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THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST SUPPLEMENT.

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Vol. XXII, No. 1. JANUARY, 1943. Section II.

The First "Window" Envelope

Supplementary Notes

By E. Tudor Gross

When one attempts to write an article on some philatelic subject he tries to gather all the *known* data before he prints it. Unfortunately, however, he cannot always be sure that he has *secured* all the *known* data. He finds this out after his article gets published. Furthermore, by having time for a more intensive study of the material accumulated, facts are discovered which were not at the time apparent. Incidentally, new material comes to light, about which he had not previously heard.

Recently I wrote a so-called history of the Leeds Patent Envelope, styled, "The First 'Window' Envelope." This appeared in the April number of The Collectors Club Philatelist. Before completing this account, I asked through the January number of the same magazine, for information from any of its readers, bearing on the subject. All I learned, however, was of the existence of a U. S. Sanitary Commission cover (owned by Elliott Perry) and bearing the Leeds patent opening in the upper right-hand corner. As I had already seen a similar cover, from Dr. W. G. Atwood of Fall River, my request produced little that I had not previously known.

Shortly after the article appeared I received a letter from Mr. Thomas Doane Perry, of Moorestown, N. J., enclosing, for my inspection and "expert (?) opinion," a most interesting illuminated envelope containing an old insurance policy of the Ohio Farmers Insurance Co. of LeRoy, Ohio, used circa 1875. This envelope bore the LeRoy, Ohio, postmark, a pen-canceled 3c green stamp of the Bank Note issue (not tied on), and more particularly, a large opening in the middle of the envelope through which was seen the name and address of the assured named in the policy. In other words, this was in every sense a "window" or "outlook" envelope, although there was, of course, no glassine backing applied to the opening.

In my article I expressed the opinion that the so-called "outlook" envelope, for which a patent was granted Callahan in 1902, was inspired by the Morison, or, as I prefer to call it, the Leeds Patent, of Civil War days. Therefore, the appearance of this "Insurance Company" variety, evidently put out in the eighteen-seventies, was startling, to say the least. It was clearly along the lines of the current "window" envelopes, but there was no patent mark embossed or printed on either the front or the back. I, therefore, replied to Mr. Perry that I felt it was a privately manufactured affair, for the use of the Ohio Farmers Insurance Co., and was probably not patented.

I reproduce herewith a photostat of this cover:

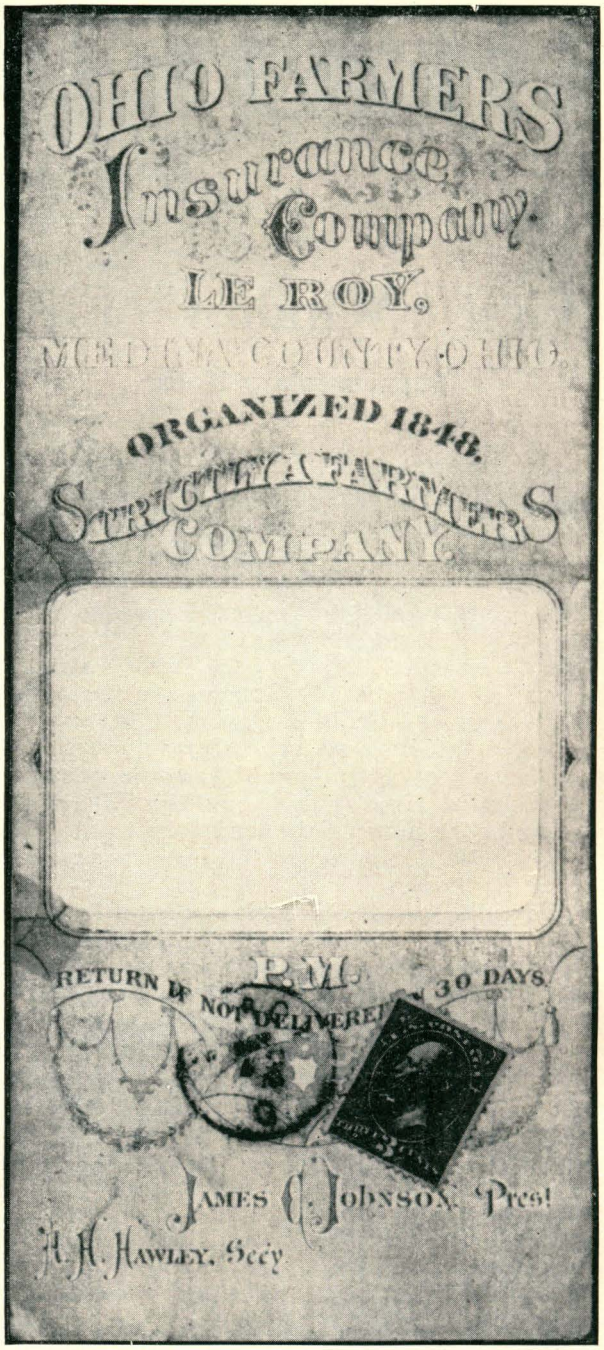


Fig. 17. The Ohio Farmers Insurance Co. Envelope.

Later, when I showed the reproduction to Mr. Arthur A. Armington, my Patent Attorney friend, he substantiated my hypothesis, but said that he could not state this positively without a search of the patent records. He did, however, express the opinion that the "idea" was not patentable, as anyone is privileged to cut a hole in an envelope to allow the address to show through. This did not apply to the present "outlook" envelopes, which have the opening specially treated, nor did it apply to the Morison patent, which designed the hole for the use of the government postmark. Moreover, the Morison patent, even though improved by Leeds, had nothing to do with the address, but merely provided for the location of the postmark or stamp, over a hole in the envelope.

The cover sent me from Moorestown, however, intrigued me greatly. Mr. Perry wrote that it was evidently used around 1875. As it offered the same idea as that of today's "outlook" envelopes, namely, that the device provided for the name and address to show through the opening, I felt it was something to investigate. Possibly this "innovation" had been patented, in which case the designers of the modern type (patented in 1902) might have secured their "lead" from this 1875 exhibit.

Even if it were not patented and many were used (either by insurance companies or others) the patentee of the modern type might have seen samples and improved on them. If this were so, a new link had been discovered in our chain. The Leeds Patent may have inspired the "insurance envelope" and the latter may have inspired the Callahan Patent of 1902. Mr. T. D. Perry had written that he acquired this novelty from Elliott Perry of Westfield, N. J. about 10 years ago. So I wrote my friend Elliott to see what he knew about its origin. He replied that he had no information on the subject, although he remembered the cover.

The Ohio Farmers Insurance Co. has been in existence for nearly a century and is still domiciled in LeRoy, Ohio. I wrote them, sending a photostat of the T. D. Perry cover, and asked if their records could throw any light on the matter. Mr. Howard Crane, their Historian, very kindly replied at length, stating that his company apparently began to use these envelopes in the seventies, but that the records of their directors' meetings make no reference to them. He said that he believed they were secured from their printers of that time, either Short & Forman or Sanford & Hayward, both of Cleveland. The question, therefore, arose as to whether these concerns originated the idea, or whether they manufactured them specially for the insurance company above noted. If the latter were the case, then they may never have made them for any other company, or for general use. Thinking that the Cleveland Public Library might be able to dig up some information on this subject, and on these two concerns in particular, I wrote Mr. R. Russell Munn, Assistant Librarian, to see what he could find.

In due course I received a reply from Miss Florence M. Gifford, head of the General Reference Division of the Cleveland Library. She wrote, "The Cleveland Directory of 1875 lists Sanford & Company as a printing firm, successors to Sanford & Hayward. The Sanford Company was reorganized in 1876 as Short and Forman and continued in business until 1890." She further notes, "Each directory contains the printing advertisement of the firm, but no mention is made at any time of the envelopes they manufactured. It is doubtful if any local information regarding these envelopes exists."

Let me call attention here to the above statement that Sanford & Company, successors to Sanford & Hayward, were a printing concern, and that they did not, in their advertisements, refer to themselves as envelope manufacturers. If, as Mr. Crane suggests, they produced the "Insurance Company" envelopes, they evidently had not patented the idea, or even featured it, since they would have exploited the scheme to other companies or concerns. So far as I have been able to learn, no such exploitation was attempted.

Mr. Crane, in replying to my letter, sent me for my collection, with the compliments of his company, one of their envelopes (enclosing a policy) bearing the 2c brown stamp of 1883, and postmarked 1884. The one loaned me by Mr. T. D. Perry bore the 3c green stamp of the eighteen-seventies, postmarked but not year-dated. The illuminated face of this latter envelope differs in several respects from the one used in 1884. This of course shows that the original type was altered, probably after the first supply was exhausted.

In the meantime I felt that the question of a possible patent should be run down. Our local library in Providence investigated the names of envelope patentees from 1870 to 1875 and furnished me with twenty-six references which had to do with "claims" filed during this period. As the Patent Office records of the Providence Library, as far back as this, are stored in one of the branches, I had a search made to see if any of the twenty-six were responsible for a patent corresponding to the "'Ohio Farmers Envelope." This search showed that none of the patents, as illustrated in the reports, had any semblance to the "Insurance Co." envelope.

While this seemed to prove Mr. Armington's contention that the idea was not patentable, I felt that one more search should be made. So I checked envelope patents, with their diagrams, back to 1860 (the date of the Morison Patent) through the records of the same library, and found nothing that even approximated an "outlook" envelope.

As a result, and Mr. Armington agrees with me, I feel that the "Ohio Farmers Insurance Co." envelope, whether put out by them, or by their printers, was not a patented affair. The T. D. Perry cover, and the one used in 1884, (sent me by Mr. Crane) bear no patent mark or patent date, and the fact that the covers were elaborately illuminated would seem to prove that they were produced solely for the insurance company in question. To date, I have heard of no other insurance company using this type of envelope.

At this point I wish to note the fact that "patent marks" in these early days did not always appear on a patented device, as Mr. Armington informs me. He states that they were frequently overlooked, which accounts for the fact that the U. S. Sanitary Commission covers, and the Mason cover, (to be noted later) have no such distinguishing mark. Lyon, the official manufacturer of these (Leeds) envelopes, did not always print the patent privilege on his products, and very possibly did not realize that the patent mark should have been applied. This, however, did not prove that the idea had not been patented, since we know that it was. Consequently, the fact that the Insurance Co. envelopes bore no patent mark proved nothing, unless a patent for this design could be found. As my search showed that no such patent had been applied for, I felt my reply to Mr. Perry was sound, although at that time I did not know Mr. Armington's views as above expressed.

Mr. Crane also wrote that before 1870 it was his company's custom to mail out policies with no envelope at all, simply affixing a stamp and writing the assured's name and address on the "back" of the policy. He further stated that in 1870 the form of the policy "was entirely revised and the face was evidently planned to fit into *the new window envelopes.*" (The italics are mine.)

I do not think that Mr. Crane meant to imply that these new envelopes were then called "window" envelopes. A study of the photostats of these covers shows that they were clearly of the "window" type, but I doubt if they were so called as far back as 1870. They were, however, a labor saver, and no name and address needed to be written on the envelope, as the opening was so cut as to allow these to show through from the face of the policy.

Mr. Crane subsequently wrote me that the latest envelope they have is dated October 28, 1903, showing that the company continued to use these novelties for some 30 years, and for at least 16 months after the "outlook" envelope of

Callahan was patented. Incidentally the photostat of this 1903 cover, kindly sent me by Mr. Crane, portrays a still different illuminated face from the two previously listed. The reproduction, by the way, shows that the stamp has been removed.

Here let me interject the statement, as an insurance man, that today no policies would be sent out by a company or agent without a covering letter. Else, where is the evidence for ones files? Furthermore, the envelopes of 1875 had no protection under the opening, so that there was nothing to prevent tampering with the "back" of the policy while it was in transit, or later. It is true that the envelope was sealed, but it had an opening on its face which could easily give access to the enclosure. (The glassine backing of 1902 would prevent this.)

While I believe I have proved that this "insurance company type" was not patented, we cannot get away from the fact that the "old fellers" were not lacking in ideas, and that "there is nothing new under the sun." The present "outlook" envelope, except for the glassine backing, or the chemically treated "face wall", is no different from the type of 1875, and we may some day find that the latter type was inspired by the Leeds Patent of a decade before. Also, we may some day learn that Callahan got his idea from seeing a sample of the "Insurance Co." envelope. In either event I believe the Leeds Patent "planted the seed," as I said in my article, and the subsequent types grew from that seed.

In my article I referred to the fact that Lewis W. Leeds became employed by the U. S. Sanitary Commission and apparently sold this organization the idea of using his patent envelope. I showed a photostat of an invoice dated November 19, 1862, for 29,500 of these envelopes, (mostly "printed to order") and raised the question as to how many were actually used. I cited two covers put out by this Commission, but at the time of publication I had no illustrations to "prove my statement". Since then I have been privileged to see and photostat the Atwood and the Elliott Perry covers and reproduce them herewith.



Fig. 18. The Atwood Cover.

It will be noted that both of these covers were addressed to the same person, C. C. Bullard, an employee of the Commission in Philadelphia, although they both originated in Baltimore, not Washington, the headquarters. I see no reason for the three copies of the 3c stamp on the Atwood cover, as the envelope does

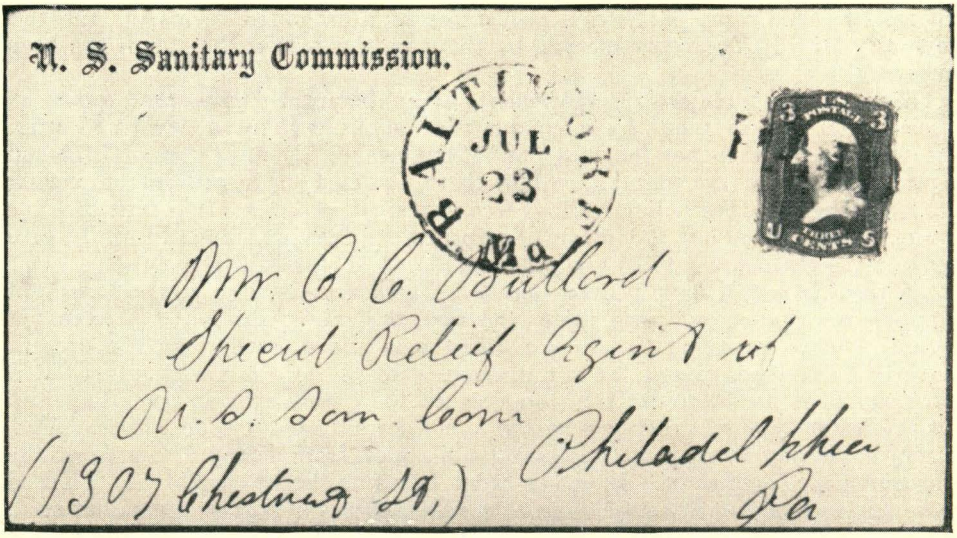


Fig. 19. The Elliott Perry Cover.

not appear to have contained a "triple rate" letter. Maybe the sender wanted to cover up the "Leeds Patent" hole, which he almost did, although at the expense of his pocket-book. It might, as Elliott Perry suggests, have contained a copper plate, which would have caused a triple weight rate, namely 9 cts. (Neither of these covers bears a patent mark.)

Another item that has been reported since my article appeared is a cover loaned me by Laurence B. Mason, bearing a 3c 1861, over the rectangular die-cut hole, and a New York 1863 cancellation, struck twice, on the envelope itself. This, and the one canceled "Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 19, 1861" (Lot 2473 in the Knapp sale) are the only ones I have yet heard of bearing a year date cancellation



Fig. 20. The Mason Cover.

on the cover with the 3c stamp. (Lot 2475 has a year date cancellation, mostly over the opening, or hole, in the upper right-hand corner, and the 3c stamp is in the lower left-hand corner. This is not, I feel, a postmark cancellation on the cover, in the sense that the other two are, since much of it would be missing if the enclosure were removed.)

The above reference to the Knapp auction Lot No. 2475 (the Barclay R. Leeds cover, Fig. 7-A, in my article) reminds me that I should enlarge upon a statement made concerning it in said article. I wrote, "if it was the inventor's thought that the (large) opening could go *anywhere* on the envelope, and not necessarily in the upper left hand corner, as shown in the patent, then we may say that this cover was an 'original'." Both this letter and the one noted by Scott, dated Oct. 26, 1861, were mailed in envelopes undoubtedly secured at Morison's office, and no "improvements" like the envelopes produced by Leeds, appear. Mr. Morris E. Leeds found among his father's (Barclay R. Leeds) papers an unused specimen of these identical envelopes, which I firmly believe Morison gave Barclay Leeds to show as a sample.

These three envelopes, therefore, prove to me conclusively that after Morison was granted his patent he decided to put the opening in the upper right-hand corner, rather than in the upper left corner, as shown in the patent claim. This would comply with the prevailing custom of placing the postmark in the upper right-hand corner, and, as Mr. Armington advises, did not affect the original patent. The idea was the same, no matter where the opening was placed.

Since writing the above paragraph, I have received, from Mr. Morris Leeds, the most interesting "Morison Patent" cover that I have yet seen. It is an envelope like Fig. 7-A, addressed to Lewis W. Leeds, 110 Broadway, New York City, and postmarked over the circular hole "Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6, 1862" (part on the envelope and part on the enclosure). The important fact, however, is that the enclosure is a long letter signed "Very truly thine, Benj. Morison"! This is the first *direct connection* that I have found with the original patentee, and the letter, as Mr. Morris Leeds reminds me, proves that he, too, was a Quaker. The letter follows:

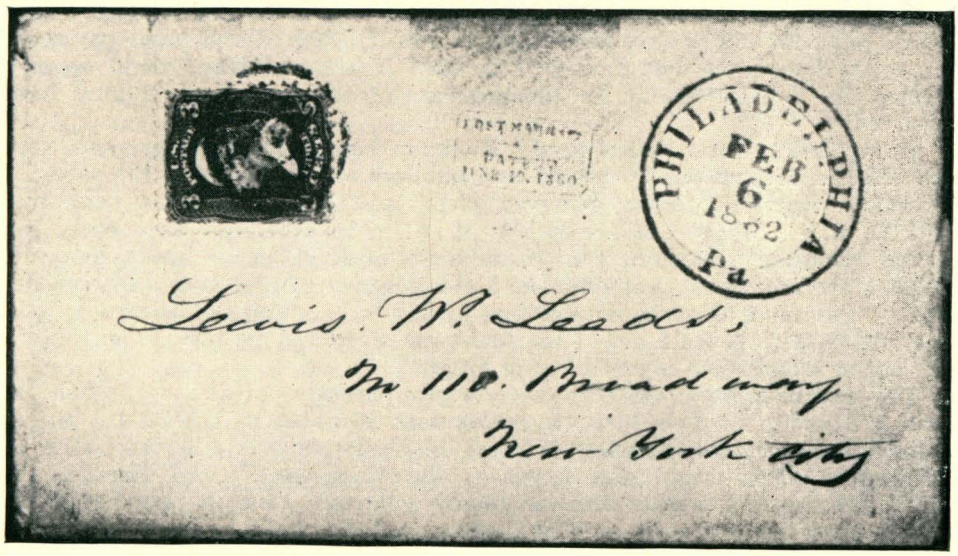


Fig. 21. The Benj. Morison Cover.

Philada. Pa. Febry 6/62

Friend Leeds.

Thy note of 3rd inst. was not received by me until this morning, it having been overlooked by the post office clerke.

I must say that I anticipated a more favorable result at this time than thy report shows.

In reply to thy proposition to alter and extend the time specified in our agreement in relation to the patent envelope, which is the subject of the report, I have to say that, I think I can eventually do better with it. However, I do not desire to confine thee strictly to the said agreement! And therefore make the following offer in lieu of the terms of the said agreement; viz. Pay me two hundred ($200.) dollars cash within, say a week, from this date, and I will then assign, to thee or firm, the whole rights in the term of the patent yet to run—the price thereof to be as per agreement now standing, & the balance of said price, viz $800. dollars to be paid out of the first profits realized by thee, from time to time, out of sales either of envelopes or rights! There is money in the thing, and all it wants is energy, with some such plan as I before suggested: that is, the putting a large card print, dark with white letters, over the whole or nearly the whole part of the envelope which is **forward** of the hole—placing the postage stamp on the left hand side below the said card,—leaving the balance of the envelope's face for the address'—thus compelling the sub post masters to put their office stamp through the hole, on the letter inclosed! (ETG adds, but not on the stamp.)

The post master Gen'l's order, **"not** to erase the stamps by their **Office Stamp"**, justifies the subs in refusing to place their office stamp on the postage stamp when the latter is found to be placed through the hole on the letter, or elsewhere.

I have no doubt, under such circumstances the Department will acquiesce in our desired arrangement to benefit the public, **as well as ourselves,** so far, as to order that the Post Office Stamps shall be placed as we desire—

Please inform, by return mail, whether the present offer is acceptable or not!

Very truly thine

Benj. Morison

— Friend Leeds —
— N. York City —

What a thrill I got on reading the above! It cleared up a number of points not previously understood. Leeds wrote on Feb. 3rd, suggesting a proposition "to alter and extend the time specified in our agreement." We do not yet know definitely the full terms of the original agreement, nor the date on which it was signed, since it has not as yet been found, but from Barclay Leeds' letter to his brother Lewis, written from Morison's office on Feb. 11th, it is apparent that the first payment was to have been made on Jan. 1, 1862. Three other payments were called for on the first days of February, March and May, when, we may presume, the full settlement for the purchase of the patent would have been completed.

In my article I stated that we did not know how large these payments were to be. Hence, without this knowledge, we could not tell the "price of the patent." The newly discovered letter, however, clears up this point. The price was $1000.00, which Morison evidently considered a bargain, and apparently the original agreement called for four installments of $250. each. Leeds, however, had asked for an extension of time and Morison concurs by making a new proposition. "Pay me $200. cash within, say, a week . . . . . and the balance of said price, viz $800. to be paid out of the first profits realized by thee, from time to time, out of sales either of envelopes or rights."

This matter of $200. cash, however, was apparently out of the question for Lewis, so Barclay, on Feb. 11th, intercedes with Morison at his office for an extension of the original contract, as noted in his letter to his brother, then in Washington. This would give Lewis a "breathing spell" and Morison undoubtedly concurred. What Morison finally collected, when he transferred his rights to Leeds and Franklin on May 7, 1862, we do not yet know, but apparently he received enough cash to warrant the transfer, and possibly the full price. Franklin, in my opinion, put up the necessary money.

The balance of Morison's letter explains a method of "compelling the sub postmasters to put their office stamp (postmark) through the hole, on the letter inclosed". Apparently, as I shall note later, the Postmaster General had issued orders to sub postmasters not to erase (cancel) the stamps by their Office Stamps (postmarks). This accounts for the fact that stamps found on the Leeds covers, placed over the opening, are usually canceled by a "design" and not a postmark. Morison's suggestion for "blocking out" most of the face of the envelope seems to satisfy him that thereby the sub postmasters will be *compelled* to put their postmark "through the hole, on the letter inside", not necessarily on the stamp.

Leeds, in his letter to Vaux, written from Morison's office on Oct. 26, 1861, had stated that "he (Morison) has thought of putting the stamp in the hole, but says the government will not *postmark them* (the italics are mine) unless they are made to do so." This is now explained by the reported order of the Postmaster General, and Morison, at the end of his letter, is apparently satisfied if the postmark "shall be placed as we desire", namely, over the hole. Leeds, however, wanted the *stamp* placed in the hole and the postmark to be applied to it (as is shown by the illustration in the Lyon circular). If he could secure this, *all* the evidence he desired would be on the enclosure.

I believe the three covers above noted are the only ones yet found, actually used, that show the Morison patent in its "amended" state, and I doubt if any ever were made exactly like the one illustrated in the patent claim. It was the envelope, with the Leeds die-cut designs, that was later manufactured for sale to the public; hence my claim that this latter type should be called the "Leeds Patent."

Here let me make this statement. In spite of the fact that Leeds contracted for the right to use the original patent, in the Fall of 1861, which allowed him to employ the die-cut designs, it is still evident that Morison had already on hand some samples of the "original" or "unimproved" patent. While these were apparently not manufactured for the trade, a few were actually used, so the three covers already noted may properly be called the "Morison Type".

The distinction, therefore, between the Morison Type and the Leeds Type is that the former showed only an *empty circular* hole, while the latter had a variety of die-cut designs in the opening. Furthermore, the opening of the Leeds Type was always either oval or rectangular, and no circular openings on this type have as yet been found. I should also repeat what I said in my article, that Morison laid stress solely on the postmark, while Leeds aimed to tie the stamp, as well as the postmark, to the enclosure.

At the time of writing this "supplement" I have seen or heard of only 18 patent covers, bearing government stamps, actually used in the mails. Three are of the Morison Type and 15 of the Leeds Type (perhaps I shall hear of more later on.) I do not include the vermilion label cover, which I believe was postmarked as a favor by the local postmaster, but of course was not legitimately used. The two covers with the 1c, 1861, put out by Leeds & Vaux as samples, (noted in my article) bear the Flushing, N. Y., postmark and were unquestionably "legitimate", although probably "philatelically" canceled. The Flushing postmaster was undoubtedly a friend of Leeds, so when he canceled a vermilion label with the Flushing, N. Y. postmark, he did it as an accommodation. The label, however, could not, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered a genuine stamp. This was not the case with the two covers, just noted, which bore the regular government "one center."

In referring above to the fact that to date I have seen or heard of only 18 patent covers, bearing government stamps, actually used in the mails, I do not include enclosures, bearing stamps, where the envelopes are missing. Several of these are noted in my article, but they cannot be classed as "covers." Also, it should be noted that Luff's account refers to the fact that most of the Deats

covers had cancellations of a "private nature," and not those employed by the government.

I include among the recorded covers the one reported by Scott, dated Oct. 26, 1861, although to date this cover has not been discovered. It may still be in existence (I hope it is), but at least we know that it was actually used, and should be noted among the known used covers. Perhaps "in some far distant clime," this cover reposes in the collection of a "retiring" philatelist. If so, I would like to get a photo of it to help complete the story of the "Leeds Patent."

Mr. Thorp, in 1929, raised the question, and I, in my article in 1942, reiterated it, as to how many of these patent envelopes were actually used. We know that Leeds & Vaux and Leeds & Franklin put out a small number as samples, several of which are recorded in my article. We also know that in November, 1862, W. P. Lyon, the printer, sent 29,500 of these patent envelopes to Leeds in Washington. How many others were manufactured, either by the printer or by the "transferees of the patent" we shall probably never know.

Since my article appeared I have received, for recording, the Perry U. S. Sanitary Commission cover, and the Mason cover (both above referred to). The Atwood cover was also sent for photostating, although I had already seen this and noted it in the original story. The Dunbar cover (see later) was recorded recently, as was the Benjamin Morison cover already noted. One other cover, postmarked "Falls of Schuylkill" over the hole and stamp, has also been found by Morris Leeds.

