one plate 6 for the 24 cents stamp. Any duplicate dies or plates must have different record numbers and become the property of the P.O.D. to prevent use by counterfeiters. As you will note from my paper, we agree as to the new roll being from completed die 445, Type III.

Perhaps during my visit to Gloucester, I may have time to call on you when we could talk this out.

Cordially yours,

Clarence W. Brazer.

History of Preparation of the U.S. 1861 stamps.

Variations of the 24 Cents Designs.

By Clarence W. Brazer.

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First Award Paper for Philatelic Research
Read at Collectors Club N.Y.C. June 4,1941.

In presenting this paper, I have no desire to be an iconoclast and destroy the high values that have been established for the Premiere Gravure stamps, which remain just as rare as they always have been whether they are issued stamps, or essays as I believe.

My only object is to present the facts as I have discovered them, with necessary interpretations, and then let the readers judge for themselves. In order to separate the facts from the discussion, the facts will be stated in italics.

I wish also to affirm my admiration for John N. Luffs' magnus opus on The Postage Stamps of the United States, published in 1902, forty years after the 1861 events herein discussed in 1941; or eighty years since they occurred. New information has been found which was not known to Mr. Luff. Therefore if I appear to argue with the bible of U. S. Philately, I hope it will be understood that this paper is an effort to complete and correct the record. While I now present enough facts to give a picture of the preparation of this issue of 1861, more facts are still needed as to details, and for these the search will continue.

Back in 1932 I wondered why only a difference in color, and no variations in design, had been discovered between the Premiere Gravure and Regular Issue adhesive stamps of the 1861 24 cents and 30 cents stamps, when a difference in design in all the other values of the set had been discovered and announced in a paper read to the National Philatelic Society by John N. Luff on May 26, 1896. Therein he first claimed the Premiere Gravure "designs were issued as stamps" - "that they have done postal duty and that there is a full set of them, each differing in some way from the corresponding value of the regular issue."

"I have not been able to find any variations in the twenty-four and thirty cents stamps." - "A few slight retouches may be found on some of the twenty-four cents stamps but I think they indicate late touching up of the plate, rather than alterations on the die." "Accepting this (August 15th) as the date of issue of the stamps of the first type, we have yet to learn the date for the second types." In his 1902 book

John Luff supplied the information as to quantities of stamps issued on August 16th. etc., which thereby superseded his 1896 beliefs as to date of issue, but he still held to the two complete issues of stamps. On page 85 of his book he said—"the premiere gravures were issued in the early part of August 1861. The 14th. of the month is usually given as the date of issue, though I have not found the authority for the statement." This was probably from John K. Tiffany's book, first published in 1887, in the title heading descriptions of the regular issue as "Issue of August 14th, 1861."

The 3 cents and 12 cents variations in design were so noticeable as to have been known long before. Neither Tiffany's nor Luff's books give us anything documentary about this 1861 issue prior to the (undated) August printed announcement to postmasters accompanying the first shipments of stamps. We have known that the Advertisement for Proposals was dated March 27, 1861 and a short paragraph about essays accompanying the bids, had been known, but the eighteen weeks period from that date until August 16, 1861 when the stamps were delivered, had remained a mystery to philatelists. In Pat Paragraphs for October, 1934, Elliott Perry published a newspaper article dated August 10th announcing "The new stamps will be ready by the middle of the month."

As no facts as to the history of the preparation of this Civil
War Issue were known, I began a research for it, and a study of my
many die and plate proofs which required chronological arrangement.

In Stamps for March 15th, April 1st, and April 8, 1933, I first
published my findings of many additional variations in design found
on pie proofs of all values of the Premiere Gravure and Regular Issues,
including proofs of the 24 cents and 30 cents which had not previously
been known. In summing up these studies I then stated— (March 15th,
1933) "The so called Premiere Gravure are nothing more than essays,
with the exception of the 10 cents which was used for postage" and
(April 8th, 1933) "This evidence tends to confirm the original
opinion, held prior to 1895, that all values of the Premiere Gravures,
except the 10 cents and 24 cents, were really finished essays."

#### Historical

The country was so much exercised with news of the beginnings of

papers. In my research to find the historical facts of this 1861 issue of postage stamps, I have read New York papers from March 15th. to August 16th. The main item of importance found was the philatelically unknown and most important complete advertisement for Proposals dated March 27th, 1861, which is appended hereto. Toppan Carpenter & Co.'s contract for postage stamps was to expire on June 10th, so a new contract was advertised, for a six year term from July 1st, 1861. (It is interesting to note that the Confederate States P.M.G. advertised for bids on Confederate Postage Stamps on that very same day to be received a day later than the U.S.A. on May 1st.) One of the requirements advertised was:

"Each bid is to be accompanied with a speciment of the style of engraving, and the quality of paper to be furnished, which will be submitted to a board of disinterested experts or artists for examination; and the accepted bidder, before the final consumation of the contract, will be required to prepare designs and furnish proof imprezsions of the engravings of the several denominations of the stamps."

A "speciment of the style of engraving" required engraved designs. Those actually furnished which, if not identical with the stamps later issued, are philabelically known as "Essays."

"the heads of Washington and Franklin" on the same value stamps as they had produced from 1851 to 1861, but that each "denomination must be given distinctly, in figures as well as letters, and the whole work must be executed in the best style of line engraving on steel." The head of Jefferson on the 5 cents seems to have been forgotten in the advertisement, but was provided for in the contract.

(1) See August Dietz "Postal Service of the Confederate States of America."

#### PROPOSALS & ESSAYS SUBMITTED

Die Essays of the Premiere Gravure designs for all 8 values must have been submitted (or essayed) with the bid of the National Bank Note Co. From this advertisement dated March 27th, requiring "Proposals will be received until 12 M of 30th April" we learn that the bidders had only about a month in which to design and engrave 8 dies. The National Bank Note Co. was a new organization, formed two years before, and had no old vignettes to use for these stamps. Consequently, all of the 8 designs were then first engraved. The only duplication was the

vignettes on the 10 cents and 12 cents which were from the same master die engraved by Wm. E. Marshall. The 12 cents vignette is a smaller oval and has some lines on the queue added, so that these vignettes are not identical. It is therefore readily conceivable that all these hastily prepared engravings might have been improved by further consideration.

When the proposals were opened on April 30th., it was found that Toppan, Carpenter & Co. "were underbid for this contract by the National Bank Note Co." (as I found in a letter from Charles F. Steel to Postmaster General Wanamaker dated July 22, 1889). I also learn from the Contract I recently found, that the National Bank Note Co. price was only 12 cents per thousand stamps, while the previous Contract (which I also found) shows that, Toppan, Carpenter & Co. had previously received 18 cents per thousand stamps. The Postmaster General's Report of 1861 says the P.O.D. saved about 30% by this new contract.

Types 17 to 22, were similar to the set of 8 stamps they produced from 1851 to 1861, except that the required numerals were added to the designs of the 1 cent, 3 cents, 5 cents, 12 cents, 24 cents 90 cents values. The 10 cents and 30 cents designs already contained numerals, so die proofs of these values were contained in the set with six new designs in die essays. Their colors of all 8 values were, however, practically the same as they used on the previously issued stamps as shown by the accompanying exhibit.

The Postmaster General's Report dated December 2, 1861 states:
"In order to prevent the fraudulent use of the large quantity of stamps remaining unaccounted for, in the hands of postamsters in the disloyal states, it was deemed advisable to change the design and color of those manufactured under the new contract."

The American Bank Note Co. also submitted a bid with 7 model essays for postage stamps. These were little more than the required "specimen of the style of engraving" and all in black. They are Masons 1340, 134B, 134E, 134F, 134H, 134I and 134J. The Washington head vignettes on the 3 cents essays 134E and 134J, and on the 5 cents (or 12 cents?) 134H and 134I are all the same, and were inherited from Bald, Cousland & Co. The frames of the 3 cents essays 134C and 134D are also similar to the Bald, Cousland & Co. Essays 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13 of 1851. The beautiful 5 cents essay 134F is a Washington head on the

frame that the A.B.N.C. engraved for the 5 cents Nova Scotia stamp of 1860. It is noticable that the above essays 134C, 134D and 134F do not contain "denominations given distinctly in figures" as required by the advertisement, but are so similar to the others that there can be no doubt they are part of the set essayed by the American Bank Michigan whose name is engraved on 134H. Their letter of May 6, 1861 to the Postmaster General, which I published on page 125 of the Collectors Club Philatelist for April, 1941, clearly shows their rivalry with Toppan, Carpenter & Co. for the postage stamp contract. The award of this contract was then under consideration. "A prominent firm of engravers" were editorially spanked by the N.Y. Tribune on May 9, for bidding on postage stamps and bank notes to both the United States and the Confederacy at the same time. The American Bank Note Co. letter shows this accusation was not entirely true as their negotiation with the Postmaster General of the Confederacy was on March 4, 1861, before either government advertised for postage stamp proposals.

