

	Scrapbook No. 19 Sept. 1949 – Nov. 1, 1950
1.	Fake 30¢ 1869 cover
2.	Fake 30¢ 1869 cover
3.	Fake 30¢ 1869 cover
3A.	W.J. Pollitz Re: Block of 10 of 1¢ 1851
4.	Large 1¢ 24¢ blocks
5.	Prisoner Letter
6.	Confederate Provisionals
7.	Re: 90¢ 1860 Poole Auction cover
8.	Re: 90¢ 1860 Poole Auction cover
9.	Re: Sperati Fake 10¢ 1847
10.	Re: Prisoner of War letter
10A.	Charles Roser Re: Lexington & Covington RR
11.	Frederick Walker
11A.	Phillip Ward
12.	Harold Stark Re: 27¢ rate to Belgium
12A.	John Nicklin Re: Special Printing on cover
13.	Raymond Wilkinson Re: Richland Prison cover
13A.	Henry Meyer
14.	Ezra Cole Re: Fake
14A.	August Dietz Re: Confederate use in West Virginia
15.	Herman Herst, Jr.
15A.	M.C. Nathan Re: Early Sacramento P.O. cancels
16.	Maurice C. Blake Re: 5¢ to Australia
16A.	Eugene Jaegar Re: Covers to France & Germany
17.	E.D. Warshauer Re: Mail to/from St. Thomas
17A.	M.C.Blake Re: British packet
18.	Re: Round grid of NY on 1847 stamps
18A.	Harold W. Stark Re: Rating of Letters to England
19.	Harold W. Stark Re: Letters to Switzerland
19A.	Philatelic Foundation Re: U.N. Canada
20.	Emmerson Krug Re: 24¢ and 15¢ 1869
20A.	Jack Molesworth Re: Fake 1856 cover
21.	Philatelic Foundation Re: Patriotic with 1861 3¢ near pink
21A.	Donald MacGregor
22.	W. Scott Polland Re: Pioneer Express
22A.	Earl Antrim Re: Mobile cover, 2¢ Memphis
23.	Emmerson Krug Re: Registered to Germany from S.F.
24.	Raymond H. Weill Re: Ullery covers
24A.	Harold Stark
25.	Confederate cover
23A.	W. Scott Polland



*Leimer
Lombard*



Black
Black Killer

Red

FAKE 30d 1869
This Use Was
1876 Not 1870
S.B.A.

Black



Black

Black Killer

Monsieur J. B. Clément
à St Genis de Lombard

Canton de Créon

Gironde

France.

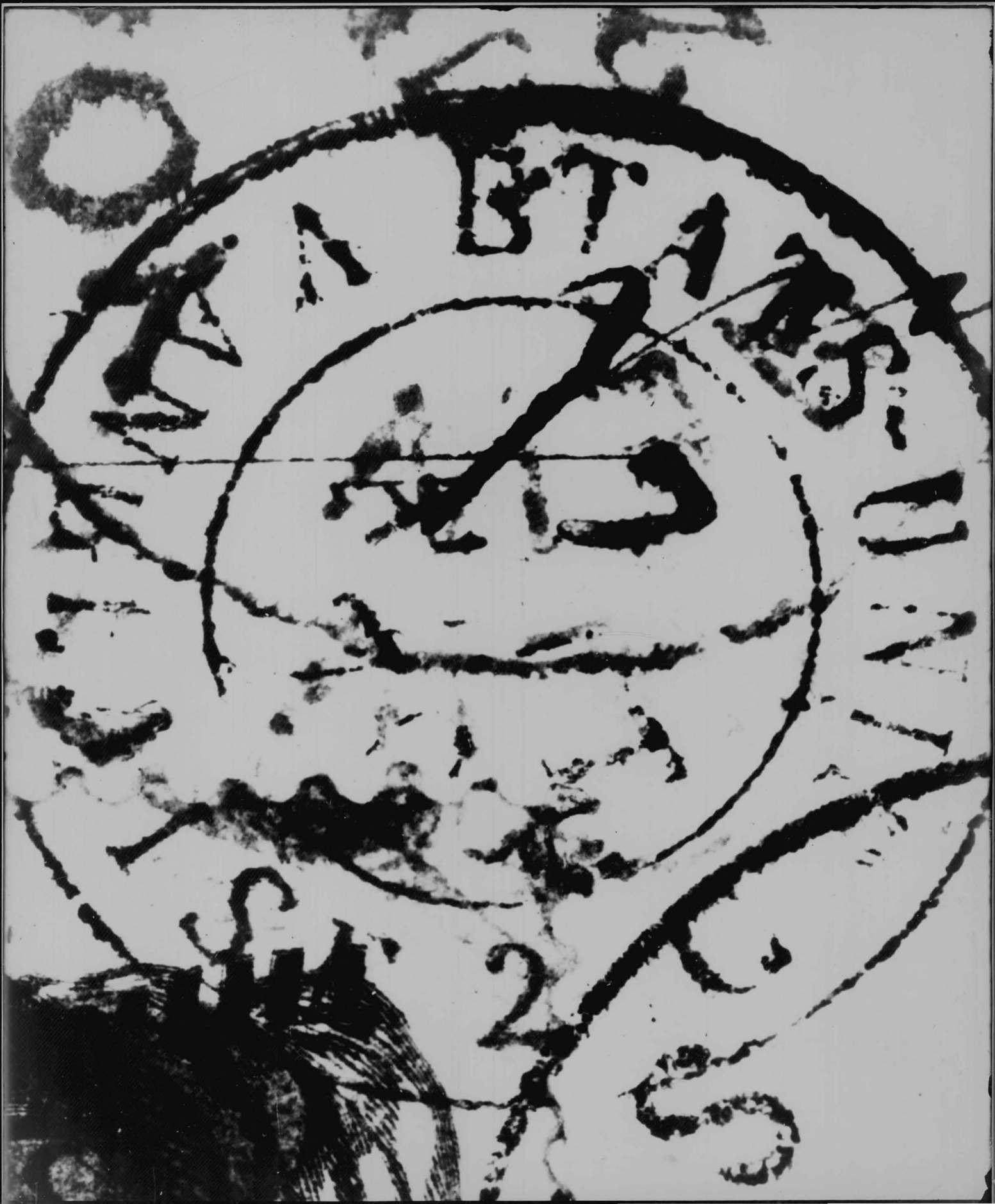
Red

By E. B. J.
From
E. N. C
7/1-1949

THRU THE KINDNESS OF THE
OWNER OF THE WITHIN ITEM,
THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS MADE
BY STANLEY B. ASHBROOK. IT
IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED
THAT NO USE BE MADE OF
THIS PRINT WITHOUT THE
CONSENT OF THE OWNER OF
THE ORIGINAL.

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

AUG - 1 1949



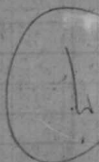


Back of 30¢ -
if G Take Cover
By E.B.J. 7/1-49





Back of 30d -
HGG Take Cover
By E.B.J. 7/1-49



Sept. 2, 1949.

Mr. W. T. Pollitz,
45 Bromfield St.,
Boston 8, Mass.

Dear Mr. Pollitz:

Upon my return from a short vacation yesterday I found your kind letter of the 25th enclosing the block of ten of the One Cent 1851. I am indeed sorry that I was away from home when this arrived, thus occasioning a delay in its return.

You must appreciate the fact that an expression by me as to the value or desirability of this item would be of some value to the seller, also the plate positions and exact definition of the types. I think that it is hardly fair to request such information free of any charge.

I will be pleased to furnish any information that you desire on this block but the fee will be \$10.00.

I sincerely thank you for your kindness in submitting the item to me.

Very truly yours,



W. T. POLLITZ

45 BROMFIELD STREET
BOSTON 8, MASS.

August 25th 1949

Mr. Stanley W. Ashbrook
435 S. Grand Ave.,
Fort Thomas
Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook,

At the request of Mr. J. G. Fleckenstein, I am enclosing a block of 10, 141851. He thought that you might like to see this block for your records and would also appreciate it very much if you would plate it.

I have offered this block to him for 900⁰⁰.
a fair price?

I would appreciate an early reply.

Would you consider it

Sincerely yours.

W. T. Pollitz.

45 Bromfield Street, Boston 8, Mass., *Apr 3rd*, 1949

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook

Dear Sir: I beg to enclose on approval, stamps as below, and trust you will find these to your satisfaction.

Yours very truly,

W. T. POLLITZ

Net

Enclosing check for 10⁰⁰. Certainly
expected to pay for your advice and
time.

Would appreciate having the price stated
and knowing if my price of 900⁰⁰ was
fair,

W.T.P.

PLEASE MAKE
RETURNS PROMPTLY
USE THIS SLIP

Sept. 7, 1949.

Mr. W. T. Pollitz,
45 Bromfield St.,
Boston 8, Mass.

Dear Mr. Pollitz:

This will acknowledge receipt of yours of the 3rd with check for \$10.00 for which kindly accept my thanks.

Regarding the block of ten (10) of the One Cent 1851. This block comes from the right pane of Plate 4, and the plate positions being as follows:

76R4 - 77R4 - 78R4 - 79R4 - 80R4
86R4 - 87R4 - 88R4 - 89R4 - 90R4

All of the stamps classify as Type IIIA with the exception of the 89R4 which is a Type IC - (not catalogued).

If you will refer to my One Cent Book, Vol. I - page 234 - You will note that at the time the book was published (12 years ago) I was not certain regarding the types of some of the positions in this part of the plate, but in later years the correct plating established the types of each position.

On page 237 - Fig. 20L - is an illustration of the sub-type IC - position 89R4.

The block shows quite a deterioration of the original color - that is, the ink has faded - causing the disappearance of many of the plate identifying marks.

Regarding the value. I have little doubt that according to rarity and catalogue quotations that this block is not only worth \$900.00 but considerably more. It is the largest imperforate block that I have ever seen or heard of from Plate 4. Unfortunately the block shows some bad creases and it might be a bit difficult to convince a buyer that the item is a good investment @ \$900.00 or even higher, but in my opinion it is certainly worth that figure, because of several features, viz:

- (1) I believe it is unique - the largest imperforate block known from Plate 4.
- (2) The inclusion of the scarce 89R4.

I made a photograph of the block and if my negative turns out satisfactorily I will be pleased to send you several prints.

III A 76R	III A 77R	III A 78R	III A 79R	III A 80R
III A 86R	III A 87R	III A 88R	IC 89R IC ?	III A 90R

#2. Mr. W. T. Pollitz, Sept. 7, 1949.

I am wondering if I could dispose of this for you?
It should not be offered to a lot of gossiping pikers who would
be unable to see any feature but the creases.

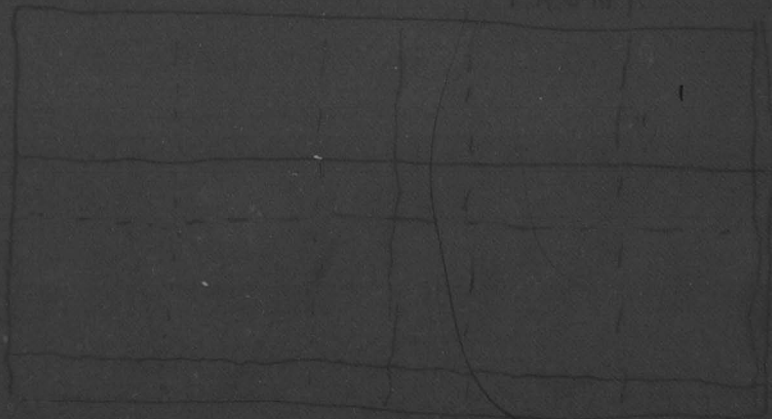
Sincerely yours,

P.S. It is quite possible that this block might have been used
on a piece of mail to California - the 10¢ rate along about 1857.

S.B.A.

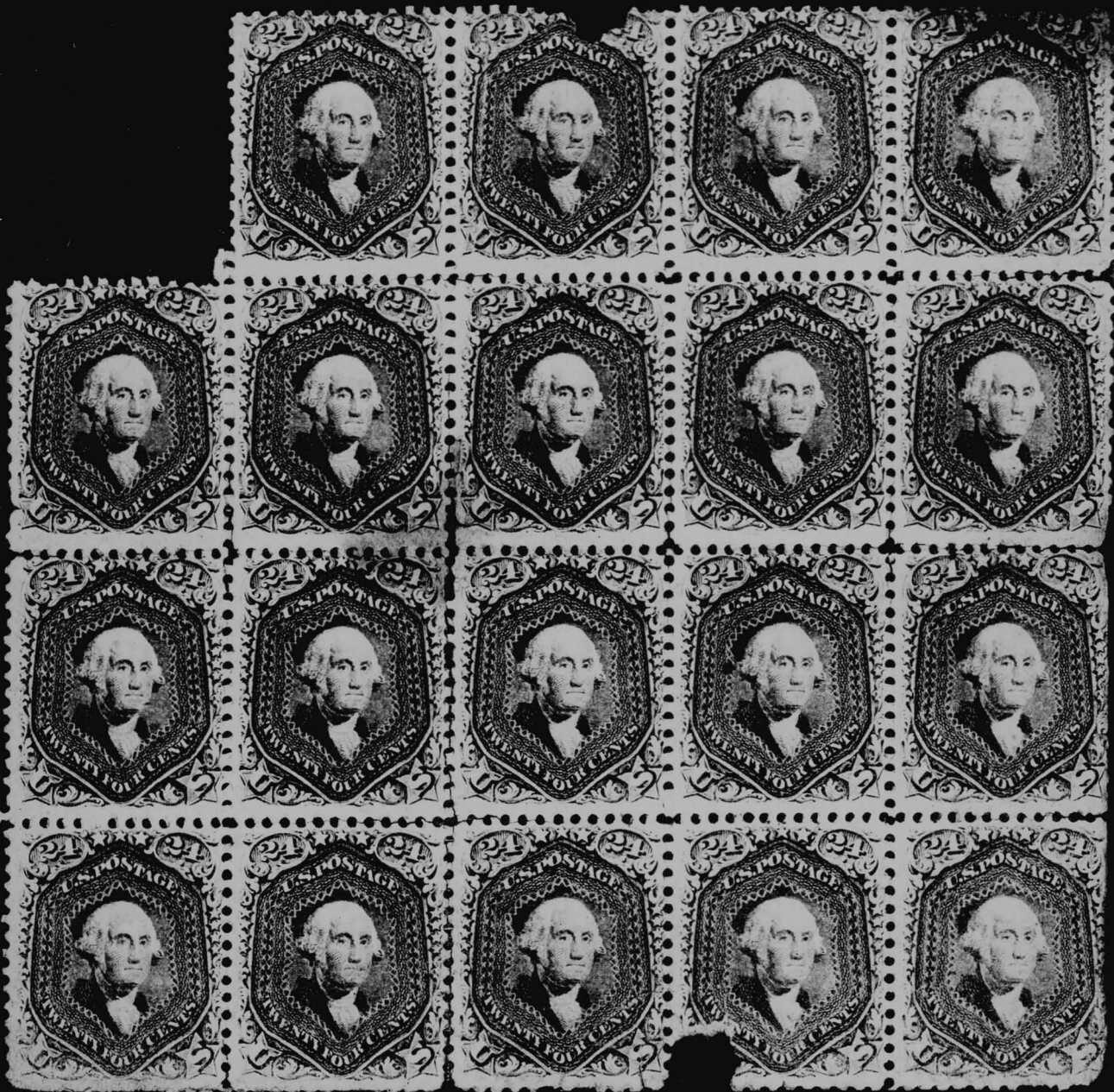
TOP

FRONT



SHOWING CREASES IN THE ONE CENT
BLOCK BY POLLITZ





By Lee Chadwick of Queen City Stamp Co - Feb 18 1949 - 24¢ Lilac No 78 -
Unused - No Gum - Several Bad Creases - Color Not so good -
PAPER VERY Yellow -

are much with you all at home -
& especially on my poor, motherless
children - who have met, on
threshold of life, with the
~~loss~~ of all losses. May
in those who guide
feet, the best approach
to that perfect
forbearance, that
underlying affection, which
gives, in full measure,
mother's heart.

With love to friend & to foe
Affectionately Your Mother,
Albert.

Military Prison, Salisbury N.C.

Tuesday, May 24, 1864.

C. A. Richardson,

15 Cornhill,

Boston,

Mass.

Flag of Peace.

Prisoner's Letter.

Mrs. C. A. Richardson,
15 Cornhill,
Boston,
Mass.

OLD POINT
JUL 24
MA 1864

DUE
6

My Dear Brother:- Yours of
received May 9 & 23. - I
letter from Mrs. Foster, May
23 - quicker than any
before. Shall write to
to be, whose little
to get. I write
this mail.

I have
written my friend, J. M.
asking him to forward you
\$7 + if you never saw it - & I
she never did. But I have not
heard from him for many months. His
location may have changed. Write, on
receipt of this, to Sam. Hallett & Co.,



PAID



Mr. T. Scott
Cashier
Northwestern Bank
St. Louis
Mo.

J. W. Scott
17 January
1876



Black

PAID
Black



Black

Wm. T. Scott Esq

Cashier Northern Bank Kentucky
Blue ink

Lexington
Ky

Lexington

12 Jan 7 1854

760



The President.

Directors and Company of the

NORTHERN BANK & CURRENCY

Promise to pay **ONE DOLLAR** to bearer on demand at their Branch Bank in Richmond.

A. J. Hewes Cash.

M. S. Scott Pres.



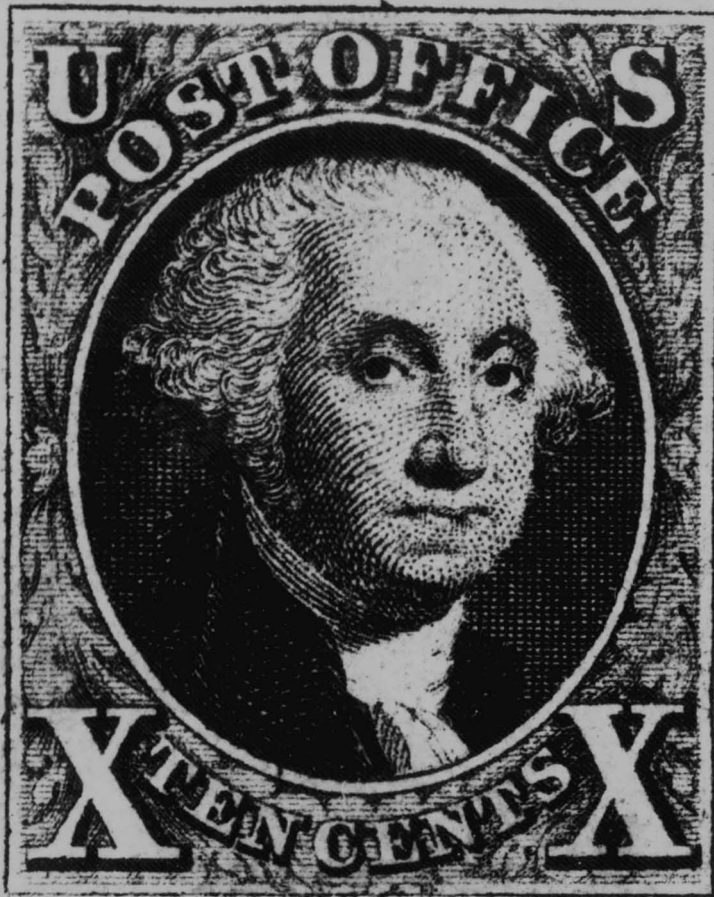
Toppan, Carpenter, Cassiday & Co. Printers & New York

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More About Confederates

A PRISONER-OF-WAR LETTER

From Andersonville

By VAN DYK MAC BRIDE



Andersonville, Ga.
Postmark

PRISONER-OF-WAR covers and letters of the Civil War have always held a particular fascination for the writer of these articles. This is of course greatly heightened in the case of a cover written from a prison from which few if any have ever previously been found. Everyone familiar with the postal history of the War Between the States knows that Prisoners' Letters from the great northern prisons are not uncommon, such as those from Point Lookout, Johnson's, Island, Fort Delaware, Camp Morton, Camp Douglas, and Elmira Prison, although those which went through-the-lines and carry both United States and Confederate stamps are relatively rare and highly desirable. Such covers usually bear the "Examined" handstamps of the different prisons, which clearly identifies them for what they are, whether they were mailed from or to a particular prison. But, there were many other military prisons and camps which did not use such handstamps, and which held relatively few Confederate prisoners, so that covers and letters from and to them are more difficult to identify and are far more rare. Examples of these are Morris Island in Charleston Harbor, S. C., Fort Pulaski near Savannah, Ga., and Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, Mass.—all of which have been written up, illustrated by photographed covers, by this writer in the "American Philatelist." And there are others which the writer plans to write up, probably for STAMPS, including Fort McHenry near Baltimore, Md., Fort Lafayette in New York Harbor, and Davids Island off Pelham, N. Y.

It is important to note that prisoners' letters which went from South to North, are much scarcer than those which traveled the other way—

even those addressed to a Confederate prisoner in a Union prison. Still rarer are any sort of prisoners' letters written from Confederate prisons in the South and sent through to Northern points. Southern prisons did not use "Examined" hand stamps or other identifying marks, and their usage can usually only be determined by the point of origin, notations, or directions written on the cover, or by the original letter if it remains in the cover. Of such as these, the writer has seen covers and letters from the Andersonville, Ga. and Salisbury, N. C. prisons, and from the prisoners temporarily held at such places as Staunton and Lynchburg, Va.

Of all of these Confederate prisons, perhaps the best known was the ill-famed prison stockade at Andersonville, Ga. The horrible conditions under which prisoners were held there, the sickening record of death and disease, and the hanging of Wirtz, the prison commander, after the war ended,—all have no place here. However, the only prisoner's cover and letter written from Andersonville which this writer has even seen, forms the chief reason for

this particular article. It is illustrated herewith and the contents are typical of the nearly illiterate soldier of the period. The letter is dated "Andersonville, State of Georgia, May the 2nd, 1864" and is addressed to the prisoner's wife. It reads:

"Dear Wife I am A prisner of war now Plymoth was captured the 20 of Aprill their was 200 or more taken prisners. I am well yet but the climate being so hot here & not being used to the water I will most likely be sick but I will do the best I can to keep my helth you must do the best you can. I do not know wheir to have you direct to or I should have you write I will write as often as I am alowd to. I hope you are well if I ever lieve to get home I will stay their so good By.

From your Husband James Yencer."

Incidentally, Ezra Cole of Nyack, N. Y., states that a book which he owns listing all of the prisoners at Andersonville includes one I. D. Yencer of Battery 24 as having died on August 7, 1864, and his grave is there as No. 4984. Allowing for possible error in the small difference in first names, it would thus seem that the writer of this letter was well ad-

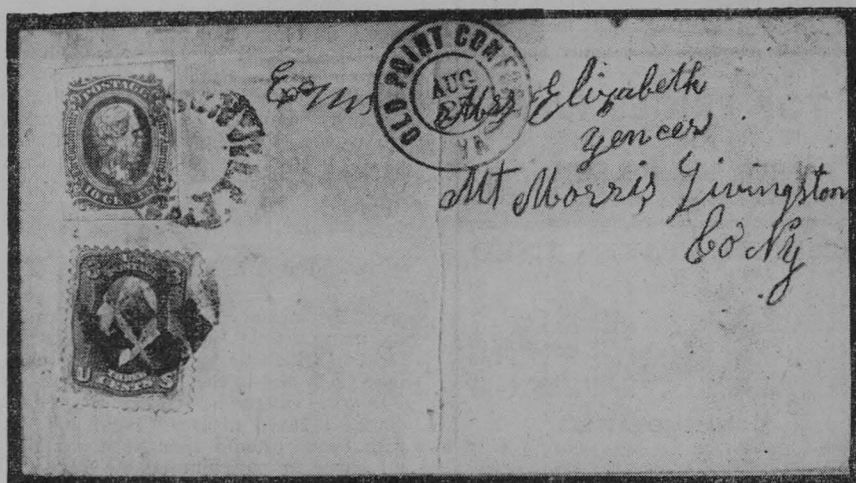


Photo by S. B. Ashbrook

Only known Civil War prisoner's cover from the notorious Confederate prison at Andersonville, Ga. Used to Mt. Morris, N. Y., it bears both Confederate and United States stamps, the "Ex" (Examined) censor's mark, and the postmarks of both Andersonville, Ga. and Old Point Comfort, Va.

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71.....2.05	113......90	153.....2.00
76.....1.55	115.....2.20	217.....2.25
77.....2.75	116.....2.65	420......70
78.....2.00	117.....2.90	421.....1.00

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235......80	287......90	326.....1.10
238.....2.60	288......90	327.....2.20
239.....3.90	291.....4.60	330.....1.10

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H. M. MACK

Box 152 Milford, New Hampshire

Sloane's Column

Weekly column conducted by George B. Sloane, 116 Nassau St., New York 7, N. Y., recognized philatelic expert and authority.

"Sailing Cards," Early Clippers

Very popular with collectors interested in postal history, Californiana, etc., are the colorful advertising cards circulated long ago by shipping firms competing for business to the Pacific coast. The cards named the ship, master, sailing dates and other pertinent details regarding their departure from eastern ports and ports of call. These were the early "Clippers," making the trip around Cape Horn. One reads, "Shippers' Line for San Francisco. The Clipper Ship, FLYING CLOUD, J. P. Creesy, Commander, will have quick dispatch for the above port. The Ship having repeatedly made the passage within 90 days, as well as the shortest on record, Shippers have an opportunity of placing their goods in San Francisco, with the chance of early spring trade. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, pier 10 East River, or to John I. Earle, 106 Wall-St." This is accompanied by a buxom female figure, blithely floating over the waves. The largest collection, more than 700 varieties, is owned by The Seaman's Bank for Savings, New York.

Scott's Catalog, Part II, 1950

Scott Publications, Inc., began distribution of Volume II, completing their 1950 Standard Catalog, on November 28th. The editors have given it a good going-over, with a complete face-lifting operation in China of more than a thousand changes of numbers, according to the press release. China now runs to nearly 24 pages. Other countries have been similarly worked over, Switzerland, for one, and throughout there are the usual extensive price revisions. There are additions to listing and other changes. Eastern Roumelia and South Bulgaria are combined, "Corea," becomes "Korea," under "K," and a place called "Ifni," moves into the Catalog, and another new country under "I" is Israel issues beginning in 1948. Russia monopolizes 50 pages and others close behind are France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Turkey. No wonder the general collector throws up his hands in despair. The new Catalog, of over 1150 pages, is available from the publishers, or your local book store, or favorite stamp dealer. Price, \$3.50.

Ralph A. Barry, R. I. P.

Ralph A. Barry died just ten years ago. His memory remains green through the many articles, so factual and so well written, which he published in the philatelic press and in the *New York Herald-Tribune*, where he edited the Stamp Page. I saved many of them and they turn up so often I thought it would do no harm to pay him tribute here. He had a charming personality, and many friends. He hasn't been forgotten.

— George B. Sloane

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Antigua.....	\$.41	\$1.64	\$.80
Bahamas.....	.41	1.6475
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Bermuda.....	.41	1.6475
Br. Guiana.....	.41	1.64	.48	1.92	.75
Br. Hond.....	.55	2.2095
Cayman.....	.41	1.64	.48	1.92	.75
Grenada.....	.41	1.64	.48	1.92	.75
Jamaica.....	.27	1.08	1.00
Leeward.....	.41	1.6475
St. Lucia.....	.41	1.64	.48	1.92	.75
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"Stamps of United States"

send a postal at once and mention "Stamps." It is mailed free with no unsolicited approval selections or follow-ups. Its 80 pages give in paralleled columns prices on both mint and used singles and blocks of four in "good" and "fine" condition with no plus or minus percentages to figure. It also includes mint commemorative plate number blocks.

Orders from this list may be placed upon the understanding that anything unsatisfactory may be returned for an immediate refund.

Wendover Neefus Co.

HUDSON, N. Y.

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vised when he said, "I will most likely be sick," for it appears that he died some three months after it was written.

The cover, of course, is of the greatest interest to the philatelist. It is addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Yencer, Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y. and it is endorsed "Ex. MS,"—indicating that it was examined, or censored, by a Confederate official at the prison. It bears a superb copy of the Confederate 10c Blue engraved stamp issued in 1863 (Type I, Scott Cat. #11), which is cancelled with the odd postmark of Andersonville, Ga. This cancellation, which the writer has never seen previously, is also separately illustrated in this article from a drawing made from it by August Dietz, Sr., in which the illegible portions are indicated by dotted lines. The Union share of the postage was paid by the United States 3c stamp of the 1861 type, bearing the typical "cork" canceler of Old Point Comfort, Va.,—where it was mailed and postmarked on August 25, 1864, nearly four months after it was written at Andersonville.

The romance and history of the great conflict between the North and the South nearly 90 years ago can be illustrated in no better way than by the covers and letters which went through-the-lines, such as this one. Collectors' "gems" today, they demonstrate the fascination of the never-ending search for more such representative items of the postal history of the Civil War.

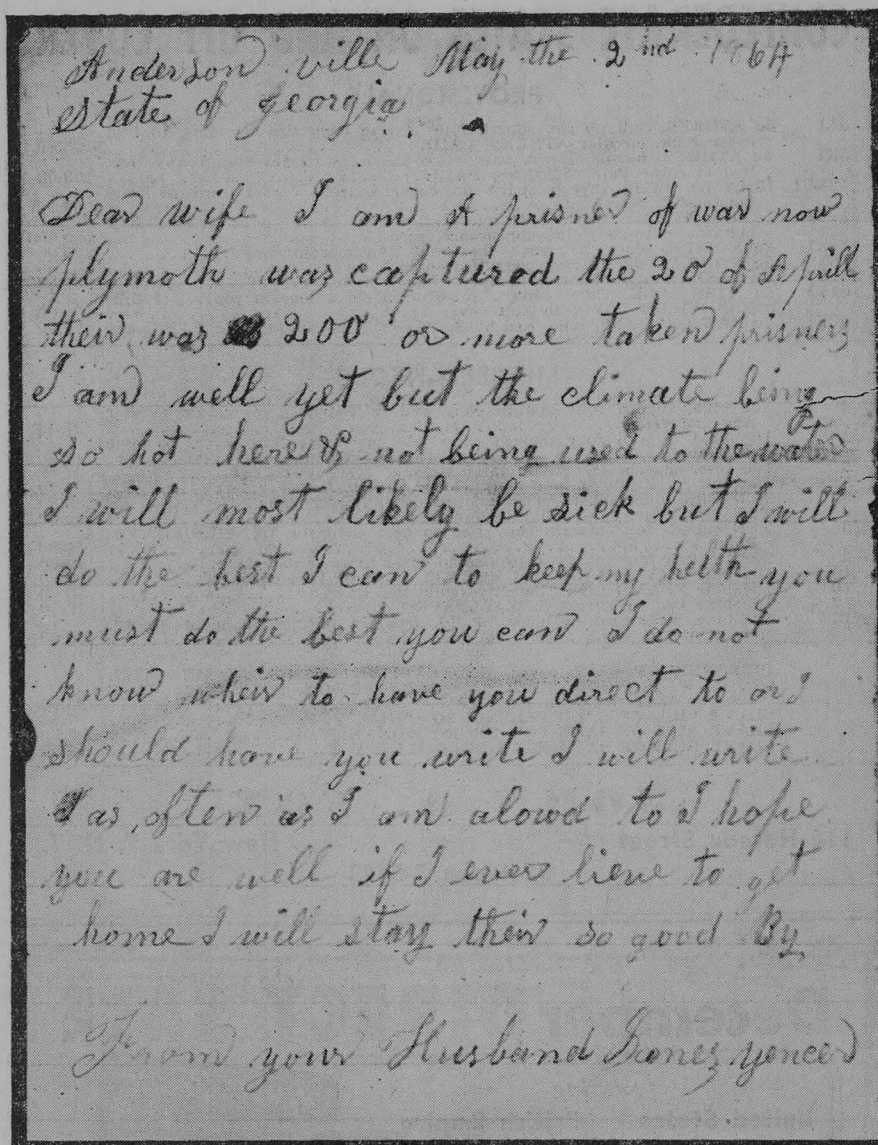


Photo by S. B. Ashbrook

The letter from the Prisoner of War to his wife, dated Andersonville, Ga., May 2, 1864.

CONFEDERATES AT BALTIMORE

ANOTHER in the recent events of outstanding interest to Confederate collectors took place in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 29 and 30, 1949. This was the auction sale by Perry W. Fuller of the collection formed by the late Dr. Don Peters of Lynchburg, Va. Under the able direction of Gregory Mozian of New York, who conducted the sale, a total of nearly 1200 lots were disposed of in three sessions. The first two sessions, held in the afternoon each day, were devoted almost entirely to Confederate items, while the third session on Wednesday evening consisted of United States stamps and covers.

A foreword in the catalog, written by August Dietz, Sr., of Richmond, Va., said in part:

"Don Peters was not a 'collector' of Confederates. He was a lover, and the most ardent it has ever been my privilege to know—and to admire. To him the postal stationery of the Lost Cause was history, and he treasured every fragment—studied it, and reverently placed it in its niche in his own Temple of Fame, which he had erected to the memory of his father's record in that struggle. Doc' Peters flouted every law and rule that governs the collector. The 'catalog' with its numbers and price-figures possessed no meaning for him, neither did he have his treasures carefully mounted, with descriptions, in the latest 'must' loose-leaf album. He had the covers stored 'all over the house,' in shoe-boxes, paper bags, metallic containers and envelopes—but, in a moment, he 'could put his hand on' anything wanted, and questions of data never begged for an enlightening answer. He was a living encyclopedia on matters Confederate. He was not a 'col-

lector' in the philatelic sense of that term. He was an accumulator—not with an eye to profit, for nothing he had was for sale. His Confederates were sacrosanct."

Copies of this interesting descriptive catalog, which included eighteen pages of photographic illustrations, will form a valuable addition to reference libraries of collectors.

The collection was particularly strong in original Confederate covers of great historical interest, and such pieces elicited most active bidding. A brief list of the prices realized for some of the unusual items is included here, but special mention must be made here of the unique Postmasters' Provisional 10c envelope of Charleston, S. C., which sold for \$435, and the unused strip of three of the 5c Provisional stamps of Knoxville, Tenn., which brought \$460.

CONFEDERATE STATES ON AND OFF COVER

PROVISIONALS

5XI	5c ATHENS, dull purple, superb four margin copy tied by Mms. to buff cover Pmk. circular ATHENS, PAID.....	\$125.00
5XI	5c ATHENS, purple, Horiz. pair, close T. and B., right stamp tiny tear, tied to cover Pmk. ATHENS, PAID.....	150.00
42XU1	IUKA 5c PAID, superb strike on cover bearing corner card of local Commission Merchant.....	65.00
47X1	5c KNOXVILLE brick red, uncanceled, off cover, light crease, four margins, extremely fine appearance, rare.....	250.00
58X1	2c MOBILE, black, extremely fine mint four margin copy.....	275.00
58X2	5c MOBILE, four margin copy tied to buff cover.....	30.00
61X2	5c NASHVILLE, carmine, used, extremely fine.....	37.50
61X5	5c NASHVILLE, violet brown, superb top sheet margin copy, tied blue NASHVILLE TOWN to buff cover.....	100.00
62X1	2c NEW ORLEANS, blue, tied black NEW ORLEANS Pmk. to V. F. cover.....	75.00

MISCELLANEOUS

2	10c blue, superb four margin copy tied to Patriotic cover, eleven star flag and verse.....	27.50
2	10c blue, superb four margin copy tied to immaculate cover, by blue COLUMBIA, S. C.....	17.50
5	10c rose, superb O.G., four margins.....	37.50
5	10c dull rose, superb four margin copy, O.G.....	37.50
9	TEN dark blue, superb sheet margin copy, lightly Canc.....	32.50
9	TEN light blue, superb lightly Canc.....	30.00
9	TEN superb four margin copy tied to neat cover by LYNCHBURG, VA. Pmk.....	50.00
9	TEN superb four margin copy tied to cover by indistinct Canc.....	40.00
10	10c blue FRAME LINE tied MOBILE, ALA. to V.F. cover.....	60.00
10	10c blue FRAME LINE, defective copy tied to cover.....	30.00
12	10c blue tied to attractive WALLPAPER cover.....	17.50
12	10c blue perforated, a block of 26, possibly the largest piece known, sheet margin at L., a great rarity.....	150.00
	PRISONER OF WAR cover, OLD CAPITOL PRISON, WASHINGTON, D. C., W. P. WOOD, SUPT., MILITARY PRISON, fine strike in black oval, 3c 1861 tied with fancy Canc.....	50.00
	SLAVE BILL OF SALE FOR NEGRO CHLD, V. F.....	7.50
	SLAVE BILL OF SALE FOR NEGRO WOMAN, V. F.....	7.50
	SLAVE BILL OF SALE FOR NEGRO MAN, V. F.....	7.50

JOHN A. FOX

116 Nassau Street

New York 7, N. Y.

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SPECIALIZING IN NEW ISSUES

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Bahawalpur.....(8)	.17	66 Countries.(264)	22.00	India.....(4)	.30	" 5 cents	
Bahrain, Kuwait,		Burma.....(6)	.75	Indonesia.....(4)	.60	inverted.....	3.50
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		Great Britain.....(4)	.30			Tunisia.....(3)	.17

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Algeria 200 Frs. Air.....(1)	\$.75	France Famous men.....(6)	.36	Switzerland Pro Juventute	
Belgium Gazelle.....(1)	.06	France 1,000 Frs.....(1)	3.50	1949.....(4)	.33
Canada New Pictorials.....(5)	.16	Germany New 3 & 5 Mark.....(2)	1.59	Czechoslovakia Miners.....(3)	.23
Chile Labor.....(4)	.33	Liechtenstein.....(3)	.57	Russia Aviation.....(8)	1.88
Congo & Belg. E. A.....(5)	.55	Netherlands Children.....(5)	.20	" October Revolution.....(2)	.26
Czechoslovakia.....		Peru 1 Sol.....(1)	.08	" Agriculture.....(2)	.26
Child Welfare.....(2)	.14	Australia 1 Pound.....(1)	2.45	" Ann. of Theater.....(3)	.35
Labor Union Congress.....(2)	.07	Guatemala University air.....(3)	.72	Luxembourg Charity	
Red Cross.....(2)	.14	Saar New set.....(5)	.52	Michael Rodance.....(4)	.60

Peace Issue British Colonies.....	(90)	\$ 2.86
Silver Wedding compl.....		
Only 2 sets available.....	(138)	215.00
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Postage Extra.....		

SPECIAL:

NEW ISSUE CO. P.O. Box 225, Planetarium Sta., N. Y. 24, N. Y.

The sessions were well attended by many collectors and dealers both from Baltimore and other points. Among those present from Baltimore the following were noted: E. B. Finney, Michael Miller, Dr. John M. Spence, Jr., Denwood Kelly, Dr. Paul Clough, J. P. Smythe, Dr. H. M. Walters, and Edward Turner. Visitors from New York included Howard Lehman, Ezra Cole, John A. Fox, R. A. Siegel, and R. E. Townsend. From Washington, D. C., Joseph Herbert, Dr. G. G. Frazier, and David Kohn. From Wilmington, Del., Thomas Heathcote, Jr., K. A. Whittle, and H. H. Welch. And from other points, Mrs. Don Preston Peters and Milton Moses, Lynchburg, Va.; H. L. Morris, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Virginia Hale and Mrs. A. E. Hall, Front Royal, Va.; Morris Everett, Cleveland, Ohio; B. H. Handy, Syracuse, N. Y., and the writer of this report, Van Dyk MacBride, Newark, N. J.

Some of the prices realized follow, the auction lot number being that first given below:

212—10c Charleston Provl. envelope, \$435; 230—5c Marion, Va. Provl., \$180; 256—Army of No. Va. covers, group, \$42; 324—five 2c green on cover, \$140; 373—5c Typograph, printed both sides, \$237.50; 408—10c Frameline cover, \$82.50; 409—10c on F. of T. cover, \$61; 410—TEN cover, \$46; 415—TEN R.R. cancel, \$68; 468—2c Red Brown cover, \$62.50; 470—2c Red Brown & 10c Blue cover, \$100; 489—Strip 3 Knoxville 5c Provl., unused, \$460; 521—College Cover, \$61; 527—do., \$25; 532—Advertising Cover, \$25; 537—do., \$33; 538—do., \$31; 548—do., \$40; 552—do., \$21; 555—Official P.O. Dept. cover, \$38.50; 562—do., \$51; 563—Dept. Justice Cover, \$22; 570—War Department, \$26; 578—Army imprint Cover, \$36; 592—American Letter Express Cover, \$147.50; 593—do., \$177.50; 601—Adams Express Cover, \$147.50; 602—Blockade Cover, \$77.50; 603—do., \$67.50; 635—Patriotic Cover, \$60; 641—do., \$65; 642—do., \$48; 700—Wallpaper Cover, \$22; 710—Homemade Cover, \$65; 728—U. S. Envelope "Steamboat" \$33; 744—1859 Slave letter, \$65.

—VAN DYK MACBRIDE

U.S.C.S. National Convention

THE Universal Ship Cancellation Society will hold a National U.S.C.S. Convention in Harrisburg, Pa., May 6 and 7, 1950. Headquarters will be the Penn Harris Hotel, while the nearby Pennsylvania State Museum will house the mammoth naval cover exhibit. The show will be under the general chairmanship of Elmer R. Long, well known stamp and cover dealer. Further details will be announced at a later date.

Sedgeford
13 Richmond Park Avenue
Bournemouth
England

March 23rd, 1950.

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

It gives me great pleasure to be able to inform you that the Board of Election have today elected you to

The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists and I send you my sincere congratulations and Best Wishes.

The Ceremony of signing the Roll will take place this year, during Congress at Tunbridge Wells on Friday May 19 and I shall be very glad to hear from you, if it will be possible for you to attend on that day. It is the week after the big Exhibition in London and you may be wishing to attend that too but we shall give you a very Hearty Welcome at Congress if you can come.

I may say that it is hoped to bring the Roll to the Toronto Centenary Exhibition in September 1951 and you could sign there, if it is not convenient to come to England, but we shall be delighted to see you here, this summer, if it is possible.

The Public release of the news of the Election, to the Press, will not be made until April 15th, so this letter is Private & confidential to you, meanwhile.

I trust this will find you in good Health, and with kind of regards

I am
Yours sincerely
(signed) Frederick Walker

Hon. Sec. to the Board of Election
Roll of Distinguished Philatelists

Sedgeford,
13 Richmond Park Avenue
Bournemouth
England.

March 23rd 1950

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33 North Fort Thomas Avenue
Fort Thomas, Ky. U.S.A.

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I am

Yours sincerely
Frederick Walker

Don't see to the Board of Election
Roll of Distinguished Philatelists

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS EN-
CLOSED THIS LETTER
WILL BE SENT BY
ORDINARY MAIL.



ROAD USERS
PLEASE MIND THE
CHILDREN
POSTAGE

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Esq.
33 North Port Thomas Avenue
Port Thomas

U.S.A.

Sender's name and address:-

The Editor of the
10 Richmond Park Avenue
Bournemouth
England

First fold here

Second fold here

To open cut here

To open cut here

April 13, 1950.

Mr. Frederick Walker,
"Sedgeford"
13 Richmond Park Ave.,
Bournemouth, England.

Dear Mr. Walker:

Thanks very much for your kind note of the 23rd of March last, the contents of which were quite a surprise.

May I assure your Board, and you personally, that I deeply appreciate this honor and sincerely regret that due to ill health, I will be unable to journey to England next month, to attend the Congress, or the London Exhibition.

If physically able I will make every effort to be present at the Toronto Centenary in September, 1851.

With my kindest regards -

Cordially yours,

Roll of Distinguished Philatelists Elected 1950

- R. W. T. Lees-Jones (Great Britain). Outstanding study and research on the stamps of Canada in collaboration with Alfred Lichtenstein and Senator Calder. Results published regularly in the "London Philatelist" and in Canada. Papers and exhibits in London, Manchester, Scotland.
- H. W. Bessemer (Great Britain). Outstanding study and research on the stamps of France. Awarded the Tilleard Medal. Published many articles on the Tete-Beche Sower type and Bordeaux issues of France in the "London Philatelist". Displays at Exhibitions and to many Societies.
- Walter H. C. Bromfield (Western Australia). President for 21 years of the Philatelic Society of Western Australia. Intensive research and many articles published on the stamps of Western Australia. Five Gold Medals and other Awards for Exhibitions. Member of Jury at all Australian Philatelic Exhibitions since 1932, and Special Representative in Western Australia of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.
- J. Schmidt-Andersen (Denmark). The Father of Danish Philately. Great research student and writer of articles on the stamps of Denmark. Has completed and published the plating of all four plates of Denmark No. 1, the 4 Rb's. Has published many interesting studies of the types and dies of the modern Danish recess-printed stamps.
- Ibrahim Chaftar Bey (Egypt). President of the Club Philatelique d'Egypte. Extensive research into the first and third issues of Egyptian stamps. Is re-writing Zeheri's Catalogue of Stamps of Egypt. Juror at New York 1947, Basle 1948, and London 1950 Exhibitions.
- Pierre Morel d'Arleux (France). Honorary Secretary of the Academie de Philatelie, Chief Organiser of Citex (Paris) Exhibition, and a Juror. Published many serious studies of the stamps of France. Took a leading part in the creation of the Musee Postal of Paris, and is a Founder and Honorary Secretary of the Societe des Amis du Musee Postal.
- Stanley B. Ashbrook (U.S.A.). Considered in America to be the greatest student that Philately has produced. His books on the early U.S.A. stamps are classics. His articles are voluminous, and have immensely raised the standard of U.S.A. Philately. Has received the Luff Award and the Crawford Medal. A Leader in Exhibition Organization.
- Lester G. Brookman (U.S.A.). Editor for many years of the "American Philatelist". An outstanding writer and publisher of books on the 19th Century issues of U.S.A. stamps. Has done much work in Exhibition Organization, and served on innumerable juries.

May 6th, 1950.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' FORTNIGHT

ROBSON LOWE INC
1820-27 Lewis Tower
15th and Locust Streets
Philadelphia 3, Pa., U.S.A.
Phone: Ki. 5-4324/4325

Remember These

JOHN HALL BARRON -
G. H. BOUCHER - P.
K. M. ALEXANDER -
L. T. ROSE-HUTCHINSON -

The hallmarks of some of the
we were privileged to handle

After the show many collectors who have spent years
exhibit to perfection may find there is little more
Our advice to you is to

Sell Your Exhibition Collection in the "Connoisseur" Market—which means At The Specialised Stamp Market

We are now reserving suitable dates in our New
Programme for the sale of such properties, and if
advantage of our International Auction Service possible
as soon as possible the type of property you would
to you. We shall be pleased to meet you at a
discuss final details.