The question naturally arises as to what became of the big shipment sent by Lyon to Leeds in Washington. The invoice shows that most of them were "printed to order" and very probably were for the U. S. Sanitary Commission. That this organization distributed some of these to their offices in other cities is shown by the Bullard covers (postmarked Baltimore.) It is strange, therefore, that more have not come to light. I think the answer is that the Post Office Department didn't endorse the "Leeds Idea" (see later).

As a result of my study, and through the cooperation of those who have assisted me, I note the following *covers* as the only ones *recorded* to date:—

(Undoubtedly others exist, but they have not been recorded.)

Canceled by courtesy, with label,	1
Used as samples, but not in the mails,	5
Used in mails, with government stamp	
a. Morison Type	3
b. Leeds Type	15

It should be noted that there are several known copies of the 3c stamp, off cover, with the patent strips adhering. These, of course, are not covers, but merely show that they were used on a Leeds patent envelope, the envelope itself having been thrown away. Also, I do not include unused copies on sample envelopes.

Of the eighteen stamped covers, only eight (including the Scott cover not yet found) have patent marks, a fact that bothered me until Mr. Armington made his explanation, as above noted. I have kept a record of these eighteen covers (most of which have been photographed) but space would not permit my listing them in this story. As more are reported I shall add them to the list, in an attempt to keep the *reported* record up to date.

I said at the outset of this supplement that, after one has written an article, a more intensive study of the material accumulated brings out points which were not at first apparent. I wish to refer to a few in particular.

I have read the Scott letter, written by Leeds to Vaux on Oct. 26, 1861, many, many times, and yet have only recently grasped the significance of some parts of it. Leeds states that he would consider entering into a contract with Morison "to see whether it was possible to get back our thirty-five dollars we had spent." How was this money spent, and why? My conclusion is that Leeds

and Vaux had had some samples made of Leeds' invention, entailing some expense, and that the Patent Agency, which discovered that Morison had already patented the same idea, had also made a charge for their services. So the purchase of the patent gave them a chance to "recoup." Leeds ends the letter by saying that if they could secure the use of this patent "we can add *our improvements* if necessary." (The italics are mine.)

This statement clearly shows that Leeds designed his envelopes before he even knew of Morison, and that they contained die-cut devices which he considered "improvements" when he later saw Morison's samples. Consequently, as Leeds undoubtedly was not familiar with patent law, he probably felt that the original patent might have to be amended to provide for the "improvements." Hence the words "if necessary."

Assuming that my recent interpretation of the Scott letter is correct, it is one more proof of the fact that Leeds was responsible for the "die-cut hole" type, and that he did not *improve* on Morison's patent. His own idea was already "improved," but it required the purchase of the Morison patent to establish his right to have it manufactured for use by the public. I am convinced, however, that not all of the so-called improvements were in existence when Leeds saw Morison on Oct. 26, 1861.

I believe the "perforate envelope," such as those bearing the private seal or cancellation of Leeds & Vaux (Fig. 10) and Leeds & Franklin (Fig. 9), was a later invention. Also, according to an expense account recently sent me by Mr. Morris Leeds, it appears that the dies for my Types 4 and 1-A were not made until after June 1, 1862.

This account notes that on June 28, 1862, H. Homer was paid cash "for making 9 hole die & punch" (type 1-A) and on Aug. 20, for "stripper & die & punch for end-entering env." (Type 4). One, at least, of the Leeds "Improvements" used on Oct. 19, 1861, (Type 3) antedated the purchase of the Morison Patent. I believe the others came later. Types 1-A and 3 are the ones usually found. I have seen only a single copy of Type 2. (Mr. Morris Leeds owns it.)

On page 90 of the original article, I made the statement that the Leeds purchase agreement with Morison was "undoubtedly after Oct. 26, 1861." (the date of the Scott letter.) But the letter of Mrs. Leeds to her husband, Lewis, written on Oct. 19, 1861, from Philadelphia, was enclosed in the so-called "improved" envelope, or the Leeds Type. (I did not sense this when I wrote the original article.) This, therefore, raises the question as to why the Leeds Type was used before the patent rights had been acquired from Morison. Leeds' letter to Vaux, written on Oct. 26, 1861, clearly shows that these rights had not yet been acquired, and the envelope used is of the Morison Type.

The account in the *Scientific American* of July 12, 1862, (quoted in my article) helps to solve this problem. This magazine stated that Leeds had "some time since" conceived the idea of cutting a hole in the envelope, but when he applied for a patent he found that another man, Benjamin Morison, had already patented the same idea. Leeds had undoubtedly gotten out samples of *his* invention in the early Fall of 1861, with Vaux as a partner, and Mrs. Leeds had at least one of them with her when she wrote her husband from Philadelphia on Oct. 19. (To date this is the earliest Leeds Patent cover known.)

I firmly believe that the letter of Oct. 19, 1861, proves my contention that Leeds had had made some of the so-called "improved" envelopes (as samples, to be sure) before he even heard of Morison, and, therefore, the purchase of the Morison Patent was necessary to make the Leeds idea marketable. This must have been just after Oct. 26, 1861, when Leeds wrote from Philadelphia of his negotiations with Morison. He then contracts with the patentee on a deferred payment basis, undoubtedly with Vaux as a partner, which accounts for the fact that the circular mailed Dec. 31, 1861, is signed Leeds & Vaux. Vaux, however, does not appear in the final negotiations which led to the transfer of the patent from

Morison, on May 7, 1862, to Lewis W. Leeds and J. F. Franklin. So we see Vaux's place taken by Franklin, and the matter drags along until June 1, 1862, when Barclay R. Leeds "buys in" as the third member of the concern of Leeds & Franklin. (See later).

The fact that Leeds & Vaux put out printed circulars, advertising these patent envelopes, in December 1861, makes one wonder what would have happened if they had received a big order. They apparently had no envelope machine at that time, and, therefore, I believe they counted on "farming out" the business to some envelope maker until they could find out if the government would take up with the idea.

When Leeds first conceived of his idea, and had samples prepared, he could not of course be sure that the scheme would meet with success, or that the government would approve it. In any event he realized that he should not proceed commercially without securing a patent, and it was then, when he made application, that he found that Morison had forestalled him. Of course Leeds' idea differed from Morison's, in that it included the die-cut designs, but the difference was not sufficient to justify the granting of a new patent. So Morison had to be bought out.

As a matter of interest, and possibly as a correction, I should like to refer to a statement made by the *Scientific American* in their issue of July 12, 1862 (quoted in my article). After mentioning the fact that the Leeds idea had already been patented by Morison, they added the words "Leeds and Franklin then purchased Morison's patent, *which is here illustrated.*" (The italics are mine.) The illustration referred to is the same as that used on the "Lyon" circular (Fig. 12 in my article) and is clearly the Leeds Type 3 (not at all like the *design* of the Morison patent).

Possibly this is a technicality, as the purchase of the patent carried with it the right to use Morison's name or patent number for any of the types put out by the transferees. So perhaps the editor was correct in referring to the illustration as "the Morison Patent." What I am trying to point out, however, is that the *design*, as patented by Morison, was *not* the same as that reproduced in the magazine account.

Since my article appeared Mr. Morris Leeds has made a further search (not the last, he tells me) of his father's papers, and has found several very interesting items. The first is what is evidently an unsigned copy, but in Barclay Leeds' Spencerian style, which records an agreement made in New York on June 1, 1862. This agreement is so pertinent to our study that I copy it herewith:—

NEW YORK, June 1st, 1862.

Lewis W. Leeds, Joseph F. Franklin and Barclay R. Leeds enter into a copartnership under the firm name of Leeds & Franklin for the purpose of carrying on the envelope business. Lewis W. Leeds & J. F. Franklin being owners of the Morison Patent which they wish to introduce. For a consideration they have agreed to transfer to Barclay R. Leeds one third of the Patent right and admit him to the firm as an equal partner. All proceeds of the business, whether from sale of stock, or of patent right, after deducting expenses, to be equally divided, one third to Lewis W. Leeds, one third to J. F. Franklin and one third to Barclay R. Leeds. J. F. Franklin and B. R. Leeds contribute each two hundred & fifty dollars ($250.) as a working capital, for the purpose of buying machinery, envelopes, & procuring advertisements. The business to be carried on at No. 112 Broadway, in the office, now occupied by J. F. Franklin, without any charge for office-rent.

This document is most interesting. It shows (a) that Lewis W. Leeds & J. F. Franklin had now, as we know, acquired the rights to the Morison patent, and (b) that Barclay R. Leeds, upon paying $250. and Franklin upon paying the same amount, (as working capital) became one third owners with Lewis W. Leeds in the reorganized firm of Leeds & Franklin.

Lewis Leeds had been the pioneer in exploiting the idea of these envelope innovations. Furthermore, he had done the negotiating for the patent rights

before Franklin joined him, (when Vaux was in the picture) and had apparently performed most of the missionary work. Hence he remained as a third owner without the payment of any monetary consideration.

In my article I stated that on Nov. 8, 1862, Franklin sold out his interest to Barclay Leeds, and that the Brothers Leeds became the sole owners on a 50-50 basis. My conclusion was wrong, as is shown by the newly discovered document (copy, to be sure) of June 1, 1862. Barclay Leeds bought out Franklin's one third interest on Nov. 8, 1862, (I have a copy of the assignment) hence Barclay became the owner of *two*-thirds of the business (He already owned one third.) This accounts for the fact that the November 1st agreement with Lyon, the manufacturer, calls for 4c per thousand, of envelopes manufactured, to go to Barclay, while only 2c per thousand went to Lewis. (This is a correction to my original story, and puts a slightly different interpretation on the opinion as voiced by Mr. Morris Leeds.)

The Lyon contract, by the way, proves to me conclusively that in spite of the fact that Morison had failed to get government support for his patent envelope, Leeds still hoped to secure it. Else, how could the transferees of the patent expect to make any money on selling their product to private concerns? This they tried to do, but, without government backing, the project simply could not succeed on the basis of any such royalties as those noted in the contract.

Among other items sent me by Mr. Morris Leeds are some "Expense Accounts" kept by his father, Barclay. I have noted two rather lengthy ones, (one itemized and the other summarized) both starting in June, 1862, and ending in November. I have had these copied, but space will not permit of my reproducing them.

Although this was a co-partnership, and not a corporation, Barclay Leeds was evidently the "feller that paid the bills," and his *itemized* expense account, from June to Nov. 7th (the day before he bought out Franklin) is not only most illuminating but exceedingly interesting.

This Expense Account shows that the cost of making the machine which produced these envelopes (paid in two installments) was $63.88, and that the apparatus was first set up at 112 Broadway. (Franklin's office). This was in June, 1862. It was removed later in the same month to 54 E. Broadway. In July it was again moved to "Beaumont's" office on Mott St., (Beaumont later repaired it there) and in September it was transferred to Lyon's Factory (537 Pearl St.) where Barclay Leeds apparently established his headquarters after Nov. 8th. It was to this address that Mrs. Lewis W. Leeds wrote her husband's brother on Nov. 12, 1862.

The tripartite agreement had stipulated that the business was to be carried on from 112 Broadway (Franklin's office). This, I assume, was for the administrative work of the concern. The actual making of the envelopes, however, took place elsewhere, as the travel of the machine, above noted, shows.

I doubt if any envelopes, other than samples, were made outside the Lyon establishment. Of course Leeds & Vaux made and used some of these envelopes in the Fall of 1861, but they apparently did not own a machine. It is quite probable that they hired someone, possibly Lyon, to turn out their samples from a printing shop. Later, when the new firm of Leeds and Franklin, came into funds, *they* acquired a machine and eventually set it up for Lyon to use.

In re-reading the account in the *Scientific American* of July 12, 1862, I note that Leeds & Franklin, (Barclay was then in the firm) state that they own the patent of this special type of envelope and that further information may be had from them. The words "further information" clearly refer to the patent itself. They do not here, or in their own circular, agree to supply envelopes in *quantity*, but the Lyon circular offers to quote prices (presumably in quantity). The question naturally arises as to when the Lyon circular was put out. A recent find by Mr. Morris Leeds, I think, answers this. One of these circulars was

enclosed in the Platte Valley, Nebraska, envelope canceled Oct. 27, (no year date). This cover bears the embossed patent mark "Pat. June 19, 1860", the steel die for which was paid for (according to Barclay Leeds' expense account) on Oct. 29, 1862. This, however, does not prove that the steel die was not made some time before this. On page 97 I quoted a copy of the agreement, dated as of Nov. 1, 1862, made between Wm. P. Lyon and the brothers Leeds, for the manufacture and sale of these patent envelopes. I naturally assumed that this was the *first* contract made with Lyon, an envelope manufacturer. Recently, however, Mr. Morris Leeds has unearthed an original agreement (not a copy) signed on Aug. 18, 1862, between the same Lyon and Lewis W. Leeds, J. F. Franklin and Barclay R. Leeds. This agreement, made before Barclay bought out Franklin, is as follows:—

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this eighteenth day of August A. D. 1862 by and between W. P. Lyon Envelope manufacturer of the first part, & Lewis W. Leeds, Joseph F. Franklin and Barclay R. Leeds under the name of Leeds & Franklin all of New York of the second part, Witnesseth. Whereas, the said parties of the second part are the owners of a patent from the U. S. Govt. for making a Stamp sealing and postmark preserving envelope, Granted to one Benjamin Morrison of Philadelphia, dated June 19th 1860 and by him conveyed to the said parties of the second part or Lewis W. Leeds & J. F. Franklin by deed dated May 7th 1862, And Whereas, the said parties hereto are desirous of introducing and developing the said patent by manufacturing and selling the said envelope for general public use, And in consideration of the same and the sum of one dollar paid by each of the parties to the other, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, It is agreed by the parties hereto each for himself his heirs, assigns etc. as follows to wit:

First, The said parties of the second part are to furnish such machinery as are required for cutting out the holes to be used under said patent for the said envelopes to the said party of the first part, giving to him the exclusive right to manufacture said envelopes under said patent for the term of this agreement, he hereby agreeing to carefully use and protect the said machinery and return it to the parties of the second part at the expiration of this agreement, in as good condition as the circumstances of the case will admit of. They being allowed at all times to see their machinery and the process of manufacturing, with a view to ascertaining its efficiency or suggesting and making any improvements that may be deemed advisable.

Second, Said W. P. Lyon is to manufacture and expose for sale conspicuously the said patent envelope in quantities to meet the demand upon him for the same in the various sizes and styles that may be approved and in demand by purchasers, and to use all reasonable means to introduce and bring them before the public for sale.

Third, The said Wm. P. Lyon agrees to send out samples with circulars and prices of said envelopes to the leading Bankers, Insurance Cos' and Stationers throughout the country. Also a box of samples with circulars to the editors of the leading papers and journals in the country, one half of the expense of which, together with such advertisement as may be deemed for the interest of said business, to be paid by said Lyon, And one half to be paid by said parties of the second part. All of said expense to be incurred only by the consent of the parties hereto.

Fourth, An accurate account shall be kept by the party of the first part of the actual cost to him of manufacturing said envelopes, as well as all sales made of them, the quantity sold etc, and the profits arising therefrom after deducting manufacturing cost to produce them, charging no store rent or commission for selling, shall be divided as follows, to wit. One half to go to the said W. P. Lyon, one sixth to the said Lewis W. Leeds, one sixth to the said Joseph F. Franklin and one sixth to the said Barclay R. Leeds. Said parties of the second part to be allowed at all times to see the accounts kept by the said party of the first part of the cost of material and manufacturing said envelopes, as well as the accounts of their sale and disposition.

Fifth, The term or continuance of this agreement shall be for two years (2) from the first of September 1862 and an account or statement of the business done and settlement as above stated to be rendered to the said parties of the second part every three months commencing from the first of September 1862 and every three months thereafter during the term of this agreement.

Sixth, It is hereby agreed by the parties of the second part that at the expiration of this agreement the party of the first part shall have the refusal to accept any proposition they, the party of the second part, may receive and deem worthy of consideration, regarding said patent envelope business.

Seventh, The circulars and advertisements to be issued as before provided shall designate Leeds & Franklin as owners or proprietors of the said patent envelope herein named to be made and sold.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(Signed) Wm. P. Lyon
Witness by (Signed) Lewis W. Leeds
John N. (Signed) J. F. Franklin
Pothanns (Signed) B. R. Leeds

The above agreement clears up several points about which I had been in doubt. Article III states that Lyon is to "send out samples with circulars and prices of said envelopes to the leading Bankers, Insurance Co's and Stationers throughout the country." The Platt Valley cover, illustrated in my article, and postmarked Oct. 27 (no year date), contained a printed circular signed by Wm. P. Lyon, and as his agreement with the brothers Leeds was dated as of Nov. 1, 1862, I could not be sure whether this cover was used in 1862 or in 1863.

If Lyon did not "start in" until Nov. 1, 1862, it was fair to assume that the cover in question was actually canceled a year later. But the agreement of Aug. 18, 1862, puts an entirely different construction on this cover. If Lyon in Aug. 1862 agreed to circularize the banks of the country, he would undoubtedly not wait fifteen months before getting started. (Banks in those days were not so numerous but that they could have been "covered" in short order.) So I feel that the Platte Valley cover was sent out in 1862 in spite of the fact that I can't prove it by the postmark cancellation.

This newly discovered agreement also stipulates that the circulars and advertisements shall designate Leeds and Franklin as the owners of the patent rights, which accounts for the fact that their names appear at the head of the Lyon circular.

At the end of this "trade announcement" Lyon calls special attention to the fact that he is *again* largely engaged in the manufacture of envelopes, and will be happy to see his customers, and the trade generally at his *new* and central place of business. This implies that Lyon, having previously been in the envelope business and given it up, is now back in it again and solicits customers, not necessarily for the "patent" types specifically advertised. Apparently, therefore, Lyon had for a time confined his work to printing, and the "lure of the Leeds patent" had brought him back into the fold. Possibly this proves my supposition that he made the samples for Leeds & Vaux in 1861, when he might then have been making envelopes.

In the summer of 1862 the firm of Leeds & Franklin included Barclay R. Leeds, and on Nov. 8th Franklin was out. The firm name, however, still remained, with the Brothers Leeds as the sole owners. So, when I wrote that Leeds & Franklin sat back and waited for their royalties, if any, I might more properly have said the Brothers Leeds, as they were then sole owners of the firm.

It is interesting, in these days of "high cost of expressing" (with gasoline and rubber being conserved) to note that, according to Barclay's expense account, the charge for moving the machine to 54 E. Broadway was 50c, and that its removal to Mott St. was 25c. It cost 38c to install it at 537 Pearl St.

In this Expense Account appears for the first time the cost of making the cut ($12.) in the *Scientific American* Article of July 12, 1862. Also, on Oct. 29, 1862 the sum of $2.50 was paid for making the "steel stamp" (Pat. June 19, 1860).

But the most interesting enclosure from Mr. Morris Leeds was a second "Expense Account", if that is the correct styling, which summarizes rather than

itemizes the charges month by month, and ends with these enlightening notations for Nov. (1862).

"By Cash paid J. F. Franklin (in addition to what he already owes me) for his entire interest in the Patent which he has transferred to me under date of 8th Nov. 1862	$ 50.00"
"By six months wearisome & anxious labor	$600.00"
"By Board & other expenses during said 6 months	$200.00"

By this time, Nov. 8, 1862, Barclay R. Leeds was apparently getting a bit "fed up," to say the least. He had obviously been "paying the freight", after he bought into the concern, and he evidently had no rosy views as to the future. However, he continued on with his brother Lewis, the founder of the firm, and Lyon was formally reengaged as the manufacturing and selling agent, as the copy of the Nov. 1, 1862 agreement shows. The actual signing of this agreement undoubtedly came after Nov. 8, 1862, the date on which Franklin withdrew.

This contract must have been a relief to Barclay. His financial assistance had made it possible to keep the firm alive, but about this time, probably shortly before, his brother Lewis had become employed by the U. S. Sanitary Commission and was stationed in Washington. So the latter could be of little help unless he could "send in cash orders." As Franklin was now out, the business did not have to be handled from 112 Broadway, which accounts for the fact that Barclay changed his address to 537 Pearl St., Lyon's factory.

The business had again become a "royalty" proposition, since Lyon had once more been given the exclusive right to "manufacture and sell." Consequently, unless orders were secured in good quantities, there would be little coming in for the owners of the patent. Barclay, therefore, apparently keeps the books and endeavors to supplement Lyon's efforts in making sales. He does not, however, forget that Lewis still has at least a moral responsibility to the firm, as is shown by the letter of Nov. 14th. Barclay writes, "If thee goes out West thee must keep the envelope business in view, try and send us some good cash orders." He concludes, "we are very busy, but not overrun with orders for the patent."

In thinking over the wording of this last sentence I have arrived at a different construction from the one I formed when first reading the letter. Barclay was then making his headquarters at Lyon's factory, and probably assisted in getting out supplies of the envelopes (evidently the order for 29,500 was being rushed; It was billed on Nov. 19th). His mention of the "patent", therefore, refers, I believe, to Article Fifth of the second Lyon contract, wherein it is stipulated that "the patent" may be applied "to the envelope stock or paper of other manufacturers." Evidently the publicity given to this phase of the business had produced little, hence the words "we are not overrun with orders for the patent."

Here let me mention again that Lyon, according to the invoice of Nov. 19, 1862, noted that an assorted box of samples was included in his shipment to Lewis W. Leeds without extra charge. Evidently some of these are in Mr. Morris Leeds' possession and are "die-cuts 4 and 5", as illustrated in my original article. There is also a sample (bearing an unused 1c, 1861) that is identical with my Type 5, except that it has no perforations at the right. Neither of these types have yet been reported as actually used.

How this venture finally made out we do not know, but we can certainly hazard a guess. The contract between Lyon and the brothers Leeds, entered into as of Nov. 1, 1862, provided, as previously noted, that Barclay was to receive 4c per thousand, and Lewis, 2c per thousand, of envelopes manufactured. This was fine if the government signed up, but what would they receive if Uncle Sam didn't? As we already know, Uncle Sam didn't, so, without government support the idea simply faded out, at least as far as an investment was concerned. I have already stated that to date I have seen no covers, with this patent opening, used after Sept. 6, 1864, so the life of this peculiar envelope enterprise was short.

Since I wrote the preceding pages, I have received a letter from Mr. Anthony C. Russo, of Chicago, asking me "if there is any connection between these "Leeds Patent Envelopes" and the so-called "Lattice-Window" envelope, such as is illustrated in an article written by Seymour Dunbar *(Stamp Specialist* No. 3-1940, Page 395)." As I unfortunately had not seen, or heard, of this article, I looked it up and found that the cover reproduced was a genuine Leeds cover, canceled July 30 (no year date) from Lyndon, Vt., and addressed to Miss Martha C. Cook, Cabot, Vt.

By permission I reproduce a photo of this cover, as was shown in the volume above mentioned.



Fig. 22. The Dunbar Cover.
(Courtesy of The Stamp Specialist)

Under the illustration appear these words:—

"The celebrated 'Lattice-Window' envelope of 1859, of which perhaps four other copies are recorded. This copy was discovered by Henri Baer, Esq., of New York, among the correspondence of an old Vermont family. It is postmarked at Lyndon, Vermont, on July 30, (probably 1861) and addressed to Cabot, Vermont. This envelope was patented on June 19, 1859, and the patent notice is embossed beneath the window. In using this envelope the stamp was placed on the letter itself, inside the envelope, in such a manner as to insure its cancellation through the window, as here shown. The lattice bars of the window are a part of the texture of the envelope." (A long quotation but I feel it should be recorded in our "Leeds Patent" history.)

In Mr. Dunbar's article on United States Postal History, above noted, he states, "still another group that calls (though usually in vain) for inclusion in a representative collection of pioneer letters, are the rare covers that were patented by individuals or firms. Four of these strange things are here pictured. They are the card of the American Post Card Company; the Charleton "Letter Sheet" of 1861; Busby's 'Postal Paper' of 1876; and most extraordinary of all, the famous and curious rarity known as the 'Lattice Window Envelope' of 1859."

With all due respect to Mr. Dunbar, and with no thought of criticism of his statements, I feel I should make the following comments:

The cover illustrated is, in the first place, a Leeds Patent envelope (Type 1-A in my article), a patent that was granted (to Morison, later transferred to Leeds and his then partner Franklin) on June 19, 1860, not 1859, as Mr. Dunbar

states. It is true that the patent mark is embossed beneath the window, but the year date, which is not clear, was incorrectly read. Some of these embossed patent marks are not sharply impressed; consequently, it is not always easy to make out the figures. As I have previously stated in these "supplementary notes" the sum of $2.50 was paid on Oct. 29, 1862 for making the "steel stamp. (Pat. June 19, 1860)."

The next point is that the cover, postmarked "July 30," could not possibly have been used on July 30, 1861, as the article suggests, since the 3c stamp of 1861 had not been issued at that time.

Now as to the location of the stamp. The description reads that "the stamp was placed on the letter itself, inside the envelope, in such a manner as to insure its cancellation through the window, as here shown." The facts are, however, that the idea contained in the Leeds scheme was to place the stamp *over* the die-cut design which of course was "a part of the texture of the envelope." By so doing the cross strips of the die were *under* and not *over* the stamp, and at the same time tied the stamp and the envelope to the enclosure. The Lyon circular, reprinted in my original article, clearly shows this, and in my opinion Leeds never intended that the stamp should be applied to the enclosure *before* it was placed in the envelope.

As a matter of fact, it would have taken some careful figuring to place the stamp on the enclosure so that it would show through the middle of the opening. Furthermore, what was the use of the strips or die-cut designs if the stamp was to go on the enclosure? An open hole, like the original Morison patent, would have accomplished the same result. It should also be borne in mind that there was no gum under the strips or die-cut designs. Consequently, if the strips were *over* the stamp they would still remain a part of the envelope when the enclosure was removed. Even if the strips were severed, when the letter was extracted, they would not adhere to the stamp unless the ink of the cancellation mark kept them in place. This, I feel, would have been rather doubtful.

It is apparent, therefore, that the Dunbar cover was not used in conformity with the idea of the patentee, and should accordingly be classed as a "freak" use of the Leeds Patent. Here I might remark that the style "Lattice-Window" envelope is not inappropriate, were it not for the fact that Leeds employed several die-cut designs, only one of which was of the "Lattice" type. I should also add the statement that this cover, with the strips *over* the stamp, is the only one I know of that was so used. Mr. Dunbar states that "perhaps four other copies are recorded." I believe he meant four other copies of the Leeds Patent, (not necessarily with the strips *over* the stamp) which, at the time of writing his account, was a conservative estimate. We know of more today, however.