It is not likely there were any other, than the three above, bidders equipped at that time to comply with the specifications advertised and to submit essays line engraved on steel. The Continental Bank Note Co. was not formed until 1863, and practically all the other bank note engraving firms of importance had been consolidated into the American Bank Note Co. in 1858.

#### ESSAYS CONSIDERED BY BOARD OF ARTISTS

As provided in the Advertisement for Bids, the various essay designs and the proposals submitted by the bidders on April 30th.

"will be submitted to a Board of disinterested experts or artists for examination." The National Bank Note Co. die essays, in the premiere gravure designs, were favorable considered. No doubt this Board of Artists desired to see how these irregular border Premiere Gravure die essay designs would appear in finished plate sheets, and so The National Bank Note Co. made plates No. 1 to No. 8 of all the values and submitted finished essays, perforated and gummed which showed they could produce finished stamps. The gum is brown and does not appear to have been applied by experienced gummers. The Advertisement required " the accepted bidder" to "furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of the stamps." I estimate this may have required most of May and possibly some of June. So in June (not August) these Premiere

Gravure plate essays were printed in trial colors generally similar to those of the previously issued stamps and essayed to the Board for approval. The finished plate sheets, which were submitted, were on transparent stamp paper, perforated and gummed. Some of the 3 cents and 90 cents exist on transparent paper imperforate, and the 90 cents also in green. (I also have the 90 cents completed design as issued but imperforate in two shades of blue and one of these which has white gum has "Specimen" diagonally in manuscript).

As the National Bank Note Co. did not have previous experience in producing perforated stamps, these plates were all laid down with the same 21.5mm. horizontal by about 26mm. vertical spacing on centers, regardless of the varying sizes of the different value designs.

It is these incomplete Premiere Gravure finished essays on stamp paper that due to the War necessity, were probably sent to the Foreign Governments in June, in lieu of specimens of the new issue of stamps, when those governments were advised that the old stamps would not be recognized. The final variations in design were so unnoticeable that even philatelists did not discover them (except the 3 cents and 12 cents) until about 35 years later.

#### CHANGING THE DIES

Luff's book states "The first deisngs did not give full satisfaction and improvements were ordered."

essay sheets, must then have required the changes to "square up" the designs and strenghen the shadows and the silhouettes, as submitted on these finished plate essays. In any event that is what was done.

Knowing the desire of all good artists to improve their hurriedly executed work, I believe that the engravers of the National Bank Note Co., no doubt, took this opportunity to improve the hurriedly prepared die essay engravings, by adding further details. Possibly the 24 cents die and the 30 cents die had been touched up before the plates were made. Other changes may have been ordered. All the changes, or variations in the designs, were artistic improvements.

The first dies must have been hardened in order to take up transfers to make the Premiere Gravure essay plates. Some of the dies appear to have been softened and re-engraved, and in other cases (I have not yet completed the study of all my die proofs of other values) duplicate laydown dies were made and re-engraved in the completed designs, and die

proofs in black were made and submitted for final approval. These lay down dies differ in size from the early dies. Probably it was sometime in June before the revised and completed designs were approved.

#### SELECTING THE COLOR'S

The Board of Artists also had the duty of selecting the colors for the stamps. I have the finished Premiere Gravure plate essays of the 3 cents in four hues of red; in Ridgway's li/l Dim deep Red, 3K/o dark orange-red Red (Scott's brown red), 7h/l Dim orange Red, (all of which are common and frequently sold as No. 56) and also in a rare 71-/2 Dull red-violet Red which is a similar color to Scott's No. 64 pink. I also have the 90 cents Premiere Gravure plate essay in green on the transparent stamp paper imperforate, without gum.

Probably about the time the Premiere Gravure plates were printed in June, the Board desired to consider other colors, as the Postmaster General' report stated "it was deemed advisable to change the design and and color" of the new stamps. Of the 1 cent design I have die essays in five colors printed on India paper, from the die after the generally known retouches designating regular issue had been added to the die, but before the die was completed by strengthening the silhouette of the frame, thus showing that color trials were made before the design engraving was completed. These colors are dull red, orange, yellow, brown, green and blue. The 3 cents Premiere Gravure was printed in black, pink, dull carmine, red, red brown, brown red and scarlet. The 3 cents completed die proofs on India paper exist in black, gray, scarlet, rose, orange red, green and blue. I also have the Premiere Gravure plate essays on India paper, the 1 cent in Indigo, dark ultramarine, ultramarine and blue, and the 3 cents similar to the first three colors of those essays finished on stamp paper. I also have impressions from the Premiere Gravure dies of the 3 cents on the transparent stamp paper in 11 hues. of red, including 31/o, 51/o, 71/o, 1-/1, 11/1, 3-/k, 71-/2, 1-/2, 11/2, 67d/2, and 69b/2. The last two are hues of pink, showing that this color was probably somewhat favored, as an early regularly issued stamp was pink. I also have the 30 cents die impressions on imperforate transparant stamp paper without gum in 6 hues of orange-yellow including 111/0, 13h/1, 151/0, 171/0, 17j/1 and 19h/1.

I also have die impressions of all values each in several colors in-

cluding the 24 cents Type II in 8 colors: 1-/2 Bull Red, 5i/0 deep orange-red Red, 71/0 red orange, 9m/0 dusky Orange, 11m/0 duskyyellow (brown), 15j/0 yellow Orange, 47m/2 Dull dusky g-b. Blue (a little brighter than Scott's No. 70a steel blue) and 65m/3 Smoky dusky r-r. Violet which is similar to Scott's No. 60 Violet. My 30 cents die color trials are Premiere Gravure design in: 1-/2 Dull Red, 5i/0 deep orange-orange Red, 91/0 deep orange-red Orange (approximate premiere color), 131/0 deep orange yellow Orange (an issued color), 7m/1 Dim dusky red Orange (brown) and 47 m/2 Dull dusky g-b. Blue. The 90 cents was tried in 16 hues of blue from dark indigo blue to light ultramarine. I have the 90 cents Premiere Gravure die essays mared No. 13 in bright ultramarine, No. 14 in dull ultramarine, No. 15 in 47m/2 indigo blue and No. 16 in a darker blue. I also have the 90 cents completed die proofs in scarlet, yellow, red-brown, brown, gray, and blue. It is not necessary here to give all colors known of the other values. Some of these die trial colors are from the Premiere Gravure state of the die, some from an intermediate state and others apparently from the completed design as issued, thus placing their dates of printing as during the process of changing the dies. Due to existence of proofs from intermediate states of the dies, minute examination and comparison with the issued stamps is necessary, to determine whether all designs were actually changed in some details between the premiere gravure designs and the regularly issued designs.

The idea "to change the design and color" from the previous issue probably means that the intention was to change the hues of colors.

In a P.O.D. letter of June 1, 1860 approving a lilac "shade" they also requested "care to preserve the most marked difference between the "tints" of lilac and those of the 5 cents stamp" which apparently gave the contractors an option. (Note the careless use of "shade" and "tints" by the P.O.D. apparently meaning the same thing.)

#### THE TRANSPARENT PAPER

This Board also had the duty of approving the stamp paper. The

Premiere gravure plate essays, and some die essays, were printed on a

thin transparent bank-note paper, probably found too good to toar readily

when perforated. After 80 years I do not find this ungummed paper

"brittle," but crisp as a bank-note. Several other transparent, semi
transparent and more opaque experimental papers were tried for the 1 cent

and 3 cents stamps in completed design, but in three varying hues of blue and red. Some of these finished proofs perforated and gummed in my collection are on paper so thick that the impressions are not clear. In any event a thicker and more opaque paper was approved. It may have required too long to obtain a supply of the approved paper, and due to the urgency of speed in delivery the transparent paper on hand was temporarily used until the new paper arrived. Some stamps in the completed designs exist on the early transparent paper in the early colors.

I estimate that it took about eight weeks to do all the above and obtain the Board's approval, which was perhaps obtained about the first of July.

#### NEW PLATES

In perforating the Premiere Gravure plate essays, it may have been found that the uniform spacing on centers of all the designs, whether large or small, left between the large designs only about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide gutters, which did not give sufficient room for perforating the large designs. Consequently, when the six new plates having the completed designs of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $90\frac{1}{2}$  were made, these larger designs were spaced to leave  $2\frac{5}{4}$ mm. gutters between the stamps. The original spacing was large enough for perforating the small size 24 cents and 30 cents designs, so it was unnecessary to make new plates for these two values.

