THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

Volume 35, No. 5
September, 1956

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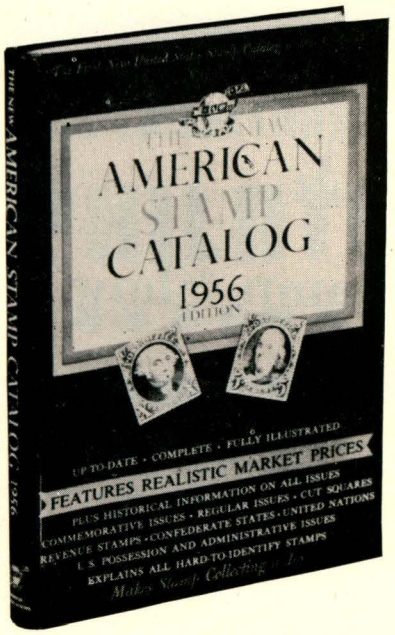
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THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

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The Collectors Club Philatelist is published six times a year by The Collectors Club, Inc., 22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Editorials

Semantics or Useful Terminology

Philatelic authorities, especially those active in this Club, have been observing with interest the various arguments taking place in other stamp publications over philatelic definitions. The reaction among most readers towards this seems to be one of fatigue and boredom because in their eyes the subject has become belabored.

On the other hand, the known philatelic authorities have read all this with quiet restraint awaiting to see if any concrete benefits to philately would develop. Admitting that perhaps the arguments became overlong, nevertheless, on balance such provocative discussions do a service for philately, even 'tho it apparently seems as if nothing has been settled.

These philatelic authorities are concerned because it has been their continued best judgment that philately would be well-served by a number of new generally-accepted philatelic definitions. Our present practice is to use too many philatelic terms incorrectly. Tightening up and redefining our terminology would bring order out of confusion. In the eyes of these leaders, one of the paramount tests applicable to any philatelic definition must be —*its usefulness*.

It is important that it be agreed at the very outset that only a person, who works continually with stamps and philatelic material, should be a spokesman for useful definitions. Those, who dabble in philately or do not collect seriously, should gracefully decline the role of spokesman, leaving the final determination if certain terminology is or is not useful to philately to those, who constantly handle stamps.

Semantics must be discarded. Philately can establish and maintain its own language regardless of the fact that it can be proved by a competent student of semantics that a certain word is all wrong. Ever since the beginnings of philately certain words, now challenged as obsolete or improper because of their derivation or non-philatelic meaning, have been understood by most of us through constant use. Therefore, let us not tamper with our established language. Instead we must improve our existent terminology. Unfortunately the recent debates have shown a tendency to confuse "semantics" with "terminology". This should cease, if progress is desired.

Some, interested in stamps but not working continually with them, regard a move towards better philatelic definitions as inconsequential hair-splitting. They misconstrue a helpful campaign for an all-over beneficial source to philately as fanaticism of a few perfectionists. In an effort to manufacture a useful tool, such attempts are misconceived as a dilletant's eccentricity for preciseness. Nothing could be further from the truth.

A few cogent instances of the crying need

for more useful terminology now can be given.

Spurious material made to deceive collectors takes many forms. Yet, in general, stamp writers use words like "forgery", "counterfeit" and "bogus" synonymously. First of all, a bogus stamp properly is a fantasy. It is an original, not an imitation or copy. Yet time and again, careless writers have applied the term "bogus" to the notorious Sperati creations, which obviously is wrong. Similarly, certain recent issues branded as labels from non-existent postal administrations, have been called "counterfeits", many times. This is completely erroneous. The following example illustrates our point.

There is a certain South American stamp created about 30 years ago by surcharge on a basic stamp that increased its value by 600%. Forgers at once saw their opportunity. They took a mint supply of the common basic stamps and forged the high surcharged value. The fraud was quickly discovered. The existing stocks were called in by the government and destroyed in a public ceremony. This was a *postal forgery* made solely to cheat the government. Copies of this forgery are available to philatelists, some still existing upon original covers that went through the mails before the forgery was discovered.

The consequences of this forgery are interesting. Within a few years after the stock of this stamp had been destroyed, philatelists discovered that the supply was short. Its price began to mount rather quickly. Now a new group of deceivers moved in to swindle stamp collectors. A *counterfeit surcharge* was applied. This imitated surcharge is very different from the one applied by the postal forgers. Also much counterfeited material still exists. Furthermore, there are completely counterfeited covers where the stamps, the cancels and all other postal markings are fraudulent. Such material never saw postal use.

Obviously, this has resulted in two separate and distinct items of philatelic interest and value. Each, therefore, should have an individual name because most collectors find the postal forgery far scarcer than the larger supply of counterfeits. This is a strong argument for the usefulness of having the words "forgery" and "counterfeit" define philatelic material of different types.

Other examples could be given for the need of better terminology, but space does not permit it here. It is our belief that the leading philatelic authorities, working constantly with stamps, should undertake a set of philatelic definitions, which serve a useful purpose. In order to have it effective, certain conditions must prevail. The precisionist, basing his views mainly upon semantics, should have no voice in this work. And following its execution, a determined campaign should be undertaken to have such definitions become generally used. Objections from certain quarters may be anticipated because this new terminology would conflict with past writings. This must be met head-on as a reactionary view and the influence of leadership must exert itself. The success of such an undertaking will be slowly achieved. This never should discourage those, who have confidence, that the ultimate results will be of inestimable value to philately.

If no action results, our philatelic leaders will be frustrated. They know that there is a great need for more precise philatelic terminology. The mass of collectors and dealers will ultimately benefit from this. Thus they are the ones who should exert their influence to see that this essential work is not denied them. Present conditions may persist because only a small minority visualize the importance of better terminology. If this is the case, then to an extent philately is that more confused and less enjoyable.

It's More Than A Checkbook

A most popular, prevailing opinion among the great majority of stamp collectors is that the easiest way to collect is the possession of a lot of money. It is argued that anyone, who has great means, can simply walk into a stamp dealer's office or buy stamps at auction with slight trouble or effort. It's alleged that those, who can afford it, will always have the best. This is absolutely untrue, and it can be refuted by many past experiences.

It is true, however, that sometimes a man of wealth will accumulate very fine stamps without bothering to know very much about

them. There are and have been collectors like this. But a few examples do not prove the rule.

This writer has known some of the richest collectors in this country. Certainly it is admitted that they possessed great wealth that afforded them the opportunity to buy the finest philatelic material. Also it is true that a few of them kept their great philatelic treasures in an unadmirable way. Often exceedingly rare stamps or covers were retained mounted exactly in the commercial way they were bought. Most outsiders, seeing an accumulation like this, jumped to a fast conclusion that this type of collector had only one asset—a lot of money.

What was not known is the amount of time a wealthy collector may have spent on his stamps. It may be the most trite expression to use, but never were truer words spoken—"You get out of anything what you put into it."

Prime examples of the type of collector in mind are ones like the late Alfred H. Caspary and Alfred F. Lichtenstein. They could afford to buy and they did buy the finest in stampdom. Their possessions were not well mounted or annotated. In fact, they almost seem to disdain neat mounting or careful handling. Both of these great collectors spent time earning their fortunes. But they also devoted many hours away from their businesses to stamp collecting. They talked hours daily with other collectors and dealers. They listened and read. They watched auction sales. They examined many collections, but selected only a few. Practically every day stamps were submitted to them for possible purchase. They travelled widely meeting foreign philatelists, looking at stamps and talking philately. Their families complained that they seemed to do nothing but "eat, drink, and sleep stamps."

The results were obvious. They acquired a great fund of philatelic knowledge through hard work, and, consequently built up outstanding stamp collections. The time given to philately paid off.