AN INTERESTING QUEST

In the last paragraph of page 77 of my original article (not the reprint) I stated that "postmasters, by one stroke, could cancel the stamp and postmark it at the same time." The recently discovered Morison letter of Feb. 6, 1862, however, shows that this could not *officially* be done. Morison states that according to a ruling of the P. M. G. (unknown to me when I wrote my article), subpostmasters could not "erase" (cancel) the stamps by their "office stamp" (postmark). In other words, the stamp could be canceled by a design "killer," but not by the postmark. (This was not the case before 1860, as I shall later show). This explains why Leeds in writing to Vaux on Oct. 26, 1861, says "he (Morison) has thought of putting the stamp in the hole, but says the government will not postmark them unless they are made to do so."

We all have seen covers of this period canceled with the postmark on the stamp, and some are recorded in my Leeds history. This only goes to show, however, that subpostmasters were careless in reading their instructions, provided, of course, such instructions were received. Apparently at this time, if

Morison was correct, the government required subpostmasters to put their postmarks *on the envelope* and not on the stamp. Why this was so I did not know, so I had to find out.

As Elliott Perry is an outstanding authority on these early postal laws I wrote him for information, and particularly for an explanation of the government's reason for this requirement. He replied that after 1859 no bound copies of the Postal Laws and Regulations were put out until 1866. In the latter year appeared Reg. 178, which reads as follows:—

> "Sec. 178. The use of the office rating or postmarking stamp as a cancelling instrument is positively prohibited, inasmuch as the post-mark, when impressed on the postage stamp, is usually indistinct, and the cancellation effected thereby is imperfect. The postage stamp must, therefore, be effectually cancelled with a separate instrument."

It is obvious from Morison's letter that a similar regulation, apparently unknown to Leeds in Oct., 1861, must have appeared in 1860 or 1861. Morison states that "the Postmaster General's order, 'not to erase the stamps by their Office Stamp,' justifies the subs in refusing to place their office stamp on the postage stamp when the latter is found to be placed through the hole on the letter (envelope), or elsewhere."

Mr. Perry went on to say that about this time, (1861), a combination cancelling device was put into use. This contained the postmark on the left and a design or "killer" on the right. So the postmark went on the envelope and the "killer" on the stamp.

Leeds' plan, however, was predicated on the idea that the postmark should go over the stamp (in the hole of the envelope) and thereby not only cancel the stamp but postmark it at the same time. Morison had told him that the government would not do this *unless made to do so,* since he (Morison) had evidently found out the P. M. G.'s regulation. Leeds, therefore, may have tried to get this regulation waived, as we find he was in Washington on Feb. 11, 1862, when his brother Barclay wrote him from Philadelphia.

I stated that Leeds was undoubtedly at that time trying to "pull wires" (in spite of the fact that Morison had failed), and if the P. M. G.'s regulation could be rescinded, the "Leeds idea" would click. In other words, if the Post Office Department would require the cancelling of the stamp by a postmark, no "killer" would be needed. The stamp, being placed in the hole, and adhering to the enclosure, would contain the "evidence of use" that Leeds was striving to secure. Here let me add that even today, eighty years later, we must agree that the scheme had merit. It would not be necessary for banks, for example, to retain the envelopes in which annual statements from customers are received, in order to prove the actual date of mailing. The postmark on the stamp, if it bore the month, day and year, would be affixed to the enclosure, so the envelope itself could be discarded.

As I have stated, however, the government couldn't see it, and with few exceptions, covers continued to be postmarked on the envelope itself, and not on the stamp. Without the postmark on the stamp, over the hole, the Leeds' scheme failed of its mission. A "design" cancellation on the stamp, even though tied to the enclosure, proved only that the enclosure had been through the mails. Consequently, it would still be necessary to retain the envelope if *all* the evidence were to show.

The Leeds' "innovation," therefore, was of no particular advantage unless the government backed it up, and apparently Leeds never succeeded in getting Washington's support. Hence there was no point in private concerns buying these patent envelopes if they could not be used according to the patentee's plan. So, when I said in my article that Uncle Sam didn't "take up" with the idea, the reason apparently was not that there was objection to an envelope with a

die-punched hole, but that a regulation (unknown to me) prohibited the postmark being applied to the stamp, no matter where it was placed.

Mr. Perry's letter on this subject contained so much valuable information that I feel I should quote part of it in this story, since it explains some interesting points regarding the early use of postmarks. He writes:—

> "In the 1847 period some post offices and some route agents used the postmark as a canceller, but after the 1851 issue appeared this use of the postmark seems to have become much commoner, hence the large number of 1851 and 1857 stamps bearing postmarks. Perhaps the reason was that only one marking was necessary instead of two, as when the 1847 stamps were cancelled with a grid etc., and the letter was struck separately with a postmark.
>
> But around 1859-60 handstamps having both postmark and canceller affixed to the same handle came into use, and the postmark was commonly a smaller double circle containing month and day, and sometimes the year, either in full or abbreviated. This is the so-called "Mobile type," from its long use in that city. In the 'Stamps' articles on the R. R. and R. P. O. markings of 1861-68 it may be referred to as 'new style', as distinguished from the 'old style' containing larger serif caps that was formerly in use. Some of the latter continued after 1861."

After quoting the regulation of 1866, above noted, Mr. Perry goes on:—

> "This provision does not occur in the Regulations of 1859, or earlier, and therefore must date from sometime between 1859 and 1866. Perhaps there is a coincidence, but I am inclined to believe that the requirements of Section 178 of 1866 date from about the same time as the use of the 'Mobile type' of combined canceller and postmark. (Mr. Perry's "hunch" was correct, as I shall later show.) In some places, such as New York, we know that the combination instrument was in use before the postmark was changed to the smaller 'Mobile type'. In New York the smaller postmark came into use about October 1st, 1861.
>
> The relative scarcity of postmark-cancelled stamps of the 1861 issue, and particularly of the 1868 and 1869 issues, would indicate that the Regulation in Section 178 of 1866 was not changed, and, so far as I know, it never has been changed. One reason was that a postmarked letter or envelope was 'evidence of mailing' in a court of law. If the postmark was on the stamp it might not be sufficiently legible, and, if the stamp fell off, the 'evidence' fell off too. (Perhaps I should say 'proof' rather than 'evidence.' "

To prove that this supposition of Mr. Perry's had merit I note another recent find of Mr. Morris Leeds. He discovered among his father's papers, and sent me for study, a letter written on July 24, 1863 (note the date) by Barclay Leeds to his sister, Amelia R. Leeds. The letter is headed "Falls," and the 3c stamp, placed over a type 1-A Leeds opening, is canceled by a town postmark, part on the stamp and part on the envelope. I could not decipher the name of the town. Moreover, the center of the postmark, where the mouth and day usually appear, is filled by pen marks. When this letter is removed from the envelope there is so little of the postmark impressed on the stamp that the place of origin cannot be determined. The preserving of the stamp on this letter, therefore, proves nothing, since no date marking was used, and most of the town postmark was on the envelope. Had *all* of the postmark been applied to the envelope, or cover, the place of origin, at least, would probably have been legible.

When I returned this cover to Mr. Leeds I asked him if he knew what "Falls" meant, and if he could explain what the postmark cancellation was. He replied it was "Falls of Schuylkill," a suburb of Philadelphia, and since he has given me the answer (and I doubt if many could have) I can see how the postmark cancellation could have been so read. It still, to the average postmark expert, would require considerable imagination, but Mr. Leeds, fortunately, knew whereof he wrote.

Regarding this cover Mr. Leeds comments, "it seems to me to be a pretty clear demonstration that the (Leeds Patent) idea was of no particular value because, although the cancelled stamp is attached to the letter, no date can be read on it." (He might also have added "and not enough of the postmark to identify the town from which it was mailed.")

My friend Elliott's letter, however, while furnishing a great deal of interesting (and to me hitherto unknown) information about postmarks and handstamps, still left unsolved the question as to *when* the P. M. G.'s order, as noted by Morison, went into effect. Naturally it must have been in 1860 or in 1861, since Morison's letter to Leeds was written four years before the Regulation of 1866, Sec. 178, was published.

Moreover, as early as Oct. 26, 1861, Leeds had written his partner Vaux that Morison had told him "he had thought of putting the stamp in the hole, but that the government would not postmark them, unless made to do so." Mr. Perry had written that "a bound book of the Postal Laws and Regulations was issued in 1859 and apparently not again until 1866, and unless a Regulation followed an Act of Congress, in the interim, it may be difficult to find out just when any Regulation not required by an Act of Congress became effective."

To make the Leeds story complete, therefore, I felt I should try to find "unbound" records of the Postal Laws in 1860 or 1861, which *must* contain the regulation to which Morison referred, and to which Mr. Perry also refers in his letter to me. Consequently I started an investigation at the Providence Post Office, the Providence Public Library, the Rhode Island State Library and the John Hay Library of Brown University. These efforts, however, drew a blank. There was, nevertheless, one more chance, and that was Washington. I therefore asked the John Hay Library to help me out. They are in frequent communication with the Library of Congress and the Post Office Department, so I felt they could get quicker action than could I, an unknown. They agreed to help, and did, as I shall show later.

In the meantime Mr. Morris Leeds had again found some more very interesting material, some of which, two letters from the P. O. Department in Washington, told a most enlightening story. Apparently Leeds and Franklin had asked the Brooklyn Postmaster (Flushing was in the same district) to find out from Washington if letters could be postmarked over the stamp (presumably when the stamp was placed in the die-cut hole.) The Brooklyn postmaster, George B. Lincoln, accordingly wrote the P. O. Department on Sept. 12, 1862, and on Sept. 16th the following reply was received:—

"Sir:

Your letter of the 12th inst. is received. Nothing appears on the records of this Department to show that Mr. Kasson (E. T. G. inserts, First Asst. P. M. Gen'l) ever took action in relation to the subject of your communication.

If persons deposit letters in your office, with a request that the **Post Mark** may be placed upon a particular part of them, I see no reason why they should not be accomodated, unless the doing so would materially interfere with the business of your office.

Respectfully
Your obdt. Servt.
St John B S. Skinner
Acting First Asst. P. M. Gen'l.

(Note that this was in Sept. 1862!)

Leeds & Franklin, however, were getting impatient, and evidently wrote direct to the Postmaster General shortly after interviewing the Brooklyn P. M. As a result, Mr. Skinner writes them on Sept. 19, 1862:—

"Your letter to the Postmaster General has been referred to this office (Appointment Office.)

In answer I have to say, a new regulation which is about to be adopted and published forbids the use of the marking stamp in cancelling stamps.

Mr. Kasson is now absent and may not return until the last of October. In the mean time the Department will make no order in relation to your envelopes.

Signed
Skinner, Etc."

It may be of interest to my readers to know that the Postmaster General at this time was Montgomery Blair, a member of Abraham Lincoln's cabinet, who

held office from 1861-4. His first assistant was John Adams Kasson, who served from 1861-2.

The two letters, above quoted, are particularly interesting to one studying the history of the "Leeds Patent." If, as Morison had told Leeds in Feb. 1862, the government would not postmark the stamp in the hole, *unless made to do so,* why was it that a prominent official of the Post Office Department didn't know this in September of that same year?

This same official, writing on Sept. 16th, evidently considered it was perfectly proper for the Brooklyn Postmaster to accommodate his patrons by cancelling the stamp by a postmark, no matter where the stamp was placed on the envelope. Three days later, however, he refers to a "new regulation" in the offing and therefore "hedges" by saying "in the mean time the Department will make no order, in relation to your envelopes."

This second letter, from the acting First Asst. Postmaster General, is substantiating proof of the fact that at least as late as the fall of 1862 no postmarking of the stamp was considered by *some* officials of the Post Office Department as "prohibitive." Consequently, the earlier ruling by Mr. Skinner's superior had not registered with his own subordinates.

The natural conclusion, therefore, is that subpostmasters had received no instructions, or at least failed to note instructions, to prevent them from "killing" stamps by the office stamp (postmark). Leeds, however, was by this time aware of the ruling referred to by Morison, hence the letter to Postmaster Lincoln requesting instructions. If Lincoln had known that postmarking of the stamp was contrary to Post Office regulations there was no occasion for his writing Washington for instructions.

The following information, therefore, is most enlightening. It came as a result of the request of the John Hay Library and is as follows:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Chief Post Office Inspector
Washington

Library
Information
Research

July 7, 1942

Miss Edith R. Blanchard,
Reference Librarian,
Brown University Library,
Providence, R. I.

My dear Miss Blanchard:

"There has been referred to this Bureau for attention your letter of June 12, addressed to the Library of Congress, relative to the order prohibiting the cancelation of postage stamps by postmarks.

The edition of the Postal Laws and Regulations next prior to that of 1866, to which you referred, was issued in 1859. Section 397, Regulations, therein, reads as follows:

"The use of the office dating or postmarking stamp as a cancelling instrument is prohibited, **unless it be used with black printer's ink, and in such manner as thoroughly to effect the object.**"

As of July 1, 1862, there was issued a List of Post Offices, embracing "certain important regulations", Section 26 of which reads as follows:

"The last clause (in bold face) of Section No. 397 (edition of 1859) is repealed, and postmasters are prohibited from using the marking or rating stamps to cancel the postage stamps, it being found very imperfect; and a distinct **canceller must be used.**"

It is stated on page 1, Article 12, "Cyclopedia of United States Postmarks and Postal History", by Delf Norona, Vol. 1, that an order was issued July 23, 1860, by the Postmaster General "prohibiting the use of the postmark as a canceling instrument". The statement has not been verified by official records, but it is thought to be authoritative. Files in the Post Office Department Library

show that under date of July 23, 1860, what might be termed a supplement to the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1859 was issued, but a copy of the publication is not now available in the Post Office Department.

Sincerely yours,

K. P. Aldrich, Chief Inspector"

Naturally I looked up Mr. Norona's book and found the following under Article 12, page 1:—

"When postage stamps were first used they were cancelled or obliterated either with pen and ink, the town mark, or with a separate instrument, known as a 'killer' or 'canceller'. The use of the town mark did not always sufficiently deface the stamp to prevent its further use, and an order was issued July 23, 1860, by the Postmaster General prohibiting the use of the town mark as a cancelling instrument. This necessitated the use of two separate postmarking instruments—a cancellation to obliterate the stamp, and the town mark applied elsewhere on the cover to indicate the town of origin."

The letter from Mr. Aldrich clearly shows that as of July 23, 1860, by order of the Postmaster General, the cancelling of stamps by the postmark was prohibited, although Washington, of all places, could not produce a copy of the original order. So I wrote Mr. Norona to see if he could supply the authority for his statement. He replied in part:—

"I cannot now recall actually seeing such circular anywhere, and rather presume the date was taken from a secondary source, to wit, the January, 1931, Collector's Club Philatelist, top of page 34, in an article by Schmalzriedt, otherwise I would have quoted the circular direct in the Article 12 of my Cyclopedia."

As I had made up my mind that I *must* locate the original circular, or show proof that it was actually issued, simply as "proof positive," I wrote my friend, Fred Schmalzreidt, in Detroit, to ask where *he* got his information, and if he had a copy of the circular in question. His reply follows:—

"I remember distinctly of seeing a copy (note the word "copy") of the order of the Postmaster General. I believe that it was in the proceedings that Marcus P. Norton of Troy, New York, brought against the United States Government. Bill Peltz introduced me to Dr. J. I. Myer, then in charge of the New York State Library at Albany, and I went all through these records making many notes and purchasing photostat copies of many pages.

I note that in my article published in The Collector's Club Philatelist in January, 1931, I made the following statement:

'At the time when the use of postage stamps was made compulsory, the cancellation in common use was the town and date; and the stamps of the 1851 and 1857 issues are usually found cancelled in this manner. This form of cancellation seems to have proven unsatisfactory for several reasons, one being that the stamp was not sufficiently defaced so as to prevent cleaning and reuse. The result was an order by the Postmaster General of the United States, on July 23rd, 1860, prohibiting the cancellation of stamps by the dating or post-marking device. This order necessitated the use of two separate and distinct devices, as well as operations, in order to date the letter and cancel the stamp.' "

Mr. Schmalzreidt then went on to say that he was going away for the summer, but "after September 20th I shall dig out my files and see what I can find for you."

As I needed the proof of my article for the printer before September 20th I wrote the State Library in Albany to see if they had a copy of the famous order, and if so, would they send me a photostat of it.

Miss Frances D. Lyon, Law Librarian of the New York State Library very kindly replied to my letter as follows:—

"Dear Mr. Gross:

We have the complete record on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in the Norton patent case, and in looking through this voluminous record there appear to be a number of references to the order of the Postmaster General, dated

July 23, 1860. You will find enclosed two excerpts from the record showing a direct reference to the order. It seems strange that the order itself was not introduced in evidence, but apparently it was not, as we have made a careful search through the record, with no result. From one of the excerpts it is stated that the instructions from the Postmaster General were sent to the New York City postmaster and also to the postmasters of Cincinnati, Cleveland and Buffalo. It would seem as if this order had been a written communication sent to the post offices enumerated. Evidently it was not printed or of a general nature. It may be that such an order is on file in the archives of any of these post offices,—although 1860 is a long time ago.

It seems that we have led straight up to the order but cannot produce the order itself. However, the search will be continued and if anything turns up, you will be notified.

Very truly yours,

Frances D. Lyon,
Law Librarian."

The two excerpts, above noted, are copied from the records of the Norton patent case, so called, known legally as James vs. Campbell, 104 U. S. 356. The first is Defendants Exhibit 6, recorded on page 1142. It reads as follows:—

"Post Office, New York, 8 Aug. 1860.

Hon. Horatio King,
First Asst. Post Master General:
Sir:

The order of the Post Master General of the 23d ult. (July) prohibiting the cancelling of postage-stamps by the dating or postmarking stamps, and requiring the work to be done by a separate instrument, could not be executed in this office without an increase of our clerical force. ——

Respectfully yours,

John A. Dix, P. M."

(In other words, Postmaster Dix plainly told Washington that if they wanted him to comply with this new regulation they could furnish him with more help, or else * * *)

The other excerpt noted on page 38 of the Appellant's Brief, reads as follows:

"On the 23d of July, 1860, General Dix, then postmaster at New York, was imperatively forbidden to use the postmarker as a canceller. Similar instructions were given at about the same time to several other post offices. (Cincinnati, 1 Rec. 130; Cleveland, 1 Rec., 172, 208; Buffalo, 1 Rec., 807.)" ——

The excerpts, above quoted, are most significant. The files at the Washington Post Office Department had a record that the order of July 23, 1860 had been issued, but they had no document to prove it. The Norton case, however, brought out written testimony, or copies of written testimony, that verified the issuance of this order, as the letter of New York's Postmaster General John A. Dix, clearly shows. His letter is the first actual proof that I have found that this order was sent to postmasters; only a few possibly, but nevertheless to some. If, as Miss Lyon suggests, the order was hand-written, and not printed, it is not surprising that an "original" has not been found. General Dix's letter of acknowledgment, however, shows that New York, at least, received one, so any doubt as to its issuance is dispelled.

I have written the various postmasters of the cities noted in the excerpts as furnished me by Miss Lyon, in the hope that I might secure a photostat of the much-sought-after order. To date I have met with no success since the postmasters of these four cities, as well as Boston, have recently written me that no such order can be found in their archives.

The Cleveland Postmaster, Mr. M. F. O'Donnell, adds "In this connection it is my duty to let you know that the Postal Regulations forbid the furnishing of copies of the records of the office on applications of individuals, except in the discretion of the Department in cases where a suit has been commenced and is pending, involving the substance of the paper, document or record itself, and

then only upon the proper subpoena issued by a court of record.'' So, if Cleveland had the original order, I could not have secured a photostat. The copy of the Dix letter nevertheless proves conclusively that such an order *was* issued and that its date was July 23, 1860.

Here it should be noted that Horatio King preceded John A. Kasson as First Asst. P. M. General. I recently learned from Paul North Rice, of the New York Public Library, that King really ran the Post Office Department in 1860, and that his papers were later turned over to the Library of Congress. So when Postmaster Dix of New York City acknowledged the order of July 23, 1860, he addressed Horatio King and not John A. Kasson, who succeeded King a year later.

As Mr. King's correspondence had evidently been turned over to the Library of Congress I wrote Mr. David C. Mearns, Reference Librarian, to see if he could find the original order in Mr. King's papers. He replied, ''I regret to inform you that the papers of Horatio King were among those evacuated as a precautionary war measure. These are, therefore, unavailable for consultation.'' Mr. Mearns added:—

> "The Library of the Post Office Department informs me that the order of July 23, 1860, is unknown there. It is the belief of persons in the Post Office Department Library that all references to an order of July 23, 1860, are confused with a circular of regulations issued under that date. Unfortunately a copy of the circular is not readily available."

Perhaps it will be of interest to my readers to quote another notation from Mr. Norona. He writes:—

> "Pamphlet Pub. 1863, Government Printing Office, Washington,
>
> 'An Act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department approved March 3, 1863, together with instructions predicated thereon by the Postmaster General.
>
> 'Instruction No. 4—The use of the office dating or postmarking stamp as a cancelling instrument is prohibited and a separate instrument must in all cases be used." He adds:—
>
> 'This pamphlet has a paragraph—'From and after the 1st July, 1863, postmasters are expected to conform to the requirements of this law.' "

It may not be out of place to comment that if a similar order was issued as of July 23, 1860, and postmasters were duly notified, why caution them to comply with the regulation on and after July 1, 1863. There are only two answers that I can give. The first is that possibly only a few postmasters, as recorded in the Norton case, received their instructions. The second is that some postmasters may have been lax in reading their instructions, and that if they were, the Post Office Department didn't follow up its orders. Otherwise, the pamphlet of 1863 was redundant, whatever that means.

Mr. K. P. Aldrich, in his letter of July 7, 1942, made reference to the fact that as of July 1, 1862, the government issued a ''List of Post Offices, 'embracing certain important regulations.' '' I looked up this volume and quote the following under ''Notice to Postmasters'':—

> "The laws and regulations attached to the List of Post Offices, published in 1859, are still in force, except such portions thereof as may have been amended, modified, or superseded by the acts approved April 3, 1860, June 15, 1860 and February 27, 1861.
>
> "The regulations predicated upon the acts of April 3, 1860, and June 15, 1860, were published, under date of July 23, 1860, and furnished to postmasters generally, and should be on file in their respective offices.
>
> "The act of February 27, 1861, was printed in pamphlet form, under date of May 1, 1861, and furnished to postmasters. ——
>
> The attention of postmasters is especially called to the following instructions:—

Then follow various rules, of which Rule 26 is one. It reads,

> "The last clause (in italics) of Regulation No. 397 (edition of 1859) is repealed, and postmasters are prohibited from using the marking or rating stamp to cancel the postage stamps, it being found very imperfect and a distinct **canceller must be used.**"

This rule 26, published in the Regulations of July 1, 1862, apparently overlooks the Postmaster General's ruling of July 23, 1860. But we must remember that no bound volume of the Postal Laws and Regulations had been issued since 1859. Consequently this "List of Post Offices," with its regulations, may have been the first formal printed notice to "postmasters generally" that certain orders were in force. So the fact that Rule 26 appeared in the publication of July 1, 1862, did not necessarily mean that *that* rule was promulgated in 1862. It might have been put out in pamphlet form, as an order, any time since the last publication of the Postal Laws in 1859. At any rate we now know, from the record of the Norton case, that it was actually put out on July 23, 1860.

The above statement in the "List of Post Offices," put out as of July 1, 1862, refers to the fact that the "regulations * * * were *published.*" This would imply that the famous order of July 23, 1860, was not a hand-written notice, but a printed document. It is, therefore, very strange that no copy of this printed document seems to be in existence, unless possibly it is filed away among the Horatio King correspondence, unavailable until after the war.

There is still one other document that I would like to find. I refer to the original Morison-Leeds agreement. While we know the important items in this agreement, namely the price and terms of payment, the document itself has not yet been found, or, at least, reported.

CORRECTIONS

Here let me note a few corrections and explanations to my original article, which I record for the sake of accuracy.

(The page numbers refer to the original article, not the reprint.)

Page 82, halfway down, refers to "Harold" Lehman. His correct name is "Howard" Lehman.

Page 83. Near the bottom of the page I state that the patent mark is a small oblong "rubber stamp" to the left of the cancellation (and hole) reading "Postmark (hand) Patent June 19, 1860," embossed in three lines. I used the words "rubber stamp" as I did not then know how other to describe this "impression." As a matter of fact it was not at all a "rubber stamp," but a "blind" embossed steel die, called a "cameo" impression. The word "blind," as the well-known firm of Livermore & Knight of Providence, printers & stationers, informs me, is used where no ink is employed. An embossed die of the cameo type shows the letters "raised" on the paper. This describes the patent mark used on the Morison type.

The die reading "Pat. June 19, 1860," in a crescent shaped line, is of the "intaglio" type, which shows the letters "sunk" into the paper, or, as printers would say, "incised." This describes the patent mark used on the Leeds type. I have already stated that the steel die for this crescent shaped patent was paid for on October 29, 1862. As Barclay Leeds apparently paid the bills of Leeds & Franklin fairly promptly, I feel that this "crescent" type was made in 1862. Therefore, when I ventured the suggestion that the patent mark on the Morison covers was the first to be used, (although it was the second that I had found), my contention was correct, as these oblong patent marks appeared on letters canceled in 1861. So I feel we may now state **positively** that the oblong patent mark was "type one," and the crescent shaped patent mark was "type two."

Page 84. Fig. I, which I said should have been oval, should more properly have been rectangular. The oval design, so far as I have found, comes only in type 3. All the covers yet seen with "lattice bars" have the rectangular opening. Hence I-A should be styled I, and the circular type, with bars, should be deleted, at

least until further discoveries prove to the contrary. The cuts on this page are solely of the Leeds type. The one used by Morison was simply a circular hole, without designs or "lattice bars."

Page 99, in the fourth line, refers to "Martha" as Barclay R. Leeds' sister. As a matter of fact, Martha was the wife of Lewis W. Leeds, as Mr. Morris Leeds has since written me. This again shows the Quaker influence. Barclay would not refer to his brother's wife as "sister-in-law," but merely as "sister."

Page 98, in my original article, shows that something was missing at the end of clause "eighth" of the Lyon-Leeds-contract. A short time ago, Mr. Morris Leeds found among his father's papers the original **signed** contract between Lyon and the brothers Leeds. This was identical with the copy, except that it bore the words, after clause eighth, "in witness whereof, etc." So there was nothing "missing" from the copy, as printed in my article, that was vital to the contract. The "copy" ends clause eighth with the words, "unless, he, the said W. P. L. * * * ." These words are lacking in the original, which closes this clause with the words "expiration of this agreement." I had feared that one or more pages were lacking in the copy which I quoted, but now we know that all that was lacking was the "in witness whereof" clause and, of course, the signatures and the name of the witness. The original, which bears seals, shows the names of Lewis W. Leeds, William P. Lyon and Barclay R. Leeds, with John W. Pothanns as witness.

Page 98, near the bottom, has "see Photo 14." It should have read "see Photo 15."

