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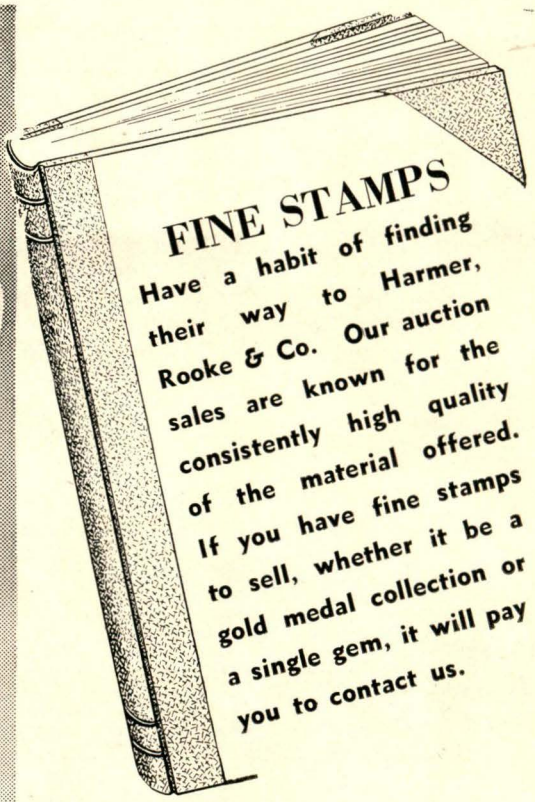
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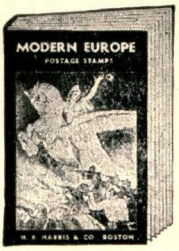


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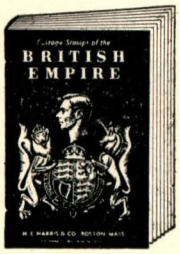
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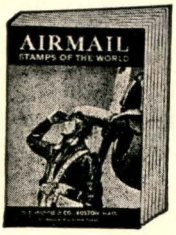


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Vol. XXVI. JANUARY, 1947 No. 1

The First Window Envelope A Startling Discovery

THE FIFTH ARTICLE

By E. Tudor Gross

When I wrote my quasi "Final Chapter" on Leeds Patent Envelopes for the Collectors Club Philatelist in 1944 I had thought I had gathered all the *known* information on the subject. As of that time I apparently had, so far as reported covers were concerned, but since then more material has come to light, and, most remarkable of all, a startling discovery has been made. I shall elaborate on this discovery in the latter part of this article.

From information received since my "Final Chapter" was written we now know of at least four covers of the Morison type (the Scott letter is still included in the list, although it has not been found) and I have record of twenty-five of the Leeds type, all actually used in the mails. This is ten more than originally reported in my "Supplementary Notes." Several of these were later reported in "Supplementary Notes—Round Two," but since then three other covers have appeared for recording, all of which I feel should be specially mentioned.

C. Corwith Wagner of St. Louis sent me a cover which, to date at least, is the latest "Champeen." It is known as the Kaskaskia Lodge cover and was mailed from Courtland Station, Illinois, on March 1 (1867). While the year date is not on the cover, the enclosure is a printed notice of Kaskasia Lodge of Masons dated February 16, 1867, evidently printed in advance. In "Supplementary Notes—Round Two" I had reported a cover owned by Sidney F. Barrett, cancelled July 6, but bearing a letter dated July 3, 1865. I added the statement that "I doubt if we shall find a later use," but the Kaskaskia Lodge cover proves that I was all wrong and that the present title holder, for latest use, is C. Corwith Wagner of St. Louis.

At the Philatelic Congress held in Boston last November I met Mr. Harry Dunsmoor of Syracuse, N. Y. He showed me one of the most interesting Leeds covers that I have ever seen. It was mailed and postmarked from Old Point Comfort, Va. on September 16 (no year date) but the interesting fact about it is that the lattice bar opening is in the upper *left* hand corner of the envelope, not the upper *right* hand corner. Upon examination it was apparent that this patent envelope, when manufactured, was incorrectly folded, so that the face

is reversed. In other words the patent mark under the opening reads backwards, in its crescent format, and the hole with the lattice bars is on the wrong side of the envelope. Incidentally the stamp is under the lattice bars, (incorrect use).



Fig. 32. The Harry Dunsmoor Cover

Also at the Boston Congress I was shown a 3c Leeds cover (the stamp at the left of the lattice bars) mailed from Washington. This was a U. S. Sanitary Commission envelope with the words "Washington, D. C." under the corner wording. This was the first Leeds Sanitary Commission envelope that I have found bearing the words, "Washington, D. C." The ones pictured in my articles do not have this addition. The cover is owned by Arthur Beane of Cambridge, Mass.

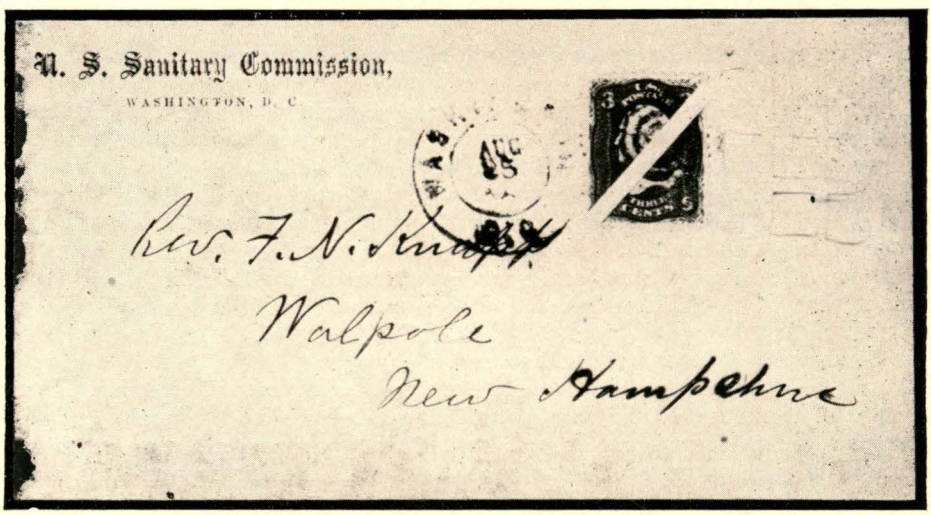


Fig. 33. The Arthur Beane Cover

LEEDS TYPE ENVELOPES USED IN MEXICO

On September 6, 1945, a fellow member of the Collectors Club, Mr. John E. Frost of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, sent me with his compliments an unused envelope (Morison type) put out in Mexico City many years ago, just when he did not know. He wrote that he had acquired it from a London collector friend. The cover had an oval type hole in the upper right hand corner (like the Morison type, as there were no lattice bars or Maltese cross attachments such as Leeds used) and it clearly was a "steal" from the Leeds patent of the Civil War days of the U. S. A. This was decidedly interesting. Enclosed was a circular printed in Spanish, carrying advertisements of Mexico City merchants, even one for the Public Lottery of Mexico. The paper used is very thin. On the back was a printed announcement in Spanish, French and English, explaining the advantages of using this type of circular for advertising purposes. The ten centavo Mexican stamp, vermilion, of the 1890-95 issue, was embossed on the circular, showing through the hole.

At first blush, and before reading the English announcement, it struck me that this was an advertising scheme gotten out with the sanction of the government, and that the promoters would pay the cost of postage and get theirs out of profits from the advertisers. On carefully reading the announcement, however, it was obvious that the government, and not private individual, was the real promoter. I give in full the English translation as printed on the back of the circular:

> "The advertisements are printed on sheets of paper similar to this and bear the postal stamp of the Mexican Republic: they are enclosed, together with private letters, within envelopes that are punched out so as to allow a view of the stamp and circulate in all countries of the Postal Union.
>
> The envelopes, together with the advertising sheets, are sold in all the Post Offices throughout the Mexican Republic.
>
> The postage of letters, in combination with the advertising sheets, is one-half that of ordinary letters.
>
> Merchants and the general public have, therefore, in addition to the reduced rate of postage, the advantage that the postal advertisements are more efficient, offer greater security and are more attractive than any other system of advertising."

On the back of the envelope is printed in Spanish (I translate) "Sold at 5 centavos because the printed advertisements have paid the rest of its value." The announcement shows clearly that the circular would act as a protector to the letter to be enclosed in the envelope, but there was nothing to show definitely the year when these innovations appeared. I knew the period, because of the date of issuance of the embossed stamp (1890-95) but that was not definite enough. Furthermore I naturally wanted to find a "Mexican Leeds" cover *actually used* in that country, to prove that the scheme had been put into effect.

This I found out last November at the Philatelic Congress in Boston. Mr. Walter S. Fishel of Boonsboro, Maryland, attended this Congress, and after seeing my Leeds Exhibit, in which several other collectors had cooperated, he showed me a cover, exactly like that of Mr. Frost, but *actually* used from Vera Cruz, Mexico, on April 13, 1893. The 10 centavo embossed stamp shows thru the oval opening at the upper right, and not only bears the Vera Cruz postmark over the opening and stamp, but there is another Vera Cruz postmark on the cover itself, at the left. The enclosure, by the way, has the identical wording in printed form (a circular), as is contained in the Frost unused cover. Incidentally the letter was missing. This postmark, April 13, 1893, establishes the fact that these foreign Leeds types were actually used in Mexico some thirty years after those used in the U. S. A.

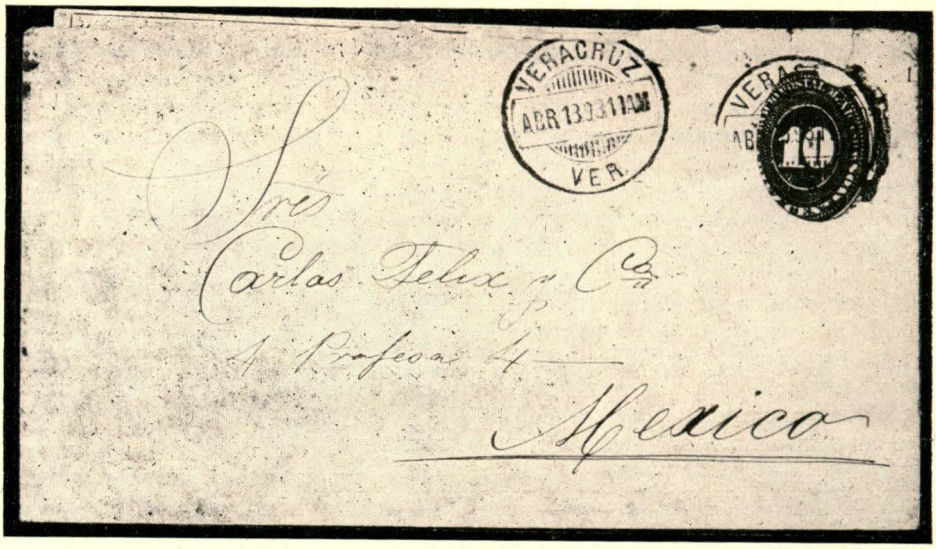


Fig. 34. The Walter S. Fishel Cover

I still was not sure of the year when these envelopes *first* appeared, so I wrote to Ben Reeves of Chicago, who, I was told, could probably give me the answer. His letter, while repeating much that I have written, gives such a concise account of the whole idea, that I quote it herewith.

> "The Mexican postal department in 1893 (note the date) sponsored an advertising scheme in which a very thin sealed envelope with a hole cut out at the location of the stamp (upper right corner) was used. The stamp was imprinted on an equally thin folded sheet which was so inserted in the envelope that the stamp would lie in exact register under the hole and could be cancelled as though it were printed or stuck on the outside. The inner sheet (circular) served the double purpose of being, first, a protecting wrapper to keep the letter from being readable through the thin envelope paper, and, second, an admirable place on which to group about 25 advertisements where they would be read before the addressee could get at the letter. The stamp, envelope and protector together sold at half the price of a stamp alone used in the ordinary way, and yielded the government considerably more in advertising revenue than could have been obtained from the latter. (He adds) Revenue to the government from the advertisements was protected by making the envelopes and protectors valid only when furnished by the post office and used in connection with each other."

How extensively these envelopes were used I do not know. At any rate they had the backing of the P. O. Dept., an advantage that Leeds, in this country, was never able to get for his venture. They form an interesting sequel to the Leeds envelopes, which accounts for the space I have given to them in this article. Incidentally, as the government was the sole purveyor of these special envelopes I doubt if any patent for them was ever granted.

THE STARTLING DISCOVERY

Now comes the account of what I referred to earlier in this brochure as the "Startling discovery." As I am not a student of foreign stamps the information I am about to write may be known to collectors who specialize in the issues of France, but to the American philatelic public, generally, I think it will be "news."

Dr. Carroll Chase, who for years before World War II lived in Paris, and who recently returned from a short visit in France, was also at the Boston

Congress in November last. After he saw my Leeds Patent Envelope exhibit he told me that he thought he had two French covers that would interest me. On his return to his home in Amherst, N. H., he sent them to me and I got the philatelic shock of my life. One was an unused envelope with a large circular hole on the face, in the upper right hand corner, and a similar hole on the back flap. The other was a used envelope of the same design bearing a pair of 20 centime imperforate stamps of the first French issue, 1849-50! They were placed squarely across the hole on the front. The stamps were cancelled with a killer, not a postmark, and the cover was mailed from Reims, France, on September 20, 1849. The Reims postmark, lower down on the cover, is blurred, but the Paris postmark on the back is clearly September 21, 1849. Enclosed in one of these envelopes was a typewritten memorandum (hence not written in 1849) which reads as follows:

"France Envelope Marion

Mr. Marion, a Paris stationer, invented an envelope which he patented. His idea was to preserve on the letter itself the evidence of its passage through the post. The envelope has 2 large holes through which the date stamps (postmarks), despatch and arrival, were struck. Authorized by Minister of Finance in March, 1846."