#### PRINTING THE STAMPS

Re-making at least 6 new plates with the 4 duplicate plates, No. 10 of the 1 cent and Nos. 12, 13, 14 of the 3 cents, must have required considerable time late in June and early in July, so that they may have been ready to harden and print about the time the new plant for printing, drying, gumming, perforating and packing was ready for operation. It is quite likely that a P.O.D. Agent was assigned to the N.B.N.C. plant as soon as the finished plates were approved, if not before. As Toppan, Carpenter & Co.'s contract expired on June 10th. the Stamp Agent probably was soon thereafter sent to the National Bank Note Co., though he may have had a vacation between times. If all final approvals had then been obtained the printing of stamps to be issued might have begun. It is possible some color hues may have been changed during the early printings of the stamps, such as the 3 cents pink, 5 cents buff, 10 cents dark green,

24 cents steel blue and 90 cents dull blue. While No contract was yet signed, or date of beginning determined the printing of the stamps no doubt was begun, because of the urgency. This is proved by the large quantity ready for delivery on August 15th, the day the contract was to begin.

It must have been known before June 1, 1861 that the contract would be awarded to the National Bank Note Co., for Charles F. Steel said (in a letter of July 22, 1869 addressed to P.M.G. Wanamaker) "In 1861" (about June 1) -- "I went to New York and fitted up the National Bank Note Co. establishment." He had been engaged in the finishing of postage stamps by Toppan, Carpenter & Co. since 1855. From Steel's other papers, I find that on June 11 he was employed by the National Bank Note Co. "to take charge of their production of postage stamps, set up a plant in new premises (at 53 Broadway) in New York and devise an accurate system for accounting for paper sheets printed, etc. that nothing be lost." Steel's work began after the stamps were printed, (as defined in his later contract of March 1, 1875 with the Continental Bank Note Co.) He issued the paper to the printer and received it from the printing room. Obtaining new machinery, fitting up the new premises, finding and breaking in employees, may have required most of June and part of July.

From the information available, let as estimate the time required to print and deliver the stamps. I find among Charles F. Steel's papers a letter from the National Bank Note Co. dated September 12, 1861, after about three months operation, authorizing him to put in force "the daily task for experienced gummers of 1000 sheets per day" or 200,000 stamps each. The gumming was done by hand. Also "the daily task for experienced perforators of 7,500 sheets per day" or 1,500,000 stamps. An illustration of a perforating machine in Harpers Magazine for February, 1862 shows wheels set to perforate one direction at a time. While gumming required 7.5 times as long as perforating, seven or more gummers could work at the same time. However it is not likely that the Company had more than one perforating machine available, probably with changeable spacers, one for horizontal and one for vertical spacing. This was the "bottle neck" in the stamp finishing plant. So we will take the possible quantity of production after September 12th, as about 1,500,000 stamps, per day, provided that many stamps were printed, gummen and dried ready to be perforated. The same authorization provided for a possibility of overtime work producing 2500 sheets beyond the daily task or 10,000 sheets which would be a maximum of 2,000,000 stamps per day capacity in this perforating stage of the finishing operations, one month after beginning.

According to the article in the N.Y. Evening Post for August 24, 1861 (published by Elliott Perry in Pat Paragraphs, November, 1931) the N.B.N.C. then had "nine presses in this establishment, six of them driven by steam, and now running night and day to meet the demand for the new stamps." and "the manufacturers are producing them at the rate of 1,300,000 a day." This was 200,000 under a regular day capacity for the perforating, one month later.

were delivered to the P.O.D. Agent the first two days, on August 16th, and 17th. The accompanying contract shows this was immediately after the contract was to begin on August 15th. At a production capacity of 1,300,000 stamps per day it would have required at least a week previous to August 15th. to finish those ready for delivery on the 16th., and quite probably some of the stamps had been printed the first few days in August.

#### THE CONTRACT

heretofore been published or known to philatelists, was "to commence on the fifteenth day of August" 1861. This therefore is definitely the reason why the stamps previously prepared were not delivered before August 16th., as the contractors could not have paid for stamps before the contract was to begin. That the National Bank Note Co. were good sports and patriotic citizens is amply proved by the great amount of stamps produced and de-livered before this contract was actually signed and delivered which was on November 5, 1861. No doubt the Government lawyers had many other more urgent War contracts to prepare at that time, and consequently this routine contract was allowed to wait. The contract was, however, signed before the first quarterly payment became due on November 15th.

#### THE 24 CENTS DIE DESIGNS

Type I. There were two dies for the 24 cents stamp. The first is

Die No. 445 and the large size die sinkage measures 56.5 x 56 mm. I

designate impressions from the first state of this die as Type I. I have

die essay impressions on India paper from the Type I state of the large

Die 445 in colors 6lm/4 Smoky dusky violet-red Violet, 69k/3 Dismal dusky v-r Violet, and a stamp size copy in 6lk/4 Smoky dark v-r Violet- which are probably 4 trial hues.

Type III. The second state of this large size Die No. 445 is the finely completed state as shown in the illustration and designated as Type III, and is from a black impression. I have not seen this Type III proof in colors. The re-engraving of this large Die No. 445 Type III is of finer workmanship than that on the small Type II die. The oval shadows over the numerals 24, the front of the right coat collar, and the hair about the right ear, etc. appear to have been strenthened by acid etching. I believe this die Type III is the design finally approved. If not, why go to the time and expense to complete it?

Type II. The second small size Type II die has no die number nor imprint and the die sinkage measures 51 x 53.5 mm. I believe this die was a laydown from the first state of Die 445 Type I, and was crudely re-engraved. I designate this small die Type II, as illustrated. This die was considerably re-engraved about the top and bottom in many places as indicated by arrows on the illustration. The most distinctive retouches are indicated by A, F, and the dot at C. The flaws transferred to the left frame at N and O are noticeable also on plate proofs and stamps. The recutting of this die is more crudely done than on Type III, and was probably unsatisfactory, therefore Die 445 Type III was completed by a more expert engraver.

I have trial color impressions from this small die Type II in 8 colors as given above under "SELECTING THE COLOSS," which include 65m/3 Dismal dusky red-red Violet a cataloged Premiere Gravure stamp color, and 47m/2 g-b Blue or a bright "steel blue" now generally considered an early printing of the stamp.

### THE 24 ERNTS PLATE DESIGNS

by a transfer from the small size die Type II. I have a horizontal imprint strip of four (95L to 98L) India paper essays), from the left pane before the number 6 was engraved on the plate. This color 6ln/3 Dismal very dusky r-r. Violet is generally called a Premiere Gravure color.

I also have a block of 50 (5lL to 100L) India paper essays from the bottom of the left pane after the Plate No. 6 had been engraved on the

plate, in color 69m/3 Dismal dusky red-violet Red. I also have India paper plate essays from this early state of the plate in colors 61m/3 Dismal dusky v-r. Violet and 63m/3 Dismal dusky red Violet. Thus the early state of the plate was printed in four hues of red violet, probably as trial color essays.

This plate No. 6 was completely re-entered and not "a late touching up of the plate" as believed by John Luff. I have a block of 12 India paper plate proofs 83R to98R from the bottom of the right pane showing Plate No. 6 and Imprint in color 69n/3 Dismal dusky red-violet Red with many shifted re-entries. I have other India paper plate proofs in color 611/4 Smoky deep v-r. Violet which also show re-entry. Karl Burroughs has kindly loaned me his larger block of fifty 51R to 100R from the bottom of the right pane, also in color 69n/3. From information in my published articles he has studied it, position by position. This block also is full of re-entries. I have seen his extensive notes which I hope he will publish for the benefit of students interested. Mr. Burroughs has found many shifts on the stamps. He gives me permission to quote: that the tops of Nos. 74R and 96R resemble the Premiere Gravure · Type II design on the die essays. Also that Nos. 84R and 100R are in this class but not as clear as 74R and 96R. Only 7 of these positions show no shifts, and 82R is the most perfect re-entry without shift.

I find that No. 96R has a clear shift raised above the top of the original entry. Generally the shifts are microscopic but are easily seen without magnification. As this study covers only 25% of the plate, it is possible that some positions in both panes may have escaped complete re-entry.

When and why was Plate 6 re-entered? John Luff seems to have believed it was "a late touching up." If it was late then we would expect
that the plate had become worn before it was re-entered. But the India
paper plate proofs from the re-entered plate do not seem to show wear at
the places where the original entry was not covered by the shifted reentries. In 1861 I believe the plates were hardened before printing the
stamps, and that all the 50,000 impressions printed from Plate 6, could
probably have been obtained at that time from a hardened plate without
it becoming worn and re-entered at a later date. I do not recall ever
having seen a 24d stamp that appeared to come from a noticeably worn plate.
There was therefore no necessity for re-entering because of a worn plate.