My first article ended with a photo of Lewis W. Leeds and a brief account of his life. The recent findings of Mr. Morris E. Leeds, however, have shown that his father, Barclay, was the man who put in the necessary money to keep the firm of Leeds & Franklin going. After Barclay bought Franklin out, he, Barclay, evidently "engineered" the enterprise, and acted as "treasurer." He apparently directed the business, as Lewis was now employed by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, so I feel that Barclay is entitled to be recognized as worthy of "first mention" along with his brother Lewis. I therefore reproduce a photo of Barclay R. Leeds and the following sketch of his life, both by his son, Morris.

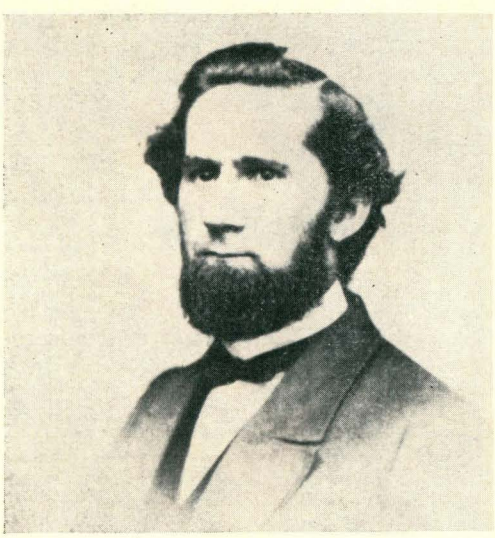


Fig. 23. Barclay R. Leeds.

Mr. Morris Leeds writes me under date of June 9, 1942 as follows:—

"I really do not think it is worth while to say very much about my father's connection with the "window" envelope business. His interest in it was, I suspect, to help his brother Lewis.

"My father was born in 1834 and died in 1918 (E. T. G. adds, age 84!) He was not so inventive and imaginative as Uncle Lewis, and, except for a few minor ventures like the "window" envelope, was never in business for himself. He seems, however, to have been more regularly solvent than his brothers, and so was from time to time given an opportunity to help them in a small way in their business ventures.

"After a variety of employments in his early life, he became accountant for the well known chemical manufacturers, Powers & Weightman, and remained with them in that capacity until he retired in 1914. He was a dependable man, competent in his line, and was often called on by members of the family, and even by more distant relatives and friends, to settle estates and in similar capacities."

CONCLUSION

Perhaps it may seem to my readers that I have wasted a lot of time over a subject that had little importance. As a matter of fact, according to the agreement of June 1, 1862, the paid-in capital of the firm of Leeds & Franklin was noted as only $500. Not a big enterprise! To me, however, the study of the history of these envelopes has been fascinating, and I trust it may have added something to the store of philatelic knowledge.

Note: I cannot too emphatically express my continued indebtedness to Mr. Morris E. Leeds of Philadelphia, for his cooperation and interest in my attempt to tell the whole story of the Leeds Patent. His recent "finds" have cast new light on certain points that I had supposed were marked "finis," and I shall not be surprised if he unearths more material which will cause me to write "Supplementary Notes, Round Two."

It must therefore be obvious to readers of my two articles that Mr. Morris E. Leeds has furnished information that no one else could have supplied. Consequently, as I am trying to write as complete a story as possible of the Leeds Patent envelope, I felt that I should show a photo of Mr. Morris Leeds if he would allow me to do so. Only on the grounds that I was writing an historical account, and wanted to make the story complete, did I succeed in getting Mr. Leeds' consent to reproduce his likeness. At my urgent request, therefore, Mr. Leeds complied, and I end this article with a copy of his photograph.



Fig. 24. Morris E. Leeds.

The End.

The Postmark Stamps and the Postal Cancellations of the Sardinian States

USED DURING THE PERIOD 1851-1863.

By ALBERTO BOLAFFI,
"Roll of Distinguished Philatelists"

Translated by Dr. Dante S. Bolaffi.
Copyright 1943 by D. S. Bolaffi

DATA ON THE AUTHOR AND THE STUDY.
By the Editor.

Alberto Bolaffi is considered one of Europe's most prominent experts in the classic issues, especially in the stamps of the old Italian States.

He organized the 1929 International Exhibition of Turin, which was the most important exhibition of old Italian States stamps ever held.

He has been a member of the Jury at many European International Exhibitions.

He has exhibited in the most important European International Exhibitions of the past forty years his famous old Italian States collections securing the highest awards. Among these are the Sardinia postmarks and Modena postmarks collections, which are the most important in existence.

Fifty years of study and philatelic achievement won for him (1936) membership on the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists" (British) which is regarded as the world's highest philatelic distinction. Only three members, chosen among distinguished philatelists throughout the world, are elected every year.

His study of Sardinian postmarks is the only one of its kind ever published. It was awarded a silver medal at the Paris International Exhibition of 1937.

It will undoubtedly prove of value to American collectors interested in this field, as, besides every other possible detail, it gives a rating of value for over 1450 different postmarks.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

Political Division of the Sardinian States.

The Sardinian States as they were determined by the Treaty of 1814 included in 1850:

I The Duchy of Savoy.
II The Duchy of Aosta.
III The Princedom of Piedmont composed of,

- (a) the district of Turin
- (b) the Canavese County
- (c) the Marquisate of Susa
- (d) the district of Carru'
- (e) the district of Cherasco
- (f) the district of Asti with the Princedom of Cisterna and the Marquisate of Ceva
- (g) the district of Savigliano with the Princedom of Carignano and the Marquisate of Saluzzo
- (h) the district of Mondovi
- (i) the Langhe.

IV The Signoria of Vercelli with the Princedom of Masserano and the Marquisate of Andorno.
V The County of Nice with the Counties of Tenda and Boglio and the Comunes of Mentone and Roccabruna.
VI The Princedom of Oneglia and the Marquisate of Dolceacqua.
VII The Duchy of Monferrato with the Marquisate of Spigno.
VIII The provinces of Alessandria, Valenza, the Lomellina, the high and lower Novarese, Tortona, Vigevano, part of the County of Anghiera, beyond the Pavese Po, the Territory of Bobbio.
IX The ex-Republic of Genoa with the Island of Capraia.
X The Island of Sardinia with the adjacent minor islands.

POPULATION: according to the official census of 1848 the Sardinian States included 4,916,084 inhabitants.

BOUNDARIES: according to the "Descriptive Geography of the Sardinian States," published by a brother of the Christian Schools, and printed by the Social Printery of the Artist Printers of Turin in 1850, the Sardinian States were bounded at the NORTH by France (Department of Ain) from which they were separated by the river Rhone; by the inside territory of Geneva, and by the lake of Geneva; at the EAST by Switzerland (Canton Ticino), by the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, by the Parmese States, and by the Modenese States and the extreme western Tuscan frontier; at the SOUTH by the Mediterranean whose coast is included between the estuary of the Parmigliola and the estuary of the Var; and at the WEST by France (Departments of the Var, High Alpes and Isère).

THE TARIFFS OF THE MAIL LETTERS

I refer briefly here to the principal tariffs taken from the "Quadro Sinottico Statistico" of S. S. R. M.(1) the King of Sardinia compiled by Carlo Vesin and edited in Turin in 1852 by the Printery Fontana.

"Simple letters addressed from a locality to any one else of the Royal Continental and Oversea States are subject to the uniform tax of 20 centesimi. Letters to be distributed in the Post Office in which they are mailed, are subject to the tax of only 5 centesimi. Insured letters are subject, besides the progressive tax established for ordinary letters, to a fixed tax of 40 centesimi. Franking of insured letters is compulsory. Letters containing coupons, banknotes, monetary paper or any other paper of current value, addressed from the interior or for the interior, and which are to be insured for the value of such papers, are subject—besides the ordinary tax—to the proportional tax of 25 cent. per each 100 lire and fraction of 100 lire of the value therein contained. The franking tax of simple letters addressed to officers of low rank and soldiers of any corps in active service is 10 cent. for any locality of the Royal States. For simple letter it must be intended the letter or any else piece of mail whose weight does not exceed 7 grammes and 50 grammes respectively."

"The optional use of the so-called Postage Stamps is admitted in the Royal States for franking letters or other pieces of mail. Newspapers and other periodical publications must be provided with wrappers and are subject to the franking tax of 2 centesimi per sheet if the surface exceeds 20 decimeters and it is not over 40 decimeters. A half sheet not exceeding 20 square decimeters pays only 1 centesimo."

The use of postage stamps became compulsory on January 1, 1857.



Fig. 1.

The postmark of Fig. 1 was applied in Turin to letters whose postage was paid in cash without the use of postage stamps.

There were many different tariffs for abroad and they varied according to the postal conventions and to the distances. The tax varied from 3/10th to 5/10th of a lira on letters addressed to other Italian States, and went up to 23/10ths of a lira for the far countries of the Americas and Australia.

(1) "Sua Serenissima Reale Maesta'", His Very Serene Royal Majesty.

PART I

POSTMARK STAMPS AND POSTAL CANCELLATIONS

I have limited my study to the postmark stamps and postal cancellations of the Post Offices of the Sardinian States, used during the period between January 1, 1851 (date on which the use of postage stamps was introduced) and the end of 1863. I have extended my study to the latter year because although the Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy was issued in March 1861, Sardinian stamps were admitted for franking mail until December 31, 1863.

Prior to the introduction of postage stamps, and through the end of 1848, the post offices of the Sardinian States applied line postmarks bearing the name of the leaving post office and sometimes the date on letters. Such postmarks,



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

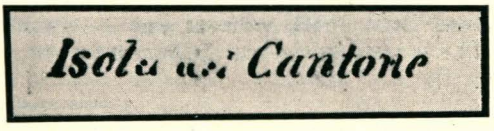


Fig. 6.

which are now called "forerunners," were in straight capital letters or italic capital letters when used by Post Offices, or in italic letters with only the capital initial when used by Postal Distributories (Fig's. 2 to 6).



Fig. 7

On January 1, 1849, the double circle postmarks with date in the center were placed in use. They were made in Turin by the firm of Nicol Stagnon (Fig. 7).

In the meantime some postal distributories became post offices and continued to use line postmarks with capital initials or else received new line postmarks in straight capital letters. It is useful to know these forerunner line postmarks as they might be found on the stamps of the four issues of Sardinia. Such postmarks on these stamps are among the rarest and most desirable ones.



Fig. 8.

The postmark MONCALIERI, of Fig. 8, refers to a forerunner which was used to cancel a stamp of the fourth issue. I believe that the use of these line postmarks on stamps was merely occasional and due to the temporary lack of the prescribed postmark stamp, or, they were used under other unusual circumstances which would explain their rarity. However a restricted number of post offices for some time, and as a normal routine used line postmarks for canceling stamps.



Fig. 9.

One of these was the post office of SARDARA whose line postmark in italics with capital initial (Fig. 9) is known on the stamps of the third issue and was used until 1860, without any interruption on the stamps of the fourth issue. The same routine was followed by the post office of FAVRIA and a few others.

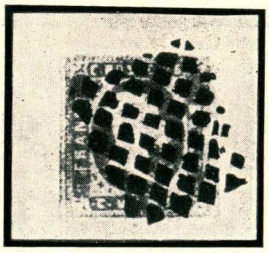


Fig. 10.

When the stamps of the first issue of Sardinia (1851) were placed in use most of the post offices were supplied with a postmark composed of a certain number of rhombs on alternate lines forming a rectangle approximately the size of the stamp (Fig. 10). I have indicated in the following tables the post offices which I believe have used such postmarks. The size of the rhombs of the postmark varies from one post office to another and it should be possible to classify them into four different types. However, it does not seem possible to guess the name of the post office by examining only the rhombs. I can only give a vague

indication in this regard drawing attention, for instance, to the fact that the post office of Nizza Marittima used a postmark with rhombs of the smallest size. In most of the postmarks the outer rhombs of the rectangle are cut in half, but in some others, especially in those of some Savoy post offices, they are complete. Generally the rhombs postmark is black, but it is possible to find it in a few cases in blue and in red. At the time of the introduction of the rhombs postmark, if not earlier, some post offices among the more important ones were supplied with a special postmark representing the knot of love of the Savoy House coat of arms (Fig. 11). It was used experimentally and only for a few months. It was generally stamped in black, rarely in red color; it is possible to find some stamps (first issue, first printing) with this cancellation repeated two or more times (Fig. 12).



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

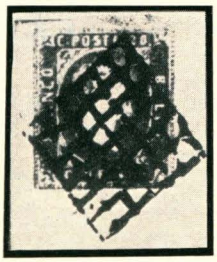


Fig. 13.

A special grid postmark shaped as a rhomb (Fig. 13) was used in 1851 by the post office of Asti.

The double circle postmarks, with the date in the center, which were already in use before the issue of the stamps, were kept in use for cancelling the outgoing mail. Postal employees were compelled to use two different postmarks for canceling letters; one for indicating the name of the post office and the posting date and the other for canceling the stamps. This practice stood for quite a loss of time. When, on October 1, 1853, the stamps of the second issue were placed in use, such a practice was abandoned, and the date circle postmarks were generally used for canceling the stamps. Most of these date postmarks were kept in use for a very long time so that it is possible to find many of the minor post offices' postmarks not only on Italian stamps of the 1862 issue and on the lithographed 15 cent Sardinia type of 1863, but also on the different denominations of the De La Rue series and on the official stamps of the 1875 issue through the year 1878. Through this length of time several post offices were compelled to replace worn or defective circle postmarks with new ones and often the new postmark was not identical to the old type, especially in the shape and in the size of the letters, or for the lack or presence of accents—as, for instance, for BRA′ and MONDOVI′. I have indicated in the column "Remarks," of the following tables, those post offices for which I have been able to ascertain the use of two different postmark stamps.

During the early months of the introduction of postage stamps I have noticed crossing pen-dash cancellations, due in some cases to the delay in the delivery of the postmark to the post office. Some might have been applied to arriving mail when the stamps were not canceled by the post office of origin. Sometimes the pen cancellation is a reproduction of the Savoy's knot.

So far as the ink used for the postmarks is concerned, I will mention the fact that, for every post office, throughout the period from 1851 to 1863, black greasy ink was prescribed. The use of colored inks of blue and red was probably restricted to the registered and insured mail. Sometimes, by mistake, or probably for a temporary lack of black ink, some post offices used (during a short period

of time) colored ink instead of black ink. Some post offices continued to use blue or red ink for months and sometimes for years, especially during the period of stamps of the fourth issue.

I have indicated in the column, "Remarks," of the following tables the various blue or red postmarks of every post office known to me, and I have also indicated approximately the years in which they were used.

I have very rarely noticed the rhombs cancellation on stamps of the second issue and I do not believe it has ever been used on the stamps of the third issue. Also, I have seldom noticed it on stamps of the fourth issue.

Some post offices during the use of stamps of the first issue canceled the stamps with the circle date postmarks only occasionally.

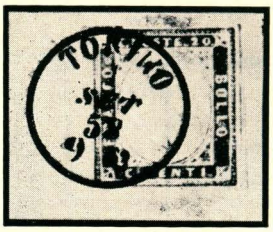


Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

Most of the date circle postmarks are of the double circle type. Those used by the most important post offices had a single circle with an indication of the time of the mail's withdrawal (Fig. 14).

The cancellation of the small post office of SOLARUSSA, with a single circle, and without any indication of the time (Fig. 15), is an exception.

I could make numerous remarks on the double circle postmarks which might possibly be grouped according to the size and position of the letters on the inscription. As a matter of fact there are some postmarks with large and fat letters such as ALASSIO, some others with thin letters as PEROSA, and others with short letters which differentiate from letters of the majority of the postmarks, as VALDENGO.

A cancellation of a quite different shape among the double circle ones is that of LARVEGO which is very similar to the majority of the Lombard postmarks. However I prefer not to deepen to much into these peculiarities as I could fall in very vague or conventional statements.

* *
*

The railroad postmarks present a particular interest and they may be distinguished in ambulant postmarks and stations' postmarks. There are two types of them, date double-circle postmarks and line postmarks in italics with capital initial. In most cases the postmark stamps of the ambulant post offices were not used to cancel the stamps but they come on the letters and more frequently on their back side. The stations circle postmark stamps were used to cancel letters mailed in the stations' post offices. (TORINO, ALESSANDRIA, GENOVA S. DAMIANO). The stations' line postmarks in italics (TORINO, ALESSANDRIA, NOVI, etc.) were used only occasionally for canceling the stamps. Similarly the postmark stamps VIA DI NIZZA, VIA DI PONTBEAUVOISIN, etc. are seldom noticed on stamps.

* *
*

It is possible to find Sardinian stamps canceled in transit, or on arrival, with postmarks of foreign states. Frequently seen are the 40 cent. stamps of the fourth issue with the French numeral postmarks of NICE, MARSEILLE, TRIESTE, etc. I have mentioned these postmarks as curiosities, as their examination would go beyond the limits of this study.

* *
*



Fig. 16.



Fig. 17.

Pen cancellations bearing indication of locality and date (Fig.'s 16, 17) may be found especially on the stamps of the fourth issue. These cancellations are very rare.

Other occasional indications on stamps are those which were obtained with the use of postmarks referring to different services of the post offices. They are P.P. (Fig. 18), P.D. (Fig. 19), RACCOMANDATO (Fig. 20) or RACCOMANDATA, ASSICURATO (Fig. 21), CHARGE' (Fig. 22),



Fig. 18.



Fig. 19.

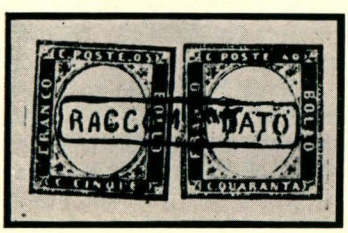


Fig. 20.

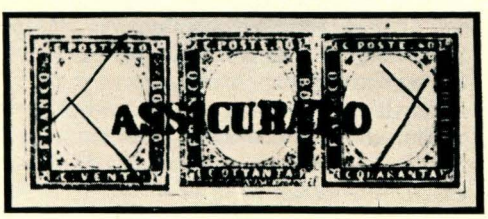


Fig. 21.

FRANCOBOLLO INSUFFICIENTE (Fig. 23), TIMBRE INSUFFISANT (Fig. 24), DOPO LA PARTENZA, APRES LE DEPART, AFFRANCHISSEMENT INSUFFISANT, etc. There were no special indications in the post-



Fig. 22.

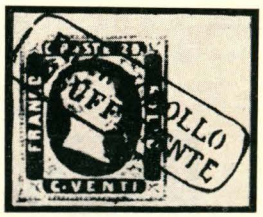


Fig. 23.



Fig. 24.

marks used for canceling registered and insured letters, as I have already stated but they were used with colored ink.

It is very difficult to find stamps bearing the special postmark which was used to cancel letters on arrival. This consists of a rectangular frame with round corners, enclosing the name of the post office, the date and the time of the distribution, or the mail carrier's number (Fig. 25).



Fig. 25.

Another very rare special cancellation is that, IN CORSO PARTICOLARE, which indicated the mail was carried privately outside of the postal service (Fig. 26).



Fig. 26.

The above postmarks indicating postal services may be of some interest on letters and they acquire a special interest when they constitute the only cancellation on the stamp.

The most important part of the present study is digested into the following tables which I have compiled after having examined and compared, not only the various postal publications of that time which I have been able to trace—and which not always agree—but principally I have relied on the indications gathered from the most important collections of stamps existing at the present time. I have indicated in the tables all the post offices of the Sardinian States existing in 1851 or opened between 1851 and 1863, located in Piedmont (on the right riverside of the Ticino), in Liguria, in the island of Sardinia, and in the territories of Savoy and the County of Nice which were a part of the Sardinian Dominion until 1860.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

In 1851 the Sardinian States were divided into 11 Administrative Divisions, 40 Provinces, and 2700 Comunes for the continental part of the Kingdom and into 3 Administrative Divisions, 11 Provinces, and 385 Comunes for the Island of Sardinia.

In the following tables I have indicated for every post office the old administrative division upon which it depended, and in the next column the corresponding present province. For post offices under the Administrative Division of Nice (and which were not included in the territory ceded to France in 1860) I have indicated the province to which they were attributed after the cession. The Administrative Divisions had distinctive progressive numbers as follows:

ALESSANDRIA	1	NIZZA	8
ANNECY	2	NOVARA	9
CAGLIARI	3	NUORO	10
CHAMBERY	4	SASSARI	11
CUNEO	5	SAVONA	12
GENOVA	6	TORINO	13
IVREA	7	VERCELLI	14

In order to indicate the present Provinces I have used abbreviations in the second column as shown in the following list:

ALESSANDRIA	AL	PAVIA	PV
AOSTA	AO	NUORO	NU
CAGLIARI	CA	PIACENZA	PC
CREMONA	CR	SASSARI	SS
CUNEO	CN	SAVONA	SV
GENOVA	GE	SPEZIA	SP
IMPERIA	IM	TORINO	TO
NIZZA	NZ	VERCELLI	VC
NOVARA	NO		

★ ★
★

Commencing in 1859, Sardinian stamps were placed in use in Lombardy, in the Parmese, in the Modenese, and, thereafter, in the Marche, in Tuscany, in the ex-Neapolitan States, and in Sicily.

Cancellations of the various regions generally have a special appearance. It is important to note that among the cancellations of the Lombard and Parmese post offices there are some which are very similar to the predominant postmarks of the Sardinian States, as, for instance, ALBINO and MONTIGNOSO.

★ ★
★

THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE NAME OF THE POST OFFICE IN THE INCOMPLETE POSTMARKS

In order to identify a postmark it is necessary first to recognize *exactly* every letter of the visible part of the name of the post office, and to check the following alphabetical list of post offices if the first part or the final part of the name is legible. That is often sufficient, if thoroughly done, to ascertain without any doubt the name of the post office. When, by that means, the identification is still uncertain, it is possible in most cases to solve the problem with some other procedure. It must be remembered that in the double circle postmark the letters composing the name of the post office are always symmetrical to the imaginary vertical line cutting the lower sign (asterisk, or D, or C, or R) (Fig.'s 27, 28, 29, 30) which passes through the center of the circle and which is perpendicular to the line of the date. I know of only one postmark whose name is not symmetrical to the above vertical line, and that is PRE' S. DIDIER, in 1858.



Fig. 27.



Fig. 28.

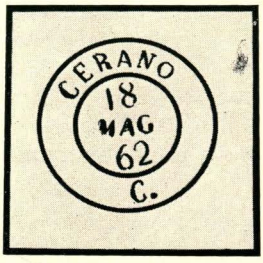


Fig. 29.

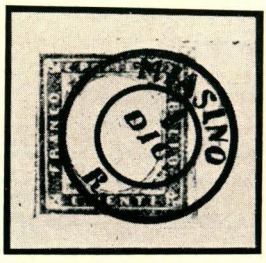


Fig. 30.

In order to establish the position of this vertical line on the postmark it is advisable to draw a circle on a piece of very transparent paper, it being the size of the outer circle of the postmark with two perpendicular diameters. The tracing thus obtained should be placed over the postmark so that the drawn circle coincides with the outer circle of the postmark. By moving the tracing around the center of the circle as long as one of the two diameters is in a parallel position with the imaginary lines delimiting the inscription of the month, it shall be noticed at which point the other diameter cuts the name of the post office. That point should be exactly in the middle of the post office inscription.

IDENTIFICATION OF A POSTMARK SHOWING ONLY THE FIRST LETTERS OF THE NAME OF THE POST OFFICE

Let us suppose that it is possible to read only the first three letters of the postmark, which might, for example, be "CER". There are ten post offices whose names begin with those letters and they are: CERANO, CERCENASCO, CERES, CERGNAGO, CERIALE, CERIANA, CERRETO, CERRINA, CERVERE, and CERVO. If the postmark, on examination, begins with these three letters and it is not possible to read any other one it would be advisable to compare it, if possible, with other postmarks already in the collection whose names begin with those three letters. If this comparison is not possible, or is not sufficient to disclose the name of the post office, then, with the help of the tracing which I have indicated, the point in which the vertical diameter cuts the name of the post office into two equal parts will be determined. (1) If the name consists of only one word, as in this example, and if the vertical diameter passes between two letters and has three letters on its left side, it shall mean that there are three other letters on its right side and the name of the post office shall consist of six letters. (2) If the vertical diameter passes over the letter "R" of "CER" it would mean that the name consists of five letters. (3) If the diameter passes on the right side of the letter "R" then the name of the post office shall consist of more than six letters.

In the first of the above cases the name of the office shall have six letters and it could not be other than CERANO among the above ten post offices.

In the second case the postmark shall consist of five letters and it could be CERES or CERVO. The lower symbol of the postmark will determine which is the correct one, as CERES has a "D" and CERVO has the asterisk.

In the third case if the lower symbol of the postmark is "D" the name of the post office might be CERIALE or CERIANA; if the symbol is "C" it shall be CERVERE, and if the symbol is "R" it shall be CERRINA. The possibility that the postmark is CERRETO remains uncertain because such a cancellation is so far unknown and consequently the lower symbol is not known. However it must be remembered, when examining the date of the postmark, that the post office of CERRETO was opened in 1862. The date itself should still be of some help in distinguishing CERIALE from CERIANA, as the post office of CERIALE was opened in 1859. If the date is prior to 1859 it will be CERIANA. It must be also taken under consideration that the postmark of CERIALE is generally blue, while that of CERIANA is always black.

The cancellations of CERGNAGO and CERCENASCO, which incidentally are very rare, may be distinguished according to the different angle of the vertical diameter in respect to the three visible letters.

Obviously if, on examination, the lower symbol in the postmark is not visible and the date is not visible the use of the tracing is then impossible and it will be very difficult to ascertain to which post office the cancellation belongs. On the other hand in such a case, the postmark will be so incomplete that its value will be greatly reduced or nonexistent and it will not pay to try to identify it. It must be noted that, as a general rule, the more complete and neat the cancellation, the higher its value.

IDENTIFICATION OF A POSTMARK SHOWING ONLY THE LAST LETTERS OF THE NAME OF THE POST OFFICE

It will be necessary to consult the following alphabetical list and to group the names of the post offices having the last few letters in common. There are not many groups of such names. Let us suppose that the last letters are "GLIANO"; then the post offices might be AGLIANO, CORNEGLIANO, ASIGLIANO, MAGLIANO D'ALBA, SAGLIANO, SAVIGLIANO or VIGLIANO.

If the vertical diameter cuts the L of "GLIANO" the postmark shall be ASIGLIANO; if it cuts the G it shall be CORNEGLIANO; if it passes between the L and the I it will be SAGLIANO or VIGLIANO; if it passes between the G and the L it is SAVIGLIANO, and if it cuts the O it will be MAGLIANO. Therefore only examination of the point in which the diameter cuts the name of the post office will help to identify five out of seven post offices. In order to distinguish SAGLIANO from VIGLIANO it will suffice to check in the following tables their symbols and it will be noted that SAGLIANO has the "D" and VIGLIANO the "R" lower symbol.