It can be seen how criticism ensued. Those with lesser means obviously could not spend a proportionate amount of money. Instead these collectors displayed their knowledge differently. They carefully mounted their material and copiously annotated it with the knowledge they had gained. Perhaps they wrote scholarly articles. It may be that somewhat in a spirit of envy they tended to regard ALL wealthy collectors as inferior philatelists because there seemed to be no apparent results of any diligence or effort.

But what has been completely overlooked is the quality behind the collections of many philatelists with wealth. This came about by the careful selective use of sound judgment based upon knowledge. They had vast sums of money to spend, but they spent it wisely.

Some millionaires go into philately and squander their money. Outside of writing checks, they do not spend very much time with stamps. They commission others to buy for them, even to the point of not even handling their own property. Often we have heard the story of a collector of prominence, who lived some years ago. It is alleged that he never saw his collections. The stamp dealer, who was his sole agent, kept them in his office safes, mounted them in albums and exhibited them all over the world. After a while, he decided to dispose of his collections, which he did, and never saw one stamp he had owned. But this was no typical case. It was solely the personal methods of one stamp collector with wealth acting in his individual way. It is our belief, however, that if this type of collector had personally done the work that he paid others to do, he would have stayed with philately until his death and, furthermore, may have become a great philatelist like a Caspary or Lichtenstein.

This subject was discussed by some of the International Judges at FIPEX. One expressed himself so brilliantly that we believe this matter can be explained by substantially repeating what was said. This was as follows:

"There are basically two types of collections. One consists of great rarities, where the owner shows little outside his ability to afford the finest. The second is a collection where the material is of far lesser value, but where the owner has worked his knowledge into the stamps. The ideal is a combination of both types. Whenever one finds this, there is a Grand Award collection."

Therefore, let us all not be too prone to deprecate the collections of all those with wealth. Some have devoted great time to them, and consequently the results must be

apparent. The measure is not an ability to spend, but the time and effort expended, plus the knowledge acquired.

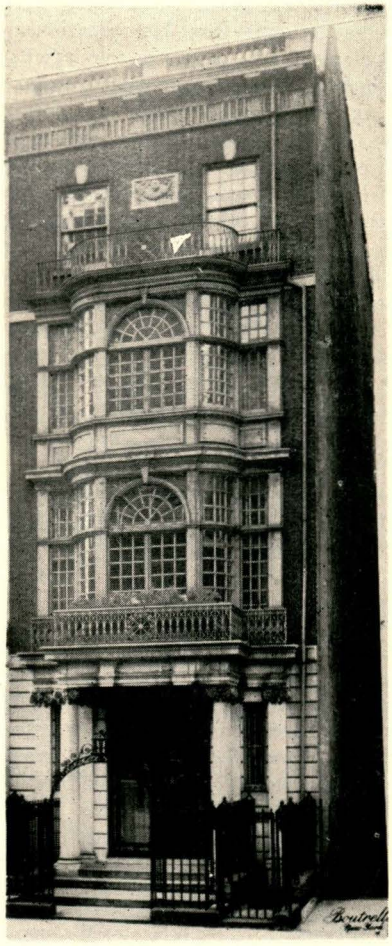
The Best Is Unique

There was a recent widely-publicized newspaper account, which should be brought to the attention of stamp collectors and dealers. The Girl Scouts of America national president made the following remarks, which are quoted:

"We told our young people, 'reach the top . . . grow up to be President . . . win, win, win.' But I am afraid few of us remembered to tell our young people how to lose. We forget to tell them the difference between playing to win and playing just to win.

"We failed to reveal the obvious fact—there can be only so many chiefs, so many stars, so many winners. We urged them to get the best grades, to break their hearts to win the game, to scale the heights whether the child be capable of such a climb."

Philatelists would do well to think of this when they are exhibiting their collections in competition. Only one can win The Grand Award. Some collections will go without any prize. Philately would be a much more amiable hobby if its adherents took more pains to become gracious losers.



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UNITED STATES

Various Patents for the Improvement and Protection of Postage and Revenue Stamps. 1862-79

By H. D. S. HAVERBECK

Preface

During the period of thirteen years between 1864 and 1877 there was considerable fear in official circles of loss of government revenue by fraudulent washing and reusing cancelled postage and revenue stamps. The inks used in cancelling the stamps apparently were not very lasting and seemed to have been easily removed. There were over twenty different patents granted during this period for various safeguarding devices to prevent the cleaning and re-using of the cancelled stamps.

Some of these patented ideas were actually put to use by the United States Post Office Department. These included the use of grills, double papers and other specially prepared papers. But most of these patented devices were, fortunately for philately, considered impracticable and unnecessary. Had some of these been adopted for general use, the collecting of cancelled stamps, as we now know it, would have been impossible. Also it seems possible that we would have had some vastly different criteria for condition of cancelled stamps.

Of this group of patents, the most important to philatelists were those of Mr. Steel. These covered the grill, double and starch paper devices. Of these, the grill was the only one, which was used more than experimentally. This device was used from 1867 to 1873. It was the invention of Charles F. Steel of Brooklyn, N. Y. The patent was granted on October 22, 1867 as No. 70,147. The next year Mr. Steel assigned the exclusive right for its use to the National Bank Note Co. of New York. It was the ability to apply this grill patent that obtained for this Company the contract to supply the United States with its postage stamps from 1868 to 1873. In a previous article * we have described at some length Mr. Steel and his patents. Therefore we shall not take further space here to discuss them again.

The United States Patent Office required each inventor to file with his application for a patent a description of his invention in his own words along with a model to illustrate his idea. These original models were held by the Government, if the patent was granted, until 1926, when Congress ordered the collection of models dispersed. The Bill by Congress set up a Commission to arrange for the dispersal, stipulating that the Postage Stamp Collection in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. should have the first choice to retain those models it considered of historical importance. Dr. Frederick L. Lewton was appointed to act for the Institution in making this choice. Over 152,000 original models were examined by the Curators to whom Dr. Lewton had delegated this task. Only about 10% of them were retained.

The small, original paper models representing the patents which had been granted for stamps and cancelling devices, had been *thrown aside as being of no historic value.* This surely strikes us as a sad commentary on the people who had the responsibility for

* COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 67 to 85.

the maintenance and preservation of the Nation's Postage Stamp collection! It is fortunate that Dr. Lewton himself was a philatelist, because he rescued some of these models from the trash bin where they had been consigned by the Curator of the philatelic division of the Smithsonian Institution. They are now available for study by experienced philatelists, being at present the property of Mr. John J. Britt, former president of the Collectors Club, New York.

The patents will be considered in chronological order and the description of the invention will, where possible, be given in the inventor's own words.

In the appendix we give a list of all patents covering postage stamps as far as is now known.

Patent No. 1627, dated August 12, 1862 granted to John Gault.

There is no description of this invention accompanying the sample, but it is easy to follow the thought of the inventor from the sample. The patent is titled only: "Design for a postage stamp case." It consists of a ten cent stamp of the 1861 series covered with a piece of mica and encased in white metal. The case itself is inscribed with the following engraved legend, "John Gault / Business / Card" in three lines.

The purpose of the invention was to supply a handy way of preserving the postage stamps, which were then circulating in place of small coins. The Civil War had caused a shortage of coins. Postage stamps had to be pressed into use as currency. These cases, made of metal that was not needed for the war effort, augmented the supply of coins.

●

Patent No. 42,207, dated April 5, 1864, granted to Henry Loewenberg of New York, N. Y.