Any stamps printed from the early state of the plate would be in the premiere design, and I have not seen any. Thus I am led to believe that this plate was re-entered before it became worn from printing stamps.

#### CONCLUSION

Why did the National Bank Note Co. take the time and expense to re-enter this plate soon after it was made and before it was worn? I can see only one answer to this question; that the completed design Type III of the large size Die No. 445 is the final approved design and that the Premiere Gravure state of the plate, which contained the crude recutting of the small size die Type II, was therefore re-entered with a transfer from the completed approved designs; perhaps in an effort to correct these crudities, or simply because the first entered design was not that which was finally approved. Some of the originally entered crude Type II die recuts and flaws were so deeply cut into the plate that the finer line cutting of the Type III die in approved design did not entirely correct the original entries. The late state of the re-entered plate therfore shows a combination of transfers from both dies Type II and Type III, Whereas the early premiere Gravure state of the plate is only Type II. The issued stamps which I have examined seem to come from the re-entered state of the plate, and many show shifts.

The most distinctive feature of the late plate design is a wide oval shadow over the 2 of the right 24 which nearly eliminates the color-less space found here on the premiere gravure designs. Due to some of the lines of the re-entered design being shifted on the plate, they over-lay some of the originally entered designs and thus produce variations in the designs of various positions on the plate. I have a used 24 cents stamp in color 69k/3 which is similar to position 74R, in that clear paper shows in the shadow over the upper right 2. It is possible that some of the 150 positions on the left pane and the upper right pane may have escaped re-entry, or may have had a short transfer at the top or bottom. Such positions should more or less resemble the premiere gravure design. But a further study of the stamps is out of my sphere and I leave this to the experienced plater with better eyesight.

I have not yet searched for (nor found) finished premiere gravure plate designs Type II on the transparent paper gummed and perforated, or imperforate, which were probably part of the set of 8 premiere sheets

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originally submitted in June. These not re-entered designs, should be found in unused condition with brown gum, or with a clear trial target cancellation, and probably in one of the colors used for the early printings. I have heard of two possibilities, so now the chase is on. I hope some may be found and I would enjoy seeing one.

#### COLORS OF THE 24 CENTS

The colors of the 24 cents stamps are very difficult to fix due to the fading of the violet colors, but many proofs have been kept fresh and are more easily determined. Stamp paper ages yellower after 80 years, whereas India paper retains its whiteness. Karl Burroughs original die essay premiere gravure No. 60E autographed by the vignette engraver William E. Marshall is said to be Ridgway's 65m/l Dim dusky r-r. Violet.

Scott's catalog lists two "gray lilacs" No. 60a on transparent paper and No. 78a on opaque paper. These same colors may have been printed at the time on the different papers, but the catalog lists No. 60a under "First Designs" and No. 78a under "Regular Issue"! The No. 70b steel blue color stamp which may be 47 i/4, 49 i/4 or 49 k/4 also must be an early color as it exists on the transparent paper.

Thus by piecing together the fragments of documentary evidence and the physical evidence of existing essays and proofs, we are able to reconstruct at least an outline history of the preparation of the 1861 issue of U. S. stamps, as it now appears to me. There is much more co-operative evidence available among the essays and proofs of the other denominations, which will be written at a future time. It is quite evident that all the premiere gravure designs, or wrongly called "August" or "First Issue" stamps, were essays—and that all stamps, except the Type I 10¢, issued after August 15th were the completed designs. Thus from proofs we learn to know our stamps.

I am greatly indebted to Horace Barr for making the photographs and slides, to Karl Burroughs for the loam of his block of 24 cents regular issue India plate proofs and his notes on shifted transfers; and to Winthrop S. Boggs for preparing slides and showing them to us.

This article was submitted to Elliott Perry for his opinion as to publication and I am pleased to quote this eminent student of the 1861

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issue as follows: "I am heartily in favor of publishing the article, for I regard it as having very great philatelic value and adding much to the knowledge of the extremely interesting issue of which it treats."

"In my opinion all American Philately is indebted to you and sould congratulate you upon having gathered and published so much new information in such a logical and entertaining manner."

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 20, 1941.

Mr. Karl Burroughs, 46 Langdon Ave., Watertown, Mass.

My dear Mr. Burroughs:

I have just made enlarged photographs of Mr. Brazer's large block of 50 plate proof 24% 1861 and if you have no objection would you kindly loan me your block so that I can make a record of it? In all probability Mr. Brazer would like to have enlarged photos of each of the positions in your block and no doubt you would like a similar record of his, both of which I will be only too glad to supply.

With kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

46 Langdon and. Watertown, Mass. June 23, 1941.

Mr. Stanley B. ashbrook, Fort Thomas, My.

Dear Mr. ashbrook: Replying to your favor of June 20 I will send you the block of Plate #6, 24¢ 1861, proofs by express with the stipulation that the india paper proofs are not to be removed from the press eard. If you find it necessary to smooth out the item you can press both card and proofs

as I see it Mr. Brazer has made an outstanding philatelix discovery. If one takes the shading over the right 24 as the major distinction between Types I + II I believe it accurate to state that no position on the proof block is Type I. This you can readily wrify,

Re-entry. Some 40 positions show traces of line doubling. Many are faint with displacements of from .001 - 003. Some may not appear on photographic prints. I hope you will study the shifts and please note that 92, 94 and 98 am triple (?) entries. These positions all show parts of lines above and below the final entry. The best example is 93. Anyway the block has plenty of re-entry evidence.

No re- entries of the medallion or of the central hart of the frames has been noted. I infer that these portions of the design war not re-entered. In engravers in some way privated application of the transfer roll at this parts.

I mean the job is analogous to that done on P1. 5, 12 Cents 1861. Plate 5 has positions showing doubling top and bottom frame lines but no doubling around the medalling. This could have resulted if Plates 5+6 were re-entered with transfer rolls from which the control part of the design had been removed. While this sums quer still N. B. N. Co. in a mechanical way was capable of nifty work.

My study of the block is not complete so far positive evidence of erasure has not been found. Hence those triple (?) enteries may come from enoneous trials to register

the re-entry roll with the original entry.

I shall be grateful for your photographs of both blocks.

yours smerry, darl Burrougho

Copy to C.W. B.

I gan Ry. Eer prens Agman \$175 as value of the lim. I lease value at the same figure when your return it. N. B.

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

June 26, 1941.

Mr. Karl Burroughs, 46 Langdon Ave., Watertown, Mass.

My dear Mr. Burroughs:

The express package arrived this afternoon safe and sound and I can assure you that I will be extremely careful in handling the block while photographing. I never take any chances and all items are photographed under glass to avoid any danger of harm. It will not be necessary to remove the block from the card.

I have gone over the various positions and note some remarkable double transfers. I will do the best I can to record even the most minute doubles and I hope I can obtain a very accurate record. I spread the Brazer block over six 8 X 10 negatives in order to obtain fairly large enlargements of each of the fifty positions. I will do the same with your piece.

Thanks so much for your letter of the 19th and the photographs of the two 10¢ 1847 covers. I had a small photo of the White cover which Ezra Cole sent me several years ago. I am indeed glad to note that this item is now in your collection. I never saw the White cover but Cole wrote me regarding it, stating in part as follows (Oct. 23, 1936): "It has been checked by Emerson and Lichtenstein. The 10¢ 1847 is canceled with that odd orange reddish fine lined grid same color as the "U. States Postage Paid" used to the best of my knowledge only in Montreal."

I thought it was odd that U. S. postal officials would recognize a U. S. stamp canceled outside of our borders. Rather than have an Agent at Montreal would it not be more logical to assume our agents were at the border points of exchange?

In the P.L. & R. of 1847 (April) quite a list of post offices are given as exchange offices. I note the following: "Also New York City, and Albany, by special arrange ent with Toronto, Kingston and Montreal."

There was quite a good article in the American Philatelist on the subject of Canadian - U. S. Mail 1847 - 1851 in 1929. See Vol. 43, page 95. The author made quite a serious attempt to identify the various handstamps used at the exchange offices. I have occasion quite often to refer to this article.

Also may I thank you for the data on the Wheeling precancels. I have a photo of the Brown cover (sale lot 177) and I am glad to get the date of use.

In the Klein sale of Mar. 8, 1940, you will recall there was also

Mr. Karl Burroughs, June 26, 1941.

a 5¢ 47 cover, lot 47. Thanks for your comment on the colors of the markings.

I will write you later after I have carefully examined each position of your block. In the meantime I will send you a set of photographs of the Brazer items.

Cordially yours,

434 South Grand Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

July 5, 1941.

Copy. Sent Brazer

Mr. Karl Burroughs, 46 Langdon Ave., Watertown, Mass.