As I have already remarked, the date of the opening of the post office and the color of the cancellation may ease the identification of a postmark, but also the shape and the thickness of the letters of the name and date, and sometimes some defects of the circles, date, symbol, etc., may be of some help. For instance the postmark of S. STEFANO BELBO has as a lower symbol an "I" which was originated by a broken D; TAGGIA has a dot instead of the symbol which originated in the same way; the asterisk of BUBBIO has a special shape different from all the others, as each one of its dots is a small circle with a white center and the outer circle of the postmark ZOAGLI has a peculiar hump between the Z and the O. These peculiarities are sufficient to identify the names of these four cancellations even if the name of the post office is not completely legible.

In some postmarks there is no indication of the year in the date, and among these should be noted the postmark of PONT S. MARTIN, from 1861 through 1863, in which the symbol "C" was deleted. In some cancellations a trace of the "C" is still discernible.

The postmarks of some post offices are almost always thin and poorly inked, such as VALPERGA, from 1856 to 1858, and VARESE. Some others are very frequently illegible due to insufficient inking of the postmark stamps, as for example, CAPRIATA and MONASTERO D'ACQUI.

In the case of a stamp on an original letter, it will help greatly to examine the other postmarks of transit, arrival, etc., and the eventual destination contained in the handwriting.

There are some post offices of Savoy, besides those of the County of Nice, having dates in Italian (name of the month), such as ABONDANCE, LA CHAMBRE, LE BIOT, REIGNER, RUFFIEUX, SAINT GERVAIS, S. GINGOLPH, THORENS SALLES. The Piedmontese post office of BARDONECHE has the month in French.

Some post offices changed their names in 1863 and, at the same time, they changed their symbols. They generally replaced other symbols with an asterisk. There are also some post offices which, prior to 1863, changed their symbols because they passed from one class to another. I list them below:

BIANZE' has the symbol "C" in 1858 and none thereafter.
BORGOMARO has the symbol "D" in 1858 and the asterisk in 1860.
CAMAGNA has the symbol "C" through 1853 and the "R" thereafter.
MURISENGO has the symbol "C" through 1859 and the asterisk thereafter.
PONZONE has the symbol "D" through 1859 and the asterisk in 1863.
RIVALTA has the symbol "D" through 1858 and the symbol "C" thereafter.
S. GIORGIO has the symbol "D" through 1857 and the asterisk thereafter.
S. SEBASTIANO has the symbol "D" through 1862 and the symbol "C" thereafter.

It is more difficult to decipher the name of a post office when the beginning or end of the name are not visible. In such cases one must rely on the symbol, color, date, shape and size of the letters, and possibly on the other postmarks and writings of the cover (if the stamp is on original letter).

For instance, if the visible middle part of the cancellation is "SSOL" it is possible to distinguish BOSSOLASCO from CASSOLNUOVO by remembering that the former has the symbol "D", and the latter has the asterisk. By means of the perpendicular diameters it is possible to distinguish them easily from BUSSOLENO, DOMODOSSOLA, and VILLA (OSSOLA). In the first two postmarks the vertical diameter passes between the O and the L; in BUSSOLENO it cuts the O between the S and the L; in DOMODOSSOLA it cuts the O between the D and the S—or rather it passes on the left side of the S; in SALUSSOLA it cuts the S; and in VILLA (OSSOLA) it cuts the O between the parentheses and the S.

It might be useful to indicate here how it is possible to distinguish between the postmarks of VILLANUOVA D'ASTI, VILLANUOVA CASALE, VILLANUOVA DI MOND., VILLANUOVA SOLARO, VILLANOVA MONTe, when the only first word is legible. VILLANUOVA CASALE is distinguished by the symbol "C", VILLANUOVA SOLARO and VILLANOVA MONTe both have the symbol "D", but the latter of these two post offices is VILLANOVA and not VILLANUOVA. VILLANUOVA D'ASTI and VILLANUOVA DI MOND. both have the asterisk and the vertical diameter cuts the V in both of them. If it is not possible to check the transit postmark and other inscriptions on the front of the cover then it is possible to distinguish VILLANUOVA D'ASTI from the other postmark since the former generally has fatter and more heavily inked letters.

The cancellation of the post office of SAN SALVATORE (Piedmont) may be distinguished from that bearing the same name in the County of Nice by the symbol, which is the asterisk in the first, and "C" in the other one. The letters are also smaller and fatter in the rarer postmark of S. SALVATORE in the County of Nice.

It must be remembered that sometimes the vertical diameter does not cut the symbol in a half, but passes on its right or left side. It must be remembered also that the letters of the names in the postmarks may lead to mistakes due to over-inking, poor inking or lack of ink in some places. The B and the R, the O and the C, the E and the F, and the G and the C may be confused with each other. in some of the important post offices (TORINO, GENOVA).

The types of the dates (the month) are generally in capital italics but it is possible to find some inscriptions of the month in straight capitals especially in some of the important post offices. (TORINO, GENOVA)

The months are generally indicated by the first three letters of their names but sometimes the important post offices show four of them.

It is possible to find TORINO of the same month and year in four different types, as "DIC" and "DICE", both in straight or italic letters.

Sometimes errors occur in the set-up of the date, such as postponed or inverted letters, figures of the year or of the day in place of the month's figures, or vice-versa, may be found. No errors in the set-up of names of post offices are found except EVIANS, which was corrected at once to EVIAN, (in which it is possible to notice a trace of the S) and OSIERI which was changed to OZIERI. I do not consider errors COGOLETTO for COGOLETO and CARPENETTO for CARPENETO, etc.

The postmark PONT BEAUVOISIN is found written in one word, PONTBEAUVOISIN, from 1858.

Generally cities and small towns had only one post office. One exception was Turin, which had three branch post offices (No's. 1, 2, 3), besides the special post offices of MADONNA DI CAMPAGNA, MADONNA DEL PILONE, LINGOTTO, TESORERIA, BERTOLLA, PARCO REALE and the railroad station post office. Others are Genoa, which had the post office of PORTA PILA and the railroad station post office and SAN DAMIANO, which had a railroad station post office.

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLES

The following tables are composed of eleven columns. The first column contains a progressive number. The second column contains the name of the locality where the post office was situated reproducing the identical inscription showed by the postmark. When a post office changed its name and consequently its postmark the new name appears under the former name with the same progressive number.

The third column contains an indication of the year in which the post office was opened, or the indication of the oldest date of the postmark that I know. For every post office opened before 1851 I have also put in this column a letter P, indicating that it is possible to find the forerunner postmark of that post office. For most of these post offices the rhombs postmark on the stamps of the first issue will be found. The fourth column contains symbols of the postmarks of every post office.

Symbols Used to Indicate the Various Types of Postmarks

▒ Mute cancellation

L Line postmark in straight capital letters

L Line postmark in italic capital letters

Lin. Line postmark with only capital initial

Lc. Line postmark in small italics with capital initial

Savoy's knot postmark

Double circle date postmark with lower asterisk

Single circle date postmark with lower indication of withdrawal time

Double circle date postmark with lower letter "D" (abbreviation of Mandamental Distributory)

Double circle postmark with lower "C" (abbreviation of Comunal Distributory)

Double circle postmark with lower letter "R" (abbreviation of Rural Distributory)

The fifth column gives the numbers corresponding to the illustrations reproducing the various postmark types. The sixth column indicates the population of every locality of 1862 divided by hundreds. The seventh column indicates the class of the post office, of which there were seven. The first class included the most important post offices and the last the least important ones.

The following list explains the various post office class numbers:

No. 1 corresponded to General Direction
No. 2 corresponded to Provincial Direction
No. 3 corresponded to First Class Post Office
No. 4 corresponded to Second Class Post Office
No. 5 corresponded to Mandamental Distributory
No. 6 corresponded to Comunal Distributory
No. 7 corresponded to Rural Distributory

However there are some post offices of the 7th class whose symbol is "C" instead of "R".

The eighth column indicates the rating of value. The ninth column contains eventual remarks. The tenth column contains the number of the old Administrative Division to which the post office belonged. The eleventh column indicates the abbreviation of the present provinces as they appear on automobile plates.

RATING OF VALUE OF THE POSTMARKS

In rating the value of every cancellation I have taken in consideration the following points:

a) number of known postmarks (some are yet unknown)
b) location of the post office
c) population
d) peculiarities of the locality (industrial, tourist, summer resort)
e) means of communications, etc.,

The postmark of a post office opened in 1862 is generally rarer than that of a post office which was open through 1851; a postmark of the 7th class is rarer than a postmark of 4th class; the postmark of the post office of a locality in the mountains with a small population and poor means of communications is rarer than that of the post office of a summer resort or of an industrial town.

Because of the wide interest among French collectors the postmarks of Savoy and of the County of Nice are particularly valuable, especially if they appear on French stamps of the 1860 issue.

After years of research and study, and with the help of the most important collections, I am in a position to establish a rating of value of the various post offices of the Sardinian States. It is not a true rating of value but rather a classification of the various postmarks according to their rarity. It would have been impossible to publish a list with true values of every postmark because of

their yet incomplete knowledge and also because of the different condition in which they may come.

I have limited myself to give indications which will help to determine approximately their value. I have put in the group "O" those postmarks which do not add any value to the stamps. I have put the others in twelve groups from the least rare (Group I) to the rarest ones (Group XII). I have established a lower and a higher limit of value for every group in order to cover the different conditions of the postmark. However, these limits must be considered as very approximate, as a further study might suggest that they should be changed.

Even the classification of the various postmarks through these groups is not to be considered as definitive and is subject to further changes in the future. The conventional value of every group is expressed in points. It goes from 1 to 5 points for Group I, to 500 to 1000 points for Group XI and beyond 1000 points for Group XII.

An incomplete and blurred postmark on a defective stamp may be worth greatly below the lower limit of its group. On the other hand, a beautiful cover with stamps in perfect condition, clear and complete postmarks repeated also off the stamps, may be worth the higher limit or even beyond it.

A postmark of which only very few copies are known to exist may fall into a lower group if, after the discovery of old correspondence, a new lot of them is offered on the market.

I could have adopted different ratings of value not only according to the different condition of the postmarks, but also for the various issues of the stamps, but I believe the limits I have indicated for each group are wide enough to include these various circumstances. However, experience and common sense will be a guide in a more precise judgment of value.

The rating of value refers exclusively to the postmark and not to the stamp on which the postmark was applied, so that the value of the stamp must be added to that of the postmark.

Group 0	Rating of rarity	0
Group I	Rating of rarity	from 1 to 5 points
Group II		from 5 to 10
Group III		from 10 to 20
Group IV		from 20 to 35
Group V		from 35 to 50
Group VI		from 50 to 75
Group VII		from 75 to 100
Group VIII		from 100 to 150
Group IX		from 150 to 200
Group X		from 250 to 500
Group XI		from 500 to 1000
Group XII		beyond 1000

I have indicated with a (—) in the eighth column of the following tables, those postmarks which are so far unknown.

* *
*

I can't close these notes without mentioning the existing forged cancellations, in order to warn collectors against them. Fortunately an expert collector will easily recognize them. In most cases they appear on the 10 cent, 40 cent, and 80 cent stamps of late printings of the fourth issue and also on the 3 lire stamp. Sometimes they are not real forgeries, but rather they are recent cancellations made with genuine postmark stamps from the remainder stock of the Matraire firm. I have indicated those forgeries which I know to exist in the column remarks of the following tables.

(To be continued)

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under Act of March 3, 1879.

This first issue of Volume XXII represents a somewhat radical departure from previous numbers—changes contemplated during the middle of last year but held in abeyance until Volume XXI had been completed.

For the first time The Collectors Club Philatelist appears in double form. Section I is in the nature of a complete handbook which those receiving the magazine may keep and consider in the nature of a bonus. Section II is The Collectors Club Philatelist as such, with a smaller group of articles although no smaller in actual size.

If this "handbook and magazine" style proves acceptable, it will be continued. It is hoped to publish future translations of the Kohl Handbooks in the original alphabetical sequence, and to this end Mr. A. S. Arnold has already undertaken Handbooks 1 and 2. An exception to this plan will be the portion devoted to Greece which Mr. H. G. Zervas is to translate and Dr. Elias Silberstein and Mr. Robert O. Trumann are to correlate and bring up to date.

Yet another "innovation" with this issue is the inclusion of The Collectors Club Philatelist Supplement, which will appear monthly excepting August in place of The Collectors Club Bulletin. All material pertaining to the Club and the Library, along with articles of interest to, and pertaining to, members of The Collectors Club, will be published in this Supplement.

In January, April, July and October the Supplement will be mailed with The Collectors Club Philatelist. Otherwise it will be mailed separately, on or about the 10th of each month.

Advertising will be published in the Supplement only when it is not mailed along with The Collectors Club Philatelist.

Subscriptions to The Collectors Club Philatelist, including the handbooks, are available to non-members at $4.00 per year, not including the Supplement. (Non-resident membership to The Collectors Club, including a years subscription to both the Philatelist and the Supplement is only $5.00).

A DETAIL CORRECTION

By Clarence W. Brazer and Stephen G. Rich

In The Collectors Club Philatelist of October, 1942, on page 293, in an article by S. G. Rich, C. W. Brazer was named as admitting that it is possible that certain U. S. stamp plates are copper plates which may have been electrolytically produced.

It is our pleasure to correct this error jointly by this note. The admission of the possibility of the 1847 issue plates or any of them being of copper should have been attributed to Mr. James H. Baxter, who so stated in The Collectors Club Philatelist of July, 1942, on page 211.

Regardless of what opinion either of us may hold as to the facts of the matter, we are both most desirous of putting it on permanent record that this statement should have been attributed to Mr. Baxter, who made it. We think it is only just to such a well-informed student as Mr. Baxter to correct any wrong attribution of any statement made by him.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

The translations appearing under this heading are all originals prepared under the auspices of **The Collectors Club**, who hold the copyright for the English translations and who reserve all rights for republication. Suggestions for future translations are always welcome as well as criticisms on any of the translations that may appear.

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HAWAII

Hawaiian Islands (Sandwich Islands)

(Continued from Vol. XXI, No. 4, page 292.)

ADDENDUM PART II

Consisting of Corrections, Additions, Notes, Comments, Suggestions for Further Research, etc., collated from many sources.

By HENRY A. MEYER, *Translator.*

PRECEDING INSTALLMENTS.

The Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. XX , No. 4
The Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. XXI, No. 1
The Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. XXI, No. 2
The Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. XXI, No. 3
The Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. XXI, No. 4

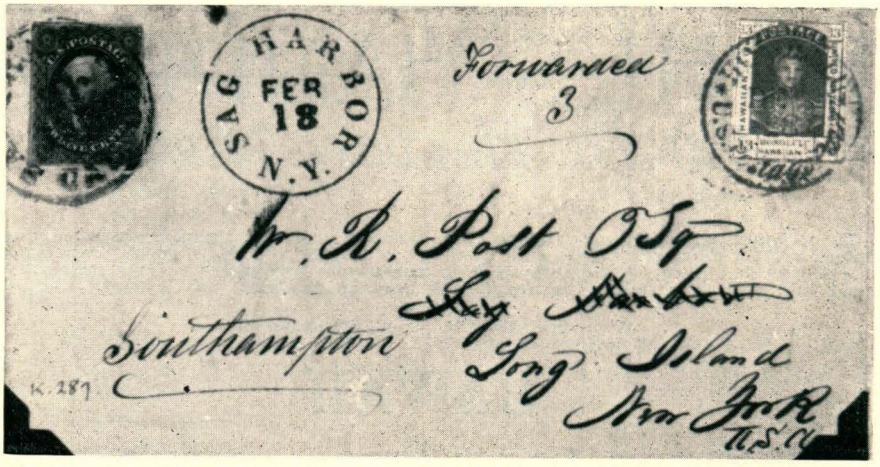
Analysis of Hawaiian Covers in the Knapp Sales.

The stampless covers in the first Knapp sale are fairly easily analyzed, if one bears in mind that the absence of a rate marking for the Hawaiian part of the postage is fairly common. The cover could not have gotten a Hawaiian postmark (townmark) unless the Hawaiian postage was paid. This will apply also to covers bearing U. S. stamps and a Hawaiian townmark but no Hawaiian rate mark. To be still more emphatic, I do not recall having records of any cover bearing a Hawaiian rate mark. Perhaps they do not exist; perhaps the townmark was the sole indication in Hawaii of payment in the absence of a stamp.

Lots 2032, 2033. "HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid" means H. I. Post Office received 13c in money. "PAID 8" San Francisco Postmaster recognized H. I. marking and debited H. I. Post Office with 8c.

Lots 2034-2039. "HONOLULU HAWAIIAN ISLANDS" means H. I. Post Office received 5c in money. "SHIP 12" or just "12" means San Francisco Postmaster knew U. S. postage was not paid, so he rated the letters as ship letters with 2c ship fee plus 10c postage collected from addressees.

The covers bearing stamps require an individual analysis, which is here attempted. In the cases where the analysis has not been successful, further help will be welcome.



Philatelic Research Laboratories, Inc.

Knapp Sale Lot 2045.

Lot No.	Year	H. I. Stamps	U. S. Stamps	Period	Analysis
2040	1857	5c. + 13c.	0	3	5c. H. I., 12c. U. S. postage, by H. I. stamps. 13c. stamp sold as 12c. U. S. cr. with 12c. "12 PAID."
2041	1862	5c.	0	3	The U. S. P. O. lost money on this letter. "SHIP 6." Rate to east, 2c. plus 10c. Every correspondent who has written me has overlooked this discrepancy. Correction: Dec. 1, 1862, should read, Dec. 21, 1863. U. S. Rate 2x3c., any distance. 'Ship 6' indicates collect letter.
2042	1864	2x5c.	0	4	Double-weight letter. H. I. postage, 2x5c. U. S. postage, double inland rate collect: 2x3c.x2.
2043	1852(?)	0	12c.	2(?)	H. I. postage, 5c. in money. U. S., 8c. was enough. Could 1852 be wrong? If 1855 or later, period 3, 12c. U. S. postage correct.
*2044	1851-57	0	6c.	2 or 3	H. I. postage in money. I believe Knapp's note is wrong. S. F. to Oregon, 2c. plus 3c. rate. If double, 2c. plus 6c. Probably single, 1c. overpaid. H. I. P. M. or H. I mail agent supplied pair 3c. stamps. (d)
2045	1855(?)	13c.	12c.	2(?)	Year 1855 should be 1856. U. S. rate 2c plus 10c to eastern states, prepaid by 12c U. S. stamp. Stanley B. Ashbrook traced the year through records of sailing dates of mail steamers.
2046	1860	13c.	12c.	3	13c. H. I. stamp sold and used as 5c. 12c. U. S. correct.

* **2044**—Mr. Knapp was unquestionably wrong. I think this was a double rate to Oregon, the pair of 3c stamps paying the postage from S. F. to Salem. The Hawaiian "shore to ship" and the ship fee of 2c evidently paid in cash. The catalogue states, **red** oval, "Paid 6c." I don't seem to be able to find a record of this marking in my files though I have a faint recollection that I have seen it and that it was applied at Honolulu. I am positive that it was not used at S. F. **Stanley B. Ashbrook.**



Philatelic Research Laboratories, Inc.

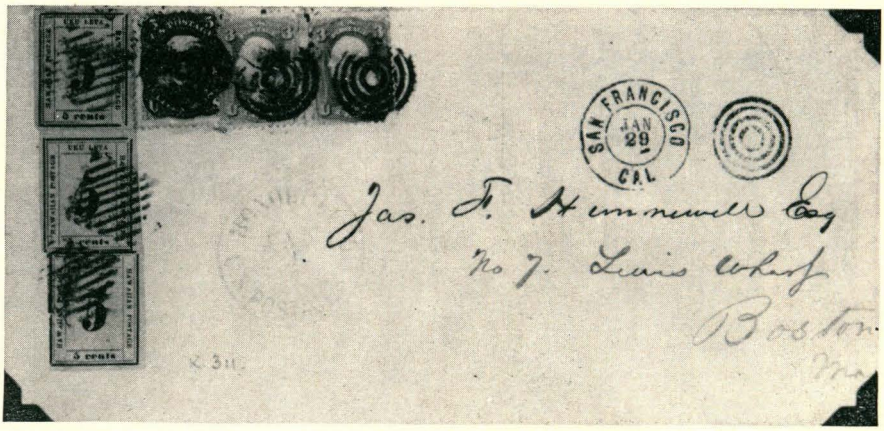
Cover Sold during 1st Knapp Sale—Lot 2046.

2047-51	1860-61	5c.	12c.	3	All correct.
2052	1861	23c.	22c.	3	Double-weight letter. H. I. postage, 2x5c. U. S. postage, 2x10c., plus 2c. ship. The only conclusion I can come to, of all suggestions I have had, is that the 13c. stamp (uncanceled) does not belong on the cover at all, but was placed there by some earlier owner to add catalogue value. The cover would be more interesting without it.
2053-54	1866	5c.	11c.	4	All correct.
2055	1866-67	15c.	10c.	4	Triple. H. I., 3x5c. U. S., 3x3c., plus 2c. ship.
2056	1865-67	10c.	8c.	4	Double. H. I., 2x5c. U. S., 2x3c., plus 2c. ship.



Philatelic Research Laboratories, Inc.

Edward S. Knapp—Lot 2048.



Philatelic Research Laboratories, Inc.

Ex Knapp—Lot 2058.

2057	1866	10c.	10c.	4	Double. U. S. postage, 2c. overpaid.
2058	1865-67	15c.	11c.	4	Triple. Exactly like 2055.
2059	1866	4c.	5c.	4	H. I. postage 1c. short. Collected in cash, or overlooked?
2060	1864-67	6c.	4c.	4	H. I. postage 1c. over, U. S. postage 1c. short. Did H. I. cr. U. S. 1c., or was it allowed to pass as O. K.?
2061	1866	5c.	5c.	4	O. K. Knapp has added note, "Mailed on boat." Why? Because no Hawaiian pmk.? Perhaps accidentally escaped. If mailed on boat, why any H. I. stamps at all? Because sender thought they were needed?
*2062	1867-70	2c.	10c.	5	10c. U. S. correct for contract rate, Hawaiian Steam Service. But no reason for 2c. H. I. Photo shows 2c. stamp barely tied by killer, printed too dark to show whether tied by oval with "HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE." If thus tied, 3c evidently collected in money. If not thus tied, either 3c. collected in money, or 5c. collected in money and stamp added by some previous owner, or stamp substituted by previous owner for 5c. stamp for reasons of his own. (e)
N. B. From this point on, "H. S. S." will mean "Hawaiian Steam Service."					
2063	1867-70	10c.	20c.	5	Double, correct for H. S. S. 1862 is wrong; H. S. S. began 1867.
2064	1864-67	2c.	5c.	4	5c. U. S. correct. 2c H. I. should be 5c. I have a photo; 2c. is superficially tied, but not very definitely. See possibilities under lot 2062, except no H. S. S.
2065	1868(?)	5c.	5c.	4 or 5	If 1868 is wrong, period 4 and rate O. K. If 1868 is right, despatched by H. I. P. M. by private ship.
2066	1867	5c.	15c.	4	1857 is wrong. Feb., 1867, is period 4, not 5. Was the rate 5c. H. I. to U. S., and 10c. U. S. to N. B.? 1857 rate to B. N. A. was "10c. when not

* **2062**—From the catalogue description, I would infer that the magenta oval tied the 2c stamp. It should have done so as this marking was applied at San Francisco. Why 2c instead of 5c? If the cover is good then we can only infer that the other 3c was paid in cash. The Hawaiian postmarks do not state "PAID." Can we assume from this that the Hawaiian postage was paid part in stamps and part in cash or what seems more likely **all in cash. Stanley B. Ashbrook.**

					over 3000 miles from the line of crossing; 15c. where distance exceeds 3000 miles." But where did this letter cross the line?
2067-69-70-72-73	1867-70	5c.	10c.	5	All correct, H. S. S. rate.
2068	1865	5c.	5c.	4	Correct for period 4.
2071	1869	5c.	22c.	5	H. I., 5c., correct. H. S. S., 10c. to U. S. U. S. to England, 12c., rate of 1868-70.
2074	1869-70	30c.	60c.	5	6-weight letter, H. S. S. rate. Correct.
	Covers in the 2nd Knapp sale, as far as I have found them.				
1589	1862-67	0	5c.	4	H. I. 5c. charged to box-holder, regarded as paid. U. S. 5c. correct.
2485	1870	6c.	6c.	6	I take this to be a treaty rate cover of July 1, 1870, or later. No reason for 6c. H. I. before that date. If so, 6c. H. I. to U. S.; is 6c. U. S. to N. S. correct? I have no list of 1870 rates to B. N. A.
2487	1869-70	10c.	20c.	5	If 1870, before July 1. H. S. S., double-weight.
2495	1871-81	6c.	3c.	6	A "ship's letter" only in the sense that it was written on a ship. Evidently U. S. S. Narragansett put in at Honolulu and officer or sailor wrote home, using 3c. Reay envelope because he happened to have it. 3c. U. S. postage wasted.
2517	1873-81	12c.	20c.	6	12c H. I. indicates double-weight letter. P. L. & R., 1879, states that registration **to Hawaii** was not permissible; but numerous covers exist proving that letters **from Hawaii** were registered on reaching S. F. U. S. registration rate in 1877 (date of this letter) was 10c; extra 10c stamp was an overpayment. Writer may have thought that a double-weight letter required double registration fee.
2522	1879-81	12c.	10c.		12c. H. I. indicates double-weight letter. 10c. U. S. was registration rate from S. F. to destination. On lots 2517 and 2522, further information is desired.

Lest any reader think that our sole accomplishment in rewriting Dr. Munk's chapter on "Postal History and Postage Rates" has been to reveal his errors, let us here recognize the excellence of the work he has done by quoting from a letter from Stanley B. Ashbrook: "There is a great deal on the subject of U. S.-Hawaii mail which has never been published, but I can say this, how much more authoritative was the Munk study than any that preceded it." Bearing in mind that Dr. Munk was writing on the stamps of the whole world, A-Z, we must not expect him to know as much about early U. S. rates as Mr. Ashbrook, as much about Cape Triangles as Gilbert J. Allis, as much about Brazil Liberty Heads as Prof. Warner, as much about French decime markings as Mannel Hahn, and so on through the alphabet. He has done a wonderful piece of work, and he has gotten us started on a quest which could keep us going a lifetime.

At this point we bring the part of our Addendum which is in narrative style to a close and undertake a page-by-page commentary of the whole translation, into which we incorporate all the information which we have received from a large group of volunteer co-operators, together with our own further observations.