Our Auction Service is operated in London,
Philadelphia, regular sales being held at each branch
in Melbourne and in Bombay. Thus we ensure that
market in the world is secured for all good class
and postal historical material. Whatever your
may be confident we will secure for you

The Best Nett Results



**LONDON
INTERNATIONAL
STAMP EXHIBITION
MAY 6th TO 13th 1950**

INTERNATIONAL
ROBSON LOWE

turn to Russia, for in celebrating the quarter century of Soviet stamps in 1946, she issued three large designs, one reproducing the 40 roubles of 1921 ("New Russia Triumphant") one featuring some eight or nine Soviet stamps and the final value picturing nearly a score of recognisable items!

Final item in this section brings us to Switzerland, who did not permit her own centenary to pass without notice, the philatelically-minded state producing much of the designs of Zurich 1 and 2 in her 1943 stamp.

The foregoing are stamps connected with postal history, but now we turn to a select inner group; that concerned with philately itself. Here, as may be expected, the principal reason for the issue has been a Philatelic Exhibition of some sort.

An example is the WIPA sheet of Austria, the costly item of 1933 issued in connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition at Vienna, in that year. An unusual feature of the sheet was the fact that part represented postage, part was a charity tax, and the largest portion represented the admission fee to the Exhibition. Fortunately, the single stamp issued at the same time is not so expensive.

Other miniature sheets featuring stamps have been issued by numerous countries. Argentine produced one for the 1935 Buenos Ayres Philatelic Exhibition, which reproduced four imperforate copies of the San Martin 10c. and followed this in 1940 by a sheet for the Cordoba Philatelic Exhibition, which reproduced the first stamps at Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Corrientes, the Argentine Confederation and the Republic—five in all!

The "Double" Geneva was commemorated by an adapted design on a miniature sheet in 1943 and Switzerland did the same in 1945 for the Basle "Dove".

The United States supplies us with splendid reproductions of her first two stamps on the CIPEX miniature sheet, sheets which, unlike most others, have been largely used for postal purposes, and in 1931 Uruguay issued four miniature sheets, each with four copies of the same first issue. These were on sale during the Montevideo Philatelic Exhibition.

A recent series of three stamps of Anglo publicise the first Philatelic Exhibition ever to be held there, the design common to all values being a faithful reproduction of the well-known "Crown" type design of the 1870 period.

Bolivia issued attractive stamps for the First School Philatelic Exposition in 1942, the seven values reproducing Bolivia No. 1 and the 1941 air stamp.

Away in China, philatelic exhibitions were held at Nanking and Shanghai in 1948, and to commemorate them identical stamps were issued, printed in carmine-rose for Nanking and in green for Shanghai. They are found perforated and imperforate, the large design featuring the Dr. Sun Yat-sen stamp of 1912 and the Mail Transportation item

of 1947 in which plane.

When France in 1937, the miniaturisations of her attractive piece, CIPEX in 1941, "selves go!"

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On to Congress

As is our usual practise, we publish the Congress programme for the convenience of our readers. By all reports delegates are going to have a very happy time and many new friendships will be made.

From the business point of view there are five resolutions, representing everything from sense to nonsense. Perhaps the soundest being the Manchester suggestion that a Philatelic Bureau should be established by our postal authorities, but unless this Bureau is to handle all Empire issues we cannot see it being very successful.

Many very attractive outings have been arranged for delegates, perhaps the most unusual one being the visit to Lady Hart Dyke's Silk Farm, which has been flourishing for nearly twenty years.

Every year the Study Circles become more and more important, and it is interesting to note that most of those this time are concerned with Empire issues. The Editor looks forward to renewing many friendships at Tunbridge Wells, and to making many new ones.

32nd PHILATELIC CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Tuesday. May 16th:

- 2 p.m. Motor Coach tour to Knole.
- 3 p.m. Study Circles (if demanded).
- 8 p.m. Reception by the Mayor and Mayoress.

Wednesday. May 17th:

- 10 a.m. First Business Session.
- 11 a.m. Paper: "Lawful Prize—or was it?"
Dr. Gordon Ward.
- 12.15 p.m. Official Photograph.
- 2 p.m. Motor Coach tours to Lullingstone and Penshurst.
- 8 p.m. Study Circles: Gt. Britain (Rev. P. H. Turnbull); Canada (G. R. C. Searles); Postal History (J. K. Sidebottom, O.B.E.); China, East Asia (J. O. Davis); Australia, New Zealand (A. J. Mitchell); India (Jal Cooper).

Thursday. May 18th:

- 10 a.m. Second Business Session.
- 10.15 a.m. Paper: "The Charm of the Classics."
Rev. P. H. Turnbull, B.A.
- 11.15 p.m. Paper: "What is Wrong with Congress?" R. K. Wortley, F.R.P.S.L.
- 2 p.m. Motor Coach tours to Hever Castle and Bodiam Castle.
- 8 p.m. Study Circles: Gt. Britain (J. W. Brewer); Canada (N. M. Clougher); Gambia (R. E. R. Dalwick); Postal History (H. F. R. Miller); Brit. West Indies (Major A. E. Hopkins, M.C.).

Friday. May 19th:

- 10 a.m. Third Business Session.
- 3 p.m. Fourth Business Session in the Council Chamber. Ceremony of the Signing of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.
- 7.15 p.m. Banquet, Carbare and Ball at the Spa Hotel.

News, Views and Comments

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP PROGRAM FOR THE REMAINDER OF 1950

Honoring Railroad Engineers of America. April 29, F.D. at Jackson, Tenn.

Gateway to the West—Midwest Centenary. June 3, F.D. at Kansas City, Mo.

Commemorating the Executive Branch of the Government (Washington Sesquicentennial Celebration). June 12, F.D. at Washington, D. C.

Boy Scouts of America. June 30, F.D. at Valley Forge, Pa.

Indiana Territory Sesquicentennial. July 4, F.D. at Vincennes, Ind.

Commemorating the Judicial Branch of the Government (Washington Sesquicentennial Celebration). Aug. 2, F.D. at Washington, D. C.

California Statehood. Sept. 9, F.D. at Sacramento, Calif.

Commemorating the Legislative Branch of the Government (Washington Sesquicentennial Celebration). Nov. 22, F.D. at Washington, D. C.

Already issued this year:

Jan. 3—3c 75th Anniversary American Bankers Association, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Jan. 27—3c Samuel Gompers Commem., Washington, D. C.

April 20—Statue of Freedom (Washington Sesquicentennial Celebration) Washington, D. C.

Number of stamps in sheet depends on shape of design, so number cannot be determined until P.O.D. announces size of stamp. Then figure that oblong or vertical sizes come 50 to sheet; the Famous Americans sizes, 70 to sheet; regular issues, like Presidentials, 100 to sheet.

done outstanding work in the field of philately, having both already received the Crawford Medal. Stanley Ashbrook's two-volume set on *The United States One Cent Stamp of 1851-57* is a classic, as is also his *United States Ten Cent Stamp of 1851-57*. These books are "musts" with all specialists of these issues. His articles are voluminous, and have immensely raised the standard of philately.

Lester G. Brookman was for some years Editor of the *American Philatelist*, and issued several handbooks under the auspices of the *American Philatelic Society*. His most recent contribution to philately is his two-volume set on *The 19th Century Postage Stamps of the United States*, which is generally recognized as the leading publication in this field.

In all, eight persons were added to the *Roll of Distinguished Philatelists* for 1950, and besides Mr. Ashbrook and Mr. Brookman there were the following:

R. W. T. Lees-Jones of Great Britain, for his study and research on the stamps of Canada, in collaboration with *Alfred Lichtenstein* and *Senator Calder*.

H. W. Bessemer of Great Britain, for his study and research on the stamps of France. Mr. Bessemer is also the recipient of the *Tilbeard Medal*.

Walter H. C. Bromfield of Western Australia, for intensive research on the stamps of Western Australia. For twenty-one years Mr. Bromfield was President of the *Philatelic Society of Western Australia*.

Ashbrook and Brookman Elected to Roll of Distinguished Philatelists For 1950

ONE of the greatest honors a philatelic student and writer can receive is to be elected to the *Roll of Distinguished Philatelists*, which is conducted under the auspices of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, and America is honored in having two of its students—Stanley B. Ashbrook, and Lester G. Brookman—elected to the Roll for 1950.

Both gentlemen need no introduction to our readers, for they have



Photo shows Postmaster Albert Goldman, at left, congratulating Peter J. McEntee, Asst. General Supt. of Finance, on his unanimous election as President of the New York Post Office Supervisors Association. Mr. McEntee will be remembered by philatelists for his efficient handling of postal facilities at Cipex and the 1949 ASDA Show at the Armory in N. Y. City.



"Bon Voyage" dinner tendered to members of the Collectors Club of New York, who were going overseas to attend the London International Philatelic Exhibition.

Dinner at "Victors" restaurant, 1 East 35th Street, on Wednesday, April 5, 1950, at which time Jacob S. Glaser, a Governor of the Collectors Club, was presented by Richard S. Bohn, President of the Club, with an official certificate designating him as the Club's representative to the London International Philatelic Exhibition. Mr. Glaser was also presented with a gold embossed passport case by John J. Britt, Vice-president of the Club.

Guests, seated from left to right: Elliott Perry, Walter R. McCoy, Chas. A. Lott, Mrs. Jacob S. Glaser, Jacob S. Glaser, Mrs. Walter R. McCoy, John H. Hall, Winthrop S. Boggs, and Mrs. Florence Ortale Brown.

Standing, left to right: Chester A. Smeltzer, Dr. Clarence W. Brazer, Julian Gros, Albert Higgins, John J. Britt, Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, Richard S. Bohn, Joseph Martin, Phil Robbins, and George B. Wray.

Those going over to London are: Mr. and Mrs. Glaser, Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, John H. Hall, and Winthrop S. Boggs. Mrs. Louise B. Dale, the American Commissioner to the London Show, was absent because of a bad cold.

J. Schmidt-Andersen of Denmark, who is known as "The Father of Danish Philately," for his research work and articles on the stamps of Denmark.

Ibrahim Chaftar Bey of Egypt, who is President of the Club Philatelique of Egypte, for his extensive research into the first and third issues of Egyptian stamps.

Pierre Morel d'Arleux of France, for his serious studies of the stamps of France. Mr. d'Arleux is Honorary Secretary of the Academie de Philatelie of France.

National Federation of Stamp Clubs, Bulletin No. 82

RECENTLY one of the large sponsored programs on radio boasted that in the first five years of their broadcasting they had received 125,000 fan letters. The *NBC Stamp Club*, sponsored by the National Federation of Stamp Clubs, which was on the local New York WNBC station since CIPEX 1947, was put on a national hook-up about five or six months ago; in those few months it has already received more than 125,000 fan letters. This is reported in the N.F.S.C. Bulletin released on April 11th.

Announcement is made there also of the fact that the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc. Handbook on holding club exhibitions is now in the hands of the printers, and is expected to be ready early in the fall. It is to be supplemented by a pamphlet on judging shows.

A philatelic week-end has been called at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J., April 21-23, when member clubs of the N.F.S.C. will convene.

The Bulletin reports that a stamp to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Indiana Territory received a favorable vote on the poll taken of member clubs, 82 per cent being in favor. The stamp had been approved meanwhile by the Post Office Department anyway.

The Dayton Philatelic Society has agreed to make available to member clubs the film which was made by them of the flight to Kitty Hawk for the first day sale of the Kitty Hawk stamp.

All clubs in the area are urged in the bulletin to participate in the Tenth Annual Convention of the Tri-State Federation, comprising Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. The convention is to be held September 29, 30, and October 1, 1950 at the Vendome Hotel, Evansville, Ind.

—H. L. LINDQUIST

IF YOU MISS SOME OF THESE, NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

UNITED STATES — 20TH CENTURY — UNITED STATES

We carefully selected these very fine unused items from a recently purchased collection. Our prices are right; everyone of them is worth the money and then some, so let's hear from you.

2314	Block of four	\$4.00	2478	Block of four	\$185.00
315	Sheet margin pair	100.00	479	Single	11.00
320B	Block of four	5.00	479	Top Plate of six	80.00
341	Block of four	50.00	480	Single	10.50
342	Block of four	60.00	480	Block of four	42.00
343 to 347	Blocks of four	35.00	491A	Pair	37.50
354	Line pair	14.00	514	Block of four	9.00
356	Line pair	125.00	515	Block of four	7.00
388	Pair	40.00	518	Block of four	9.00
418	Block of four	9.00	523	Single	35.00
422	Block of four	35.00	524	Single	9.00
440	Block of four	155.00	547	Single	9.00
456	Pair	15.00	547	Block of four	40.00
461	Block of four	20.00	498F	Pane of 30	28.00
464	Block of four	13.00	531	Block of four	5.00
472	Block of four	20.00	532	Block of four IV	6.50
475	Block of four	25.00	532A	Block of four V	20.00
476	Block of four	32.00	532B	Block of four Va	5.00
477	Single	40.00	532C	Block of four VI	7.50
478	Single	35.00	535	Block of four	4.75

ECONOMIST STAMP CO., INC.

87 NASSAU STREET

NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

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

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HARRY L. LINDQUIST

SAUL NEWBURY

A. H. WILHELM

April 1, 1950.

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

Dear Stan:

Yours of March 28th.

I am truly sorry that I could not do
better for you, but the Trustees were adamant about
our records.

Congratulations on your elevation to
the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

It took Harry Lindquist and me two years
to convince our English Cousins that Ashbrook and
Brookman were two very important names over here!

Always yours,

TES:EC.

H. L. LINDQUIST

PUBLICATIONS

2 WEST 46th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

March 28, 1950

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

Dear Stan:

Congratulations! Just got the advance notice, which you will also have received, that you have been elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, together with Lester G. Brookman.

Theodore Steinway and myself put up quite a battle for this. Max Johl was also nominated, but failed to be elected by a small vote, but they assure me he will probably be elected next year.

This is a very desirable honor, and to my mind one of the greatest any writer can receive. If you could go to England you could sign the Roll on Friday, May 19, but this is really unnecessary for the Roll will probably be brought to Toronto at the Centenary Exhibition in September, 1951, at which time you can sign equally well.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harry

HLL/G

R. J. MECHIN
20 EAST 84TH STREET
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

April 25, 1950

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

Dear Stan:

I was delighted to see that you have been elected to the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists". I can't imagine it happening to a nicer fellow or a better choice being made.

Are you going to England for the "signing"? If you are, be sure to give me a cheer on your way through New York.

With best regards, and hoping to see you, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R. J. Mechin', with a large, sweeping loop at the bottom and a small dot above the 'i'.

LOUISVILLE EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT CLINIC

629 SOUTH FIRST STREET

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

July 13, 1950.

Dear Mr Ashbrook:

Thanks for the 54-1847 Cover with extended frame line. You previously sold me a 104-1847 with the frame line extended at the bottom right and shows on two stamps!

Am enclosing two covers which I would like you to pass on.

a. The 3¢ entire appears to be a R.R. Cancellation Lexington & (?) - Can you make anything out of it.

b. The 34-1857 Baltimore, Md + "PAID" - Does the "Paid" appear authentic to you?

Thanks for your previous favors and send the covers back in the enclosed envelope as they don't amount to very much anyway.

Best Regards
Charlie Roser.

July 15, 1950.

Dr. Chas. L. Roser,
629 South 1st St.,
Louisville 2, Ky.

Dear Doctor:

Thanks very much for yours of the 13th with check for the 5¢ 1847 cover. It had slipped my mind that you obtained the same variety in a 10¢ from me. The two will make a nice pair.

Regarding the two covers that you enclosed. In my opinion the PAID on the Baltimore cover is definitely fraudulent. Under my lamp the blue ink is different from that of the postmark. Part of the "D" is over the stamp and inasmuch as the stamp is self-evidence of postage payment, such an added marking at the post office would not have been at all necessary, especially in view of the fact that postage stamps had been in use for a decade. I am returning the cover herewith. One wonders why some people do such things.

Regarding the other cover. This does look like a R.R. marking and it seems to be "Lexington & Covington R.R." I have no record of such. The old Kentucky Central R. R. had a Mail Contract for a number of years in the eighteen fifties and it seems possible that one of the mail clerks might have used a stamper reading, "Lexington & Covington R.R." - which meant, "Lexington & Covington Rail Route". I am taking the liberty of holding the cover in order to write Arthur Hall regarding it. He is one of our foremost students of railroad markings, and if he wants to see it I will send it to him. I trust you have no objection.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

July 15, 1950.

Mr. Arthur G. Hall,
533 Boulevard,
Westfield, N.J.

Dear Mr. Hall:

A friend of mine down in Kentucky submitted to me a cover (3¢ 1853 stamped envelope) which appears to have a R. R. marking which reads,

"LEXINGTON & COVINGTON R.R."

I never saw a similar item and Chase does not list such a marking.

The old Kentucky Central R.R. ran between Covington and Lexington and I suppose one of the mail clerks might have used a stamper with the above wording. The cover is addressed to Danville, Ky. (Into Lexington by rail, thence to Danville, S.W. of Lexington by coach).

I am wondering if you have any record of such a marking? If not, I will be pleased to loan the cover to you.

Stamped addressed envelope herewith.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK

A.P.S. 2497

33 N. FT. THOMAS AVE.

FT. THOMAS, KY.

July 15, 1950.

Mr. Arthur G. Hall,
533 Boulevard,
Westfield, N.J.

Dear Mr. Hall:

A friend of mine down in Kentucky submitted to me a cover (3¢ 1853 stamped envelope) which appears to have a R. R. marking which reads,

"LEXINGTON & COVINGTON R.R."

I never saw a similar item and Chase does not list such a marking.

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I am wondering if you have any record of such a marking? If not, I will be pleased to loan the cover to you.

Stamped addressed envelope herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley B. Ashbrook

*Dear Mr. Ashbrook
I have never
seen it before
myself. There
is a fragment
of it in the
1st quarter
1851 pamphlet
of this year.*

*I would
appreciate a
chance to copy
the postmark
Sincerely
Arthur G. Hall.*

Belongs to
Dr Roser
of Louisville

July 19, 1950.

Mr. Arthur G. Hall,
533 Boulevard,
Westfield, N.J.

Dear Mr. Hall:

Here is the 3¢ 1853 envelope with the marking that I believe is "Lexington & Covington R.R." I made a photograph, natural size, thru a red screen and it is barely possible the photo will show the markings to better advantage than the cover itself. I will send you a print later.

I do not understand what you referred to -

"There is a fragment of it in the 1st quarter 1851 pamphlet of this year."

Will you please be more explicit.

Cordially yours,

July 20, 1950.

Mr. Chas. W. Remele,
14 East Carrillo St.,
Santa Barbara, Calif.

Dear Charlie:

Please note copy of letter to Hall. In reply he requested a look at the cover, and stated, quote:

"I have never seen it myself. There is a fragment of it in the 1st quarter 1851 pamphlet of this year."

I really do not know what he meant by the fragment, etc. Do you correspond with Hall?

I made a photo of the marking and will send you a print if you would like to have one.

Sincerely yours,

Later

It just occurred to me that he referred to the Chronicle and I find my guess correct. In the Chronicle No. 7, page 6 - I note mention of "Covington" on an off cover stamp - an illustration (No. 9) is given.

S.

July 20, 1950.

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

Dear Doc:

Thanks for yours re - the R.R. marking. I will send you a photo-print later. Arthur Hall requested a look at the item - I think he agrees that my guess is correct.

I will write Remelo. Incidentally, he was in Cincinnati last month and spent two afternoons with me. I think he nice personally but not very heavy as a collector. Maybe I am wrong. He impressed me as one who wants to get a lot of information without spending much money. You probably know him better, or else you would not have turned over a lot of data to him.

So it is hot up in your section. Nothing but rain here at present - We had a bad electrical storm last night - after a very humid day. My air condition is a life-saver. I can keep my room 10 degrees under the outside temperature.

Yours etc.,

Later

I note the 3¢ 1851 off cover you mentioned is listed in the "Chronicle" Issue No. 7 - and a tracing is published. Hall stated he had never seen such a marking.

CHARLES L. ROSER, M. D.
629 SOUTH FIRST STREET
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

POST CARD

JUL 20 1950

Dear Doctor

Arthur Hall ~~has~~ replied that
he had never seen the R.R.
machine and requested a look at
the paper. Hunt reported that at
one time he had a 3d 1851
off cover with "E Covington"
and I find a tracing and
listing of this item in the
"Chronicle" Issue No. 7 published
by the "3d 1851-57 Club" - Page 6.
- also illustration No. 9.

I will return the cover
to you as soon as it comes
back from Hall.

Sincerely yours

July 20, 1950.

Mr. Tracy W. Simpson,
66 Alvarado Road,
Berkeley 5, Calif.

Dear Tracy:

I quote as follows from a letter just received from
Gordon Harmer:

"Thanks for your letter of July 13.
I will certainly very seriously consider the
revision of the 3¢ 1851-1857 issues and al-
though I received the Chronicle, I haven't
had time to go over it. I will do this at
an early opportunity."

Re - "R.R." listing in Chronicle No. 7, page 6. On 3¢
1851 - off cover - "& Covington" - also tracing No. 9. Recently
a friend of mine down in Louisville sent me a 3¢ 1853 U.S.
envelope with a very indistinct postmark on the stamp. He
figured, and I agreed, that the marking read "Lexington & Cov??"
and was probably "Lexington & Covington R.R." I wrote Arthur
Hall. In reply he stated he had never seen such a marking but
he called my attention to mention in the "Chronicle" - requested
a look, and I sent the cover to him yesterday. I also wrote
Chase and he stated he once owned a 3¢ 1851 off cover - evidently
the item mentioned in the Chronicle.

I am advising Remele of the above.

Would you like to have a photo-print of the cover?

With regards -

Cordially yours,

LOUISVILLE EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT CLINIC

629 SOUTH FIRST STREET

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

July 21, 1950.

Dear Mr Ashbrook:

Thank you very much
for your interest in the R. B. Cover.
No reply was made to your last letter
as I was most happy to have you
examine the Cover as you wished
and to send it whenever you pleased.

Again Best Regards,

Sincerely Yours
Charles F. Shaw

July 15, 1950.

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

Dear Doc:

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter to Arthur Hall. The marking is circular and an extremely poor strike, but it does seem to definitely read, "LEXINGTON & COV???" The owner happens to be quite a good friend of mine and I would like to accommodate him if possible.

Thanks for yours of the 11th.

I forgot to mention in my former letter that the rules governing the A.P.S. Hall of Fame forbid the addition to the list of any living persons. Sounds damn silly to me but one thing is a sure bet - anything that organization would do would be silly. However, I do think that the present President is the best they have had in recent years.

I haven't had a single Express Mail cover offered to me in months. My ad in "Stamps" fails to produce anything. I think an E.M. that went abroad is mighty good property. Someday they will be in real demand.

No doubt you have been snowed under with work since your return.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK

A. P. S. 2497

33 N. FT. THOMAS AVE.

FT. THOMAS, KY.

July 19, 1950.

Dear Mr. Hall:

Here is the 3¢ 1853 envelope with the marking that I believe is "Lexington & Covington R.R." I made a photograph, natural size, thru a red screen and it is barely possible the photo will show the markings to better advantage than the cover itself. I will send you a print later.

I do not understand what you referred to -

"There is a fragment of it in the 1st quarter 1851 pamphlet of this year."

Will you please be more explicit.

Cordially yours,

Stanley B. Ashbrook

*Dear Mr. Ashbrook -
Many thanks
agst*

*No. 9 of Plate 1
Issue 7 of the
3c 51-57
Chronicle*

July 29, 1950.

Dr. Chas. L. Roser,
629 South First St.,
Louisville 2, Ky.

Dear Doctor:

Herewith I am returning your 3¢ 1853 envelope with the cancelation which I feel quite sure is the scarce

Lexington & Covington R.R.

I learned that the 3¢ 1851 mentioned in the "Chronicle" Issue No. 7 formerly belonged to Dr. Carroll Chase and is now in the collection of my good friend Chas. W. Remele of Santa Barbara, Calif. I wrote Remele about his copy and quote as follows from a letter from him dated July 24th last:

"The tracing of the "& Covington" marking in Chronicle No. 7 is from a marking I have on a 3¢ 1851, off cover. The stamp is from 2L - late 1853 or 1854 shade. I have always felt the full marking must be Lexington & Covington R.R. - for these reasons:

A Railroad postal route between the two cities was established between October '53 and Sept. '54. The railroad was originally chartered March 1, 1845, as the Licking & Lexington R.R. Feb. 27, 1849, the name was changed to Covington & Lexington R.R. By January, 1856, or earlier, it was also known as the Great Central Kentucky, First Division, but I can't find any record of an actual change of name. The Appleton Guide for Dec. 1859, lists it as the Lexington & Covington or Kentucky Central Railway. How the name got reversed I wouldn't know! - but that frequently happened of course. The road was eventually reorganized as the Kentucky Central. It had been extended to Nicholasville by 1859, as had also the postal route.

As far as the marking was concerned, it no doubt was a handstamp simply indicating the terminals of the route, rather than the name of the road.

I should like very much indeed to have a photograph of the cover."

Incidentally, Remele is a new-comer in the field of railroad markings but he is developing into quite a competent student.

Dr. Chas. L. Roser, July 29, 1950.

With regards and again thanks for calling this cover
to my attention, I am

Cordially yours,

Ward
Mcheels May 1

U. S. Notes and

By PHILIP H.

It is with great pleasure that we learn that the Secretary of the British Distinguished Role Committee has just announced that Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook has been elected to membership and has been invited to be in attendance in England in May to sign the Role. We know of no one more entitled to this great honor for Stan is one of the really great students of our early issues and along with Dr. Chase has done outstanding work in behalf of the philatelist. It will be remembered that the First Luff Award of the American Philatelic Society went to Mr. Ashbrook and, of course, he has received the Crawford Gold Medal from abroad. There are few, if any, students of our early issues who have received these three great honors.

g's Stamps

Wyon and the stamps were printed at Somerset House. This curious method of printing adhesive postage stamps was only in use for seven years. It is only our postal stationery that today bears the embossed head of the Monarch on the stamp.

Perforations First Introduced In England

1850 was the first year in which stamps were successfully perforated, the initial experiment being made by Henry Archer in the early part of that year. A stamp with his experimental perforation used on a letter in 1850 will be displayed. The manufacture of the necessary machinery and the conclusion of his experiments delayed the general use of perforations on British postage stamps until 1854.

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Brookman, Ashbrook Honored By British

Elected to the roll of Distinguished Philatelists, conducted under the auspices of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, are two prominent United States collectors, Lester G. Brookman of Minneapolis, Minn. and Stanley B. Ashbrook of Fort Thomas, Ky.

Both gentlemen need no introduction for they have done outstanding work in the field of philately, having both already received the Crawford Medal. Stanley Ashbrook's two-volume set on "The United States One Cent Stamp of 1851-57" is a classic, as is also his "United States Ten Cent Stamp of 1851-57." These books are "must" with all specialists of these issues. His articles are voluminous, and have immensely raised the standard of philately.

Lester G. Brookman was for some years Editor of the American Philatelist, and issued several handbooks under the auspices of the American Philatelic Society. His most recent contribution to philately is his two-volume set on "The 19th Century Postage Stamps of the United States," which is generally recognized as the leading publication in this field.

In all eight persons were added to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists for 1950, and besides Mr. Ashbrook and Mr. Brookman there were the following:

R. W. T. Lees-Jones of Great Britain, for his study and research on the stamps of Canada, in collaboration with Alfred Lichtenstein and Senator Calder.

H. W. Bessemer of Great Britain, for his study and research on the stamps of France. Mr. Bessemer is also the recipient of the Tilleard Medal.

Walter H. C. Bromfield of Western Australia, for intensive research on the stamps of Western Australia. For twenty-one years Mr. Bromfield was President of the Philatelic Society of Western Australia.

J. Schmidt-Andersen of Denmark, who is known as "The Father of Danish Philately," for his research work and articles on the stamps of Denmark.

Ibrahim Chaftar Bey of Egypt, who is President of the Club Philatelique of Egypte, for his extensive research into the first and third issues of Egyptian stamps.

Pierre Morel d'Arleux of France, for his serious studies of the stamps of France. Mr. d'Arleux is Honorary Secretary of the Academie de Philatelie of France.

Testimonial Dinner

Transjordan and nations of equal distances from Spain are included in the rate above.

A second sheet with a face value of 2.15Pts., sold at post offices for 2.40Pts. is for messages to Indo-China, Burma, Siam and South American countries not members of the Spanish-American group of nations (British, Dutch and French Guiana).

A third sheet with a face value of 2.75Pts. and sold for 3Pts. is for the maximum distances from Spain. Included in the rate are China, Indonesia, and the Australian mainland and territories.

According to Carlos F. Lenze, Barquillo 29, Madrid Spain who

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★ AIRMAIL ★

★ SPECIALS ★

All Mint, Complete, Very Fine

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★	AUSTRIA C4-11	2.95	★
★	AUSTRIA C32-46	5.50	★
★	BELGIUM 251-53	2.40	★
★	BULGARIA C1-4	1.75	★
★	BULGARIA C5-11	2.70	★
★	CONGO C7-15	3.40	★
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★	DANZIG C1-345	★
★	DANZIG C26-30	3.90	★
★	DUTCH INDIES C6-10	3.35	★
★	FINLAND C1	8.50	★
★	FRANCE C16-17	4.50	★
★	FR. MOROCCO C1-11	8.50	★
★	FR. MOROCCO C12-1358	★

★ What Else Do You Need? Your

★ WANT-LISTS Will Be Appreciated.

★ References, Please ★

★ STAR STAMP CO. ★

★ 503 Fifth Ave. N. Y. 17, N. Y. ★

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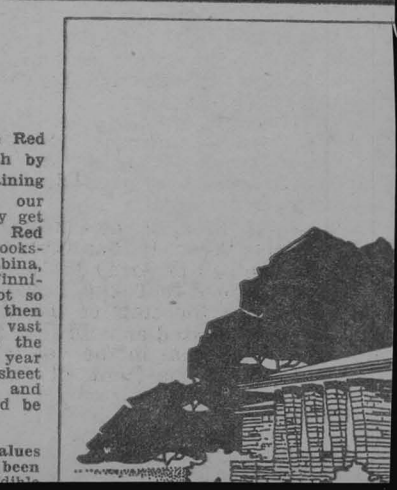
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Stanley B. Ashbrook and Lester G. Brookman Honored—One of the greatest honors a philatelic student and writer can receive is to be elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, which is conducted under the auspices of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, and the United States is honored in having two of its students—Stanley B. Ashbrook, and Lester G. Brookman—elected to the Roll for 1950.



These gentlemen need no introduction for they have done outstanding work in the field of philately, having both already received the Luff Award. Stanley Ashbrook's two-volume set on "The United States One Cent Stamp of 1851-57" is a classic, as is also his "United States Ten Cent Stamp of 1851-57." These books are "musts" with all specialists of these issues. His articles are voluminous, and have immensely raised the standard of philately.

Lester G. Brookman was for four years Acting Editor of the American Philatelist, and issued several handbooks under the auspices of the American Philatelic Society. His most recent contribution to philately is his two-volume set on "The 19th Century Postage Stamps of the United States," which is generally recognized as the leading publication in this field.

A. P. June-50

Auction Facilities!!

We have an outstanding organization for the sale at Public Auction of any philatelic property, such as stamps, covers, books, autographs, etc. Our commission is nominal, and the results of our sales demonstrate the high, prevailing prices obtainable in the present market. If you have a large collection, or single items of merit, we should be pleased to place our services and organization at your disposal. Correspondence is invited.

syvester colby
 505 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 

Two Americans To Honor Roll

Stanley B. Ashbrook, Fort Thomas, Ky., and Lester G. Brookman, Minneapolis, Minn., who have both received the Crawford medal of the Royal Philatelic Society of London for their contributions to philatelic literature, have been elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, sponsored by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

Mr. Ashbrook is particularly well known as a specialist in the U.S. series of 1851-57 and has written several monographs and handbooks which are the authoritative literature of the field.

Mr. Brookman, former editor of the American Philatelist, has produced several handbooks and the two-volume "19th Century Postage Stamps of the U.S." which won him the Crawford medal.

Only eight were elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists for 1950. Others to whom the honor was bestowed are R. W. T. Lees-Jones, Great Britain, who has done outstanding research on stamps of British North America; H. W. Bessemer, Great Britain, for research on stamps of France; Walter H. C. Bromfield, Western Australia; J. Schmidt-Anderson, Denmark, known as the "Father of Danish Philately"; Ibrahim Chaftar Bey, Egypt, and Pierre Morel d'Arleaux, France, who has conducted extensive research in early French issues.

Col. O. H. Schrader I

Grand Awards

ID LIDMAN

ditor of W. S. C.

d, Park Ridge, N. J.

tion of Stamp Clubs; Dr. Walter M. Eisen, president of Lithuania P. S., and Wilbur R. Haynie, past president of the Ogden Hill Stamp Club, were the judges. Miss Eve A. Lukas was general chairman.

Cleveland Juniors Win 'Press' Awards

Junior exhibitors at the recent Diamond Jubilee exhibition of the Garfield Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland, received awards for their efforts, as did the seniors. The awards were presented by the Cleveland Press, sponsor of this section of the jubilee show and included: first, a trophy; seconds, \$10 merchandise certificates; thirds, \$5 merchandise certificates; ribbons for honorable mentions. The awards:

CLASS I, 12 years and under: First, Sidra Traitz; second, David Parker; third, Jack Torrance; honorable mention: Diane Walters, Peter Paul Bergman, George Simons, Jr.; Janice Janoviak; James Allen Stieg.

CLASS II, more than 12 years of age, but under 16: first, Norman Gaber; second, Ellen Baesel; third, Bill Howarth; honorable mention: Lucille Everett, Joe Oberth, Robert Beach, Richard Smith, Donald W. Kucera.

CLASS III: 17 years to 20: First, Louis Toth Jr.; second, William A. McGill; third, Robert D. MacGowan, Jr.; honorable mention: Connie Ann Hildebrandt.

Three of the major award winners were members of the

Correction--The Luff Medal, Not Crawford, Won by Brookman and Ashbrook

IN reporting in our issue of April 29, 1950 that Lester G. Brookman and Stanley B. Ashbrook had been elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, we stated that both had already received the Crawford Medal. We wish to correct this, as it was the Luff Medal we had in mind, both of these well-known collectors having earlier been awarded the latter medal.

of stamps

In having been nominated to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists for 1950, Mr. Brookman and Mr. Ashbrook have added another enviable honor to their records.

May 6 1950

298th MAIL SALE

MAY 23, 1950

**UNITED STATES—SOUTH & CENTRAL
AMERICA—AIRMAILS—BR. COLONIES
—EUROPE—WHOLESALE**

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AIRMAILS

Latin American Recent Issues **USED 33-1/3**
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Eight New Distinguished Philatelists

AT the Tunbridge Wells Philatelic Congress this year, eight new names of collectors from six different countries will be added to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. Those honoured are:

R. W. T. Lees-Jones (Great Britain). Outstanding student of the stamps of Canada, in collaboration with Alfred Lichtenstein and Senator Calder.

H. W. Bessemer (Great Britain). Outstanding student of the stamps of France. Tilleard Medal winner.

Walter H. C. Bromfield (Western Australia). President for twenty-one years of the Philatelic Society of Western Australia. Intensive research and many articles published on the stamps of Western Australia. Five Gold Medals and other Awards at Exhibitions. Special representative in Western Australia of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

J. Schmidt-Andersen (Denmark). The "father" of Danish philately. Great research student of the stamps of Denmark. Has plated all four plates of Denmark No. 1, the 4 r.b.s., and published many studies of the types and dies of the modern Danish recess-printed stamps.

Ibrahim Chaftar Bey (Egypt). President of the Club Philatelique d'Egypte. Extensive research into the first and third issues of Egyptian stamps. Is re-writing Zeheri's Catalogue of Egypt. Juror at London 1950 Exhibition. Organiser of the Cairo Exhibition for 1951. Editor of "L'Orient Philatelique".

Pierre Morel d'Arleux (France). Honorary Secretary of the Academie de Philatélie, chief organiser of Citex (Paris) Exhibition and a juror. Published many studies of the stamps of France; took a leading part in the creation of the Musée Postal of Paris.

Stanley B. Ashbrook (U.S.A.). Considered in America to be the greatest student that philately has produced. His books on the early U.S.A. stamps are classics and have immensely raised the standard of U.S.A. philately. Has received the Luff Award and Crawford Medal.

Lester G. Brookman (U.S.A.). Editor for many years of the "American Philatelist". An outstanding writer and publisher of books on the 19th century issues of U.S.A. stamps. Has done much work in exhibition organisation and served on innumerable juries.

Forged Cancellations on Silver Wedding Stamps

FOLLOWING the warning published some months ago that Silver Wedding stamps had been found with forged cancellations, the Expert Committee has conducted careful enquiries and examined used collections of these issues with great care.

Aided by certain information not hitherto available to any philatelic panel, the Expert Committee can say with certainty that the following stamps are known to exist with **forged cancellations**:

Aden—1½ annas	Gilbert and Ellice Is.
Ascension—10/-	—£1
Bahamas—1½d.	Gold Coast—1½d.
Barbados—1½d.	Hong Kong—\$10
Bechuanaland Protectorate—10/-.	Malta—£1
Br. Honduras—\$5	N. Rhodesia—1½d.
Falkland Is.—2½d.	St. Vincent—1½d.
Falkland Is. Dependencies—2½d.	Sierra Leone — 1½d. and £1
Fiji—2½d.	Somaliland Protectorate—5 rs.
Gambia—1½d.	Trinidad and Tobago — 3 cents
	Zanzibar—10/-

In addition there are several other cancellations which the Committee **suspect to be forged** but as the cancellations were not complete enough for them to be positive they cannot commit themselves. Stamps in this category are:

Aden—10 rs.	Leeward Is.—5/-
Antigua—5/-	Mauritius—5 cents
Barbados—5/-	Nigeria — 1d. and 5/-
Basutoland—1½d.	St. Kitts-Nevis—5/-
Bermuda—1½d.	Sarawak—8 cents
Br. Honduras—4 cents	Somaliland Protectorate—1 anna
Cayman Is.—10/-	Swaziland—1½d.
Fiji—5/-	Turks and Caicos Is. — 1d. and 10/-
Gambia—£1	Virgin Is.—2½d. and £1
Gilbert and Ellice Is. — 1d.	
Grenada—1½d.	
Jamaica—1½d.	
Kenya—20 cents	

It should not, of course, be inferred from this that all existing used stamps included in the above lists have forged cancellations, for quite obviously there are many reputable firms who made arrangements for the posting of covers from the colonies, and there can be no question as to the genuineness of such cancellations.

Dec. 20, 1950.

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

Dear Phil:

Re - your column in Mekeel's - Issue of Dec. 15, 1950 - page 392 - I think that you brought up a very interesting point and one that you could use for future reference in your column. I refer to your mention of the 12¢ - and this sentence:

"Also produced some few imperforates but these are somewhat rare and we have never seen mention as to how they appeared."

First - I note that you used the term somewhat rare but don't you think that is a bit of an understatement? I think the Plate 3 imperforates are very rare, because I doubt if even a full pane of 100 ever got into circulation - I doubt very much if even all of the 100 ever got out.

The S.U.S. lists the 24¢ - 30¢ and 90¢ "imperf's" as follows:

24¢	unused	\$300
24¢	"	pair \$2,000
30¢	"	\$500
30¢	"	pair \$1500
90¢	"	\$750
90¢	"	pair \$4,000

The 12¢ is in the same class as the above but the 12¢ Plate 3 has never been listed and did you ever hear of a 12¢ Plate 3 imperf selling at prices from \$300 to \$750 or a pair from \$1500 to \$4000? If the 24¢ - 30¢ and 90¢ have any legitimate right to be listed in the S.U.S., then most assuredly the 12¢ Plate 3 Imperf has the same right.

You will recall that similar to the 24¢ - 30¢ and 90¢, the 12¢ Plate 3 was not issued until 1860 - the earliest use known being June 1, 1860 - This was a cover that was in the Chase Sale in 1925 - Thus the 12¢ stamps from Plate 3 were never "regularly issued" imperforate - The same applies to the 24¢ - 30¢ and 90¢.

Again referring to your statement, quote: "and we have never seen mention as to how they appeared."

Well Phil, I regret that you overlooked what I have written in the past on the 12¢ Plate 3 imperforates. Please refer to the Tracy-Ashbrook booklet which you very kindly mentioned in your column - Note page 2 - and Fig. 2.

You will note that Toppan, Carpenter & Co. stated that they were enclosing a half sheet of the 12¢ - This undoubtedly meant a half of a full sheet of 100.

#2. Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr., Dec. 20, 1950.

In Perry's articles published years ago in Mekeel's, I think he made some mention of the origin (as above) of the Plate 3 imperforates, but I may be mistaken. I also wrote about them in my article in an early number of the "Stamp Specialist."

The 24¢ - 30¢ and 90¢ exist in regular colors on regular stamp paper, and so does the 12¢ from Plate 3. Regardless of the purpose for which each of the four values were issued - they are all in the same class and come under the classification of "Sample impressions which were never regularly issued to the public."

With regards -

Cordially yours,

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U. S. Notes and Comments

By PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

On December 22nd next Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, will have completed his 26th year in that position. It was on the same day in 1924 that Mr. Hall became Director of the Bureau and J. Edgar Hoover took office in charge of the F.B.I. The "Washington Star" of that date carried a headline "Youths Assume Responsible Positions". Mr. Hall was then 36 and Mr. Hoover 29. Both were somewhat young to be appointed to such responsible positions. Both have made good and have held over from administration to administration because of their ability and efficiency rather than any political influence.

As to Mr. Hall we have never had a Director who has held the position so long and so well. We had the pleasure of meeting the new Director shortly after he took office and must say that since that time he has extended the philatelist every courtesy; in fact, has gone out of his way to aid us. Having been born and raised in Washington and interested in stamps we have known personally those in charge of the Bureau since the days of Joseph E. Ralph, another charming and efficient executive. We are, therefore, not speaking from hearsay when we remark as to the attitude of Mr. Hall towards the stamp collector. Over 300 new stamps have been issued during the Hall incumbency, a record in itself. Having been close to most of our Presidents, as well as the several Secretaries of Treasury and Postmasters General since Coolidge he could tell many anecdotes and stories that should become part of philatelic lore. Many will join us in extending congratulations where they are well earned with the hope that he may for many years to come direct the destinies of our stamp, note and bond making branch of the Government.

It is with pleasure that we note Precott H. Thorp, the well known envelope specialist of Netcong, N. J., has issued a loose leaf album for U. S. 20th Century cut square envelopes. Every stamp is illustrated and a space of 1 11/16 inches by 1 15/16 inches is

provided for each variety. Unfortunately, the Scott spaces are too small, resulting in many scarce envelopes having been ruined by being cut to fill the smaller space. The Thorp pages will fit the Scott album and are available at \$4.50 for the 62 pages plus a title page and a page of instructions. Mr. Thorp has done more to promote interest in our envelope stamps than anyone since the late J. M. Bartels. Nothing is more attractive philatelically than a collection of these cameos neatly cut square and properly mounted. We know this new publication will increase interest in our 20th Century envelope emissions.

Mr. Lucius Jackson, the editor and publisher of "The Stamp Wholesaler," of Burlington, Vermont, goes out of his way to say nice things about the collector's journals and papers. In a letter which he recently circulated, he calls attention to "Mekeel's" America's oldest philatelic paper and states that the Ward column alone, which has been appearing for many years, is well worth the subscription price. As a result of the Jackson letter 140 subscribers have responded. "The Stamp Wholesaler" is a magazine for the professional only and is available to any recognized dealer.

The many friends of the late Michael L. Eidness, former Supt. of the Division of Stamps of the P. O. Department will learn with regret that his nephew, Lieut. George W. Eidness, U.S.N., was wounded in Korea. He was deck officer aboard the U.S.S. Pledge, a minesweeper, when it was sunk off the east coast of Korea. Mrs. Myrtle C. Shaughnessy, formerly of the philatelic Agency, who will be remembered by her many friends who visited the Post Office Department, sent us the clipping.

We have just received a letter which we judge is from a new collector for he writes to ask as to where he can learn more about our 1851-1857 stamps, which will be a hundred years old next year. He specifically mentions the 1,

(Continued on Page 302)

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Reprinted from the New York Times

By KENT B. STILES

Five Varieties

Eventually there will be five varieties of the Government's new embossed stamped envelopes that received first day sales at the American Stamp Dealers Association's Second National Postage Stamp Show which closed here November 19, 1950. According to Adolph G. Storch, the Post Office Department's Stamped Envelope Agent at Dayton, Ohio, where the International Envelope Corporation produces this class of postal paper, the five varieties will be as follows:

(1) One cent green made by rotary process; issued Nov. 16. (2) Two cent red from flatbed press; issued Nov. 17. (3) Three cent violet from flatbed press issued Nov. 18. (4) Two cent red made by rotary process. (5) Three cent violet made by rotary process.

2c and 3c Rotary Press Items To Be Issued

No date has been announced for release of the rotary press two cent and three cent items. There will be no flatbed press printings of the one cent, Mr. Storch said.

First Day Sale At ASDA Show

Postmaster Albert Goldman has made available the first day figures on sale and canceling of the envelopes during the four days the exhibition was in progress in the Seventy first Infantry Regiment Armory, as follows:

One cent envelopes sold at show Nov. 16—35,421. Two cent envelopes sold at show Nov. 17—34,500. Three cent envelopes sold at show Nov. 18—25,650. Total 95,571.

One cent envelopes canceled at show Nov. 16—by machine, 5,210; by hand, 1,808. Two cent envelopes canceled at show Nov. 17—by machine, 5,760; by hand, 1,235. Three cent envelopes canceled at show Nov. 18—by machine, 3,950; by hand, 4,489. Three cent (large size) envelopes canceled at show Nov. 19—by machine, none; by hand, 5,260. Total, machine and hand, 27,712.

Overall Totals

The foregoing figures do not complete the picture. The three small size envelopes were on sale also at the General Postoffice. Meanwhile, approximately 18,000 collectors in all parts of the country had sent Postmaster

Goldman advance orders requesting cancellations be applied to more than 165,000 envelopes. Further, dealers had purchased 56,300 envelopes in advance. Accordingly the official over all figures (including the ones at the show) are as follows:

One cent envelopes sold—109,534. Two cent envelopes sold—92,413. Three cent envelopes sold—Total 315,260.

Envelopes canceled—by machine, 291, 260 by hand, 13,832. Total 305,092.



Large 3c Printed At The Show

Only the large size three cent was run off at the show for the benefit of the estimated 45,000 visitors. This was done on a flatbed press installed by the International Envelope Corporation. Alexander G. Stone, vice president, said 254,000 were produced in the armory. All the small size envelopes—200,000 of each of the one cent two cent and three cent—had been printed at Dayton a month earlier. Those not sold at the show have been turned over to Postmaster Goldman.

Total receipts at the postal substitution in the armory were \$10,053.98. This income included money which collectors paid for 239,618 commemorative stamps, and the extra two cent and one cent stamps bought for placing on the one cent and two cent envelopes to make up third class postage on each one mailed.