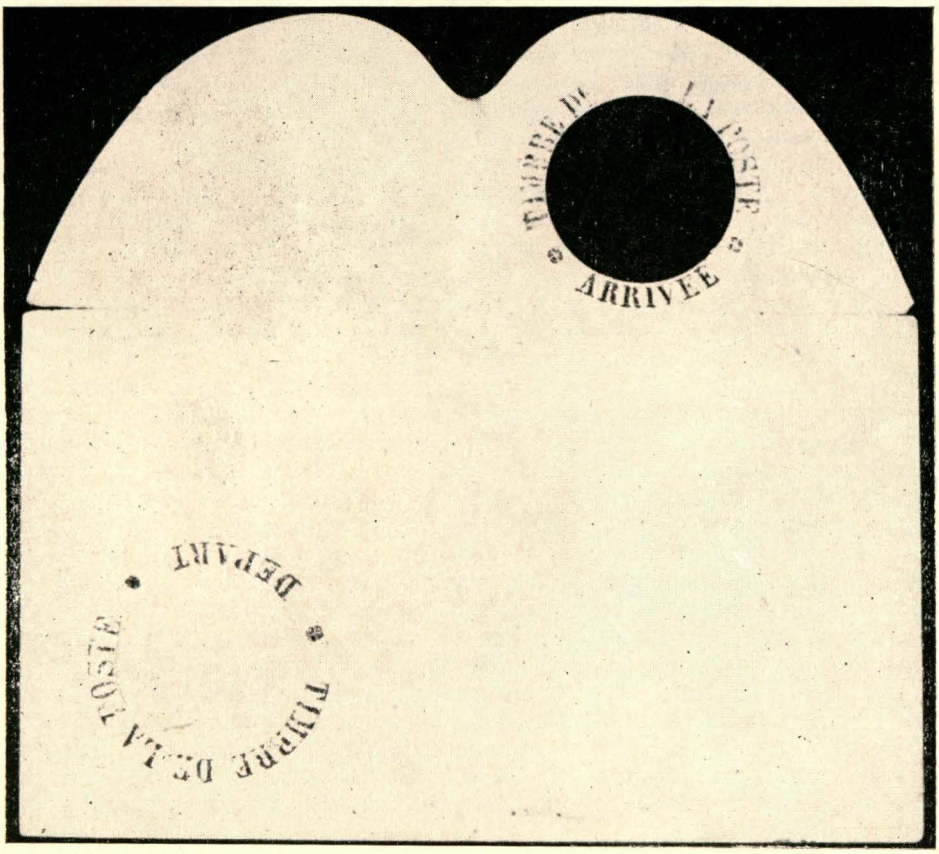


Fig. 35.

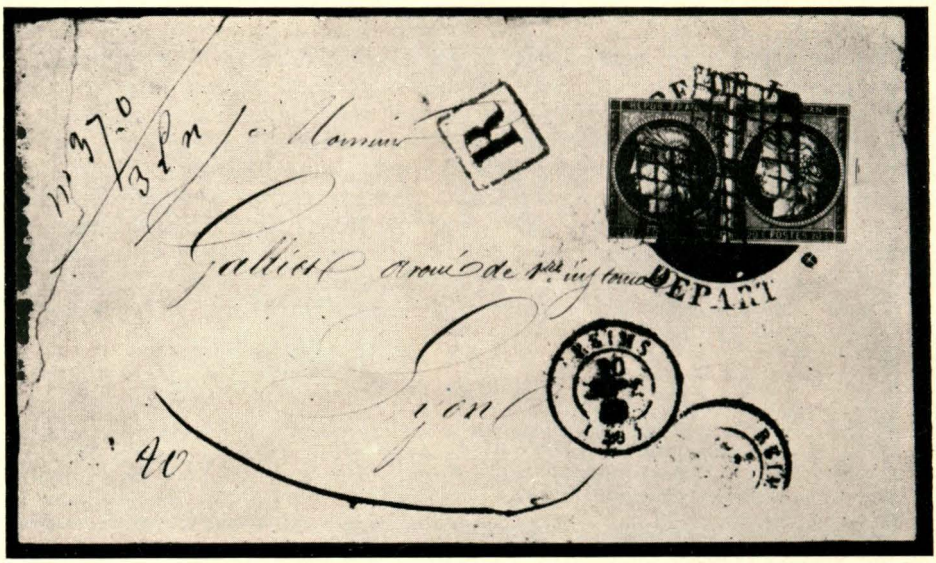


Fig. 36.

In studying these envelopes it is apparent that the inventor had the same idea that Morison, in 1860, had when he secured his patent in this country nearly a quarter of a century later. The difference between the two inventions was that in the "Marion" idea the outgoing, or "Depart" postmark, was on the face of the envelope and the receiving, or "Arrivee" postmark was on the *back*. In the original "Morison" patent the two holes were both on the *face* of the envelope, one for the postmark over the large hole in the upper right hand corner (the stamp was not considered) for the sending postmark, and the small hole for the receiving cancel by the postmaster at the destination. None of these original Morison types, as shown in the patent claim, have ever been found, and I doubt if they were ever manufactured, except possibly for samples. The Morison type covers, actually found, show only one opening on the face of the envelope, where the postmark was to be applied.

The French "Marion" type, however, has a slightly larger circular hole on the face of the envelope, in the upper right hand corner with the printed words "Timbre De La Poste" above the hole, and the word "Depart" below it. On the back flap of the envelope (same size) is a similar hole reading "Timbre De La Poste" at top and the word "Arrivee" at bottom. In other words, the enclosure, which showed through the two holes, was supposed to be postmarked over the hole on the face of the envelope, upon mailing, and on the back, over the other hole, upon receipt by the postmaster at the destination.

How well circularized these "Marion" patent envelopes were among the post offices of France is not known. Perhaps some specialist in French stamps can answer this question. In any event the unused cover, illustrated above, shows the idea. The used cover, unfortunately, lacks the enclosure. It is apparent that the sender placed a pair of the 20 centime imperforate stamps over the "Depart" opening, or hole (incorrect use, since the stamps were cancelled by a killer, not by the postmark). This was on September 20, 1849 and the place of departure was Reims in northern France. The postmark on the cover substantiates this fact.

The cover then went to Paris, where it was back-stamped September 21, 1849, but not over the "Arrivee" hole, as Lyons, not Paris, was its destination.

When this cover reached Lyons we do not know, since the cover, now very much torn on the back, shows that the enclosure was removed. If the Lyons postmaster put his receiving mark over the "Arrivee" hole this would have been on the enclosure, and consequently not on the envelope after the contents had been removed. However, the idea of postmarking the enclosure, for departure and receipt, was much the same as is shown in the patent claim of Benj. Morison in 1860. (See copy of Morison patent on page 78 of COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1942).

It is interesting to note that the French idea, as above reported, was "authorized" in March, 1846, before stamps were issued in France, while Morison's patent of 1860 was granted 13 years after stamps were put out by our own government. The question naturally arises as to whether Morison (and Leeds a year later) conceived the idea independently in this country, or whether either one of them got their inspiration from covers sent here from correspondents in France. From what I have been able to learn Morison "dealt in patents" and I doubt if he ever, on his own initiative, invented anything. He was what we would call today a "Patent Promoter" or possibly a "Patent Attorney," and he may or may not have invented the "Morison Type Envelope." I have not been able to find out when he was born, but I believe it was not much earlier than 1830, when Lewis W. Leeds was born. If they were both of about the same age they would have been 16 years old when the "Marion Envelope" of France was "authorized" by the Minister of Finance in 1846.

As young men both of them may have seen "Marion" French covers around 1849, but if so I doubt if either would have been old enough to conceive of a similar type of envelope for the U. S. A. Consequently I believe that the idea of the hole in the envelope originated in both countries, without any reference, one to the other. In any event the Marion type of France antedated the Morison and Leeds types in the United States, so my brochures on "The First Window Envelope," published a few years ago in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, need an explanation. As far as the United States is concerned the story is correct, but France was ahead of us by at least 14 years, and Marion of Paris, therefore, deserves the credit for putting out the *first* window envelope.

There was, however, one thing more for me to prove. The fact that Marion's idea was "authorized" by the Minister of Finance (in 1846) did not necessarily prove that the inventor's idea had been "patented," in spite of the statement in the above quoted memorandum. Consequently I felt I should try to find copies of the French patent (if this had actually been granted) and then I could show whether Marion or Morison, and, later, Leeds, were the "legalized" pioneers in this "Window Envelope" business. I, therefore, appealed to my friend Dr. Chase for advice. He wrote that copies of French patents, recorded in Paris, might be difficult to secure today, but suggested that the New York Public Library, which he has frequently called on for help in his research work, might have data on the subject.

Following this suggestion I wrote the N. Y. Public Library and received a prompt reply from Paul North Rice, Chief of the Reference Department, who had helped me when I was writing my earlier brochures. He gave me references to two Marion patents, one dated December 4, 1844 and the other dated February 6, 1846. Each of these was for 15 years, and later he sent me photostats of the "claims." As these were of course in French I again appealed to Dr. Chase for translations. He replied that "the one dated December 4, 1844 has absolutely nothing to do with the envelope in which you are interested. It is simply a patent for a cardboard case to hold envelopes."

Dr. Chase further wrote, "the invention dated February 6, 1846, is not the one describing the envelopes which you have. Here is a translation of it, which is not exactly literal but which I think will give you a clear idea as to what it says."

The translation is as follows:

"The inventor, wishing that the body of the letter should itself bear evidence of having passed through the post, had (some time in the past) arranged an opening in an envelope at the place where the four corners come together. The postmark would thus tie the envelope and the letter together.

But an envelope such as this might have certain drawbacks, so instead of leaving a hole in the envelope one might apply to the inside of the envelope, at the place where the postmark should fall, a substance so that the postmark would show on the letter itself.

A very thin layer of some substance is placed on the inside of the envelope where the postmark should fall. This should have two little holes in it in which would be placed a bit of very finely ground Prussian blue which would be held in place by means of a bit of waxed candle rubbed over it.

Thus the application of the postmark would be found reproduced upon the letter.

The second part of this invention had an additional paragraph added on April 3, 1846."

My friend the doctor adds, "Doesn't this sound crazy to you? It does to me. He must have been a queer bird. Evidently your envelope is described either in the addition dated April 3, 1846 or in another patent. Perhaps you can get from New York the April 3, 1846 affair, and if this does not prove to be what you want, try to get a later patent by the same man."

Acting on this suggestion I wrote once more to Mr. Rice and received the following reply:—

"After a further thorough search of the French patent indexes covering the years 1844 to 1855, we find no record of any patent having been issued to Marion pertaining to an envelope as shown in the photostat copy."

Even if we haven't been able to run down a patent that would tie up with my "Marion" type, above illustrated, it is apparent from the first paragraph of the Dr. Chase translation that the inventor had, prior to February 6, 1846, conceived the idea of the "hole in the envelope," so that the postmark would tie the envelope and the letter together. In any event we know that a window envelope, much like the Morison patent, was made and actually used in France in 1849. Who was responsible for the statement that these envelopes were "authorized" by the Minister of Finance in March, 1846 I do not know. Dr. Chase says he bought the two "Marion" covers at auction and that the typewritten memorandum was in one of them. So let's give the palm to "Marion, a stationer of Paris" and call it a day.

CONCLUSION

May I close this article by stating again that many of the Leeds type envelopes were incorrectly used. Leeds planned to have the *stamp* placed in the hole, adhering partly to the enclosure and partly on the die-cut designs of the envelopes, with the postmark as a canceller. The regulations of our post office department, however, prohibited the use of the *postmark* as a canceller. Hence the Leeds idea was a failure. The same result may have happened in France. The used envelope illustrated in this article shows that the pair of 20 centimes stamps, while placed over the hole, is cancelled by a grid, and that the Reims postmark is struck lower down on the cover. When the enclosure was removed there would be nothing on it to show that it was mailed from Reims, on September 20, 1849, unless the envelope itself were preserved. This of course was contrary to the idea of the inventor. Even if the postmaster at Lyons had used his city postmark in the "Arrivee" hole on the back, the enclosure, without the envelope, would not prove the place of origin. So Marion of Paris, like Leeds in our own country, probably ran into the same difficulty over putting the postmark in the hole on the face of the cover (whether with stamps or not), and I venture the suggestion that the French idea died a natural death like the one in the United States.

Early California Covers

By Harry F. Jefferys

As considerable interest is being shown at this time in early California mail, it may not be "speaking out of turn" to call attention to mail some eighty years ago, as shown by the following covers:

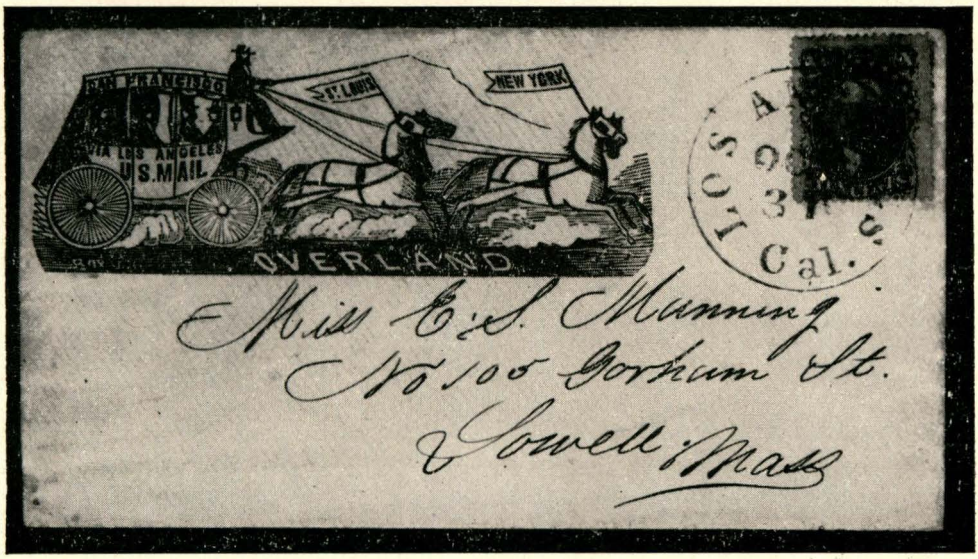
Coon Creek to Maine with a stage coach on cover.