Mr. Loewenberg wrote:

" . . . The object of my said invention is to produce stamps which, after being cancelled by overprinting, or in any other way, will not permit the removal of such cancellation marks without destroying the print. This object I effect by so preparing the paper or other substance on which the print is to be produced as to prevent the penetration of the ink, printing on this prepared surface, and applying to the opposite side the adhesive material by which the stamp is to be secured to the letter or other document. By these means a print is produced which, when cancelled by overprinting in the usual way, cannot possibly be restored, for any successful attempt to remove or wash off the canceling mark will inevitably result in the removal or defacement of the print itself. In some instances the effect may be improved by employing for the printing an ink which, when dry, will be more readily soluble than that employed for canceling. . . . "

(See Fig. A).

●

Patent No. 73,296, dated January 14, 1868, granted to Samuel Carusi of Washington, D. C.

The above inventor wrote:

" . . . One of the features of my system of stamps is that of cancelling the stamp by the post-marking of it, the post-marking being done by the writer of the letter, or of the address or superscription.

"Another feature is that of each post-office having its own stamps, the post-office being named in or by the stamp.

"A third feature is that of indicating, by writing on the stamp, the character of the letter, as to whether it is valuable and important, and as to what disposition should be made of the letter under certain contingencies or circumstances.

"My system is applicable to stamps that can be pasted on the envelope, the gummed stamp, or stamped on the envelope, as now used, and to every form of stamp, of whatever color, whether local or general, as also to every denomination of stamp."

. . . "The condition of the stamp as it will be in sheets, or stamped on the envelope, is indicated on the specimen sheet at A, this stamp being for the post-office at Washington, D. C. . . . It will be noticed that this stamp is divided by two short lines into an upper and lower section or parts, the upper part being a space for cancellation, the lower part a space for residence or memoranda, while the surface of the envelope below the stamp can be used for notices relating to remanding, transmitting, etc."

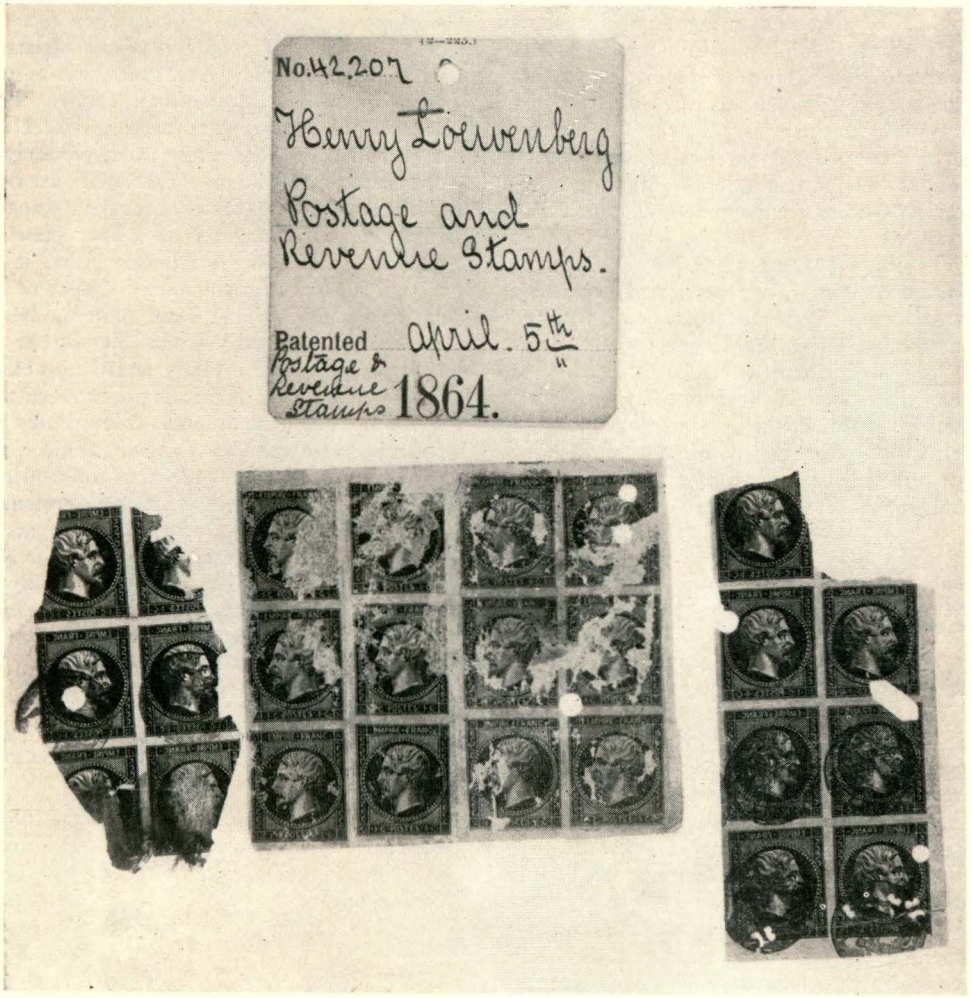


Fig. A

"If a letter with this stamp, A, uncancelled should be dropped in the post-office receiving box, the chief clerk is authorized either to cancel the stamp, as indicated at B, and forward the letter as per superscription, or to open it, and, ascertaining the writers name and address, to write it on the stamp, and, then have the city carrier deliver it to the writer, charging three cents therefore."

The other illustrations on the sheet show various methods of indicating forwarding or return instructions, including those necessary for foreign mail and ship letters.

In the patentees own words he explained: . . . "Under this system the expense will be less than under the present system. A large amount will be saved from the non-use of the post-office date and blotting stamps, first, in the cost of the stamps or dies, and, second, in the clerk-hire, or labor in using them, while considerable revenue will accrue to the Post-Office Department from the transmission and remanding charges.

(See Fig. B)

●

Patent No. 91,473 dated June 15, 1869, granted to Fisk Mills of Washington, D. C.

The pertinent part said:

" . . . The accompanying drawings show and represent, or illustrate, one of my said 'cancel-abolishing return-postage-stamp or envelope-currency' which may be used as currency and for the prepayment of postage upon a letter to the amount of three cents, having and containing suitable lines and ornamentations printed upon the entire surface of the same.

"The main purpose or object of my said invention and improvements, is to produce a postage-stamp of sufficient size and form, and with suitable design or ornamentation. They may be folded into an envelope to receive any letter, then sealed therein, addressed, and posted, and which shall be cancelled at the time, and by the means of the address or superscription, or by any other and necessary writing upon the same, when so folded."

●

Patent No. 92,593, dated July 13, 1869, granted to John Earle and Alfred B. Steel, of Philadelphia, Pa.

" . . . The object and purpose of our invention are:—

First, to attain a process of printing that will secure perfect and unvarying registration of two or more colors at one impression, by means of two or more united plates, the surfaces of which are engraved with any designs, in the usual manner of steel or copperplate engraving; and Second, to apply this process to the manufacture of printed stamps, such as those used by the United States Government in the Postal and Internal Revenue Departments, by which process they receive great additional security against counterfeiting, by such uniform registration of two or more colors. The application of our process would afford great protection against the fraudulent reuse of cancelled stamps, by making one or more of the register colors fugitive, while the remaining color or colors shall, or may be indelible."

As this patent was granted at about the time when the United States was first issuing bi-colored stamps, it is of considerable interest to read further and see how it was proposed to make the two-colored impression.

" . . . A steel or copper plate of proper superficial area and thickness upon which is engraved such work, and in such places as it may be desirable to print from in any particular color, is prepared, and then this plate is cut entirely through where the blanks are intended to be, and which space will be occupied by the second, or male, plate. Pieces of steel or copper are next prepared, and engraved upon, and made to fit precisely the open spaces, both in superficial area and thickness. These pieces are then fixed accurately and immovably on a back plate.