For Your Library

"The Danube Steam Navigation Company", is a neatly printed 64 page volume devoted to the part played by the Danube River and particularly the navigation company which traversed it in the posts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, with its connections in the Balkans and the Levant, and those of the Danubian countries at that time under Turkish suzerainty. Today these countries are Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria, but from 1830 to 1879, the period which the book covers, these countries were Serbia, Bulgaria, Moldavia, Wallachia and the Dobrudja.

The Danube Steam Navigation Company ran its mail boats from Linz in Upper Austria through Vienna, Budapest, and Semlin to the frontier of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Orzova. Eastwards the Company's boats served the Danubian principalities on the left bank and the Turkish vassal states on the right. Passing the mouth of the Danube and entering the Black Sea, the terminal points were Odessa northwards and Constantinople to the south. Published by the American Philatelic Society's Research and Literature Committee the book may be ordered from the American Philatelic Society, Inc., P. O. Box 800, State College, Pa. Price: \$2.50.

"India Used in Burma" by Jal Cooper, has been printed in India, and is the accurate and painstaking product of a well known author on Indian philately. An interesting historical sketch sets the stage for the lavishly illustrated monograph on various cancellations associated with the subject, and lists are given of various Post Offices operating April 1, 1937, the date of separation of Burma from India, and Jan. 1, 1947, the date of Independence. This volume is obtainable from Robson Lowe, Ltd., Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, England. Price: 10/- post free.

A 40 page paper covered booklet entitled "The N.S.W. Philatelic Annual, 1950", has been published by the Philatelic Society of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. The edition edited by Romney Gibbons, celebrates the centenary of the postage stamps in Australia. Price: 2/- per copy, post free.

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U. S. Notes

(Continued from Page 384)

3, 5, 10 and 12 cents so we judge the other early issues do not appeal to him at this time. Should one desire simply a listing of the numerous varieties we would, of course, refer him to the latest Scott catalogue. If he wants more detailed information we would refer him to the Ashbrook books on the 1c, the Chase book on the 3c, the Ashbrook book on the 10c and the 12c has been more sketchily covered by a booklet issued some years back by Messrs. Ashbrook and Tracy. Unfortunately, there has been no publication devoted exclusively to the 5c stamp.

The 1851 1c stamps were all printed from four plates. In the case of plate 1, after being used it was recut so we have both the early and late impressions which can be readily distinguished one from the other. Of the 1c type I only the 7th stamp from the right pane of plate 1 early produced this variety. The catalogue will give a description of this variety. Type IB is from the same plate, while Types IA and IC come from plate 4. Type II comes from several plates; Type III comes from plate 2 (where one stamp only is of this type) and plate 4. The IIIa is found on more than one plate while the Type IV is from the plate 1 late, only. As to the 3c, there were 8 different plates but several appear in different states, for instance, plate 1 is known in early, intermediate and late while plates 2 and 5 appear in the early and late states. All orange brown shades are from plates 1 early and intermediate, plate 2 early, plate 0 and plate 5 early. As to the 5c there was only one plate and one type. However, we have seen a good many of the later 1857 perforate stamps trimmed, so one must be on the lookout for such items. It is not unusual to see Type 5c trimmed stamps illustrated in the auction catalogue although no imperforates from this plate were ever issued. As to the 10c imperforate only one plate — plate 1 — was used. Types

I, II, III and IV are all from this one plate.

Of the 12c only 1 was used for the regularly issued stamps. Plate 3, however, which produced most of the perforate stamps of a few years later, also produced some few imperforates but these are somewhat rare and we have never seen mention as to how they appeared. We know of no used copy of this variety.

SISSONS 1950

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Mekeel's Weekly, P. O. Box 1660, Portland, Maine

Bureau Prints

By WILSON P. SMITH

2332 Eutaw Place, Baltimore 17, Md.

Recently the annual publication of the Mitchell-Hoover Official Catalogue of United States Bureau Precancels appeared. This, the 34th edition, was published by Stephen G. Rich of Verona, New Jersey. Price: \$1.75.

Collectors of precanceled postage stamps look forward to this Catalogue with intense interest. And well they should, for the listings therein reflect the market value of the items comprising their choice hobby. This system and standard of pricing has had a tremendous stabilizing influence among this group of U. S. specialists and has been a major attraction for general collectors to try out the precancel angle.

Statistical tables in the rear of the book trace the annual increase in numbers of items of precanceled postage during the year and total number possible to secure for a complete collection.

Since the appearance of the 33rd edition in September 1949 some 130 items have been issued. These were divided 97 in the sheet stamps and 33 in the coils and represent something over \$5.00 in face as a total.

In the 1c denomination, the 33 new sheet stamps and the 13 coils were largely shipped to new Post Offices authorized to use Bureau Prints. The 23 new sheet stamps in the 2c denomination and 18 of the coils are generally attributed to the change in postal rates.

This accounts for 90 of the increase. The remaining 40 are largely fill-ins to Post Offices using a not fully complete run of the many postal denominations.

To serious collectors this should provide an adventure into an interesting phase of philately they are hearing and reading more about continually. Present collectors of precanceled postage have become the devotees they are, after just such a beginning, in many, many instances.

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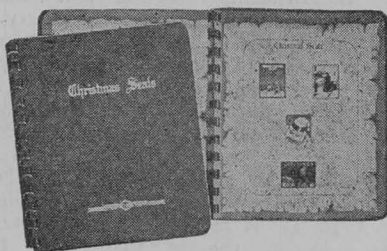
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19
17

PROPERTY OF
PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

May 11, 1950.

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

Dear Harold:

Yours of the 6th received with return of the 5¢ 1847 cover, also your three covers which I return herewith. Here are some comments on the latter:

27¢ Rate to Belgium. The 24¢ 1860 is very scarce on cover to Belgium to pay the 27¢ rate, because the U.S.-Belgium Treaty establishing this rate did not become effective until Nov. 19, 1860. We find covers with the 24¢ 1861 plus the 3¢ 1861, but very few with the 24¢ 1860. Everything about your cover is okay and proper. The Treaty fixed the rate at 27¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and the rate was made up as follows:

U. S. -	5¢
Sea	15¢
British Transit	4¢
Belgium	3¢
	<u>27¢</u>

On such a cover as yours - the credit of 7¢ was to Belgium - the mail went in sealed bags thru England and across the Channel to Ostend. We paid Britain for the Atlantic carriage by bulk weight, out of the 20¢ we retained. The Treaty provided for the "PD" - it was Belgium applied. If you have a copy of the 1860 P.M.G. Report you will find the text of the Treaty. Two things beside the "1861" year date on back, prove the year was 1861, viz: (1) The effective date of the Treaty - (2) The date the 24¢ was issued, and the date it became void for postal use. Quite a nice cover.

Here are two photo-prints from my files. Please take good care of them and return to me. These are front and back of a cover that was in the Second Knapp Sale, Lot 1776, and sold @ \$200.00. This cover was a use before Jan. 1, 1868 and it undoubtedly had a 24¢ 1861. The faker removed the 24¢ 1861 and substituted a 24¢ 1869. When the British rate was reduced from 24¢ to 12¢ on Jan. 1, 1868 - the rate to Belgium was reduced from 27¢ to 15¢. The 24¢ stamp that was removed could not have been a 24¢ 1867 grill because the date of this cover had to be April 1867 or earlier.

N.Y. Ship Letter. The type of marking came into use in the late eighteen fifties - it comes with "4" - "5" and "6" - but I have not seen many examples with the year date. That may not mean a thing as it is quite possible that I have not taken the trouble to record every cover that came my way. The "5" meant 3¢ plus 2¢, the "6" meant "Ship 6" - addressed to Port of Entry. The "6" also meant double 3¢.

19/14
#2 - Mr. Harold W. Stark - May 11, 1950.

PROPERTY OF
PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

The "4" meant double 2¢ (addressed to Port of Entry). I doubt if covers with any of the above are scarce.

10¢ to Spain. Date is Feb. 13, 1868. Note that this is under the new British Treaty which required a payment of 10¢ to the British Frontier or 12¢ to England. The 12¢ rate was made up as follows:

U.S. 2¢
Sea 8¢
G.B. 2¢

You have seen other covers like this - and you probably have some examples.

Under the previous treaty we find such covers with rates of 21¢ (16¢ plus 5¢).

In the collection of Sir Nicholas Waterhouse is a cover to the same address as yours from New Orleans - It has a 10¢ 1869.

I wish I could run up to the Shiersen party on the 20th but Emmerson Krug is due here Sunday A.M., the 21st, to spend the day with us (en-route to Chicago).

I wrote Charlie yesterday that I thought I had a lot of friends in the D.P.S. but guess I was mistaken. Friends from all over the country have been congratulating me on my election to the British "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists", but Don MacGregor was the only D.P.S. member to notice it. I at least thought that Jack, Charlie, Harold, Hutch and Don Heath would drop me a line and say "fine," but nary a chirp.

Yes Jack sent me a 1¢ 1851 strip on cover, that had a pen cancel removed. I am now able to make very fine photos by the quartz lamp and the best part about Jack's cover was the good photo I made.

The weather down here has been nothing but gloomy days and rain, very little sunshine all spring.

I can well imagine what a fine investment that powered lawn mower is, and I am sure Ruth is having a lot of fun with it.

Harold here is a cover that belongs to my friend Paul Rohloff of Chicago. He wants to know if the killer is a "sycle" - (hand sycle to cut grass) or a damaged "P." By any chance have you any record?

Mildred joins me in best wishes to Ruth, you and all the Starks.

Cordially yours,

H. W. STARK & CO.

18652 BIRCHCREST DRIVE

DETROIT 21, MICH.

PROPERTY OF
PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

May 21, 1950.

Dear Stan,

Well, here it is Sunday again. We had a very lovely time at Shierson's yesterday. You missed a fine gathering. The day was beautiful, the meal fine and Charley and Jack wonderful hosts.

Your complaint of no friends in the D.P.S. is NUTS. Practically everyone in the society thinks you are the last word and respect your knowledge and consider you their friend. Of course everyone read the article about the award, but feel it was a bit belated. They are pleased you were finally given partial recognition for what you have done for philately. If you had been at Shierson's party they would have swamped you with compliments. They talked enough about it. So you see, even if they did not write you personally about it, they know.

I talked to Bott (he collects Ships) about the "Great Eastern" cover and he is interested in it. He asked me to get the price for it. Does not want to spend too much for it but will pay a reasonable price. I personally am not so interested in it. Bott has the "Western" cover but no this cover. He also mentioned he had the "President" cover, which he states is relatively rare.

Took one of the Mail Robbery covers. The one returned has the stamp missing.

Enclosed are the photos you did not want me to misplace like the French article. You sure exposed that cover.

Oh
Regarding the 3¢ GREEN cover. This cancel is the "P" from Paducah, Ky. but the way it is struck it makes a perfect "Sickle". If the canceller broke from A "P" to a "Sickle" type it should be listed as a "Sickle". I would want to see a duplicate. I have the regular "P" on cover.

Regarding the photo of cover from France. The secret perhaps is in the "via Angleterre" which I am not too familiar with and have not taken the time to find out about. I judge this means by British mail and perhaps was sent to Canada and was a double 1/2 oz. rate. If so the cover came in as a 10¢ single foreign rate or 20¢ double. Perhaps it went to Cuba, etc. and took the double overweight rate. Don't know what the manuscript "6" means. It could mean a 6¢ ship letter fee to us. The Am. Pkt. does not necessarily mean an Amer. boat. We might have settled with some one else for the balance. What was on the back of the cover.? I am dumb, you tell me.

Best of wishes to all.
Stan

1776—International Exhibition, Philadelphia—1876

(OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION)

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6/1/50 Bill

WILLIS F. CHENEY

65 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

IMPORTANT UNITED STATES DISCOVERY

Willis F. Cheney Finds First United States Special Printing Known on Cover

By JOHN W. NICKLIN

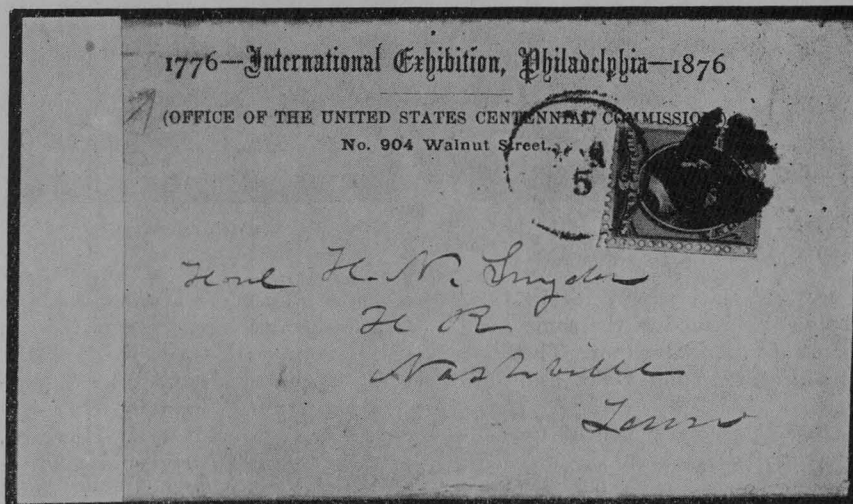
PROPERTY OF
PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

THE value of persistent alertness over the years has been dramatically demonstrated recently by Willis F. Cheney of New York. What would you say, how would you feel, if suddenly you recognized a heretofore lightly regarded possession to be not a common item at all, but instead unique in its field, and an important and heretofore unknown United States rarity?

That is the breath-taking experience Bill Cheney of 65 Nassau St., successor to Spencer Anderson, has recently had. The facts are routine enough, the punch line comes at the end. Mr. Cheney was going over a lot of United States covers with the intent of sending them out to various clients. Nothing outstanding in the lot, so he thought, just a cover lot. Mr. Cheney picked up a cover, attractive enough in itself, being an official imprinted cover of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. The stamp on this cover appeared to be just a common 3c green of 1873, and not a very fine copy at that. The perforations were clipped quite irregularly, indicating that the stamp had been cut from the sheet. And then lightning struck! That is how the special printings were cut apart, this is on an official Centennial Commission cover! Why, it is a special printing on cover!

All that follows merely substantiates the conviction of Mr. Cheney. The stamp is in fact a 3c blue green #169 in Scott, the hard paper special printing variety. According to all records available, no more than a scant handful of the special printing of 1875 hard paper #167-177, and 1880 soft paper #192-204 are known cancelled. The Cheney 3c #169 is the first properly identified special printing to be found on cover. It is therefore not only unique in itself but in its class. Its discovery is of prime importance to students of United States stamps, as it disproves a theory held in some quarters that the special prints were not actually used at the time of their availability. Here is incontestable proof that they were.

But to get back to Mr. Cheney at the time of his find. Convinced that his



Cover found by Willis F. Cheney with a 3c blue-green, Scott's #169, the first of this special printing to be found on cover.

identification was correct, Mr. Cheney submitted the cover for an opinion to Eugene N. Costales, one of America's most highly regarded philatelic authorities. The answer was prompt, clear, and to the point, "Your stamp is #169, the 3c hard paper special printing, and the only copy of this stamp, or in fact, any of the special printings that I know of, used on cover."

This was conclusive enough for Mr. Cheney, but just to clinch matters he then submitted the cover to the Philatelic Foundation, "The Supreme Court of Philately."

The Foundation, thorough and careful as usual, made a complete analytical study of the stamp and cover, and finally issued the following certificate of genuineness:

"Philatelic Foundation — Certificate #2376 — Issued May 1, 1950.

"We have examined the enclosed United States 1875 3c blue green, #169, on cover, submitted by Willis F. Cheney, of which a photograph is attached on the reverse, and are of the opinion that it is

the genuine special printing and properly used on this cover."

And now, seventy-five years after they first saw the light of day, a truly substantiated special printing cover is recorded for posterity, a single stamp from the total number of 4,229 of all values issued and sold.

The three cent stamp is a great rarity in its own right, as a total of only 267 could exist. This figure includes both printings, hard paper #169 (The Cheney Stamp), and soft paper #194. The government records do not differentiate between the two papers.

Why were the special printings cut apart rather than separated along the line of perforations? No one knows the reason—perhaps there is none.

Mr. Cheney attributes his discovery of the now famous #169 cover to a trait developed back in the days of his early association with Spencer Anderson, in the Early Thirties. Mr. Anderson, one of the keenest philatelic minds of his time, examined carefully all items that passed through his hands, and encouraged his assistants to do likewise. One day Mr. Cheney brought Mr. Anderson a cover bearing a 3c 1873 asking, "Could this not be a special print?" The answer, "It isn't. Besides you never find them on cover, they don't come that way." Mr. Anderson was correct as of the time he spoke, but Mr. Cheney in the fifteen years that followed continued to look and now has found the object of his search. Thus a philatelic treasure is rescued from obscurity. The moral of which is, know your stamps, study them, examine them carefully. Who knows what other rarities may rest unknown in a collector's or dealer's hands?

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50h Type I



50h Type II



50h Coil

on watermarked paper, for in 1927 they were reissued in the same form on unwatermarked paper. They are the 50h green, 60h violet and 1Kc red.

This closes one epoch of Czechoslovak philately, even though there were other stamps issued with the portrait of Masaryk. It is quite possible that some new facts may come to light about these issues, but even so they are considered among the most interesting of Czechoslovak stamps.

In closing, what can be said of the T. G. Masaryk stamps? This

much is a fact—from 1920 to 1939 Czechoslovakia never was without a valid stamp with the portrait of the great European. By that the Czechoslovak republic showed her reverence for T. G. Masaryk. However, the German invaders could not tolerate the picture of this great humanist and philosopher, so it had to be hidden in the hearts of his people and the albums of their collections. Departed . . . but 100 years from his birthday, and what oceans of misery and suffering have passed over his recent grave! Readers will perhaps understand now



Rotary

why the collectors of Czechoslovak stamps, when leafing through their albums, think of this apostle of democracy. They cannot but be true to his teaching!

Data on the printing of watermarked stamps with the portrait of President Masaryk.

Type	Value	Number of Forms	Plates	Subjects per plate	Printing commenced	Placed in Circulation.	
N	40 h 50 h 60 h	4 41 11	4 56 15	100	March 7, 1924.	March 7, 1925.	
I	A.Vert. wmk.						
	1 Kc	12	12	100	December 12, 1923	March 7, 1925.	
	2 Kc	14	14		December 22, 1923		
	3 Kc	7	7		January 4, 1924		
	5 Kc	1	1		April 12, 1924		
	B.Horiz. wmk.						
	1 Kc	25	50	150 **	August 13, 1924	March 7, 1925.	
	2 Kc	51	95		May 10, 1924		
	3 Kc	42	80		February 14, 1924		
	5 Kc	16	32		February 1925.		
II	1 Kc	1	1	200	April 22, 1925	May 1925	
	2 Kc	2	2		August 1, 1925	November 1925	
	3 Kc	3	3		May 28, 1925	August 1925	
III	1 Kc	1	1	200	July 2, 1925	August 1925	
	3 Kc	1	1		July 20, 1925	January 1926	
IV	1 Kc	3	6	200	May 9, 1925	August 1925	
V	1 Kc	1	2		July 1925	September 1925	
VI	1 Kc*	1	2		April 1926	July 1926	
VII	1 Kc***	1	2		November 1926	Sept. 16, 1927	
R	I -50 h	1	2	200	June 1926	July 20, 1926	
	50 h	1	2		September 1926	Oct. 27, 1926	
	coil						
	II -50 h*	3	6		March 1927	April 15, 1927	
	60 h *	1	2		July 1926	Nov. 20, 1926	
	1 Kc***	4	8		May 1927.	Oct. 1, 1927	

* later without watermark.

** exceptionally in 100.

*** Only without watermark.

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790	1c Navy	.80	3.50
791	2c Navy	1.90	9.75
793	4c Navy	3.30	15.75
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904	3c Kentucky	2.00	9.50
908	1c Four Freedoms	1.25	6.00
911	5c Norway	2.70	13.25
912	5c Luxembourg	2.70	13.25
913	5c Netherlands	2.70	13.25
914	5c Belgium	2.70	13.25
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June 1,
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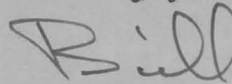
Dear Stan:

I suppose that you have now heard about the little cover that I recently unearthed. The article is appearing in "Stamps" on June 3rd.

I am enclosing a photograph which I thought you would like to have for your files. Please accept it with my compliments.

I would appreciate your not having it rephotographed. The story in "Stamps" is quite complete.

Sincerely yours,



Willis F. Cheney

WFC/fl
Enc.

POSTAGE
STAMPS
FOR
COLLECTORS

A RARE Civil War PRISON COVER

By
RAYMOND M. WILKINSON

PERHAPS the saddest chapter in the history of the Civil War was that which dealt with the soldiers who had been so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the enemy as prisoners of war. Much has been written about the prisoner of war covers which contained the hope-laden letters to those back home, whose hearts were filled with anxiety and sad foreboding, anxiously awaiting some word from the imprisoned soldiers.

Illustrated is a very rare prisoner of war cover with letter enclosed from a Federal officer who was confined in a Southern prison. See Figure 1. This was from RICHLAND PRISON, Columbia, S. C., and was written to his sister in Pennsylvania.

In December of 1863, this cover was undoubtedly sent to Richmond under separate cover, perhaps along with other letters to go via Flag of Truce. There are no Confederate postal markings which would indicate that this was from a prisoner of

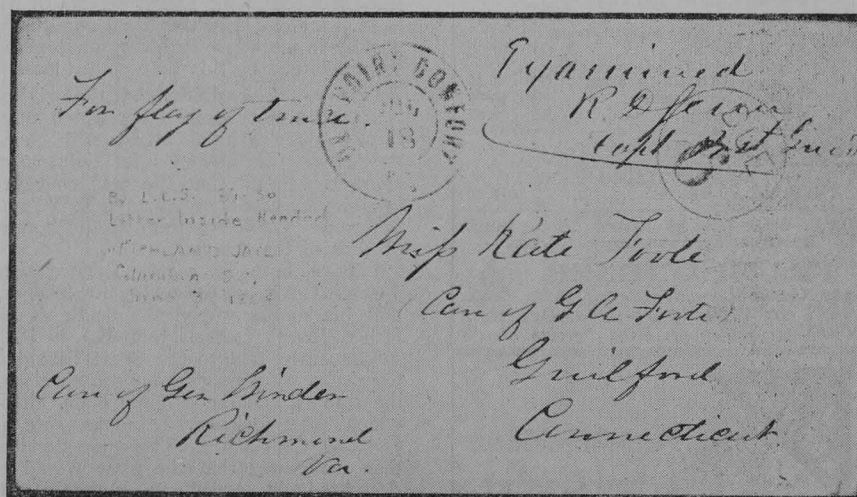


Figure 2—The letter accompanying this cover is headed "Richland Jail, June 3, 1864."

war, with the exception of a ms. censor's marking which is: "Examined R. D. Ferin—Capt. G. V." This cover entered the U. S. mail at Old Point Comfort, Va., being unpaid; there was no evidence that this letter was from a soldier of the Federal Army, and it was charged double postage upon delivery to the addressee.

It is very fortunate indeed that this letter has been preserved through all of these years! This is a case where the contents are highly valuable, as it tends to help verify and establish the use of a prison for captured Federal prisoners of war, of which to date so little is known.

Richland Prison was located in Columbia, South Carolina. This prison was so named after the County of Richland, of which Columbia is the county seat.

The only fortification in South Carolina in which Confederate prisoners of war were confined was at Castle Pinckney at Charleston of which we know. But as the occasion arose, tobacco warehouses and even factories were used for temporary places of confinement for prisoners of war.

Richland Prison was just around the corner on Washington Street, where today the Negro Masonic Temple stands. It was a building three stories high with guard house. This old prison stood immediately to the rear of the City Hall and Market, and was located in a densely populated section of Columbia. The destruction of Columbia by fire consumed the old prison upon the arrival of General Sherman's Army

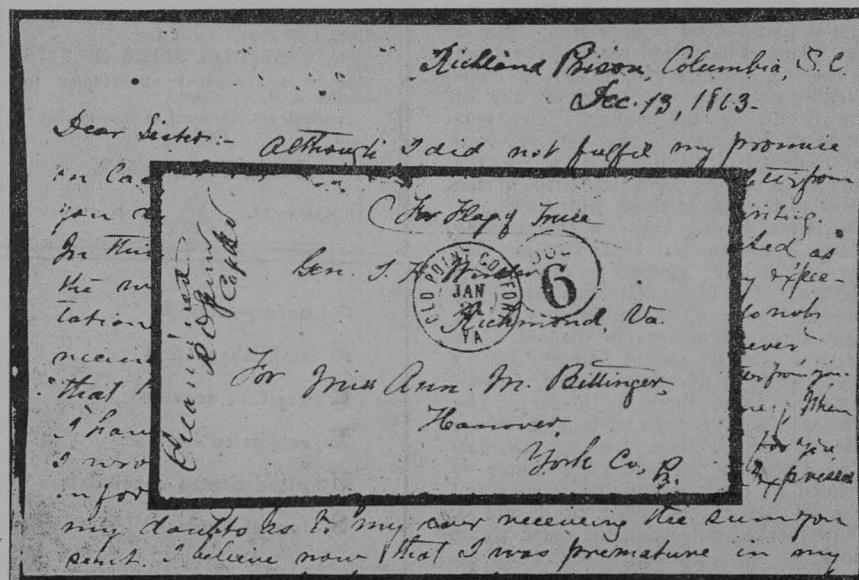


Figure 1—From Richland Prison, Columbia, S. C., from a Federal officer to his sister in Pennsylvania.

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549...1.10	649...50	738...24	896...29	
614...60	650...1.75	796...50	897...29	
615...92	654...32	835...32	898...29	
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116.....2.60	240.....6.40	*560.....20
117.....2.80	310.....1.00	*561.....35
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Sloane's Column

Weekly column conducted by George B. Sloane, 116 Nassau St., New York 7, N. Y., recognized philatelic expert and authority.

Pomeroy's Letter Express Proofs

Can anyone show a plate proof or a die proof of the Pomeroy Letter Express stamps, listed in the Locals section of the U. S. Catalog? Such an item might help greatly in a study now being made of the stamps issued by this independent post.

Is there the possibility that the original die, or the plate itself from which these stamps were printed might still be in existence? Can anyone offer information along this line? The die was engraved by John E. Gavit, of Albany, N. Y., and the name "Gavit" appears at the bottom of each of the stamps.

I have been in correspondence with Joseph Gavit, grandson, who tells me that his mother, upon the death of his father, Joseph (son of John E.), in 1887, subsequently sold to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. a large package of sheets of the stamps, and the original plate, all of which were discovered in the safe in Gavit & Co.'s office. The understanding then made was that the plate would be destroyed in order to maintain the "value" of the stamps. It would appear that the number of sheets thus sold was a rather large quantity and this would support a contention previously made in this column that the unused Pomeroy stamps so commonly seen in the philatelic market are remainders of the original printings and not reprints as they were, so erroneously, characterized for years.

The Pomeroy stamps were printed in several colors, most of which we know from covers were in use, but there are some colors which have never been seen used.

Canal Zone Post Office Seal

The Post Office Seal currently in use in the Canal Zone is a printing from a new plate. The design remains the same as before (Scott's No. OX3), a comparison revealing no change in any of the details of the subject. The outstanding difference is that the new seal is rouletted without color where the former printings were rouletted in the color of the stamp, these color markings, of course, having been on the printing plate. The sheet size is 25 subjects, five by five, and the spacing arrangement is changed. The horizontal rows are closer together, spacing 1½ millimeters in the new, three millimeters in the old. The vertical rows are spaced four millimeters apart while in the old the vertical spacing was about three millimeters. The shade is new, a deep slate blue where the old issue, while a blue, had considerable violet in the ink. The stamp is printed by the typographing process and two of the cliches, positions 1 and 3, show marked defects in the outer frame lines.

— George B. Sloane

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that fateful day of February 17, 1865. This proved a serious blow to the collectors of today. The true loss will never be fully known, for the complete story of Richland Prison can never now be told. It is the constant search for the correct answers to these problems that makes the collecting of Confederates so intensely interesting.

Herewith I quote an excerpt from General Sherman's official report which bears reference to the confined prisoners in Richland Prison when he entered Columbia that sad day in February of 1865. A portion of this report is as follows:—"including the officers who had long been imprisoned there and rescued by us."

Therefore, the conclusion may be drawn, that since we have this letter and cover and the report of General Sherman's as further guidance, it is a fact that Richland Prison did exist, and was used for the confinement of captured Federal prisoners.

Likewise, further proof is added by a brief description and the illustration of the two following items. Figure 2 is a photo of a cover from the Shenfield collection. A letter accompanies this cover also, the heading of this letter is: Richland Jail, June 3, 1864 and the cover shows the "DUE 6" marking.

Figure 3 illustrates a cover owned by Morris Everett. The postmark on this cover looks very much like "Wilmington, N. C.," but there is no doubt that this also was from Richland Prison. It is to be noted that this was from an officer. From the information I have been able to gather it seems as though a lot of Pennsylvania officers were confined in Richland Prison.

It is through the kind generosity of Stanley B. Ashbrook that I am able to show the illustrations of figures 2 and 3.

Following is the complete copy of the letter shown in figure one. This was from Lieut. Chas. L. Bittinger to his sister, in which he advises: "to be sure and enclose a dime for postage through the Confederacy."

Richland Prison, Columbia, S. C.
Dec. 13, 1863

Dear sister:

Although I did not fulfill my promise on last Sabbath thinking that I would receive a letter from you during the week, is my reason for not writing. In this however I can not think why it is I do not receive any of your letters. It may be however that they will yet come. I have heard that you sent money. When I wrote Lizzie Diller I enclosed a note informing you of this fact. In that note

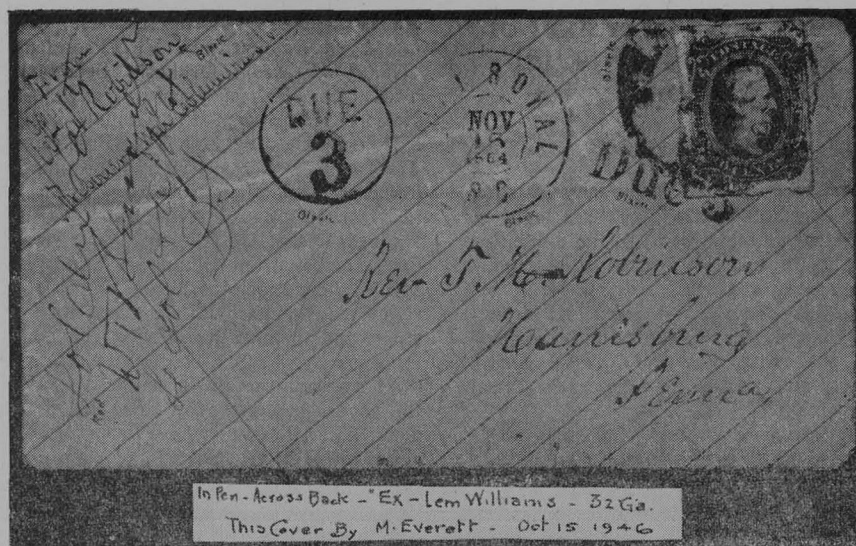


Figure 3—Another cover from an officer imprisoned at Richland.

I expressed my doubts as to ever receiving the sum you sent. I believe now that I was premature in my expressions of apprehensions. During the week some half a dozen individuals in confinement with me have received money from home. Although it was a long time in reaching the persons for whom it was intended, it came through safely. So I am in the hopes that the money you sent me will yet come. The clothes for which we all stand so greatly in need of will in all probability reach us this week. We have sent to Richmond for them. Our government has sent to that place some ten thousand suits for the clothing of our destitute soldiers in confinement there. We have heard that the Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, Chaplain of the 10th Conn. Regt. has reached his home in Hartford and the letters we entrusted to his care have been forwarded to their respective destinations. I hope that you have received mine and attended to the sending of the money I requested you to send him.

My health is good and my wound is slowly healing up. Any prospects of getting out of the Confederacy are no better today than they were a month ago. In all probability we will winter in this place. How do you like teaching in H.....? I suppose you are having a very pleasant time at Aunt Peggy's. It is certainly a

very agreeable and delightful home. I hope that you make yourself useful and agreeable to Aunt as you can. How is her health? I hope she is greatly improved since I last heard of her. Remember me kindly to Aunt and Uncle and to all of my inquiring friends. I suppose you quite frequently meet Miss Emily Young. Tender to her my friendly regards and wishes. In writing to me confine yourself to domestic and personal matters, and do not write to long letters. Do not forget to enclose a dime for postage through the Confederacy. Be punctual to write once a week. I'll write to Bro. Joseph in a day or two.

As ever your brother,
Chas. L. Bittinger.

P. S. Direct
Lieut. Chas. L. B.....
Prisoner of War
Columbia, S. C.
For Flag of Truce
Care Gen. Butler
Fortress Monroe, Va.

N.B. I received a week or two ago a letter from Bro. John.—C.L.B.

Any additional information on Richland Prison will be greatly appreciated by me. Please address me, R. M. Wilkinson, Box 129, Shelby, Ohio.

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Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs Annual Exhibition

By L. A. WOLF

THANKS to the generosity of Art Boyce of Madison, I was able to make a last minute trip to the exhibition of the Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs at Manitowoc, May 12-14. I believe this is one of the oldest and strongest of the state organizations comprising the *National Federation of Stamp Clubs*, and this is its nineteenth annual convention.

At the Saturday afternoon business meeting the present officers were re-elected:

Ed Hamilton of Oshkosh, President; *Wilbur Symes*, Manitowoc, Vice-President; *Odin Christenson*, Oshkosh, Secretary-Treasurer; *Burleigh Jacobs*, Wauwatosa, National Federation Representative, besides several Regional Vice-Presidents. The main business centered around a discussion of the proposed "Franzel" plan for judging of stamp shows. (Mr. Franzel, one of the Regional Vice-Presidents, comes from Slinger, Wisconsin). His plan has much merit, and with a few suggested changes will be given further study and examination during the coming year by a special committee.

The evening activities centered around the annual banquet, with some 130 present. The speaker was *Harry Weiss*, editor of *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*. Mr.

Weiss formerly lived in Shorewood, a suburb of Milwaukee, so his return as speaker was in the nature of a homecoming. His speech took its name from his familiar column in *Gossip*, "The Inside Straight," and dealt with methods of detecting forgeries by means of modern scientific methods, including the use of infra-ray machines. It was an excellent talk, almost overwhelming in the information he gave, and I know I was greatly surprised to find that it was nearly midnight as he closed. If you find that Mr. Weiss is giving this talk or one similar in your vicinity, by all means plan to attend. You will never regret it.

The Foot-loose Philatelists held a meeting and initiation after the banquet which lasted into the wee small hours, just how long I could not tell for I finally gave up and belatedly sought my bed. The F. F. are doing a grand work in encouraging the younger collectors and the Wisconsin Pane as usually presented two cups to the junior exhibitors. More power to you F. F.

Sunday morning one of the WFSC affiliates, The *Wisconsin Postal History Society*, held its annual meeting and election of officers, and the afternoon was devoted to looking at the various stamp displays and friendship renewals characteristic of the WFSC and other conventions.

As to the exhibition, was glad to see that more exhibitors are showing other countries besides the U. S., and there were a goodly number of U.P.U., Israel, British Colonies, Topicals, Poland, pre-cancels, etc. I thought the displays of the Postal History group were excellent, in fact, for research, dominated the displays.

The judges, *Ben Reeves*, of Chicago; *Walter Brink*, of Genesee Depot, Wisconsin, and *Harry Weiss*, of Holton, Kansas, gave the Grand Award to *Ray Van Handel* of Sheboygan, for his splendid study of the postal history of Sheboygan County, Wis. Mr. Handel also won the President's Award for the exhibit judged to be most interesting to visitors. The second award went to *Leo J. Topolinski* of the *Milwaukee Philatelic Society*, for a fine exhibit of Polish Prisoner of War material, and the third award to *Erwin Franzel* of Slinger, for a specialized study of U. S. airmails, stamps, and envelopes. In the Junior classes, 6-8th grades, *Rody Schmidt* and *Mike Newman*, both of Wauwatosa, took first and second; and in the 9-12th grade division, *Michel Stone*, Green Bay, and *Roger Schnell*, Sheboygan.

The thanks of the WFSC go to the host club, the *Manitowoc Philatelic Society*, and to the hard-working, but always genial, *Wilbur Symes*, on whose broad and capable shoulders much of the success of the show rested. The Manitowoc Club came up with a new idea in display frames that would be especially effective when the convention hall is small. The 1951 WFSC show will be held in Madison and the 1952 has already been awarded to Sheboygan.

* * *

In the above paragraphs I mentioned the *Wisconsin Postal History Society*,

June 17, 1950 ☆ STAMPS

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CAPE TRIANGLES
EARLY BRAZIL
HAWAII

April 9, 1950

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook, 33 N. Fort Thomas Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.
Carbon copy to Mr. Van Dyk Mac Bride, 744 Broad St., Newark 2, N.J.

Dear Stan:

I have received from Mac the four covers you loaned him, the tracing from the Milton Moses cover, and photographs of two of Mac's covers. I am supposed to study the several exhibits and report to the two of you what I find regarding the town of use of the STEAM mark: whether New Orleans or Natchez.

I hauled out my own covers with Natchez and New Orleans marks: 5 from Natchez and 13 from New Orleans, bearing the marks in question. New Orleans had a number of other marks which do not enter into this study. I find that the whole subject is so complicated that it requires much more than just a **hasty** comparison and a yes or no answer to your theory.

Right now, I can't find time for that. I am absolutely tied up through April 25, and perhaps a couple of days longer. Beginning April 12, I will be out of the city four days at the National Council of Mathematics Teachers convention; the week after, I will be away two days at the Indiana Council of Mathematics Teachers annual meeting. Just to make life more interesting, the grading period ends while I am away. After I get back, it will take me several days to get dug out. To everybody who writes me about steamboat marks, and they are many, I am saying, "Wait till May. Through April, I am all tied up." I have to postpone action to you two, also, until this busy season is over. Stan, I hope I do not inconvenience you too much by holding your covers (and Mac, your photographs) until near the end of the month. If you need them, a postal card will bring them back by return mail.

Stan, I also owe you a reply to your letter of Feb. 20. I don't know when I can get to that. It will take hours and hours to do anything with it. Nearly everything contained in it is so completely at variance with my understanding of the way steamboat mail was handled, that we will either have to have a "meeting of the minds" and come to a common understanding, or we must admit that the whole subject is such chaos that it is useless to write on it at all. It will take longer just to answer your letter, than to write an article. I'll do it when I can.

For both of you, here are some photographs for your records. They are described and owners named on the back. Mac, I took only the word WAY from your 10¢ Confederate cover, so it is useless to send a print of that.

I realize that I am only borrowing time by postponing action, but right now, I cannot do otherwise.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

POST CARD

APR 12 1950

Mr Henry A Meyer

516 Read St

Evansville (11) Ind

Dear Henry

Yours of the 9th received.

Thanked you much for the
photo prints. I will examine
these at leisure and if any
thing unusual I will advise.

I am writing Mac Breda that
I have written you it was
okay to keep ~~the~~ my series I
sent him until such a
time as you could give
them proper attention

With Regards

Sincerely yours

April 14, 1950.

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

Dear Henry:

Again referring to yours of April 9th last, please file this letter with the others on this subject and when you find time to write me, please let me know if you have any explanation for the following.

Here is a photo of a Charleston, S.C. cover with "STEAM-BOAT" and a large "2" - apparently a Due of 2¢ for the Steamboat Fee. This "STEAM-BOAT" marking is apparently the same as the one on the cover, photo of which you sent me with a 3¢ '51 plus a 1¢ '51 tied by the same postmark and addressed to "South Santee" (no such P.O. listed in the 1859 official list).

RETURNED BY

My query is this - Why 2¢ due on one as a S.B. fee and only 1¢ on the other? Was the former a SHIP fee - and the latter a "prepaid Way fee" of 1¢? What is your guess.

I note that you will reply to my letter of Feb. 20th at a later date.

I was surprised that you had different ideas.

Regards -

Yours etc.,

COPY

Van Dyk Mac Bride
744 Broad Street
Newark 2, N. J.

April 3rd, 1950.

Mr. Henry A. Meyer,
516 Read Street,
Evansville 11, Indiana.

Dear Henry:

In a recent letter to Stanley Ashbrook I referred to the comment you had made to me in your letter of March 11th, re that STEAM handstamp on the New Orleans cover which was Lot #527 in the recent Costales-Gehrmann sale. You said that if it was identical with the one on my N.O.P.O. Provisional cover postmarked November 11, 1861, that it was one which you had "definitely identified as New Orleans, NOT Natchez".

I had just sent a N.O.P.O. cover belonging to Milton Moses of Lynchburg, Va. to Stanley for photographing, which also had the STEAM handstamp, and Stanley now writes that he thinks you are wrong and that the marking was put on at Natchez. He made a tracing of the STEAM mark on that cover, and sent it to me along with four early U.S. New Orleans covers showing similar STEAM handstamps. He points out that the tracing of the one on the Moses cover might match that on the cover he has marked A, that it does match the one on cover D, but that it differs from the regular strike of this handstamp as used at New Orleans on covers B and C. I am now sending this material to you herewith.

*S.A.A.
you have
both
these
photos*

Along with it I am sending you my photo prints of the two New Orleans covers which I referred to first above, so that you can see and compare the STEAM markings thereon. When you have finished, please return the latter two prints to me, and the other material direct to Stanley Ashbrook.

One more point on this. Stanley says that the black ink on the STEAM marking on the Moses cover differs from the other strikes on it. Apparently this leads him to believe that the STEAM mark was put on at a different place and/or time than the other markings, and therefore that it was a "source" marking applied upon arrival at Natchez. However, I would like to point out that as Moses' N.O.P.O. cover was a P.M. Provisional, prepared and sold prior to use and mailing, that it is quite possible that the sender took it home with him

to some river point, mailed it some days later via a river boat, that it was then carried into New Orleans where the STEAM handstamp was applied and it was sent on to Natchez. This would account for the difference in ink between it and the N.O.P.O.-Riddell strikes, except that the dated double-circle New Orleans postmark was probably applied at the same time as the STEAM, and its ink should likewise differ from the other markings, and be at least somewhat similar to the STEAM, - if this theory is correct!

The original cover is now on its way back to Mr. Moses, but probably Stanley's photographs of it will tell us enough to determine this point. I am sending him a copy of this letter, and I will ask him to forward an extra print of the Moses cover to you. I think we would all then like to have your comments, by means of a letter either to me or to Ashbrook, with a carbon copy to the other one of us.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

MacB/HK

P.S. ^{to} Stanley - Glad you found that I had acknowledged receipt of those two lots of covers. You have since had report on same, and check for those I purchased. Please now deduct the 91¢ postage I owe you for returning the covers to Moses, from my credit balance of \$1.75, leaving you owing me 64¢. Note you approve our handling of Everett's Wytheville cover, and that one of the two postmarks on the Moses' N.O.P.O. cover was a correction, and that neither was a "control mark".

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FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY
& NAPOLEONIC COVERS
STEAMBOAT COVERS
CAPE TRIANGLES
BRAZIL • HAWAII

June 4, 1950

Dear Stan:

Today is my first chance to write to you about the many accumulated letters from you. I am replying to you and Mac jointly about the New Orleans vs. Natchez STEAM mark. I am replying to you in a separate letter *soon* regarding your letter of Feb. 20. This letter, then, is a sort of catch-all for everything else.

Thanks for all the photographs you have sent me: the two of D. A. Sordal's covers, the one of the Montgomery with "6" in rectangle, and the 5c 1857 used into Nashville, perhaps a prepaid Steam fee. I am very glad to have all these.

Now comes the cover with the great big "2" applied at Charleston. I had another cover loaned to me (I forget now by whom) with this same mark, also applied at Charleston. I took a photograph, but not full size. I enclose a print for you, although I know it is not as good for record purposes as an exact-size print. At the time, I did not happen to have any 5x7 films. It was one of those dark brown envelopes, hence the ugly look.

I regard the two covers with the big "2" as showing a "steamboat due" fee. I have a good many such covers with steamboat due 2 in my records, and I possess a couple of them of the post-1861 period. You suggest a "ship" fee -- and that reminds me of something I want to discuss with you in the near future, namely, the exact nature of the steam fee.

Now the other question, why the 1c on the cover with the 3c and 1c stamps? Naturally, I could be a prepaid Way fee, and we believe there is such a thing. But I don't think it is that; for the categories Steam and Way are two different things. If Steam or Steamboat, it wasn't Way; if Way, it wasn't Steam. The marking says it was Steam(boat). In that case, either the postmaster let it go without marking it "Due 1," or at that particular time the postmaster believed (or understood) that there was no extra charge for the Steam fee. If there was no extra charge, the 1c was wasted. The Steam or Steamboat fee was either 2c, or it was nothing; it was never 1c except on Lake Erie.

I am now convinced that there was a great non-uniformity of policy in regard to charging or not charging the 2c Steam fee at different post offices and even at the same post office at different times. When I do my article on "The Problem of Extra Steam and Way Fees," I will list some covers which bear out my belief that much difference of policy existed.

Enough for tonight.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

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GERMAN POSTAL HISTORY
FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY
& NAPOLEONIC COVERS
CAPE TRIANGLES
EARLY BRAZIL
HAWAII

June 4, 1950

To Stanley B. Ashbrook, with carbon copy to Van Dyk Mac Bride.

Dear Stan:

I promised to work over the New Orleans and Natchez STEAM marks in May, but I am running a little behind schedule. Today is absolutely my first chance even to think about them. My school closed Friday, and I can now give some thought to philatelic matters. My mind has been so far from stamps, covers, and postal markings for several months that I find it a little hard to get back in the groove.

The problem before us is the mark STEAM on two covers belonging to Van Dyk Mac Bride, and on one belonging to Milton Moses. The specific question is, whether the word was applied at New Orleans or at Natchez.

I have carefully studied your covers marked A, B, and C (with postmark of New Orleans) and D (without postmark, but obviously Natchez. I have also studied Mac's two photographs with town mark of New Orleans, and with the word STEAM applied at _____? and the tracing of the Moses cover on which the word STEAM was applied at _____? Then, in order to have more basis for comparison, I got out all my covers on which the words appear which could possibly come into the case. Some New Orleans covers were purposely omitted as having no bearing on the case: the very small word STEAM of 1828, the very large word STEAM of the Confederate period, the shaded roman word STEAM found on Nesbitt envelopes, and the encircled word STEAM and "5" or "10."