My dear Mr. Burroughs:

I agree with you that Mr. Brazer has done some very fine work on the 24% 1861 but I fear I cannot agree with some of his conclusions.

For example, I do not believe that the 24¢ plate was first entered with a certain transfer roll and then re-entered with a different roller.

Mr. Brazer sent me a copy of his letter to you, dated June 26, 1941 and I note in the second paragraph from the bottom that it is his theory that the new roll was from "the completed die 445, Type III." By this I assume he meant that the 24¢ plate was re-entered with a different roller and that the new roller used to make the re-entry was taken up from his Type III, or Die 445.

He stresses the shading over the right "24" but I think he mistakes differences in impressions for actual changes in lay-downs. I do not think there is any real difference between the shading over the right 24 in the first and second states of the 24¢ plate as shown by the plate proofs. If there appears to be a heavier shading in the second state of the plate, I firmly believe this is solely due to the re-entering and not to any actual deepening of the lines on the law-down.

We must remember that we are dealing with two different things in the way of die proofs; lst the Original Die, by which I mean the actual block of steel on which the engraver did his work, 2nd lay-downs taken from the Original. In addition, we are dealing with plate proofs, not the actual issued stamps. I will admit it is a theory worth investigating further that the real 24¢ Premiere came from the first state of the plate and that the issued stamps came from the second state. Such a theory has real merit because it is quite possible that impressions were taken on the so-called premiere paper from the first state of the plate, and that a sheet or sheets were gummed and perforated and that specimens from this first state were used to make up the sets sent to foreign governments. However, I think the only difference between the first and second states of the plate is the result of the re-entry of the same roll which was used originally to enter the plate.

Mr. Brazer has a H. strip of six from the first state which comes from positions in your block. I have studied and very carefully compared the two states from the same six positions and I am convinced that the only difference that exists is due to the re-entry of the roll.

72R

Mr. Karl Burroughs, July 5, 1941.

The transfer roll used to enter the first state had a flaw at left. If a new roll was taken up from Die 445, it would not show this flaw, as the flaw evidently originated on the original transfer roll relief taken up from Die 445.

If a new relief had been used and the plate re-entered with a relief without the flaw, the flaw would have been corrected on the plate by the re-entry. Instead the flaw is more pronounced in the second state than in the first state.

Mr. Brazer called my attention to faint lines of the broken flaw in the second state and as I understood him, he had the idea that these faint (very faint) lines indicated that they were not broken on the roll used in the re-entering. I think this thoery is wrong because what happened was as follows:

The tops of the lines were broken off, and in the re-entering the tops of the broken parts registered very faintly.

Recently Mr. Costales sent me a proof block of 38 from the top part of the left pane. This is the second state of the plate and some very remarkable re-entries are shown. I think there is very little question but what all the positions in this block were re-entered and that all the 50 positions in your block were also re-entered. I have made a number of experimental negatives in an effort to record the slightest doubling of lines but have had difficulty in recording lines which are very faint in an enlargement. I can record the faint lines to a better degree when making a small enlargement.

I agree with Mr. Brazer that in all probability only one plate was made for the 24%.

Regarding your suggestion that possibly the re-entering was done with a trimmed relief (reliefs), that is, by cutting out the central portion of the design. I am inclined to think this theory has real merit because in all the positions I have studied of the second state I have not been able to find any doubling in the part that may have been cut out. In addition I have found no evidence of a fresh entry, that is, an erasure of the first entry followed by a fresh entry. If we had such an example I think it would surely be noticeable in the medallion.

Will you kindly check the following. In your block it is unusual to find a doubling of the two bottom curved lines under "OU" of four. I will designate the bottom line as "A" and the one above as "B."

Position 98R shows a doubling of line A (to right). Line "B" is doubled under "O," also under "NT" of "twenty." 94R shows a faint doubling of "A" 91R " faint doubling of "A" 81R " pronounced doubling of "B" 83R 88R Doubling of "A" and "B"
89R " "A" "B" (latter faint) " "A" " "B" blurr in "O" (four) 71R (?) bottom of "O" (four)

Mr. Karl Burroughs, July 5, 1941.

73R Slight shift in face - collar band.

78R - doubling of "B"

79R pronounced doubling of "A" and "B"

BOR "A" and "B"

51R Thick "B"

52R - Blurr in "OU" at bottom.

There may be other positions showing very minor shifts of A and Ba

The Bostales block shows "A" and "B"

IL - "A" 3L - "A"

5L pronounced "A" and "B" - very fine shift is toward bottom also pronounced in the top (down) of letters "OUR" - Better than any position in your block. Shift in "B" line under "ENT" of Cents 7L - very pronounced "A" and "B"

8L - shows strong shift in top of large "S" in S.E. corner but the "B" line above is normal.

lol - "B"

IIL - very strong "A" and "B" - down 13L - strong at "A" and "B"

15L -

17L - "A" and "B"

21L - "B"

25L - Very strong "A" and "B" 27L - "B" 28L - "B"

29L - very strong at "A" and "B"

n n nBu 41L - "

45L - "

The Costales block consists of 1L to 30L inclusive and blocks of four of 31 - 32 - 41 - 42 and 35 - 36 - 45 - 46 - a total of 38 positions. Imprint is shown above 5-6 and part of same to left of 41. a part of the center line is shown to right of 30, but cut off of 10 and 20. The block of 31 etc. was cut from the large block but the other block (35 etc.) is still joined.

The intense heat has interfered with my photographic work as I have no cooling system for my chemicals etc.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Brazer, and I am today forwarding your block to you by express.

Will you kindly accept my sincere thanks for the loan of your block and the opportunity to study same.

With best of good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

# Re-BRAZER 244 #861

If anyone wants to believe that I have endorsed all the conclusions in Clarence Brazer's article they may do so. The correspondence clearly shows what the facts are. I have made statements in print and had them used to prove just the opposite of what I stated. I had no opportunity to check over all the material and have tried to keep an open mind on the August matter, having failed many times to find a solution that satisfied me.

I shall have to study Clarence's article again. It has seemed definite to me that the N.B.N.Co. submitted complete gummed and perforated sheets in order to demonstrate that they were equipped to supply gummed and perforated stamps for of excellent quality - at least as good as the Department had been getting.

You told me your solution at the Shelton very late one night and I understood it was in confidence. I have not mentioned it to Brazer or anyone else at any time. It was difficult for me to remember all of it and I could not carry it in my mind and grasp Brazer's talk at the same time.

Government supervision; I think this idea was yours and it has always interested me. There seem to be two angles. One is the fact that the P.M.G. had power to accept and use prints from any plate and they became stamps by his fiat, regardless of when the plates may have been made. Opposed to this is "custom" or precedent. Most office-holders are inclined to follow the line of least resistance which means to follow an established precedent.

If the P.M.G. following a precedent, or on his own initiative, would accept only prints from plates made under official supervision as postage stamps, then the crucial point is the date when the supervision started and what plates were made before and what were made after that date. I suppose you use "finished" rather than made because you assume that no print which could be used for a stamp was taken from a plate before it was finished.

I am not satisfied that "government supervision" carries the complete solution. If, as is supposed, the premiers were sent to foreign post office departments, it seems rather odd to me that designs such as the 3c and 12c, which had not been approved, should have been included as specimens of the new issue in such official communications. Were they not*notifying*foreign governments that they (U.S.) had accepted designs which in fact they had not accepted? Is it to be supposed that at the date when these "stamps" were sent abroad the U.S. intended to accept the 3c and 12c designs and did not change that intention until after the "stamps" had gone abroad? Do I understand you to mean that when the sets of eight values were sent abroad they contained three designs which had been accepted and xix five which had not?

Sincerely,
Cerit They

* in effect

# News, Views and Comments

An Important Find of 5c and 10c U.S. 1847's

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NE of the most important finds of 5c and 10c 1847's that has been reported in many a day has just been uncovered in New York City. The find consists of blocks of 8 and 12 of the 5c variety and 3 and 6 of the 10c variety. We believe in each case these are the largest blocks of these values that are known.

The finder, whose name has not been divulged, is a young New Yorker who came across the papers while going through some old correspondence belonging to his grandmother's estate.

The stamps were on pieces of wrappers and each wrapper





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bore a notation in manuscript "Due 20c."

They were cancelled with the well-known red grid cancellation that was used in Rochester, N. Y., about 1849-50.

The finder was not a stamp collector, but knew their value and brought them direct to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Inc., where they were purchased by Norman Serphos.

We are pleased to illustrate the entire find, and we understand there were some other papers, particularly stampless covers, still to be checked over.

#### The Branding of Repaired Stamps

As we have pointed out in previous issues, the present campaign to have repaired stamps indelibly marked so that they cannot be passed off as sound copies has been revived periodically over the course of many years.