Coon Creek with railroad train on cover and quotation "In Hopes" per overland.

Nevada City to Northern Liberties, on cover a miner writing home.

Redwood City, with stage coach on cover.





Michigan Bluff, railroad train on cover.

Los Angeles, with stage coach on cover.

Rattlesnake, Poverty Bar, Spanish Flat Mining Camp, Sutter Creek where gold was first found.

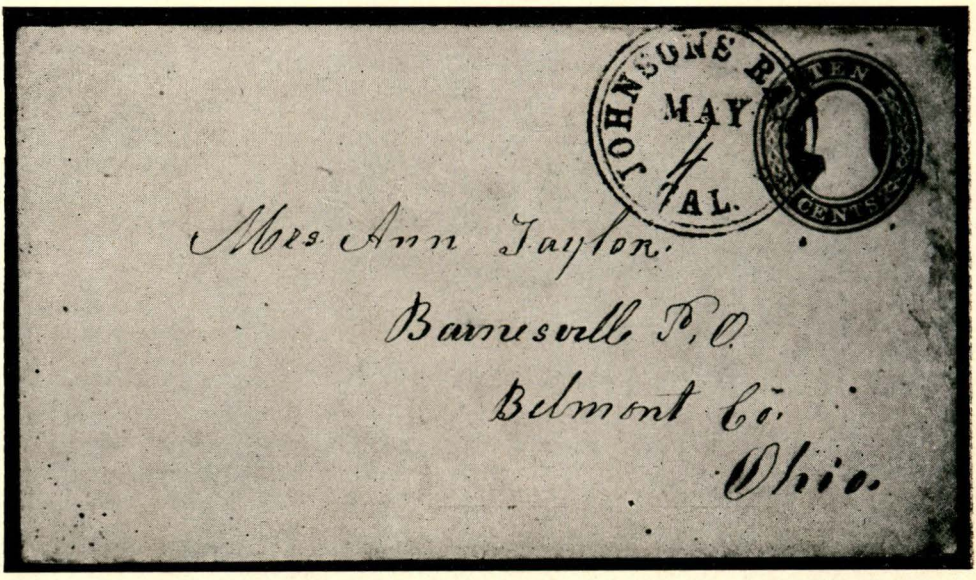
MacDermott's Bridge, established June 17th, 1854. Name changed to "Half Way House" and discontinued March 30th, 1860.

Yankee Jims, Chinese Camp, Wells Fargo "over their California and Coast routes."

Tower City Mining Camp. Johnson's Ranch.

Rabbit Town, later named "La Porte."





Forest City, cover illustration, a rider on horseback delivering mail to miners.

Mormon Island, Volcano, Grass Valley "Paid 6."

Marysville, with stage coach on cover. Marysville "Forwarded by Evert's Express from the Mines." Marysville, Langton's Pioneer Express.

Bottle Hill, Mountain Springs, Strawberry Valley, Rough and Ready, Secret Ravine, Red Dog Mining Camp, Texas Hill, Dutch Flat, Mud Springs with a red "Mud Springs Hunter Express" postmark. Sonora, Pacific Express Company.

Dallas, Tracy & Company Express and "Nez Perces" Express.

California Overland on a United States flag covering entire envelope. Camptownville, Langton's Pioneer Express and Pacific Express Company.





Fort Laraine, Nevada Territory to Diamond Eldorado County, California.

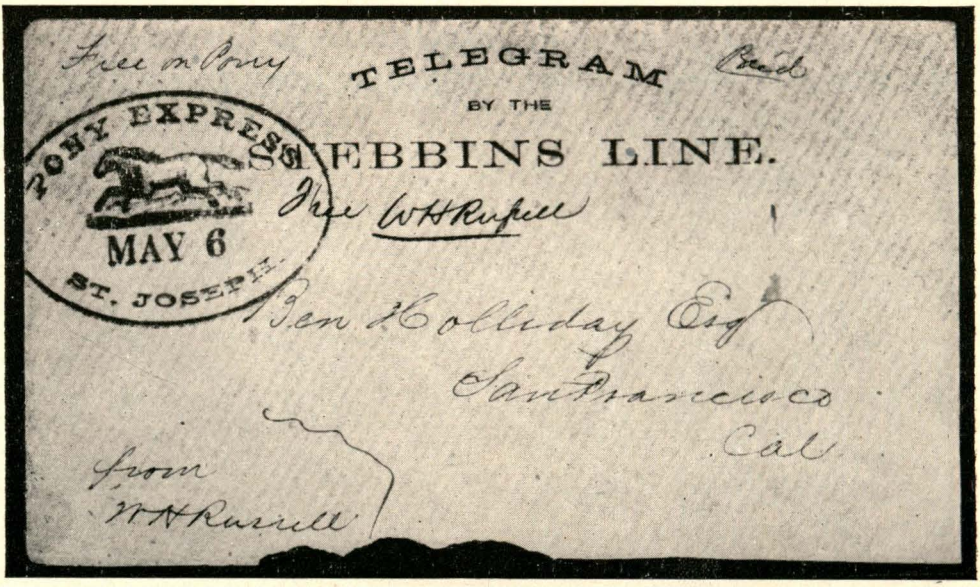
Todds Valley, Stockton, Colloma, Sacramento City, Shasta Pacific Express and horseback rider on cover.

Santa Barbara, with strip of four five-cent 1857, double rate.

San José, Yreka, Placerville "Wells Fargo Express Placerville."

Calusa, Petaluma, Weaverville, Mount Ophir, North San Juan, Santa Rosa, Downiville, Murphey's, with cover illustration Franklin's printing press.

Stockton, with a three-cent 1857 on front of envelope and a "Paste Back" Wells Fargo three-cent envelope pasted on back. The Government required the Express companies to use stamped envelopes.





A few of the covers from San Francisco are as follows:

To New York on Running Horse Pony Express envelope and hand stamped, "Central Overland, California and Pikes Peak Express Company via St. Joseph" franked with a twelve-cent 1857.

To Connecticut, "Over Southern Express Stage Route, Express rate six dollars ($6.00) sent overland, on account of lost steamer, Driver Killingsly."

To France with a thirty-cent 1857; year dated 1861.

To New York, Running Horse and one dollar ($1.00). Pony Express adhesive.

To New Jersey with a stage coach on cover.

To Connecticut, Noisy Carrier. To Maine, Noisy Carrier, a different design.

To Germany via Los Angeles "Rio Vista" imprint, overland mail with a six horse team stage coach.





To New York, "Mail Steamship" and 80 in rectangle, meaning forty cents to the isthmus and forty beyond.

To San Francisco on a four-cent Wells Fargo envelope, "Paid over all our lines within the United States."

To New York Boyd's City Express Post.

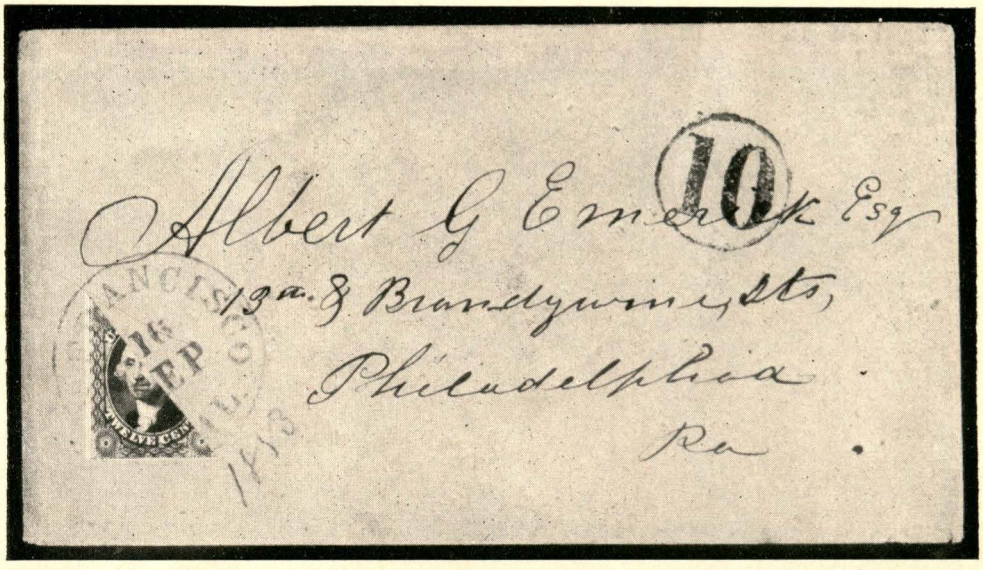
To Illinois, Todd's and Bryan's Express.

To Connecticut, in red in circle, "Honolulu U. S. POSTAGE PAID."

To Mormon Island, Adams & Company Express.

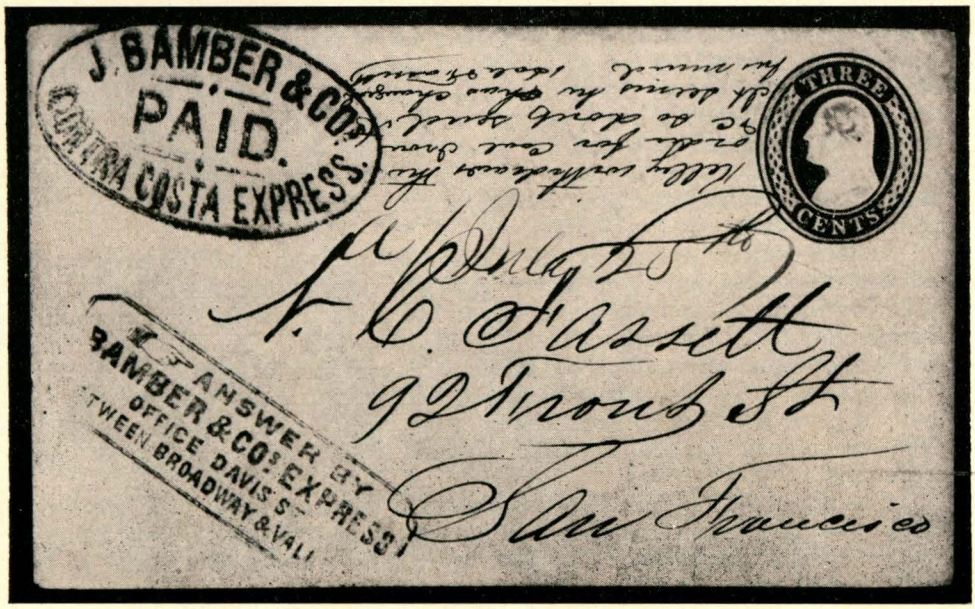
To Philadelphia, with a twelve-cent bisect and "10" in a circle.

To Vermont, a miner on a rock attacked by two bears and notation "In a tight place."









To New York, in a circle in red, "Honolulu Hawaiian Islands" with a five-cent blue Hawaiian Islands and a twelve-cent 1851.

To San José, Freeman & Company Express, on envelope is a locomotive with two freight cars.

To San Francisco, J. Bamber & Company Contra Costa Express and hand stamped "Answer by Bamber & Company's Express."

The illustrations of stage coaches are all different, from quite small to very large.

I regret that space will not permit including many covers, such as with Pony Express adhesive stamps, explanation of the "Noisy Carrier," rates involved and notations on envelope. Our patient editor and readers must not be imposed upon.

Facts Wanted on the U. S. 1861 Stamps

By Stephen G. Rich

For some four years past, the U. S. 1861's have been under active discussion, back and forth in various papers, among a number of very able students of this issue. Previous to this activity, certain articles dealing with some of the 1861 stamps have appeared in the Collectors Club Philatelist; the information in these has apparently not been taken into account by several of the later writers.

The time has come, and in fact came as early as 1944, when discussion needs to give place to specific statements by the informed students on the facts which we lack. If there is factual basis for their statements, it needs to be put on record. If there is no such basis, good method of intellectual workmanship and common honesty require that these various persons state that their inferences are only inferences or even hypotheses.

Most of the needed facts deal primarily with the 1861 "Premieres Gravures."

Four writers, Messrs. Ashbrook, Brazer, Perry and Ward, all have written on the basis of being sure that the 1861 Premieres Gravures were submitted in finished sheet form to the Post Office Department at some time. There is, however, a lamentable lack of published evidence to indicate such having been the case. It does not matter whether evidence shows that they were submitted with the bids, or just before the 1861 regular issue appeared, or at some time in between. It makes not the slightest difference whether one lone copy of one value was submitted or in official possession; or blocks, or sheets; or several values. It will not do to leave the treatment on the "must have been submitted" basis—for all "must have been" arguments are notoriously fragile and normally are upset by facts discovered later.

Messrs. Brazer and Perry, in this connection, have built largely upon the old and unverified reports that the copies of the Premieres Gravures now in philatelic hands came from those which had gone to postal administrations in Europe in 1861. We keep on hearing that the late J. M. Bartels or someone else bought a fine copy of the 30c or 90c Premiere Gravure, or some other value, from a dealer in Europe about 1900, and that the European dealer (whose name is never given) said it had come from some official collection. We really need definite evidence that the unnamed dealer's report is worthy of the slightest credence.