I have 5 covers with STEAM applied, I believe, at Natchez; and 12 or 13 covers with the appropriate word STEAM applied, I believe, at N.O. Some of the latter are very poor strikes and do not help the study much. I made tracings and studied them. I come to the following conclusions:

1. Even among strikes from the same handstamp, there is enough variation, due to heaviness of strike, direction of blow, amount of ink, and state of wear, to make perfect matching difficult.
2. The main difference between the Natchez device and the N.O. device is the distance between the S and the T of STEAM. In the Natchez device, the two letters are considerably farther apart.
3. I find two different devices used at Natchez: one used on letters dated 1830 (Ashbrook), 1831 (Norbeck), and 1867 (Meyer); the other on letters dated 1844, 1849, 1861, and 1867 (all Meyer). On the former, the S and T are even farther apart than on the latter.
4. I find that neither the New Orleans tracings which I made, nor the Natchez tracings which I also made, fit either the Mac Bride covers or the Moses tracing perfectly, but I find that the New Orleans tracings ~~fit~~ fit them better than the Natchez tracings do.

In order that you can do further study and agree or disagree with my findings, I am enclosing not only your covers and tracing from the Moses cover, but all of my New Orleans and Natchez covers. Make some tracings and fit them on. I think you will find that my four conclusions are not entirely wrong. If we disagree on the fourth conclusion, then we disagree and I am sorry that we do, but that is what I find.

I want to point out that on your cover D, the S of STEAM, which is nearly uninked but still impressed in the paper, is considerably farther from the T than it is on the Moses tracing which you say fits it. I have lightly pencilled an S on the Natchez cover just below where my eyesight tells me the S should be. I note a slight doubling of the stroke on the Natchez cover D, but the doubling is vertical and therefore does not interfere with our study of the spacing.

Please do not return ~~these~~ my covers for a week or two, even if you answer my letter as soon as you usually do. Hold on to them a little while. There is a possibility of my getting to Cincinnati inside of a week or so, in which case I might call you up and if you are at home, run over to see you. I would like to see your photographic equipment, your famous records, and other things. It might help me to systematize my stuff a little better. So please hold onto the covers until you hear from me again, either in person or by mail.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

Esleek

Clearcopy Onion Skin

MADE IN U.S.A.

COPY

Van Dyk MacBride
744 Broad Street
Newark 2, N. J.

June 6th, 1950.

Mr. Henry A. Meyer,
516 Read Street,
Evansville, Indiana.

Dear Henry:

Thank you for the copy of your most interesting letter to Stanley Ashbrook of June 4th.

I gather that at least at the present time, that you still think that the STEAM handstamps on those New Orleans Confederate Provisional envelopes, were put on at New Orleans, rather than at Natchez, to which place they were addressed. Perhaps the further studies you plan, and most particularly if you get to Cincinnati for a visit with Ashbrook, will result in a more definite conclusion. I shall look forward with keen interest to hearing from you and/or Ashbrook on this, and also as to the result of any discussion you may have with him regarding the manner in which steamboat mail of that period was handled.

I don't believe I ever sent you the within before. In my search for Confederate STEAM markings, my good friend Earl Weatherly of Greensboro, N.C. sent me these sketches of three of his covers. While the only steamboat indication on one of them is a manuscript endorsement on a cover used from Montgomery, Ala. with a 10¢ #2 Confederate stamp, one of the others has the Confederate STEAM 7 handstamp put on at New Orleans. The third has the (U.S.) STEAM 6 circular marking, and a New Orleans postmark dated ~~June~~ 25, 1861, - which is of course an after-secession usage of these U.S. markings.

I thought you might like to note these for your records. If you wanted to see the original covers for any reason, I am sure that Weatherly would send them if you asked him for them. Please return the enclosed at your convenience.

So far as I am concerned there is no hurry about any of this, - I'll just look forward with interest to hearing from you further at a later date.

Cordially yours,

MacB/HK

c.c.: S.B.Ashbrook
L.L.Shenfield

Mac

**HOBBY
INTERESTS**

PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
EARLY EVANSVILLE
HISTORY
EARLY OHIO RIVER
STEAMBOATS
STAMP COLLECTING
MEMBER: COLLECTORS CLUB,
S.P.A., A.P.S., C.P.S.

Henry A. Meyer

MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT • CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

RESIDENCE 516 READ STREET
TELEPHONE 6380

EVANSVILLE • INDIANA

**PHILATELIC
LINES**

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

June 15, 1950

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook; carbon copy to Mr. Van Dyk Mac Bride.

Dear Stan:

When we came over to your place the second time, on Monday, I used the Post Office Lists for 1828, 1829, 1834, and 1840, so we can save sending those through the mail. But I could not use those for 1836 and 1837 in a hurry, because the lists in them are not by states, but run through the whole country, alphabetically. That means fish out Indiana, and in particular S.W. Indiana. So if you will send me those, any time convenient to you, I will take care of them very quickly and will have them on their way back to you within 24 hours. That will then close the gap till 1840, inclusive. Will you send me those two, please, as soon as convenient for you?

This summer will be a fine time for me to receive the Post Office Lists and Postal Guides. All summer long, I can handle them within 24 hours, often sooner. Usually I will have them on their way back to you by the evening mail collection of the same day when they come on the morning mail. Two at a time would be fine. We can thus clean them up pretty fast.

Your 1828 book is dated 1827 on the outside. Inside it is dated Jan., 1828, covering the year 1827. After that, I think the inside date is also the outside date. In the early years you have them sometimes every year, but sometimes with years jumped. Do you know of the existence of any volumes in between those which you have? If so, I want to be looking for a chance to borrow them. My list is confused. I have a list saying that you have: 1828, 29, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 51, 57, 61, 63 and then later years. I used 1828, 29, 34, 40 (41?) and could not use 36, 37.

But what about 1832? 1838? 1839?

Did I make a mistake and take down years of P.M.G.'s reports? Right now, we do not want to start on P.M.G.'s Reports; we want to clean up post office lists first, before going into postal routes.

At any rate, it will be a great help to us if we can have these from you, and I can promise you quick action. The favor will be reflected in the greater completeness of the lists eventually to be published in our Southwestern Indiana Postal History Bulletins.

I am going to write to Elliott Perry about his writings on Express Mail of the 50's. But meanwhile, it would help if you would look on my behalf in the P.M.G.'s Reports of the early 50's, perhaps also late 40's, and find what routes are listed as prevailing between Boston, Albany, and New York City. It may not say anything about express mail routes, but if they are railroad routes, we can probably assume, until I hear from Elliott, that those were the Express Mail routes, by contrast with stage coach routes or mounted post rider routes.

Estcock

Now we come to the matter which causes me to include Mac in this letter, the whole first page of which probably bored him, unless he skipped it. This matter is the question of the marking STEAM, whether New Orleans or Natchez.

We have been trying to match up the marking on Mac's cover, and on the Milton Moses cover, with our Natchez or our New Orleans STEAM marks. For the moment, let's act as though we had never seen a New Orleans or a Natchez STEAM mark, and let's study the history of the cover as shown by its markings. Let's review the descriptions of the covers:

Origin: We can't determine. Perhaps N.O., perhaps some smaller place.

Destination: Natchez.

Stamp: On one cover, 5c Confederate; on other, no stamp.

Town mark: New Orleans.

Other marks: (1) PD. 5 CTS./N.O.P.O., on one used as killer, on other as evidence of prepayment.

(2) J. L. RIDDELL, P.M.

(3) STEAM

Suppose neither you nor I had any other New Orleans or Natchez STEAM marks to compare this one with; suppose we had only this cover before us. What would you then say, at what place the word STEAM had been applied?

I would say, "At New Orleans." You would ask, "Why?" I would answer, "Because that is where the letter went into the mail. The words STEAM, STEAMBOAT, and WAY were applied to a letter at the place where it went into the mail, after having made at least a short journey outside the mail -- on a boat, in the pocket of a post rider, etc. It must have been carried first as a "loose letter" (not in a mail bag) before it was handed in at a post office. Then you would ask, "How do you know it went into the mail at New Orleans?" to which I would reply, "Here is the town mark of New Orleans."

Would you agree with me, or disagree with me, thus far? If you understand the marks STEAM, STEAMBOAT, and WAY to mean what I understand them to mean, I believe you would agree with me: That the letter originated at some town, landing, or plantation other than New Orleans itself, was brought to New Orleans as a "loose letter," there struck with the N.O. town mark and the word STEAM. It then went its way in a mail bag to Natchez, and of course, received no further marking there. (We can at this time leave out of the discussion the question, how and when the mark PD. 5 CTS./N.O.P.O. got on the letter. That has no bearing, that I can see, on the word STEAM.

The whole trouble comes when we try to match up the word STEAM with known marks of New Orleans and of Natchez. You are sure it is Natchez. I am not sure, but believe it comes a little closer to a N.O. mark than to the Natchez mark. Suppose, for the moment, that you can convince me that it is a Natchez mark. Then we have got to account for the fact that a letter which went into the mail at New Orleans, and which went from New Orleans to Natchez in a mail bag, was struck with the mark STEAM at Natchez. Won't that be pretty hard to account for? Perhaps in studying the N.O. and Natchez STEAM marks, I have been unduly influenced by my own line of argument above. But at any rate, if a letter which went by mail from N.O. to Natchez was marked STEAM at Natchez, I can think of only two explanations: (1) that the cover is a freak; in this case, that two or three such covers are freaks. (2) That all that we think we know about the marks STEAM, STEAMBOAT, and WAY is chaos and it is useless to write, study, or discuss further. Would you want to admit that? I hope it will not be necessary. After studying this letter and my letter in which I sent you the covers for study, please give me further ideas. Yours sincerely, Henry

June 23, 1950.

Mr. Van 'Dyk MacBride,
744 Broad St.,
Newark 2, N.J.

Dear Mac:

Here is a copy of a letter I have today written Henry Meyer. After due study of the covers that he sent me I now think that there is little question that he is correct, - viz - that the "Steam" marking on the Milton Moses New Orleans cover was not applied at Natchez. This would indicate that the Moses cover did not originate at New Orleans but was brought into that office by a contract mail boat. This raises the question - Was this a P.M.P. handstamped and sold in advance by the N.O. office or was it merely handstamped as PAID when it was delivered to the P.O.? Of course, the out-of-town writer could have supplied himself with a supply of these "Provisional envelopes" but why not stamps?

Did you note that the two postmarks are different - Note the placement of the "R" to the "O" of orleans. What is your guess regarding these two? Was the "15" an error and was crossed out? But why a different stamper to correct the error?

Regards -

Yours etc.,

P.S.--I am sending Larry a copy of this letter.

June 23, 1950.

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

Dear Henry:

I have been so busy I haven't had a chance to settle down and go over your recent letters.

In your letter of Apr. 9th you enclosed four very interesting photo-prints. Again may I thank you for these.

Regarding Charleston, S.C. Fee covers. Your print of the Henry H. Welch cover shows a 3¢ plus 1¢ (1851). I have always called covers like this into Charleston, S.C. - "prepaid WAY covers." However, this one is handstamped "Steam-Boat." As you will recall the Shenfield cover has a 3¢ 1851 - the same "STEAM-BOAT" marking and a large "2" - surely "Due" 2¢. In my letter to you of April 12th, I put the query to you - What is the answer? Why 2¢ on one and a fee of 1¢ on the other? I have a record of a number of covers into Charleston showing 3¢ 1851 - plus 1¢ 1857 but the Welch cover seems to be the only one marked "STEAM-BOAT." This makes me wonder if the marking was an error? Did it actually arrive at the Charleston P.O. from a steam vessel? It could have been an error in handstamping.

Steam 7 - A very nice item - I only have a record of three of these.

Your letter of June 4th. I believe that my remarks above will be a reply to same, but I might add this possible theory - A regular U. S. mail route by water into Charleston could have charged a Way Fee of 1¢ and, of course, such a fee could have been prepaid - Also a non-contract ship bringing a letter into Charleston was entitled to a ship fee of 2¢. This may be the correct solution.

Natchez STEAM - I am returning herewith with many thanks, your six(6) Natchez covers and your thirteen (13) New Orleans covers. I think your best example is the 1849 cover addressed to Canton, Miss. In my opinion this "Steam" was unquestionably applied at Natchez, and I agree with you that this marking is not the same as the one on the Milton Moses cover, so that disposes of that puzzle. The "S" is quite distinctive and can easily be identified.

I am sending a copy of this letter to MacBride.

With regards -

Sincerely yours,

EZRA D. COLE

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Wednesday July 12, 1950

Dear Stan,

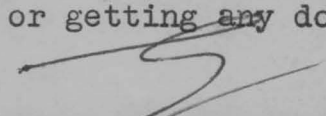
When you have youngsters you are only sure of one thing and that is that something will happen. While we worry we have reached the stage now so that we take them in stride. Susan is better and will come home from the Hospital probably tomorrow so the doctor advised us yesterday but of course he can't be sure. What we will do then we don't know and I will do my best to find out so we may be able to make some plans.

Re Western Franks. I was suspicious too. But I did check with the finder and all his stories checked up all right, and they checked with what he told other people and if he had been making them or making up the story he would have slipped up by now, if not before. In my opinion if he was a faker he would have had to have sources for his envelopes, genuine used ones of course, from a new find. If he had these he could make them of course but he could just as easily made FAR RARER ones, more saleable ones and in better condition. Besides this he could have asked MUCH higher prices. He practically gave the first ones away, at such a low price he would have lost money. And he don't have any more. He sure would supply some more now he knows what they are worth if he makes them. All this is just my belief and not proof.

As to perhaps proof: They look all right to me, I've checked them with other covers. The ROUTES check with known information. The various advertisements of the express check with dates in papers of the towns where they ran and operated. If they are fakes they are clever ones I'll say that. If they are fakes he will make some more and we will find out in due time.

Wrote you about the Knapp cover. I looked at your photos and sent them back as promised for I did not want anyone seeing them here or getting any dope from me.

Yours,



July 7, 1950.

Mr. W. Scott Polland,
Albert Bldg.,
San Rafael, Calif.

Dear Doctor:

Here is a print of the cover that was sent to me by John Stine, also a photo of a photo-print. The latter is only a face of a cover and the owner assures me that the "PORTO" of the address and postmark is "Oporto, PORTUGAL." The use of this marking on a letter to Portugal is most unusual. I am also sending Edgar prints of these two.

I will report later on the Confederate collection. It is my belief that this should not be broken up. If you decide to sell it, it would bring a better price as a whole, rather than if sold separately.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

MATTHEW E. HAZELTINE, M. D.
W. SCOTT POLLAND, M. D.
HOWARD HAMMOND JR., M. D.
ARNOLD A. NUTTING, M. D.
GRACE DICKSON KLEISER, M. D.

ALBERT BUILDING
SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE SAN RAFAEL 6120

5-16-50

Dear Mr Ashbrook:

Many thanks for your fine letter of the 15th with the return of the I a. Jerry was quite enthused about it, and I don't think any of his are any better.

I still am amazed at finding this cover. Some time ago Cole told me he was sending a shoe box of old covers, about 500 of them, priced from 1. up. He said it had everything in it under the sun, but I forgot to find a few items I would like. He was right - it was a heterogeneous conglomeration of everything, most of them over priced, but amongst them were ~~some~~ few remarkable items. In addition to the I a there were several remarkable 3 & 5/ covers, including according to Chase, an undated R.R. Where he accumulated this lot I haven't any idea, but I was certainly happy and was well paid for the search, when I found the I a.

The only I a input I have is your figure 2000 in your 14. book. It came out of the Harmer Rookesale of May 1947 - Lt. Krug. It is a beauty and one of the nicest items I have. It cost me \$325 -

I saw Jerry again last Sunday night - this was a group of Western enthusiasts. For some time I have been suspicious that one of our members

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was creating some remarkable new Western
frauds. In fact, if you will look at your
stamps for April 22, 1950 you will see on
page 208, an article and picture of what
I am referring to. I could not get Jessup
or the other experts to agree with me. However,
since this article, the same gentleman has
found another Express, even rarer than the
original first two, but obviously, I thought
a fake. I was apparently number #1 on the
list, as I was offered first choice on the lot
which I declined. Jessup and Neil Nathan
both bought. After pointing out a few errors
Jessup is having his covers analyzed by
Hemrich the criminal expert on inks, paper
etc. I think he is convinced about the matter.
Please keep this confidential until we are sure.
I think F. O. Cole and others have some of these
covers.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,
W. Scott Polland.

P. S. The photograph looks very trustworthy - could
I see the cover.
W.S.P.

MATTHEW E. HAZELTINE, M. D.
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5-23-50

Dear Mrs Ashbrook:

I really feel rather badly in returning this remarkable item. I know that if the bottom margin had a millimeter more I probably could not buy it, because of the price, and if it had a millimeter less, I wouldn't want it.

I think that a few months ago I wouldn't have hesitated in its purchase, but more study of your own articles and books, have made me more perfectionistic in my desires. I probably will never own a strip with the full design, but I think that as time went on, the ownership of this cover would give me less and less pleasure.

The story about those suspicious Express covers will not be told in certainty until we get laboratory reports. However, the circumstantial and historical evidence is very strong against their being genuine. I am hoping that I am wrong about the Pioneer, Spear-Pioneer combination, because I was sucker enough to purchase one of each at a fancy price. I stayed away from them for a long time, but was finally convinced that they must be O.K., because Jessup and Mel Nathan

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were sure they were OK, and Cole and
Tot were selling them in the east.

The third lot of covers are obviously
fakes as far as appearance etc. However,
again Jessup and Nathan led the way and
made purchases. Jessup's real weak spot
is Western Trunks. He is afraid of missing
a rare one. As a result he buys anything
that has a name on it. He may be tough
on everything else, but he is certainly vulnerable
there.

Do you know anything about the
Wetzel Confederate collection of Alexander
H. Stephens covers? Hamilton recently showed
it to me. Although I know very little
about such items, the covers looked unusually
fine. I don't know where Wetzel got them,
but wonder if by chance it was the picked
material out of the lot which Emory University
acquired a few years ago. The collection is
up for sale by the estate. Several years ago
Ward tried to sell it for \$3000⁰⁰ by advertising.
Cole and Tot want it, but at a very low
price. Kindest regards.

Sincerely,
W. Scott Polland

May 26, 1950.

Dr. W. Scott Pollard,
Albert Bldg.,
San Rafael, Calif.

Dear Doctor:

Yours of the 23rd received with return of the One Cent 1851 cover. I cannot blame you for turning it down as the cut at the bottom is bad. However even though it is damaged I do think it is worth the price because a strip from the bottom row is a great rarity.

I was interested in your remarks about the Express covers and will await with interest further developments. I haven't a doubt but what Edgar will go the limit in an effort to establish the truth. So far, he has not mentioned a word to me.

I have known for years back that Wiltsee had a large lot of the Alexander H. Stephens correspondence but I have no recollection where he obtained it, nor have I any recollection as to how the Emory University obtained the material that they own. Back in the early nineteen twenties I had a number of Stephens covers in my Confederate collection that I acquired from time to time at auction and from dealers. I suppose most every prominent collection of Confederates has examples.

Phil Ward would probably know the story. Would you like for me to make inquiry of him?

I was not aware that you collected Confederates, but if you do I have some nice things for sale - In addition, I may have a five-volume collection placed in my hands to sell in the near future.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

The Story of

SPEAR'S EXPRESS

By NAT LEVY

I HAVE heard many stories from time to time about philatelic "finds," but little did I ever think that I would be right in the center of one. Some few months after the 1949 CALPEX-S. P. A. convention in San Francisco, a friend of mine said that he saw a reproduction of an envelope in the official Tony Russo Auction catalog that he had "lots of"—well, I looked at him and smiled. I've had many people say that they had some "old rare" stamps only to find that when I saw them they were just a cigar box full of the old German A10, printed by the billions. I thanked him politely, and tried to change the subject. He, however, was persistent, and insisted upon my coming over to his house some night to see

them. Well, a month went by and when he called me on the phone and said he had them in front of him, and, "yes, they were old envelopes not unlike the ones in that catalog—come on over"—I very impatiently condescended to go over, just to get the thing over with.

He took me upstairs to an old unused room, much like a store-room, and I immediately became interested in an old ship's belaying pin and a few other unusual articles. I forgot all about the "envelopes" that he wanted me to see, but when he opened a grand old leather chest and uncovered a pile of "Harper's New Monthly Magazines" — 1855, 1856 and 1857, my eyes opened widely. When he then showed me a file-ledger with a bundle of Ex-

press Covers, my eyes fairly flew out of their sockets!

I told him I was very sure he had some rare and valuable covers, and quite naturally became extremely interested—so much so that I actually forgot to go home until past midnight. There were nearly fifty Wells Fargo covers, from different camps addressed to the same person—a Jack Tree of Georgetown, also Hells Delight. Both of these places were old Gold-rush mining towns. To see these almost gave me high blood pressure, but they were nothing to compare with what was to follow! I saw five covers (later I was to learn that there were four more) that were handstamped "Pioneer Express, Paid." Harry Konwiser has established these as very rare. As I said before, all these covers were addressed to the same man: Jack Tree, who was a great grandfather of my friend, and who, luckily for philately, saved his envelopes. We could not find out whether or not Jack Tree was a store keeper, a surveyor or just an old sourdough who got a lot of mail. Anyway I acquired all of the Pioneers—my friend was happy, and I was in a dream. It was so late that I had to tear myself away.

My friend went out of town the next day, and I didn't see him for about three weeks. When he phoned me one evening and said he found some other "envelopes" down toward the bottom of the chest, I didn't need a second invitation to go over to his place and see what other treasures he had uncovered, with emphasis on the affix, "cover". We sat down over a highball, and it seemed to me that he was teasing me because he made no attempt to take me upstairs. When he could see that I couldn't hardly contain myself, he aggravatingly laughed at me, but finally took me up to the store-room. He lifted up a bunch of papers and books, and there they were!! Six express covers that I never even heard of!—Spear's Express. Well, the best I could figure



Two of the covers addressed to Jack Tree, which were among the "Find" described in the accompanying story by Nat Levy.

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Breaking up an unused collection embracing many fine to very fine at **65% discount**. I also have one imperf pair of J1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 25 26. Prices upon request.

EMIL FRIED

225 W. 71st St.,
New York, N. Y.

WE BUY ANYTHING

Don't bother to write; just send us whatever you have to sell. **WE WILL MAKE AN OFFER**, whether it be a stock, a collection, sheets, Mint, Blocks, Used, Covers, Accumulations or Job Lots! We said **ANYTHING!** Clean out your closet.

FIDELITY STAMP CO.

805 "G" St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.
U. S. Stamp and Cover List Free!

ASK ABOUT OUR WEEKLY AUCTIONS

is the plate alone that identifies the rarity.

It is interesting to note the catalog quotations on other rarities which in some respects resemble this one. The 100 copies of the von Steuben imperf. are given a total value of \$20,000.00. Should it be claimed that the 2 Harding imperforate 14870 blocks should reach that figure since the total value of the variety is in the two pieces, or that a comparison is out of order because plain copies of the Harding imperf. are not in themselves rare?

In that event, one might make comparisons with a cataloged plate number which is not rare, and which in itself is a rather drab item to own—plate 7942 rated at \$25.00 per block in imperforate form. This is the number on the sheets containing the 5c error, and unless the plate is in a block large enough to contain the error, it looks to me like a lost button. No plate number collector would call it rare for there are 400 examples in existence. Total catalog value of the imperf. 7942 2c plates?—\$10,000.00.

How, then, would you choose to rate the 2 imperforate Harding 14870 blocks, bearing in mind that they are the only ones in existence, and that their origin makes them unique?

Butler County Philatelic Soc. Eighth Annual Exhibition

THE Butler County Philatelic Society of Butler, Pennsylvania, will hold their Eighth Annual Stamp Exhibition and Open House on Saturday and Sunday, May 6 and 7, 1950, in the Display Room of the Standard Motor Company, North Main and Brady Streets, Butler, Pennsylvania.

The Exhibition will consist of approximately eighty frames of material all owned by the Society's members. This exhibition and the Bourse of 12 well-known dealers will be free to the public from 12 noon until 10 P.M. on Saturday, May 6, and from 10 A.M. until 5 P.M. on Sunday, May 7. All collectors are cordially invited to attend to view the exhibition and meet the other collectors and dealers who will be present from the Tri-State District.

There will be a dinner for all members, their wives and the visiting collectors and dealers at 6:15 P.M., May 6. It will be a good, home-cooked meal served by the ladies of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, the regular meeting place of the Society.

The following are serving as members of the Show Committee: **Arnold L. Adelson** and **Clarence D. Kepple** (Co-Chairmen), **R. F. Sandbach**, **George G. Lipfert**, **John J. Beneigh**, **John Robb**, **Paul E. Smith**, **William D. McLean, Jr.**, **Fredrick J. Helm**, **J. Garland Marks**, **Frank J. Penar** and **H. W. Boyd**.

Those desiring information relating to the Bourse and Dinner reservations, or hotel accommodations, may communicate with the Chairman of Publicity and Bourse—**J. Garland Marks**, 424 East Pearl St., Butler, Pa., Phone 29-443.

6,000 Sets!

This unique stock is listed completely in our three volume catalog e.

SENT FREE TO AMERICAN READERS ON REQUEST

Here is an opportunity for you to take a personal advantage of devaluation. Below we list a few selected sets from Holland and Colonies.

All the others are in stock at similar advantageous prices. Also a vast selection of single stamps, for which we invite want-lists.

NETHERLANDS

Scott No.		
90/101	1913 Independence Set....(12)	\$47.50
124/134	1923 25th Anniversary....(11)	16.80
137/139	1924 Philatelic Exhibition....(3)	4.20
196/99	1933 William of Orange....(4)	4.40
B4/5	1923 Charity.....(2)	1.40
B9/11	1925 Child Welfare.....(3)	.35
B12/15	1926 Child Welfare.....(4)	.75
B21/24	1927 Child Welfare.....(4)	.55
B25/32	1928 Olympic Games.....(8)	1.40
B33/36	1928 Child Welfare.....(4)	.55
B37/40	1929 Child Welfare.....(4)	.55
B41/43	1930 Rembrandt.....(3)	.70

CURACAO

75/81	1923 Jubilee.....(7)	30.80
110/126	1934 Centenary.....(17)	36.40

DUTCH INDIES

151/157	1923 Jubilee.....(7)	12.60
164/188	1933/7 1c-2g.50.....(26)	12.60
B4/7	1930 Child Welfare.....(4)	1.20
B5/11	1931 Leper Charity.....(4)	1.75
B12/15	1932 Salvation Army.....(4)	1.25
B21/24	1935 Military Charity.....(4)	1.70
C1/5	1928 Air Mail.....(5)	2.45

SURINAM

109/115	1923 Jubilee.....(7)	29.40
B4/7	1928 Green Cross.....(4)	1.40
B8/11	1929 Green Cross.....(4)	2.25
B12/15	1931 Child Welfare.....(4)	2.00
C8/14	1931 D. O. X.....(7)	39.00

All stamps in perfect mint condition.

GARRICK STAMPS

(Members B.P.A.)
16, Charing Cross Road, England
London, W. C. 2

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Did you know that, since 1923, one of our SPECIALTIES is filling want lists PROMPTLY and CORRECTLY at attractive discounts on catalog prices?

Over 70,000 different varieties of singles in our stock enables us to give you a **QUICK AND BETTER SERVICE**. Our stock of singles covers ALL countries of the World A to Z, used or unused, 19th or 20th Centuries.

Do you know that through our want list service we sell more stamps than many dealers put together?

Send us your Want Lists in full confidence, give us two Commercial references and get your wants on approval for eight days.

Try us and you will be convinced that our service will save you **TIME AND MONEY. WE HAVE THE STAMPS YOU NEED AND OUR PRICES WILL PLEASE YOU.**

New York Stamp Co., Inc.

559 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.



WOW!! \$10.00 WORTH OF FUN — ONLY 10c

What a treasure hunt! Big package 500 FOREIGN STAMPS — just as received from Foreign missions, other sources. Includes stamps from Africa, South America, Philippines, Free French, Somali, Palestine, etc., including air mails, commemoratives and stamps worth up to 25c each. This amazing offer is given for 10c to serious approval applicants only, one to a customer, money back if not more than delighted.

JAMESTOWN STAMP CO.

Dept. 50 Jamestown, N. Y.

**1,011 DIFFERENT STAMPS \$1
FABULOUS YEMEN ROOSEVELT**



This is your one and only chance to own the first 5 values of a set that has never been sold for less than \$20 anywhere — anytime. The Yemen Roosevelt set is the rarest, most sought-after of all the commemoratives in honor of F.D.R. Not 1 collector in 10,000 will ever own this set or have the chance to buy it. It's yours as just one item among hundreds included in this special collection of 1,011 fascinating and unusual stamps. You also get the rare and beautiful Russian World's Fair imperfs — a striking and complete set — 1950 list price \$2.00. Plus the U. S. Cipez miniature sheet with reproductions of the very first U. S. stamps ever issued—over 100 years ago. Odd shapes too—triangles and diamonds from Liberia, Tannu Tuva, Monaco—fantastic 8 sided Thessaly Military stamp and many, many other intriguing stamps and sets from a long list of far away places from Aden to Zanzibar.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION

You get a regular \$10.50 for only \$1—to introduce our famous Bargain Foreign Approvals. Send \$1 today—Ask for lot #217.

ZENITH CO. 95 NASSAU ST., N. Y. 7, N. Y.

**BRITISH COLONIES
GERMAN COLS. & OFFICES**

My stock embraces many fine to v. fine at 60% to 65% discount.

Your want list will receive my prompt attention.

EMIL FRIED 225 W. 71st St., New York, N. Y.

France, Fr. Cols. and Free French—New

Algeria, fruits (3) \$.37; Andorra 100f Air \$.39
New Hebrides, U.P.U. (8) 1.60
Fr. Morocco, 25 Anniv. .12
France, Algeria, Tunisia "Stamp Day" .12
12f/3f, each .07
Tunisia, 100 and 200f Air. 1.15

Cpl. price-list sent free on request.

BRYANT PARK STAMP COMPANY
505 5th Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

**ALL
FOR
\$1.00**




Complete Mint superb set of Flags (overrun nations) 13 U. S. 5c stamps
Plus Complete Mint, superb set of U. S. Roosevelts, Plus
Superb Used Wide Margin Copies of the 5c and 10c 1847 (Pictured) re-issued by U. S. Gov't in 1947 on the 100th Anniversary of U. S. Stamps.
*U. S. Approvals Accompany
References Appreciated*

J. MERRITT BRUNDIGE
Cambridge, N. Y.

FILLING WANT LISTS

For
**U.P.U.'s
LUXEMBOURG
LIECHTENSTEIN
FRANCE AND SAAR**

Write to a Specialist
Write Today

MAURY SWARTZ
9909 Lorain Ave., Silver Spring, Md.
Member: APS and SPA

was, and that after consulting some of the experts on the Pacific Coast; Spear, of the now famous Tracy Spear, who ran between Placerville and Georgetown and connected with Wells Fargo, either had his own express and later joined with Tracy, or possibly these Spear's Express covers were used after a split with Tracy and he formed his own company, using the identical route.

In describing the covers, in the left upper corner, was a rectangle ornate border in which appeared "Spear's" and below it "Express;" outside the border and below it was "paid."

The letter was sent from Placerville, carried by Spear's to Georgetown. From there, "Pioneer" hand-stamped it and carried it to its destination, which was Bogus Thunder. We know that Tracy Spear carried from Placerville to Georgetown, and had a connection with Pioneer who carried from Georgetown to Bogus Thunder, Hells Delight, Volcano and other small camps. We can only presume that it was the same Spear who followed the identical route as Tracy Spear.

All six of these covers were addressed to our friend of nearly a hundred years ago, Jack Tree, and they were all nicely preserved and clearly handstamped on U10 envelopes.

The moral of this story you can guess: If a friend phones and says he has some "rare" old stamps, drop everything and tear over to him, even if he describes them over the phone as the 1889 German Imperial Eagle number 48, used—don't believe him.

New York Stamp Roundup

A STAMP Roundup, open to all, will be held Sunday, May 21, 1950 from 10:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. in the East Room, 12th Floor, Cornish Arms Hotel, 311 W. 23rd St., New York, N. Y., right at the 23rd Street Station of the 8th Avenue Subway. Ample unrestricted parking is available all day on the 23rd Street block on which the hotel is situated.

The New York Precancel Stamp Club is host, but the Roundup is designed to attract collectors in all fields of philately. Bring swapping or selling stock in all branches; ample tables are provided.

There is no admission or table fee, but the group expects to raffle off some material or take up a voluntary silver collection to defray costs of the quarters.

PACEE Exhibit

The second annual exhibit of PACEE (Philatelic Activities Consolidated Edison Employees) will be held from April 24 to 29, 1950 in the nineteenth floor auditorium of the Consolidated Edison Building at 4 Irving Place, New York City.

CHOICE MINT AIRS

Special Offers

PANAMA

C1-5.....	\$1.25	C49-53.....	\$6.50
C7-9.....	1.00	C54-61.....	4.50
C16.....	1.75	C74-79.....	2.50
C18a.....	6.75	C80-81.....	9.00
C27-32.....	16.75	C100-104.....	2.25
C33-39.....	2.25	C108-111.....	1.50

L. W. CHARLAT

Mint Airmails Exclusively

180 Broadway  New York 7, N. Y.

USED

FOREIGN AIRMAIL STAMPS

The 1950 Price and Check List of every foreign airmail stamp is now available. Price 50c which is deductible.

GEORGE HERZOG, INC.

68 Nassau Street, New York City 7, N. Y.

USED AIRMAILS

Bargain List Free

TRUVAL TRADING CO.

Box 684, Church St. Sta., N. Y. 8, N. Y.

AIR LETTER SHEETS

6514 SMITH AVE. NORTH BERGEN 1, N. J.
THE FIRST ONE

IRAQ issued the first Air Letter on July 15, 1945. Do you have it in your collection? A nicely engraved 15 fils blue-green stamp is imprinted on white paper. Border and envelope is in blue. A very attractive item cataloging \$10.00. Collecting of air letters has been unknown then, very few were saved. A lucky purchaser enables the offer of an unused copy for \$6.95.

U.P.U. AIR LETTERS

Denmark	Mint \$.25	Cancelled \$
Iceland	Mint .30	Cancelled
Norway	Mint .30	Cancelled
Sweden 2 Diff.	Mint .20	Cancelled

Iraq set of 3 U.P.U. stamps, Cancelled...
**What Do You Need in Air Letters?
Doubt It Can be Supplied. Drop
Us a Line and Find Out.**

USED AIRMAILS

Guatemala C21... .05	C46... .2.15	C87... .
C1... .30	C22... .05	C47... .02
C2... .04	C25... .03	C53... .01
C3... .08	C26... .04	C54... .22
C5... .30	C28... .02	C57... .01
C6... .35	C31... .45	C59... .30
C7... .18	C32... .01	C61... .15
C9... .15	C34... .01	C63... .01
C10... .20	C35... .01	C70... .08
C15... .03	C39... .45	C73... .28
C16... .15	C44... .1.25	C82... .15

All very fine copies. Send your want list for used airmails on approval.

W. H. ADAMS

Box 2053—Sta. D Evansville, I.

U. S. & FOREIGN BOUGHT & SOLD U.P.U.'s

of the world, complete in stock
Specializing in Netherlands & Colonial
Russia, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and
many other countries.

ROYAL STAMP CO.

116 Nassau St. New York 7, N. Y.

WANTED

STAMP PROPERTIES, LARGE OR SMALL

For Sale in Our

AUCTIONS

Or Outright Cash Purchase

JOHN W. NICKLIN

Pioneer of Aerophilately

110 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

Dr. W. SCOTT POLLAND
Albert Building
SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.

Re Express Owners

MATTHEW E. HAZELTINE, M. D.
W. SCOTT POLLAND, M. D.
HOWARD HAMMOND JR., M. D.
ARNOLD A. NUTTING, M. D.
GRACE DICKSON KLEISER, M. D.

ALBERT BUILDING
SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE SAN RAFAEL 6120

7-3-50

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Thanks for yours of July 1st
The Wallace Confederates should be in your hands
by now as they were sent to you by Railway
Express on the morning of the 26th -

Individually, I don't think it
possible to suggest the covers we have been
discussing, except the one I have seen -
Pioneer on Sacramento Unpaid 10 with stamp
removed etc, and the two printed Trunks
of Dorsey-Bright, which definitely are on
top of the written address, and I don't
believe that any Express Co printed their
Trunks after they were addressed, however,
it is more the general circumstances which
are suspicious, and the individuals involved etc.

I am enclosing my own Spear - Pioneer
for your inspection. As a cover I don't think
you can find anything wrong with it. I think
that only Heinrich can prove the ink etc, and
that is why I want Jessup to act.

Sincerely,
W. Scott Polland.

MATTHEW E. HAZELTINE, M. D.
W. SCOTT POLLAND, M. D.
HOWARD HAMMOND JR., M. D.
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ALBERT BUILDING
SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE SAN RAFAEL 6120

7-5-50

Dear Mr Ashbrook:

Your letter of the 3rd arrived today with copies of Nat Levy's letter and your reply. He of course has told me personally of the information in his letter. He stated to me that he had consulted with some individual, an authority on Nevada history but a person I had never heard of before. He also told me that he did not own the Dorsey-Swift covers, but was simply acting as an agent for his friend. He quoted prices of \$40, \$50 & \$60 for the handstamped Franks and \$1.20 for the printed Franks of which there were two. Later on he sold one of the 60 covers to Jessup and a \$1.20 cover to Mel Nathan. At another time he told Earl Hamilton that he paid \$10, \$15 & \$25 for the handstamped covers and \$60 for the printed ones. He also told me that the price for the Spear - Pioneer covers had been the same to everyone 100 or 125 per cover. Later on I found that they had sold for from \$30 - \$85 a piece etc.

If you happen to write him again, ask him to send you a copy of the printed Swift-Dorsey or at least a photograph. If you get this, examine the printed Frank in relation ship to its watermark. Also if you have a chance ask Mel Nathan

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to send you a photograph of his cover. These two printed covers are in my opinion very suspicious. An old collector from San Jose and who used to work for Wells Fargo, and has over the last 60 years handled many Western Terrains took one look at these covers, and said, "that was the way to make money in a hurry."

Nat Levy is a docile appearing, rather frail and effeminate, and very innocent appearing type. He also may be entirely innocent. However, many of his stories do not jibe and he jabs around with Eisner. The last time I saw Mel Nathan, he could not say enough bad things about Levy, and yet he felt sure that Levy was a good boy. I don't know what Eisner did to Nathan, but it must have been pretty bad, judging from Nathan's remarks. Cole may not feel like being suspicious of these covers, but some of his letters earlier in the year were very antagonistic toward either Eisner or Levy, I could not tell which. John Lot is certainly suspicious and Roth Siegel

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When he was out here, told me personally that he thought they were fakes.

As for finding out information in the library, it took me less than three five minutes to find the following from that storehouse of information "My Playhouse Was a Concord Coach" Pg 442, the following article appears:

San Francisco Alta California
Saturday, June 23, 1866
New Stage Line To Kearsage On and after Wednesday, the 27th day of June, we will run six horse Concord coaches from Aurora to Kearsage, via Adobe Meadows, Hot Springs, Montgomery, Owensville, San Carlos, Band City, and Fort Independence; returning will leave Kearsage every Sunday. Connecting at Adobe Meadows with Saddle Train for White Mountains, Columbus, Silver Peak and Red Mountains. Passengers leaving Carson City Monday morning arrive in Kearsage in two days. Carson and Esmeralda stage running through in one day. Leaving Carson Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 A.M.; returning, leave Aurora Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at four o'clock A.M.

Wellington, Dorsey & Co

MATTHEW E. HAZELTINE, M. D.
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Of course if I was going to print Western
Tracks, I would do some research about them.
The more careful the study, the less likely that
they would be proven fakes. Photographs of
newspaper items look good and help sell, but
~~they~~ may have been the source of the name
for the Tracks etc.

Again I say, Heinrich could settle this
in short order.

If the Confederates have not arrived, I will
have the Express Co put a tracer out for the
package. The R-R. strike may have slowed
down delivery.

Sincerely,

W. Scott Polland.

July 7, 1950.

Dr. W. Scott Pollard,
Albert Bldg.,
San Rafael, Calif.

Dear Doctor:

I am in receipt of yours of the 3rd enclosing the "Spear's Express" cover. I want to make a photograph of this but I have run completely out of photographic plates. Perhaps a new supply will arrive tomorrow and if so I will get the cover right back to you. Strange to state, I have a hard time obtaining from the Eastman Store a sufficient supply of the kind that I use (panchromatic).

Re - the above cover - It would be foolish for me to comment on this as my knowledge of Express covers is practically nil. (Edgar will confirm). However, this has a rather convincing look and it is something I would not question.

Regards -

Yours etc.,

July 11, 1950.

Dr. W. Scott Polland,
Albert Bldg.,
San Rafael, Calif.

Dear Doctor:

Nat Levy sent me a photostat of the ad that he mentioned in his first letter. He stated he found it in the S.F. Morning Bulletin of Mar. 16, 1883. It reads as follows:

"ESMERALDA STAGE LINE,
Carrying the U.S. Mails
and
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express
Leaves Carson City for Aurora
daily, on arrival of stages from
Virginia City, connecting with
the PIONEER STAGES from
California
Wellington, Dorsey & Co.
Proprietors

E. Swift, General Superintendent

MH 16 - 3M"

I made a photo of the above. Would you like to have a print? I don't suppose he would have any objection but perhaps it would be advisable not to mention same.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

Nat Levy

July 8 1950

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I enjoyed reading your very fine letter of the 3rd and particularly like your attitude towards "phonies".

In digging for material on Dorsey & Swift, I went through the files and old newspapers hardly expecting to find anything, but can you imagine how I reacted when my eye fell on Esmeralda Stage Line (my first impression of course was that I never even heard of that line) but when my eye came across E. Swift and then Dorsey, I almost jumped off the chair! I've been having my share of surprises lately, in covers, but this one was almost psychic, because I could hardly believe that I found what I was looking for! Anyway I insist that that Swift and that that Dorsey are my people, and if anybody can prove otherwise he'd surely break my heart.

Enclosed is a negative photostat from which you can easily have a positive made and at your leasure--- but -- please return it when you are finished with it because it is the only one that I have. It is enlarged almost twice for readability. I think I told you that it was from the S.F. Morning Bulletin, Mar. 16, '63. Note the lower right hand corner.

Cordially,

Nat Levy

Nat Levy

July 5 1950

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Your very nice letter just came and I shall have a photostat of the advertisement made and will send the negative to you as soon as I get it back.

Do you ever have any Western Express covers for sale? I need a Kennedy Exp. also Holland's Express, Everts, Snell, and a La Porte Express along with many others.

I'm pretty well covered as far as Wells , Fargo & Co. goes.

Thanks again for your very interesting letter. I will send the 'stat as I said, in a few days.

Very cordially,

Nat Levy

Nat Levy
SPA 14185

July 12, 1950.

Mr. Nat Levy,
587 - 47th Ave.,
San Francisco 21, Calif.

Dear Mr. Levy:

Your two letters of the 5th and 8th received.

Thanks very much for sending me the photostat which I am returning herewith. It is very interesting and I will be glad to include the data in my files on the Dorsey & Swift cover.

Incidentally, I do very little in Western Franks and my knowledge of the specialty is practically zero. I very seldom have any for sale, and regret to state that I have none to offer at present.

Again thanks for your kindness.

Sincerely yours,

MARCHANT
CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

MEMO FROM OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER

TO Dear Stan DATE 6/21/50

What a fine letter you wrote Harry. Do let me know what he says. How could Ward possibly contribute to the Columns more for personal advertising & benefits than does Rich - I believe + dozens of others - You + me both - were we to contribute to Stamps or to any Phil Press ??

I do not know that Stine's cover of W7 + Co itself is bad. Some here say they are but it + others like it came from Nat Levy - Eisner - + now Stine (see?) + also those pioneers came from them. See a recent

MERCHANT
CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

MEMO FROM OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER

To 11

DATE

issue of stamps - those are
suspiciously criticized and
coming from same people -
+ same subjects it looks bad.

also they lied about the
quantity ~~made~~ found -
only 3. then we checked +
found 5 sold + 3 more
offered + so it went on.

May be ok. P.F. would
ok it in a minute. Who then
knows anything about
Westerns? I asked Boggs
who would do such jobs +
he said if no one else wanted
to he would himself -
well - fine - so why send it?

MARCHANT
CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

MEMO FROM OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER

To III

DATE _____

I don't know Chas Remele -
In fact never heard of him.
~~Sid~~ Grant or Baker?

Shall look for him - I look
for all these amateurs but
when do I look for you two?

Mildred is going to Tahoe soon
+ I'll run up Ignaro. May
stay a week - Ber + Don got here
Brought my new Fleetwood out
from Detroit. Brand gave it to
me for a present with orders
to have a driver available here.

Ber is thin but both are fine.
All were at our house Sunday
Minnie - Conch - Larry + Amy - Marion - Jack
Bruce + Robert - Ber + Don. What a
crowd?

MERCHANT
CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

MEMO FROM OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER

To / V

DATE

Have your note re Aull's stock or collection but only thing I have any interest in is the Goring Frank & guess I have little chance at only that if you sell the material. What do you suppose you would ask for that? You do not say how much money it would take or how salable it all is. He is wise he wants Cash. How have you figured it out as to Cash vs anticipated sales? Good demand material and a good margin etc. Just selling in summer or do you feel it will run into fall season?

MARCHANT
CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

MEMO FROM OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER

To V

DATE _____

I got your letter ten minutes ago + have replied so your word may be delayed in telling me some more.

Dr Pollard got the Stephens lot from Wiltsee estate - \$700 I think or \$775?

He is on a vacation for a week or two so you may not hear from him. He read my letter to you re Stone-Lang-Eisner + OK'd it.

Best wishes to you all
From all
Edgum

MERCHANT
CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

MEMO FROM OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER

TO

SBA

DATE

I am badly in need of a
perforated type II from plate II
Relief A -

Have a good "B" & "T" -

also Imperf Copy of 48R2
Type II DT in TWO - Have
two grand perforated copy -

Have off center of 89R II
perforated would like to get
rid of as have a good
one now. - The off center
shows DT very plainly
as wide margin at bottom

Also a 33L2 perforated
all FINE ONLY -

Re-fake
Neslerus

VILLAGE
STAMP
SERVICE

821 KINGSHIGHWAY
EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

June 3, 1950

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I have recently acquired a Dorsey and Swift Express cover, a drawing of which I enclose for your inspection. The photostat shows probable Swift and Dorsey connections. Cover has a repair on the left upper back, which does not in the least affect the face of cover.

If you are interested in such a cover and would like to make a trade, I would be willing to exchange for \$100. worth of fine stampless covers from the following states - Illinois, Michigan, Arkansas,
"Stamps You Will Be Proud To Own"

Kentucky or Iowa, or
a mixture of these, my
selection. The cash price
is \$85. Cover will be sent
for inspection if it is
of interest to you.

Please return
enclosures.

Sincerely yours,
John W. Stine,

June 8, 1950.

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

Dear Edgar:

Please take good care of the enclosed and return to me. If you are interested in this cover I will be glad to try and obtain it for you. If his price is too high give me the dope and I'll write him.