P. 262, par. 1. For a very interesting account of a partially successful quest for printed matter of the 50's containing the same font of type and the same

printer's ornaments which we see on the Missionary stamps, see the article by Dr. Charles C. Gill, "The First Hawaiian Stamps—the Missionaries" in *Stamps,* May 31, 1941. He shows a cut of the heading of a small periodical called "The Friend," edited by a Mr. Damon who was a temperance worker along the water front in Honolulu. He points out that some of the letters in the location normally occupied by the date-line of a publication are identical with some of the letters in the inscriptions on the Missionary stamps. He also shows portions of pages from Catholic publications of the 50's in which the ornamental type used for borders, crosses, etc., is identical with the florate ornaments around the large central figures of value. He then traces these publications down to the job-printing shops where they were turned out.

This strikes us as an extremely interesting piece of research into original source material, especially in view of the fact that practically everything else about these stamps has been written and rewritten countless times, but this particular feature appears to have been ignored by all previous investigators. Bearing in mind the makeshift nature of the method of printing the Missionaries, the rather elaborate design, and the fact that this is about the only case in all philately where there would be even a faint hope of getting anywhere with such a line of investigation, Dr. Gill has made a definite contribution to our knowledge of this issue. His article is well worth a careful reading.

P. 273, par. 4, regarding the statement, "Soon thereafter, the whole remaining supply was overprinted 'SPECIMEN' to prevent their use for postage." Elliott Perry sends us tear-sheets from *Pat Paragraphs,* No. 34, in which is told the story of the finding of a letter about the year 1920 in an old stamp collection in New Haven. The letter bore a 6c. green Hawaiian stamp; the postmark was a large red circular "G. P. O. HONOLULU - MAY 2 - PAID ALL" and was addressed to Master Geo. C. Ackerman, Scotch Plains, New Jersey, and forwarded to New Haven. Inside was found the following note:

"Honolulu, Apr. 23, '72.

Dear Sir;

I hope you are well? In this note I send you all the kinds of Honolulu stamps.

Yours truly,

CHARLIE JOHNSON."

The envelope contained seven stamps, all with full gum and apparently exactly as they had been received by George C. Ackerman nearly 50 years before. The stamps were the 1c., purple (Munk 20, Scott 30), 2c., vermilion (Munk 14, Scott 31), 5c., Prussian blue (Munk 19, Scott 31), 6c., green (Munk 21, Scott 33), 18c., rose (Munk 22, Scott 34), 2c., carmine (Munk 9NI-II, Scott 29) overprinted "CANCELLED," and 13c. dull rose (Munk 6NI-I, Scott 9b) *not* overprinted.

There is a statement on record by W. M. Giffard, quoted by John N. Luff, to the effect that about 1868-69 the remaining stock of the reissues of the 5c. and 13c. of 1868 was overprinted "SPECIMEN." Then regarding the 2c., carmine, (Scott 29) Luff says, "The majority of specimens had the overprint 'CANCELLED.' This was probably applied at the same time the 1853 stamps were surcharged 'SPECIMEN.' "

Mr. Perry then draws this conclusion: "The stamps in the Ackerman letter tend to show that all the remaining stock of 13c. had *not* been overprinted as late as April, 1872, and that some of the 2c., if not all of them, had received the 'CANCELLED' overprint before that date."

Mr. Perry also writes us a letter in which he elaborates somewhat on the clipping from *Pat Paragraphs:* "I have the letter and stamps referred to and found them in a small collection offered to the late Senator E. R. Ackerman who was a relative of the Master Geo. C. Ackerman to whom the letter was mailed. I think the Senator also knew who the Charlie Johnson of Scotch Plains was.

"There can be no doubt that the letter is absolutely authentic and I have always believed that the stamps enclosed were all the Hawaii stamps which were on sale in Honolulu when the letter was mailed. Apparently the recipient 'filed' the letter 'as is' in his stamp album and there it remained nearly fifty years. The Senator himself bought one or more of the small sheets of 2c. in Honolulu as I well recall his telling me that they were stuck together like a brick and were banged on the floor of the post office to loosen them. If he told me the date when he was there I don't recall it."

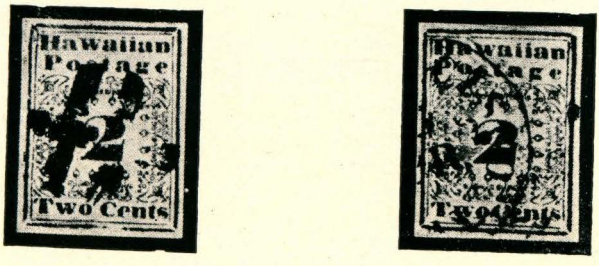
The outcome of this discovery seems to be just what Mr. Perry has made out of it: In April, 1872, at least some of the 2c., carmine (Munk 9NI, Scott 29) had already been surcharged 'CANCELLED', and at that same date at least some of the 13c., dull rose (Munk 6NI, Scott 9b) still remained available without the surcharge. Otherwise how could Charlie Johnson have gotten them for his friend, Geo. Ackerman, in Scotch Plains?

This fixes more definitely the appropriate dates which Dr. Munk gives for the surcharging, and opens up the possibility of more than one surcharging.

P. 262, par. 5, ff. Census of known copies of the 2c. Missionary. As a result of a great deal of study and correspondence, and with excellent help from several eminent philatelists, I have compiled a list which, as far as possible, harmonizes Dr. Munk's list with Messrs. Williams' list and also includes several other copies.

It is strange that several copies of such a famous rarity should have disappeared from the sight of collectors during fairly recent years. If any of our readers can give us information on the present ownership of such copies, their help will be greatly appreciated.

It is easy to understand why a dealer would not feel enthusiastic about revealing the name of the purchaser of such a high-priced stamp, and also why the owner might prefer not to have his name publicized. In such cases we can conceal an identity under a false initial and will promise to do so if the owner or reporter of a copy requests it.



2c. Hawaiian Missionaries, as illustrated in Harmer's Stamp Hints. The copy to the left is Munk's No. II, Williams' No. III, type I. The illustration to the right is of type II, and is Munk's No. IX and Williams' No. IV.

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(111) One of my correspondents writes me that this copy belongs to Th. Champion. This may be correct, or my correspondent may have in mind Dr. Munk's No. I.

(112) Listed on the authority of a very reliable correspondent, who writes me that he believes Collector H has both types.

(113) This is the copy which came apart in three pieces when soaked. It appears to have been carefully repaired.

(114) This is the copy which caused the murder of its owner, Gaston Leroux.

(115) Reported by Ezra Cole in **Stamps,** Aug. 23, 1941. Acknowledged by Messrs. Williams in a letter to me, but reported to them too late to be listed and assigned numbers in "Famous Stamps."

(116) Listed on authority of a very reliable correspondent, who writes me that M. Champion exhibited an unused 2c. Missionary at Tipex in 1936.

(117) Messrs. Williams in "Famous Stamps" record the fact that Mr. Pickman exhibited a 2c. Missionary at the International Philatelic Exhibition in New York in 1913. He had bought it "a few years before." By tracing down the dates of change of ownership of various copies, this does not appear to duplicate any of the others listed.

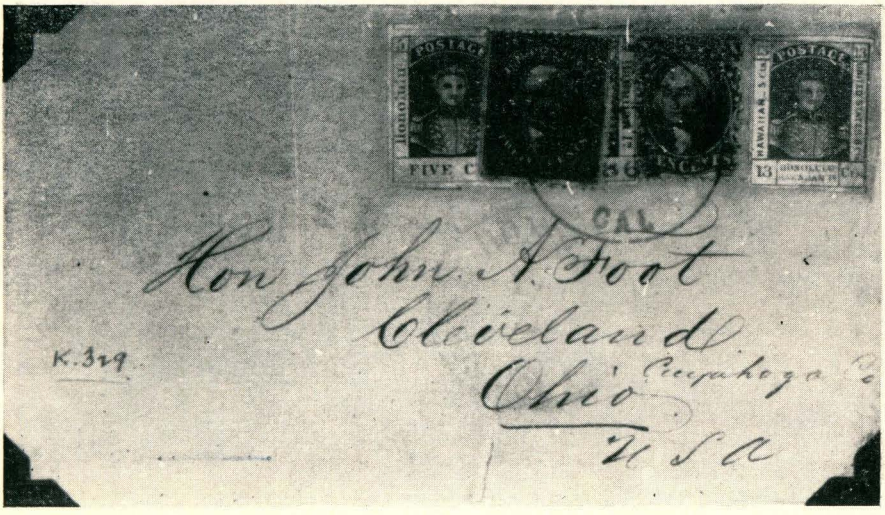
(118) Messrs. Williams report that Mr. Nash sold his entire collection to the New England Stamp Co. in 1896. By tracing dates, we cannot identify this copy with any of the others, except possibly Williams XIII or XIV.

Munk's No.	Williams' No.	Type	Present Owner	Known past Owners	Cancellation
I	II	I	Th. Champion	Ferrary (2nd sale)	Red "Honolulu U. S. Postage Paid"
II	III	I	Anonymous European dealer(111)	Wm. P. Brown; Ferrary (4th sale); Hind	Three thick bars, 2 vertical, 1 horizontal, illust. in Harmer's Stamp Hints, No. 2.
III	VII	I	Atherton (Honolulu Acad.)	N.E. Stamp Co., Klemann, Crocker	Circular killer, 7 parallel bars
IV	X	I	R. W. Lapham	F. W. Ayer, Mirabaud, Kosack, Duveen, Henry G. Lapham	Very light, red, "Honolulu U. S. Postage Paid"
V	V	I	Tapling (Br. Museum)	An American, name unknown	Circ. killer, bars; also red cancellation.
	VIII	I	Bishop Museum, Honolulu	Thomas G. Thrum	Circ. killer, 6 bars cut into rectangles.
		I	Collector H (?) (112)		
VI	VI	II	Tapling (Br. Museum)	An American, name unknown	Circ. killer, 6 bars cut into rectangles.
VII	IX	II	Reichspostmuseum, Berlin	Many anonymous owners; Kosack twice; F. W. Ayer(113)	Circ. killer, 7 parallel bars, two light strikes at angle to each other.
VIII	I	II	M. Burrus, Strasbourg	G. Leroux,(114) Ferrary (1st sale)	Light traces of blue cancellation
IX	IV	II	Atherton (Honolulu Acad.)	Wm. P. Brown, Ferrary (7th sale); Hind	Black town mark of San Francisco Illust., Harmer's Stamp Hints, No. 2.
X	XII	II	A. H. Caspary	N. E. Stamp Co., Worthington	On cover with 5c Missionary and pair U. S. 3c. 1851; circular killer, 7 parallel bars. Illust. C. C. P., Oct., 1941, p. 264.
	XI	II	Unknown	Duveen, Caspary, W. H. Colson, Kosack 1927	On piece with 13c. Missionary; both have heavy red postmark (killer?).
	XIV	II	Unknown	N. E. Stamp Co.	Circ. killer, 6 bars cut into rectangles.
		II	Unknown	Worthington	"Honolulu U. S. Postage Paid" (Illust., M. W. S. N., Vol. XXIII, p. 191, and C. C. P., Vol. I, p. 88.)
		II	Collector H(112)		
XI			Drop from list; identical with Munk's IX.		
XII			Drop from list; identical with Munk's VII.		
	XIII	?	Unknown	C. Howard Colket; J. W. Paul, 1910; through Percival Parrish to N. E. Stamp Co.	
	(XV)	?	Unknown(115)	Old note book, N. Y. C.	
	XVI)	?	Unknown(115)	Ezra Cole's family archives	
		?	Champion(116)		Unused
		?	Unknown	Dudley L. Pickman, 1913(117)	
		?	Unknown	Nathaniel C. Nash; N. E. Stamp Co., 1896.(118)	

Summary: We now know of 16 copies to which numbers can be assigned, with a possibility of two more "H" copies, one more Champion copy, and the ex-Worthington copy. Then there is the alternative possibility that the "H" copy in Type II is Williams' XIII, Williams' XIV, or the Worthington copy. For the sake of conservative listing, we must regard the Pickman and the Nash copies as probably identical with some of the others. The total number is therefore just under 20, of which 6 are positively type I, and 7 are positively type II.

P. 264, illustration of the Caspary cover. Messrs. Williams, in a letter to me, have called my attention to the fact that the original address on the cover was "Mrs. Moses G. Ashton, 271 County Street, New Bedford, Mass." They said they had succeeded in locating an illustration of the original state of the cover in Philip Kosack's magazine about two years after the discovery of the cover. On reading this, I immediately recalled having once possessed a souvenir post card issued by the New England Stamp Co., about 1905, showing a cut of this cover with the address of Mrs. Ashton, and with the pair of 3c. U. S. blacked out, as required at that time by Treasury Dept. ruling. Then, as if to clinch the argument, Mr. J. M. Bartels sent me for inspection the identical post card I was thinking of, which agrees in every way with our illustration except for the address and the blacking out of the pair of U. S. stamps.

In writing me further about this cover, Mr. Bartels says, "This is the copy found by the New England Stamp Co. in the early part of this century. Mr. Batchelder at the time showed it to me while I was located in Boston. I am quite sure that it was found in New Bedford. He told me the story about rescuing it out of material for the furnace.[119] He also told me that the address had been changed. This probably means on the plate as shown in your illustration. I do not know why this was done. It was sold by them to Worthington. It was sold again here at The Collectors Club, I believe, after Worthington had died.[120] I was at the sale and recall that the price was $6000 or approximately that. It is now in the Caspary collection."



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(119) I heard Mr. A. W. Batchelder tell this story at the Asheville convention in 1937.
(120) I seem to recall that George H. Worthington sold his collection before his death.

P. 265, par. 3. Dr. Gill's article on the Missionaries in *Stamps,* May 31, 1941, shows two cuts of the Atherton (ex-Crocker) cover bearing a horizontal strip of three of the 13c, No. 3, before and after repairing. I do not understand Dr. Gill's terminology in labelling the three stamps Nos. 14, 15, and 16. I believe this to be a typographical error. If those numbers refer to some list which Dr. Gill has compiled, they are used out of context in this article. The strip shows very clearly three interesting outcomes of the method of setting up the type and printing the stamps: (1) From left to right, the stamps are type I, type II, type I; (2) There is a narrow vertical margin between type I and type II comprising a single strike of the cliché, and a much wider gutter between type II and type I representing two strikes of the cliché; (3) Type I and type II comprising a single strike are perfectly aligned with each other, but type I representing the next strike is badly aligned with them. The letter is addressed to the same Dawson family on Cherry Street, in New York, as the substituted address on the Caspary cover.

P. 265, par. 5. Mr. J. M. Bartels writes me regarding the cover discovered in Vicksburg, bearing a 13c. Missionary No. 3 and a 13c. engraved stamp, No. 6, that he sold it to Charles J. Phillips for $800, who sold it to Judge Emerson. When the Emerson collection was dispersed, it was bought by John J. Juhring, of Ardsley-on-Hudson, who still owns it. Having this complete history of its ownership before us, this cover cannot possibly be the one formerly owned by Senator Ackerman. Information as to the present whereabouts of the Ackerman cover is requested. It should be made part of the records.

P. 266, par. 3. Mr. Leland Powers has sent me a sketch of the cover with a 13c. Missionary No. 4, type II, from the Emerson collection, which he showed at the 7th American Philatelic Congress in 1941. The stamp, which is in the upper right corner of the buff envelope, is beautifully tied on by the large circular postmark "HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid Jul 24" in red. The same postmark appears again in red just to the left of the stamp. Superposed upon



Leland Powers' cover with 13c. Missionary, No. 4, type II.

this second postmark is a large "8", encircled, in black, with the word PAID in black stamped just to the left of the "8." At the extreme upper left the circular receiving mark "SAN FRANCISCO CAL 1 SEP" in black. The cover is addressed to "Mr. Warren Goodale - Marlboro - Mass - U. S. A."

Mr. Powers writes regarding the stamp: "There are no other stamps on the letter, and there never were. The stamp itself is, for a Missionary, superb except for the loss of the lower right corner. It has never been repaired, and I have hesitated to have a corner added although it would make the cover more attractive than it is."

If we had access to a copy of the catalogue of Gilbert & Koehler's 10th Auction, it would be interesting to see whether this cover is the one from the Mirabaud collection.

Spencer Anderson writes me as follows: "In June, 1938, I made a find of early Hawaiian correspondence which included among other things, two covers bearing the 13c. H. I. & U. S., one of which is admitted by all who have seen it to be the finest in the world."

P. 270. Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris has sent the Editor of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST a copy of a letter to Mr. Frank C. Atherton, in which he gives a preview of a very interesting study he is making into the history of the 5c. on 13c. provisional. We do not feel authorized to spoil the philatelic appetite for a fine piece of research by telling the Admiral's story for him, so we shall content ourselves with just an indication of the scope and method of the study.

The statement has been made on various occasions that the provisionals were made for use on mail on a certain steamer sailing in 1857. Rear Admiral Harris has set himself the task of disproving that statement, by recording dates and combinations on various covers. He records a letter mailed from Hilo in March, 1856, which passed through Honolulu on April 8 and reached San Francisco May 5; and another which was mailed, probably in Honolulu, April 5, and reached San Francisco May 5. The latter letter has no year date, but the Admiral is probing into the theory that it went by the same ship as the former. The first letter bears a Hawaiian 13c., red and a U. S. 12c., 1851; the second bears a 5c. on 13c., red, and a U. S. 12c., 1851. One of the outcomes of this study may be the determination of the theory that the 13c. stamp was for a time sold and used for 5c., after its usefulness as a 13c. stamp was over, without any surcharge.

Combining the dates on the Admiral's covers with those recorded by Dr. Munk, May and June, 1857, it appears that the 5c. provisional was used at least for some months, and if the April 5 - May 5 letter also turns out to be 1856, for over a year.

Pp. 271-275. C. F. Richards writes about Munk's No. 5NI, Scott's 9a: "Both Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Stolz (a Honolulu philatelist of the 90's) told me there was more than one plate, or maybe it was retouches, so plating is complicated, in spite of Mr. Cartwright's book."

Our comment: If this is true of 5NI, isn't it equally true of No. 5? Or could Messrs. Cartwright and Stolz have meant that there was one plate for 5NI and another for 5NII? Scott lists 5NII as a reprint of 5N, without a number, in a footnote, which makes it quite possible that those gentlemen had the reprint plate in mind, in which case they should have said the same thing about the 13c. stamp.

Second Installment.

C. C. P., January, 1942, pp. 41-63

P. 56, Translator's Comment on Counterfeits. After the manuscript for the second installment had gone to the Editor, but before the January number appeared, a most valuable article by William J. Davey appeared in *Stamps* of Nov. 8, 1941. It would be a shame to spoil such an excellent study by trying to condense it. Instead of so doing, certain important points in it should be put on record here, as bearing on our previous treatment.

Mr. Davey points out that most treatises on counterfeits present such an overwhelming mass of description of the counterfeit Numerals that the collector

is bewildered. He then proceeds to show that all but a very few of the counterfeits can be recognized by just a few easily memorized marks:

1. The top of the "E" of "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" is damaged. Mr. Davey says this is a sure sign of a counterfeit.
2. In the heavy outer line, on the left on a level with the "T" of "POSTAGE," and on the right on a level with the second "U" of "UKU," there is a tiny white spot in the midst of the color of the frame line. The shape and size of the spot vary with the wearing of the type-metal with use.

But he shows that there are other series of counterfeits, the handiwork of other forgers, and some of the marks of their product are the following:

3. The word "HAWAIIAN" is mispelled "HAWAHAN."
4. The thin inner lines close to the heavy outer lines are curved at their ends.
5. Thick paper and blue ink too light.
6. 13c. This denomination is a flight of fancy of the forger.

C. F. Richards, in a letter, adds another mark of identification:

7. A dirty, rusty red cancellation.

Of course, the collector must not expect all of these marks to appear on any one stamp; but any one of them alone is enough to condemn the stamp.

A Numeral Bisect. I recently had the privilege of inspecting a cover which I shall here describe. It was found during the past year in an old desk in Michigan, along with other old covers, by a well-known collector-dealer. It was found in exactly the shape in which I saw it:

An envelope, apparently sealed by the sender and cut open by the receiver, bearing the left vertical half (cut just slightly diagonally) of a 2c. Numeral. The light by which I examined it was not entirely satisfactory, but it seemed to be Munk's No. 11b, Scott's No. 18, black on blue gray. It was canceled with the familiar large red circle reading "Honolulu U. S. Postage Paid." (The "U. S. Postage Paid" marking evidently was used on inter- and intra-island mail at times.) The cancellation tied the bisected edge to the envelope in three observable spots. The date in the postmark-circle was undecipherable; it was "J—— 2—" (no year). The letter was addressed to Rev. L. Lyons, Waimea, Hawaii.

The owner suggested several possibilities which I have recorded:

1. It may be a hitherto-unknown case of genuine provisional use of a bisect for half face value.
2. The postal officials may have regarded it simply as a mutilated stamp and let it go for 2c.
3. They may have taken it under advisement and observing that the addressee was a clergyman, decided not to annoy the reverend gentleman by asking him for postage due.

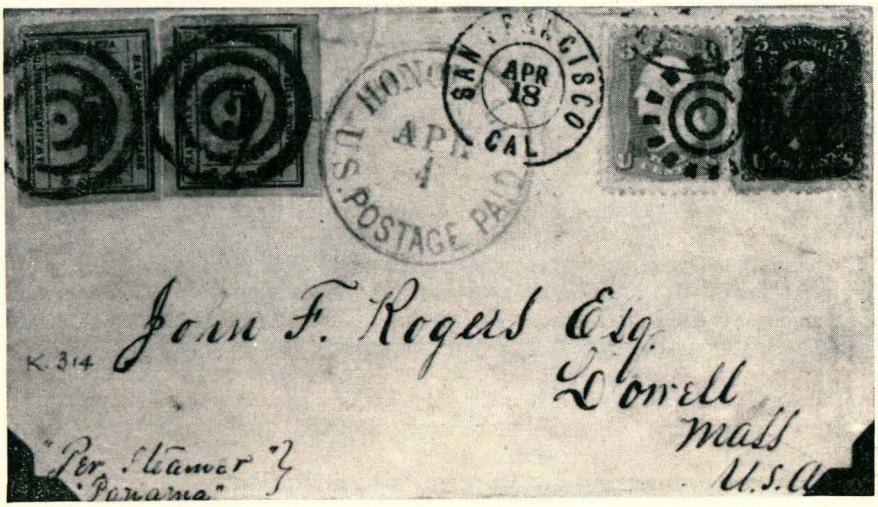
Just on the slim chance that it was a genuine provisional use, we must remember that letters within the kingdom were charged 2c., and printed matter 1c. This letter had apparently been sealed. Of course, it could have contained a circular or a notice of some religious meeting or undertaking, and gotten sealed and re-opened after receipt. That is giving the case of its possible provisional use every possible break. I am not recording the cover from hearsay; I personally examined it and took these notes.

P. 62, note 55. C. F. Richards writes: "I have been unable to find anyone who has seen a 'SPECIMEN' of this stamp. Most likely made for the Postal Union, like the 5c., Prussian blue."

Our comment: Can it be possible that Dr. Munk catalogued the 'SPECIMEN' stamp on hearsay, or that he took its existence for granted, or that he had a bogus article in his reference collection, or that he had one of the other reissues or official imitations in mind? Further information as to the existence of this stamp with 'SPECIMEN' overprint is needed.

P. 63. The matter I shall here present could come in at any one of several different places, but this location is probably as good as any other. Regarding the use of stamps surcharged 'SPECIMEN,' 'REPRINT,' or 'CANCELED' for postage, C. F. Richards writes: "How prove 'REPRINT' on cover passed through the mails?" Our comment: Knowing as we do how collector-conscious the postal officials of Honolulu were, it is entirely conceivable that they may have permitted collectors to stick stamps not intended for postage on letters, canceled them as a favor, and handed them back. Only where the cover bears an apparently genuine backstamp of some other town, especially San Francisco, can we be sure that the letter ever saw the inside of a mail bag.

Per contra, Elliott Perry writes us an entire letter in which he presents



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exactly the opposite view as a thesis, and it is so well worked out that we shall here present a considerable portion of the letter just as Mr. Perry wrote it:

> "There is one point which occurs to me, as it probably has to others, and which might be given more investigation and/or consideration. This is the possibility that the various reissues or reprints, whether made for sale to philatelists or not, and whether overprinted 'REPRINT' or 'CANCELLED' or not, were at times, if not always, valid for postage when bought over the counter in the Honolulu post office and used there, especially on letters mailed at the same time the stamps were purchased.
>
> "It seems obvious that when the Honolulu post office sold a stamp at face value, it was entirely optional with the Hawaiian postal department as to whether the price was accepted for a curio or souvenir without postal value, or whether the stamp was still valid if the purchaser chose to use it under any or certain circumstances.
>
> "The Hawaiian authorities were not bound by the wording of an overprint which had been placed on a stamp by their order unless they chose to be so bound. There was nothing to prevent their ignoring the word 'REPRINT' or 'CANCELLED' (or 'SPECIMEN'?—Tr.) if they chose so to do. An official may have followed the precedent of his predecessor, but I doubt if he was bound to do so."

Our comment: Mr. Perry's point is well taken. We are glad that he has been cautious and not overstated his case. He has not said, "This was actually done," or "I believe it can be proved that this was done," but rather, "The maker of a restriction is not obliged to enforce the restriction in cases where he chooses not to enforce it." This is sound reasoning, and would make a subject for a fine piece of research for somebody in a position to examine and evaluate original source material. Dr. Munk, in recording examples of letters where the overprinted stamps appear actually to have paid the postage, takes much the same stand as Mr. Perry.

Third Installment.

C. C. P., April, 1942, pp. 133-140.

P. 135, listing of 2c. stamps. Typ. error: Insert Scott's numbers. 14I(a) is Scott's 31 (indistinguishable from 14); 14I(b) is Scott's 31a.

P. 136, par. 2. The Atherton collection has a bisect of the 2c., No. 14, used on cover with a 5c., Prussian blue, No. 19, to make a 6c. rate. From the description in the catalogue of the collection, it may be the Crocker cover.

P. 137, listing of 5c. stamps. Typ. error: Between Munk's No. "19I" and the word "ELIMA," insert "52C" (Scott's No.).

P. 137 ff. William J. Davey, in an article in *Stamps,* Aug. 3, 1940, gives directions for distinguishing No. 19 from Nos. 19I and 30, even when a person is not sure of the color. He points out that No. 19 always has very thin ruled lines around the entire design, and that these lines are always absent from Nos. 19I and 30. He further suggests the slightly tinted paper as a test, but he considers the ruled lines a more reliable criterion.

I have examined a large number of copies of all three stamps, together with the ultramarine and the blue-black overprinted "Provisional Govt.", and I find myself in accord with Mr. Davey's findings. The lines are at times extremely thin, sometimes broken or existing only in traces, *but they are there.* If *no traces* of lines are present, it is not a No. 19. I further suggest getting a copy of the 5c., blue-black, overprinted, as a comparison copy. It is a cheap stamp, and no No. 19 were overprinted, because they were all used up long before the overprinting was done.