The status of the Premieres Gravures is likewise subject to the need for facts. We have definite factual evidence that, except for the 10-cent value, they are not stamps, but essays. It would therefore be most proper, and in fact is really urgent, that Mr. H. M. Clark should put on printed record in this or some other stamp journal, why, on the basis of what facts, he has declined to delete these essays from the catalogues. Now that Mr. Clark has retired from the publishing business, he has the time to attend to this little task.

Use of the term "essay" for the Premieres Gravures (always excepting the 10-cent value) has been attacked by Mr. Ashbrook, and he has endeavored to introduce new terms. Up to July 1, 1946 he has however not deigned to give us any factual evidence that the term "essay" does not rightly apply. In fair play to all concerned, he may properly be asked to give us the full name, publisher and date, of the dictionary upon which he has admitted in print he relied for declining to use the term "essay." The unabridged Webster dictionary, in all editions during at least the last 20 years, gives the philatelic use

of the term, as well as others. We are perforce led to suspect that unfortunately Mr. Ashbrook used a condensed dictionary, one which did not give all the usages and meanings of each word. The absence of the philatelic meaning of "essay" from such a dictionary is, of course, without bearing upon the legitimacy of use of the term. In view of the large amount of controversy which Mr. Ashbrook's attempt to change the terminology has caused, it is particularly urgent that he should either substantiate his case or gracefully admit he was wrong.

Messrs. Ashbrook, Perry and Ward have also one really important but of fact to state. Mr. Brazer showed, before 1942, that the 24c value definitely differs as between the Premiere Gravure and the regularly issued stamps of 1861. He showed, in this journal, that there was a definite change in the die, in the shading in the ovals containing the numerals of value. The three students just named have entirely ignored this difference in all their discussions. No doubt some facts have led them to ignore the difference; but up to writing this article, July 1, 1946, such facts are not on printed record. We urgently need their statements on this matter, even if such statements should have to be admissions of failure to give the needed attention to Mr. Brazer's results.

Mr. H. M. Clark also needs to be in this particular matter, since his ascription to the 24c Premiere Gravure of a date of issue is based upon examination of the Brooks 24c 1861 cover. The photograph of that cover, seen by me, clearly shows that the stamp is the regular issue 1861 stamp.

We need, furthermore, from everyone involved, some facts to justify the ascription of the deep orange color of the 30c 1861 to the Premieres Gravures. Quite possibly this ascription is correct; but the factual basis for it has not, apparently, ever been put on printed record. There is little doubt that this deep shade 30-cent is at least an early printing; but its ascription to the Premieres Gravures definitely needs factual verification ere it can be regarded as established or sound.

One further study, of a more comprehensive nature than the treatment of these separate facts, needs to be made and published. There is real need for a study of the papers of the Premiere Gravures and the early printings of the regular 1861 issue. An old statement keeps being used, apparently uncritically. That is to the effect that the Premieres Gravures can be told by the "thin, semi-transparent paper" on which they are printed. Yet there are used copies, showing full date of cancellation (so I am told) of the regular issue, on paper that is apparently identical with that of the Premieres Gravures, or is at least so close to it that it may be within the variation of one run of paper being made at the mill. Without the comprehensive study of papers in the Premieres Gravures and the early printings of the regular 1861 stamps, we still lack one essential group of facts for proper understanding of these items.

To sum up:

We need factual information, which ought to be supplied by the men who have made the most extensive studies of the 1861 U. S. stamps, on at least these aspects:

1. Did any of the Premieres Gravures actually go into the keeping or possession of the Post Office Dept. at any time?
2. What is the real history of the copies of the Premieres Gravures now in philatelic possession?
3. What facts, if any, justify the continuance of listing of the Premieres Gravures as stamps in the standard catalogs?
4. What facts (if any) justify the attempt to use such terms as "sample label" instead of "essay" for some of the Premieres Gravures?
5. For what factual or other reason have the differences between the 24c Premiere Gravure and the 24c regular 1861 stamp, in actual design, been ignored by students of these issues since these differences were put on printed record before 1942?

6. Is the ascription of the 30c deep orange to the Premieres justified?

7. What are the facts as to supposed or real differences of paper between the Premieres Gravures and early printings of the 1861 regular issue stamps?

It is understood that in all this, the 10-cent Premiere Gravure is an exception. We know that the plate of the 10c Premiere Gravure was used for making actual stamps in the fall of 1861, as well as for the finished essays. Distinguishing the essays and the stamps in this value may turn out to be a separate and useful piece of research for someone to do and to publish.

The purpose of this article is to bring out the need for the facts. It will have served its purpose effectively if, within a year or so, at least a majority of the needed facts are published. The various students named herein are therefore, in conclusion, urged to publish the facts for which request is here made.

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Geo. Washington's Correspondence Now at Mount Vernon and His Franking Privilege

By Joseph Carson

When George Washington died at Mount Vernon on December 14, 1799, there was on file there a great quantity of his correspondence and documents, both official and personal. Indeed so great was the accumulation that Washington contemplated the building of a fire-proof structure to house them, but no positive evidence now exists that he carried the thought into effect and he probably never did. The writer has been privileged on several occasions to examine what now remains of this correspondence at Mount Vernon or what, more accurately stated, has come back there as the gifts of generous donors, for literally all of this was removed and some even burned in a fire that occurred in the Alexandria warehouse in 1875.

Washington was a man who enjoyed detail and was a master of it. He kept a careful diary, much of it still in existence, and his correspondence was vast.(1) His household accounts in his own beautiful hand when he was at Mount Vernon and in the hand of his secretary or a nephew when he was not, are models of painstaking accuracy, broken down in columnar form to minute detail. Many letters that he received he docketed personally in the manner of the times and folded so that the long side was upright. He did this with important letters, letters from friends, the letters from old soldiers and begging letters alike.

By his will Washington, after giving his swords and other articles to old friends, gave to his widow a large lot of ground in Alexandria, his household and kitchen furniture, the liquors and groceries and a life estate of everything else with the following exception:

> "To my nephew Bushrod Washington, I give and bequeath all the Papers in my possession which relate to my Civil and Military Administration of the affairs of this Country;—I leave to him also such of my private Papers as are worth preserving; . . .".

It will be remembered that he had no children and that his estate ultimately passed to educational institutions, to Mrs. Washington's grandchildren the two youngest of whom he had adopted and to the children of his brothers and sister. The Inventory and Appraisement of his estate makes no mention of his letters or papers either public or private. It is known that Mrs. Washington destroyed all her husband's letters to her except two: one, his first letter to her as Mrs. Custis which she gave to her granddaughter Nellie Custis Lewis and the other, his letter announcing his appointment as Commander in Chief, and his going to Boston instead of returning to Mount Vernon (he was not back there for six years), which she gave to her grandson George Washington Parke Custis.(2) All these letters of course were hers to destroy—but how revealing they would have been had they been preserved.

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(1) Writings of Washington from the Original Manuscript Sources, 1745-1799
John C. Fitzpatrick, Editor
Govt. print. off. 1931-1940
The 37 volumes in this set contain over 15,000 pages of letters and documents written by George Washington. The Editor estimates that he wrote between 8,000 and 10,000 different items.

(2) Prussing, Eugene E.
The Estate of George Washington, Deceased
Little, Brown and Company, 1927
Especially "Of the literary remains" pp. 145-153. The whole book is entirely fascinating.

Mrs. Washington died May 22, 1802, but twenty-nine months after her husband, and his nephew Bushrod took possession of Mount Vernon as the devisee, and lived there until his death in 1829. It was this nephew who became a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a truly great justice he was; but it was under him also that the dispersal of the correspondence at Mount Vernon occurred. The story is too long a one to recount but the indifference and carelessness of a favorite nephew makes it tragic. It must suffice to say that the great bulk of the letters and papers remained at Mount Vernon until Bushrod Washington and Jared Sparks, the historian, started to work on them. That they were dispersed is clear but it is equally clear that many of them exist today, but not at Mount Vernon.(3)

1. LETTERS AT MOUNT VERNON

In examining the correspondence file at Mount Vernon, the writer has laid out twenty-three letters which were exhibited there during the months of January and February, 1947, to show the postal usage. These covers are fairly representative of George Washington's private correspondence both in and out of him, but none of them show the franking "On Public Service" or equivalent words. They are listed chronologically at the end of this article, and the illustrations are keyed to this list by their numbers. The earliest letter shown (No. 1) is dated August 21, 1776 and the name of the post office "Upper Marl*bo*" is in manuscript in the upper left hand corner. It was written "To Mrs. Washington in Philadelphia" and is from her son John Parke Custis.

Evidently Custis believed that his mother had the franking privilege as the General's wife, for he has written the word "Free" in the lower left hand corner. The Postmaster at Upper Marlborough however knew better, and he was quite right, for he crossed out "Free" in red ink, writing in the upper right hand corner also in red "2.16." This was the rate in penny weights and grains (equivalent to 8 pence) as fixed by the Act of Parliament of 1765(4) for a distance between 100 and 200 miles. This Act had in effect been re-enacted by the Resolve of the Continental Congress of July 26, 1775.(5) This is the only cover in the collection that paid postage. Of the remaining twenty-two covers, twenty are franked while two (Nos. 2 & 19) do not appear to have passed through the posts.

Cover number 3 marks the appearance in this collection of its earliest hand stamp, "Richmond, June 24" between single ruled lines. This was in 1788 and is followed by four other such straight line hand stamps: a similar one (No. 8), but in capital letters, of November 11 (1789); (No. 14) "RICHM'D March 1, 1796" between single ruled lines; (No. 17) "RICHMOND, Oct 27, 1797" between double ruled lines (the "Oct 27, 1797" part of this is in italics); and (No. 18) "RICHMOND, Nov 9 1797" between double ruled lines. All of them are stamped in black ink.

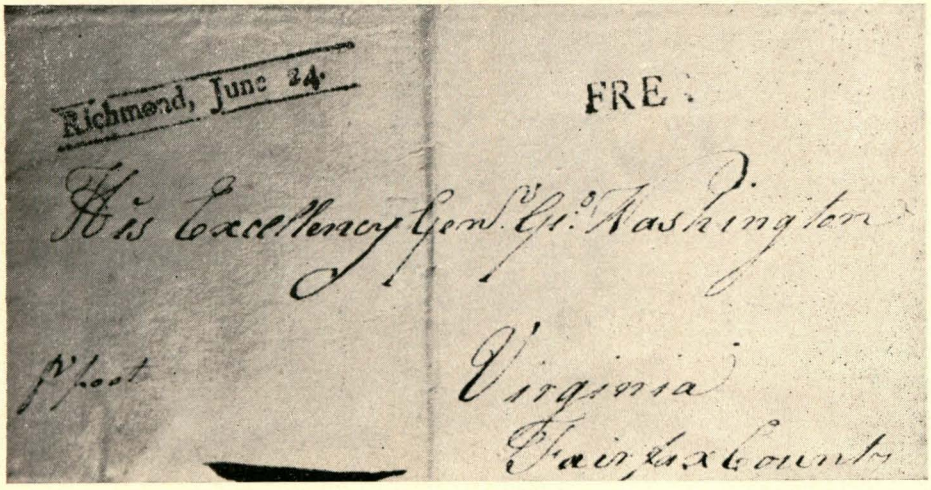
In slightly smaller letters appear (No. 4) "FREDBG. Jan 1" (1788); (No. 5) "DUMFRIES July 20" (1789); (No. 6) "WILLIAMS BG Augy 9" (1789) and (No. 10) "ALEX FEB 3" (1792). All in straight line in black.

Numbers 7, 13 and 15 show the "Bishop mark" of Philadelphia and are respectively "10 AU" (1789); "19 AP" (1794?) and "4 JU" (1795?). The first one is in black while the last two are in a rusty or brownish black. Number 9 shows a straight line in black "NEW-YORK * April * 11" (1790).

(3) Ibid. pp. 145-147

(4) 5 Geo. III. C. 25

(5) Rich, Wesley Everett
The History of the United States Post Office to the Year 1829
Harvard University Press, 1924 p. 53

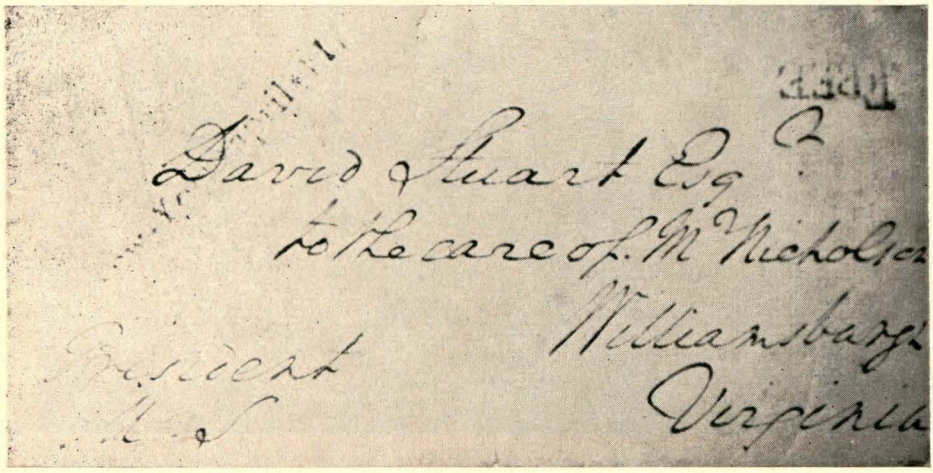


Mount Vernon Ladies Association

3. "His Excellency Genl Geo Washington Virginia Fairfax County" with black straight line hand stamp "Richmond June 24" and hand stamped "Free" in black; in MSS. "pr post." A begging letter signed Geo Washington and dated at Tarborough N. C. June 20. The endorsement in the hand of General Washington gives the date of 1788. The handwriting of the letter and cover is singularly like that of the General.