Regards -

Yours etc.,

POST CARD

JUN - 8 1950

POST CARD

Mr John N Stone
#21 Kings highway
Edwardsville Ill

Dear Mr Stone In reply to yours of
the 4th I do not recall Western
Franklin and would not be interested
in acquiring the cover. I have referred
your letter and enclosures to a friend
and will advise you later if he is
interested Very Truly yours

MERCHANT

CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

EDGAR B. JESSUP
PRESIDENT

June 12, 1950

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

Dear Stanley:

I have several things about which to write to you but you are undoubtedly in a hurry in regard to the "Collect" handstamped within a rectangular box.

The only covers I have with this marking, and it usually carries an extra postage, are those that went all the way through "outside of the mail."

I have the ten cent to which you refer, and a three cent '57 as well as a three cent '61. There may be others.

We are of the opinion that the Wells Fargo Company felt the regular postage should be paid in addition to their frank. They collected their frank but insisted upon the sender placing the correct postage on the envelope in U.S. adhesives and therefore when there was a multiple rate it was taken care of by the extra stamp and this hand stamp "Collect" was placed on there so Wells Fargo could get the extra postage at the other end.

We feel quite certain that the weighing and determining of extra postage was done by Wells Fargo since the sender, who might have been a miner in a crude dugout, would have no way of determining whether or not the letter was overweight.

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook

-2-

June 12, 1950

This may be a rather hazy description but I thought you might be answering a question for someone so I hasten to send it to you, rather briefly but promptly.

Incidentally, I consider my ten cent cover with type I and type II tied on it, on a plain envelope with a red Wells Fargo frank, to be one of my rarest covers.

I have your letter of June 8 with regard to the Dorsey and Swift cover. I have one now in my collection and the photo-stat which you sent me, and which I am returning herewith, is an enlarged print of my own clipping. Who in the world is John W. Stine. Is he one of God's Chosen People? All of these covers, and many others which Dr. Polland and many others feel are not quite Kosher, have been supplied the local collecting fraternity, of which I am one, by men of that particular persuasion. Many of them are suspicious but I seem to take one of each, trying my best to be a first-class sucker if anything is wrong and a wise guy if they turn out to be right.

I am going to an Oakland meeting tonight at which Tracy is to give a lecture on plating and I have asked Dr. Polland to be my guest. I am not going to seal this letter until we meet for dinner for he may have an additional message for you and I know he is going to get a great kick out of your boy friend, Stine, now having some of these covers which heretofore have been distributed by Nat Levy and Milt Eisner.

With kindest regards and another promise to write soon, I remain,

Sincerely yours

Edg.
Edgar E. Jessup
President and
General Manager

EBJ:M

*They claimed
these were
only two or
three - as they
did on Swift.
Appear and
Pioneer book
they kept turning
up.*

June 15, 1950.

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

Dear Edgar:

I was surprised to learn that the W.F. & Co. Frank might be bad. Who is Stine? All I know about him is that he is a small dealer over in Edwardsville, Ill. I have had some correspondence with him in recent years and I think I sold him a few Illinois stampless covers. I don't know whether he is Jewish or not. Perhaps yes, perhaps no. A name don't mean much these days. I enclose a copy of a letter I have written him and if he don't choose to come clean and give me all the facts, I will lay the whole case before the A.P.S. Board provided Dr. Polland and you agree that I should do so. Stine is an A.P.S. member #19381.

When I run into a case such as this, I can generally force some co-operation by a threat to refer it to the A.P. S. Board.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Polland with copy of my letter to Stine.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

Copy to Dr. Polland.

Dear Mr. Ashbrook: 7-10-50

Thank you for the photo of
the Dorsey and Swift cover.

A photograph is much superior
to a photostat I would say.

Sincerely yours,
John W. Stine

821 Kingshighway
Edwardsville, Ill.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook

P. O. Box 31

33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.

Fort Thomas, Kentucky

June 15, 1950.

Mr. John W. Stine,
821 Kingshighway,
Edwardsville, Ill.

Dear Mr. Stine:

Further referring to yours of the 3rd, I am reliably informed that there is grave doubt that the cover that you are offering is not genuine, therefore, my advice to you is to have it authenticated by the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation, New York City.

I would like very much to have a photographic record of it for my files. Will you loan it to me for that purpose? I will return it to you the same day of receipt and will pay the registration postage both ways.

I would like very much to know the source of this cover - Would you mind telling me from whom you obtained it - and if so, would you object to showing me the correspondence?

It is suspected that certain people - one or more - in the San Francisco area - have been making covers similar to yours and disposing of them to innocent buyers. Whether this is true or not, I do not know, and my only interest in cases such as this, is to try and protect innocent buyers.

I would greatly appreciate your full co-operation so that we can present this matter to the Board of the A.P.S.

With kindest regards -

Cordially yours,

P. S.--I will hold your photostat and drawing of cover pending your reply.

S.B. A.

Copy

821 Kingshighway
Edwardsville, Ill

June 19, 1950

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Your letter of 6-15-50 received and I am most surprised at the intimations expressed regarding the cover I offered you.

Some time ago I sent an unusual cover to a gentleman who professes to be an expert in things philatelic and is generally regarded so. At first he was enthusiastic, but he wanted to consult a super - expert. The super - expert raised doubts in his mind so he turned the cover down. Subsequently I sent the same cover to another gentleman who is as well-informed about such matters as anybody in the U.S.A. He bought the cover without hesitation and probably resold it to one of his well-informed clients at a nice profit. Since then a similar cover was sold at a prominent auction, and, as far as I know, nobody has questioned its authenticity. In this interim I have sold this gentleman two additional covers that were as unusual as the first one, and he has likewise seen the cover I offered to you. If there was any doubt in his mind as to the spuriousness of this cover, I am certain that a man of his integrity and reputation would have mentioned the fact to me.

I am the last person in the world who would knowingly offer anybody something as genuine which was not so. But since a lot of these things are determined by people's conjectures and there is no unanimity of agreement among experts, I am inclined to disagree with the suspicions which have been aroused about these covers. The man from whom I got the cover is a well known collector and all his transactions have been above board with me. His covers have been offered to other dealers so there is no secrecy involved anywhere, so I would not think of turning his correspondence over to anyone. If he at any time requested me personally to do so I would do it, but I am not the kind of a guy to turn anybody's personal correspondence over to somebody without his knowledge and consent.

I will be glad to have a photostat made of this cover for you if you desire one for your files.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) John W. Stine.

FOUR STAR
SOUTHWORTH CO. D.C.A.
COTTON ABEP COHENT

821 Kingshighway
Edwardsville, Ill.
June 19, 1950

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Your letter of 6-15-50 received and I am most surprised at the intimations expressed regarding the cover I offered you.

Some time ago I sent an unusual cover to a gentleman who professes to be an expert in things philatelic and is generally regarded so. At first he was enthusiastic, but he wanted to consult a super-expert. The super-expert raised doubts in his mind so he turned the cover down. Subsequently I sent the same cover to another gentleman who is as well-informed about such matters as anybody in the U. S. A. He bought the cover without hesitation and probably resold it to one of his well-informed clients at a nice profit. Since then a similar cover was sold at a prominent auction, and, as far as I know, nobody has questioned its authenticity. In this interim I have sold this gentleman two additional covers that were as unusual as the first one, and he has likewise seen the cover I offered to you. If there was any doubt in his mind

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I will be glad to have a photostat made of this cover for you if you desire one for your files.

Sincerely yours,
John W. Stine

June 21, 1950.

Mr. John W. Stine,
821 Kingshighway,
Edwardsville, Ill.

Dear Mr. Stine:

I am in receipt of yours of the 19th which I have carefully noted. In my former letter I had no intention of offending you or any friend of yours. I was merely trying to do you a favor and at the same time acting in the best interests of philately.

When I find a case where a questionable article is being offered I try to locate the source of the item - so that I can stop the sale to some innocent buyer. In practically all cases I receive one hundred percent co-operation.

Would you mind reporting to your friend from whom you obtained the cover, that you offered the cover to me and that I referred it to one whom I consider the best authority in the country on Western Franks. He did not condemn the cover but stated that similar items had been questioned in some quarters and that a thorough investigation was being made. For the sake of what is honest and right in an effort to stop crooked philatelic practices would it be asking too much of your friend to get in touch with me, so that his whole-hearted assistance and co-operation would help us in our endeavor? There is no desire to do anyone an injustice or to condemn any suspicious item until the truth has been definitely established.

I think that the "experts" that infest philately are more desirable than otherwise - surely they do some good and even though many errors are undoubtedly made, our "experts" are only human and are therefore capable of making mistakes.

Rather than a photostat of your cover I would much prefer to have a photograph which I will make myself. If you will loan the cover to me I will return it the same day of receipt.

I note that you are A.P.S. No. 19381.

Sincerely yours,

821 Kingshighway
Edwardsville, Ill.

June 23, 1950

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

While I had a photostat made, which I intended to send you, since you indicate that you would rather make a photograph of the cover yourself I am sending it, herewith, and I only ask that it be handled carefully.

I have never been one to distrust the opinions of experts, but I likewise do not believe they are always infallible, and I also know they are sometimes guilty of errors of judgment. I believe somewhat like the gentleman of modesty, who is also an expert in his field but is loath to admit it, who wrote to me a short time ago as follows -

1. There is nothing to beat the truth.
2. There are always two or more sides to every story.
3. There are no experts in any field. All there is - is varying degrees of ignorance.
4. The older I get, the less I know I know.

I have read Maeterlinck's "The Treasure of the Humble" and my life's experience to this date confirms the thoughts and ideas he expresses so well in that volume.

I am sure the gentleman who made this "find" and who sent me this cover is above reproach and

that he will be glad to cooperate in any way to establish the authenticity of the covers he has sold to a number of dealers and well-known collectors, unless he thinks the authenticity has been well enough established by the fact that so many students in this field have seen them, and it is up to the doubters to prove otherwise. But I am not going to speak for him. Since your letter contains nothing of a personal nature or anything that would violate a confidence to be seen, I am going to send it to him so that he can read it in its entirety and I will avoid any garbled construction of it, and he can make his own decision.

I would be pleased if you would return the previous photostat and sketch of the cover I sent you along with the cover itself.

Sincerely yours,
John W. Stine

June 26, 1950.

Mr. John W. Stine,
821 Kingshighway,
Edwardsville, Ill.

Dear Mr. Stine:

Thanks very much for your kindness in the loan of the Express cover.

I have made a photograph and I will send you a print later.

I do not know anything about Western Franks or Express markings but, to me, this cover looks perfectly genuine. I really see no reason why anyone should question it. Under the circumstances do you not think it would be a good thing to send it to the Philatelic Foundation and have their Expert Committee pass on it?

I return also the photostat and drawing that you sent me in your former letter.

Sincerely yours,

Nat Levy

June 29 1950

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Mr. Stine of Edwardsville forwarded to me your letter referring to my Dorsey & Swift Express covers. I appreciate your very worthy attempt to keep philately on the high plane that it deserves, but truly, I thought that you were a little rough in describing my material. I assure you that the man from whom I obtained the covers is above reproach. I described my contact with him (I have known him for fifteen years) in an article that I wrote about the "find" in the April 22, 1950 issue of Stamps which I am enclosing. The Dorsey & Swift was a part of the whole find.

In digging for information relative to the latter express company, I spent over two weeks at the Bancroft Library at the University of California and finally came upon an ad. that showed where an E. Sift was the General Superintendent for a line called the Esmeralda Stage Line, Wellington & Dorsey, operators. Evidently, Dorsey took his Superintendent, Swift, and formed their own express over the identical route-- Aurora to Carson or Virginia and connecting with Wells Fargo. The covers are hand stamped on Wells Fargo franks with the exception of two that are on plain U59s with but the hand stamp and paid. The ad ran in the San Francisco Bulletin, March 17, 1863. I can send you a photostat copy of it if you will promise to return it as it is the only one that I have.

Sincerely yours,

Nat Levy
SPA 14185
NAT
LEVY

June 29 1950

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Mr. Stine of Edwardsville forwarded to me your letter referring to my Dorsey & Swift Express covers. I appreciate your very worthy attempt to keep philately on the high plane that it deserves, but truly, I thought that you were a little rough in describing my material. I assure you that the man from whom I obtained the covers is above reproach. I described my contact with him (I have known him for fifteen years) in an article that I wrote about the "find" in the April 22, 1950 issue of Stamps which I am enclosing. The Dorsey & Swift was a part of the whole find.

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Sincerely yours

(signed) Nat Levy
SPA 14185

July 3, 1950.

Mr. Nat Levy,
587 - 47th Ave.,
San Francisco 11, Calif.

Dear Mr. Levy:

Thanks very much for your kind letter of the 29th which was most welcome I can assure you.

There is one thing that I would especially dislike to do and that is to condemn any philatelic item that is genuine. Mr. Stine sent me a rough sketch of the cover that he had, not the cover itself, and I sent it down East to a client and inquired if it was anything in which he might be interested. I informed him that I knew nothing about Western Franks, in fact, sent him Mr. Stine's letter. In reply, he advised me to be careful as he had been informed by a friend that the oval Express marking on the cover was under suspicion. I assumed that he was no doubt correct and my letter to Mr. Stine was the result.

My purpose was to get in touch with the person who had submitted the cover to Mr. Stine. This is a course that I always try to pursue when any questionable or suspected items pass thru my hands. I don't know why I should attempt to police American Philately but occasionally my efforts do some little good I am sure.

Mr. Stine was very indignant that I had questioned his cover but I explained in a subsequent letter that I had the best of intentions and had no desire to cast suspicion on any genuine item. He then sent the cover to me, I made a photograph of it, and when I returned it I informed him, that while I possessed no knowledge whatsoever of such items that the cover did look genuine to me.

I would like to have a copy for my files of the advertisement of 1863 as mentioned in your letter and if you will be so kind as to loan it to me I will return it to you by air mail the same date of receipt. Stamped addressed envelope herewith.

I return your article from "Stamps" - I read this with much interest at the time it appeared, in fact, I clipped it and put it in a special scrap book.

Again assuring you of my appreciation of your letter, I am

Sincerely yours,

July 3, 1950.

Dr. W. Scott Polland,
Albert Bldg.,
San Rafael, Calif.

Dear Doctor:

Much to my surprise I received a letter this morning from Mr. Nat Levy of San Francisco. Herewith a copy and also a copy of my reply. To throw him off the scent I stated that I had submitted the Stine drawing of the cover to a client down East. I hope he believes me and has no occasion to suspect that I had been in touch with Edgar or you. I am sending copies to Edgar.

In this connection, please treat the following as strictly confidential. I realize that it is a bit unethical to quote from a semi-confidential letter but knowing your interest in this matter, I inquired of Ezra Cole if he had been offered any of these covers. The following is from a letter of his under date of July 1st, quote:

"With reference to the Spear and Company Express and the Dorsey and Swift Express. These are all right. A fellow in California made a couple of little finds. I am sure Jessup and Polland and almost everybody else got some. In one lot there was eight or ten and the other one five or six. I got two or three of each from the original finder and I have sold them. I was suspicious to begin with until I got all the information and it all checks up and is all right. The thing that makes everybody suspicious about them is that most of them were very nice, but not all. They have been very well kept all these years. However, two or three were in pretty poor condition, so it certainly was a find. I don't know who would question these things."

Re - the Wiltsee Confeds. This is Monday - at 2 P.M. and up to this writing I have not had any word from the express package. I will send you an air card when it arrives. I will be interested in your comment on the Levy letter.

Sincerely yours,

MERCHANT
CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

1250

MEMO FROM OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER

TO Dear Stan DATE 6/29/50

Just a note to take care of a few
of your questions.

Am taking family to Tahoe
for July. I may stay a week
but will run up. week ends.
only about 5 hours now -
1st. I got the Weiss story
directly from him. I waste
him Oakland was the Center
of all Bay Area activity so he
is putting on his only show
right here - Expect 300. I made
all arrangements then sleep to
one side & let Oak Phil Dacy &
Harry Gray go on. I'll keep you
advised by sending you the
notices.

MARCHANT
CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

MEMO FROM OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER

To //

DATE

So the dear old P.F. OK'd # 2284.
What mess? & why so slow?

I did not get that "China-steam"
from H.R.H. I didn't see it.

I'll comment on Meyer's questions
later. Wellsee always said
those boats were successor to
Pan & San. Fran. - applied either
at Pan. or on ship - I couldn't
say which. They are U.S. & should
be included in his list. He
sent me his first three articles
& said he would send them all
but hasn't - I do not belong.

I put a note in with those
magazines telling you to burn
them if you didn't want them.

MARCHANT
CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

MEMO FROM OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER

To III

DATE

Re. Stine. His cover may be genuine but the same group - (terrible) had some we suspected. Dock swears they are fakes - They lied about the quantity as we checked. Every approach was wrong. I said "dumb" but Dock said "jaw sharp" only appearing dumb. So how do we know. We never saw such as you describe until they popped up with two. That was all. Now more are showing up right along. Does Green doesn't it? Everyone thinks the Pioneer Exp was bad. Dr Hirtz got one I think.

MARCHANT
CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

MEMO FROM OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER

To IV

DATE

Steve - Levy & Eisner could
be exchanging etc and
all could be kosher - I
do want the photo & I'll send
me of mine. I bought one
so I told you - regardless.
I do that too often I guess.
I'm going to have the ink
analyzed but have been too
busy.

The 1¢ you sent seems to be
a nice little item & my
check is enclosed.

This has promptly replied
to some of your letter - if you
can read it & I'll write again.
Harry is a smooth old boy
his. Eager

Will send
the 89 R2
soon

141857 - Type II

-1250

June 23, 1950.

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

Dear Edgar:

Your air letter of the 21st came this morning.

Re - the suggestion for a column by Ward in "STAMPS," here is the reply that I received from Harry. Please return. I can appreciate his viewpoint and I don't suppose he could take Ward away from Mekeel's. If Ward's revival of his "NEWS" meant that he would discontinue his column in Mekeel's I do hope that he gives up the idea.

Note the second paragraph of Harry's letter. This refers to the Expert Committee of the P.F. I sent them a Brattleboro cover the middle of March - I got it back several days ago. Boggs held it over three months. The Expert Committee is becoming an actual joke, and I attribute it all to Win Boggs.

I understand that they have just okayed the 5¢-10¢ 1847 Knapp fake - Lot #2284 in the first Knapp sale. Look it up - This cover originally had a 5¢ 1847 and the postmark read, "5 CTS" - Some faker added the 10¢ stamp sideways and painted a "1" before the "5" in the postmark - You can see what a lousy amateur job it is - The P.F. has just issued a certificate that the cover is genuine. Isn't that perfectly terrible!!! The fact is that Philadelphia never had a postmark with "15."

Henry Meyer of Evansville, has been running a series of articles in the S.P.A. Journal on "Way" and "Steamboat" markings and in the June Issue he has quite a long article on "Ship" markings. I think that it ~~is~~ his intention to have these articles (after revision) published in booklet or book form. He wants to include the S.F. marking, "STEAM-PANAMA." I quote as follows from a letter from him dated June 20:

"You know the mark STEAM, PANAMA in oval. I enclose a print. Do you know who in Panama applied it? The U.S. mail agent? Or did a postmaster in Panama handle such details for the U.S.? Or did we have an actual exchange office there? And where as the person or office who applied it located? In Panama City? In Aspinwall? If you know, I am anxious to find out. This is a U.S. mark, is it not? And if so, it should be included in my steam list."

Do you care to make any comment? If so, I will pass it on to him.

One more point - Have you any covers showing the following straight-line marking -

"CHINA - STEAM"

#2. Mr. Edgar B. Jessup, June 23, 1950.

In a sale by H. R. Harmer (N.Y.) of Nov. 24, 1947 - Lot 382 was a cover with such a marking - It was from Japan by the China, Japan Line - addressed to Macray & Co. - S.F. - It had a 10¢ 1861, tied by an oval "Forwarders" marking - routed "per Colorado." Do you know anything about this cover or the marking? I am hoping you bought it.

I am returning herewith Ward's letter of the 7th - also the Harry Weiss program. Where did you get this?

Thanks for the article on the "Feather River Highway". I will read it at the first opportunity.

I am wondering what you thought of the letter that I received from Stine? It made me mad as the very devil but you noted that I wrote him a nice reply - though it hurt to do so. I have hopes he will loan me the cover, but I doubt if he will. He is a small country two-by-four - a regular smart-Aleck. Is there no way in which you can determine whether the suspected covers are good or bad? I wonder if Dr. Hertz got stuck with any - also John Fox? Please keep me advised. I note that they came from Nat Levy and Eisner. You were never very strong for either one of these Yids if my memory is correct. By the way, Edgar, whatever became of Julius Loeb? Is he still around S.F. and active? I do not see his name listed as an A.P.S.

Looking thru the S.P.A. membership list I note that you are not a member, hence you do not possess a file of their monthly Journal, and, therefore, missed the articles by Henry Meyer.

Yes, it is a cinch that the P.F. "Expert Committee" would okay the Levy Express Covers even if they had been proved to be fakes. I haven't a doubt that Boggs thinks that he could pass on most anything. Just a peanut with a swelled head. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs attended the London Exhibition - Who do you suppose paid their expenses? It must have been Mrs. Dale. I cannot imagine anyone else.

So Bev and husband drove out from Detroit in your new car. Wonderful. The Jessups must have had a wonderful reunion.

Not a thing new on the Aull lot of Denver covers - I will take it up with you after I have a talk with him. I have no idea what price he wants but I wouldn't buy it unless I thought I could clean it up in a hurry.

I am also wondering what Dr. Pollard thought of that Stine letter. I will send photo-prints if Stine sends the cover to me.

1¢ 1857 - 89R2 - Send me your poor copy and I will try and sell it for you.

1¢ 1851 - 48R2 - I haven't a fine enough copy for you.

1¢ 1857 - "A" Relief - Here is a copy of 19L2 with a nice stitch watermark - price \$12.50 - all signed on the back, etc. This color is very pretty.

I have my air condition going and my stamp room is a fine

#3. Mr. Edgar B. Jessup, June 23, 1950.

place these days - 90 outside - 76 in my room - sure is wonderful for me.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

Enclosed: 1/ 1857 - single - 19L2 - Price \$12.50

Later Monday the 24th

We were down to Lexington over the weekend so Mildred did not have time to get this to you.

Today I received the Wells Fargo cover from Stine. I will make a photo and send prints to Dr. Pollard and you. I do not know anything about Western Franks but this cover appears to be perfectly genuine. It has that genuine look.

S.B.A.

MATTHEW E. HAZELTINE, M. D.
W. SCOTT POLLAND, M. D.
HOWARD HAMMOND JR., M. D.
OLD A. NUTTING, M. D.
GRACE DICKSON KLEISER, M. D.

ALBERT BUILDING
SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE SAN RAFAEL 6120

6-25-50

Dear Mr. Ashbrook: -

Both of your good letters of the 15th & 19th were here when I arrived home. I will try to answer them as they arrived.

Both Jessup and I got quite a kick out of the Stine incident. Of course it was impossible for you to know that that was the material I had written to you about. However, I could not help, but chuckle when I saw the photograph of the newspaper clipping, the original of which Jessup owns. I still cannot understand why Jessup does not turn the data over to Henrich for study. He procrastinates in a way which almost makes me think that he is afraid to get the answer. ^{He doesn't like to be taken.} I am very anxious to get the facts, because if by chance I am wrong, I do not want to go on thinking that a certain individual is a crook. However, I ran in to another of these covers, and it was not with the original lot that had been shown to me. I was told originally that the

MATTHEW E. HAZELTINE, M. D.
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has shown me was the whole find, and that there were no others.

Tomorrow I am sending you the Waltze Confederate Collection by Express, and it should reach you in 3-4 days. Look it over at your leisure and then let me have your frank opinion. I certainly do not expect you to do this for nothing. If you think you can sell it, that is one thing; if not, I will expect to be charged for the time involved, mailing etc.

I have written to Ezra Cole telling him that before I leave he was personally involved, I had asked your opinion of the collection. Since you had not seen the collection, I was sending it to you for an opinion. I had also considered selling it thru you, providing a price satisfactory to both of us could be expected. I wanted him to know that there had been no collusion on your part, and that any criticism regarding the handling of this collection was to be directed at me.

I think after you see this collection,

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That except possibly for some duplicates,
(Tot has written again for these) the collection should
be kept intact, and possibly added to, as
the opportunity occurs. I am enclosing the
type written transcript of the original letters -
some of them are very interesting. Somewhere
along the line, these original letters have
disappeared. I suspect I know where they are.
A friend of mine bought up a huge lot
of old letters from the estate, and I am hoping
to find them there. However, even without
them, each cover has a digest of the contents
of the letter, written by Mr. Widell, Secretary
to Mr. Stephens.

I have read your fine article in
the Emerald Book many times; also a number
of others. I enjoyed your recent article
on the 14 51-57 in Stamps.

You are probably right about the Pony cover.
It was the fact that this is the only Latham
cover known that upset Jessup, more than the
"Tree". I think he has three covers with "Tree"
on them. Except for this item the rest of
Captain Bull's material went dirt cheap.

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I think Costelloe murdered the material by his
poor descriptions. I got about 30 different
items for about \$300, including a first
day 1851 unpaid rate East. I obtained several
San Francisco 40s - various types, dates etc, for
from 5-7 each; also noted 80 for 15. covers #92,
48, 21, and 239 which are illustrated are also mine.
Kindest regards. I am glad to be home.

Sincerely,

Walter Polland

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6-27-50

Dear Mr Ashbrook:

I received and read with interest the copy of Mr Stine's letter to you on the 19th and your answer of the 21st. Mr Stine may be entirely innocent or ignorant. I would guess that he got his cover from M. Eisner rather than N. Levy. Just remember that I shouted false at Jessup and others for weeks, and Jessup kept right on buying as fast as they were offered, and it took a great deal of evidence to make him change his mind. Meantime I decided that I must be crazy and got sucked in on the Spear-Pioneer cover, which was written up in Stamps. There are some facts in the case which may interest you.

Mr Nat Levy is in the advertising business, and is very familiar with printing of all types. He says that he knows nothing about Westerns etc, but that his friend Malt. Eisner has helped him become an enthusiast. A secret friend has found all these new and rare Western Trunks - 3 Trunks never before recorded or known

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and appearing at different times, and found in the attic of his friend on different occasions. Mr Levy has a handstamp of his own name which looks identically like that of the Pioneer Express - I gave a copy of this to Jessup to have analyzed and compared to those of the Express handstamps. Mr Levy has been buying up old and dilapidated covers, plain, Wells Fargo etc., from Mowers in San Francisco. Mr Jungdahl in charge of Mowers has thought from the beginning that these Express covers were fakes.

A year ago Mr Levy came into Mowers with a cover, and told Jungdahl that he would like to know what he thought about it, because he Levy knew nothing about such matters, and wanted an experts opinion. Jungdahl mailed it to me. It was a 10¢ 1855 envelope with a "Morgenville Pa." by "Stamps" and a manuscript date May 1857 at the top. In the lower left corner, someone had pasted a 3¢ 1851, and cancelled it with

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a rather crude blue Adams Express, Nevada City
I told Jungdahl that whoever made it
should study his history and geography.

Now the most interesting Pioneer Express cover is the one that I saw in the collection of an Oakland collector, who happens to be a printer by trade. I told Jerry that as far

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As I was concerned, it must have been one of their experimental covers, and proved that all of them were fakes. Someone had taken an ordinary Sacramento stamper 10, addressed to a town in New York and had written below the addressee's name "Hold for Jack Free". At some time a stamp had been put in the upper right corner and had been tied by the Pioneer Express handstamp as seen on the other covers; a second strike was made in the left lower corner. Later it was apparently philatellically advisable to remove the stamp, leaving just a portion of the handstamp present. Since Pioneer Express probably only ran for a short time, probably 1858, it is quite apparent that this cover was manufactured.

The Spears - Pioneer was a follow up of the Pioneer. There was a Spears-Lacy running from Placerville to Georgetown in 1858? The only known covers are in manuscript T & S (lot 1758 Knapp) and dated ~~April~~ 1861. In the Placerville Union of August 1, 1857 I have found a note to the effect that C Lacy had at that time

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a tri-weekly line of stages to Indian Diggings and intermediate points. Should the people of Georgetown and vicinity see proper to exert themselves slightly in opening a road from there down the hill to the middle fork of the American to the Placer County Line, a distance of three miles, we would have a continuous stage road through the foothills from Sonora to the extreme northern portion of the state." I have been unable to find anything about Myers, although there are many references to Lacey and his stage activities.

The last group of express covers are also addressed to Jack Lee. They came out of Nevada and the year must be 1866. Some of them are addressed to Henry Carrier. The handstamps are all on Wells Fargo Printed Type I and usually cancelled by a Wells Fargo Aurora. The handstamps are not unlike the Pioneer express and give the same paper impression. There are two printed Frauds known. These are rather crude in design. On close examination it is clear that the printing is over the writing. This is very striking in the photographs. There are a great many other odd

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and interesting details concerning the personalities involved, as well as the covers. I am sure that Jessup could get the answer in a short time, if he would give the material to Herrick.

Sincerely,
W. Scott Polland.

July 1, 1950.

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

Dear Edgar:

Thanks very much for yours of the 29th, with check for \$12.50 for the 1¢ 1857.

I was surprised that Harry Weiss is going to give one of his shows at Oakland. I have never met him personally but have had quite a bit of correspondence with him. Some people think there is a lot of bunk about his show. I hope you attend and give me a first-hand report. He seems to have great confidence in his ability to detect all manners of fakes. I understand that he posted \$1000 that he could identify any of the Sperati fakes in ten minutes. If he can he certainly is a wonder. I think that Sperati's Confederates "TEN" would fool most any expert. I believe that I wrote you that I discovered a 5¢ New York and a 10¢ 1847, both Sperati counterfeits, in a friend's collection. He returned them to the New York dealer and got a refund but the dealer still claimed that they were genuine. The dealer took them to George Sloane and stated that Sloane said they were perfectly good. I didn't believe this but upon investigation found it was true. Can you imagine Sloane being fooled by Sperati copies.

Gordon sent me the Knapp fake, 1847 cover, yesterday. Lot #2284. I made a number of photographs and there is no question but what the 10¢ stamp did not originate on this cover.

I suppose you noticed in Stamps where the W. L. Moody collection is to be sold by H.R. Harmer & Co. I wonder how they beat Gordon?

Thanks very much for sending me the old magazines, etc. You probably intended to put a note in with it but overlooked to do so. Where on earth did you get all of this old material?

Just as soon as I can find some spare time I will make you a print of the Wells Fargo cover which was sent to me by Stine. I do hope that you go ahead with your investigation and see what Heinrich can develop. I am sorry that you couldn't see the Stine cover as the Express marking looked genuine to me.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

S.B.A.
COPY

Van Dyk Mac Bride
744 Broad Street
Newark 2, N. J.

June 21st, 1950.

Mr. August Dietz,
109 East Cary Street,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear August:

I now have your interesting and welcome letter of June 15th.

First about my good friend Major Sheppard's contribution on that very complicated subject, - West Virginia. I like his "article" very much indeed, but I am afraid it is more of an article than a usable contribution to the proposed new Catalog. That is, it reads well and interestingly, and it would make a nice article for one of the philatelic periodicals, - where I would like to see it published very much. However, it does not seem to be in the best form for the purposes for which you have it in mind.

I do not think that the Catalog should lend itself to any more theory and opinion than is absolutely necessary, and I am afraid that much of Major Sheppard's article falls into that category. For instance, while theoretically the postmasters in the border counties of the embryo state of West Virginia may have used Confederate handstamped and manuscript Paid's, a "timetable" of dates indicates that they should not have properly done so, and I think we should have definite proof in the form of any such covers to show that they were so used.

I am enclosing a copy of such a "timetable" which I made up while studying this subject sometime ago. As you will see the data is taken from the Encyclopedia Britannica which I think we may accept as an authority. You will note that some of the dates and other facts therein do not quite coincide with some of those used in Major Sheppard's article, and I think such data should be reconciled before we put anything of this sort in so permanent a publication as a Catalog. However, using the dates in the enclosed "timetable", let us note that a resident of a town in what became the Union State of West Virginia, would have mailed his letters as follows:

1. - From April 17th when Virginia seceded to June 1, 1861, U.S. stamps would have been used as in all the seceded states.

2. - From June 1st to June 11, 1861, when the second Wheeling Convention declared secession void and formed a provisional government, such a citizen might have had to pay his postage in cash at the Confederate rates and his letters might have been marked PAID by the postmaster. This is the only period, in my opinion, when Confederate markings could have been "legally" used in that section. But, the postmarks would have read "Va." and not W. Va. Actually, in the state of great confusion which must have then existed there, I imagine that the continued use of either U.S. stamps, or Confederate Paid's, was a matter of personal or political opinion and perhaps depended upon to where each letter was addressed!

3. - After June 11th, our citizen should have used only U.S. stamps, rates, and markings. Surely this should have been ^{so} after July 1st of that year, when the new legislature was electing U.S. Senators, and conducting a popular vote which resulted in the approval of the new State on October 24th.

From this you will note that Confederate stamps, first of which were not issued until October 16, 1861, could hardly have been "legally" used in any part of the new State of West Virginia. Therefore, I think we should also see covers showing the use of the 5¢ Green and the 10¢ Blue stamps which Major Sheppard says "came into general use in all of the border counties". I concede that these and the handstamped or manuscript rated covers which he says "are known" from a number of such towns may exist, - but I am afraid that they were more examples of local feelings than legal usage, and if established, they should be so described or explained in the Catalog.

I am sending a copy of this portion of my letter, and of the "timetable" to Major Sheppard for his information, study, and comment.

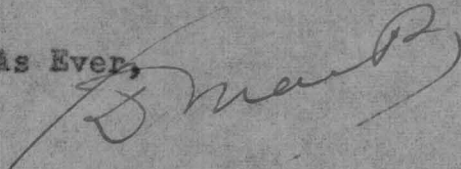
The Patriotic cover you refer to which illustrates the Monitor and the Merrimac battle, is a well-known Union design, and in this case is merely an example of the Confederate Use of a Union Patriotic, and therefore would not be eligible for entry as a Confederate Patriotic design. However, it is a nice item, and I should say should have a value of upwards of \$10., - depending on condition, etc.

I should like to see those Dead Letter Office manuscript markings very much indeed, as I have never heard of anything of the sort. Can you not arrange to have one or more of the covers sent to me for examination? I think you will recall that I once wrote an extensive article on the subject of the Confederate Dead Letter Office markings, and I would like to see how these covers fit into my information on that subject.

Finally, about the new Catalog. I hope you can arrange through Col. Crigler to get out a eight-page edition of the Bulletin which would show all the remaining new entries you have. Then we could call that the "deadline", and accept nothing further new for the Catalog. I am willing to do my share in getting the revising, pricing, etc. underway, and I would be glad to have your instructions as to how you want copy prepared, and so forth. However, I do think the best way would be to prepare galley proofs of one section at a time, in which could be included all of the new cuts, etc., and then send sets of them to me, to Col. Shenfield, and the others who are to help you in this work. Such proofs could then be marked to show revisions, additions, prices, etc., and returned to you to be reconciled with each other and for your final decisions.

I'll look forward to hearing from you in re all this, at your convenience.

As Ever,



MacB/HK

P.S. Thanks for your congrats on my London award, - all we Confederate exhibitors did fine there! I think the last C.S.A. Newsletter reported that Col. Wulfekuhler won the Grand Award at Joplin, Mo.

COPY

Van Dyk Mac Bride
744 Broad Street
Newark 2, N. J.

July 7th, 1950.

Major Harvey E. Sheppard,
Research and Engineering Div.,
Army Chemical Center,
Maryland.

Dear Major Sheppard:

The weight of your obviously profound knowledge on the West Virginia situation, - has rocked me back on my heels!

I don't think that I ever before fully appreciated the extent of the dissension between the border counties on the east, and those of the central and western portions of the present State of West Virginia. As you have seen, I made some study of the matter, and the deductions which I set forth in my letter to August Dietz of June 21st, were the result. But, now that you have been good enough to go into the subject in such detail in your letter to him of June 29th, I must confess that it is all more controversial than I thought.

However, - I don't think you can still have your cake and eat it! In other words, IF those eastern border counties did not partake in the early efforts to found the new state, and IF they therefore did not become part of West Virginia until June 20, 1863, when the new state was formally admitted to the Union, - then they simply continued to be a part of the original state of Virginia.

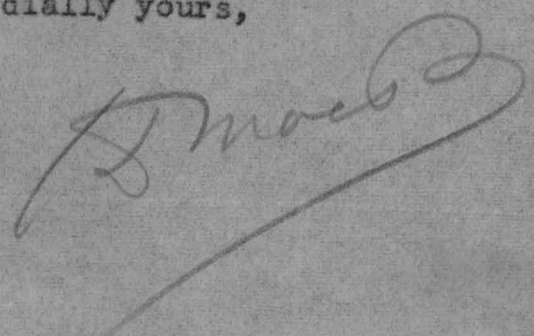
Therefore, mail used from them between June 1, 1861 and June 20, 1863 was Confederate mail from Virginia, and in no wise different than mail sent from Richmond or any other Virginia place. Such letters of course bore Confederate stamps and/or markings, and were NOT from West Virginia in any philatelic sense, and the title "Use of Confederate Stamps in West Virginia" becomes a misnomer!

Of course, it would be of interest to the specialist, and add to the value of such covers, to note or record the fact that letters sent from the section of Virginia during that period, were sent from places which subsequently became part of the new Union state of West Virginia. But, in the period referred to, the use of Confederate stamps or postal markings there in my opinion, is simply a Virginia and not a West Virginia usage. All this is further borne out by the fact that the postmarks read Va. and not W. Va. for a long while, - I recently saw one postmarked Harpers Ferry, Va. August 10, 1865.

While this whole subject is certainly complex, nevertheless I do think it is interesting and one which might properly be described more extensively in the proposed new Confederate Catalog than it is in the present Catalog. I sincerely hope you will contribute to this, perhaps by rewriting your present article so as to make it a more complete description of what actually happened. I think some missing dates should be put in and perhaps others reconciled with those which I took from the Encyclopedia Britannica. I do think that your last paragraph should be cleared up, as U.S. stamps could hardly have been found used in the border counties which you name after June 1, 1861. On that date the Confederate Government took over its postal system and existing issues of U.S. stamps were declared illegal for use in the seceded states, and shortly after were demonetized in the Union states.

I'll be glad to hear further on all this, and do anything I can to help in any way.

Cordially yours,



MacB/HK

c.c.:

August Dietz
S.B. Ashbrook
L.L. Shenfield

July 10, 1950.

Mr. Van Dyk MacBride,
744 Broad St.,
Newark 2, N.J.

Dear Mac:

Thanks for the copy of your letter to Major Sheppard, which I read with interest. I think that you stated the case very correctly and I am in accord with your views on this subject.

On the second page of your letter you stated - (fourth line) - "than it is in the present catalogue." I was not aware there was any mention in the Dietz Catalogue of West Virginia uses. Can you give me the page?

Regards -

Yours etc.,

COPY

Van Dyk Mac Bride
744 Broad Street
Newark 2, N. J.

August 4th, 1950.

Major Harvey E. Sheppard,
CC-Cml C, R&E Div.,
2744 T-7, Gravelly Point,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Major:

I can fully understand the reason for your slight delay in proceeding with the Confederate-West Virginia matter, - after all the Korean situation is just as complex and far more important!

First let me say that the new title you propose "The Confederacy and West Virginia" is a great improvement over the earlier one, as I think it more properly and accurately describes the subject. I have also read through your re-written article which I like very much and think should be accepted for the new Catalog. I have, however, recommended a few slight changes, mostly as clarifications, which you might wish to consider using when sending the final article in to General Dietz.

I do agree that your name as author should probably be omitted, in line with General Dietz' apparently established policy of not including the names of the authors of various special sections and articles in the Catalog. One thing, however, I cannot agree with you on, - and I think I may state that this also represents the views of Colonels Shenfield and Ashbrook, the other members of our C.S.A. Authentication Committee. That is the matter of giving ANY individual price or "valuation" on any covers which qualify under this special section. In the cases of other similar specialties the present Catalog uses some phrase to the effect that it "does not attempt individual listings and values", while in other cases it merely gives a general valuation for entire groups or classes of such material. We think that this is the correct policy, and we would recommend that it be followed in this instance.

In other words, let us use your revised article describing this interesting special section, and add to it the list you suggest of Confederate stamps, Paid's, etc., "used in territory now part

of West Virginia". But, except for perhaps some general over-all statement of value, we would not recommend that individual prices or values be given therein. Possibly, - as in the case of the 5¢ Green with the White Sulphur Springs cancellation, for which you suggest a price of \$25., such an entry might be added to the present list of "Cancellations" which appears under the listing of the stamp itself. Note the list on page 125 of the present Catalog, to which might be added "W. Va. town....\$25." Similarly the present Catalog values of Handstamped Paid's from the towns you list, might well be increased proportionately, and a notation made under their respective headings: (West Virginia territory).

I think that your contribution of all this is a substantial and valuable one, and I am happy to have been of some help in this connection. I will look forward to hearing from you further on it at your convenience.

Cordially yours,

Van Dyk Mac Bude
744 Broad Street
Newark 2, N. J.

MacB/HK

c.c.: August Dietz
L.L. Shenfield
S.B. Ashbrook

Re-Confeds

Nestlirginia

Uses

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK
P. O. Box 31
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,
FORT THOMAS, KY.

July 3, 1950.

Mr. Van Dyk MacBride,
744 Broad St.,
Newark 2, N.J.

Dear Mac:

Thanks for the data on West Virginia. I am not sure that I agree with you that a revision of the Sheppard notes would not be appropriate for inclusion in the Dietz catalogue. I fail to see where any harm would result, provided no listing was made of any such items.

I think his notes could be revised and presented in the catalogue as helpful information with no attempt to make it appear that covers showing Confederate uses from the "loyal" counties were other than what they actually are. After all, West Virginia was not admitted to the Union until April 1863, and in my very humble opinion, it was legally a part of Virginia until that time, a part that was under control or occupied by the Federal Government. I think that a great(?) number of the counties were not represented in the partition movement and that the various "elections" that were held were not representative of the whole population of the territory designated for withdrawal, but rather the votes in favor of partition represented almost to a man the Union element.

I do not possess any data on the subject but I have little doubt that the C.S.A. P.O.D. at Richmond appointed Confederate postmasters in many towns in counties that became part of West Virginia. I think that if any collector chose to form a collection of covers in this class that it would be a worth while specialty, and naturally any data in the Confederate catalogue would be helpful.

With regards -

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK

Copy to
L.L.Shenfield.



HERMAN HERST, JR.

SHRUB OAK, N. Y.



to put it briefly

Stan:

I know that the year looks like 1868 but since I picked this out of a junk box of covers in Berlin and didn't pay the cover price for it I want to be stubborn this time.. The crease looks so good that is there a chance of its being OK and just the date wrong? How does the rate stack up? Thanks a million -- SAE enclosed.

Herman Herst, Jr.



15 June 1950.
HERMAN HERST, JR.

SHRUB OAK, N. Y.



to put it briefly

Just got back from Europe last night, and in going over the mail I find the photographs that you kindly sent along of the 5c 1847 block. I appreciate your thinking of me, and I am glad to have these for my records. I think that you may be interested in the experiences of our trip, so I shall hold this note a few days until I can enclose the newest Outburst to bring you up to date. With best wishes, I am

Herman Herst, Jr.

July 3, 1950.

Mr. Herman Herst, Jr.,
Shrub Oak, N.Y.

Hello Pat -

Herewith the piece of cover with the 30¢ 1869. It is practically impossible to determine definitely whether an item such as this is good or bad. I will, therefore, not express any opinion but merely call your attention to what I note.

First - the rate. If this had been a letter from St. Thomas of not over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., the rate would have been 10¢. That was the Steamship rate by an American mail ship into an American port, generally (in the Atlantic) - into New York. Thus this could have been a triple rate.

Year of Use. I am not quite sure the year-date in the St. Thomas postmark is "1869" - It is not at all distinct and the last figure is "messed" up. I'll admit it looks like the second figure "8" but can we be sure that the third figure is a "6"? It could have been an "8" - making the year 1888 - in which event the single rate would have been 5¢ as Denmark was a member of the U.P.U. St. Thomas did use this type of postmark in the late eighteen sixties and New York used this particular type at the same time. We frequently see this N.Y. type on covers to Mexico, etc. So in spite of the indistinct year-date these two postal markings would be perfectly okay for July 1869.

The crease thru the 30¢ stamp does have a rather genuine look, and an examination of the inside back of the 30¢ stamp has the appearance that the stamp has been there a long time. In the late sixties the New York post office used a black ink that was, what I call oily. The killer "tie" on stamp and cover shows an oily substance of some sort. I fear this is about as far as I can go.

If some other stamp was removed from this cover - for example, a 10¢ 1861 or a 10¢ 1867 grill, and this 30¢ stamp substituted, the person who did the fixing turned out a darn poor unconvincing job, but sometimes the most unconvincing items are probably as good as gold.

Thanks Pat, for a copy of your latest "OUTBURSTS," which I read with much interest from cover to cover.

With regards -

Cordially yours,



HERMAN HERST, Jr.

SHRUB OAK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE:

LAKELAND 8-8331

EXPRESS OFFICE:

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.



I do appreciate your promptness in taking care of my questions on

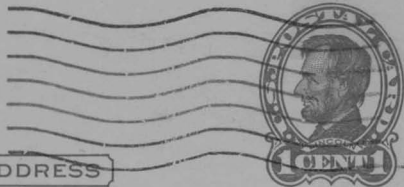
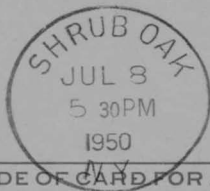
that 1869 cover. I had discussed the matter with Fox, and I too suggested that the date was not necessarily 1868, although it was of course impossible to prove otherwise. The added facts that you bring in make it an interesting item insofar as I am concerned, although I guess it will still be difficult to dispose of it. I am glad you like the Outburst, and thanks again for your courtesy. I only wish that there was some way in which I could be of service to you at some time

A.P.S.

● YOU HAVE A FRIEND IN THE BUSINESS! ●

S.P.A.

in the future. With best
regards, I am
Pat



THIS SIDE OF CARD FOR ADDRESS

Stanley B. Ashbrook
33 No. Ft. Thomas Ave.,
Ft. Thomas Kentucky.

Early Sacramento, California

Post Office Cancellations

By M. C. NATHAN

LITTLE has been written about the early history of the Sacramento, California post office because information relative to it has been difficult to obtain, and specimens of the early cancellations are few and scattered. Yet the early Sacramento post office was a very important one. Not only did Sacramento become the permanent capital of the State, but its post office was the principal mail distributing center for the northern mines during the hectic gold rush days of 1849 and the fifties.