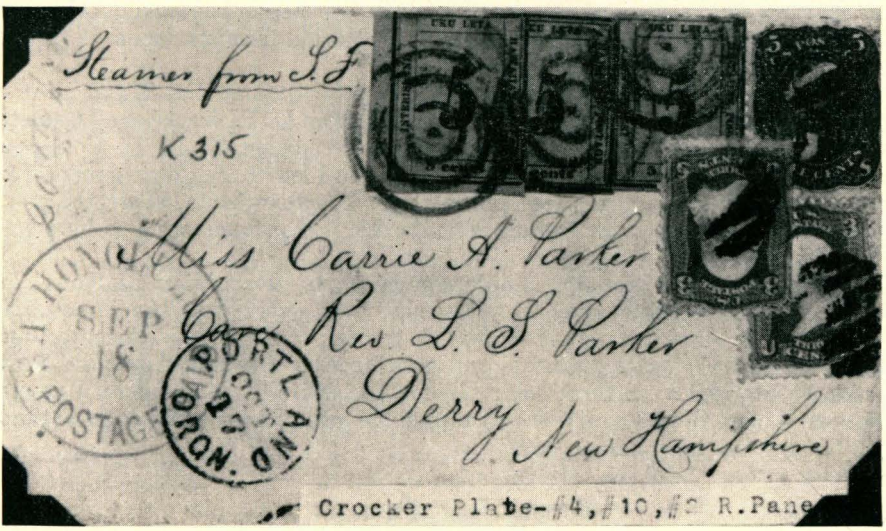
The lines under discussion are drawn with a straight-edge along all four sides of the stamp, approximately tangent to the outermost curves of the design. I have a proof of the stamp, in a deep dull blue shade not corresponding to any of the issued stamps, and it has the lines extremely clear. The mystery is, what became of the lines between the printing of the Prussian blue stamps and the printing of the ultramarine stamps, since the same plate was used for both.

The immediately preceding statement gives us a chance to raise the question whether there is a possibility that *all* the ultramarine stamps, rather than just the last printing of 1892 of the ultramarine stamp (see p. 182) were from the 100-subject plate, and whether the blue-black stamps were also from the larger plate. We must remember that the indications are that the gutter between the panes did not give rise to wide straight edges in all cases, as Dr. Munk assumed. This point would make a fine subject for a piece of research into a point hitherto apparently overlooked by students of Hawaii.

P. 138, par. 2. Regarding the "withdrawal" of the 5c., Prussian blue, stamp in 1871, C. F. Richards writes us as follows: "I believe there is no reason to suppose the 5c., Prussian blue stamp was not on sale at all times to anyone asking for it without 'SPECIMEN' and usable for postage. The note of its withdrawal (unofficial) simply means it had been superseded by the 6c. for postage to the U. S."

Our comment: I am inclined to agree with Mr. Richards. The notice in the British *"Stamp Collectors' Magazine,"* reprinted from the American *"Stamp*

Collector's Guide," is apparently the only printed mention of such withdrawal on record. We do not seem to have any such notice quoted from any Honolulu papers of the period or from any letters from the postal officials of Hawaii to dealers and collectors who were then corresponding quite freely with them. Knowing that it was the avowed custom of the Honolulu Post Office to carry a supply of all possible varieties of obsolete stamps for sale to anybody asking for them, and to permit their use for postage, it is easier to believe that they did than that they did not have the 5c., Prussian blue available if asked for, especially since they had plenty of them on hand. Dr. Munk evidently misunderstood the significance of the statement in the *"Stamp Collectors' Magazine."*



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Knapp Cover—Lot 2055.



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Knapp Sale Cover—Lot 2057.

P. 138, par. 3. C. F. Richards writes, "I always thought the word 'SPECIMEN' on the 5c., perforated, indicated a sample for the U. P. U., even though the stamp was printed before Hawaii joined up. The overprint is entirely different from the 'SPECIMEN' on any other stamp I have seen. I have only seen one of the 5c., perforated. It seems to me there should be more of them known if the intention had been to prevent their use for postage, but (to permit their) for sale to collectors."

Our comment: Mr. Richards' point is well taken, if he will permit a slight amendment. Instead of "a sample for the U. P. U.," may we say "a sample for foreign postal administrations"? The U. P. U. was founded in 1874, so we must account for the years 1871-73 and part of 1874. In C. C. P., Oct., 1941, p. 268, we saw that one of the reasons for the reprinting of the Kamehameha III stamps was for the purpose of "exchange with the postal administrations of foreign countries," and this was in 1867.

P. 138, note 61. Regarding the U. P. U. colors which Dr. Munk so often brings in as a reason for the changes in colors, Stephen G. Rich writes: "Can it be possible that the matter was under discussion at earlier U. P. U. Congresses (earlier than 1897)? Munk might have gotten the idea that it was earlier from the fact that German stamps went on the U. P. U. colors long before the actual adoption of the scheme; Great Britain had the 2½d. stamp changed to blue early in U. P. U. times; etc."

Our comment: This is very possibly the case. It looks almost as though Dr. Munk has cause and effect crossed. It seems very likely that the impetus for a U. P. U. color scheme came from the fact that the various German States (including Austria) which were signatories to the German-Austrian Postal Union treaty adopted a uniform color scheme in 1862-63. It is entirely possible that delegates from those countries had urged the advantages of such an arrangement at Congresses long before 1897.

Fourth Installment.

(C. C. P., July, 1942, pp. 171-195.)

P. 171, note 66. Stephen G. Rich writes, "In view of the date of merger of the National into the American Bank Note Co. (Dec. 27, 1878), can Dr. Munk be wrong in attributing the 1878 printings to American? Or can it be that National's stamp printing (or some of it—Tr.) was transferred to the factory of American or of Continental (who went into the same merger) while the merging was agreed to and corporate details, etc., were being arranged? Or was there possibly an actual transfer of contract, or a new contract with American previous to the consolidation? (Or a subletting of the contract?—Tr.)

P. 172, par. 2. Regarding the "re-engraving" of the plate of the 2c., No. 14, by the American Bank Note Co., does the term "re-engraving" apply to a plate which was laid down from a die (and transfer roll)? On a plate, isn't it "retouching"? And would not retouching produce as many distinguishable varieties as there were subjects on the plate retouched? Would not re-engraving imply the making of a new die and the laying down of a new plate?

The vermilion stamp (Munk No. 14Ib) has always looked different to me than the orange-red stamp (Nos. 14 and 14Ia) A careful study with a good glass fails to reveal any differences in details which can be described; yet I believe that even if the colors were identical, I could sort a mixed lot into two varieties. The chief difference seems to be in the expression on Kamehameha IV's face; he looks younger and more alert on the vermilion stamp. Another thing, his hair and beard stand out from the background more clearly in the newer stamp. Of course, there is the possibility that these impressions are all subjective with me, but they have existed for years before I read Dr. Munk's treatise. H. C. Brant

suggests that the different pigments used cause the apparent differences in the appearance of Kamehameha IV on the two stamps. I invite my readers to study their copies and verify or reject my observations.

P. 172, par. 4 and note 70. Looking ahead to pp. 178 and 182, and making use of the information supplied by Mr. Tows, it works out that we know that the 2c., rose (No. 29b), and the 2c., brown, in its philatelic reissue (No. 23I, see next note) were printed from the 100-subject plates and cut with a wide straight-edge margin on copies adjoining the gutter; but that *if* any other stamps were printed from 100-subject plates with imperforate gutter between, we have no material evidence of the fact.

P. 173, note 71. C. F. Richards writes: "How about the 2c., brown? I *think* I have seen straight edges on No. 35 (Munk 23), though I don't see any in stock now, but I have some of No. 56 (Munk 41, the 2c brown overprinted "Provisional Govt."—Tr.)

Our comment: This would seem to indicate that those which Mr. Richards remembers having seen were the special printings, Munk No. 23I, and also *that the 2c., brown, stamps surcharged "Provisional Govt." were, at least in part, the special printings.*

Moreover, we must remark that *special printings surcharged "Provisional Govt." do not rank as special printings;* the new government was merely surcharging everything on hand and putting it on general sale. If the 2c., brown, with "Provisional Govt." comes from both sources, the postal printing and the philatelic printing, the two constitute for specialists separate varieties, provided they can be distinguished.

P. 174, par. 1 (and p. 185). Typ. error: Thomas G. Thrum, not Theodore. Credit C. F. Richards for correction.

P. 174, par. 1. C. F. Richards writes: "About the spittoon, it could be made clearer who was the guardian and who was the regent."

Our comment: If Dr. Munk means what he says, he means that Mataio Kekuanaoa was both, though not at the same time. But from the historical article by Dr. Gill, and also from a school history of Hawaii used in the islands, it appears that the regent for the young Kamehameha III was Kaahumanu, co-wife with Keopuolani of Kamehameha I. She had also been premier with Kamehameha II and regent of the kingdom when that king went on his fatal voyage to England. Cr. Dr. & Mrs. Charles C. Gill, "Hawaii's Stamps Tell History," W. P. G., Aug. 19, 1939, p. 631.

To list some further honors held by Mataio Kekuanaoa, he was a trusted adviser of Kamehameha I, he married that monarch's daughter Kinau, by whom he had three royal children, he was a member of the royal party that made the voyage to England in 1823 which ended with the untimely death of Kamehameha II and his wife from measles, for many years he was governor of the island of Oahu (as stated by Dr. Munk), in 1857 he was appointed chamberlain of the kingdom, and from December, 1863, to August, 1864, he was prime minister. Quite an array of honors for one human being. He died in 1868, so he never saw the stamps bearing his likeness.

P. 174, note 76. The date of delivery of the last lot of No. 20 was Nov. 8, 1878; the consolidation of the National and the American Bank Note Companies was effective Dec. 27, 1878. This makes it seem likely that the last printing of No. 20 was still a National product, which theory is borne out by the kind of paper used.

P. 175, par. 5. The complete interesting story of the sale of high values to a speculator at a reduced price, after being cancelled with the four-ring target, is given by C. F. Richards in "A Check List, etc.," p. 8 ff. See also C. C. P., Jan., 1942, p. 61, for a condensed story of the sale of a lot of 2c., No. 9NII at half face value. This was part of the same transaction.

P. 178. The Atherton collection has a used copy of No. 23, 2c., brown, "double strike."

P. 178, par. 5. Typ. error: "One lone imperforate sheet of No. 23 is *known,*" not "unknown." Credit C. F. Richards.

P. 180, par. 5. The Atherton collection has a used copy of No. 27 on "straw paper."

P. 181, note 87. I have just located my 1898 Scott Catalogue; even then the two colors were listed separately, as No. 38 and 43, exactly as now.

P. 182, note 89. The straight-edge stamp is rather scarce.

P. 182, par. 4. Dr. Munk says, "The old 50-subject plate of the National Bank Note Co. was used without change for the 5c. stamp, No. 30, up to 1891. This was the plate with which the two printings of No. 19 had been made in 1865 and 1866." (And presumably also the philatelic reissue, No. 19I, in 1890.—Tr.) Our comment: Then what became of the ruled frame-lines described a few pages back?

P. 182, par. 8. The Atherton collection has a used copy of No. 30 on "straw paper" and another used copy "from worn plate."

P. 184, listing of No. 34. Typ. error: Scott's No. should be 45, not 44.



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P. 184, listing of No. 36. Typ. error: For the sake of consistency, the denomination in the listing should read: "TEN (10) CENTS" and the color should read "red brown (shades)."

P. 185, listing of minor varieties of No. 37. The Atherton collection has a mint vertical strip of 3, imperf. horizontally.

P. 185, statement of quantity printed of No. 37. C. F. Richards suggests that we clarify Dr. Munk's method of stating the quantities printed of all the bank note issues. His method is this: Gross number printed, minus number surcharged "Provisional Government," minus number destroyed on Jan. 28, 1897, gives net number issued in unsurcharged form, which he calls simply "number printed."

P. 185, par. 5. Typ. error: Thomas G. Thrum, not Theodore.

P. 186, Fig. 24. For a description of three different "frames" for surcharging the bank note issues "Provisional Govt. 1893," see Richards, "A Check List, etc." pp. 12-13. For a listing of all known "frames" on each particular stamp, see same work, pp. 16-17. Mr. Richards also distinguishes "dark pink" and "light red" surcharges. The Atherton collection differentiates the three "frames" and the "dark pink" and "light red." The term "frame" is Mr. Richards' own; printers would call each a *form.*

Question: Several denominations of the bank note issues are noticeably larger than others. A study of the listing of the "frames" used on each stamp shows that "frames" I, II, and III were used indiscriminately on the smaller and the larger stamps. How was the matter of size handled? Since the sheets were only 5 stamps wide, making the total difference in width of an entire sheet or pane only some 5-7 mm., did they just center the surcharge the best they could, and hope that none would fall very far off center?

P. 187. C. F. Richards definitely rejects as bogus the 1c., violet, (Munk No. 38, Scott No. 53) with inverted surcharge, catalogued by Gibbons. Mr. Richards has written us at some length on the subject. Dr. Munk does not recognize the inverted surcharge. Mr. Richards' reference collection also contains counterfeits of surcharge varieties on the same stamp: double overprint, no stop after "Govt," "18" and "189" for "1893."

P. 187, listing of No. 52. Since Dr. Munk wrote, a new error has come to light: the 10c., red-brown, with double overprint in black. Mr. H. F. Bowker, the well-known specialist in Chinese stamps, found three copies in the late 30's in the possession of a British collector in Hong Kong. All were postally used, with the red registry cancellation of Honolulu of that period, apparently all from the same piece of mail and apparently all originally adjacent stamps in the sheet, judging by their centering. Mr. Bowker secured two of the copies, and has since let Mr. Frank C. Atherton of Honolulu have one copy for the collection in the Honolulu Academy of Arts. See *Stamps,* Nov. 4, 1939, for the story of the discovery. Judging by the cut accompanying the story, the second overprint will have to rank as "faint." (See C. C. P., July, 1942, pp. 189-190, *Overprint Varieties.)* This stamp should be numbered Munk 52FII, Scott 68a.

P. 190, par. 3. For Joseph H. Makins' own story of the two errors, see Richards, "Additions to a Check List etc.," p. 10 ff.

P. 190, par. 3. Regarding the general lack of knowledge of the two errors, Scott's Catalogue of 1898 does not list either of them. However, M. W. S. N. "Hawaiian Special Number" of 1905 dealt extensively with them.

P. 190, par. 3, line 9. Typ. error: "surcharged directly" should read "purchased directly."

P. 191, par. 4. For the story of the burning of the remainders in Honolulu in Jan. 28, 1897, see Richards, "A Check List etc.," p. 14 ff. Mr. Richards prints in full the certificate of destruction signed by the committee appointed by President Dole to witness and attest to the burning. For a much more graphic account from the Honolulu *Evening Bulletin* of the same date, full of the flamboyant journalistic trimmings characteristic of the 90's, see C. A. Howes, "The Perforated Issues of Hawaii," in M. W. S. N. Handbook, "Postage stamps and Stationery of the Hawaiian Islands," p. 18.

P. 192, par. 2. Regarding the number of stamps in a pane, C. F. Richards writes, "The set-up of sheets is not clear. See 'Additions to my Check List,' p. 13." There we find the following list of sheet formats:

1c.	5 horizontal, 10 vertical	10c.	10 horizontal, 5 vertical
2c.	5 horizontal, 10 vertical	12c.	5 horizontal, 10 vertical
5c.	10 horizontal, 5 vertical	25c.	10 horizontal, 5 vertical

P. 192, listing of 12c. stamp. Typ. error: Munk's No. should be 63, not 62.

P. 194, par. 3. For the story of the burning of the Hawaiian remainders in Washington on Feb. 9, 1901, see Richards, "Additions to a Check List, etc.," p. 13 ff.

P. 194, tabulation of quantities of stamps destroyed. Typ. error: Delete remark in parentheses after 12c. stamp regarding "different figure earlier," and add footnote 109a: "Quantity 18 misprinted as 12 in the Handbook in the paragraph translated on p. 193, par. 1."

P. 194, par. 5. Typ. error: Quantity printed in January, 1899, was 1,250,000, not 12,250,000. Credit C. F. Richards.

P. 195, note 110. The Atherton collection has No. 65 in a mint vertical strip of 5, imperforate horizontally, but no horizontal pair, imperforate between. Has anybody ever actually seen one? Can it be that Dr. Munk catalogued it on hearsay, or that he had his notes mixed?

P. 195, par. 4. C. F. Richards writes, "Make clear that the sheets of official stamps are 10 horizontal, 5 vertical." This is exactly the reverse of what Dr. Munk tells us, but Mr. Richards *is correct.*

TRANSLATOR'S CONCLUSION.

One of the greatest pleasures which I have enjoyed in doing this piece of work has been the large number of friendly and helpful letters I have received from numerous well-known philatelists who have generously offered their corrections, suggestions, and further information. I have thus gained a number of new friends among readers of the C. C. P., and have realized more fully the fine spirit of co-operation existing in this organization. It is quite possible that in spite of all the help I have had and the repeated revisions of this work, further errors may be discovered and still more new information may be submitted. I cordially invite all readers to write me further on any subject called to mind by anything contained in this series, addressing me at 516 Read Street, Evansville, Indiana. If the amount of new material thus acquired should justify such a step, I shall ask the editor of C. C. P. for another page or two in an early number so that everything of importance may be put into print for future students of Hawaii.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are deeply indebted, and hereby express our thanks and appreciation, to the following eminent philatelists for their lavish assistance in making the publication, illustration and annotation of this translation possible: Stanley B. Ashbrook, for loan of photographs of covers and for very effective help in deciphering puzzling rates on early Hawaiian covers. J. M. Bartels, for tear sheets from Theodore Champion's *Bulletin Mensuel* of 1922 containing valuable information on the Missionaries; also for loan of post card illustration of Missionary cover, published in 1905, and for personal memoranda regarding rare stamps and covers. A. H. Caspary, for a photograph of one of his magnificent Missionary covers. Elliott Perry, for tear sheets from *Pat Paragraphs* containing helpful material. Stephen G. Rich, for assistance in typing manuscript, proofreading, and for visiting Ferrars Tows and taking notes on the imprints and margins shown by Mr. Tows' panes. C. F. Richards, for numerous corrections, and for a generous contribution of counterfeits, indelibly marked, for our reference collection. Scott Publications, Inc., for cuts for illustrating the translation. Ferrars Tows, for permitting us to examine his panes for imprints, marginal perforations, etc.

To all the above gentlemen, and also to Spencer Anderson, Ezra D. Cole, Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris, Percival Parrish, and Leland Powers, for very interesting and helpful letters giving information which has been incorporated into this addenda.

Further acknowledgment is made of interesting and helpful letters from several readers of the C. C. P. containing information bearing upon early Hawaiian postal arrangements. Among those who have thus contributed information and offered to loan material are Maurice C. Blake, Karl Burroughs, and Dr. Carroll Chase. Stanley B. Ashbrook and Elliott Perry have also sent in more information which will be useful in subsequent writing.

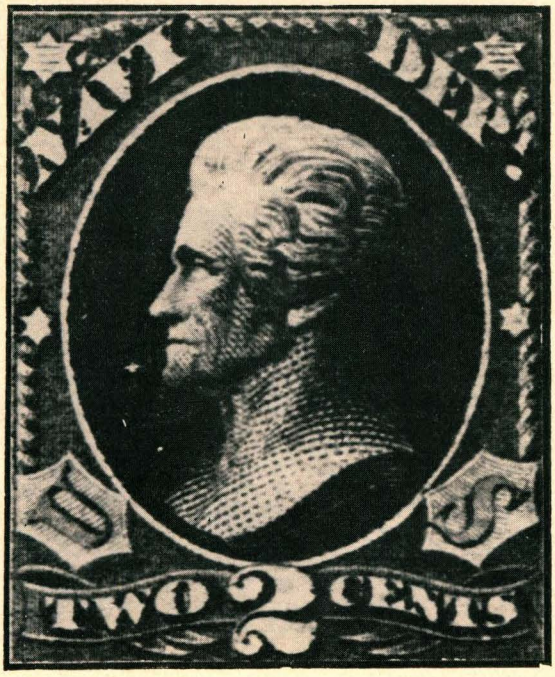
Finally, to H. R. Harmer for the cuts of the Hind Missionaries; Leland Powers for the photograph of his Missionary cover and Mr. Y. Souren of the Philatelic Research Laboratories, Inc., for the photographs of covers in the Edward S. Knapp collection.

(The End.)

The Story of the U. S. Navy Department 2 Cent Green

By Stephen G. Rich and Harry M. Konwiser.

(Authors' Note: In order that information and judgments may be correctly attributed to each author, and especially so that any conclusions which we may not both hold because of differing inferences from factual bases, may not be wrongly ascribed, we have placed the initial K or R at the end of each portion to indicate which author is responsible. Both initials indicate joint information or conclusions in agreement. Each initial or pair is to be taken as covering everything from the last previous indication.)



The 2 cent U. S. Navy Department in green listed as a stamp in the catalogs, No. O36b in Scott (formerly No. 1545 and still earlier No. 545) has long attracted attention. This is because no used copies have been reported, and because of the familiar note in Scott: "No. O36b both perforated and imperforate was not regularly issued."

Taking up the study of this "stamp" from the point reached in the last comprehensive article on it (Konwiser, *American Philatelist,* Vol. 39, No. 21, Sept. 1926, pp. 830-835), it is our plan to marshal here the evidence available towards the end of 1942 and, if possible, to arrive at definite conclusions as to the features and status of this item.

We have spoken of it as a "stamp", in quotation marks, in order to emphasize its doubtful standing. (K, R).

RECORDS OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE 2c. NAVY IN GREEN.

The earliest records in print of the existence of this item date back only to 1888. The determination of exact date is not yet possible, as the earliest reports are in two catalogues, not in any chronicles of new issues or discoveries.

Scott's catalogue, 49th Edition, which includes the stamps issued in 1887 by all countries, lists the 2 cent Navy in green. This catalogue was published later than September, 1887, since it includes U. S. No. 213, the 3 cent vermilion regular issue, which appeared on Sept. 23, 1887. It does not appear to include any items issued appreciably later. Scott's 48th Edition, on the contrary, does not include any stamps issued in 1887 nor does it include the 2 cent Navy in green. Absence of publication date or copyright date on these books makes it necessary to identify the time of each edition in this manner. (R).

Moens' catalogue does not list the 2 cent Navy in green in the 1883 edition, the 1884 supplement or the 1886 supplement. This item first appears in the 1888 supplement. We do not have any evidence whether this supplement was prepared in 1887 for publication at the start of 1888, whether it may even have appeared late in 1887, or whether it is a product of a later period in 1888. (K).

Tradition among older collectors seems to indicate at least a belief that Moens published his listing before Scott. It is doubtful if this can be substantiated; and as the two listings were all but simultaneous, the indications are of a common source supplying both catalogue-makers, not of one copying from the other. (R).

Moens' listing reads:

Erreur
2c. vert foncé.

These listings antedate any mention in any stamp journal that we have been able to find. In view of the known lack of critical judgment as to validity of items, characteristic of both of these catalogues at this time, these listings neither establish nor disprove any claims as to the standing of the 2 cent Navy, green, and serve merely to establish when it was first known. That fact, however, as to date of first report, surely is significant. (K).

There is no mention of this item at all in the Tiffany series of articles on U. S. Proofs, in the *American Journal of Philately* for 1889. However, a few items of the plate proofs in various colors, now known to be of the 1881 sets for the International Cotton Exhibition in Atlanta, Ga., are reported therein, (*A. J. P.*, 1889, p. 60) including the 3 cents in green. Reference to the current Scott U. S. Catalogue will show the reader that all values of the Navy Dept. stamp proofs appeared in each of the five colors used (black, scarlet, brown, green and blue). See Nos. O35TC through O45TC in the current Scott U. S. Catalogue. (R).

The bearing of this last paragraph is to establish the fact that it was not the proofs in green on india paper which were listed as stamps by Scott and Moens in 1887-88. The 2 cent Navy green as then listed is "something else." (K, R).

We have not been able to locate any chronicling of the green item as a discovery, in any stamp periodical of the time. The absence of it from the *American Journal of Philately*, Second Series, Vol. 1, which began with January, 1888, is presumptive evidence that the 49th Edition of Scott's catalogue, listing this piece, was already published. Everything thus points to the period between Sept. 1 and Dec. 1 of 1887 as the probable time at which it was turned up. (K, R).

We find the 2 cent Navy green in Gibbons' catalogue for the first time in 1894. No evidence has thus far been found, to show whether this delay was accidental, whether Gibbons listed it on the basis of its having been "authenticated" by appearing in Scott and in Moens for six years, or what did happen. (K, R).

THE TWO LOTS, THE "PINKISH PAPER", ETC.

It has long been known, but hitherto apparently never recorded in print, that there were two lots of the 2 cent Navy green. The first lot, apparently a complete sheet of 100 copies, appeared in 1887, and all evidence thus far inclines us to the belief that it was broken up entirely, into single stamps. Some copies have retained their gum to this day. A fair proportion have not merely lost their gum but have suffered thinning at the top, or actual major damage, as they have gone from collection to collection. Between us, we think we have probably seen perhaps 15 copies out of this lot.

There may have been some copies from this lot that were not sold with it, and which were kept in strips, for Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs has reported a letter of Jan. 1, 1895, about such material. In a later section, dealing with the history of the item, we give this story in full. 5 copies were involved: a pair and a strip of three.

This is the lot which has been described as "pinkish paper"; but we are by no means willing to grant that this term, even though found in the Scott U. S. catalogue nowadays, is a correct one. The front side of the paper does lack the clear whitish tinge characteristic of the Department stamps as produced by the Continental Bank Note Co. But the back is of the normal tinge. The tint of paper seems to us to be merely a sort of brownish or dirty appearance: a darkening of the surface, if you will. (K, R).

The paper coloring seems to be a sort of patina. One copy, seen recently, does show a definitely pinkish-brown tinge, but on the front only as usual. The gum, the paper characteristics, etc. are as with the copies showing only the brown surface tint. It is not impossible that this pinkish tinge existed in all copies of this lot when they were first known. There is a real problem in the fact that only this one of the many copies seen by either of us, shows the pinkish tinge in the patina. (R).

The "pinkish paper" description seems to have been first used by two or three men then along in their later years: Messrs. John N. Luff, Jos. S. Rich, and E. B. Power. It found its way into accepted usage because of their prestige. Since we know that with advancing years the human eye normally acquires a slight yellowing of the cornea and the lens, experiment was made on examining copies of this item through a light yellow color filter. To my eyes, this color screen did produce an impression of pink in the white paper at the edges, especially when vision was quickly shifted from the green printed part to the white paper. The well known visual experience of the "negative after-image" here takes effect, and the image is seen as if on the paper. A green original would give a pink negative after-image. (R).