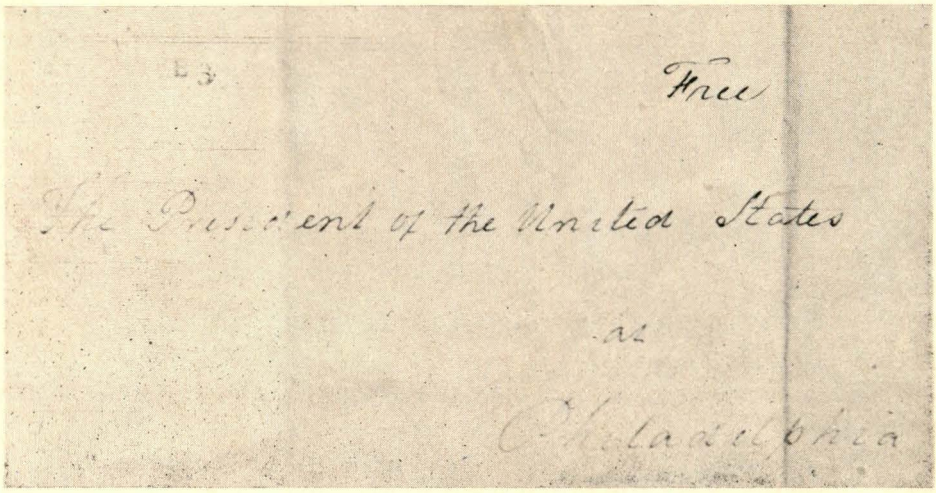
More reddish brown in color is the round post mark (No. 23) "ALEX. VA Nov 2" (1799). This one records an early use of the round mark, for prior to the turn of the century comparatively few towns had adopted that type, soon to become so common in displacing the straight line.

Covers numbers 9, 13, 15 and 23 together with number 19 are all covers written by George Washington, and all but the last are franked by him. (His franking privilege will be discussed later on in this article.) The first two, the New York cover (No. 9) and the Philadelphia cover (No. 13) are both hand stamped "FREE" and franked in his hand "President U S."



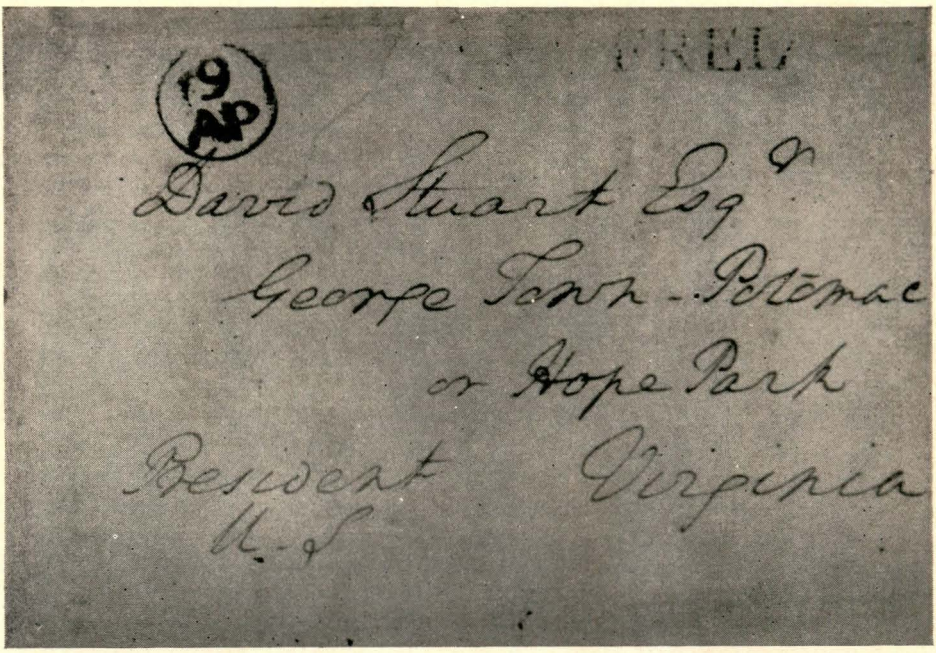
Mount Vernon Ladies Association

9. "David Stuart Esqr to the care of Mr Nicholson Williamsburg Virginia" franked "President U. S." With black straight line hand stamp "NEW-YORK * April * 11" and hand stamped "FREE" in black, with same place and date at head of letter 1790. Entirely in the handwriting of President Washington inquiring "in what temper and state of politics you found the country—such information would be always satisfactory and may be very useful." Signed "I am Dear Sir Your Obed & affect Go Washington."



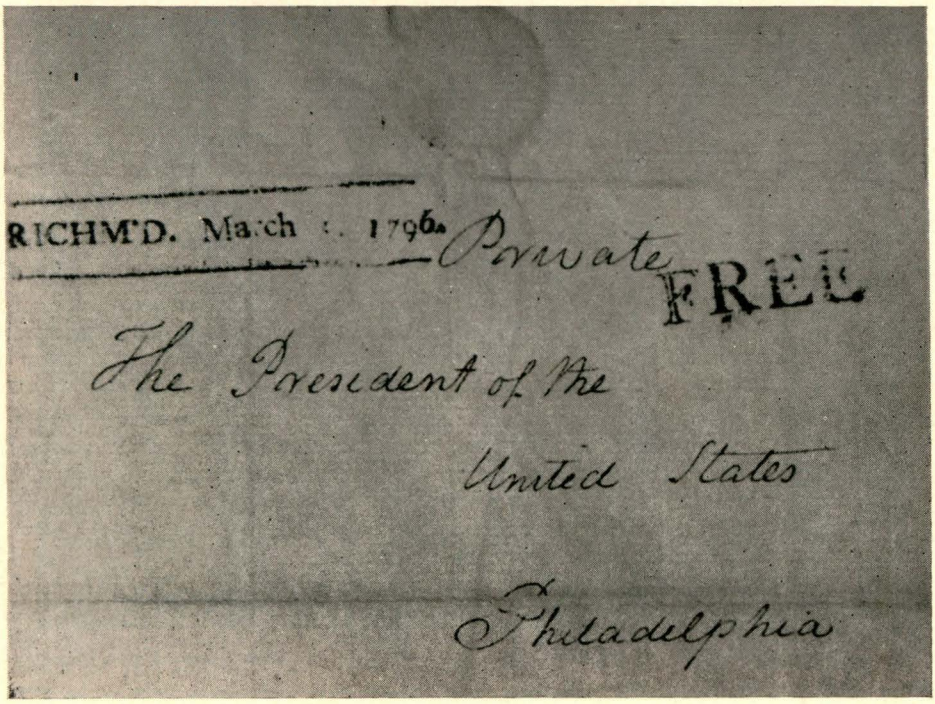
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10. "The President of the United States at Philadelphia" with black straight line hand stamp "ALEX FEB 3" and MSS. "Free." Dated at the same place Feby 1 1792. Signed by his nephew Bushrod Washington and dealing with a trespass that occurred at Mount Vernon.



Mount Vernon Ladies Asscciation

13. "David Stuart Esqr GeorgeTown-Potomac or Hope Park Virginia" with round brownish black Philadelphia hand stamp "19 A P" with brownish black hand stamp "FREE" and MSS. in lower left hand corner "President U. S." This is a cover in the handwriting of General Washington and no year can definitely be assigned to it. It may be remarked that George Washington wrote a letter to Mr. Stuart from Philadelphia on the date of April 13, 1794.



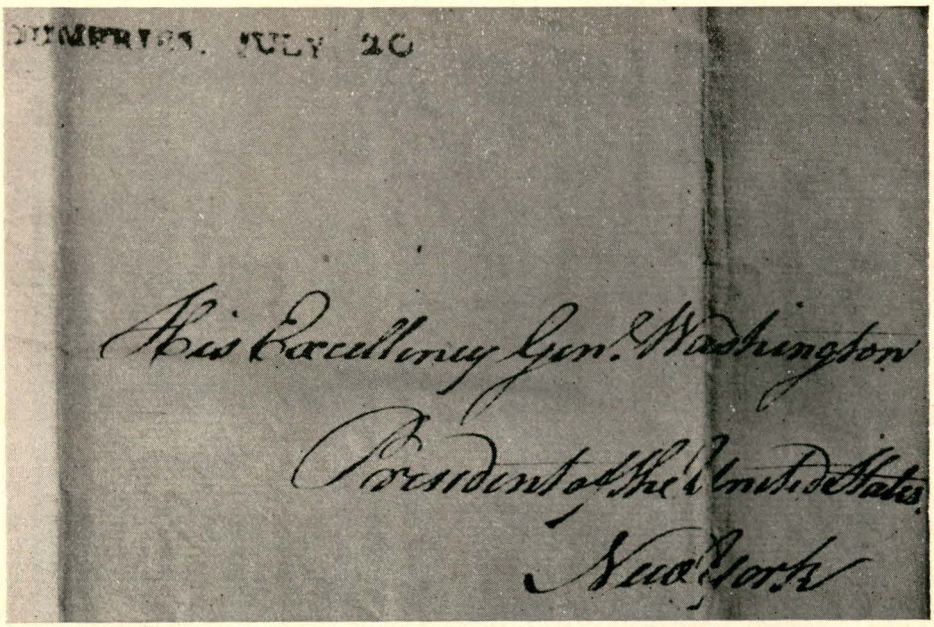
Mount Vernon Ladies Association

14. "The President of the United States Philadelphia" with black straight line hand stamp between straight lines "RICHM'D March 1, 1796" and black hand stamp "FREE." The word "Private" appears in MSS. Dated at Richmond Feby. 29, 1796. Addressed to "Dear Uncle" and signed "B. Washington." This was from his nephew Bushrod and is regarding a claim of the President settled by Commissioners appointed by the Court and states the steps taken to collect the amount due. It acknowledges the receipt of hogs.

Number 15 is a cover only and no definite date can be assigned to it although at the day and month indicated, George Washington was in Philadelphia in all the years from 1793 to 1796, inclusive. That city was then the capital and he was there of course as President. The cover however is franked "Free" and beneath it is "G. Washington." These words are in his hand. This marks a departure from his more usual "Go Washington" although he seems to have had no rule as to this. Number 23 written six weeks before his death is franked similarly in his hand but here he signs "Go Washington." These two covers and others the writer has seen do not bear out the statement of Mr. Edward Stern, who says that Washington "was not at all pleased with the word free."(6) The comparison here simply means that Washington had no set custom. Perhaps at times the working of his mind led him to consider the word "Free" as surplusage.

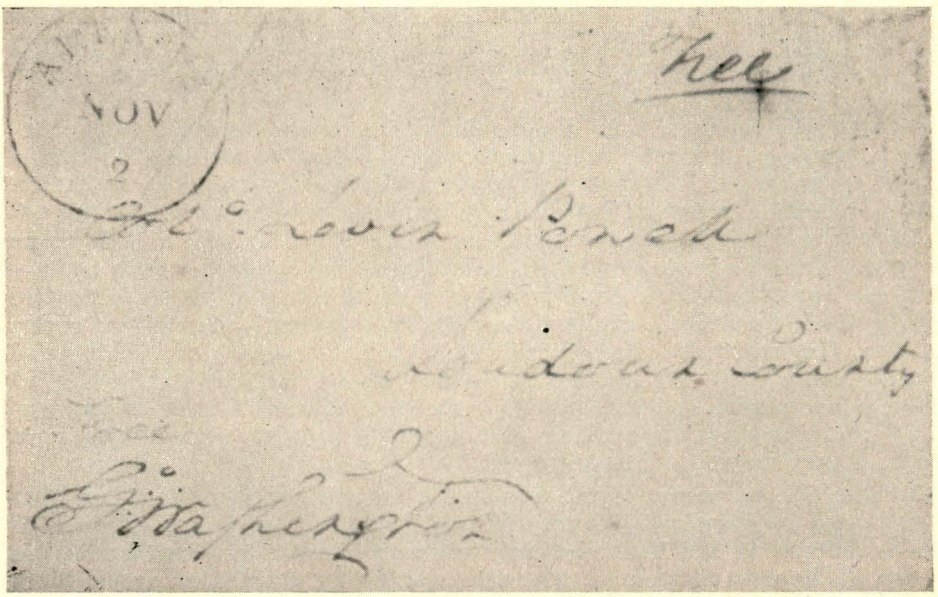
Number 19 shows no postal use but is interesting from the fact that Washington in September, 1798 wrote from Mount Vernon to "Mr. Francis of Philadelphia now in the Federal City" meaning thereby the city bearing his own name. Here is an instance where he specifically avoided using his name in connection with that city. An examination of these four covers (9, 13, 15 and 23) in Washington's hand reveals the fact that he franked them in the

(6) Stern, Edward
History of the "Free Franking" of Mail in the United States
New York, H. L. Lindquist, 1936 p. 2



Mount Vernon Ladies Asscciation

16. "The President of the United States Mount Vernon," with the words written in MSS. "Dumfries 10th August Free." Dated at Fredericksburg August 7th 1796. Signed "Yr. affectionate Nephew G. Lewis," acknowledging receipt of his uncle's letter.



Mount Vernon Ladies Association

23. "Colo Levin Powell Loudoun County" together with brownish black round hand stamp containing the words "Alex Va Nov 2" and MSS. "Free" in upper right hand corner and in lower left hand corner "Free Go Washington." Dated at "Mount Vernon 2d Novr 1799." Both the cover and letter are in the handwriting of General Washington. In the letter he orders a cutting box upon a new construction that the General has just heard that Colonel Powell has. This letter was written just six weeks before the General died.

lower left hand corner and sealed them with red wax impressed with his seal containing the cipher "G W."(7)

Finally, there is a letter (No. 6) elaborately addressed to "His Excellency Geo. Washington Esqr President of Congress New York" dated July 27, 1789. At that time he was President of the United States, not Congress (he never was that), for he had taken office on March 4 of that year.