On June 25th, 1849, R.T.P. Allen, special agent of the Post Office Department, Washington, D.C., left San Francisco for the purpose of establishing sorely needed post offices and appointing postmasters at centers of activity in Northern California. In his letter of August 29th, 1849 to the Postmaster General he reports appointments at Benecia, Sacramento (ninety miles from S.F.), Stockton, Vernon, Culloma, Sonoma and San Jose. His appointment for Sacramento was probably made during the latter part of July 1849 for the *Placer Times* of Sacramento states in its August 1, 1849 edition, that "We learn that Henry E. Robinson, Esq. has been officially appointed Postmaster for Sacra-

mento City. The office is at present on J, between Front and 2d Streets." Actually, Postmaster Robinson established the first postoffice abroad the storeship WHITON, moored to the Embarcadero.

Finding a reliable and capable postmaster and a suitable place to distribute and collect mail was a very difficult problem during 1849. Men were more interested in finding gold or engaging in lucrative trading in provisions than being postmasters or postal clerks. Even common laborers could earn from eight to fourteen dollars per day during these exciting times. Then too, Sacramento was a tent city until about August 1, 1849, when the first permanent buildings and houses were completed. Referring to Mr. Allen's report again, we find him concluding, "Owing to the inadequate compensation of postmasters, I find it very difficult to procure proper persons to serve in offices where there is so much business as to interfere with the incumbent's ordinary avocations. This is the case at Sacramento City, where a very large amount of mail matter will be distributed. I enclose a letter from the postmaster at that place, and solicit instructions on the subject. Can I in any case authorize a postmaster

to employ a clerk? Can I, where it appears necessary to use a separate building, authorize one to be rented? On examination, it will appear that in all cases clerk hire and office rent would each exceed the postmaster's entire commissions."

Operations during the first two months of the Sacramento post office must have been riotous. Besides distributing the incoming mail, the postmaster had to cancel outgoing letters. Until the middle of October 1849 cancelling was done by hand. These manuscript cancellations are quite scarce. As a matter of fact the mails arrived and left Sacramento only once a week in the beginning. There are several known manuscript cancellations during this period. The earliest is that in the possession of Stanley B. Ashbrook, which is a folded letter—dated inside July 30, 1849—on the face a manuscript postmark reading "Sacramento City Aug. 7th-40" addressed to "gooding Grove—Will.C.—Illinois." Edgar Jessup's collection contains a manuscript cancellation dated September 1st (Figure 1), while Dr. Carroll Chase reports having them for both September 1st and October 19th.

Complaints about the government mail service were numerous and quite vehement. On Saturday, August 25th, 1849, we find the *Placer Times* stating, "We hope some enterprising gentleman will soon be induced to run expresses between our City and San Francisco, to say nothing of other points where such an undertaking would pay extremely well. The Regular Mail is a regular humbug, is stuck in the mud half of the time, and might as well be the other half. No newspapers are sent up from the Bay, and we understand that the Postmaster cannot afford to employ clerks. Who will establish an Express? and who will not give a dollar for every letter promptly delivered? The steamer Panama arrived at San Francisco on Sunday last, but up to the hour of going to press we had not received



Sacramento City from the foot of J Street
Sacramento City, Foot of J Street, 1850.

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113......90	238.....2.70	*557......55
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Sloane's Column

Weekly column conducted by George B.
Sloane, 116 Nassau St., New York 7, N. Y.,
recognized philatelic expert and authority.

"Lincoln Subscription" Stamps

A curious item of unknown history
turns up occasionally in old collections.
The label carries a portrait of Abraham
Lincoln, inscribed, "Lincoln Subscription,"
with the letters "U. S." in the upper
corners and numerals to balance off the
lower corners. Those the writer has seen
are lithographed imperforate, and in the
following denominations and colors: "2"
black on red; "3" black on green; "4"
black on rose; "5" deep blue on white;
and "10" black on orange. In addition,
Elliott Perry reports a "12" black on
blue. The colored papers listed are all
surface-colored. They seem to be of an-
cient vintage. Could they have been used
anywhere in the U. S. for fund-raising,
for a local memorial, perhaps, following
the assassination of Lincoln, or could they
possibly have had some connection with
a Sanitary Fair? The story should be
interesting and will be given space in this
column if any reader can furnish the in-
formation.

* * *

Brooklyn Wants a Stamp

We Brooklynites are humbly petition-
ing for a stamp, a commemorative to note
the 175th Anniversary of the Battle of
Brooklyn (generally called the Battle of
Long Island in the history books). The
battle began August 27, 1776, and was
fought through Brooklyn, much of it in
Flatbush and the present Prospect Park.
The poorly drilled and ill-equipped pa-
triot fought a delaying action against
well-trained British veterans. We lost,
and Washington retreated across the East
River and withdrew his forces to Harlem
Heights, where, a few weeks later, the
enemy under General Howe engaged him
and lost the decision. We feel that Brook-
lyn, as the largest residential community
in the United States, deserves this phil-
atelic recognition.

* * *

Scott Catalog Releases

In recent years the Scott U. S. Cata-
log has been making its annual appear-
ance in the latter part of February with
price revisions differing from those which
first appear in the Part I Standard Cata-
log, usually distributed in September.
This arrangement will be changed with
the release of the U. S. Catalog for
1951, which will be issued December,
1950. According to a press notice from
Scott Publications, Inc., these differing
prices and number changes caused some
confusion, and the publishers now feel
that most collectors and dealers prefer
that prices in the U. S. Catalog conform
to those in the Standard Part I Catalog,
and that's the way it will be. The 1951
Part I Standard Catalog will be issued
as usual in September, and Part II is
scheduled for publication in November.

— George B. Sloane

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our papers." Again on September 1st, the *Placer Times* reported, "Since our last, two Express lines have been established between our City and San Francisco. Our old Uncle will have to stir his stumps else his 'regular' arrangements will become a DEAD LETTER."

By the middle of October 1849, Sacramento City boasted of a population of 10,000. Housing was very inadequate and many was the resident and traveler who found it necessary to sleep in the streets. While every effort was made to improve post office service under adverse conditions, there are reasons to believe that there were times the post office did not function at all. Just how long Mr. Robinson remained as postmaster is questionable as there is definite evidence that he either resigned or was removed some time during the last few months of 1849. The *Placer Times* of January 26, 1850 states, "THE POST OFFICE has reopened on J Street, opposite the office of Priest, Lee & Co. The Postmaster, Mr. Freeland, deserves the thanks of the business community for his efforts in trying to sustain the Post Office on his own responsibility. The present building is quite large and commodious, and people will be enabled to get their letters without standing knee-deep in mud."

During the months of October and November 1849, when the post office did function, the postmaster used a straight line cancellation. This must have been a crude adjustable handstamp, as the five or six known examples of this cancellation are differently spaced. Figure 2, illustrated herewith, is the earliest known use of this straight line cancellation and is part of the writer's collection of early California postmarks. Other known dates are October 24th, October 28th, October 29th, November 10th and November 19th.

After November 19th there appears to be no record of a Sacramento cancellation until December 25, 1849 (Edgar Jessup Collection). This cancellation is the well known oval as illustrated herewith, Figure 3. The postal rate was indicated by manuscript or by separate handstamp. The oval handstamp was used by several postmasters in Northern California and was probably a copy of the oval handstamp used so commonly by the popular express companies. There are known examples of the Sacramento oval cancellation up through April 1850.



Figure 1. Manuscript Sacramento Sept. 1 (1849) Paid 40 Cancellation. Courtesy of Edgar B. Jessup.

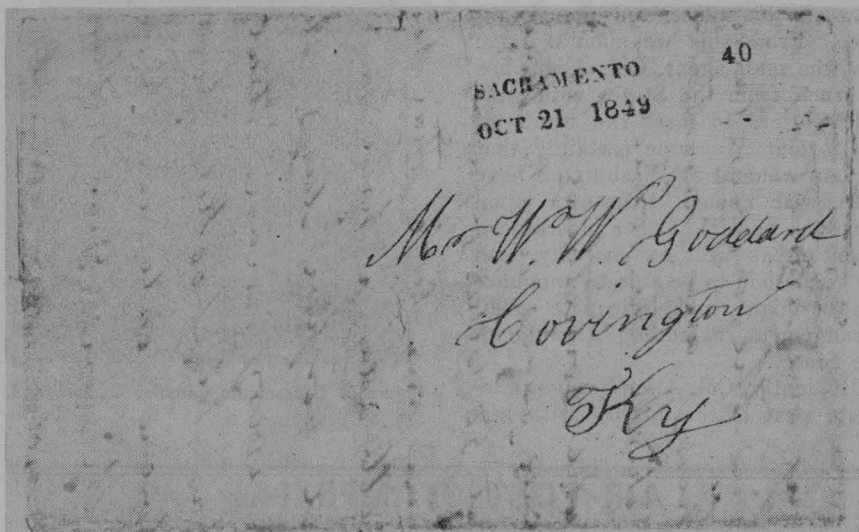


Figure 2. Sacramento Straight Line Cancellation, earliest known date Oct. 21, 1849. Collection of the author.

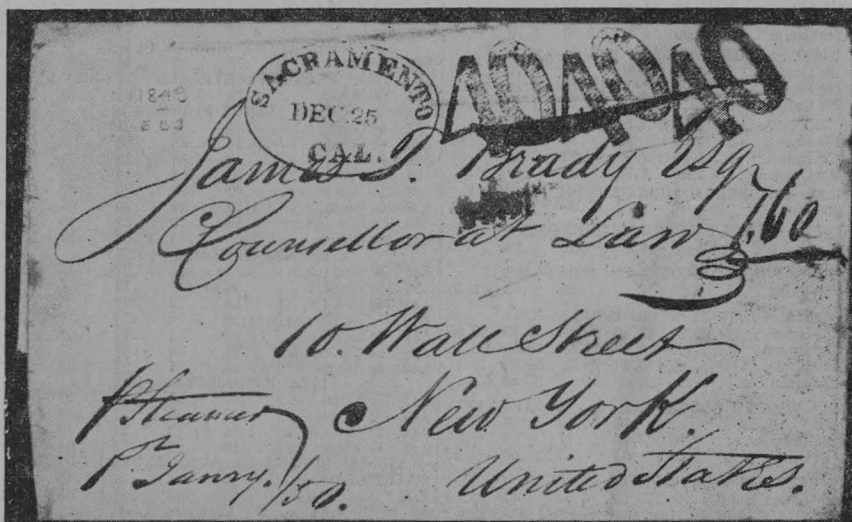


Fig. 3. Sacramento Oval Cancellation. Note four times 40 cent rate in manuscript, also three large handstamped 40's. Courtesy of Edgar B. Jessup.



Figure 4. Sacramento Circular Cancellation, 12 1/2 cent local rate, dated June 27 (1850).
Courtesy Edgar B. Jessup.

On Thursday, June 6, 1850, the *Sacramento Transcript* reports: "DAILY MAIL. We are happy to be able to announce at last that in the course of about ten days there will be a daily mail established between this place and San Francisco. From this we should judge that the mail agent, Col. Allen, has returned from the States with suitable powers to meet the wants of California. We hope certainly that the government at Washington have been wise enough to confer upon him such powers. Other places need attention as well as our city, and we trust soon to be able to announce a thorough and adequate mail arrangement extending throughout the State."

Evidently, Col. Allen brought adequate post office supplies with him

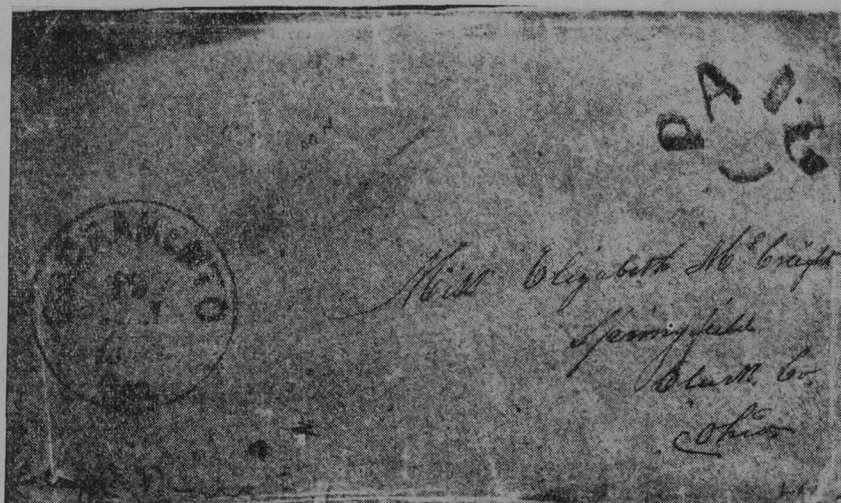


Figure 5. Sacramento Circular Cancellation, 40 cent rate, dated July 19 (1850), ex Knapp. Collection of author.

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A 2	16c Green..(6)	46.50	21.00	5.00	2.35	10.75	A21	25c Blue.....	1.80	1.20	.29 .15 .70	
A 3	24c Car. & B.(12)	47.00	14.20	3.35	1.90	9.75	A22	50c Carmine....	4.25	2.50	.62 .25 1.75	
1923. SECOND AIRMAIL ISSUE (+20%)						1938. EAGLE AIRMAIL (+10%)						
A 4	8c Green.....	6.50	3.20	.79	.70	3.35	A23	6c Car. & B.(4)	.72	.55	.14 .02 .14	
A 5	16c Blue.....	29.00	14.00	3.45	2.50	11.50	A24	30c Blue.....	6.75	3.75	.90 .19	
A 6	24c Carmine....	19.50	4.75	1.10	5.00	1941-46. LARGE PLANE (+10%)					
1926-27. LONG MAP STAMPS (+10%)						A32	5c Carmine....	.28	.25	.07	.02 .18	
A 7	10c Blue.....	1.00	.56	.13	.03	.44	A25	6c Carmine....	.34	.28	.08 .02 .10	
A 8	15c Brown.....	1.45	.90	.23	.14	.66	A26	8c Olive.....	.45	.38	.10 .02 .24	
A 9	20c Green.....	2.00	1.30	.32	.07	.75	A27	10c Violet....	.65	.54	.14 .03 .26	
1927. LINDBERGH AIRMAIL ISSUE (+35%)						A28	15c Red Brown..	.90	.75	.20	.07 .33	
A10	10c Blue.....	2.75	1.65	.29	.11	.95	A29	20c Green.....	1.20	.98	.26 .05 .50	
1928. LARGE BICOLOR BEACON (+30%)						A30	30c Blue.....	1.85	1.60	.40	.10 1.00	
A11	5c Car. & B..(6)	1.90	1.10	.19	.04	.60	A31	50c Orange....	3.00	2.60	.68 .19 1.10	
1930. WINGED GLOBE—Flat Plate (+30%)						1947-48. AIRMAILS (+10%)						
A12	5c Violet.....	2.50	1.60	.29	.03	1.00	A33	5c Car. (sm.)..	.35	.25	.07 .02 .12	
1930. FIRST ZEPPELIN ISSUE (+10%)						A34	10c Black.....	.65	.48	.12	.06 .27	
A13	.65 Green..(6)	90.00	56.00	13.85	12.50	55.00	A35	15c Grn. (N.Y.)	.85	.72	.18 .08 .39	
A14	1.30 Brown..(6)	115.00	27.00	19.00	.....	.....	A36	25c Bl. (Bridge)	1.85	1.20	.30 .10 .50
A15	2.60 Blue..(6)	185.00	42.75	39.00	.....	.....	A38	5c New York....	1.65	.35	.09 .09 .38
Zeppelin Set..... 335.00 78.50 67.50						A39	6c Car. (sm.)..	.35	.28	.07	.02 .12	
1931-34. WINGED GLOBE—Rot. Ptg., 10 1/2 x 11 (+10%)						A40	6c Alexandria..	.42	.28	.07	.05 .19	
A16	5c Violet.....	.75	.19	.02	.65	1949. U.P.U. ISSUE (+10%)					
A17	6c Orange.....	.95	.70	.17	.02	.07	A42	10c Violet.....	.80	.45	.12 .09 .35	
A18	8c Olive.....	1.20	.62	.15	.03	.42	A43	15c Blue.....	.88	.70	.18 .10 .40	
1933. CENTURY OF PROGRESS ZEPPELIN (+25%)						A44	25c Carmine....	1.85	1.10	.29	.19 .70	
A19	50c Green..(6)	23.50	5.65	4.65	22.50	.....	A45	6c Wright.....	.40	.28	.07 .04 .18
Send 5c for Our Second Edition 1950 U. S. and B. N. A. Price List						1934-36. SPECIAL DELIVERY AIRMAIL (+10%)						
						SDA1	16c Blue.....	1.40	.84	.21	.18 .75	
						SDA2	16c Car. & B.(4)	.80	.65	.17	.05 .70	

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to Sacramento for we find that the regular circular post office cancellation was used in June of 1850. The earliest known circular cancellation known to date is that of June 27, 1850 in the Edgar Jessup collection, figure 4. Figure 5 illustrates an early 40 cent circular cancellation.

It probably took several weeks for Col. Allen to perfect arrangements for the daily mail service between Sacramento and San Francisco. That he was able to accomplish it is evidenced by the following announcement in the *Sacramento Transcript* of Tuesday, June 25, 1850.

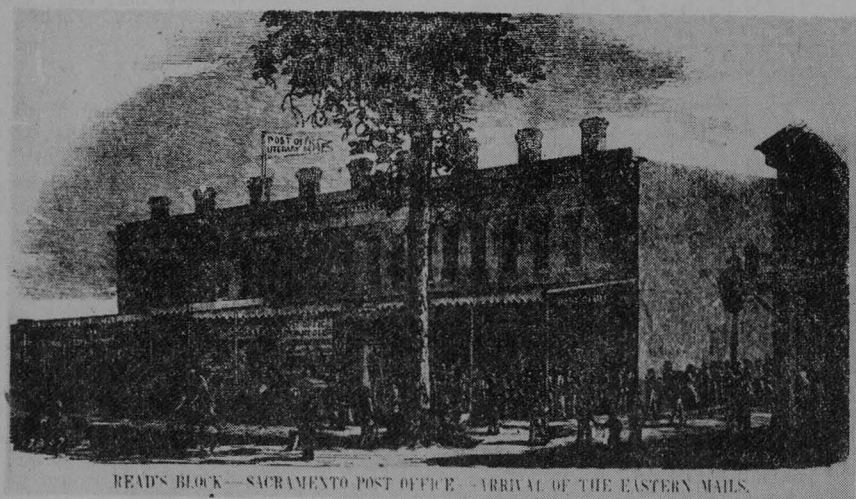
"DAILY MAIL TO SAN FRAN-

CISCO. The Senator yesterday took a mail for the first time from Sacramento to San Francisco. We have been informed that Captain Blair has obtained a contract from the U. S. Mail Agent, for conveying the mail from San Francisco to this place daily, and that the Senator has a contract with Captain Blair for delivering the mail at each place three days every week. It is possible the Hartford will be the other steamer employed in this service. There are ample facilities for mail transportation on the river, and with good management on the part of the mail contractors, merchants of both cities will hereafter be able to trust Uncle Sam with their important dispatches."

Again, on Saturday, June 29, 1850, the *Sacramento Transcript* states:

"SACRAMENTO POST OFFICE has been constituted by the authorities at Washington, a distributing office. Thus there are two in the State, the other one being, of

July 8, 1950 ☆ STAMPS



READ'S BLOCK—SACRAMENTO POST OFFICE—ARRIVAL OF THE EASTERN MAILED.

Read's Block. This location was established in 1853.

course, that at San Francisco. Letter bags by the last steamer came direct to Sacramento without passing through the Post Office at San Francisco. This is the first time we have received our mail in this way."

All of this tumult about the mails took place before California was admitted to the Union. On September 9th, 1850 the Congress admitted California as a State in our glorious Union. News of this important event did not reach California until October 18th, 1850 on arrival of the

OREGON. Therefore the inconveniences suffered by the citizenry in the Golden State are of much historical significance and more so this year, when California celebrates the centennial of its admission to the Union. The early post office cancellations therefore become of more than passing interest, both because of their scarcity and because of their historical significance. After one hundred years there have come to light only a relatively few of these early Sacramento post office cancel-

lations. They certainly augment the value of the collection of anyone interested in early California, and will do so more and more as time goes on.

The writer has contacted several well known collectors and authorities on early California postmarks with the purpose of obtaining a record of all manuscript, straight line and oval cancellation dates of Sacramento. He is very thankful for the fine cooperation of such eminent authorities as *Stanley Ashbrook, Carroll Chase, Edgar B. Jessup, Harry Konwiser, Ezra Cole* and *Robert Beale*. If any readers of this article know of dates not mentioned herein, or who might have reason to question any statements made, please write to me at 519 California Street, San Francisco 4, California, as I am anxious to have the data on this important post office as accurate as possible.

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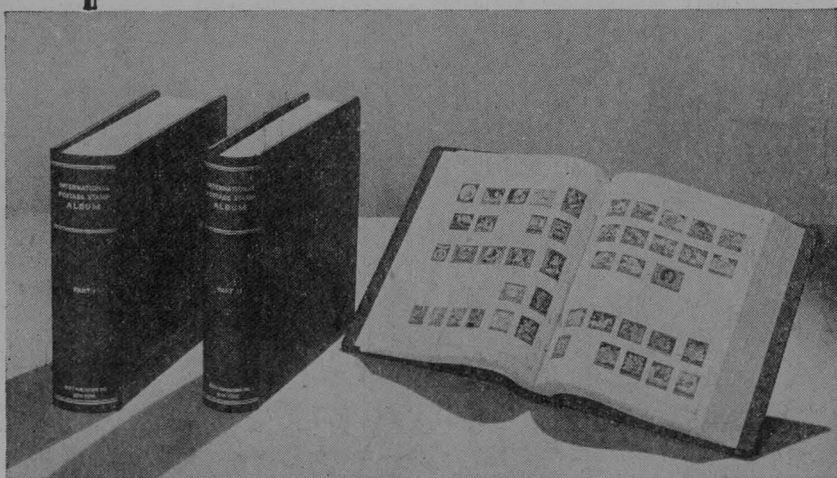
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WESTERN HEMISPHERE NOTES

By A. W. Bloss

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Penny Specialization

COLLECTORS who feel that urge to specialize in a single stamp, issue, or group of designs might turn to the Latin countries for material. Some of these offer specialist possibilities among the penny stamps which can be had in great quantity. The collector who likes to hunt watermark and perforation varieties will find good picking here, and there are often color and cancellation varieties to dress up the collection.

Among those offering possibilities for fun are—

Argentine 1916-1922 regular issues—These come in a range of perforations, watermarks and paper varieties. Shades are numerous; some interesting cancellations can be found.

Brazil 1920-1940 regular issues—Few stamps come in more variations of color and watermark than this unpretty lot which was used for twenty years. The ordinary collector who takes only one of a kind can go frantic trying to complete a single collection. The specialist will find many of the stamps come with watermark normal, reversed, normal inverted, normal reversed, and in some instances, the same in both horizontal and vertical positions. There are also perforation varieties, thick and thin papers of varied degrees, shade, cancellations and doubtless plate and electrotpe varieties.

Brazil 1941 to date regular issues (Netinhas)—These also come in various watermarks in all possible positions. The stamps come on thick, medium and thin papers, and are also complicated by existing with and without green "traco" lines on the reverse. As far as we know, perforations are 11 only. Some cancellations. These stamps get a big play in the Brazilian specialized catalogs, which indicate some are very scarce.

Chile 1911-1930 Head types—Well designed, attractive stamps, many in bi-color, this group offers one of the most interesting fields. Early stamps are engraved; later issues are typographed, or part typographed and part engraved. A minimum of perforation varieties. Stamps come unwatermarked or with one type of watermark but in four positions vertical and horizontal normal and inverted. Many shades, plate combinations on the bi-colors, some re-engravings. Some cancellations, including many ambulantes or traveling post offices usually told by number.

Chile airposts—The issues for foreign and domestic use feature the perforation varieties above stated.

Colombia 1904, 1908, 1920 regular issues—These are largely a study of lithographic varieties in plate layout, as well as perforation gauge differences and error varieties. Can be made into an interesting study of the work of the two manufacturers, as there are many plate differences. The 1920 set with PROVISIONAL tablet added comes in various degrees of angle of the tablet, as well as location, making plating possible. No watermarks but many cancellations. (Other later, perhaps.)

* * *

This writer recently went through a large lot of Brazilian netinha stamps and found one with the green traco lines on both front and back, on vertical pair of the 600 reis stamp. This is the first time we have seen any of these stamps with this variety.

* * *

A dealer's house magazine features page advertisements headed "One-tenth of catalogue—Ecuador" and "One-Fifth of Catalogue — Nicaraguan Bargains." The lists that follow include a few items at these figures and many ranging from one-third to full catalog! This kind of advertising does little for the hobby, or the dealer, as it gives the collector the impression that these stamps are greatly overpriced.

Many collectors, particularly among the newcomers, will not realize that these are a few leaders to attract business, and that the profit lies in the stamps priced at nearly full catalog. Any dealer so inclined can offer a few stamps of any country, including U. S., Canada and Newfoundland, at large discounts, as it is always possible to buy some leaders at a low rate. Incidentally, it is always a good idea to check all Seebeck items to be sure that they are originals and not the reprints priced at original prices.

Handbook of German Colonial Stamps

THE Dr. Ey Handbook of German Colonial Stamps and Cancellations is beginning to come out. The first of the five sections which the work will comprise when completed is now at hand. While plain in outward appearance, it pleases through its excellent typography in a clear open type, and a grade of art paper that does full justice to the illustrations of stamps, overprints and cancels which are provided in ample measure.

The editor, Dr. Eduard Ey, has had the benefit of the cooperation of a number of the foremost students and writers about German colonials now living, several of whom were close collaborators of the late Mr. Friedemann, whose authoritative work the new book is intended to continue.

The first section brings some information of a general nature that applies to all the German colonies, including rates of postage, a summary of the types of colonial stamps and their overprints, and the basic types of cancels. Cancels, incidentally, have received the attention in text and illustrations that is due them

"Spruce Tops"
Kennebunkport
Maine

July 4, 1950

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Your letter of June 23rd, the day after I came here for the summer, was forwarded from Brookline and has been overtaken before my reply by yours of the 29th received.

I am not posted regarding the P. F., but I shall be much interested to hear their verdict on the Boston red encircled grid with red concentric postmark of 1869-1870 with the decisive evidence either pro or con.

There are no reference sources at hand which might help throw some light on the ship or route from Boston July 15, 1857 of the cover to Australia with the interesting and to me new marking SHIP LETTER/FREE/DC 24/1857/GPO VICTORIA in red. Was there a handstamp cut out on reverse below the BOSTON BR.PKT. which might have revealed whether the letter went via England or possibly transferred at Halifax for transmittal by a private British ship without any postal charges other than the U.S.5¢, as on other covers to Halifax collect? Perhaps when I return in September I can find what steamers or ships sailed July 15, '57, but the cover seems rather baffling unless one of the English books has an explanation for the SHIP LETTER FREE.

(1) Here is a cover with 3¢ envelope stamp from Aberdeen, Miss. Aug 19 and N Y Am.Pkt. Aug 30, 1856. Was the 3¢ disregarded or was it sufficient prepayment for U.S. internal, via U.S.PKT. to Germany in 1856? (2) Cover from Marseilles via England in 1844 with both P.P. (perhaps Port payé in France?) and PD although charged SHIP 6 at Boston; (3) from Paris in 1847 PD via Liverpool but only prepaid to U.S. port not to "destination" in U.S.-SHIP 7-; (4) NEW-YORK/SHIP/APR 11/29cts to Boston, no year shown but presumably 1846-7-8 for 24¢ U.S.PKT. plus 5¢ inland, as APR 11 was not within the "retaliatory" period of July-December 1848? (5) Have I ever sent you this 1¢ stamp, which I thought might be from the top row of Plate 3? (6) 1¢ plus 3¢ '61 on local cover: 1¢ carrier collection, 1¢ local postage plus 2¢ carrier delivery (prepaid?) to "No. 11 Joy Street, Boston", or why a 3¢ stamp?

Sincerely yours,

Maurice C. Blake

July 14, 1950.

Mr. Maurice C. Blake,
% "Spruce Tops"
Kennebunkport, Maine.

Dear Mr. Blake:

I have delayed replying to yours of the 4th, hoping that any day I might have something to report on that 1869 cover that was in the Costales sale, but up to this writing my efforts have been in vain. It appears that all interested parties in New York wish to consider the incident closed, so I am at a loss to figure out how I am to obtain any further information. I suppose many of the dealers down there consider me a meddlesome old nuisance who occasionally pokes his nose into matters which are of no concern to me. Any effort to police the crookedness in philately is certainly a thankless undertaking. I really do not know if the cover in question has been submitted to the Expert Committee of the P.F. but perhaps it is just as well as they would doubtless see nothing wrong with it, and would authenticate it. If perchance, anything new develops regarding the cover, I will advise you.

This will acknowledge receipt of the cover with the vertical pair of the 3¢ 1851 to Australia. I will make a photo of this front and back and send prints to you later. There is a small piece cut out of the back of the folded letter but I have no idea why this was done or what was on the piece cut out.

I wrote you that I have a photo of a similar cover from same origin to same person. It has similar markings, but earlier in 1857, as follows: Fayetteville Vt - Jan 20 (1857), Boston "Br. Pkt," "23 Jan," "Ship Letter FREE My 16 - 1857 - G.P.O. Victoria." My record makes no mention of any London or England markings, hence I doubt if the cut-out piece on the latter cover is a large pen "2" and a penciled "56." These figures would have made sense had the letter been prepaid, viz., double rate of 33¢ via Southampton - our credit to the British of 2 x 28¢.

3¢ Envelope to Germany. This is addressed to "ANNABERG," a town in Saxony. It is pen marked PAID and routed Via Liverpool steamer - all of which indicates that it went by Prussian Closed Mail(?) thru England - (closed bag), - There is no evidence of a British marking - Such a rate was 30¢ prepaid, of which our share was 23¢ and the Prussian 7¢. I suppose the large blue "7" indicates the N.Y. office credit of that sum, - And the red "New York" postmark indicates a fully paid letter. If my deductions are correct, then it seems possible that 27¢ was paid in cash at the post office of origin. Do you note anything that might not be in accordance with the above? What I don't like is the fact that the Aberdeen, Miss. Postmaster failed to mark the letter as "PAID." One might suggest that New York crossed out the "7" and rated the letter as unpaid, but if so, there would have been a debit of 23¢ and the New York postmark would not have been in red. One more point - Prepaid letters by "Prussian Closed Mail" were invariably(?) stamped with the "AACHEN - FRANCO" marking. This cover has no such marking.

Later

Since writing the above I located a record in my files of the red postmark on the back - this reads as follows:

#2. Mr. Maurice B. Blake, July 14, 1950.

"SEEBRIFF - PER ENGLAND - UND - AACHEN."

Two covers with "P.P." and "P.D." One 1844 - the other 1847.

I regret that I am unable to offer an explanation. I am wondering if Carroll Chase could inform us why both markings were used on the 1844 letter? I suppose the "P D" meant that the French postage had been paid to the U.S. Frontier via Liverpool. Naturally there was no way in which prepayment of the U. S. was possible.

N.Y. Ship 29CTS. This is into New York by U. S. Packet - Sea 24¢ plus 5¢. Regardless of date it could not have been retaliatory unless postage had been paid to U. S. Frontier by the British. This does not show any prepayment to U. S. Frontier. Use could not have been 1846, or 1847, but 1848 or later. The S.S. Washington was the first U. S. Mail Ship - You will recall that her first trip to Europe was in May - June 1847. I may be wrong but I think covers in this class are scarce.

One Cent 1851 Top Row. The stamp is 5L2, and I judge this is a very early print. The shade is very fine and the impression shows the early grain of the plate - thus the slight ink film.

Boston 3¢ plus 1¢. This use was no doubt Oct. 1861 or Oct. 1862, but I cannot offer any explanation for the rate - See Perry's Chapter in my One Cent Book, Vol. 2. I will make a wild guess - The street address might indicate that the female writer desired the letter delivered by a carrier - She dropped it in a letter-box. Not being sure of the correct charge for "collection" and "delivery" she tried to play safe and put 4¢ on her letter. Does that seem fair to you? Arthur Davis has a similar cover - 3¢ plus 1¢ 1861 - Boston p.m. (double circle) in red - Aug. 30 (1862) addressed to Boston - with a street address - "193 Washington St." I have a photograph of another cover that belonged to Dr. Ralph Payne, of "Mar 2" - no year - addressed, Carey Lee Higginson & Co.

Again the cover to Australia. I located a print of the earlier cover and I am enclosing it herewith. You can return at your convenience.

Re - Depreciated currency markings. Just a thought on this subject. I do not believe there was anything in the U.S.-British Treaty re - settlements in gold. Further, I do not recall any covers from England showing Depreciated Currency markings. Do you?

With kindest regards -

Cordially yours,

(S.B.A. reference)
(S.B. 19-16)



"Stand by the Flag."

Red



632

Boston To
Boston

No Year - Nothing On Back

By M.C.B.
7/14-50

See Scrap Book 19 - p. 16

993A

new
variant pink
P.S. 60

Miss. Fannie Jewett.

No 11. Joy Street.

Boston.
Mass.

Aug. 8 - 1950

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I regret I have to correct myself in my previous letter mailed today. "My notes describing such a cover from France showing 5 times 80 centimes" should read 5 times 1 fr. 30 centimes."

I enclose a cover which I had intended to send with my first letter but just couldn't locate last night. It shows the 21¢ x 16 dec rate by Am. Pkt. through England. I presume the U.S. prepayment was 3¢ by stamped envelope and 18¢ cash.

While I am at it perhaps you can help me on another cover enclosed which went through England to Hoyer Germany (I believe this was in Austria).

Have you seen the America-England backstamp before & can you give me the exact wording or spelling. This isn't very plain. What kind of mail would you call this. Was the $\frac{26}{20}$ some kind of U.S. prepayment?

No hurry returning these. Whenever you can spare the time.

Sincerely yours
Eugene Jaeger

Aug. 14, 1950.

Mr. Eugene Jaeger,
34 Sumner Ave.,
Edgewood 5, R.I.

Dear Mr. Jaeger:

Thanks very much for yours of the 8th.

Further regarding the cover with the 21¢ rate via England to France. This went by the Collins Line from New York, thus American Packet, and not by a private ship. The payment of 21¢ was under the U. S.-British Treaty of 5¢ U. S. plus 16¢ sea - thus a U. S. payment merely to the British Frontier. Thereafter the letter was to proceed to France the same as a letter originating in England and sent unpaid to France. Had this letter not been over $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce the French Due would have been 8 decimes, but inasmuch as the due was 16 decimes, it appears that the letter was over $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce but not over $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce. In other words, the due was 8 decimes per $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. As I advised you I have in my record a number of examples of 21¢ rates to France (via G.B. showing 8 decimes due, also examples of 42¢ Paid in the U.S. with 16 decimes due. What I failed to understand about the cover was the combination of 21¢ paid and 16 decimes due, because this seems to be the only record I have of such a combination.

I am quite conversant with the Hill article in "Stamps" of Oct. 23, 1937, but I fail to find an explanation in this article of the combination of U. S. paid of 42¢ (over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) and French Due of 16 decimes.

I enclose a photo-print of a typical example of the 42¢ - 16 decimes combination.

The "British-Foreign" marking is illustrated in the Hendy book (Postmarks of the British Isles) - page 58 - Fig. 328 - It is described thus: "Used in red on letters received from the Continent on which a claim is made, the amounts being entered against the respective words."

You will recall that on the back of this letter was a British manuscript marking of one shilling eight pence - this was the final sum due in London after the letter had been forwarded back from France.

Thanks for your remarks on the Part India paper. Some were appreciated and were most helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Aug. 15, 1950.

Mr. Eugene Jaeger,
34 Sumner Ave.,
Ridgewood 5, R.I.

Dear Mr. Jaeger:

Since writing the enclosed letter of the 14th, I am in receipt of yours of the 8th.

Reading over my letter again may I elaborate a bit. We find the following:

U.S.	21¢	Paid	-	8	Decimes	Due
"	21¢	"	-	16	"	"
"	42¢	"	-	16	"	"

The last as per photo-print herewith.

The Anglo - French rate was British 4 pence paid, and 8 pence unpaid - or 4 decimes paid and 8 decimes unpaid. What is a mystery to me is this - If 42¢ had to be paid in the U.S. why was only 16 decimes due in France, as only 16 decimes was due when 21¢ was paid in the U.S.?

Regarding the two covers enclosed in yours of the 8th, and which I return herewith. Yes - on the cover from Providence 3¢ was paid by the envelope and 18¢ in cash - this is a "21 - 16" combination as mentioned above and according to the rating should have been inweight -

U.S. not over $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
France - over $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes - not over 15 grammes.

Regarding the other cover - Here is what this shows -

Origin - New York May 28, 1850 - no indication that any sum was paid at New York.

Per Hibernia - This was a British Cunard Mail Packet - markings on back show British Transit. On the front is a British due marking in lower right which reads - "1/4" - or one shilling four pence. I judge that this letter comes under the amended articles of the 1849 U.S. British Treaty - Article XIII which reads in part - "Letters originating in the United States and addressed to foreign countries and British colonies and possessions contained in table 'B,' xxxxxxxxxx shall be delivered by one office to the other free of all postage, whether packet or inland." (end of quot)

//2. Mr. Eugene Jaeger

Aug. 15, 1950

Under Table "B" is the Reading -

"B"

List of Foreign Countries and British Colonies and Possessions, to or from which letters passing in transit through the United Kingdom must be mutually delivered by one office to the other free from all postage whether Packet or Inland -

Under this table is listed
"German States"

as well as quite a number of other countries.

In other words, your cover was placed in the New York Post Office - with no U. S. postage paid - It was placed aboard a British Mail Packet and the British due of one shilling four pence was the British due to the German Frontier, not German destination. I think all the other markings are German and I have no explanation for them. I have no record of the boxed marking in red on the back. I do not recall that I have ever seen this before. I do not know the exact wording. It is not listed in the Hendy book.

With regards -

Sincerely yours,

August 8, 1950

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

I return enclosed your stamp & photos.

A I have carefully compared your 3¢ Or. Brown with my thin paper copies. It is definitely a Part India paper of the type which seem to turn up most frequently. It has the peculiar color of these stamps and the back also matches very well. I understand that a 40x magnification will identify paper fibers but unfortunately I have no such instrument. Your stamp is not the very thin paper. A drop of water applied to the face of your stamp will just sit there whereas on the very thin paper it will go through immediately. We have never established the true identity of this paper. Dr. Chase calls them all Part India. I have only 2 of the very thin, one of them a real sharp impression the other not so good. Of course in printing a full sheet of 200 stamps you cannot expect 200 perfect impressions. They must have tried several kinds of paper before resorting to re-cutting and there is always the chance of finding something unusual in the 1-3 & 12¢. I have an Or. Brown on a very soft poor thin paper.

Re your photos. I would not dare comment on the forwarded Vera Cruz cover without seeing the original. It looks like a private ship cover to me.

The 21¢ paid and 16 dec. due is quite normal. The pretreaty U.S. single rate limit was 1/2 oz. but France figured the single rate per 7½ grammes or approx. 1/4 oz. Therefore you will find quite a few covers showing this 21 & 16 combination in fact they will probably run about even with the 21¢ & 8 dec. due which latter, of course, had to be within the french 7½ grammes limit.

My U.S. French weight problem does not really enter until you get into multiple rates. For example a quadruple 4 x 21¢ U.S. rate would not come out an 8 times 8 decimes but more likely 6 or even 5 times 8 dec. My notes describe such a cover from France showing 5 times 80 centimes per 7½ grammes prepaid in France but 4 times 5¢ per 1/2 oz. due in the U.S.

The BRITISH-FOREIGN marking on your photo is a new one to me.

If you have a copy of "STAMPS" of Oct. 23, 1937 Hill's article on French rates has a good chart explaining the 21 & 16 situation.

I was very pleased to hear from you and hope I have been of some help.

Sincerely yours

Ernest Jaeger

3451

India

Enclosed

Aug. 4, 1950.

Mr. Eugene Jaeger,
34 Summer Ave.,
Edgewood 5, R.I.

Dear Mr. Jaeger:

Please note the enclosed photo-prints. They were sent to me by a friend in England. They are small and not very good but I think that you will have no trouble reading the markings. I am wondering if this has anything to do with your problem of French rating.

You will note the French due is "16" decimes. Our 21¢ paid to the British Frontier - Did we rate this as $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or under and did the French rate it at over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.?

On all covers that I have seen of 21¢ paid to the British Frontier the French due was "8" decimes. Where "16" was due, 42¢ was paid in the U.S. Please return these prints.

Now for another matter - Back in 1936 you loaned me several copies of the 3¢ 1851 on very thin India paper. If you still have your copies will you please compare the enclosed copy with them. This copy of mine does not seem to be on as thin a paper as the real India copies that you showed me. I have classed this as a "very thin paper" but not the real India. - What is your opinion?

Stamped addressed envelope for reply.

With regards -

Sincerely yours,

of Munich from New York, 18 March



Mrs. Anne B. F. Woods

care Mrs. Green & Co. 21

place St George,

Paris.

France

British
E. Jaeger 1854 on Back

Black
Scrap Book
19-164



A. Liburnia

1850

Letter N.Y.
5/27-50
By
E. Jaeger

Brown



Red

[Large handwritten signature, possibly 'J. B. Smith']

Blue

[Handwritten signature 'Hays']
[Handwritten signature 'Gunn']

[Large handwritten signature]

46
12
582

Scrap
Book

A. Hibbard

1850

Letter N.Y.
5/27-50

By
E. Jaeger

Brown



Red

[Large handwritten signature]
To Mr. J. B. Tooth

Blue

[Handwritten signature]

Gunn

Scrab
Book

46
12
582

[Large handwritten signature]

E. D. WARSHAUER
901 HILLSIDE BLVD.
Carrcroft
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Aug. 7, 1950

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

In connection with our correspondence on the use of U. S. stamps from Porto Rico + Virgin Islands I am pleased to enclose copies of letters from the Post Office Dept. on this subject. While they do not answer the question at least they indicate postal agencies were not maintained in those places.

The thought also occurs to me possibly the purser on the ship kept a supply of U. S. stamps available for letters going to this country. I have written Mr. Kimble regarding the article mentioned in your letter but so far have received no reply.

The enclosed letters are for your files if you need them.

Cordially,

E. D. Warshaw

Post Office Department
Assistant Postmaster General
International Postal Service
Washington 25, D. C.

ICCH-Gt
012

July 27, 1950

Mr. Elliott D. Warshauer
901 Hillside Boulevard, Carrcroft
Wilmington 281, Delaware

Dear Mr. Warshauer:

Reference is made to your inquiry of July 24, concerning the cancellation, in the 1860's, of United States postage stamps on letters from the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

Available records do not indicate that United States postal agencies were maintained in those places during the period mentioned.

Possibly the letters to which you refer were mailed on United States ships on their way from Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, and for that reason were prepaid with United States stamps. International postal regulations now provide that articles mailed on board ships on the high seas shall be prepaid with postage stamps of the country owning or operating the vessel, and that those mailed on ships while they are stopping in foreign ports shall be prepaid with stamps of the country where the ship is stopping.

Sincerely yours,

Greever Allan (signed)
Director

Post Office Department
Assistant Postmaster General
International Postal Service
Washington 25, D.C.

IOCH-Gt
012

August 3, 1950

Mr. E. D. Warshauer
901 Hillside Boulevard, Carrcroft
Wilmington 281, Delaware

Dear Mr. Warshauer:

This will acknowledge your letter of July 31, in further reference to the use of United States postage stamps, during the 1860's, on articles from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

From available records it is now possible to answer authentically your inquiry as to whether or not stamp stocks were issued to officers on United States ships during the period in question.

Sincerely yours,

Greever Allan (signed)
Director

Aug. 26, 1950.

Mr. M. C. Blake,
"Spruce Tops"
Kennebunkport, Maine.

Dear Mr. Blake:

Herewith the cover as per yours of the 19th. There is a question in my mind whether this "British Packet" marking was applied at the Boston Post Office. There is no Boston postmark on this cover - Is this unusual for the period? If the S.L. was applied at the Boston office we have a three color combination -

- (1) S.L. in black
- (2) PAID in red brown
- (3) The credit 130 in red.

Could it be possible that the S.L. was a private firm marking? This is quite a nice little item. The handwriting on the back looks like J. S. Hardy to me but I am probably mistaken as it is quite doubtful if he would know that 140 was the rate and 130 the credit. Still the \$20.00 price indicates Hardy.

I would hesitate to list this as a Boston marking without more evidence. I have made an intensive search thru my files and I do not seem to have any record of it.

This letter is dated Sep. 7, 1852, which was on a Tuesday. I believe the Cunard ships sailed every other Wednesday from Boston and New York so it is possible that the Asia sailed on Wednesday Sept. 8th, 1852 from Boston. I mention this because I considered the possibility that this might have been a letter mailed at the wharf - hence no Boston P.M. - that is, a Supplementary Mail letter.

Re - 990 - How very odd that only one example has been reported with the year logo. I must confess that I had never noticed this before.

Re - your 933 and 934. Perhaps lack of evidence might be cause of inability to decipher exact rates. 993 appears to be approximately 130 for gold, but this would not fit 934 if the latter was an unpaid from Great Britain. I judge 934 might have been from France (?).

When do you plan to return to Brookline?

Cordially yours,

From
M.C.Blake

"Spruce Tops"
Kennebunkport
Maine

August 30, 1950

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

Dear Mr. Ashbrook:

Thank you for your letter of the 26th returning my SL BRITISH/PACKET. There is no doubt that the PAID in brownish-red is Boston, Pl.33:598, as well as the lead pencil 140 (Pl.43:748B) and red credit 130(Pl.43:747), which seems to indicate that the rate was paid in cash at the Boston post office, rather than mailed at the wharf. Omission of a Boston town or town packet postmark is not exceptional, or at least is occasional, on outbound overseas letters of Boston origin in the 1850s. Also the variety of colors occurs, including quite commonly the circle BOSTON BR. PKT.(Pl.40:704) in black on reverse, but our earliest record of 704 in black is 12/26/52, but this 704 or its date variant 706 are rather uncommonly found on face in red: 704 from 12/6/52-6/3/54 and 706 from 5/26/54-6/24/56. This letter of 9/7/52 is earlier than we have found 704. However, either 701 or 702 in red or 702 or 703 in black are known before Sept.1852, but I do not recall seeing use of these in 1852 on letters to China, usually on covers to England. The SL as a private firm marking would be interesting but exceptional without any company indication. I will check on the sailing of the "Asia" Sept.8,1852 when I return to town, which probably will be the last week in September, unless the weather is unfavorable earlier in the month.

Bouland via Marseille

Red Brown

PAID

130 ← Red

248B

747

Black
↑
BRITISH
PACKET.