" . . . After the plates are filled in and wiped, in the usual manner of steel or copperplate printing, the male plate is laid on the bed of the press. Upon this plate is then adjusted the female plate, one fitting exactly in the other, and presenting a surface as of one plate, but with different colored inks. The paper is then placed over them, and, on pulling it through the ordinary roller-printing press, or subjecting it to vertical pressure, a registered impression, of undeviating accuracy of the whole engraving or design, or series of engravings or designs, is invariably obtained; and every impression must necessarily be a duplicate of its fellows."

●

Patent No. 101,604, dated April 5, 1870, antedated October 5, 1869, granted to Addison C. Fletcher, of New York, N. Y.

" . . . My improvement in Postage, Internal Revenue and other adhesive postage stamps involves or includes a new method of cancelling them whereby, in any attempt to remove them from the documents or surfaces to which they have been applied, they are so effectually mutilated and destroyed as to make it an impossibility to use them a second time without detection of the fraud. My invention consists in constructing the stamps with a hole or holes through the body of them, and covering or backing the same with thin tissue or other bibulous paper, made to firmly adhere to the stamp, and the rear surface of the stamp, with its bibulous-paper covering to the hole, coated or backed with mucilage or other adhesive substance, while the front surface or face of the stamp, together with the bibulous paper seen through the opening therein, has any suitable figure or vignette printed thereon. Thus constructed, the stamp can not be removed from the surface to which it has been stuck without the destruction or tearing of the tissue or bibulous portion of it. . . . "


No. 73.296
Samuel Carusi
Postage Stamps.
Patented Jany. 14th
Postage & Revenue Stamps 1868.
Should be the Millville P.O. Stamp
WASHINGTON, D.C.
1867
July 9th
15 days
S.P. Carusi
Kinsale
Va.
U.S. POSTAGE 3 CTS.
Mr. Nath.l Carusi Sig.r
Washington D. C.
Nutmeg Land Co
via
Millville P.O. Va.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
1865
July 9th
U.S. POSTAGE 3 CTS.
Giovanni Scoccia 2. Mo.
New York

Fig. B

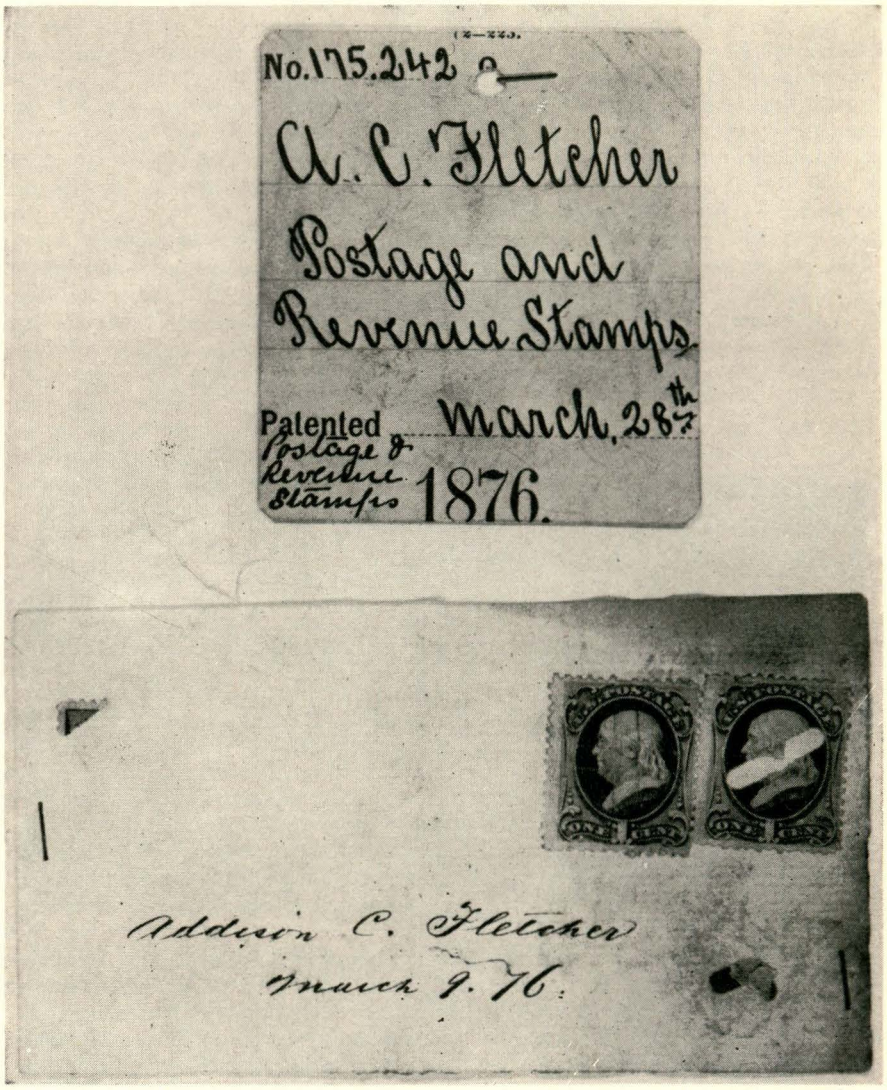


Fig. C

Patent No. 102,200, dated April 26, 1870, granted to Lewis Abraham of New York, N. Y.

" . . . The intention of my device is to provide a stamp that cannot be used but once, as it is so made that any attempt to take it off or disengage it from an instrument or package to which it has been once affixed will cause fracture or totally destroy it. This is effected by making the stamp of two or more layers, the lower one by preference of a weak and fragile nature. These layers are perforated with certain designs, so arranged that when they are laid one on top of another the varied perforations combined make up a given design, and, when required, the whole stamp, when combined, may be completely perforated.

"By preference, the upper layer, for some purposes, should be somewhat transparent, so that any inscription or design placed inside may be visible.

"It is evident that if any effort is made to remove a stamp of this description by steam, dampness or any liquid, the combined layers

will have a tendency to peel off and separate, and cannot be readjusted. . . . "

●

Patent No. 167,987, dated September 21, 1875 granted to George W. Casilear and William C. McIntire, of Washington, D. C.

" . . . Our invention relates to certain improvements in revenue and postage stamps, checks, etc. It has for its object to provide against a second use or alteration, and to provide a ready means of separation. With these objects in view our invention consists, first, of a stamp, check, or other evidence of value printed upon paper, having embedded in its face side an open woven fabric or warp, as fully described in a pending application of Geo. W. Casilear for Letters Patent for safety paper. Our invention consists, secondly, in so cutting or perforating the paper above described between the marginal lines of the prints that the cutting of the embedded fibers or warp will be insured while at the same time suitable sustaining partitions exist to retain the stamps, etc., in proper relation to each other. . . . "

●

Patent No. 175,242, dated March 28, 1876, granted to Addison C. Fletcher, of New York, N. Y.

" . . . This invention relates to certain improvements in stamps, such as postage-stamps, revenue stamps and the like, its object being to prevent the removal and subsequent fraudulent use of such stamps; and it consists in cutting entirely through the paper in detached lines along various portions of the stamp after the printing of the same, and before or after the application of the adhesive compound, in such manner as to render it almost impossible to remove the stamp in an entire condition after once being applied, and prevent all possibility of applying the mucilage to the same for subsequent use."

" . . . In the ordinary application of my invention I first print the stamp with suitable designs, in the ordinary manner, and, when intended for postage stamps, apply the gum or adhesive compound as usual. I then, by means of suitable dies, cut entirely through the body of the paper of each stamp in detached lines radiating from a common center, leaving connecting portions to keep the divided parts of the stamp together, but separating the central and outer portions of the stamp to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to remove the stamp in an entire condition when once applied."