2. WATER MARKS

Full justice would not be done to these letters were they not held up to the light and the water marks in the various papers used, viewed and commented upon.

Let it first be said that all of them are "laid" papers as distinguished from "wove." A discussion of what materials were used in making the papers, how they were made, or indeed what a water mark is, lies beyond the scope of this article. There is a huge literature on this subject.(8) But it will be appropriate to indicate what is revealed to the eye in some of them. If the authenticity of a document ever be questioned, the water mark can be either confirmatory or damning.

Of these twenty-three letters all but two show water marks. Letter number 1 is written on an English paper water marked with a "Crown and G. R." for George Rex. In letter number 9 franked "President U. S." it is interesting to note that so long after the Revolution as 1790, Washington was using a paper water marked with the representation of Brittania, the royal Crown and the name of the maker "L. Munn." In another letter in the chronology appears the words "Brandywine J. G. & Co." showing that this paper was made by Joshua Gilpin in a mill he established in 1787 on Brandywine creek above the present city of Wilmington. It was on the Brandywine near Chadd's Ford that Washington on September 11, 1777 was defeated by Howe and, beaten again at Germantown, fell back on Valley Forge to spend that terrible winter of 1777-1778 there, while the British occupied Philadelphia. In another paper used in 1796 appears "French 1794"; in another used in 1798 appears "J. C. 1796," and in another used in 1798 appears "M. B. 1797."

But the most interesting of all these papers is the paper that Washington had made for his correspondence probably in 1792. His letters in the chronology numbered 19 and 23 contain this water mark, which may be described as follows: Within a double circle the outer diameter of which is 3½ inches, appear the words "George Washington." In the center is a crude representation of Liberty dressed in a flowing robe, and sitting on a plow. In her right hand she holds a staff on top of which is a cap or pileus, in her left she holds an olive branch or a sprig of foliage. At the top, outside the circle, appears the Washington crest "a raven with wings indorsed proper, issuing out of a ducal coronet, or." Above the Washington coat-of-arms, this crest as in his bookplate is much more skillfully engraved but here the representation to the casual observer might appear to be a phoenix arising from flames.(9)

(7) Lossing, Benson J.
The Home of Washington
Hartford, A. S. Hale & Co., 1870 p. 31

(8) Hunter, Dard
Papermaking through Eighteen Centuries
N. Y. Rudge, 1930
Papermaking; the History and Technique of an Ancient Craft
N. Y. Knopf, 1943
Some Notes on Papermaking
12th American Philatelic Congress Original Papers, etc.
Boston November 15-17, 1946 p. 128

(9) Lossing, Benson J.
Ut supra pp. 27, 362

Of this paper Washington purchased a very large amount for under date of November 10, 1792, there appears in his Book of Accounts the following entry:

"Contgt Exps pd Mr Levis for paper made by him per Acct. 160.31"

At this time Washington was President and was living in Philadelphia. An examination of the Philadelphia Directories lists no "Levis" in 1791, 1793 or 1794, but the following appears in the 1795 Directory "William Levis paper maker 103 cross (north) Third street." His name does not appear in the 1796 Directory but appears again in the 1797 Directory as "paper maker 6 North Eighth street." It does not appear in the 1798 Directory but appears again in the 1799 under the title "paper warehouse 80 Chestnut street" and in the 1800 Directory as "paper store 2 South Third street."

It is fairly to be assumed that this paper bought from William Levis was for Washington's correspondence, but the amount paid raises the interesting question as to how much he really bought. It could have been a very large amount.([10])

Of course, Washington bought other paper from time to time as appears from his accounts, but none other apparently with his own water mark in it. In the Inventory and Appraisement of his property at Mount Vernon, there is listed a box containing two paper molds and the value put on these was $25. While it cannot be definitely stated, it is probable that these were the molds for his own water marked paper.([11]) They have disappeared. But Mount Vernon uses today in its correspondence a replica of this paper.

3. THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE

When it comes to tracing Washington's franking privilege, one must quote from the laws that gave it birth. This makes for dry reading but that is inevitable. At the same time it is interesting if followed closely.

George Washington enjoyed the franking privilege in four different capacities and by various enactments of law—as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies from 1775 to 1783; as a private citizen from 1784 to 1789 (including the period as president of the Constitutional Convention); as president of the United States from 1789 to 1797 and again, as a private citizen from 1797 until the time of his death two years later. As will be seen however the privilege in part of the latter period, was restricted curiously enough to *incoming* letters.

The first period was provided for in a Resolve of the Continental Congress of November 10, 1775([12]) which provided "that all letters *to and from* the Commander in Chief in the Continental army, pass and be carried free of postage." The franking privilege in general was enlarged in 1779 and part of General Washington's right might fairly though unnecessarily have come within that Resolve of December 28, 1779([13]) which (inter alia) provided that "all letters *directed to* general officers commanding in a separate department . . . be free."

(10) Mr. Charles G. Stewart of Philadelphia, an expert in matters of paper and its uses, furnishes these figures. Assuming that rag paper was worth thirty cents a pound in 1792, it follows that a ream of paper cut to approximately 9 by 15 inches would weigh 11 pounds. This would mean that Washington purchased 48 8/10 reams of a total weight of 537 pounds or 23,500 sheets, a case of paper in other words.

After Mrs. Washington's death, an auction sale was held of some of the household effects; among them 11 reams of paper in eleven separate lots. On the average this paper brought a fraction of a cent under thirty cents a pound. Prussing, Eugene E. Ut supra p. 453

(11 Prussing, Eugene E. Ut supra p. 416

(12) U. S. Continental Congress. Journals of the Continental congress. Washington U. S. Govt. print. off. 1904-37 Vol. 3: 345

(13) Ibid. V. 15: 1415

The privilege was enlarged again in 1782 and again Washington's correspondence was fairly within the terms of the new enactment. This was the Resolve of October 18, 1782([14]) which provided "that letters, packets, and despatches . . . *to and from* the Commander in chief of the armies of these United States, or commander of a separate army, . . . *on public service,* shall pass and be carried free of postage."

As to the second period, after Washington's resignation as Commander-in-Chief which occurred on December 23, 1783, the Congress was not too prompt in acting. It was not until April 28, 1784([15]) that it acted, but in acting then, it was barely appreciative and generous not at all. And this was resolved:

> "Whereas by the ordinance for regulating the post office of the United States of America, passed the 18th day of October, 1782, it is ordained, that letters, packets and despatches to and from the commander in chief of the armies of these United States, on public service, shall pass and be carried free of postage: And whereas there is reason to apprehend that the numerous letters and packets addressed to the late commander in chief of the armies of these United States, in consequence of his late command, and on matters foreign to his private concerns, will subject him to an expence in postage, which it would be improper and unreasonable he should bear. **Resolved,** That all letters and packets **to and from** the late commander in chief of the armies of the United States, shall pass and be carried free of postage until the further orders of Congress; and that the postmaster general be, and he is hereby directed to refund to the said late commander in chief all monies paid by him for the postage of letters and packets since the time of his resignation."

This Resolve was moved by Mr. Hand([16]) of Pennsylvania and seconded by Mr. M'Henry([17]) of Maryland. A careful search does not reveal that Washington was ever reimbursed and it is to be presumed that he was not.

Washington had just served for seven years as Commander-in-Chief without compensation and had in so doing created a new nation. Later on Wellington served the British for a seven year period ending in 1815. He had been signally successful in preserving an old nation in the Peninsular Campaign, in recognition of which parliament granted him £500,000 to be followed by £200,000 more after the victory over Napoleon at Waterloo. The contrast is startling. "Republics are ungrateful" says some unidentified person, but that is the way and perhaps the best way of republics.

In the period when Washington was President, Congress adopted the regulations of the post-office "as they last were under the resolutions and ordinances" of the Continental Congress, by an Act dated September 22, 1789([18])

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(14) Ibid. V. 23: 678

(15) Ibid. V. 26: 314 (quoted however from Journal of the United States in Congress Assembled Vol. IX: 182-3 Philadelphia, John Dunlap (1784)

(16) Edward Hand, born in Ireland, was a doctor by profession. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he became a Lieutenant-Colonel and rose to become a Brigadier-General of the line, and in 1780 became Adjutant-General of the armies.

(17) James M'Henry was also born in Ireland and also a doctor under the tutelage of Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia. He joined Washington at Cambridge in 1776 and later became surgeon to the 5th Pennsylvania Battalion. He was captured by the British and upon his exchange in 1778 became Washington's private secretary until he joined Lafayette's staff in 1780. Subsequently, he was a member from Maryland of the Constitutional Convention, and was appointed by Washington as his second Secretary of War to succeed Timothy Pickering, who became Secretary of State.

(18) The Statutes at large of the United States of America, etc. Boston; Washington, D. C. 1845-. Chap. 16 sec. 1, 1 Stat. 70

continued by the Acts of August 4, 1790([19]) and March 3, 1791.([20]) In addition Congress provided in the Act of February 20, 1792([21]) (extended by the Act of May 8, 1794([22])) that all letters and packets *to or from* the President . . . of the United States "shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage."

On March 3, 1797([23]), the day before Washington retired from the presidency, Congress passed an Act "That all letters and packets *to* George Washington, now President of the United States, after the expiration of his term of office and during his life shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage." But it was not until the Act of March 2, 1799([24]) that letters and packets *from* the ex-president passed free of charge, although the words of the Act suggest that Congress believed he already enjoyed the privilege on the letters he wrote. These words are "That all letters and packets *to and from* George Washington shall *continue* to be received and conveyed by post, free of postage." Perhaps it is not surprising that on August 23, 1797, and prior to the date of this last Act, Washington wrote from Mount Vernon to Colonel Clement Biddle in Philadelphia

> "I presume when the Congress exempted me from postage of letters it was intended I should be placed on the ground I formerly stood; that is that letters **to and from** me should pass free: if it is not so understood and you are charged postage for the letters I address to you it is my desire that this postage should be paid at my cost as it was not my intention for the trifling and troublesome business you transact for me to saddle you therewith."

But occasionally Washington did pay postage as President, for in his Household Account Book appears this entry for June 12, 1796

> "pd postage of a letter to N. York from the P. to M. de Liancourt .60"([25])

And again on the 22nd of June

> "pd for postage of a letter to printers at Winchester .27"

It is to be conjectured "why?"

Finally, by the Act of April 3, 1800([26]) Martha Washington was given the privilege of the frank for both outgoing as well as incoming letters and packets.

An examination of any large collection of Washington's letters, and there are several, most certainly would reveal modes of franking employed by him other than are exhibited here. These particular letters show what he did in domestic correspondence, and what in turn his friends and the members of his family did. It is around this small packet of letters that this article has been written: letters of slight moment in context perhaps, but of interest as intimately touching the life of the first president over a span of twenty-three years.([27])

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(19) Ibid. 1 Stat. 178

(20) Ibid. 1 Stat. 218

(21) Ibid. Chap. 7 sec. 19; 1 Stat. 237

(22) Ibid. Chap. 22 sec. 19; 1 Stat. 361

(23) Ibid. Chap. 19 sec. 9; 1 Stat. 512

(24) Ibid. Chap. 43 sec. 17; 1 Stat. 737

(25) M. de Liancourt was the French traveller and writer better known as the Duc de la Rochefoucauld.

(26) The Statutes at large (ut supra) Chap. 18; 2 Stat. 19

(27) Thanks are due to the Library of Congress, Free Library of Philadelphia, Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, and the National Archives for invaluable assistance in the preparation of this paper.

NOTE: Other covers mentioned but not illustrated are more fully described here.

1. "To Mrs. Washington in Philadelphia." Marked in MSS. "Upper Marlbo Augr 23d" The MSS. word "Free" is defaced in red ink and 2.16 (two penny weight sixteen grains equivalent to 8 pence or 16 cents) added in red ink. From John Parke Custis to his mother announcing the birth of his daughter on August 21, 1776.

2. "His Excellency Genl Washington at Headquarters." This letter is dated Alexandria 23d of Feby 1779 and is from his nephew G. Lewis resigning his commission in the army on account of ill health combined with what is obviously pique. When this letter was received, "Headquarters" was at Middlebrook (now Bound Brook, New Jersey). No postal use is indicated.

4. "His Excellency General Washington Mount Vernon" with black straight line hand stamp "FREDBG. JAN. 1" dated Dec. 13, 1788 signed John Lewis acknowledging letter of December 8 and dealing with land sales.

5. "His Excellency Genl Washington President of the United States New York" with black straight line hand stamp "DUMFRIES July 20." Dated at the same place and day in 1789 and signed Richard Graham. Dealing with lands on the Little Kanawa [Kanawha] river settled by old soldiers. Dumfries is between Mount Vernon and Fredericksburg.

6. "His Excellency Geo. Washington Esqr President of Congress New York" with black straight line hand stamp "WILLIAMSBG AUGY 9" and hand stamped "FREE" in black. Dated at James City County Virginia 27th July 1789, signed Leond Henley Junr asking for a loan of £300.

7. "The President of the United States New York" with round black hand stamp "10 AU" and hand stamped "FREE" in black. Dated Philada Augt 10th 1789. Signed Henry Hill and expressing satisfaction at commission issued to Mr. Meredith.

8. "To The President of the United States New York" with black straight line hand stamp "RICHMOND NOV 11" between parallel lines and hand stamped "FREE" in black. Dated Westmoreland, Nov 4th 1789. Signed W. Dawson asking answers to interrogatories vindicating his conduct as manager of an estate.

11. "The President of the United States Philadelphia." Dated at Mount Vernon May 28, 1792. Signed by his niece Harriot Washington and asking her uncle to give her a guittar and sending love to "Aunt Washington." This is not a postal use.