C. F. Richards, of New York, sends us some circulars that he had printed back in 1918 and 1919, when he was waging a similar campaign for the branding of counterfeits. At the convention of the American Philatelic Society in 1918, Mr. Richards introduced a resolution to the effect that all counterfeit stamps found in the sales books of the Society should



be indelibly branded by the counterfeit detector. This resolution was defeated by one vote, and for some months thereafter it became a subject for discussion in the philatelic press, both in this country and in England. One of the best arguments that ran was by J. W. Scott in the Metropolitan Philatelist for September, 1919, and we print extracts from this verbatim:

"A valuable addition to the duties of Counterfeit Detector was lost by a single vote. It was offered as an amendment to the duties of the Counterfeit Detector that all imitation of stamps found on the books circulated by the Society should have 'counterfeit' written in ink on the back of

such imitations before returning same to the sender, and in event of the Detector having made an erroneous decision, the full catalog value of the stamp should be paid to the owner. We fail to see how any honest collector could object to such a provision. The reason given was that the item in question would be injured, and even if the 'stamp' was not genuine its appearance would be injured and the owner had a sentimental interest in counterfeits. The fallacy of these arguments is at once apparent. the counterfeit could not be injured because the word does not show on the face. In fact it would be improved, if anything, as the owner would have a properly authenticated counterfeit which could be used for comparison. The sentimental excuse cannot hold water for if he really had any such regard for the 'stamp' he would not offer it for sale. The only possible injury to the owner's property was that it could not again be offered for sale to some innocent amateur."

There was much more along the same line, and it all goes to show that we are today facing exactly the same problem that we did in those days and nothing has been done to remedy it in the meantime.

Most emphasis was based upon the branding of counterfeits, but mention was also made to marking repaired stamps as such, although that did not seem to be quite the problem in those days that it has become today.

—H. L. LINDOUIST.

The catalog numbers and prices used in the advertisements in this issue are all from Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalog unless specifically stated otherwise in the advertisement.

### NEW ACQUISITION

An accumulation of U. S. Commemoratives in P. O. State which were purchased at the time of issue. It is a long time since we have had such a fine lot and they have been amalgamated with our regular stock. We offer unused singles and blocks and cancelled singles. Grade B:—are unusually above the average offered at these prices. Grade A:—very fine to superb. All unused with original gum. A substantial saving can be made by purchasing sets.

	A substantial saving c	an be mad			ets.	****		
		SINGLES		BLOCKS		USED		
		Grade B	A	В	A	В	A	
	PAN-AMERICAN							
294	1c Green & Black	\$.17	\$.25	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$.05	\$.07	
295	2c Carmine & Black	.20	.28	1.50	2.00	.02	. 03	
296	4c Brown & Black	1.00	1.60	9.00	11.50	.27	.35	
297	5c Blue & Black	1.00	1.60	9.50	12.00	.50	.80	
298	8c Violet & Black	1.70	2.60	13.00	16.00	1.40	1.90	
299	10c Brown & Black	2.00	3.00	16.00	21.00	.60	.90	
	Set 1c to 10c (6 var.)	5.50	8.65	45.00	59.00	2.60	3.75	
323	1c Green	.28	.50	1.85	2.80	.12	.18	
324	2c Carmine	.30	.55	3.00	5.00	. 04	. 05	
325	3c Violet	1.35	2.00	8.00	11.50	1.20	1.60	
326	5c Blue	2.00	3.00	15.00	23.00	.70	1.15	
327	10c Brown	5.00	7.00			1.00	1.35	
	Set 1c to 10c (5 var.)	8.00	12.00			2.75	4.00	
328	1c Green	.22	.40	1.50	2.00	.10	. 13	
329	2c Carmine	.30	.55	1.60	2.50	.05	.07	
330	5c Blue	1.45	3.00	13.75	25.00	.80	1.35	
	Set 1c to 10c (3 var.)	1.80	3.65	15.25	27.50	.85	1.45	
POS	ITION BLOCKS							
287	4c Orange Left arrow (	4)			20.00			
288	5c Blue Right arrow	(4)		22.50				
288	5c Blue Top Plate (4	)		18.00				
288	5c Blue Top Corner	Plate (8)		32.00				
288	5c Blue Bottom Corr			32.00				
323	1c Green Bottom Plat				4.50			
324	2c Carmine Bottom Plat				6.00			
325	3c Purple Left Arrow (				22.00			
325	3c Purple Bottom Plat	e (4)		15.00				
325	3c Purple Right Arrow	(4)		17.50				
326	5c Blue Right Arrow	(4)		30.00				
330	5c Blue Top Plate (6			35.00				
200	200 2 11110 (0	,		00.00				

See Last Week's Adv. on Columbians and Omahas

# ECONOMIST STAMP CO., INC.

87 Nassau Street

New York, N. Y. ALA



## A REPORTER AT LARGE

#### THE WONDERFUL HORIZONTAL STRIP OF FOUR

T 5:47 P.M. on a recent Saturday, a pallid young man who ordinarily spends his working days showing prospective buyers the paintings, statuary, house furnishings, and rare books on view at the Parke-Bernet Galleries remarked, "Thanks be to God," and began shooing people out of the building at 30 East Fifty-seventh Street. The company's auctioneers had just finished selling for \$80,729.35 about a third of the stamps, envelopes, and faded pieces of postmarked paper which the late Edward S. Knapp, an outstanding collector of philatelic Americana, had gathered over a period of forty years. Although the sale had been successful and the prices high, the young man seemed glad to see the customers go. He was tired out from an afternoon of calling figures in a dramatic baritone as he helped the auctioneers spot bids and, too, he had found it a strain trying to understand the eerie and unfamiliar interests of some of the philatelists at the sale.

The sale, which had lasted six days, was attended by stamp dealers and collectors from all over the country. As is the custom at auctions, many bidders, instead of giving their names to the auctioneers, used their initials or a pseudonym. These dodges were not particularly effective, because one philatelist can rarely fool another philatelist, even with an alias. Thus, when Edgar R. Jessup, president of the Marchand Calculating Machine Company of Oakland, California, bought a stamp under the name of Jackson, one bidder remarked, "That damn Jessup beat me out again." One of the most furtive bidders was Mr. W. D. B., who paid \$2,200 for a strip of six five-cent stamps issued in 1856 and \$1,100 for a ten-cent 1847 stamp. W. D. B., whose anonymity will herein be respected, is an elderly, prim man with a tiny Vandyke beard and is reputed to have one of the country's greatest stamp collections. He gets up every day at 6 A.M. in his apartment on upper Park Avenue, has breakfast, and at exactly 7:30 sits down at a desk in the room housing his stamp collection. He pores over a book of stamps, or perhaps only one stamp, until noon, has a light lunch, goes back to his stamps at 12:45, and studies them until 6 P.M. If he has no social engagement for the evening, he is likely to look at his stamps again after dinner. At the Knapp sale, W. D. B. did not bid for stamps but sat beside Mr. Y.

Souren, head of the Philatelic Research Laboratories, Inc., and let Souren bid for him. Souren is one of the country's foremost scientific philatelists. In addition to operating his laboratories, which take the stamps of worried collectors and subject them to microscopic, ultra-violetray, and other severe tests to determine whether they are authentic, he buys and sells stamps. Souren often is paid to assemble a collection for some man who wants to own a lot of stamps but isn't sure just which ones.

N my first visit to the Knapp auction, I arrived about an hour before a session was to start and found several bemused men sitting at tables looking at stamps. A Parke-Bernet attendant guided me to Mr. Souren, who was handling many of the details of the auction as well as acting as agent for some of the buyers. He was in the auction room, a long hall with an auctioneer's platform and heavy, dark drapes at one end and windows at the other. Most of the room was filled with rows of chairs. Near the windows were two tables, where several men sat and peered at stamps through magnifying glasses. On the walls were hung books of photographs of stamps, and men were walking along inspecting these. Souren, a bald, courtly little man, placed me in a chair at one of the tables and started telling me about the man who had collected the stamps which were being sold. Knapp, Souren told me, was a millionaire stockbroker who had retired in 1921 at the age of forty-two, so that he could spend more time with his collection. He devoted the rest of his days and evenings, except for an hour or so now and then for a game of billiards, collecting and looking at stamps and postmarks which he kept in his apartment at 330 Park Avenue. "He was a great, original philatelic student," said Souren.