(See Fig. C).

●

Patent No. 177,821, dated May 23, 1876, granted to Samuel R. Dummer of Jersey City, N. J.

. . . "My invention consists in a stamp so prepared that when a projecting piece of paper which is attached to it, is pulled or detached a portion of the stamp will be entirely removed, and the surface beneath the stamp proper will then be exposed through the opening thus made. . . .

. . . "Revenue, postage, check, and all other forms of stamps can thus be prepared, and the effect of tearing out the slip will always be such as to effectually destroy the stamp and prevent the possibility of any further use."

(See Fig. D).

●

Patent No. 180,564, dated August 1, 1876, granted to Louis H. G. Ehrhardt of Philadelphia, Pa.

" . . . My invention relates to a novel improvement in postage and revenue stamps. It has for its object to prevent the removal of any cancellation-marks which may be made thereon without destroying the stamp, printed upon paper previously prepared with a soluble size. . . . "

" . . . When any cancellation mark has been made upon the face of a stamp thus produced, any attempt to remove the same by any fluid will insure the destruction of the stamp, owing to the fact that the contact of the fluid with the size dissolves the same, and thus softens the only agent by which the ink design is held in union with the paper, and any amount of friction necessary to remove the cancellation-mark disturbs and removes the soluble and softened size, and the ink design resting thereon."

●

Patent No. 190,376 dated May 1, 1877, granted to James Sangster of Buffalo, N. Y.

" . . . My invention is designed for postage, revenue, or other stamps. Its object is to prevent the washing or otherwise cleaning of the stamps after cancellation; and it consists

of a postage or other stamp having the printed surface composed of two or more different materials, one kind of which is without color, and of itself is never intended to show any, or be visible, and is capable of absorbing water only to such an extent that it will stand nearly as much rubbing to remove the postage stamp printing ink above it as would be required to remove the cancelling ink, which may reach the paper through the numerous interstices between the lines of the printing-ink which forms the stamp, and the first or soluble material, the other kind being the ordinary printing ink used for that purpose, or other oily or resinous ink."

(See Fig. E).

●

Patent No. 192,893, dated July 10, 1877, granted to David G. Beaumont of Austin, Texas.

" . . . The invention consists in postage and revenue stamps printed upon paper having parallel incisions formed in it, and which is pasted to the paper to which the mucilage is applied, as hereinafter fully described.

"The stamps are made of two thicknesses of paper, the lower one, A, to which the mucilage is applied, and the upper one, B, upon which the stamps are printed. The paper B has incisions cut in and across it, parallel with each other, and at suitable distances apart. The paper B is then laid smoothly upon the paper A, and the two are secured together with mucilage. The stamps are printed upon the paper thus prepared, and the paper is then punctured between and around the stamps in the usual way. The paper B may also have incisions formed in it through the body of the stamps, and at right angles with the main incisions.

"With this construction it will be impossible to remove the cancelling-ink without mutilating the stamps so that they cannot be again used."

(See Fig. F).

●

Patent No. 200,067 dated February 5, 1878, granted to Mark Lee of Highlandville, Mass.

" . . . My invention relates to a double or duplex postal card, by which a person sending a message on one portion can have sent him a reply on the other without putting the recipient of the first to the expense of postage.

"My invention consists in a double folded postal card, consisting of a message-card and a reply-card folded upon each other, and printed and stamped so that the proper address side is exposed and the other covered, the free ends of the cards being provided with interlocking devices.

" . . . By means of the projection and notch the two cards may be held together at their free ends, in order for the reply-card to cover and protect the message side of the message-card, and in turn have its superscription or address covered and protected by such message card."

(See Fig. G).

As the paid reply post cards were not issued by the United States Post Office Department until 1892, this invention may properly be considered the basis of the establishment of this type of card. The basic difference between this patent and the type of card adopted by the Post Office Department consists in the elimination of the interlocking device. The fold in the issued cards also is found at the top rather than at the left selvage of the card.

●

Patent No. 200,187, dated February 12, 1878, granted to John Fox of New York, N. Y.

" . . . The object of this invention is to furnish postage-stamps so made that they cannot be removed, cleaned, and used again after being canceled, and which may be applied to letters and canceled in the same way and with the same facility as ordinary stamps.

"The invention consists in postage-stamps cut while in the sheet, and having tissue paper or other delicate material applied to them, so that when torn apart each postage stamp may consist of several pieces held together by said tissue paper, as hereinafter fully described.

" . . . This cutting should be done in the sheet, so that the pieces will not get out of place, and the tissue-paper should be applied before the sheet is perforated, so that the said perforations may also pass through the said tissue-paper, so that the stamps may be torn apart to be used with the same facility as ordinary stamps. The cuts may be made in various shapes and in various parts of the stamps, as may be desired.


No. 177,821
G. R. Dunmer
Postage
Stamps.
Patented May 23rd
Postage &
Revenue
Stamps 1876
Specimen Mode
Saml. R. Dunmer
Postage Stamps

Fig. D

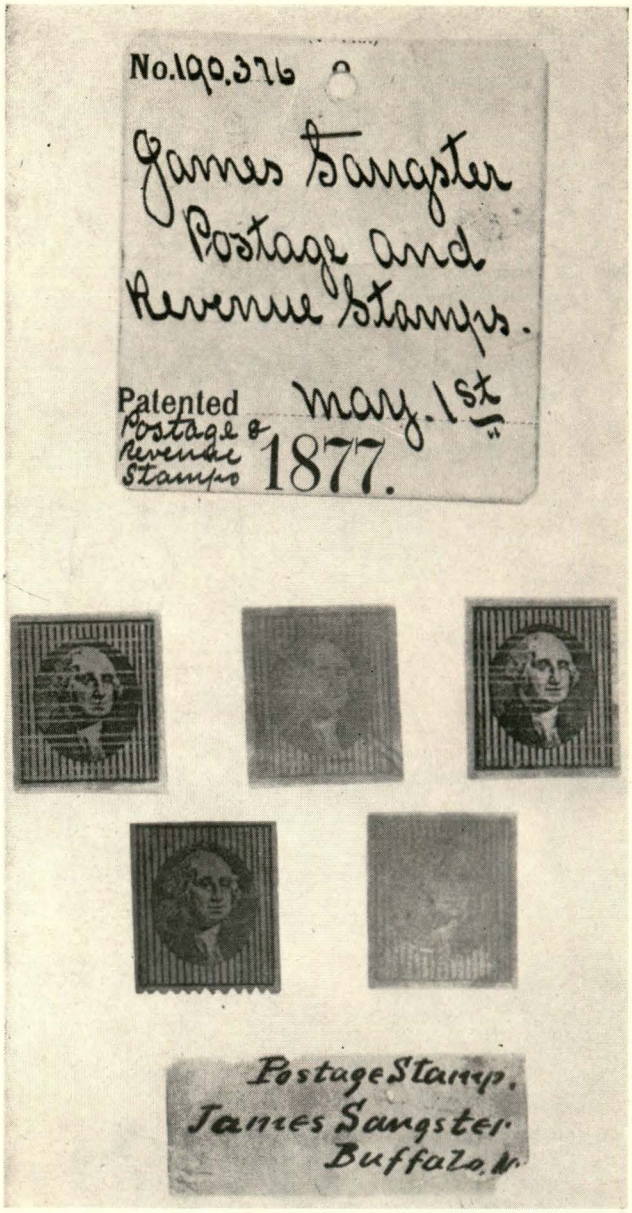


Fig. E

"With this construction, when the stamps have been torn apart and applied to letters, if steam or other moisture be applied to them to detach them from said letters, the pieces will come apart, and cannot be again arranged in exactly their former position, and if they could be so arranged any attempt to remove the canceling-marks would mutilate or deface the said pieces, so that the stamps could not be again used."