598

Augustine Head To

By M.C. Bloice

(705
new)

Canon

SEP 21
1852

-Red

"Asia"

No Boston
Postmark

on Back
Hong Kong
Nov 6-52

Letter Dated
Boston Sep 7
1852

on Back British
SEP 21 52

Rate of 1/2 To 3/4 oz. See 1852 PL&R - Rate of \$140 - Credit of 130 - No Boston P.M. Front or Back - WHY?
BRITISH PACKET - By Whom Applied? PAID in Brown Red - 130 in Red - sep 7 - 1852 Was Tuesday.
CUNARD SAILING WAS WEDNESDAY - So Probably SEP 8 1852 For The ASIA.

PUTNAM SUPPLY COMPANY

OFFICE AND YARD: FOOT OF SPRING STREET • TELEPHONE 9133

PEORIA, ILLINOIS



September 15, 1950

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

Dear Stan:

I am enclosing lot # 103 which Ezra bought for me on the Fox sale for \$140.00. This is the cover you mentioned the "killer" not being New York.

In case that you feel that this cover is genuine in every way would you be nice enough to sign it on the back side for me,

The only other item which I was able to buy was the Lot # 71 the 1853 post use with the New York canc. containing 4 bars. This I was fortunate to pick up for only \$77.00.

Understand the "Steamer 10" brought \$500. As you say they sure like pretty covers.

By the way do you happen to have any "Express Mail covers" for sale? Happen to have any on the run from Philadelphia to St. Louis? If you happen to have any interesting items let me know.

Will have to be sending you a check for my bother to you. Caro and I were talking about you and Mildred the other day ... maybe one of these fall days we may be able to come down that way. Regards,

Sincerely yours,

Charles M Putnam Jr.

I am holding up my return on above lot pending your reply.

Sept. 16, 1950.

Mr. Charles M. Putnam, Jr.,
% Putnam Supply Co.,
Foot of Spring Sts.,
Peoria 3, Ill.

Dear Charlie:

Yours of the 15th received with the 10¢ 1847 cover.

John Fox telephoned me from Louisville last night that he would pay me a visit today - I am expecting him at noon, so I will hold the cover and discuss it with him.

I really do not know whether the stamp originated on the cover or not and hence I cannot sign it on the back as genuine. In a case of this kind where an item is questionable I do not think it should be sold without a Philatelic Foundation certificate. I do not recall a use of a grid like this at New York. Half of the letter sheet is missing and the tie to cover is very, very small. I want to discuss this cover with John and advise him exactly what I am advising you so that there will be no mixup if you decide to refuse to accept it.

Mildred and I would surely enjoy having Caro and you run over for a visit - Maybe we will have some nice weather in October.

Our best wishes to both Caro and you.

Cordially yours,


233 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.

September 19, 1950

Dear Stan:

In reply to yours of Sept. 18th regarding Dr. Chase letter (returned herewith) I do not recall the 10¢-1847 in Fox's sale, but I can assure you that I have seen at least half a dozen red round grids used from New York (city) on 1847 covers.

I have one in my "letter sheet" collection. Mine is a folded letter dated "4th April, 1850 - 'New York' - and the letter-head is a huge picture of "R. L. & A. Stuart's Steam Sugar Refinery, corner of Greenwich and Chambers Streets, New York.

On the front of the folded letter is a very fine 5¢-1847 tied by red round grids  struck twice, and the stamp is also well tied by the red New York town cancel. The color of both cancels seems to be a sort of orange red.

Incidentally, I have another "letter sheet" showing a different view of this same Sugar Refinery, a local "stampless" dated Sept. 1, 1853.

Donald Malcolm

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK
P. O. Box 31
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,
FORT THOMAS, KY.

Sept. 18, 1950.

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

Dear Doc:

In the Fox Sale held in Washington on the 6th of this month was a cover (folded letter) to France with a 10¢ 1847 just barely tied by a round grid in an orange red - and postmarked New York in a vermillion red - The use in January 1851. This cover sold @ \$140.00 and it has been submitted to me for an opinion. The use of a round grid on an 1847 stamp at New York appeared most unusual to me. In fact, I do not recall ever seeing such an item. Unfortunately the letter is missing and there is no indication of the actual origin but in the absence of any other postmark one would assume the letter originated at New York.

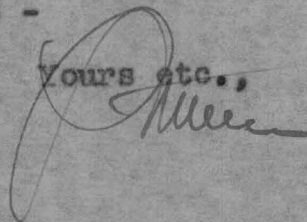
In your 1916 article - page 334 - I note that you stated:

"As New York used a square, or rather diamond shaped unframed gridiron in red this is the commonest form other than the first mentioned. New York also used, though very rarely, the ordinary round gridiron."

Do you, by chance, recall any special data on the above? I am wondering if New York actually used a round grid during the life of the forty-sevens? Perhaps mail going abroad might have originated elsewhere, for instance Boston, the stamp canceled there with a round grid and sent on to New York where it was postmarked.

With best wishes -

Yours etc.,



Mr. M. Hubert Judd
"Oreouta"
Dalton Ga

My Dear Judge.

I am seeking a bit of information and I will appreciate the favor if you can give ~~me a~~ ~~little~~ me any data on the subject. Here is the query -

"Did you ever see the use of a round gridiron at the New York Post Office during the life of the 1847 stamps"?

By any chance have you ~~a~~ ~~any~~ such a cover in your collection? If so may I see it?

In the recent Fair Sale held in Washington on the 6th of this month, Lot 103, was a

cover to Paris France with a
10 d 1847 just barely tied with
a red raised gridiron cancel.
The postmark is New York.
Unfortunately ~~the~~ ~~the~~ half
of the letter sheet is missing
and there is no evidence
~~the~~ as to where the letter
actually originated. The New
York Postmark is the only
evidence.

This cover was sent to me
for authentication and I was
unable to give a definite
opinion on it because I
was unable to recall any
cover used from New York
with the stamp (or stamps)
canceled with a round grid.
I went thru my record,

photographs, auction catalogues etc
but failed to locate any
such an item.

In the Chase Article ^{ON THE "FORTY SEVENS"} published
in the old Philatelic Gazette
in 1916, ~~the author~~ ^{Chase} stated
~~and~~ on page 334 — (referring to
cancels on the 1847 stamps)
"New York, also used, though very
rarely, the ordinary round grid
iron."

I have often wondered if that
statement was correct — did
New York ever use a round grid
iron on the 1847 stamps &
~~that~~ to be more exact — prior
to July 1 1851.

In the Chase book on the
34 1851-57, Chase stated, page 340

(First Edition) quote

" It should also be mentioned that New York City very rarely, both ~~at~~ while the Professionals (54 New York) and the 1847 issue were current, used a round gridiron. A very few covers have been seen thus canceled in the 1851 period, the earliest date noted being July 12 1851, and the latest Dec 24 1851. Why this gridiron was used so rarely I do not know. It may possibly have been one held in reserve " (End)

I will appreciate any information that you can give me

I trust that you are in the best of health and that all

goes well with you and yours
Cordially

Sept. 18, 1950.

Mr. M. Hubert Judd,
"Oneonta"
Dalton, Ga.

My dear Judge:

I am seeking a bit of information and I will appreciate the favor if you can give me any data on the subject. Here is the query:

"Did you ever see the use of a round gridiron at the New York Post Office during the life of the 1847 stamps?"

By any chance have you such a cover in your collection? If so, may I see it?.

In the recent Fox Sale held in Washington on the 6th of this month, Lot 103, was a cover to Paris, France with a 10¢ 1847 just barely tied with a red round gridiron cancel. The postmark is New York. Unfortunately half of the letter sheet is missing and there is no evidence as to where the letter actually originated. The New York postmark is the only evidence.

This cover was sent to me for authentication and I was unable to give a definite opinion on it because I was unable to recall any cover used from New York with the stamp (or stamps) canceled with a round grid. I went thru my records, photographs, auction catalogues, etc., but failed to locate any such an item.

In the Chase article on the "FORTY SEVENS" published in the old Philatelic Gazette in 1916, Chase stated on page 334 - (referring to cancels on the 1847 stamps): "New York, also used, though very rarely, the ordinary round gridiron." I have often wondered if that statement was correct. Did New York ever use a round gridiron on the 1847 stamps - to be more exact - prior to July 1, 1851.

In the Chase book on the 3¢ 1851-57, Chase stated, page 340 (First Edition), quote:

"It should also be mentioned that New York City very rarely, while the Provisionals (5¢ New York) and the 1847 issue were current, used a round gridiron. A very few covers have been seen thus canceled in the 1851 period, the earliest date noted being July 12, 1851, and the latest Dec. 24, 1851. Why this gridiron was used so rarely I do not know. It may possibly have been one held

#2. Mr. M. Hubert Judd, Sept. 18, 1950.

in reserve" (end)

I will appreciate any information that you can give me.

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

Cordially yours,

Sept. 18, 1950.

Mr. Ezra D. Cole,
Nyack, N.Y.

Dear Ez:

Re - the 10¢ '47 cover - Fox Sale - which you bought for Putnam - To France with 10¢ '47 - I sent it back to Charlie and informed him that inasmuch as I was not sure whether it was good I could not sign it for him. John Fox was here Saturday and I discussed it with him and pointed out the suspicious points, and told him that Charlie might return it. I also sent John a copy of my letter to Putnam.

If you have time before you leave home see if you can find any record of the use at New York of a round grid during the life of the forty-sevens. Chase stated in his 1916 article that, quote:

"New York also used, though very rarely, the ordinary round gridiron."

I have a suspicion that Doc may have been wrong, but it is a question that I would like to clear up.

With regards -

Yours etc.,

Chase in his 1916 Article states on
page 334 (Philatelic Gazetteer)

"New York, also used, though very rarely,
the ordinary round grid iron"

Fair Sale

Lab 103 —————

SEP 18 1950

SEP 18 1950

N. rali

A. E. Guenther

about

Round Grid

@ N.Y.

Letter had

54 47 Paper

enclosed

Sept. 18, 1950.

Mr. Paul Rohloff,
22 West Monroe St.,
Room 1603,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Paul:

Re - the Sampson cover that you bought from John Fox - 10¢ 1847 - plus 5¢ 1847, addressed to Paris, France. There are several points about this cover that I cannot explain. Will you please send it down to me so that I can make a minute examination of it. The letter inside is dated Boston Jan. 6, 1851.

Thanks.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

Sept. 18, 1950.

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

Dear Doc:

In the Fox Sale held in Washington on the 6th of this month was a cover (folded letter) to France with a 10¢ 1847 just barely tied by a round grid in an orange red - and postmarked New York in a vermillion red - The use in January 1851. This cover sold @ \$140.00 and it has been submitted to me for an opinion. The use of a round grid on an 1847 stamp at New York appeared most unusual to me. In fact, I do not recall ever seeing such an item. Unfortunately the letter is missing and there is no indication of the actual origin but in the absence of any other postmark one would assume the letter originated at New York.

In your 1916 article - page 334 - I note that you stated:

"As New York used a square, or rather diamond shaped unframed gridiron in red this is the commonest form other than the first mentioned. New York also used, though very rarely, the ordinary round gridiron."

Do you, by chance, recall any special data on the above? I am wondering if New York actually used a round grid during the life of the forty-sevens? Perhaps mail going abroad might have originated elsewhere, for instance Boston, the stamp canceled there with a round grid and sent on to New York where it was postmarked.

With best wishes -

Yours etc.,

DR. CARROLL CHASE
R. F. D. 1 - MILFORD,
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dear Doc

In the Fox Sale held
in Washington on the 6th of this
month was a cover ^(Folded Letter) to France
with a 10¢ 1847 ~~the~~ ~~new~~ just
barely tied by a round grid in
an orange red - and postmarked
New York in a vermillion red -
the ~~was~~ use in January 1851. This
cover ~~was put~~ sold @ \$140⁰⁰
and it has been submitted to me
for an opinion. The use of a
round grid ~~on~~ ^{on} an 1847 stamp
at New York appeared most
unusual to me - if fact I
do not recall ever seeing such
an item. Unfortunately the
~~used as~~ letter is missing and
there is no indication of the
actual origin but in the
absence of any other postmark
one would assume the letter
originated at New York. In

your 1916 article — page 334
I note that you stated

"As New York used a square,
or rather diamond shaped
imframed gridiron in red
this is the commonest ~~type~~,
form other than the first
mentioned. New York also used,
though very rarely, the ordinary
round gridiron."

Do you, by chance,
recall any special data
on this about? I am
wondering if New York
actually used a round
grid during the life of the
Forty series? Perhaps mail
^{going} ^{abroad} might have originated
else where, ~~say~~ for instance

Boston, the stamp canceled there
with a round grid and sent
on ~~to~~ to New York where
it was postmarked.

North Bush Truck
Gruers Etc

Sept. 18, 1950.

Mr. Don Malcolm,
233 Broadway,
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Don:

Please note copy of letter enclosed which please
return.

I discussed this cover with John Fox last
Saturday and he suggested that you might have some data on
the use of a red grid at New York during the life of the
eighteen forty-sevens.

Cordially yours,

Sept. 18, 1950.

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

Dear Doc:

In the Fox Sale held in Washington on the 6th of this month was a cover (folded letter) to France with a 10¢ 1847 just barely tied by a round grid in an orange red - and postmarked New York in a vermillion red - The use in January 1851. This cover sold @ \$140.00 and it has been submitted to me for an opinion. The use of a round grid on an 1847 stamp at New York appeared most unusual to me. In fact, I do not recall ever seeing such an item. Unfortunately the letter is missing and there is no indication of the actual origin but in the absence of any other postmark one would assume the letter originated at New York.

In your 1916 article - page 334 - I note that you stated:

"As New York used a square, or rather diamond shaped unframed gridiron in red this is the commonest form other than the first mentioned. New York also used, though very rarely, the ordinary round gridiron."

Do you, by chance, recall any special data on the above? I am wondering if New York actually used a round grid during the life of the forty-sevens? Perhaps mail going abroad might have originated elsewhere, for instance Boston, the stamp canceled there with a round grid and sent on to New York where it was postmarked.

With best wishes -

Yours etc.,

Sep. 17, 1950.

Mr. Charles M. Putnam, Jr.,
% Putnam Supply Co.,
Foot of Spring St.,
Peoria 3, Ill.

Dear Charlie:

Further referring to my letter of Saturday. I return herewith the 10¢ 1847 cover. I had a talk with John Fox about this yesterday and explained to him that you had sent it to me for my opinion and that I was unable to come to a definite opinion regarding it and under the circumstances you might decide to return it. So whatever you do I think John will not find any fault.

I have no recollection of ever seeing a round grid used at New York during the life of the 1847 stamps. I went thru all my file of photos but was unable to find such an item. I also searched thru a number of auction catalogues without finding an example. However, I referred to the Chase article of 1916 on the 1847's and found the following, (page 334), quote:

"New York also used, though very rarely, the ordinary round grid."

I may be seeing things but the red of the grid seems different from the red of the postmark. The former appears to my eye to be more of an orange red. I got this same reaction under my lamp - also in examining the inside of the cover, the red ink of the postmark appears different from the red ink of the small bit on the cover to right of the stamp.

One more point is this - In the absence of any other U. S. postmark on face I assume the origin was New York and if New York, then the grid would have been applied at New York. This was a "shore to ship" rate requiring 5¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. To have required a payment of 10¢ the letter would have to have weighed over $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. The French due on this letter was 15 decimes or approximately 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. I am not absolutely sure but my impression is that if the letter weighed over $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce a higher sum than 15 decimes would have been due in France.

I may be all wrong in my examination of the cover and it might be absolutely genuine. If it is, then it must be a darn rare cover - and would prove what Chase stated in his 1916 article.

Further re- the French Due of 15 decimes. This letter was transmitted by a British Packet from New York under the terms of the U.S.-British Treaty which provided a rate of 24¢ to England. Divided - U.S. 5¢ - sea 16¢ - British 3¢ - Therefore, if this letter originated at New York, to have required a pay of 10¢ would have meant over $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or 2 x 21¢ would have been due for the carriage merely to Great Britain. This is why I stated above that I believe a higher sum would have been due in France than 15 decimes.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

Sept. 21, 1950.

Copy
Please return to
STANLEY S. ASHBROOK
P. O. Box 31
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.
FORT THOMAS, KY.

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

This
Copy
Sent
To

M.C. Blake

Dear Harold:

Mr. Eugene Jaeger recently loaned me two rather interesting covers - Both were from England to this country - one in 1860 - the other in July 1866. The former showed a rating in accordance with the 1848 Treaty, viz: On a letter of over 1 ounce - four rates were chargeable - For example, over 1 ounce - under $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces - four rates were chargeable - not three. The second cover of July 1866 had three British one shilling stamps and a red handstamped credit of "63 CENTS." The letter showing a triple rate with a triple credit to the U.S. P.O.D. of 3 x 21¢ (16 plus 5) by "Amer. Pkt."

If my memory serves me correctly this is the only U.S.-British triple 24¢ rate that I have ever seen. It is evidence that at some period between 1860 and July 1866 a change was made in the Anglo-American Treaty whereby the rating was per half ounce the same as the U.S. domestic method.

Under investigation I noted the following:

1859 - P.L. & R. - Under "Regulations" - page 88 - Sec. 157 - entitled - "Rule of rating letters, etc.", quote:

"All letters to and from foreign countries (France and the British North American Provinces excepted) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. xxxxxx etc." (end)

The full text of the above will be found in my One Cent Book (1851-57) - Vol. 2 - page 347.

Because of the war, no P.L. & R. was published between 1859 and 1866.

I have an unofficial book entitled -

"Post Office Directory for 1866"
Revised and corrected
to
October 1st, 1865

Published by the American News Company - 121 Nassau St., New York.
This contains the same instructions regarding the "Rating of Letters" as contained in the P.L. & R. of 1859. I note the following in the P.L. & R. of 1866 - Regulations - page 47 - Sec. 263:

#2. Mr. Harold W. Stark, Sept. 21, 1950.

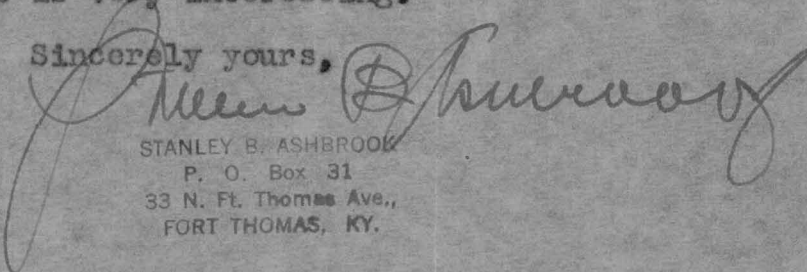
"All letters addressed to British Colonies and foreign countries via England, or to Belgium, are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first rate. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one-quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce - Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland, or to the German States, etc., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. xxxxx etc." (end of quotation)

1865 The 1866 P.L. & R. is dated March 1, 1866, so evidently the Regulation changing the rating of letters was made between Oct. 1, 1865 and March 1, 1866.

The Jaeger cover is the only one that I have ever seen with the handstamped British credit of "63 CENTS" - The Treaty expired as of Dec. 31, 1867, so the rating was evidently only in effect during 1866 and 1867.

I regard the above is very interesting.

Sincerely yours,


STANLEY B. ASHBROOK
P. O. Box 31
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,
FORT THOMAS, KY.

Sept. 21, 1950.

Mr. Eugene Jaeger,
34 Sumner Ave.,
Edgewood 5, R.I.

Dear Mr. Jaeger:

Kindly pardon the delay in replying to yours of the 9th. Never before do I recall seeing a triple rate to or from G.B., hence your cover to New York was quite a surprise. This is routed via the "City of Paris" - an American Packet - hence the credit per rate was 16¢ sea plus 5¢ U.S. or 3 x 21 = 63. Inasmuch as they had a hand-stamp with "63 Cents" it seems possible that at some time in the life of the 1848-1868 - twenty year treaty a change was made in rating.

Consider your other cover - This evidently prepaid at 2 rates - that is, over $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 1 ounce but it was found to weigh, as marked - "over 1 oz." - hence was rated as entirely unpaid with 4 rates due - i.e. - 4 x 24¢ due with a debit of 4 x 3¢ or 12¢ as it also came over by "Amer. Pkt." - Thus I judge that as late as Feb. 1860 no change had been made in the original rating of "over 1 oz. - 4 rates."

Later

I note the following in the P.L. & R. of 1866 - Regulations - page 47 - Sec. 263:

"All letters addressed to British Colonies and foreign countries via England, or to Belgium, are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first rate. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one-quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce - Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland, or to the German States, etc., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. xxxxx etc." (end of quotation).

Because of the war, no P.L. & R. was published between 1859 and 1866. I note the following in the 1859 P.L. & R. - under the "Regulations" - page 88 - Sec. 157 - entitled, "Rule of rating letters etc." - quote:

#2. Mr. Eugene Jaeger, Sept. 21, 1950.

"All letters to and from foreign countries (France and the British North American Provinces excepted) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. xxxxxx etc."

Your two covers herewith confirm the above Regulations.

I have an unofficial book entitled -

"Post Office Directory for 1866"
Revised and corrected
to
October 1st, 1865

This contains the same instructions regarding the "Rating of Letters" as contained in the P.L. & R. of 1859.

The 1866 P.L. & R. is dated March 1, 1866, so evidently the Regulation changing the rating of letters was made between Oct. 1, 1865 and March 1, 1866.

I am returning your two covers herewith.

Again I mention, never before have I seen this "63 Cents" and naturally it is rare because the only Treaty expired Dec. 31, 1867.

Thanks very much for a look at these two covers.

Cordially yours,

Sept. 21, 1950.

Mr. Eugene Jaeger,
34 Sumner Ave.,
Edgewood 5, R.I.

Dear Mr. Jaeger:

Kindly pardon the delay in replying to yours of the 9th. Never before do I recall seeing a triple rate to or from G.B., hence your cover to New York was quite a surprise. This is routed via the "City of Paris" - an American Packet - hence the credit per rate was 16¢ sea plus 5¢ U.S. or 3 x 21 = 63. Inasmuch as they had a hand-stamp with "63 Cents" it seems possible that at some time in the life of the 1848-1868 - twenty year treaty a change was made in rating.

Consider your other cover - This evidently prepaid at 2 rates - that is, over $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 1 ounce but it was found to weigh, as marked - "over 1 oz." - hence was rated as entirely unpaid with 4 rates due - i.e. - 4 x 24¢ due with a debit of 4 x 3¢ or 12¢ as it also came over by "Amer. Pkt." - Thus I judge that as late as Feb. 1860 no change had been made in the original rating of "over 1 oz. - 4 rates."

Later

I note the following in the P.L. & R. of 1866 - Regulations - page 47 - Sec. 263:

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Because of the war, no P.L. & R. was published between 1859 and 1866. I note the following in the 1859 P.L. & R. - under the "Regulations" - page 88 - Sec. 157 - entitled, "Rule of rating letters etc." - quote:

#2. Mr. Eugene Jaeger, Sept. 21, 1950.

"All letters to and from foreign countries (France and the British North American Provinces excepted) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. xxxxxxxx etc."

Your two covers herewith confirm the above Regulations.

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This contains the same instructions regarding the "Rating of Letters" as contained in the P.L. & R. of 1859.

The 1866 P.L. & R. is dated March 1, 1866, so evidently the Regulation changing the rating of letters was made between Oct. 1, 1865 and March 1, 1866.

I am returning your two covers herewith.

Again I mention, never before have I seen this "63 Cents" and naturally it is rare because the only Treaty expired Dec. 31, 1867.

Thanks very much for a look at these two covers.

Cordially yours,

Sept. 28, 1950.

Mr. Eugene Jaeger,
34 Summer Ave.,
Edgewood 5, R.I.

Dear Mr. Jaeger:

Herewith the cover as per yours of the 25th. I must confess that I never before saw a cover rated like this. The "Hibernia" was a Cunard Packet and the sailings in 1849 occurred on Wednesdays. I note the letter is dated New York July 10th, 1849 which was a Tuesday, so evidently this letter went by the Hibernia the next day. Bearing no New York postmark it was evidently not placed in the New York P.O. and it appears that all the British considered was a proper rate to collect was their 19¢ - 16¢ sea and 3¢ domestic - under the treaty. This seems most unusual but at any rate they collected the sum they were entitled to collect and inasmuch as they had no debit of 5¢ from the U. S. they had no accounting to make to us. Yes, I think your analysis of 9½ pence due is correct.

Re - your query - "Article XIII" - was contained in Chapter II of the Amended Treaty dated May 14, 1849. This May 14th Treaty was termed: "Settlement of Details under the Postal Treaty with Great Britain." The "details" were additions to the original treaty and provided - quote:

"For carrying into execution the Convention of December 15, 1848."

Exhibit "B" was a part of the May 14th document.

Regarding rates to China at that time - Exhibit "D" in the May agreement fixed the rates to various countries - for example to China

not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) 45¢
via Southampton

Regarding the latter rate - this was figured as follows:

<u>By Amer. Packet</u>	
U.S.	21¢
British	34
Foreign	10
	<hr/> 65¢

Does the above answer your query? If not, please advise.

Sincerely yours,

Sept. 21, 1950.

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

Dear Harold:

Please pardon the delay in returning the covers as per yours of the 13th. I have been slowed down with a very bad head cold that made life miserable for over ten days. I must have picked up some sort of a germ.

The 4¢ circular rate to Liverpool is most unusual and I judge two (2) circulars were enclosed making the U.S. rate 2 x 2¢. Weight had nothing to do with the rate as shown by the British "2" pence due, which was according to weight. I don't recall that I ever saw a "2" circular rate - such as this - to England" - See my One Cent book - Vol. 2 - page 336 for the British "2."

On mail to G.B. the P.L. & R. stated: "Pamphlets and periodical two cents each" etc. - See my One Cent book - Vol. 2 - page 345 - The P.L. & R. page 61 to right - This the 1857 - last paragraph. Newspapers and circular mail could not be prepaid to destination and no doubt the difference in rating was the reason.

3¢ 1861 cover Newport R.I. Sep. 25, 1861. No Harold I would not call this a PINK but rather a "near pink" or "Pinkish Rose." Years ago we were in the habit of referring to such colors as the "early birds" - that is, early printings of the 3¢ 1861. This stamp is a fine Rose - very fine with a trace of PINKISH.

3¢ to Switzerland in 1867 - I believe that your analysis is correct - I have a record of a similar cover from Harrisburg, Pa. June 11, 1866 (yours is Jan 25, 1867) - It has two 10¢ 1861 plus a diagonal half of a 2¢ black Jack. It is routed "Via Havre & France" and has a New York postmark - "N. YORK - U.S. PKT # JUN 14 - PAID" Over this is the blue Bremen marking as per your cover.

I believe that you are wrong about the "16" - This is a foreign marking - (in my opinion), and not a credit. The rate to Bremen at this time was 10¢ - Via Bremen to Switzerland it was 19¢ (per ½ ounce).

3¢ '57 block - Extremely nice - I note the letter was dated Apr. 1, 1860 - but the S.F. postmark is apparently Apr 9 1860.

Thanks Harold for the invitation to the D.P.S. party next Saturday. Emerson Krug and Ezra Cole will be here Friday and Saturday, Also over the weekend, Henry Abt of New York. In addition the Cincinnati Philatelic Society is giving a dinner and Exhibition Saturday night. Remember me to all my good friends in the D.P.S. and tell them I will

#2. Mr. Harold W. Stark, Sept. 21, 1950.

miss being at the party this year.

Mildred joins me in best wishes to Ruth, you and all the family.

Cordially yours,

Sept. 28, 1950.

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

Dear Win:

Yours of the 26th received. Herewith I return the photo-print.

I am sure that we both have a very clear understanding of the "combination covers."

I can well appreciate why the New York P.O. did not collect any further postage on the 3¢ '51 - Beaver cover, photo which I sent you but the photo herewith is an entirely different proposition. In this case the full rate was not prepaid in Canada and the U. S. received nothing. It is true that Canada received her share (and more) to the border but the letter should have been rated as entirely unpaid and not PAID, so that New York could have collected 10¢. It seems that both offices did what they should not have done. There is no question but what New York should have collected 10¢ on this letter, that is, provided it is genuine. If it is genuine, it is quite an interesting cover.

With regards -

Sincerely yours,

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

22 EAST 35TH STREET

NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

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SAUL NEWBURY

A. H. WILHELM

September 26, 1950

Mr. S. B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas
Kentucky

Dear Stan:

A I return herewith the photograph of ^{The} your cover from Toronto to New York bearing a 3¢ 1851 and a 3p Beaver. While this does not meet with the treaty terms this form of pre-payment does occur occasionally and, if you will refer to my Appendix D, #8, you will see a footnote which also refers you to #17, 18, 19 and 47, which shows this problem as coming up all the time, particularly #19 which specifically says that "letters passed bearing U. S. stamps should be rated unpaid, to be accepted or rejected by the U. S. Post Office authorities", and that is what I think happened with the cover we are discussing.

B As a matter of fact we have before us now a cover from Canada to New York bearing 1½ 3p which is unquestionably OK but which the postmaster at Port Hope either misunderstood or was prevailed upon to accept, after paying the full rate. In other words the 3p paid the Canadian rate and the ½ of 3p paid the U. S. postage. It certainly does not mean that there was a 4½p rate. I enclose a photograph of it which I would appreciate your returning promptly.

I have your articles from Stamps concerning the 1847s and will adapt as much as possible and if I do desire to publish the corrections, will consult with you. In regard to the 1847 cover appearing as Lot 33 in the Harmer, Rooke sale, September 26th, I am, as you can readily understand, not permitted to comment upon a decision made by the Committee. However, I will present your letter on this before the Committee at its next meeting which is October 2nd.

I trust by now you have had the article in the Belasse magazine translated and perhaps it contained some matters of interest.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

Winthrop S. Boggs
Director

wsb/1
encl.

Sept. 28, 1950.

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

Dear Harold:

Re - that cover with the 3¢ 1851 - and Canadian 3 pence Beaver from Toronto in 1853 to New York. I sent a photo to Boggs and his comment was as follows:

"I return herewith the photograph of the cover from Toronto to New York bearing a 3¢ 1851 and a 3p Beaver. While this does not meet with the treaty terms this form of prepayment does occur occasionally and, if you will refer to my Appendix D, #81, you will see a footnote which also refers you to #17, 18, 19 and 47, which shows this problem as coming up all the time, particularly #19 which specifically says that 'letters passed bearing U. S. stamps should be rated unpaid, to be accepted or rejected by the U.S. Post Office authorities,' and that is what I think happened with the cover we are discussing."

In other words Harold, if the U. S. officials were satisfied as to the payments it was okay. Inasmuch as Canada got her 3p on this letter, and the U. S. got 3¢ - the letter did go thru as fully paid - no doubt about that whatsoever. I still think that this would make a fine addition to your other cover with a 5¢ '47 and a Beaver.

Boggs sent me a photograph of a cover which someone sent to the P.F. Expert Committee. It has a Beaver and a diagonal half in a horiz. pair - it was Port Hope U.C. to New York City. Canada handstamped it "Canada - Paid 10cts" (two lines). No postage was collected at New York. Boggs stated the cover is genuine. On an item like this, if genuine, I think New York should have collected 10¢ inasmuch as the full rate (6 pence) had not been paid in Canada and we had received nothing. Commenting on the cover Boggs stated:

"As a matter of fact we have before us now a cover from Canada to New York bearing 1½ 3p which is unquestionably OK but which the postmaster at Port Hope either misunderstood or was prevailed upon to accept, after paying the full rate. In other words the 3p paid the Canadian rate and the ½ of 3p paid the U.S. postage. It certainly does not mean that there was a 4½p rate. I enclose a photograph of it which I would appreciate your returning promptly."

How was the party last Saturday?

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

Scrap Book 19-19A

CANADA
PAID 10 Cts



2623

Mr. James H. Rogers
William Street
New York



Oct. 7, 1950.

Mr. Emmerson C. Krug,
3000 - 13th Ave., South,
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Em:

Your Special did not arrive until 9:30 p.m. last night (Friday). I forwarded the cover first thing this morning as per copy of letter herewith.

There is no question but what the cover is a fake and the chances are that neither of the stamps originated on the cover. With 30¢ due in France a payment of 39¢ could not have been "Insufficiently Paid." No dealer should offer a cover like this without some assurance that it is genuine. They don't seem to care whether buyers get gyped. I never received a catalogue. It is but a guess as to what stamps were on this cover originally - anything under 30¢ could have been prepaid. Inasmuch as the crooks on this side had no knowledge of markings in Seybold's time I judge the cover was "fixed" in this country.

I won't say anything to Ezra but inasmuch as you are not going to buy the cover I suggest you tell him I said it is bad.

Have been so busy haven't had time to send your covers to you but will do so over the weekend.

Regards -

Yours etc.,

Oct. 7, 1950.

Mr. Carl E. Pelander,
545 Fifth Ave.,
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

The enclosed cover was sent to me by Emmerson Krug of Birmingham for my examination and opinion with request that I forward it to you. It came in late last night by special delivery and I am forwarding first thing this morning.

I did not receive a catalogue of this sale.

I am enclosing postage and would appreciate a copy.

My kindest regards -

Cordially yours,

Jack E. Molesworth

Philatelic Broker

15 Marlborough St.

102 Beacon St.

Boston 16, Massachusetts

10-6-50.

Dear Stan—

I'm enclosing a 5¢
1856 Dugout on Cover to
France That puzzles me.

Though I guess there was
a 5¢ Rate to France in the
50's, I've never seen one
on a cover from Calif.

Also, it's prob. at some place
on Sep. 15 or 16 after leaving
S.F. on the 5th. What town
could this be. Also, isn't
overland mail in this period
scarce?

Just recalled another
cover I had laid aside
to ask you about, an 1865
one from S.F. to France
with 15¢ Rate. Just noticed
that these two covers have

Same story and Abassie—
very interesting as one came
from N.Y. and the other just
arrived from Europe. Is
overland mail scarce
in 1865 as in 1855 or
so? What might I be
justified in pricing the
cover at?

mention your fee
and I'll send check
right off.

Best wishes,
Jack

Shipment to you privately
insured. Stamped envelope
enclosed for registered return.

Jack E. Molesworth

102 Beacon

Boston 16, Massachusetts

VIA AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY
VIA AIR MAIL



VIA AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Stanley D. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.
Ft. Thomas, Ky.



11-11



Oct. 8, 1950.

Mr. Jack E. Molesworth,
102 Beacon,
Boston 16, Mass.

Dear Jack:

Herewith the two covers as per yours of the 6th.

I note this was postmarked the 7th - It reached me at 11:30 A.M. today (Sunday) . On the back it bears a Louisville p.m. of Oct. 7th - 1:30 P.M. Why it went on to Louisville I do not know unless it did not come by a plane direct to Cincinnati.

Re - the 5¢ 1856 cover - This is a fake - that is, the 5¢ stamp did not originate on this cover. In fact, the use of this cover was in the very late 1860's and the original rate was 30¢. I feel reasonably sure that a 30¢ 1861 was removed and the 5¢ 1856 substituted. You will note that the crook took special pains to remove all evidence of actual year use. I suppose he figured that this would be much easier than changing the year dates in the French markings. The New York postmark proves the original rate of 30¢, and the San Francisco postmark proves that the period of use was the late sixties. Of course, the other cover is genuine in every respect.

There was never a "5¢ Rate" to France but rate "5¢ payments" on mail to France. Such payments were prior to April 1, 1857. On that date the U.S.-French Postal Treaty went into effect.

One more point - There never was a "5¢ payment" on mail from California to France, during the life of the 5¢ 1856 stamp. We find covers from New Orleans to France between April 1856 and April 1st, 1857 with the 5¢ 1856, but during that period such a letter would have required a prepayment of 10¢ had it originated in California. Thus you will note that this cover is really absurd in more particulars than one. I have made no mention of the cancellation on the stamp or the stamp itself as I doubt if it would be necessary.

My fee for the above is \$5.00.

Re - the Overland Mail. From the late fifties until the railroad was completed in 1869 we had two mail routes between the East and the Pacific Coast States - via Panama and Overland. Both of these covers were routed "Overland." Had this been omitted they would have been sent by the Ocean Mail via Panama. Note the 1865 cover - the elapsed time was S.F. Sep. 5, 1865 - New York Sep. 30 - or approximately 25 days (Sep. 30 don't represent receipt but steamer departure from N.Y.) whereas the fake cover shows 14 days - which is a further indication that the letter was in the late sixties - as the Overland stage was between the completed rail lines - one building east - the other building west -

Does all of the above give you a clearer picture?

Sincerely yours,

submitted 10/18-1950 By The Philatelic Foundation - S.B.A. Reported
"The 3¢ stamp is Not A PINK, But Rather A PINKISH ROSE - Sometimes
Classed As A NEAR PINK - The Use Was "OCT 23" Evidently 1861 -
Which Would Be Quite Correct For The Color And Year Use of
This Stamp. There Is No Evidence of Any Cancel Removed on
The Stamp - Therefore in My opinion This Cover Is
GENUINE In Every Respect - Peter Blumach Oct 18-50

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

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October 16, 1950

Mr. S. B. Ashbrook
33 N. Ft. Thomas Avenue
Ft. Thomas
Kentucky

Dear Stan:

Thank you for your recent letter and I would presume you are coming to the Moody sale which takes place later this month. If so, please let know know as there are a number of fellows who want to have the privilege of meeting you.

3461 10447 Fox

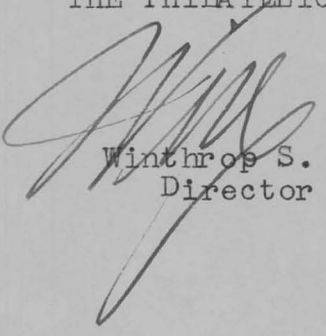
I enclose three items #2641, 2642 and 2658 on which we would appreciate your opinion.

No photo

Anticipating seeing you soon, I am

Sincerely yours,

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION


Winthrop S. Boggs
Director

wsb/l
encl.

Photos Made of 2641 - 2642 -

Oct. 18, 1950.

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

Dear Win:

As per yours of the 16th, I am returning herewith
items

#2641 - 2642 - 2658.

Regarding 2642. I made a very thorough examination of this cover last August before it came up in the Fox sale at Philadelphia on Sep. 6th. I made enlarged photos of the stamp by quartz lamp, etc. etc., but was unable to detect any evidence that the stamp did not originate on this cover. The French due marking does not indicate that more than 5¢ was prepaid, hence I was suspicious that a 5¢ 1847 had been removed and a 10¢ 1847 had been substituted. This suspicion was heightened by the fact that the use of a round grid at New York in 1850 was most uncommon. Also I was a bit suspicious that the ink of the grid was different from that of the N.Y. postmark, but I suppose I was mistaken. If the Committee desires a further explanation regarding the cover I will be glad to furnish same.

You might also report to the Committee that I think that certificate No. 2160 should be called in and canceled.

I regret to state that I will be unable to attend the Moody sale which starts next Monday though I am hoping I will be able to obtain some nice things from it.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

Lot 2658

No photo

A cover with a 10¢ 1847 in upper
right canceled with pale blue grid
partly tied to cover - in upper
left - pale blue p.m. of
Vincennes Ind. Sep 21 - letter
in side (Folded letter) is dated
Vincennes 22nd Sep 1850 - Postmark
was a day late or else the
letter was dated a day ahead.
Letter addressed to Messrs
Coates & Brown Philadelphia Penn^a
- My opinion was as follows -
"Slit" shows pen lines removed, but
it is not unusual to find pen and
grid cancels on the 47's from
small towns. This letter was
prepaid and repaid by a stamp -
The rate was 10¢ 00 a single 10¢ 47.
was undoubtedly used. Whether it
was this stamp, I don't know, but
what ^{WHIR} evidence exists - seems to
indicate it was Stanley Q. Sumner
1845-50

DONALD MACGREGOR
A. P. S. 15160
1602 HOUSTONIA AVENUE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

Oct. 11, 1950

Dear Stan:

It is a long time since I have written to you. In fact, I have done very little on my stamps for several months. The other night I was working on my foreign registered covers, which I am having written up in a special album, and I think I have discovered something.

I have heard the New York Foreign Registry Office mentioned several times and there is undoubtedly such an office now but I ~~was~~ question that there was a separate office from the domestic registry division until after 1876 at least.

My assumption is based on the apparent fact that the same identical device was used to mark both foreign and domestic registered letters from at least 1865 to 1876 or even a few years later.

I made a comparison by dates with my foreign and domestic N.Y.C. registered letters and the registry markings are the same in both instances.

DONALD MACGREGOR
A. P. S. 15160
1602 HOUSTONIA AVENUE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

This is especially evident in 1867 when the small circular marking with year date was used. The 7 is always poorly struck and appears to have been damaged.

The double circle was used in 1864-5-6. The small circle with year date in 1867. The same small circle without year date in 68-9-71-72 and then they apparently went back to the double circle

in 1874-5. I have examples of nearly every ^{one} of the years mentioned above - on domestic and enough on foreign to make me sure that the same device was used on both classes of mail. This may explain the dirty brown color of so many foreign registered markings as the cancellor was not completely cleared of the usual black ink.

What do you think about all this trivia?

Best wishes

Don

Photo of A Photo Print By Dr W.S. Pollard - Cover In Collection of Henry Chaloner
2612 Ashly Ave Berkeley 5 - Calif - Received Oct 20 1950 - Dr P. stated - "In
The Right Upper Corner Is A Partial Strike of PIONEER Which Was
Put On To Tie A Stamp Which Was Later Removed. The Stamp Was
Horizontal. Unfortunately The Ghost Impression Does Not Show Too
Clearly In The Photograph

MATTHEW E. HAZELTINE, M. D.
W. SCOTT POLLAND, M. D.
HOWARD HAMMOND JR., M. D.
ARNOLD A. NUTTING, M. D.
GRACE DICKSON KLEISER, M. D.

ALBERT BUILDING
SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE SAN RAFAEL 6120

10 - 18 - 50

Dear Mr Ashbrook:

Enclosed is a photograph of the Pioneer Express on stampless Sacramento City 10 which I spotted in Henry Chalmers' collection. In the right upper corner is a partial strike of Pioneer, which was put on to the a stamp which has later removed. The stamp was lying horizontally. Unfortunately the ghost impression does not show too clearly on the photograph.

I got this photograph by writing to Henry, and telling him that I was about to write an article on rare and unusual Express covers used in the Sacramento area, and that I wanted a photograph of this cover from his remarkable collection etc. I enclosed a small check for costs and the old boy sent the change.

"Since this is the only photograph I have of this, please return it. If you make any photographs of it, I would like to buy 2-3. If you want to let Jerry have one, it is OK with me, but he will be very much surprised, when he sees it,

MATTHEW E. HAZELTINE, M. D.
W. SCOTT POLLAND, M. D.
HOWARD HAMMOND JR., M. D.
ARNOLD A. NUTTING, M. D.
GRACE DICKSON KLEISER, M. D.

ALBERT BUILDING
SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE SAN RAFAEL 6120

He was supposed to get this for me, but I can't wait forever, and so I use my own methods.

The Wells Fargo Bank has photostats of all the Wetree covers, and they are going to dig up the photostats of the Gummie Pioneer and send me a photograph. It would be impossible to get the original cover. Incidentally I found out that they spent a lot of time at the Wells Fargo Museum questioning the Librarian about early Expos covers. I think he found that add about Wellington - Dorsey through her efforts.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,
W Scott Polland

P.S. I am going to see Herwich again this week. I knowed Jerome's "Dorsey - Swift." You would have thought it a great rarity the way he acted. Also going to take the Polland Expos over for comparison under the microscope.

W.S.P.

Oct 23

Dear Stan, I certainly was not
complaining on your charge for the photo
of the packets. Kershner charged me
\$10.00 for the 2 photo of the colleges
you recommended I send to him, he
did a fine job though cleaner than
the covers themselves.

I am enclosing the TEN as you requested
I cannot see anything but 1863 - it
couldn't be 62 & it certainly does not
look like a 4 or 5, & it is very possible
for an earlier date than the ones
recorded. I bought it for the patriotic &
TEN & not for the cash date, but am
satisfied in my own mind it is 1863,
several in Wash were of the same genre
I am also enclosing my 24 Memphis, I sent
this to Larry & the only thing he could
find wrong was the TEN instead of Ten.
I would not accept that as making it not
good, Memphis certainly had more than one
canceller or one kind of canceller & this

is very early use might be the reason
we see no other TETX covers, I want there
some way to test ink to find if it was
of that period? It seems to me this is
the only solution to this cover. If it
was a manufactured cover they certainly
would have used a good envelope
instead of a torn tract wrapper which
I had to repair. I bought this from a
collector in Boise, her husband picked
it up with some handstamp pads in a
stamp shop many years ago, which doesn't
mean a thing of course.

Joe & John Fox buy for me at auction
in the east, but I still miss so
many covers I want very much at lot
different when you can buy yourself.

Sincerely
Earl

Stamps enclosed

Oct. 28, 1950.

Mr. Earl Antrim,
319 Holly - Box 749,
Nampa, Idaho.

Dear Earl:

Herewith the two Confed items contained in yours of the 23rd. Thanks very much. I made a very careful examination of the "TEN" cover. When I had it here before the sale I didn't have time to study the stamp or the postmark carefully. The postmark has me a bit puzzled but I am of the opinion that nothing is wrong. I don't believe the use could have been 1864 because the figure don't look anything like a "4" and if it wasn't 1864 it had to be 1863, in which event this is the earliest known use of the "TEN." The stamp is unlike the early milky blue "TENS" - In fact, it is more of a grayish slate color. This seems quite odd and such a color surely does not seem possible for a use in April 1863. I doubt if the thick ink used for this stamp and the Frame Line was affected by the salt air at Mobile. In other words, I doubt if the shade is a "natural color changeling." The letters of "APR" appear to be sans-serif but it is barely possible this appearance maybe due to the very heavy strike of the stamper. If the "APR" is sans-serif, I never saw such type used at Mobile for a month logo. Unfortunately I have no photographs that I can locate that show a Mobile double circle postmark with an "APR." I am wondering if you have such an item in your collection.

As you are aware that fellow over in Paris is turning out some very clever counterfeit imitations of the "TEN" and quite a number of them are showing up. There was one offered in a Pelander sale this month. When I first saw your cover I wondered if some fixer had put a Sperati fake on a patriotic envelope - the Mobile postmark looked so darn queer to me.

One more word about the early date of use. Sometime in April 1863, the Richmond office used a postmark with a slug for the day date. I have often suspected that this "slug date" was actually Apr 20 1863 - (Monday) - I have never seen a Richmond postmark of April 1863 with the date of 20. In the Hind collection there was a cover with a TEN canceled by Richmond - Apr - slug - 1863. This might be an earlier use than yours. Perhaps you are aware that the earliest use known of the "Frame Line" is Richmond Apr 19 1863 (Sunday).

Re - your piece of cover with the 2¢ Memphis. I do not feel that I am competent to pass on this item because I am not familiar to any extent with Memphis postmarks. Rather than a cover, this looks like it might have been a wrapper. Genuine covers with the 2¢ Memphis are very rare - so my advice would be to submit this to the Philatelic Foundation and have it authenticated.