12. "The President of the United States Philadelphia" with MSS. "Free." Dated at Fredericksburg November the 16, 1793. Signed "I am Honor'd Uncle Your affectionate Neice Harriot Washington" acknowledging her uncle's letter of September 25 and thanking him for the money he sent her. She refers also to the yellow fever in Philadelphia.

15. "Burwell Bassett Esqr at Eltham in New Kent Ch Virginia" together with a round Philadelphia hand stamp in rusty black "4 JU" franked "Free" "G. Washington." This cover is in the handwriting of General Washington and no letter accompanies it. It is therefore impossible to determine the exact date. Burwell Bassett the elder died in January 1793, so that this cover enclosed a letter, possibly written to his son of the same name, when General Washington was in Philadelphia as he was on June 4th in the years 1793, 94, 95 and 96.

17. "George Washington Esq of Mount Vernon Fairfax County" with black straight line hand stamp between double lines "RICHMOND, Oct 27, 1797" and hand stamped "FREE" in black. Dated "Richd Oct. 27, 97." Addressed to "Dear Uncle" and signed "B. Washington" answering the General's letter of the 23rd about a prospective cook Mrs. Forbes.

18. "George Washington Esq. of Mount Vernon Fairfax County" with black straight line hand stamp between double lines "RICHMOND, Nov 9 1797" and black hand stamp "FREE." Dated at "Richd Nov 8, 97." Addressed to "Dear Uncle" and signed by his nephew "B. Washington" reporting on Mrs. Forbes who is "well acquainted with cookery and . . . capable of ordering & setting out a table." He says she does not expect to eat with the family.

19. "Mr. John Francis of Philadelphia now in the "Federal City" "Favored by Alex. White Esq" dated at Mount Vernon 16th Sep. 1798. This cover and letter are entirely in the handwriting of General Washington. The letter speaks of his intention to build two houses on an elevated lot not far from the Capital. "I certainly shall complete them in time for Congress as I am never long in executing a measure I have once resolved on." It goes on to speak of the plan and suggests that from it Mr. Francis can form an opinion as to the number of boarders they can accommodate. These houses were built. The Congress first sat in Washington in November, 1800. They were burned when the British occupied Washington in 1814.

20. "To General George Washington Mount Vernon Fairfax County" with MSS. "Gloster Co House. "Free" "Post." Dated at "Gloucester County November 16th 1798." Signed by "Philip Rootes" who was disappointed in not seeing the General some time ago at Mount Vernon. He speaks of his father serving in 1757 and 1758 in the war between France and Great Britain "called by some the old Indian War" and he hopes the General can supply a certificate to support his claim for compensation for the deceased's services.

21. "His Excellency General Washington Commander in Chief etc etc Mount Vernon." The word Free appears in MSS. and the word Philadelphia has been stricken out and Mount Vernon inserted. Dated at "Middletown 20 December 1798." Signed by "Willm Campbell" who regrets that the General's ram and straw machine is still in Middletown. He hopes to return it in the early summer. He speaks of the invention of a ground borer to dig post holes; and hopes that peace may be preserved.

22. "His Excellency George Washington at Mount Vernon," in MSS. "Cabellsburg 24 Dec. 98" and also in MSS. "Paid 20" "forwarded" "Free" "Mail." The MSS. "20" has apparently been written over "40." Dated at "Cabellsburg Virga Amherst Coy Dec. 24 98." Signed "David S. Gailand" who asks for information about lands between the Great Kanhawa and Sandy Run set apart for officers and soldiers. A postscript to the letter says "A letter by post to Cabbelsburg Post Office will meet with a ready Conveyance."

Postgae Dues Used As Postage Stamps

By E. F. Hurt

We know that under certain circumstances—either due to the non-existence of special adhesive Postage Due labels or to temporary lack of such "postage" stamps have been used, either with or without some additional surcharge, for the indication of postage short, plus fine for underpayment or nonpayment. But it is not generally known that "Postage Due" stamps have been officially used for the collection of postage without a fine.

An example of such a usage has recently come to my notice. This consists of a cover posted from Pitcairn Island in April 1926 (before, of course, Pitcairn had any stamps of its own) and addressed to England. The cover bears a two-line marking as illustrated here, reading "POSTED IN PITCAIRN / NO STAMPS AVAILABLE."

The cover arrived in London on May 31st. where it received two markings (1) the "1½d/F.B." (indicating postage to be paid applied by the Foreign Branch and (2) a small official checker's circular mark, which showed official approval of the charge of actual postage that would have been paid, had stamps been available in Pitcairn, and not a double postage rate, i. e. a 'fine' of 3d., as would have been the case had the sender omitted to stamp the letter when stamps were available.

The letter then went on to its destination at Rochester, Kent, where the Post Office have affixed a ½d green and a 1d red current postage due duly cancelled with the date stamp of June 1st. These postage dues therefore only represent actual postage which, by special consideration, is allowed to be paid by the addressee instead of the sender.

This is an interesting sidelight on the use of the postage due stamps, as well as, so far as I know, being the first recorded example of a special marking of the above nature for Pitcairn.

The Collectors Club, Inc.

22 East 35th Street, New York

OFFICERS 1947

HANS G. ZERVAS, *President* — ROBERT L. GRAHAM, JR., *Vice-President*

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., *Secretary* — EDWIN E. ELKINS, *Treasurer*

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ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN	HARRY L. LINDQUIST	THEODORE E. STEINWAY
Class of 1950.	Class of 1948.	Class of 1949.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

1949	1947	1948
FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR.	ARTHUR W. DEAS	JACOB S. GLASER
RICHARD S. BOHN	EDWIN E. ELKINS	ROBERT L. GRAHAM, JR.
GEORGE R. M. EWING	CHESTER SMELTZER	MALCOLM JOHNSON
ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN	THEODORE E. STEINWAY	HANS G. ZERVAS

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Board of Governors

SPECIAL MEETING HELD JANUARY 8, 1947

A special meeting of the Board of Governors was held on Wednesday, January 8, 1947 immediately after the Annual meeting for the purpose of election of Officers for the ensuing year.

Present: Messrs. R. S. Bohn, F. R. Bruns, Jr., E. E. Elkins, J. S. Glaser, R. L. Graham, Jr., A. F. Lichtenstein, M. Johnson, T. E. Steinway, H. G. Zervas.

Mr. Graham, in moving the nomination of Mr. Zervas for President for another year, pointed out that the Club, as everyone well knows, is approaching a very important year and that it is essential to have at its helm a man of his experience and capability as shown by previous record. This nomination was seconded and closed, and Mr. Zervas was thus elected President for 1947, which he accepted, for "one more year."

Mr. Steinway made a motion nominating the remaining officers to succeed themselves for the same term of one year. Thus, the nomination being seconded and closed, Messrs. Robert L. Graham, Jr., Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., and Edwin E. Elkins were elected: Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

The President announced that he will appoint his committees later.

The Meeting adjourned about 9.45 P. M.

MEETING OF JANUARY 8, 1947

A regular meeting of the Board of Governors was held on Wednesday, January 8, 1947 immediately after the special reorganization meeting, in place of the one otherwise scheduled for January 22, 1947.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

Upon motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, Messrs. W. R. Rankin and John Boyce were elected members, subject to approval of the admissions committee.

The resignations of Ray S. Clark, Nonresident and Theodore C. Newman, resident class were accepted.

Charles Lott was transferred from Resident to Nonresident classification.

The President reported that Mr. Robert A. Wiener has offered his services as Auditor, which offer was accepted.

The President also announced that Herbert Bloch has volunteered to do the appraisal of the Club collections, in collaboration with two other men. Messrs. Eugene Costales and George B. Sloane were suggested. It was the opinion that we would probably have to wait until after the 1947 Centenary show because of lack of time by the dealers at this particular moment.

The Secretary reported on the Klein Library which he said consisted of about 19 individual bookcases with 4 to 6 tiers each. It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary thank Mrs. Klein profoundly for her offer which the Club cannot consider at this time.

The meeting adjourned at about 10.30 P. M.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS HELD ON OCTOBER 23, 1946

A regular meeting of the Board of Governors was held Wednesday, October 23, 1946, at 8 P. M.

Present: President H. G. Zervas, and Messrs. F. R. Bruns, Jr., A. W. Deas, J. S. Glaser, R. L. Graham, Jr., M. Johnson, C. A. Smeltzer and T. E. Steinway.

The minutes of the previous meeting, with a few corrections, were approved and accepted as read.

ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

Re: Purchase of Safe:

It was reported that the Philatelic Foundation has agreed to purchase the Club safe (now being rented by that organization) at a fee of $50., which transaction was approved by the Board.

Re: Huberich Legacy:

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the Western representative of T. E. Steinway Company (Mr. Roman Majewski) be duly authorized to confer on behalf of The Collectors Club with the representative of the Estate of Victor Huberich to urge the transfer of the legacy to The Collectors Club, and to receive same and forward to the Club if he is able to obtain said legacy, consisting of a Bolivia collection of the Five Centavo Green.

Re: Golden Jubilee of the Club:

Discussing this matter further, it was moved, seconded and unanimously carried to abandon the banquet, previously planned for this occasion, but that this function be properly celebrated at the Club quarters. The President is to appoint a committee to work up a suitable program for that occasion. It was also agreed to have a plaque similar to that presented to Mr. Lindquist, prepared for Walter S. Scott, containing the signatures of the Board members and otherwise engrossed. Mr. Scott is to be invited to receive it on this occasion or it is to be handed to his proxy in case Mr. Scott is unable to attend.

Re: 1947 Program:

Discussion of this subject was had and the Secretary was requested to contact all Board members urging them to send in their suggestions of possible exhibitors for the next season.

Re: Amendments:

Counsel Graham reported the result of discussion with President Zervas and the Trustees regarding the increase of Board members to fifteen. Mr. Graham then presented for approval of the Board the two amendments, one to the Certificate of Incorporation and the other to the Constitution and By-Laws; (copies of both attached to these minutes, together with notices to members). It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that both amendments be approved by the Board, and the Secretary was instructed to mail a copy of them, together with a notice of the meeting, scheduled for December 4th to all Resident members at least fifteen days prior to the meeting and to post these amendments on the Bulletin Board thirty days prior to the meeting.

Re: Study Groups:

The President reported having met, together with Messrs. Graham and Bruns, with the Representative of each Study Group in an effort to work out some mutual benefits through the meetings of these groups at the Club, as the existing arrangement up to the present time, had not worked out as well as expected.

The result of this meeting was 1) the discussion of possible material of their members for membership in The Collectors Club. That such material should be studied by the Club's Public Relations Committee with possible invitation to them for attending meetings with possible results of their becoming members. 2) That the groups would submit contributions in the form of articles to the Collectors Club Philatelist, with reprints to be furnished to the groups for their members.

NEW BUSINESS:

The Treasurer reported the Club's finances which was accepted with thanks. The Treasurer also reported the names of members still in arrears with dues, although numerous reminders have been sent them.

The House Committee Chairman reported repair of windows in the Luff room including window stripping.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the following candidates were elected to membership.

Resident over 35:

Louis Staub, New York city, by R. S. Bohn, J. S. Glaser
Carl H. Schmidt, New York City, by G. Mozian, S. Barrett
Peter G. Keller, New York City, by R. L. Graham, H. Z. Zervas

Nonresident U. S.:

Dr. Victor Jordan, Jr., Evansville, Ind., by Dr. J. C. Rogers, H. A. Meyers
Ben Reeves, Chicago, Ill., by S. G. Rich, H. A. Meyers
Haydn Myer, Birmingham, Ala., by Geo. Malpass, V. L. MacBride
Paul Fernald, Geneva, Ill., by C. W. Hennan, C. A. Smeltzer

Foreign:

A. Chester Beatty, London, England, by A. F. Lichtenstein, F. Godden

Re: Club Brochure:

The Secretary reported completion of the Club Brochure which has been set up after having been approved by the President. It will be illustrated with Club pictures.

Re: Club collections for exhibitions:

The Board voted unanimously to have club collections prepared for showing at the various philatelic exhibitions. In this connection, the President appointed Mr. W. S. Boggs as Chairman of a committee to select such pages from the different collections as may prove of interest for this purpose. Mr. Elliott Perry as member of this committee will work with Mr. Boggs so that the latter may receive the benefit of experience from Mr. Perry.

Re: Nominating Committee:

The President appointed the following nominating committee:
Chairman, Sydney F. Barrett, W. S. Boggs, Julian Gros, Sydney Jalkut, Gregory Mozian.

Re: Chicago Gold Medal:

The President reported receipt of a Gold Medal from the Chicago Philatelic Society for exhibiting sixty pages of The Canada Collection.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., Secretary.

MINUTES OF NOVEMBER 27, 1946 BOARD MEETING

Regular meeting of the Board of Governors of The Collectors Club was held on Wednesday, November 27, at 5:00 P. M., in the Governors Room.

(Continued on page VIII.)

MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 25, 1946

Regular meeting of the Board of Governors was held on Wed., September 25, 1946, at 5 P. M., instead of 8.

Present: President H. G. Zervas; Messrs. F. R. Bruns, E. E. Elkins, G. R. M. Ewing, J. S. Glaser, R. L. Graham, Jr., A. F. Lichtenstein, M. Johnson.

The minutes of June 26th were read and approved.

ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

Re: Safe release by Philatelic Foundation awaiting action from Foundation.

Re: Huberich Legacy of Five Centavo Green, First Issue.

This matter was referred to Mr. Steinway for contact with the estate in California in an effort to hasten delivery of the collection legacy.

Re: Club Golden Anniversary.

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Graham, Lindquist and Steinway will discuss this matter with the PRESIDENT at a meeting scheduled for Wednesday, October 9th, so that concrete plans will be presented to the Board at its meeting on October 23rd.

Re: Aero Philatelists, Inc.

It was reported that House Privileges had been granted to the Aero Philatelists, a study group, and that a copy of our invitation to them has been returned, properly signed, for our files.