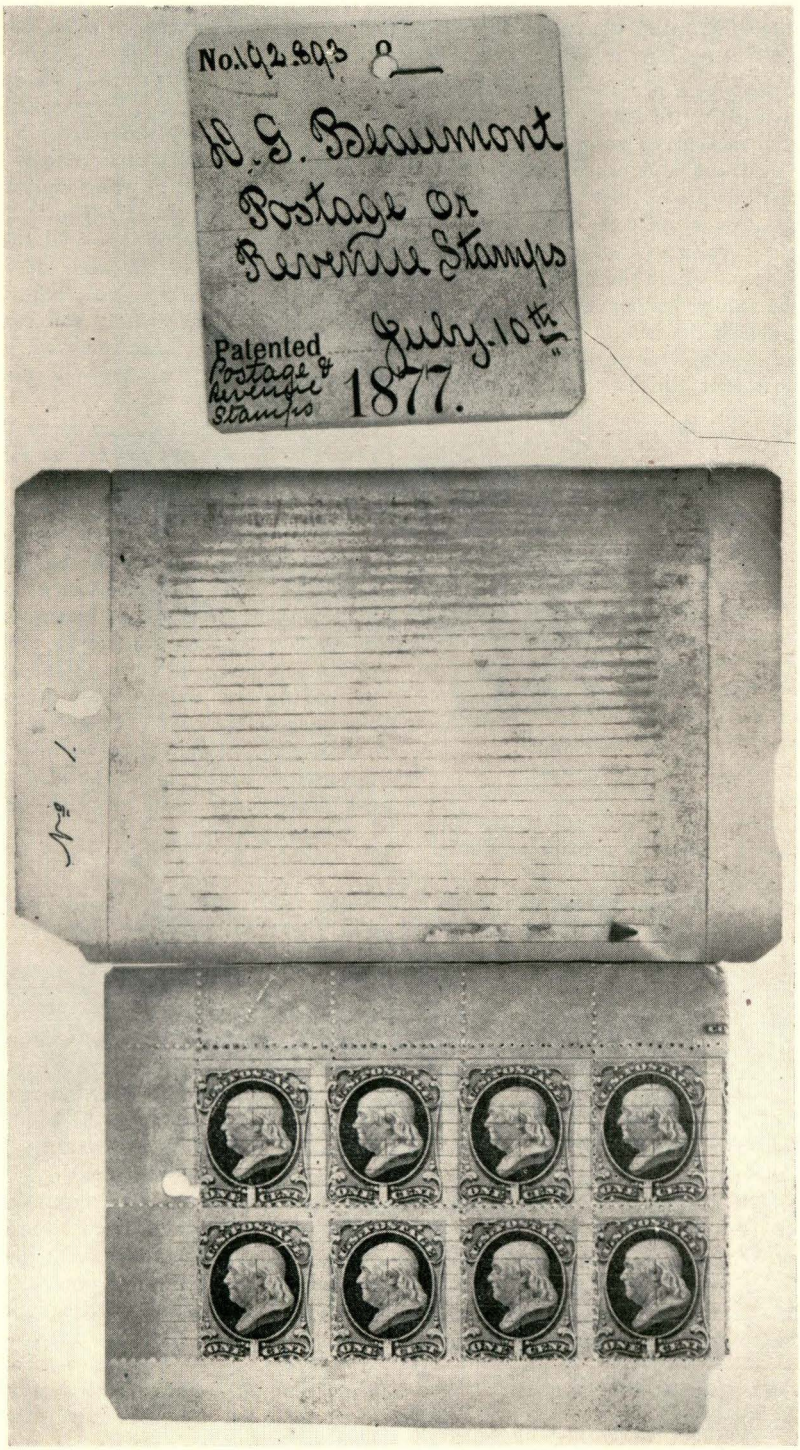

No. 192,393
H. G. Beaumont
Postage or
Revenue Stamps
Patented
Postage &
Revenue
Stamps
July. 10th
1877.
ONE CENT

Fig. F

Patent No. 201,769, dated March 26, 1878, granted to Addison C. Fox of Baltimore, Md.

" . . . This invention has for its object to furnish a postage or revenue stamp which may be readily canceled, so as to preclude the possibility of its fraudulent reuse; and to this end I construct the stamp in such a manner that its cancellation is effected by cutting or tearing away a portion of the stamp."

" . . . In order to effect the object in view, I construct the stamp, leaving a portion of it in bold relief, which can be cut off, effectually destroying the stamp, and furnishing at the same time a voucher for its cancellation."

●

Patent No. 208,433, dated September 24, 1878, granted to Charles F. Spencer of Rochester, N. Y.

" . . . My improvement relates to the preparation of the gummed side of the stamp, whereby the latter may be canceled by the blow of a hammer, mallet, hand-stamp, or other instrument having an elastic face, so that when the blow is given the face of the stamp will be broken into small pieces, entirely defacing and destroying the same, and preventing its recovery for second use.*

"The invention consists in coating the gummed side with emery, sand, or other hard granular material, either in the act of gumming or after the gum is applied, so that said granular material will adhere with the gum, and when a smart blow is delivered upon the stamp the same will be defaced and disfigured, as before described, and without any harm or detriment to the envelope or its contents."

●

Patent No. 212,416, dated February 18, 1879, granted to Kendrick Wheeler of Brooklyn, N.Y.

" . . . This invention consists, first, in an improved method of preparing postage and other stamps, consisting, essentially, in applying color to the same by means of a cutting or puncturing tool, for the purpose of preventing the same from being reused after cancellation; and, second, in the new stamp as produced as an article of manufacture. . . . "

" . . . A simple method of carrying the invention into effect is to provide the cutting edges of the tool with coloring material just before the operation of cutting is performed. By this means the coloring-matter is applied to the stamp in certain definite relations to the outlines and both edges of the cut—that is, the line of the cut and the line of the color exactly coincide with other, the color being, in fact, applied by the cutter heads; and if the color is once removed, it can never again be applied in precisely the same relations.

"The advantages resulting from this method of preparing the stamps are as follows: The coloring-matter, being applied by the cutter, coincides precisely with the lines of the cut. Now, if the stamp after cancellation be washed for the purpose of reusing the same, this color which is fugitive in its nature, will also be removed with the cancelling-ink, and, being once removed, cannot be replaced in its original position, because of the impossibility of making any tool register accurately with the lines of the cut. The points, also, of the cut portion, when wet or washed, contract in the process of drying, so that the stamp never can be restored to its original condition."

(See Fig. H).

●

Patent No. 220,092, dated September 30, 1879, granted to James Sangster of Buffalo, N. Y.

" . . . The object of this invention is to produce upon portions of the stamp design a chemical change in the oily or other material which holds the particles of the coloring-matter of the ink together, so that when an attempt is made to wash or otherwise erase the cancelling-ink from the stamp for fraudulent reuse the parts so changed will wash out and expose the attempt by destroying the appearance of the stamp; and it consists of a postage or other stamp having lines, dots or characters ruled or otherwise placed upon its surface, composed of a material that unites with and changes the oily, fatty, or resinous matter in the ink, thereby forming a soapy compound, or otherwise rendering it soluble in water or other liquids in such lines or dots, without seriously injuring the appearance of the coloring-matter therein. There are many

* In this connection it is humorous to note that my wife thinks that this inventor should have received a vote of thanks, because had his invention been universally adopted the incidence of philatelic widows would be substantially reduced.