The second lot of 2 cent Navy green appeared in 1896 or 1897, and again consisted of one sheet of 100 copies. When it first showed up it was imperforate, but gummed. It was offered to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. in that condition. For reasons connected with its then probable saleability, this firm did not purchase the sheet, but did have it in their custody from at least one day until the next. Messrs. John N. Luff and Jos. S. Rich, both of them at that time connected with the Scott firm, are our authorities for stating that, while the imperforate sheet was in their custody, the Scott people placed upon each of the 100 subjects an identification mark, consisting of an additional fine line in the shading, inserted with a fine pen and green ink. Our understanding is that, since the death of these two gentlemen and Mr. Henry Collin, nobody has authentic information as to exactly what line was added, or where in the design. We have both been told of the addition of the identification marks, and one of us by both the gentlemen mentioned. (K, R).

An attempt, in 1933, by H. M. Clark and S. G. Rich, to locate this added line by a study of some 8 or 9 copies with the aid of the violet-ray lamp was not successful. (R).

We have both been told that copies from the second lot, whether all or some, were initialled for identification. No trace of such initialling has been found on any copies seen by either of us. The only initiallings we have seen have been owners' marks on a few copies. Our judgment is that the story of "initialling" is a garbled version of the authentic report of the addition of the identifying mark within the design. (K, R).

The purpose for which the marking was added was, according to Jos. S. Rich, to enable the Scott people to identify any items from this lot which might turn up later with perforations privately added—with counterfeit perforations, to state it most emphatically. It will be recalled that in the period of this lot's showing up, the present prestige of imperforate stamps, and especially of imperforate varieties of stamps more usually found perforated, was by no means as great as today. Thus there might well be financial advantage to an unscrupulous owner in having the material perforated.

It will further be recalled that at this time certain stamp repairers were frequently adding perforations to various stamps on order from the less scrupulous members of the stamp trade. That the precaution was wise, may be judged from the remark of Joseph S. Rich that "Sure enough, some of these very stamps

We learn that a well-known stamp repairer, who died not so many years ago, boasted to at least one dealer that he had perforated many 2 cent Navy greens. Presumably this refers to this 1896 lot. This same dealer told this writer in late 1942, that this stamp repaired had stated that he could provide customers with "white paper" or "pink paper" as ordered.

Mr. G. Usticke, in October 1942, showed the present writer the copy with the pinkish-brown paper tinge mentioned earlier. The perforations on this copy do not match those on any of the 1896 lot. But they look startlingly irregular for real perforations as found on the 1887 lot.

There is some probability that each lot may have consisted of from ten to forty stamps in one or more blocks in addition to the full pane known to have been in each. (R).

were offered to us only a few weeks later with perforations on them." (R).

The 1896 lot, as we will call it, was not broken up entirely into single copies. Nor was it all perforated. A horizontal pair was sold imperforate in the Nassau Stamp Co.'s auction, Dec. 12, 1930. A single imperforate was sold in the Morgenthau sale of Nov. 11, 1910, being there described as "Generally regarded as a proof," but "on regular paper." A perforated block of 7 was in the Arthur Hind collection in 1926. An imperforate strip of 3, horizontal, from the top of the sheet was sold in one of Morgenthau's sales in 1917. The Miller collection had an imperforate block of four in 1922. (K).

We cannot say surely that the 1896 lot did or did not have the "pinkish paper." A copy from the Joseph S. Rich collection, now owned by S. G. Rich, identified by its former owner as being of this lot, is not merely lacking in the pinkish tinge but has the faint greenish tinge on the front that comes from an imperfectly wiped plate. We are inclined to look with many doubts upon the statements in auction catalogues of all periods as to the existence of the pink tinge on any copy. Likewise we are inclined to doubt the sureness with which the Scott U. S. Catalogue reports a block of four "on pinkish paper." (K, R).

Our doubts are the more intense when we discover that the imperforate strip of three mentioned above was described by Morgenthau as "with the correct pinkish gum." Note that it is the *gum* here described as pinkish. (K, R).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NAVY GREENS.

Inaccurate description, and possibly careless examination as well, has produced numerous conflicting descriptions of various features of the 2 cent Navy green. These wordings have given rise to guesses, and even theories, as to the

origin and nature of the stamps, and such theories must be tested with the rigid measuring stick of actuality.

1. *Color.* Early descriptions often spoke of this item as "2 cents Navy stamp in the color of the State Dept." Such description we must dismiss as grossly inaccurate, no matter by whom made. Even using yellow cellophane to simulate the effect of age on the eyes of observers, we are unable to find any copy of the 2 cent Navy green that matches up with any State Department stamps—except with the green border of the dollar values. This, of course, as is well known to all who have ever looked at these stamps, is entirely different from the green of the "cents" values of that Department.

Copies known to be of the 1896 lot are closer to the State Dept. "cents" values, green, than those from the 1887 lot. But the 1896 lot copies are definitely paler than any State Dept. cents values we have seen, and there is a tendency towards bluishness that shows up when the two are placed side by side.

Copies known to be of the 1887 lot lack this bluish tinge, but still are far lighter or paler than anything we have seen from the State Dept. in cents values. Such copies match exceedingly closely, especially if one takes the darkest portion of each for comparison, the deepest shades of the 2 cent 1887 green stamp.

The color does not approach even remotely any copies of the 3 cent green identifiable as of Continental manufacture, as far as our observations go. The only 3 cent greens that approach the 2 cent Navy green at all closely are of the 1881 re-engraved issue. As has been mentioned, there is a close approach to the color of the 2 cent 1887 green, especially to the deeper tint of the 1887 and 1888 usage colors.

All this would incline us to date the 2 cent Navy green as a production of the 1887 period or the 1881 period, were it not that the hard thin paper had gone out of use with the 1878 consolidation of the bank note companies. (R).

2. *Paper.* As we have mentioned earlier, we look askance at the statement as to "pinkish paper" being used for either lot of 2 cent Navy greens. There is beyond any doubt a faint brownish or dirty surface tint on the front of many copies, especially those known to be from the 1887 lot. (K, R).

The paper texture and thickness definitely deserve attention. Comparison with 23 copies of the regular 1c. 2c. and 3c. Navy stamps, (a random selection comprising copies picked over a period of years for showing shades and cancellations in the S. G. Rich collection), shows that at least such 2 cent Navy greens as were available for this study, fall well within the range of papers found on the regular Navy stamps. These papers, which are all of the "hard" type used by the Continental Bank Note Co., vary considerably in regard to translucency, definitiveness of wove pattern, and thickness. The 2 cent Navy greens come well within this range of paper qualities. In the absence of use of a paper micrometer, this determination cannot be 100% sure; but relative translucency when set side by side and viewed by transmitted diffused daylight is believed to be a sufficiently accurate guide to relative thickness. (R).

The statement has appeared in various connections that this 2 cent Navy green is "not on the regular paper characteristic of the Continental Bank Note Co. products." Many students of Department stamps have written to H. M. Konwiser that the paper is not that of the regular stamps. Without known basis in comparison with at least a random selection of such stamps, such a statement must be taken as of little worth. (K).

3. *Perforations.* Copies known to be from the 1887 lot match the regular stamps of the period 1870 to 1879 in perforation, gauge and characteristics perfectly—whether Navy Dept. stamps, 3 cent greens or anything else be taken for comparison.

False perforations seem recognizable only by comparison with ordinary stamps of the period. The holes are not of the proper size, the slight irregularities

of alignment so often found on the genuine are always missing, and the gauge differs by approximately 0.20 to 0.30 of a unit of perforation measure from that found on the genuine.

The false perforations would appear to us to have been placed on the stamps with some care, to prevent that overlapping of holes of vertical and horizontal rows which we so typically find at one or more corners on stamps of this period. (R).

4. *Gum.* The characteristic gum of the Department stamps, as we find it on the Continental Bank Note Co.'s products in this field, does not appear to be that used on the 2 cent Navy green. The yellowish or bistre tinge of gum so typical of the Continental's manufacture is replaced by a whiter gum, and one which would appear to leave traces of a thin film on copies which have been washed. (K,R).

THE ALLEGED COPY ON COVER.

In Mr. Luff's "Postage Stamps of the United States," p. 267, mention is made of a letter to Mr. Luff by Mr. R. A. Tarr, dated April 7, 1899, in which it is stated that Mr. Tarr has "recently seen a copy of the Navy Department Error, cancelled and on the original cover."

No further trace of this alleged cover has been found.

The probability is that, if it ever existed, it was either an accidental use in the period of the 2 cent 1887 green or else was deliberately done to authenticate the stamp. It would be most interesting if this cover, or even the stamp from it, could be located. Postmark and cancellation study has developed far enough in the last twenty-odd years so that the chances are in favor of ready identification of the circumstances of usage. (K).

But we are both convinced that this cover is almost surely mythical. (K, R).

THE ALLEGED CANCELED COPIES.

In *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, Nov. 3, 1928, Mr. Elmer Cline states that he then had a "properly cancelled" copy of the 2 cent Navy green, and that he has seen one other copy. He rather naively states that this makes the item "officially used." Efforts to get further and detailed information, to see items or even photos of them, were made by H. M. Konwiser, without success. (K).

The existence of these copies must therefore be doubted, and their nature, especially as to the cancellations to be found, might well undergo considerable scrutiny in the light of present-day postal marking study. (K, R).

HISTORY OF THE 2 CENT NAVY GREEN.

Little or no light on the standing of this item is given us by any or all of the accounts of how it came on the market. The 1887 lot has no recorded history; we have every reason to believe that it probably was purchased as a lot by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., or by its precursor, Scott & Co. It will be recalled that shortly before this, John W. Scott sold his firm, Scott & Co., to G. B. Calman, who established it as the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. with Henry Calman as head. Whether the 1887 lot was acquired before or after the sale of the firm, is not recorded; and all who might have known are long since dead.

The only statement we have is that of John N. Luff, in *American Journal of Philately*, 1898, p. 449 and "Postage Stamps of the United States," pp. 266-267 (identical in wording):

> "The firm who first discovered it and placed it upon the market purchased their copies, together with a quantity of other U. S. stamps, from a man who evidently was not a philatelist, and therefore free from any suspicion of wishing to bring forward new varieties, and who stated that he found them in an old

trunk. The purchasers of this lot have always believed the stamps to be a genuine error."

The "free from suspicion" remark does not impress the present writers.

We really have had so many of these "old trunk" stories that the present writers are entitled to be skeptical of the validity of the entire story. Let us also recall that those were uncritical days, when the problem of dealer and collector alike was not to avoid being swamped by new varieties, but to get enough to keep up business and interest. No fault need be found with the naive acceptance of this story, nor with the recording of it sans comment by Mr. Luff. It simply fails to convince us in these later days. (K, R).

We next have the letter to C. F. Rothfuchs, written Jan. 1, 1895, and cited by Mr. Luff in the same place. This letter is the basis for many a theory. We quote:

> "Some years ago I received five copies, a strip of three and a pair. They had the original gum on the back. They were kept by a gentleman (not a collector) who was a clerk in the State Department. This gentleman had a Nephew, a bright boy of 14, a stamp collector who received the stamps from his uncle and traded them with me for a lot of foreign stamps which he wanted to fill spaces in his album."
>
> "In view of this information it is my opinion that by mistake the plate of the two cents Navy, was used instead of the two cents State. I have never heard of a two cent Navy in green being found in the Navy Department."
>
> "C. E. D."

This entire circumstantial account does not impress the present writers as even probably true. It certainly fails entirely to connect up the 2 cent Navy green with the State Department. This is the more so, since at that time the State, War and Navy Departments shared the present State Department building in Washington. We are also, with regret, too familiar with this sort of alleged find by "non-collector" men and the usual story of the "nephew, a bright boy" who is supposed to have been the outlet.

The later account by Mr. Rothfuchs as to how he acquired a stock of Department stamps from a lady and a boy, in *Weekly Philatelic Era* in February, 1901, does not mention the 2 cent Navy green and is therefore without bearing on this problem. We mention the matter simply because there has been some confusion between the report just cited on the 2 cent Navy green and the story of how Mr. Rothfuchs acquired his large stock of Department stamps. (K, R).

We have given the account of the 1896 lot earlier in this article. As with the cases just mentioned, the name or affiliations of the original vendor does not appear to be on record. This fact has given rise to speculations as to whether the 1896 lot may not have been among the material that came out of the American Bank Note Co.'s archives, or stored material discarded by that company, via Harry J. Mandel.

There is much mystery, which probably will not ever be dispelled, as to the Mandel material and its origin. Whether there was a culling of the archives and records of the company, to remove surplus material, color and plate trials, paper trials, etc., after they lost the U. S. stamp printing contract in 1893, does not appear to be known. Whether Mr. Mandel was entitled to take this material is likewise not on record. Stamp manufacturing companies are always very tight-lipped about matters of this sort.

No evidence to link up the 1896 lot of 2 cent Navy green with Mr. Mandel has thus far come along.

The 1896 lot, on Continental paper, might well have been in the material which came to the American Bank Note Co. in the December, 1878, consolidation, which took in the Continental and National companies. The fact that this lot appeared at the height of Mr. Mandel's philatelic activity may point towards him as possibly the philatelic source of it. (R).

MISTAKES IN THE RECORD.

We have alluded to the errors in judging stamp color, paper, color, etc. in discussing the 2 cent Navy green in earlier printed articles. The matter is further complicated by mistakes in the record. These may be either miscopyings or misprintings. In this article we are interested in locating these errors and recording them, not in discovering their origins.

The first error is on the date at which this item appeared. The first listing has been ascribed to the Moens catalogue of 1883, although the listing is not in that book. We have shown earlier in this article that Moens first reports the item in his 1888 supplement. This printing error, "3" instead of "8", was unfortunately carried into the Konwiser article of 1926. (K).

The second error is the misdating of the letter of C. E. D. to Rothfuchs, making it appear as being twenty years before its actual date. Apparently a printer's error, as was the one just mentioned, it has appeared in several places, citing the date as of "Jan. 1, 1875", whereas it is known to us to have been dated Jan. 1, 1895. (K).

Any arguments based upon either of these major errors in past records must therefore be discarded as without factual foundation. This discarding does, however, get rid of some of the most puzzling problems. It does not shed much, if any further light on those which remain. (K, R).

WHAT IS THE 2 CENT NAVY GREEN?

The material we have thus far marshalled clearly indicates that there is not the slightest evidence that the 2 cent Navy green is a *stamp* in any legitimate sense. But at the same time, it fails to establish its status as a *proof*. We are left hanging in the air.

We have made little mention of proofs in green, for the reason that, in the period of the Department stamps, the proofs are always on distinctive paper, readily recognized. For this same reason, reference till now has been omitted to the occasional altered proofs, with gum and perforations, which have at times been sold for copies of the item in question. The question of color at once rules out such items as these altered proofs, from having any bearing on the question at issue. They simply are not in the color of the genuine piece, nor can they deceive anyone who has a good mental picture of the genuine.

It is our belief that the evidence in hand points to the following as the most probable explanation and history.

The 2 cent Navy green was a plate trial or a paper lot trial, or a gum trial, made by the Continental Bank Note Co. prior to 1879. We cannot determine which particular feature was the subject of trial, but the indication is clearly that it was a trial printing of some sort. (K, R).

The color, not that of the stamp as regularly produced, would appear to have been purposely chosen to prevent the trial material being inadvertently finished and sent out into service. This might well be a natural and reasonable precaution against complaints by the Post Office Dept. or the users of the stamps.

There is no evidence to indicate that gumming or perforating was done later than the printing of the 2 cent Navy green. There is also a lack of evidence that it was completed at the same time; but good iogic precludes assuming any such interval in the absence of evidence for it.

The different gum, which agrees neither with that used regularly by the Continental firm, nor with that used by its successor, the American Bank Note Co., points to more than a possibility that this was a *gum trial*. The reasons for forestalling "escape" into use, with possible complaints and even claims for reduction of payment for stamp manufacture, would be more cogent in such case than for any other court of trial. (R).

The absence of canceled copies, and the fact that the Department stamps had been officially declared obsolete in 1879 and recalled in 1884 from users having them on hand, together with the appearance of the 2 cent Navy green in philatelic hands as late as 1887, all point to a case of manufacturer's trial material. An obvious explanation is that this material was salvaged by someone who thought it might have philatelic value, when it was discarded. (K, R).

IS IT POSSIBLY A COLOR CHANGELING?

There is a certain fascination in the theory that the 2 cent Navy green is just a color changeling. Much would be cleared up if such an origin could be demonstrated. Unfortunately, everything points dead against this conclusion.

The blue color of the regular Navy stamps is a genuine ultramarine; not an ultramarine-tint pigment of some other origin, but chemically the actual ultramarine, mineral pigment. It responds to all qualitative tests for sodium aluminum sulpho-aluminate silicate. Pieces of damaged copies of Navy stamps lose color speedily in acids; are resistant to weak or strong basic solutions; do not change color when treated with sulfide reagents; etc.

Chemical practitioners consulted, report that they do not know of any means by which an ultramarine pigment can be converted into one of a greenish color.

The surface of copies of the 2 cent Navy green does not show the loss of sizing or "bloom," characteristic of stamps which have been exposed to chemical solutions or even to fairly long immersion in water.

The "chemical changeling" theory must be dismissed as without ascertainable foundation. (R).

MARKET HISTORY ON THE 2 CENT NAVY GREEN.

Moens' 1888 Supplement and the earlier catalogs it went with, were unpriced. The early Scott listings quote a price of $5.00 for this item. The first recorded sale is in a Scott auction: (a single at $3.25, Jan. 15, 1889). Another single brought $5.25 (Scott auction, Nov. 29, 1889). Between these two comes a lot in Bogert's sale of June 10, 1889, in which the Navy 2c., 3c., 12c., 30c. and 2c. green, went as a lot for the absurd price of 36 cents.

The next report we have is $7.50 for a single (Bogert & Durbin sale, 1893).

By 1901 the Scott list price in the catalog reached $35.00.

The 1907 Scott catalog lists it at $65.00—a list price that remained stationary for many years, but rose to $75.00 in the 1940 and successive catalogues.

Actual reports found are as follows:

Imperf. single, $5.10; another same $4.50—Morgenthau, May 20, 1909.

Imperf. single, $10.00; perforated single, $44.00—Morgenthau, Nov. 11, 1910.

Block of 6, perforated, straight edge on left, $210.00; imperf. horizontal strip of 3, $61.00—Morgenthau, 1917.

Imperf. single, $8.75—Morgenthau, Feb. 16, 1919.

Imperf. horizontal pair, $20.50—Morgenthau, 1919.

1922: Miller, whose collection is in the New York Public Library, was reported paying $200.00 for imperf. block of 4.

Imperf. single, $8.25; imperf. block of 4, one stamp damaged, $15.26—Morgenthau, March 27, 1922.

Perf. single, $29.00—Morgenthau, May 17, 1923.

Imperf. single $15.00; imperf. horizontal pair, $18.50—Morgenthau, May 17, 1923.

Perf. single, $34.50—Morgenthau, Sept. 10, 1923.

Perf. single, $39.00—Kelleher, January, 1924.

Imperf. horizontal pair "blackish green", £ 2-5-0—Harmer, 1925.

Block of 4, presumably perforated, $140.00—Kelleher, 1925.

Perf. single, $55.70—Wolseiffer, 1926.

Perf. single, $48.00—Nassau Stamp Co. auction, Dec. 12, 1930.

Imperf. horizontal pair, $137.50—Nassau Stamp Co. auction, Dec. 12, 1930.

The 1942 catalogue prices do not bear any constant relation to records of the market, and all that can be said of them is that they are *very rough* approximations to a 50% discount basis. (K).

THE 2 CENT NAVY IN BLACK.

From about 1915 on, copies of the 2 cent Navy appear in black. Of these, only one is apparently reported as "on regular paper," and that is a block of four, imperforate, sold for $34.50 at a Morgenthau 1915 sale. The other copies, as far as described at all, are imperforate also, but noted as being on India or other proof paper.

With all deference to the accuracy and honesty characteristic of Morgenthau sale descriptions, we have to think that the black items are altered proofs, if they appear to be "on regular paper." (K).

There is the definite possibility that the black item "on regular paper" may be a color-changeling of the green trial printing, and would not match up in color with the known black proofs of the 2 cents or other values of the Navy series. This is made more plausible by reference to the imperforate pair in "blackish green" sold in 1925 and mentioned in the section on "Market History." Whether the green ink used for these stamps will turn black under any chemical action, whether by a gas or a liquid, is not known to us, but the blackening of so many green stamps under conditions in which hydrogen sulfide is present, makes the suggestion attractive. (R).

The history of the black 2 cent Navy items is literally unknown in all cases. (K).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The 2 cent Navy green is not a *stamp* in any genuine sense, in that it not only never was "regularly issued," but *never was issued at all.* Its past and present description as an "error" is by no means correct. It remains an interesting bit of philatelic oddity, a bright spot to break the uniformity of a collection of Department stamps. (K, R).

For classification purposes it probably may be grouped with the "Trial Color Proofs," although it differs very fundamentally from them in being completed as a stamp would be. (R).

It is our belief that the step taken by Scott after the publication of the 1926 article by one of the present authors, was in the right direction. This consisted in making the 2 cent Navy green no longer a major catalogue number, but a letter-variety. The time is now ripe to follow this up with removal of the descriptive term "Error," and preferably to delete the items from the main listings of the catalogue. Naturally, since it has been there for so many years, a small-type note indicating where it is now listed should be carried for three or four years.

Our considered judgment is that retention of the listing in its present form on the specious ground of "protecting the collectors' investment" is not sound policy, and that as a trial printing the 2 cent Navy green is probably surer to retain its repute and worth than as a regularly listed item whose status is unknown or under suspicion.

The considerations just given lead us to make the suggestion here that the various trial printings, such as this and those of the 1861 issue "Premieres Gravures" that were not put into actual postal duty, might either all be included in the "Color Trial Proofs" section of the U. S. Catalogue or set up as a

new section under some such title as "Trial Printings." Without committing the catalogue to any particular explanation of any such printing, such a section might well serve as a convenient way in which to record their existence and their market values. (K, R).

One of the present authors suggested some years ago to Mr. H. M. Clark, who then had already substantially agreed with our present ideas as to the nature of the 2 cent Navy green that in view of the situation this item should be "eased out of the catalogue." The proposed method was to reduce the price $5.00 each year, until it reached a point at which nobody would be seriously disturbed by the quiet disappearance of the listing. There was no section on proofs in the U. S. Catalogue, and hence no removal to such a place was possible. The proposed method did not secure adoption, and nothing was done. (R).

In publishing this story we are not motivated by any desire to "debunk" anything. We have carefully refrained from calling names or ascribing any blame, limiting ourselves to recording what has happened, who did the various actions, and submitting such objective evidence as can be had as to the validity of the various statements that have gone on record.

We seek (and only that) a correct placement of the 2 cent Navy green in the catalogues. We are timing the publication of our studies so that there may be ample leeway for discussion and consultation before the 1944 U. S. Catalogue is written.

We firmly believe that stamp collecting, now well out of its swaddling clothes, can well afford to show itself fully able to stand any minor shocks of adjustment to correct factual records. The necessary changes will prove to the students amongst us that the generally accepted U. S. catalogue is responsive to all efforts to correct the probable errors inherited from other years. (K, R).

(The End.)

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		Single	Pair	Block	Plate Block	Set Plates	Center Block	Arrow Block	Set Arrows	Corner Block	Set Corners
1902-03 Issue											
#314	1c green	.70	1.50	3.00	9.00	36.00	45.00	10.00	40.00	12.50	—
315	5c blue	—	45.00	85.00		750.00					
1903 Issue											
#320	2c carmine	1.20	2.40	4.75	12.50	50.00	55.00	15.00	60.00	20.00	—
320A	2c lake	3.75	7.50	15.00							
320B	2c scarlet	1.25	2.50	5.00	12.50	—	60.00	20.00	—	25.00	—
1908-09 Issue											
#343	1c Green	.08	.35	.65	2.00	8.00	2.85	2.25	9.00	2.50	10.00
344	2c carmine	.20	.70	1.40	4.00	16.00	8.50	5.00	20.00	5.00	20.00
345	3c violet	.80	1.90	3.80	10.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	—
346	4c brown	.90	2.00	3.80	8.00	32.00	27.50	10.00	40.00	10.00	—
347	5c blue	1.50	3.75	7.50	18.00	72.00	65.00	20.00	80.00	20.00	—
1909 Issue											
#368	2c Lincoln	1.40	2.85	5.70	12.00	48.00	25.00	13.50	55.00	13.50	55.00
371	2c Alaska	1.40	2.85	5.70	10.00	40.00	16.50	10.00	40.00	10.00	40.00
373	2c Hudson	1.50	3.00	6.00	10.00	40.00	18.50	10.00	40.00	10.00	60.00
1910-11 Issue											
#383	1c green	.07	.20	.35	2.00	8.00	3.75	1.85	7.50	2.00	8.00
384	2c carmine	.06	2.25	4.50	12.00	48.00	27.50	11.00	45.00	11.00	45.00
1912-14 Issue											
#408	2c green	.05	.14	.28	.60	2.50	2.50	.80	3.25	.80	3.25
409	2c carmine	.05	.25	.50	1.25	5.00	4.00	1.15	4.50	1.15	4.50
1916-17 Issue											
#481	2c green	.06	.12	.24	.60	2.40	2.75	.75	3.00	.75	3.00
482	2c carmine	.09	.18	.36	.90	3.60	4.50	1.15	4.50	1.00	4.00
483	3c violet I	.28	.60	1.20	2.75	11.00	15.00	3.15	12.50	3.00	12.00
483A	3c violet II	.35	.75	1.50	3.00	12.00	18.50	3.20	12.75	3.50	14.00
1918-20 Issue											
#531	1c green	1.00	2.00	3.80	6.00	24.00	16.00	4.00	16.00	4.00	16.00
532	2c carmine Va	.60	1.25	2.40	3.75	16.00	12.50	3.50	15.00	3.50	15.00
532A	2c carmine V	2.85	6.00	12.00	22.50	90.00	75.00		100.00		100.00
532B	2c carmine VI	1.10	2.25	4.50	9.00	36.00		12.00		12.00	
532C	2c carmine IV	.85	1.75	3.50	6.00	24.00	22.00	7.50	30.00	8.00	32.00
535	3c violet	.75	1.50	3.00	5.00	20.00	18.00	4.50	18.00		20.00
1923-25 Issue											
#575	1c green	.40	.85	1.70	4.50	18.00	9.00	4.50	18.00	4.25	17.00
576	1½c brown	.09	.18	.35	.90	3.60	4.50	1.50	6.00	1.50	6.00
577	2c carmine	.10	.20	.40	1.85	7.40	3.25	1.60	7.00	1.60	7.00
1923 Issue											
#612	2c Harding	.30	.60	1.20		7.50	11.00	2.00	8.00	2.00	8.00
1926 Issue											
#631	1½c brown	.15	.35	.70	2.25	9.00	6.50	2.00	8.00	2.00	8.00

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