NEW BUSINESS

Reports

The Chairman of the House Committee reported the house in good condition, having had several repairs made in the meeting and Luff room. The report was accepted.

The Treasurer presented his report on the Club's finances and in connection with the arrear of dues it was decided to write such members another reminder before taking any further action. The report was accepted.

Membership Report

The following applications were acted upon and the candidates were elected to membership upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried.

Resident over 35

Franc Ritter, Pt. Washington, N. Y. by R. S. Bohn; Wm. Young. Bernard Fink, Brooklyn, N. Y. by R. S. Bohn; H. Goodkind. John J. Britt, New York City by R. S. Bohn; J. S. Glaser. Stanley R. Rice, New York City by H. Goodkind; R. S. Bohn.

Resident under 35

Wm. J. Thompson, Jr., New York City by J. C. Martin; P. Robbins.

Nonresident U. S.

Lee H. Hill, Jr., Ithaca, N. Y. by H. G. Zervas; F. R. Bruns. Irwin O. Wolf, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. by A. Levitt; Sy Colby. James A. Urquhart, Carlsbad, Calif. by H. L. Lindquist; F. R. Bruns. Bernard Ahman, Jr., Baltimore, Md. by Paul Eisel; G. H. Kille. Edw. L. Willard, State College, Pa. by H. C. Musser; C. Pelander. Fernando Zobel-Montojo, Cambridge, Mass. by W. Meyerson; D. C. Meyerson.

Foreign Reinstatement

Josef Niedermaier, Munchen, Germany. Marcel E. Levy, St. Germain en Laye, France.

LOSS THROUGH DEATH

Alfred Weinberger, New York City; F. T. Norris, Bay City, Mich.; Benjamin Goodfellow, London, England; George C. Ginn, London, England.

Library Report

The PRESIDENT as Chairman of the Library Committee, reported progress in the work done by Miss Ripple but that he has not had a chance to review the work thoroughly enough to make a definite statement as to whether or not the present arrangement with her should continue after the expiration of another month. Mr. Zervas stated that the Library is in great need of a paid librarian.

Re: Appointment of Public Relations Committee

The PRESIDENT appointed Mr. Robert L. Graham, Jr., Chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the Club with Mr. R. S. Bohn as member thereof, with the privilege to Mr. Graham to appoint any other members as he sees fit.

Re: Work by Study Groups

The PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT and SECRETARY agreed to meet with a view of determining the benefits received from each study group, and report to the Board their findings and recommendations.

Re: 1947 Program

The PRESIDENT referred to next year's meetings, stressing the fact that the entire Board of Governors should participate in working out the program in order to make it one of the outstanding in the history of the Club. This is especially important because of the 1947 Show which will bring a good many members and visitors from foreign countries as well as from other parts of the United States. It was suggested that an endeavor must be made to secure not only outstanding exhibits, but that the owners of such exhibits should be present to talk about them. The exhibit should, if possible, be shown in the wall frames of the Club, affording the audience a better view and examination of the material.

Correspondence

A letter from the 12th American Philatelic Congress, requesting Club material from the Pack collection for exhibition, was read and referred to Mr. Bruns for reply. It was the consensus of opinion of the members present that 12 pages, as requested, could never adequately show this material and that at least thirty pages would be required. It was to be pointed out to the Congress that the Club does not feel that it should make any appropriations for defraying expenses connected with the showing of such complimentary exhibits.

Re: Club Amendments

The PRESIDENT discussed the advisability of increasing the number of members of Governors so as to give the Board the benefit of the ideas and work of some of the more active Club members. It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that two amendments be submitted to the members at a regular meeting night as follows: and such notice to be sent to all Resident members at least fifteen days before the scheduled meeting.

TO RESIDENT MEMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is becoming more and more apparent that The Collectors Club is attaining its proper position as the leading stamp club in this country. It is recognizing its position as the leader in this field and assuming its responsibility in encouraging and assisting other clubs dedicated to the advancement of philately.

You have placed in your Board of Governors the obligation to develop the policy and the affairs of our Club in a manner commensurate with the important position that the Club has assumed. To adequately carry out this responsibility the Board of Governors must be of sufficient size to permit the inclusion among its members of those who have acquired valued experience in the administration of the Club's affairs, as well as those among the Club membership generally, who have proven through their energy, their ability, and their interest in Club matters, their value as future leaders. In other words, the Club's position requires the infusion of new ideas and new energy, mellowed by the experience of the present and the past.

For this reason the Board is asking you to amend the Certificate of Incorporation and the Constitution and By-Laws of the Club to make possible an increase in the number of Governors from twelve to fifteen. Thus, we may assure to the Club the inclusion of such men as are from time to time appointed as Trustees, and at the same time add such members as you select from among our membership to serve on the Board of Governors.

Under the provisions of the New York Law it becomes necessary to undertake certain formal procedure to amend the Certificate of Incorporation to permit such an increase on the Board of Governors. While we are in the process of amending the Certificate of Incorporation it is considered by the Board advisable to rephrase the statement of purposes contained therein. The proposed rewording of this statement of purposes in no way curtails the present operations of the Club—on the contrary, in the Board's opinion, it more clearly sets forth the Club's functions to enlarge its operations to an extent commensurate with the position of preeminence which the Club has acquired.

It is for these reasons that the Board will submit to you for your consideration and vote the proposals set forth hereinafter—

A. To amend the Certificate of Incorporation, and

B. The Constitution and By-Laws (Such amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws to take effect only in the event and on the occasion of the approval of the proposed changes in the Certificate of Incorporation by a Justice of the New York Supreme Court and its acceptance and filing by the Secretary of State of the State of New York).

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the said amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation and the Constitution and By-Laws will be submitted for your consideration and vote at a regular meeting of The Collectors Club, to be held in the Club house at 22 East 35th Street, New York City, at 8:00 P. M., on October , 1946.

The said proposed amendments are as follows:

Amend the Constitution as follows:

Title of Article III to read: "Governors and Trustees."

Article III, Section 2, to read: "The Board of Governors shall consist of fifteen members; twelve of whom are resident members in good standing, to be elected in classes of four each year, to serve for a period of three years; and the three Trustees."

Article III, Section 7, to read: "The Board of Governors shall have the power and authority to receive and hold by purchase, grant, gift, deed of trust, or devise, real and personal property for and in the name of the Club; and the Board may appoint three (3) Trustees for any or all of the property of the Club and confer upon such Trustees as much of the powers and obligations of the Governors in relation to the care, custody or management of such property as may be deemed advisable. Any such transfer of Club property shall first be approved by a majority vote of those Club members present at any meeting called for that purpose, where due notice has been given as required by the Constitution and By-Laws. In the event of any such transfer of Club property to the Trustees, the Board shall be required to have appointed at all times during the term of such trust three (3) Trustees, each to serve for a term of five (5) years, or until his successor is appointed. Any Trustee, however, may be reappointed for as many terms or successive terms as the Board may see fit, and may be removed from office, with or without cause, by a two-thirds vote of the whole Board of Governors.

Article III, Section 8, (a new section) to read: The Trustees shall be selected from among the members in good standing of The Collectors Club, irrespective of whether or not they are officers or regularly elected or appointed members of the Board of Governors. Trustees are expected to attend regular and special meetings of the Board of Governors, with the same rights, privileges, duties and obligations as the other regularly elected or appointed members of the Board of Governors."

Proposed Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation.

The particular purposes and powers of the Club are to promote interest in and knowledge of Philately, among its members and the public generally—through the encouragement of philatelic research—through the exchange of information with other philatelic organizations, and among its own members at regular meetings for this purpose in the Club's meeting rooms—through the preparation and distribution of philatelic literature and periodicals—through the maintenance of a philatelic library and reading rooms—through the maintenance of a laboratory with appropriate machinery for the examination and study of philatelic material;—through the acquisition and maintenance of a Clubhouse to house all the facilities—through making available certain of its facilities, under supervision, to other and acceptable organizations dedicated to the study of postage stamps—through the holding of public and private stamp exhibitions—through co-operation and advice to assist schools, hospitals and similar institutions in the organization and conduct of stamp clubs, and in the instruction of philatelic matters, particularly with a view to enlarging and developing the cultural and historical aspects of philately; the proceeds therefrom not to be paid in dividends for the benefit of any person or corporation, but to be applied by the directors for the improvement and maintenance of its aforesaid facilities, and for the general advancement of philately; and to receive and hold by grant, gift, purchase, deed of gift or devise, and to dispose of and convey any real or personal property, subject to such limitations as the law may prescribe and as these purposes may require for the benefit of the members, but in no instance for pecuniary profit.

The number of directors shall be not less than nine nor more than fifteen, and by a two-thirds vote of the whole number of directors they may appoint three trustees, of any or all of the property of the corporation, and may confer upon such trustees such of the powers, duties or obligations of the directors, in relation to the care, interest and management of such property, as may be deemed advisable,—such trustees shall be three in number and serve for such term or terms as designated by the directors, the directors having the power to remove any trustee from office at any time with, or without, cause.

This notice is sent to you by direction of your President, Hans G. Zervas, Secretary Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., and the Board of Governors.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT L. GRAHAM, JR.
Counsel

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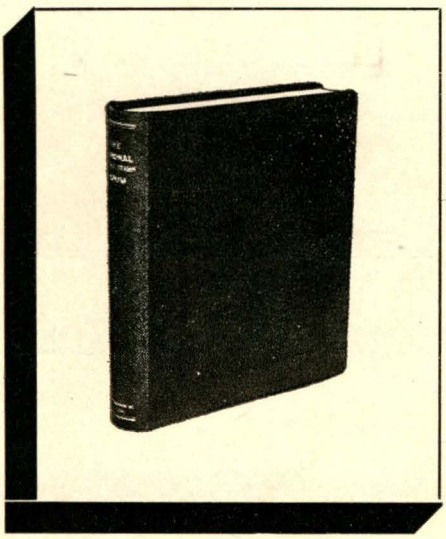
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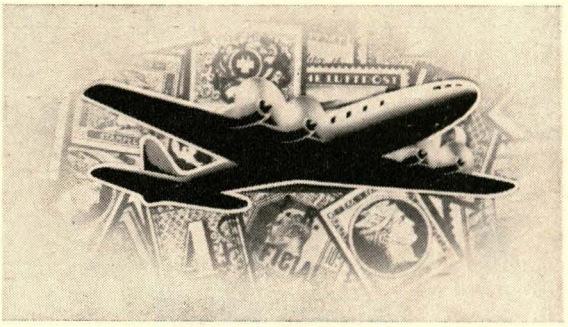


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MINUTES OF NOVEMBER 27, 1946 BOARD MEETING

(Continued from page 37.)

The meeting was called to order by Vice President Graham in the absence of the President, due to the recent death of his wife. There were present: Messrs. Graham, Bruns, Elkins, Glaser, Lichtenstein, and Bohn.

The act of Mrs. Andrews in sending flowers in the name of the Board on the occasion of the passing of Mrs. Zervas was ratified by the Board of Governors, who expressed their deep sympathy for the President on the occasion of his loss.

Old Business: Final plans for the Golden Jubilee were discussed by Mr. Graham who called upon Mr. Bohn to assist him. A Scroll honoring Walter S. Scott was voted upon to be presented on that date.

Re: Huberich Legacy

It was reported that the collection will soon be in the Club's hands due to the kind cooperation of T. E. Steinway.

New Business:

Re: Hugh M. Clark Resignation

The Secretary presented the resignation from the Board submitted by Hugh M. Clark, due to ill health. After due consideration the members present accepted this resignation with deep regret and the Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Clark the Board Members' hope that when he comes back to New York he will be with them again. The members also expressed a great personal loss as well as that inflicted on the Club itself. The letter should incorporate the hope that upon his return in Spring it is hoped that he will again take up his interrupted duties as a member emeritus.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, Mr. Richard S. Bohn was selected as a member of the Board to serve for the unexpired term of Mr. Clark, upon recommendation of Mr. Glaser.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The following candidates were elected to membership upon motion made, seconded and unanimously carried.

Res. under 35:

John G. Zervas, New York City, by H. G. Zervas, Julian Gros
Chas. S. Lasky, Jamaica, N. Y., by M. A. Adams, S. F. Rich

Non-resident:

Leonard J. Turley, Louisville, Ky., by J. C. Rogers, H. A. Meyers
Leo August, Newark, N. J., by H. L. Lindquist, P. H. Thorp
Samuel August, Newark, N. J., by H. L. Lindquist, P. H. Thorp
John Knox, Seattle, Wash., by Henry Friedman, E. E. Elkins
Lester Glass, Philadelphia, Pa., by V. Domanski, E. Apfelbaum
Mortimer Kaufmann, Hampton, N. J., by S. Barrett, Edw. Stern
Frank Plowman, Stamford, Conn., by S. Barrett, Edw. Stern
Sidney F. Heller, New London, Conn., by Max Johl, H. L. Lindquist
Fred L. Scholl, Syracuse, N. Y., by H. Dunsmoor, R. Laurence
Arthur Rydquist, Detroit, Mich., by S. S. Jalkut, C. Pelander

Death N. R.:

Basil G. Butler, Richmond, Va.

Re: 1947 Program

The Progam Chairman, Mr. Elkins, discussed the 1947 meeting schedule which was almost complete, and it was definitely established that each Governor take care of one meeting at least during the season with the printed program indicating the Governor or member responsible for the meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 7 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., Secretary.

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Smaller collections, general and specialized were sold on behalf of the following:

Russell S. Fowler, H. H. Appel, Mrs. Schuyler Lott, Donald W. Partridge, E. L. Browne, Roy W. Trickey, Estates of Rear-Admiral A. B. Randall, General Nelson.

Among un-named properties which comprised complete auctions, there were *Selected British Colonies, Specialized British Empire, General Collection.*

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