Knapp was especially interested in Pony Express and other early expresscompany stamps, in stamps issued by certain municipal post offices before the federal government issued stamps of its own, and in 1847 five-cent and ten-cent United States government stamps. The 1847 fives and tens were the first stamps issued by the government, and Knapp's collection of them was to be sold on the final day of the sale. "That will be the big day," said Souren. Knapp, he continued, wrote thousands of letters about stamps, and thus carried on intense discussions with men he had not seen and never did see. He wrote his letters in longhand, copied his answers in longhand on the backs of the letters he had received, and filed the correspondence. He did not employ a secretary but was

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#### Knapp Auction Reported in New Yorker

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SELDOM, if ever, has any phase of stamp collecting activities received so entertaining a presentation as appears in the write-up by Mark Murphy of the Knapp auction, under "A Reporter at Large" in the June 14, 1941, issue of The New Yorker magazine. The writer showed a real reporter's "nose for news" in ferreting out many interesting sidelights regarding the stamp collecting field

while he viewed the show, as well as in readily catching on to well-known idiosyncrasies of various personalities in the collecting fraternity whom he met at the sale.

Ezra Cole's good natured cynicism, Elliott Perry's subtle humor, Stanley Ashbrook's scientific mind, and Dr. Carroll Chase's weariness because of the war-torn world from which he so recently came, all are vividly apparent in the brief brush of acquaintance which the writer reports. And even an insight into the personality of the late Edward S. Knapp may be detected as Mr. Murphy told of his stamp collecting activities.

How some bidders at stamp auctions vainly try to hide their identity, only to be discovered by the stamp collector's "seventh sense;" how collectors resent deviation from their time-honored ways; the collectors who pronounce "philately" with meticulous correctness, but do not trust each other; these are some of the humorous sidelights that this reporter presents. The subject of plating and what is meant by it is dexterously handled so as to be of interest and yet informative to the uninitiated.

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The Knapp shift is given quite a story, and the piece ends with a description of a discussion between Behr and Ashbrook which reveals some extent of their philatelic knowledge. The reporter has done his article so well, in fact, that the reader is left with a feeling of having attended the auction and come into intimate contact with some of the principals.

Jon. Dreakjust in ocu

ested in philately. Knapp wrote "The Pony Express," a history of the stamps used by this system, which was put out by Scott Publications in 1936, and contributed articles to Stamps Magazine, Scott's Monthly Journal, Postal Markings, and other philatelic publications. By the time he dropped dead while playing billiards in the Racquet Club on April 5, 1940, he had collected a million and a half stamps, filling four hundred albums and forty large boxes, as well as forty filing drawers of correspondence. The albums were about the dimensions of Britannica volumes. He is said to have spent around \$125,000 on his collection. Although other great collections have been valued at as much as \$2,000,000, Knapp's was outstanding because of its historical overtones. The stamps and correspondence were turned over by the administrators of Knapp's estate to Hugh M. Clark, an official of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., to sell. Some of Knapp's friends bought the collection, having decided to break it up and sell it at auction, rather than let it go intact to one collector, so that all philatelists throughout the country would have a chance to purchase items. They said they thought that Ned, as they called Knapp, would prefer it that way. This did not mean that the collection would simply be scattered to the winds and forgotten. Knapp's friends think that henceforth each stamp

will be known in the stamp world as an ex-Knapp and will be enhanced in value because of having belonged to his collection.

The purchasers of the collection decided to have Souren's Philatelic Research Laboratories catalogue the stamps and arrange for the auction. The catalogue is a volume of three hundred and sixty-eight pages, filled with photographs and descriptions of stamps. Since only

a part of the collection was being sold at this auction, the rest would have to be disposed of at subsequent sales, the first to take place sometime in the fall.

S Souren and I were talking, a A stocky man dressed in various shades of gray walked gingerly into the room. He stopped beside Souren and softly repeated the word "Well" until Souren looked up. Souren said, "Well, well," and they began to talk. After I

helped by his wife, who also was inter- was introduced, the man gave me his card:

#### CHARLES SIDNEY THOMPSON EDITOR WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP HOLTON, KANSAS

"Holton, Kansas," he said, cutting short his conversation with Souren, "is a very strategic place for the publication of a stamp gazette. Holton, Kansas, is at the intersection point of the diagonals of the United States, seventeen hundred miles from each corner—the northwest, the northeast, the southwest, and the southeast. And there isn't any labor trouble. No sir, no labor trouble in Holton, Kansas, a little town of three thousand people where everybody knows everybody.

Thompson reached across a table to shake hands with a studious man in thick glasses sitting there. "Ah, Theodore L. Behr, and how are you, sir?" asked Thompson. "That's Theodore L. Behr," he told me in a stage whisper, winking at Souren. "He's a big man in Souren's organization, a regular stamp encyclopedia. We call him Teddy Behr. Unusual name, Teddy Behr. He got it when he was cataloguing stamps out in Frisco for Eddie Seebohm about twenty years ago. His first name is Theodore and his last name is Behr, and so they made it Teddy Behr. Name stuck to him.

"You know," he continued, "I find

that stamp collectorsphilatelists, if you will -are all tied up with scientific relatives. Now, take that man Seebohm, one of the greatest collectors on the West Coast. He was an uncle, or brother, or something of the great British ornithologist Seebohm. I bought his monograph on thrushes, paid a hundred and thirty dollars for it. Think of how many fivecent 1847's you could buy for that-hey, Souren?"

A stooped, slender man walked in and placed a briefcase on a table. Souren stood up and bowed respectfully. "Mr. Thompson, meet Mr. Elliott Perry," he said.
"Not the Elliott Perry?" asked

"Yep," replied Perry, "and I'm not eight feet tall and I have a head, two feet, and two hands, like any ordinary

"When Mr. Perry enters a room, all

philatelists stand up," Souren told me. "Perry," added Thompson, "was the first man in the world to plate the 1847 tens."

I asked what that meant. Souren turned around swiftly. Perry laid down a magnifying glass he had taken from his pocket. Behr looked up at me. Thompson said something. Perry interrupted. Souren tried to cut in. Words were flying all around me. "Plating," Thompson, who had won out, said finally, "is the acme of the science of philately. Plating, young man, is something you had better leave alone. Plating is something it takes you years to learn, and then there's a lot you wouldn't knowhey, Mr. Perry?"

After some time I convinced him that I didn't want to plate anything. All I wanted to know was what the term meant. From the Messrs. Souren, Perry, Thompson, and Behr, I gathered that plating is what happens when a stamp collector gathers together and arranges stamps of a certain issue in the positions in which they appeared on the sheets as they were printed. Perry started to explain how he went about plating the 1847 tens. "Remember," said Souren, "there are many, many systems of plating." "I wish you would stop interrupting me," said Perry. "Sheets of stamps used to be printed by hand. Certain minor defects would occur and no two stamps on a sheet printed from a plate would be exactly alike. It's the human factor of error. Sometimes there was a scratch on one or two stamps. Sometimes lines were redrawn on the printing plate or margins repaired. Sometimes as a sheet of paper came in contact with the plate, it slipped a little and a blurred impression, or double transfer,

Perry, through correspondence with other collectors, through advertising, through haunting sales and auctions, and through buying entire collections, had been able in ten years to find the hundred 1847 ten-cent stamps to fill the positions on the original plate. Most of the differences between stamps are visible only through a magnifying glass, and the plating required thousands of hours of minute inspection of thousands of stamps. It was like piecing together a super-jigsaw puzzle.

Perry took out a pencil and drew some squares on a piece of paper. He put some lettering in the squares. "If Stamp A," he said, "is on a margin and one day you find it in an uncut pair with Stamp B, you know where B's position is. From B you get to C, and so on. They must got to always appear in that



position." He laughed. "'Must got to' is a Jersey expression." Perry explained that he lived in Westfield, New Jersey. The name of his home is the Philatelic Peach Orchard.

I got up and walked around to clear my head. In an adjacent room I watched a young lady from Souren's office sitting at a desk in a corner and putting stamps in the transparent envelopes stamp collectors use. I asked Souren, who had started to move around too, the names of some of the people who were standing in the room and looking at stamps. "Ah, no," he replied. "Ah, no. Stamp collectors are different people. They do not want names known. They do not like publicity. They are secret."

ABOUT sixty persons were in the auction room when the sale got under way. For the first time in the history of stamp auctioning, color photographs of the items were projected on a screen as they came up for sale, so the customers could see exactly what they were bidding for. Some of the bidders were miffed because the bids on the cheaper stamps were raised fifty cents at a time instead of ten cents, as is usual in stamp sales. Parke-Bernet's auctioneers, on the other hand, were a little put out at having to start some items at a dollar. In art and book auctions, \$2.50 is usually the lowest starting bid and the raises are generally \$2.50 or \$5.