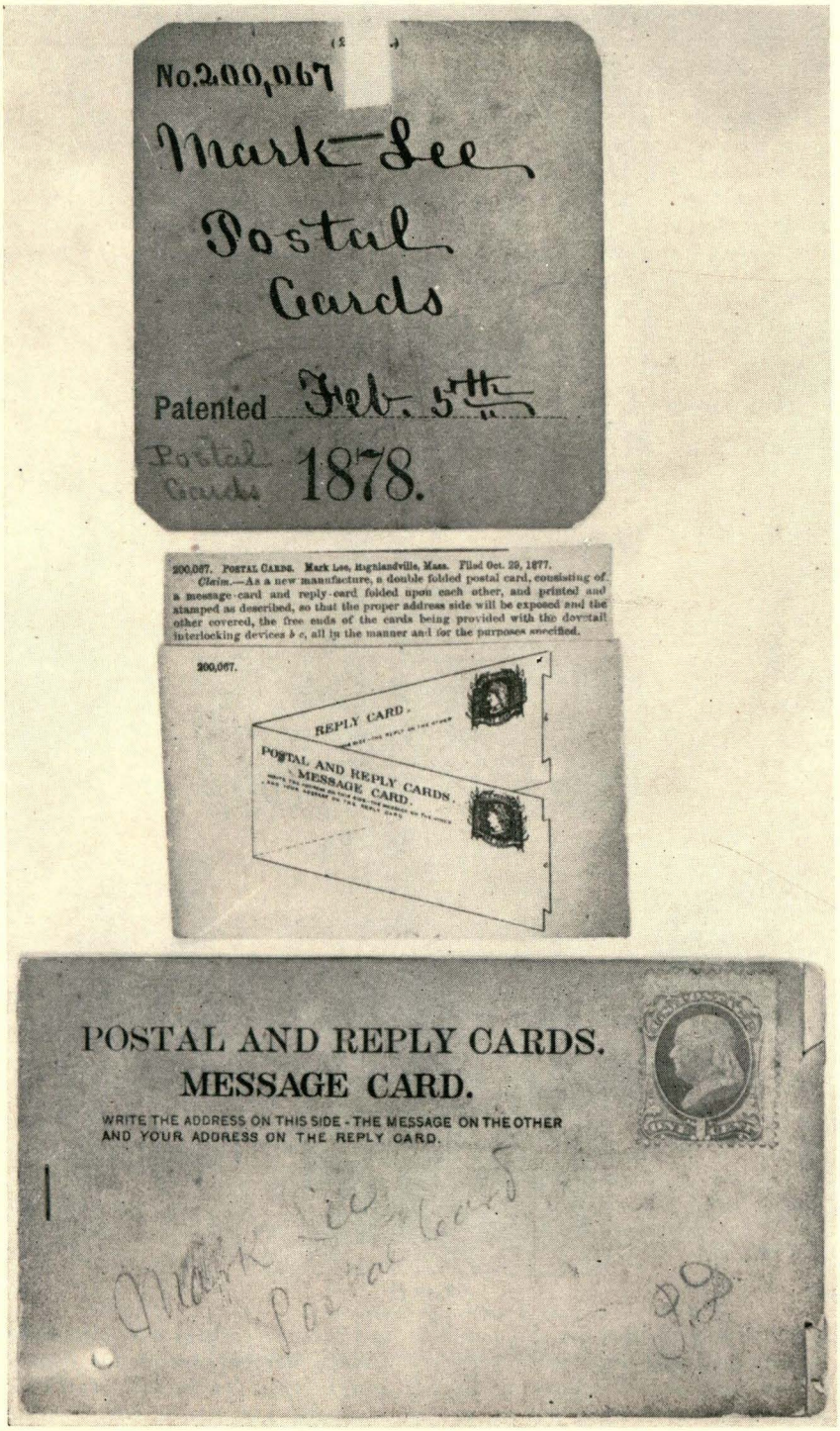

No. 200,067
Mark Lee
Postal
Cards
Patented Feb. 5th
1878.
200,067. POSTAL CARDS. Mark Lee, Highlandville, Mass. Filed Oct. 29, 1877.
Claim.—As a new manufacture, a double folded postal card, consisting of a message-card and reply-card folded upon each other, and printed and stamped as described, so that the proper address side will be exposed and the other covered, the free ends of the cards being provided with the dovetail interlocking devices b c, all in the manner and for the purposes specified.
200,067.
REPLY CARD.
POSTAL AND REPLY CARDS.
MESSAGE CARD.
POSTAL AND REPLY CARDS.
MESSAGE CARD.
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE - THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
AND YOUR ADDRESS ON THE REPLY CARD.

Fig. G



Fig. H

of the alkalis that may be used for this purpose; but in practise I find that caustic soda answers a good purpose. It ceases to be caustic in a short time after being put on, as it rapidly absorbs carbonic acid from the air and becomes carbonate of soda, after which it remains without change, and does not readily absorb water or become wet from the atmosphere, like caustic potash or its equivalent."

APPENDIX

The following list of patents granted and registered with the United States Patent Office was originally compiled by Mr. S. Altman as published in "The Essay Proof Journal, No. 142." We have carefully compared this list with the sample patents discussed in this article and with other sources, adding any new ones known to us. We believe that the following list is complete so far as can be ascertained without a careful and exhaustive check of the complete records in the Patent Office. For convenience this list is arranged in alphabetical order.

In accordance with Public Law 490, effective July 5, 1946, printed copies of United States Patents are obtainable at 25 cents each. Copies of such drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Commissioner of Patents, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Abraham, Louis	102,200	April 26, 1870
	An improvement in postage stamps to prevent cleaning.	
Antisell, T.	95,626	October 5, 1869
	Improvement in inks for printing Revenue, Postage and other stamps, so as to Secure greater safety and prevent frauds.	
Atwood, A.	94,934	September 21, 1869
	Improvements in Revenue stamps for cigars.	
Beaumont, David G.	192,893	July 10, 1877
	Improvement in postage and revenue stamps so as to prevent the removal of canceling-inks.	
Bierce, W. W.	194,212	August 14, 1877
	Improvement in postage or revenue stamps.	
Bishop, G. W.	83,127	October 20, 1868
	Revenue stamps for liquor barrels.	
Bowlsby, G. W.	51,782	December 26, 1865
	Improvement in postage stamps, etc.	
Bowlsby, G. W.	76,153	March 31, 1868
	Improvement in revenue stamps.	
Bowlsby, G. W.	79,806	July 14, 1868
	Improvement in revenue stamps.	
Brooks, F. W.	104,701	June 28, 1870
	Improvement in stamp cancelers.	
Cady, S. P.	219,444	September 9, 1879
	Improvement in envelopes.	
Carusi, Samuel	73,296	January 14, 1868
	A new system of postage stamps.	
Casilear, George W.	104,554	June 21, 1870
	Improvement in printing ink.	
Casilear, George W.	167,223	August 31, 1875
	Improvement in safety paper.	
Casilear, G. W. and McIntire, W. C.	167,987	September 21, 1875
	Improvement in revenue stamps and checks, etc.	
Conroy, L.	142,899	September 16, 1873
	Improvement in screens for postal cards.	
Coombs, C. L.	94,079	August 24, 1869
	Improved composition for gumming postage and revenue stamps.	
Dodge, T. H.	32,167	April 23, 1861
	Improvement in letter paper.	
Dummer, Samuel R.	177,821	May 23, 1876
	Improvement in postage stamps.	
Earle, John and Steel, Alfred B.	92,593	July 13, 1869
	Improvement in multi-color printing.	
Ehrhardt, L. H. G.	180,564	August 1, 1876
	Improvement in postage and revenue stamps.	
Eidlitz, L.	27,116	February 14, 1860
	Improvement in photographic bank-notes.	
Fletcher, A. C.	91,108	June 8, 1869
	Improvement in postage stamps.	
Fletcher, A. C.	101,604	April 5, 1870
	Improvement in adhesive postal and revenue stamps.	
Fletcher, A. C.	127,330	May 28, 1872
	Improvement in letter sheet blanks.	
Fletcher, A. C.	175,242	March 28, 1876
	Improvement in postage and revenue stamps.	