I don't like the "TEN" for Tennessee - but that might not mean a thing. Richey owned a very fine cover at one time showing the Drop rate in Jan. 1862. It went to Brooks and I sold it when I broke up that collection. The "TEN" in that postmark was quite different from the one

#2. Mr. Earl Antrim, Oct. 28, 1950.

on your item. See the Dietz book, page 326 - for the marking on the Richey - Brooks cover.

Earl I do not know of any way that the ink might be tested to prove its vintage. If Memphis used a type of postmark such as this, then surely examples are known. To my eye it just looks bad but as I stated, my opinion is not worth a thing on this item.

Inasmuch as Larry and Mac are interested in these two items I am sending copies of this letter to them.

With best regards -

Cordially yours,

Doherty, Clifford & Shenfield, Inc.

ADVERTISING

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

November the ninth

19

50

Dear Stan:

Thanks for yours of the 5th, together with the splendid quartz lamp photographs of Antrim's TEN cover and the 2¢ Memphis. I got out my collection last night and carefully examined the "April 23" in the Antrim example. I also checked the cancel again very carefully and although I had no April use in Mobile, I again had an example with a heavy smeary impression which in part looks very much like the Antrim example although of course not April use.

I certainly admit the year date does not look like 1864 but I am wondering whether it is possible that it could be 1863 with a wrong year date. For example, I am discovering now from my copies that Mobile did not always use a year date in 1863. The figures 2 and 3 in April 23 check absolutely with Mobile numerals and they are exactly the right size in comparison with the month designation. You know so often these fakes have small deviations in the month or day logos.

Also one of the tricks in the Mobile cancel is that the M of Mobile is a little closer to the first A of Ala. than is the final E to the final A in Ala. This slight difference is exactly the same in the Antrim example. I do wish this cover that come from some correspondence that was well known. Did you examine the address -- it looks labored and I know of no other cover from this correspondence. I wonder whether Fox would tell anyone where he got the cover.

All in all, Stan, I think we have no proof that this is bad except circumstantial color and year date. Of one thing I am certain -- it is not 1863 use as I have never seen an April or first few days of May use of TEN that was in any other impression than the early impression of this stamp. I assume of course it is not a changeling and I did not test it for that.

I appreciate your remarks on the Memphis and I am glad you made a record of the piece. The Pratt letter is now in Mac's hands. One of the finest Louisiana Committee pieces is the Block of 12 of the 2¢ Red to pay the 12 time circular rate. This piece was left over from Knapp's lot and was sold in the Phillip Sale by Scott a few years ago. It has on its face "forwarded by the Louisiana Committee at Mobile".

Best regards,

TELEPHONE: BRyant 9-0445

Carry

Oct. 29, 1950.

Mr. Emmerson C. Krug,
3000 - 13th Ave., South,
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Em:

Your air special came at noon today. I note your p.m.
is Yesterday 1:30 P.M. - Louisville Oct. 28 - 7 P.M. Newport
8:30 A.M.

Herewith the cover from the Pelander sale - First to
note is that there is no year date in evidence on the cover -
second, that the strike on the 12¢ is rather faint and looks a
bit different from the killer on the 3¢ - third, the rate must
have been 7¢ plus 8¢ registered - the latter was payable in stamps -
Fourth, the 7¢ rate "Via P.C.M." went into effect Oct. 1, 1871.
Hence this use was April 1872 or later. The question arises -
were these stamps used on this cover that late. San Francisco
did use the type of killer that is on the 3¢ stamp - Everything
considered it is my opinion that the cover is genuine but that the
use was April 1872 or later.

Regards -

Yours etc.,

MORRISON CAFETERIA COMPANY
INCORPORATED

Saturday AM.
Oct. 28, 1950.

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

Dear Stan,

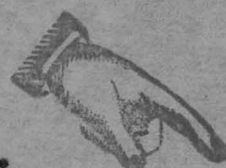

I just came in town from Mobile and found the enclosed cover being my only strike in the Pelander sale. I made a lot of bids but missed on all the others. There was no mention of this being a registered cover in the write-up but so being I thought you would like to see it. No registering in returning it necessary.

Will answer your letters tomorrow.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be "E. W. Morrison".

Enclosed Lot 75 Pelander sale \$26.00



Nov. 1, 1950.

Dr. W. Scott Polland,
Albert Bldg.,
San Rafael, Calif.

Dear Doctor:

I am enclosing herewith a very early "Acapulco" cover - this addressed to England - I think this is a very interesting study and one that very few collectors would be able to explain. Maybe I am wrong. Perhaps you are among the few. Am I right? At any rate, if you don't understand the markings I will be glad to explain them to you - because the information might be helpful whenever you happened to bump into an item like this. Incidentally the two markings are very scarce in red.

No hurry to return this - Show it to Earl Hamilton or any other of the local boys who might be especially interested in this class of postal markings.

Regards -

Yours etc.,

RETURNED BY

Dr. W. SCOTT POLLAND
Albert Building
SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.

NOV -8 1950

For Sale 8.00

STANLEY B. ASHBROOK
P. O. Box 31
33 N. Ft. Thomas Ave.,
FORT THOMAS, KY.

Nov. 1, 1950.

Dr. W. Scott Polland,
Albert Bldg.,
San Rafael, Calif.

Dear Doctor:

I am enclosing herewith a very early "Acapulco" cover - this addressed to England - I think this is a very interesting study and one that very few collectors would be able to explain. Maybe I am wrong. Perhaps you are among the few. Am I right? At any rate, if you don't understand the markings I will be glad to explain them to you - because the information might be helpful whenever you happened to bump into an item like this. Incidentally the two markings are very scarce in red.

No hurry to return this - Show it to Earl Hamilton or any other of the local boys who might be especially interested in this class of postal markings.

Regards -

Yours etc.,

Allen Ashbrook

Nov. 8, 1950.

Dr. W. Scott Plland,
Albert Bldg.,
San Rafael, Calif.

Dear Doctor:

I am in receipt of yours with the return of the stampless cover from Acapulco - to London as contained in my letter of the 1st. Here is a photo of the cover.

The following was your comment: " The letter was taken by boat from Acapulco to Panama City where it entered the U. S. Mail, and the Panama 30 was applied. The Steam Ship was applied at New York to show origin. The red is for collect. At the time this letter was written Panama City was considered to be over 2500 miles from New York. Other markings are English - due 2 shillings."

By referring to the photograph you will find a manuscript "30" was crossed out, also one of "46" - The British Due was "2 shillings one-halfpence" - Note that small $\frac{1}{2}$. In other words, the total postage collected at London was the equivalent of 49¢ in our currency, viz - (2 X 24 plus 1 - ($\frac{1}{2}$)). The "46" that was crossed out shows that this letter was carried by an American Packet - as this was our debit to the British for the 49¢ they collected. This total of 49¢ represented:

30¢	from Acapulco to New York - U.S.
16¢	Atlantic Sea
3¢	British Domestic
<u>49¢</u>	

Inasmuch as the U. S. performed the total service to the British Frontier our share was 46¢ and the British 3¢. The red "30" did not indicate unpaid or paid, it was imply applied in red.

Incidentally the two-line "Steam - Ship" in red is most unusual. Also this distinctive "30" in red - In fact, examples of both in red are quite scarce, in my opinion. This cover shows both in red and apparently from the same red ink pad. Inasmuch as I feel reasonably sure that the "30" was applied at Panama City by our mail agent there, I wonder if I have been wrong about where the two-line "Steam-Ship" was applied. You are right - the rate was 40¢ from S.F. to N.Y. at this time but it was 30¢ from Acapulco and Panama City. I believe the letter was picked up by one of our mail ships on a stop at Acapulco - and entered the U.S. Mail at Panama City. One more word on this cover - The pen 30 is in blue ink - and I feel sure this is the blue ink that was used at the New York Post Office at that period. I think that this is a very interesting cover. Don't you?

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND H. WEILL CO.
ROGER G. WEILL-RAYMOND H. WEILL

Philatelic Dealers

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COLLECTORS CLUB, NEW YORK
BRITISH PHILATELIC ASS'N, LTD.

407 ROYAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS 16, LA.

November 1, 1950

Stanley B. Ashbrook
Fort Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

The enclosed six covers are from a collection we recently purchased (the late Harry D. Ullery, South Bend, Ind.).

The two 3¢ 1851 covers are not especially valuable but we thought you would like to see them.

The 5¢ orange brown would be a pretty good item if you agreed that the stamp was actually used on that cover and that, of course, applies also to the three high value 1869 covers. According to Mr. Ullery's notes, these items came from reliable sources and he paid high prices for the 1869 pieces, but that does not necessarily mean you will find them all genuinely franked. May we ask you to pencil your opinions on the backs of each cover as you have done on previous occasions where you approve of an item.

We realize that this work will require quite some study and time and we hope you will bill us accordingly.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Raymond H. Weill Co.

Raymond
By

rhw:lc
enc.
reg & ins

Nov. 4, 1950.

Mr. Raymond H. Weill,
407 Royal St.,
New Orleans 16, La.

Dear Raymond:

Yours of the 1st received with the six covers.

I want to go over these very carefully because I want to be absolutely sure before I pass an opinion on them. I will return them to you on Monday next. Incidentally, I believe all of them are perfectly good and no monkey-business of any kind.

I knew Harry Ullery by correspondence for many years but I never knew he passed away last winter until recently.

With best wishes -

Cordially yours,

Nov. 6, 1950.

Mr. Raymond Weill,
407 Royal St.,
New Orleans 16, La.

Dear Raymond:

Herewith I am returning the six covers as contained in yours of the 1st and I am pleased to report that all are genuine in every respect. I have signed four of them on the back as requested and here is some additional information:

Cover 30¢ plus 10¢ 1869. This is really a most unusual combination - 30¢ plus 10¢ - a most unusual use and therefore a very rare and most desirable cover. But it is well to bear in mind that a cover such as this is not appreciated by the average cover collector. I have known this cover for many years, back into the nineteen twenties when it was in the Hurd collection, (C.R. Hurd of Milton, Mass.). His collection was sold at auction by Kelleher on Jan. 11 - 12th and 13th, 1928. This cover was Lot #1470 in that sale. The sale price was \$162.50. I have a copy of the catalogue of the sale.

This cover originated at Havana, Cuba, and was mailed direct at that port on a U. S. Mail steamship - the rate to New York was 10¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. From New York it went to France at 2 x 15¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce - What is most unusual about this cover is that the stamps were used from Havana - 10¢ paying the postage into the U.S. and the 30¢ paying the postage from the U. S. to France. There was no such a rate of 40¢ except in a use such as this. Hence a cover with a 40¢ payment is extremely rare and especially so when paid by 30¢ and 10¢ 1869 stamps. The combination of the New York and French postmarks prove conclusively that this letter required a payment of 30¢ from the U. S. to France. In other words, this cover went to England by American Packet and by British Mail to France. By such carriage our share was 9¢ per each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Hence on this letter we kept 18¢ and credited France with \$2¢ as per the "12" in the "N.Y. Foreign Mail" postmark. This cover is not any beautiful thing to look at but it is a real rarity, believe me.

For my examination and analysis of this cover I am charging you a fee of \$10,000 and if by any chance you don't think it is worth it you don't have to pay me a cent. I might add this parting word. It is lucky you sent it to me rather than the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation. I feel certain they would pronounce it a fake as it is something they wouldn't know anything about.

#2. Mr. Raymond Weill, Nov. 6, 1950.

5¢ 1857 to Hong Kong. This is the orange brown color - used at the right period for this stamp - summer of 1861 - just a few months - The black ringless grid of New York (Foreign Mail Dept) is also correct for this period of use. The 5¢ payment was merely the U. S. shore-to-ship charge - that is - to a British Packet from New York to England. This cover is unquestionably genuine and comes from a well-known find of covers to China. My fee on this cover is \$5.00.

24¢ plus 10¢ 1869 to Chile - See my notations on the back. Just to be sure that there was no monkey-business with the stamps on this cover I made an enlarged photograph of the two stamps by quartz lamp photography and found nothing suspicious. Here is a bit of further data on my penciled notes. On January 1st, 1870 and prior to that time for some years the rate to Chile was 34¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. We carried such mail to Panama City by U. S. Packet and at that point turned such mail over to the British. Our rate to Panama was 10¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and the British charged a shilling or 24¢ for carriage down the West Coast of South America. On mail of that period we find a "24" or a credit of 24¢ to the British. Early in the spring of 1870 the British reduced their packet charge to sixpence or 12¢ and this reduction caused the U. S. to reduce our rate by 12¢ or 22¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. On such mail rates of 22¢ we find a "12" or a credit of 12¢ to the British.

The enclosed cover shows a payment of the original rate of 34¢ with a credit of 12¢ instead of 24¢ proving, in my opinion, that at the time the letter was mailed by the New York firm that they still thought the old rate of 34¢ was still in effect.

The above explains why I feel sure that the use was in the early spring of 1870. I mention all this for the following reason - Covers may exist that originally had a 10¢ and 12¢ 1869 - but some faker removed a 12¢ and substituted a 24¢ 1869. Thus we have to be careful about covers with 34¢ payments and 12¢ credits. I am sure you can see the point. I am of the opinion that this cover is absolutely genuine. My fee on this is \$7.50 and if you don't think it is worth it you are not obligated to pay me a cent.

30¢ 1869 on cover to Switzerland. In my opinion this cover is genuine in every respect in spite of the fact that I cannot identify the name of the post office or the state. It is "_____ HARBOR CITY - My fee on this is \$5.00.

3¢ 1851 from Martinique. This is rather unusual and interesting. It originated at Martinique in 1856 - was carried by a British Packet to St. Thomas for which a postage of a shilling was charged - There it was turned over to a U. S. Packet and brought into an New Orleans address with a postage due of 10¢. A 3¢ 1851 was attached and it was remailed to Baton Rouge, La. Quite a nice little cover, with a nice little travel story.

3¢ 1851 from Cincinnati. A freak, and a cut that was intentional - surely not an error - The stamp was an orange brown but it is badly oxidized - It would look better after it had a bath in peroxide and it would be more saleable.

#3. Mr. Raymond Weill, Nov. 6, 1950.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

Total
Fee \$27.50
But if same is not
worth it to you -
no charge.

RAYMOND H. WEILL CO.
ROGER G. WEILL - RAYMOND H. WEILL

Philatelic Dealers

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SOCIETY PHILATELIC AMERICANS
COLLECTORS CLUB, NEW YORK
BRITISH PHILATELIC ASS'N, LTD.

407 ROYAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS 16, LA.

November 11, 1950

Stanley B. Ashbrook
Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Dear Stan:

We are sorry to have delayed answering your November 6 favor, however, have just returned from New York. As you probably know, prices in the second Moody sale were just as high as the previous one. Either the stamp market is improving or there are too many dollars in circulation.

We are especially appreciative for the thorough analyses you have given on the covers you examined. It is especially gratifying that you find them all authentic. You seem to be familiar with most of these covers. We imagine you keep either a written or mental record of nearly every early U.S. item you see.

There is herewith enclosed check in the amount of \$27.50 and we think your expertization fee is a reasonable one.

Yours sincerely,

Raymond H. Weill Co.

By *Raymond H. Weill*

rhw:lc
enc.1

Nov. 6, 1950.

Mr. Raymond Weill,
407 Royal St.,
New Orleans 16, La.

Dear Raymond:

Herewith I am returning the six covers as contained in yours of the 1st and I am pleased to report that all are genuine in every respect. I have signed four of them on the back as requested and here is some additional information:

Cover 30¢ plus 10¢ 1869. This is really a most unusual combination - 30¢ plus 10¢ - a most unusual use and therefore a very rare and most desirable cover. But it is well to bear in mind that a cover such as this is not appreciated by the average cover collector. I have known this cover for many years, back into the nineteen twenties when it was in the Hurd collection, (C.R. Hurd of Milton, Mass.). His collection was sold at auction by Kelleher on Jan. 11 - 12th and 13th, 1928. This cover was Lot #1470 in that sale. The sale price was \$162.50. I have a copy of the catalogue of the sale.

This cover originated at Havana, Cuba, and was mailed direct at that port on a U. S. Mail steamship - the rate to New York was 10¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. From New York it went to France at 2 x 15¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce - What is most unusual about this cover is that the stamps were used from Havana - 10¢ paying the postage into the U.S. and the 30¢ paying the postage from the U. S. to France. There was no such a rate of 40¢ except in a use such as this. Hence a cover with a 40¢ payment is extremely rare and especially so when paid by 30¢ and 10¢ 1869 stamps. The combination of the New York and French postmarks prove conclusively that this letter required a payment of 30¢ from the U. S. to France. In other words, this cover went to England by American Packet and by British Mail to France. By such carriage our share was 9¢ per each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Hence on this letter we kept 18¢ and credited France with \$2¢ as per the "12" in the "N.Y. Foreign Mail" postmark. This cover is not any beautiful thing to look at but it is a real rarity, believe me.

For my examination and analysis of this cover I am charging you a fee of \$10000 and if by any chance you don't think it is worth it you don't have to pay me a cent. I might add this parting word. It is lucky you sent it to me rather than the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation. I feel certain they would pronounce it a fake as it is something they wouldn't know anything about.

#2. Mr. Raymond Weill, Nov. 6, 1950.

5¢ 1857 to Hong Kong. This is the orange brown color - used at the right period for this stamp - summer of 1861 - just a few months - The black gingless grid of New York (Foreign Mail Dept) is also correct for this period of use. The 5¢ payment was merely the U. S. shore-to-ship charge - that is - to a British Packet from New York to England. This cover is unquestionably genuine and comes from a well-known find of covers to China. My fee on this cover is \$5.00.

24¢ plus 10¢ 1869 to Chile - See my notations on the back. Just to be sure that there was no monkey-business with the stamps on this cover I made an enlarged photograph of the two stamps by quartz lamp photography and found nothing suspicious. Here is a bit of further data on my penciled notes. On January 1st, 1870 and prior to that time for some years the rate to Chile was 34¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. We carried such mail to Panama City by U. S. Packet and at that point turned such mail over to the British. Our rate to Panama was 10¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and the British charged a shilling or 24¢ for carriage down the West Coast of South America. On mail of that period we find a "24" or a credit of 24¢ to the British. Early in the spring of 1870 the British reduced their packet charge to sixpence or 12¢ and this reduction caused the U. S. to reduce our rate by 12¢ or 22¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. On such mail rates of 22¢ we find a "12" or a credit of 12¢ to the British.

The enclosed cover shows a payment of the original rate of 34¢ with a credit of 12¢ instead of 24¢ proving, in my opinion, that at the time the letter was mailed by the New York firm that they still thought the old rate of 34¢ was still in effect.

The above explains why I feel sure that the use was in the early spring of 1870. I mention all this for the following reason - Covers may exist that originally had a 10¢ and 12¢ 1869 - but some faker removed a 12¢ and substituted a 24¢ 1869. Thus we have to be careful about covers with 34¢ payments and 12¢ credits. I am sure you can see the point. I am of the opinion that this cover is absolutely genuine. My fee on this is \$7.50 and if you don't think it is worth it you are not obligated to pay me a cent.

30¢ 1869 on cover to Switzerland. In my opinion this cover is genuine in every respect in spite of the fact that I cannot identify the name of the post office or the state. It is "_____ HARBOR CITY - My fee on this is \$5.00.

3¢ 1851 from Martinique. This is rather unusual and interesting. It originated at Martinique in 1856 - was carried by a British Packet to St. Thomas for which a postage of a shilling was charged - There it was turned over to a U. S. Packet and brought into an New Orleans address with a postage due of 10¢. A 3¢ 1851 was attached and it was remailed to Baton Rouge, La. Quite a nice little cover, with a nice little travel story.

3¢ 1851 from Cincinnati. A freak, and a cut that was intentional - surely not an error - The stamp was an orange brown but it is badly oxidized - It would look better after it had a bath in peroxide and it would be more saleable.

#3. Mr. Raymond Weill, Nov. 6, 1950.

With regards -

Cordially yours,

Total
Fee \$27.50
But if same is not
worth it to you -
no charge.

Full

27 ⁵⁰

Mr Raymond Neill

407 Royal St

New Orleans (16) La

DO NOT MAKE ENVELOPE

Dear Raymond

Here with I am returning the
five covers as contained in yours
of the 1st and I am pleased to report
that all are genuine in every
respect - I have signed four of them
on the back as requested and here
is some additional information -

Cover 30¢ plus 10¢ 1869. This is really a
most unusual combination - 30¢ plus
10¢ - a most unusual use and
therefore a very rare and most desirable
cover. But it is well to bear in mind
that a cover ~~like~~ such as this is
not appreciated by the average
Cover Collector. I have known this
cover for many years, back into
the Nineteen Twenties when it was
in the Hurd Collection, (C.R. HURD of
Dutton Mass). His collection was

Sold at Auction by Kelleher on Jan 11 -
12 and 13th 1928. This cover was Lot
1470 in that Sale. The sale price
was \$162⁵⁰. I have a copy of the
Catalogue of the Sale.

This cover originated at Havana
Cuba, ~~was sent~~ and was mailed
direct at that Port on a U. S. Mail
Steam ship - the rate to New York
was 10¢ per 1/2 ounce. From New
York it went to France at 2 x 15¢
per 1/4 ounce - What is most
unusual about this cover is
that the stamps were used from
Havana - 10¢ paying the
postage into the U. S. and the
30¢ paying the postage ~~to the~~
from the U. S. to France. There
was no such a rate of
40¢ except in a case such as
this hence, ^{A COVER WITH} a 40¢ payment
is extremely rare and

Especially so when paid by ~~a~~
30¢ and 10¢ 1869 stamps.

The combination of the New
York and French postmarks
prove conclusively that this
letter required a payment of
30¢ from the U. S. to France.
In other words this cover
went to England by American
Packet and by British mail to
France. By such carriage our
share was 9¢ per each $\frac{1}{4}$
ounce - hence on this letter
we kept 18¢ and credited France
with 12¢ as per the "12" in
the "N.Y. Foreign mail" postmark.
This cover is not any beautiful
thing to look at but it is
a real rarity, believe me. For
my ~~for~~ examination and analysis

of this cover I am charging you
a fee of \$10⁰⁰ and if they are
chance you don't think it is
worth it you don't have to
pay me a cent. I might add
this parting word. It is lucky
you sent it to me rather than
the Expert Committee of the
Philatelic Foundation. I feel certain
they would pronounce it a
fake as it is something they
wouldn't know anything about.

5¢ 1857 to Hong Kong. This is
the orange brown paper - used
at the right period for this
stamp - Summer of 1861 -
just a few months - ~~do~~
The black ringless red
of New York (Foreign Mail Dept)
is also correct for this period
of use. The 5¢ payment was

merely the U.S. share to ship charge
- that is to a British Packet from
New York to England. This

cover is unquestionably genuine
and comes from a well known
firm of covers to China. My fee
on this cover is \$5.00.

24¢ plus 10¢ 1869 to Chile - See

my relations on the back. Just to
be sure that there ~~was~~ was no
monkey business with the stamps
on this cover I made an

enlarged photograph of the two
stamps by Quartz Lamp photography
and found nothing suspicious.

There is a lot of further data
~~explanations~~ on ~~the rate~~ my
Pencil Notes. On January 1st

1870 and prior to that time ^{for some years}
the rate to Chile was 34¢ per 1/2 oz.
~~After Dec~~ He carried such

mail to Panama but ~~and as~~ by
U.S. Packet and at that time
would such mail even to
the British. Our rate to Panama
was 10d per 1/2 ounce and the
British charged a shilling or 24d.
~~to carry~~ for carriage down the
West Coast of South America. On
~~that~~ mail of that period we
find a "24" on a credit
of 24d to the British. Early
in the Spring of 1870 the
British reduced their Packet
Charge to six pence or 12d
and this reduction caused the
U.S. to reduce ~~to~~ our rate
~~to~~ by 12d or 22d per 1/2 oz.
On ^{such} mail ~~to~~ rates of 22d
we find a "12" on a credit
of 12d to the British.

The enclosed power shows
a payment of the original rate
of 34¢ with a credit of 12¢
instead of 24¢ proving, in my
opinion, that at the time
the letter was mailed ~~from~~
~~New York~~ by the New York firm
that they still thought ~~the~~
the old rate of 34¢ was
still in effect. The above
explains why I feel sure
that the use was in the
early Spring of 1870. I
mention all this for the
following reason — Owners may
exist that originally had a
10¢ and 12¢ 1869 & but
~~the~~ some of them removed a
12¢ and substituted a 24¢
1869. Thus we have to be

Careful about powers with
34d payments and 12d credits.
I am sure you can see the
pamph. I am of the opinion
that this power is absolutely
genuine. My fee on this is
\$7⁵⁰ and I left you ~~that~~
don't think it is worth it
you are not obligated to
pay me a cent.

30d 1869 on Power to Switzerland.

In my opinion this power
is genuine in every respect in
spite of the fact that I
cannot identify the name
of the post office in the State.
It is " ——— HARBOR CITY —

My fee on this is \$5⁰⁰

3d 1851 from Martinique. This is

peroxide and it would be
more saleable.

I trust that you will
pardon the length of this letter,
but in connection with same
I wish to add this - when
I gave an opinion that a
cover is good I am prepared
to ~~for~~ give ~~no~~ evidence why
I think it is good - and
vice versa.

A

With regards

Cordially, Yours

Total
Fee \$27⁵⁰

But if same
is not worth
it to you -
No charge

rather unusual and interesting. It
originated at Martinique in 1856 -
was carried by a British Packet
to St Thomas for which a
postage of a shilling was charged -
There it was turned over to a
U. S. Packet and brought into an
New Orleans address with a postage
due of 10¢. A 3¢ 1851 was
attached and it was re-mailed
to Baton Rouge La. In a
nice little paper, with a
nice little ~~flat~~ travel story.

3¢ 1851 from Cincinnati. A freak,
and a job that was intentional
Surely not an error - The stamp
was an orange brown but it
is badly oxidized - It ~~was~~
would ~~not~~ ~~to~~ look better
after it had a bath in

H. W. STARK & COMPANY

BOX 288

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Oct. 27, 1950.

Dear Stan,

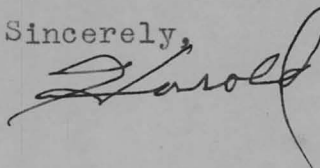
Took \$133.00 from this lot, rest are enclosed.
Regarding the 10¢ 1867 Grill large Block formerly Richey.
I have not got this block. The only 10¢ I have is a block
of six, not grilled from Wisconsin town. Got this item from
Schmaldreidt as I remember. Dont believe anyone around here
has the block you are thinking of.

Regarding the combination 3¢ U.S. and Beaver.
I am enclosing a letter from Frank Campbell of Royal Oak, Mich
who is considered quite a Canadian authority around here, at
least that is what MacGregor and several others have told me.
I am keeping the photo for the time being. If you want it back
let me know. Is the Beaver stamp torn at the top. The photo
makes it look so. Is it laid paper? What is the lowest price
possible to quote? I might get Clarence Wilson interested
or I might change my mind and take it.

Raining cats and dogs today. Have been real busy
putting in stainless steel conveyor for Ford Motor.

Best regards to all. Might go south this Jan.
and will stop off and see you. Am not sure yet. Depends a
lot on whether they should draft Sonny at that time. He
will be 19 Jan. 21st.

Sincerely,





#311 - 200⁰⁰

Enclosed

Oct. 30, 1950.

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

Dear Harold:

Yours of the 27th with return of the Denver covers and check for \$133.00 received. Many thanks.

Here is the Beaver cover once more - take another look at it. It is my opinion that the Beaver is on the wove paper, not the laid. The latter was issued in 1851, the wove in 1852. The cover is a July 1853 use.

It cannot be denied that the rate from Canada at that time under the Treaty was 6 pence Canadian or 10¢ U. S. and neither can it be denied that the Canadian rate from Toronto to the border was 3 pence Canadian and the U. S. rate from the border to New York was 3¢, so it is quite evident that Canada got 3 pence and the U. S. got 3¢.

It cannot be denied that Canadian postmasters were instructed to rate such letters as wholly unpaid with 10¢ due in the U. S. - Thus we have the Canadian applied "Canada 10 CTS" and in black - for unpaid - At the same time the large "6" was applied in black but later canceled with the Canadian target - perhaps the Canadian postal clerk did not want this to be confused with 6¢ U.S. It is my opinion the stamps were canceled at Toronto because New York seldom canceled stamps with a pen and when they did they used a blue ink. I feel positive that the New York office recognized the payment and did not collect any postage from the Morgan firm. I believe that if any postage had been collected a New York due marking would have been applied - for example an encircled "10" which was commonly used on unpaid first-class mail - foreign and domestic. I don't think the office would have collected on a Canadian marking reading "Canada 10 CTS" or because it was in black.

Re - the comments by Mr. Campbell. I think the big "6" is quite well known as it was commonly used on unpaid mail to the U. S. and on unpaid mail from the U. S. to Canada thru Toronto.

Harold it must be borne in mind that when the U.S.-Canadian Convention was drawn up the 1845 rate prevailed in the U.S. - 5¢ under 300 miles - 10¢ over 300 miles. Thus, if prior to July 1, 1851 - only 3¢ U. S. had been paid on a letter such as this - the 5¢ or 10¢ rate would have been underpaid, but after July 1, 1851, the case was different.

Suppose for example, two Beavers had been used on this cover. Canada would have received double her rate to the border and the U. S. would have received nothing. You know the rest.

I don't think there is any doubt but what these stamps were

#2. Mr. Harold W. Stark, Oct. 30, 1950.

used originally in 1853 just as we see them now. Fakers can imitate age and a genuine appearance.

Mr. Campbell states that he has "seen considerable variation in the usage of this combined postage stamp usage." If he meant to infer that covers such as this are not exceedingly rare he is mistaken because they are. Perhaps he has noted what few that are known illustrated in the Jarrett and Boggs books.

Hold the cover to the light and you will note a thin spot in the sheet margin of the Beaver as per my pencil mark - I don't think any tear extends into the stamp - and further - you can see that there are no markings of any kind under the stamps.

I think this cover is a fine mate to your very rare 5¢ '47 - Beaver combination (some cover!!!) The cover does not belong to me - I have it on a mere commission basis but I have held it because I think it is quite a rarity - I'd be willing to wager that Mr. Campbell does not own any such a combination as this - The reason is obvious - Collectors of B.N.A. simply do not appreciate the significance of such covers.

Re - Harold Jr. reaching 19 on Jan. 21st. Stan Jr. was 20 last August - He is in his third year at the University of Cincinnati. He has not been called and we are hoping (perhaps against hope) that he will be permitted to finish his education. It is possible that much depends on the grades a boy is chalking up - I don't know - We are just hoping and keeping our fingers crossed. At any rate, if you go south this winter we will look forward to a visit from you.

I offered the Pony Express cover to Hutch but he never replied to my letter. I thought it would be a wonderful mate to his Brooks cover. The prices realized at the Moody sale last week indicate that 19th U. S. material is a very safe investment - a darn sight safer than a lot of bonds.

Our best regards to all the family.

Cordially yours,

Enclosed:

#311 - \$200.00

H. W. STARK & COMPANY

BOX 288

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Nov. 5, 1950.

Dear Stan,

Well, I guess you convinced me on the Canadian cover. Anyway I took it and enclose check.

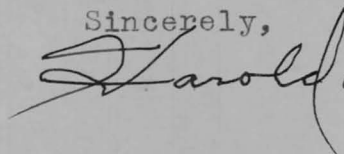
Am also enclosing a cover I am contemplating buying. I never saw a pair of 5¢ buff on cover to Sandwich Islands. Seems to me this a relatively rare usage. What do you think a cover like this one is worth. I figured \$250.00. Am I too high or not high enough. I want the cover, but at a fair price.

We had a good snow storm Saturday and it has not melted today. Spoiled the football game yesterday. Too cold and damp snow.

Not much in the line of news. Was in Adrian Thursday along with Hutch, Fred Bott and Fred Schmalzreidt. Were at Shiersen's. He said he is going to write you. Saw Jack at the meeting last Wednesday.

All for the time being. Best of wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Harold", written in dark ink.

Mr Wm O. Lea

1215 Seneca St

Seattle 01 Wash

DO NOT MAKE ENVELOPE

Dear Mr Lea

As per yours of the 15th I am enclosing here with for your examination the cover from Canada to New York with the combination use of a US 3¢ 1851 and a 3 P. Beaver. I have signed the cover on the back. The 3¢ 1851 is a typical 1853 Year Color and impression.

You will note that the cover is addressed to the New York firm of "E.D. Morgan & Co.". The head of the firm was one of New York's leading Merchants, and very prominent in the affairs of City and State. As Governor of the State he exerted much influence in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President of in 1860.

I think you will be interested in the series of the articles that I ran in "Stamps", so of the ~~Series~~ Series that I ran I am sending you

Articles 3-4-5 and 6. These are
going forward today by regular
first class mail. Perhaps Mr
~~McD~~ Mr Murray missed these
so will you be so kind as
to show them to him and
after he ^{HAS} finished tell you
kindly return them to me. I
believe that he is ~~at~~ away
on a little vacation and will
be gone the balance of the
month.

Regarding the Article that I
published in "Popular Stamps" on
the 2¢ rate power. I regret to
state that I failed to ~~see~~
receive a reply letter from a B.N.A.
Collector. With Regards
Cordially

Enclosed

Cover #311 - Price \$200⁰⁰ net

Nov. 9, 1950.

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

Dear Harold:

Yours of the 5th received with check for the Beaver cover. I am awfully glad that you decided to take this because I firmly believe it is quite a rare cover and worth more than the tag. It does belong with your 5¢ '47 - Beaver combination. I think the latter is a \$2500 cover - I regard it as simply wonderful - as I have stated in the past.

Herewith the pair of Buffs to Hawaii. It looks to me like ~~shamesamemight~~ might have monkeyed with this cover but I suppose the pair originated on the cover though I must admit that the tie to cover is not very convincing. I examined it carefully under my lamp but I could not detect anything wrong. However, the eye frequently fails to note what the camera might pick up so I made an enlarged photo (5 x 7) under the rays of the lamp. I will report later after I develop the negative. I don't recall that I ever saw a pair of buffs used to or from Hawaii so this cover is surely a rarity, provided it is genuine in every way, which no doubt it is. Because of the above features I don't think anyone should charge you over \$175.00. Surely no one could guarantee that this pair originated on the cover and a seller would have to admit that the evidence that it did is not very convincing. Just suppose someone had an off cover pair of buffs and also a cover with a 10¢ 1861, and he removed the latter and substituted the pair. I don't believe anything like that happened but it could have, hence I don't think a seller should charge over \$175.00 for it.

I am also enclosing a stampless cover from Acapulco to London in January 1850. I think this is quite a nice little study and I thought you would like to figure it out. What do you think of it?

Also

A very interesting stampless from Frisco to France in 1865 - This shows that difference in weights and rates - We rated it as over $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. - hence 30¢ due but France rated it as not over $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes, hence only 8 decimes due - or 15¢. We debited France with 6¢ (2 x 3) whereas on what France collected we should only have charged her 3¢. Don't you think this is a very interesting item?

I haven't had a word from Charlie Shiersen since last March - He never answered two letters that I wrote to him and I have been bothered for some explanation of the cause. When a person acts that way it is an indication that they are sore about something and I am not conscious that I ever gave him any cause to be sore. I always liked Charlie very much and I considered him one of my very best of friends. I was, therefore, pleased to learn that he is to write me and if he has any grievance I do trust he will inform me about it.

RETURNED BY
NOV 15 1950

RETURNED BY
NOV 15 1950

#2. Mr. Harold W. Stark - Nov. 9, 1950.

I had a letter from Jack last Monday. They were just starting on a hunting trip.

I was sorry to learn that Woody had been in the hospital. How is he getting along?

With best regards -

As ever yours,

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

22 EAST 35TH STREET

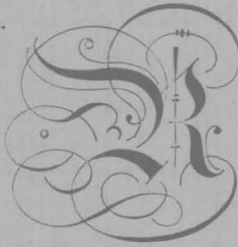
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

(25)

Portsmouth O.

Provisional

Photos from Kestener



Raymond D. Kershner * Photographer

Photo-analysis of Questioned Documents
Scientific Examination of Postage Stamps

1311 St. Vincent Street * Philadelphia 11, Pa.

February 5th, 1950.

* R E P O R T *

U.S. Letter Sheet with 5¢ printed design at upper right corner. Portsmouth, Ohio 1846 cancellation with "PAID" handstamp. Unlisted.

Microscopic examination of town cancellation, "PAID" handstamp, and printed design reveals that the town cancellation and the "PAID" handstamp are on TOP of the blue handwriting. The manuscript "Paid" and "Esq" are on TOP of the square design containing the numeral 5.

Fluorescent examination under the quartz lamp reveals that the town cancellation and stamped "PAID" are the same type of ink, while the ink with which the square design containing the numeral "5" is of a different nature.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

- No. 1 - Entire cover, natural size.
- No. 2 - Photomicrograph, greatly enlarged of town cancellation.
- No. 3 - Photomicrograph, very greatly magnified, showing crossing of ink line on town cancellation. Arrows point to places under examination.
- No. 4 - Same as No. 3, but third-dimension. Arrows designate points where town cancellation cross on TOP of handwriting.
- No. 5 - Photomicrograph of square design and printed "PAID" showing places where handwriting touches these portions.
- No. 6 - Photomicrograph, greatly magnified, of "PAID" with arrows pointing to portions examined.
- No. 7 - Same as No. 6, but third-dimension. Arrows designate points where "PAID" is on TOP of manuscript.
- No. 8 - Photomicrograph of bottom of square design showing points under examination.
- No. 9 - Same as No. 8, but third-dimension. Arrows designate points where manuscript is on TOP of square design.



Black

PAID

Black

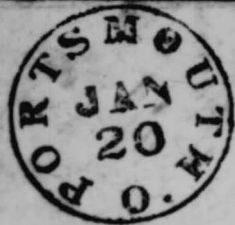


Black

Mrs. J. Scott
Cash Northern Bank Kentucky

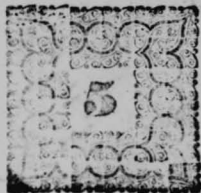
Blue Ink

Lexington
Ky

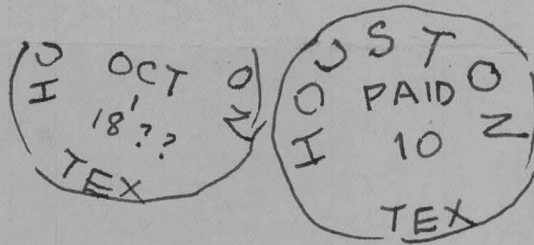


397
25-76

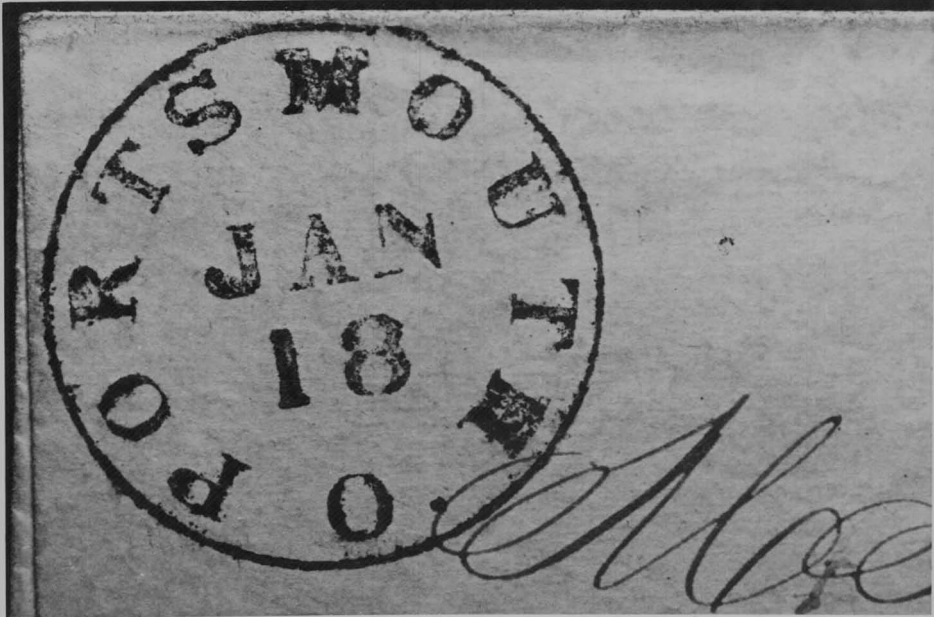
26



Wm Stouch & Wolfley
Fairton
Ohio



Mr. J. E. Wallis
Chappel hill
Tex



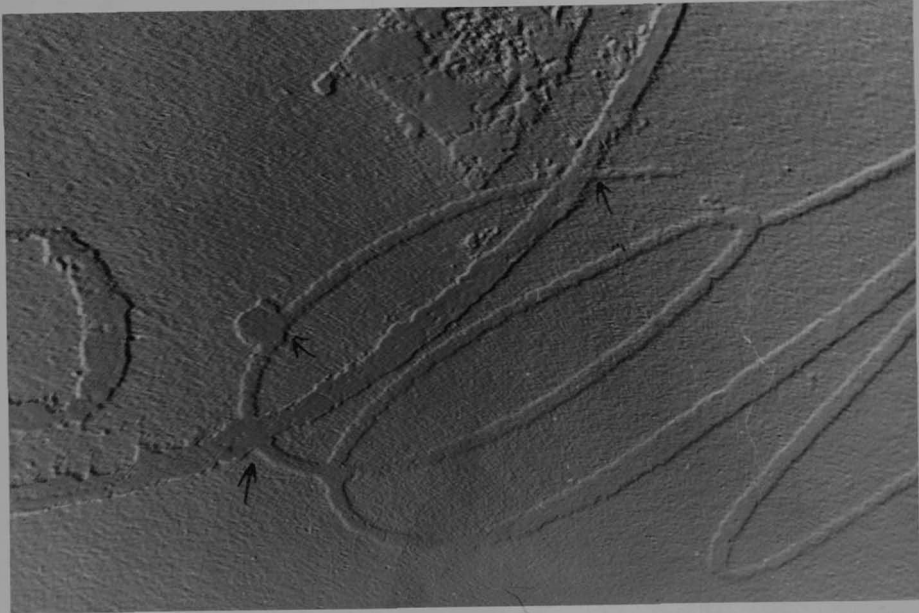
#2

RAY KERSHNER
ANALYTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY
1311 St. Vincent St.
Philadelphia 11, Pa.



#3-NORMAL

RAY KERSHNER
ANALYTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY
1311 St. Vincent St.
Philadelphia 11, Pa.



4 - THIRD DIMENSION

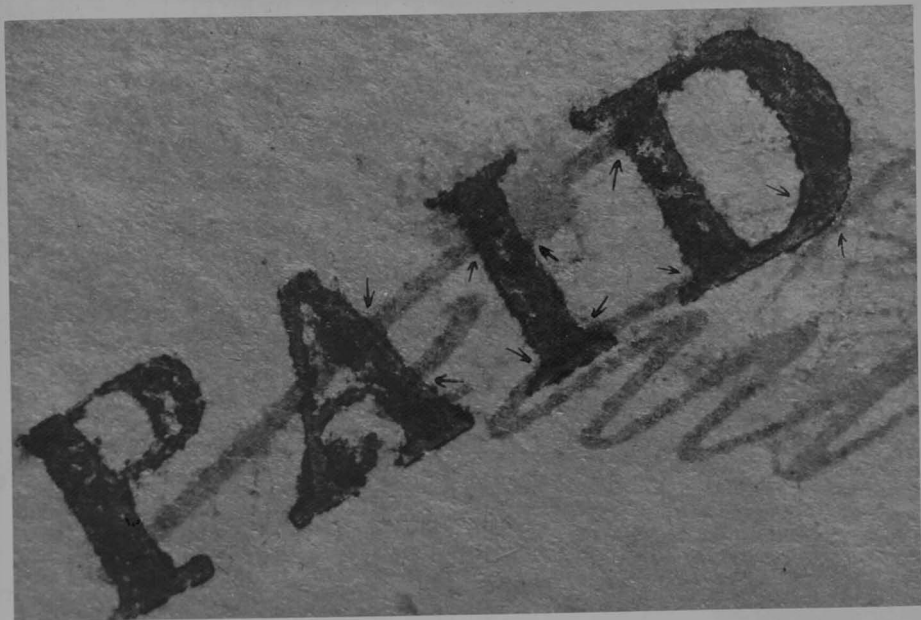
RAY KERSHNER
ANALYTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY
1311 St. Vincent St.
Philadelphia 11, Pa.

PAID



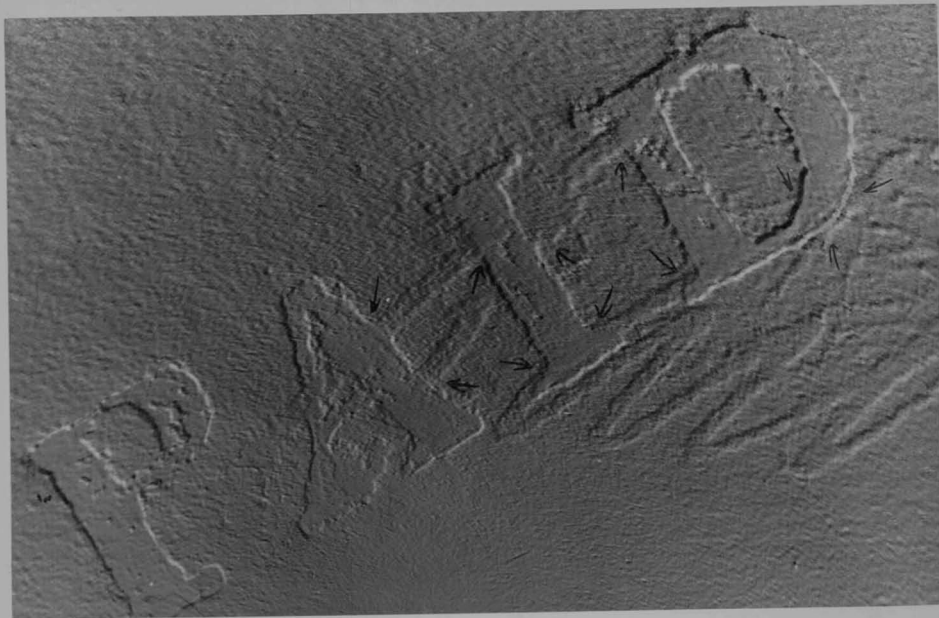
5

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Philadelphia 11, Pa.



#6-NORMAL

RAY KERSHNER
ANALYTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY
1311 St. Vincent St.
Philadelphia 11, Pa.



№ 4. THIRD DIMENSION.

7

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1311 St. Vincent St.
Philadelphia 11, Pa.



#8

RAY KERSHNER
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#9-THIRD DIMENSION.

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