I noticed there was a small group among the stamp people, a combination of avid collectors and professionals, who got along very well together. They were careful to apply the proper accent to "philately," "philatelic," and "philatelist" and talked loudly about how they didn't trust each other. One of the leaders of this group was Jessup, the president of the calculator company, a tall, pleasant man who had come East on business from Oakland and had stayed on a couple of extra days for the Knapp sale. He said he was a "historical rather than philatelic" collector. "When the philatelic boys start bidding high," he said, "we history men drop out." He wanted only early California and other Far Western pieces, he told me, and was interested in some covers his friend Ned Knapp had collected. Stamp collectors use the word "cover" for the envelopes or letters on which stamps are placed. Jessup has a large collection of Californiana at home.

Presently he introduced me to a slim gentleman from Nyack named Ezra Cole, a dealer who was acting as agent for some absent collectors. I asked Cole THE GREATEST SPORTING GOODS STORE IN THE WORLD



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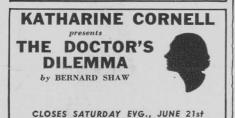
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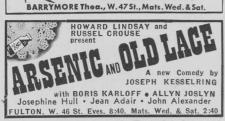
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about a story I had heard that W. D. B. had paid more than a million dollars for one collection. "Don't believe every telephone-book figure these fellows give you about what people pay for stamps," said Cole, who is well known in stamp circles as a philatelic cynic. "You hear a lot of guff and big numbers like that but often as not it's just a lot of talk. Don't believe all this stuff you get from these fellows about scientific philately, either. Science is all right, but you must know stamps. Some of these men around here are interested in plating and history, sure, but you better figure that with most of them it's some funny psychological business. It's the thrill of acquisition, the pride of having something nobody else has. More than half of these people here will pay money for a stamp and then take it home and put it away in some damn book. In stamp collecting you can eat your cake and have a lot of it left. All you have to do to have fun is to take your stamps out and look at them. It's a funny business."

Cole said that boys usually begin collecting stamps when they are ten to fifteen years old. "Then most of them hear about girls and stuff and start helling around. Then, when they're twenty-five or six, they get married and settle down. Someday they're rummaging through the attic at home and they come across their old stamp collection. They take it out and look at it and get the itch to collect again. Then, if they check up and find that some of the stamps they bought as kids are worth a lot more now than they were when they bought them, they're lost. That's what happened to me."

N Saturday afternoon I returned for the final auction, at which I met and talked a while with Dr. Carroll Chase, a small and courteous man with a tired voice. An American philatelist, he had lived in France from the time of the first World War, in which he served as a surgeon in the French Army, until the Nazi occupation. He wore a Legion of Honor ribbon in his lapel. He has written several books on stamps and was one of the first men to attain any success in plating early American issues. "I have gained friends all over the world through philately," he said. "It was just to meet old friends that I came to this meeting." His wife had returned to the United States before the invasion of the Lowlands; after the Germans moved on into France it took him several weeks to make the trip from Paris to Portugal. "I had very little trouble,

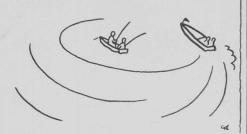
though," he said. "And after I got to Lisbon, where things were such a mess, I decided to look up some philatelists there with whom I had corresponded but whom I had never met. They were very gracious and I spent several weeks with them. I saw some most unusual Portuguese and Spanish covers. We had a most pleasant time."

During the auction I sat with a man named Stanley B. Ashbrook, whom Thompson had introduced to me as "the master of plating and a true Kentucky gentleman of the old school." Ashbrook has plated the entire issue of 1851 one-cent stamps, which was printed from thirteen different plates; the 1851 twelve-cent issue; and the ten-cent 1855 and 1857 issues. He has practically completed a Confederate plate, on which he has been working since 1916. "These are very good prices," he muttered as the auctioneers finished selling some of the stamps issued by municipal post offices, which were the first to be put on the block that day. These stamps brought prices ranging from \$12.50 to \$300 apiece. Ashbrook bought several of the 1847 five-cent stamps, which were sold next. He usually didn't bid on an item until only two or three bidders were left. I learned later that he didn't get in on the early bidding because his participation would be likely to raise the stamp's price in bigger jumps than normal. Ashbrook is so respected that if some collectors see he wants a stamp, they are apt to start bidding too, thinking it must be unusually valuable. Others, however, if they know that Ashbrook is especially interested in a stamp, lay off, as a friendly gesture. Cole paid \$2,175, the highest price of the afternoon, when he bought for one of his customers a cover with four stamps described in the catalogue as "10c black, the wonderful horizontal strip of 4, beautifully tied with odd wide spaced grid in deep red, Waukegan, Ill., to Canandaigua, N.Y., position 11, 12, 13, 14L (11L is a marked short transfer), sheet margin left, and exceptional margins on other sides."

ABOUT four o'clock Souren came in and sat down near Mr. W. D. B., who had had an entire row to himself. A man in the row behind me whispered, "The Knapp shift is coming up. This should be good." The Knapp shift is a ten-cent, black 1847 stamp which Knapp ran across fortuitously one day. Several lines at the top and bottom of it are doubled, as though portions of the stamp had been printed twice, so it isn't precisely like a dou-

ble impression. Knapp had consulted Souren about the stamp after buying it and Souren went to much expense—he says he spent \$1,800 and charged Knapp only the normal fee of \$15—in analyzing the ink, paper, and printing before he could conclude that it was genuine. Knapp's discovery of the stamp with the peculiar faults caused some stir in philatelic circles, and the stir has not yet subsided. As we waited for the shift to come up, Perry, the man from the Philatelic Peach Orchard, sat down next to me and said he thought the shift was a phony. It did not conform to his plating of the 1847 tens, and he said it was either a fake or a genuine stamp of the issue which had been retouched by some unscrupulous character. Souren got in on the argument and began to question Perry's plating. Ashbrook sided with Souren, though he didn't question Perry's plating, and he and Behr said it was their theory that the plate from which the 1847 stamp was printed was made of copper and that the etching of one stamp on the plate probably got a little worn and the engraver filled in parts of it with solder and cut new lines. Then, they contended, as the solder wore away double impressions of these lines were printed. They said that the Knapp shift was produced toward the end of the printing job, but it was possible that another Knapp shift may be found someday. Perry declared unequivocally that the 1847 plate was made of steel and no other Knapp shift would be found because there wasn't any such thing, and walked off.

The catalogue number of the Knapp shift was 2248, and there was a rustling in the room when an auctioneer called it. Souren leaned forward, rested his elbows on his knees, and looked up impishly. The bidding started at \$100 and went rapidly to \$900. Souren called several of the raises. I couldn't see who was bidding against him. The price went to \$1,000, against Souren. The auctioneer called \$1,000 twice, and then Souren shouted, "Eleven hundred dollars!" There were no other bids. Souren, looking triumphant, called out the initials of the man for whom he had bought the stamp—"W. D. B."





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Mr. W. D. B., sitting three chairs away, who had looked completely uninterested throughout the bidding, got up and left a few minutes later. Ashbrook said, "That's a sensational price for that stamp, but it sure pleases me." Perry, sitting by himself in the back of the room, looked miserable.

HE hypothetical reconstruction of an event long past, of the sort Ashbrook and Behr had made on the Knapp shift, delights philatelists. They feel it gives them a practical reason for following their avocation. They not only learn the stories behind the innumerable issues of stamps, they say; their hobby also gives them a special knowledge of the development of transportation through the years and an excellent insight into history. After the auction I listened to the first half-hour of a discussion between Behr and Ashbrook about a letter mailed in Hawaii in 1861 and addressed to Cleveland, Ohio. Some United States stamps had been placed right on top of some Hawaiian stamps on the cover and, in all, thirteen cents' excess postage had been used. Ashbrook and Behr rattled off postal rates at each other, discussed postal customs of the day, figured that perhaps the Honolulu postmaster somewhat lazily had cancelled the Hawaiian stamps by placing the others over them, and made guesses as to what the postmaster had said to the captain of the ship who took the letter to San Francisco. A third philatelist, who was listening in, finally suggested that perhaps the sender was a little nervous and stuck the extra stamps on just to make sure the letter would get to Cleveland. Ashbrook and Behr didn't bother to answer him.

"There's just no sense to it," Ashbrook was saying bitterly as I left. "That thirteen cents doesn't mean anything."

—MARK MURPHY

Mrs. Palfrey was in excellent spirits, probably as a result of her relapse into unconventionality. She wore only a shirt and a handkerchief knotted around her neck and waist; but she merely laughed as she exhibited the chinks in her armour.—From "Step in the Dark," by Ethel Lina White.

On the gay side, isn't she?

#### IT'S ABOUT TIME DEPARTMENT

[From the Bridgeport Telegram]

The first alarm of fire was rung at 7:02 P.M., bringing companies 4, 8, 2 and trucks 1 and 3 to the scene. A second alarm was rung nine months later, summoning companies 3, 12 and 1 and truck 5.