Forney, M. N.	661,690 Multiple address envelope.	November 13, 1900
Foster, J. W.	45,708 Improved canceling stamp.	January 3, 1865
Foster, Chas.	123,389 Improvement in letter sheet envelopes.	February 6, 1872
Fox, Addison C.	201,769 Improvement in postage and revenue stamps.	March 26, 1878
Fox, John	200,187 Improvement in postage stamps.	February 12, 1878
Francis, S. W.	48,389 Improvement in postage and revenue stamps.	June 27, 1865
Gaston, J. C.	89,213 Improvement in stamp-cancelling device.	April 20, 1869
Gault, John	1,627 Design for postage stamp case.	August 12, 1862
Gibson, A. J.	41,118 Improvement in postage and other stamps.	January 5, 1864
Gleason, E. B.	23,242 Combined letter and envelope.	March 15, 1859
Goldsborough, J.	133,435 Improvement in stamp cancelers.	November 26, 1872
Harmon, E.	41,991 Mode of canceling revenue and other stamps.	March 22, 1861
Harmon, E.	13,838 Improvement in envelope.	November 20, 1855
Harris, C. W.	45,038 Mode of canceling postage and revenue stamps.	November 15, 1864
Jones, G. T.	101,020 Improvement in the manufacture of revenue and other stamps.	March 22, 1870
Lee, Mark	200,067 Message card and reply card.	February 5, 1878
Loewenberg, Henry	40,489 Process for transferring prints.	November 3, 1863
Loewenberg, Henry	42,207 Improvement in postage and revenue stamps.	April 5, 1864
Loewenberg, Henry	45,057 Improvement in adhesive postage and revenue stamps.	November 15, 1864
Loewenberg, Henry	53,081 Improved paper for postage stamps.	March 6, 1866
Loewenberg, Henry	63,733 Improved compound for printers ink.	April 9, 1867
MacDonough, J.	52,869 Improved ink for postage stamps.	February 27, 1866
Matthews, G.	17,688 Improvement in printing ink.	June 30, 1857
Meixell, J. B.	677,248 Mail receipt envelope.	June 25, 1901
Mills, Fisk	91,473 Postal currency envelope.	June 15, 1869
Murray, J. B.	30,980 Improvement in envelopes.	December 18, 1860
Morison,	28,767 Improved envelope.	June 19, 1860
Norton, M. P.	25,036 Improvement in the Post Office marking stamps.	August 9, 1859
Norton, M. P.	38,175 Improvement in post office stamps.	April 14, 1863
Norton, M. P.	49,432 Canceling stamp.	August 15, 1865
Petersehn, A.	163,520 Improvement in post cards.	May 18, 1875
Phelps, C.	20,087 Improvement in envelopes for letters.	April 27, 1858
Poitevin, A. L.	36,821 Application of Photography to printing.	October 28, 1862

(Continued on Page 310.)

THE CONFEDERATE STATES

The Trans-Mississippi Express Mail

BY LAWRENCE L. SHENFIELD

Latest Analysis of All Known Covers, Which Travelled This Secret Route to Avoid Federal Gunboats and Patrols

When New Orleans fell to Farragut's fleet on April 24, 1862, opening the Mississippi to the Federals, the regular river crossings for mail and goods to the Western Confederate States were continuously harassed by the patrols of the Federal gunboats. By mid-1862, a few enterprising individuals, calling themselves "expresses", began to carry some mail across the River by obscure routes. They gathered the letters at various post offices after the prepayment of regular postage, duly cancelled. These hardy riders, travelling west and east, followed devious, unknown routes to hidden River crossings, rowed the mail across with the aid of accomplices and deposited the mail in the nearest post office from which it was forwarded to the addressees. The rates for this service varied with the individuals—but generally it was 50c or $1.00 per letter or more, paid in cash. Such mail can sometimes be identified by manuscript notations such as "D. Boyd's Express", but generally it was unidentified.

In late 1862 the owner of the "Houston Tri-Weekly Telegraph", E. H. Cushing, recognized the pressing need to gather news for his paper east of the River, and at the same time to establish as a public service a mail line between the thousands of Texas troops serving with the Armies in the east and their families back home. Cushing's mail and news gathering couriers made many trips. He carried on the service until September of 1864, when the P. O. Department prohibited its continuance, under dire threats of heavy fines per each letter carried. While the reason for the desist order filed against Cushing is not given in Post Office documents which survive, it may be assumed safely that Cushing's mail service competed with the official Trans-Mississippi mail service in full operation by 1864.

The large "Cushing" labels, which were affixed to the reverse of some of the eastbound Cushing-carried mail, are well known to collectors of Confederate States stamps. From the frequent news items reporting on the success of the Cushing mail, which appeared in the Houston Telegraph in 1863 and 1864, it appears that the service carried thousands of letters both ways across the River. The west-bound letters carried by Cushing's riders never can be surely identified. They bore no labels. It is believed that letters from Texas soldiers serving in the East were gathered together, properly bearing the necessary stamps, and carried across the River to be posted at Texas offices near the routes of the couriers.

During this period—from late 1862 to and following the fall of Vicksburg—July of 1863, the Confederate Post Office Department attempted to maintain mail service across the River with special agents and new routes, but the mails were undependable and infrequent, while the public's complaints increased.

Finally on December 7, 1863, Postmaster Reagan asked the Congress to authorize the creation of the Trans-Mississippi Agency of the Post Office west of the River, in an endeavor to restore dependable service. In this report Reagan reveals the establishment of

SOLDIER'S LETTER EXPRESS.

I have established an Express between Texas and the Army East of the Mississippi river for the purpose of conveying letters to and from the Soldiers, who are cut off from all communication with home BY MAIL. I have established my headquarters at Marshall, Harrison county, to which place all letters must be addressed, CARE OF BINGHAM'S EXPRESS, with Fifty Cents, in Confederate notes, current bank bills, State Treasury Warrants, or Shreveport City bills, to pay costs of transportation. I have made satisfactory arrangements with the Post Master at Marshall, who will aid me, in carrying out the object of this Express.

I have received the sanction and approval of the highest military authorities, and my Express will be of incalculable advantage to the Soldiers, and they so regard it.

I will deliver the letters in person, receive the replies, and mail them at Marshall, on my return. I will leave Marshall on the 20th of each month, or every fifteen days, if the patronage will justify it.

HENRY BINGHAM.

July 8, 1862.

PLEASE POST THIS UP.

Fig. 1. Poster announcing private Trans-Miss. Letter Expresses. An example of the type of Soldier mail service provided by an individual in July 1862 when the fall of New Orleans closed the River to government mail routes. The extent of the service and the fee are typical of the period preceding the start of the Trans-Mississippi Express Mail.

the Trans-Mississippi Express Mail, gives the rate of 40c per ½ oz., names the Eastern terminus as Meridian, Miss.; the Western as Shreveport, La.; and states that public advertisements have been made, giving directions for transmitting letters "by this line". After Congressional approval of the Trans-Mississippi Agency in February, 1864, President Davis appointed Dr. James H. Starr to head the P. O. Branch on March 12, 1864 with headquarters at Marshall, Texas.

Illustrated here is one of the "public advertisements" of the Trans-Mississippi Express Mail service, which appeared in the "Daily Huntsville Confederate" of November 6, 1863. Despite the fact that there must have been widespread circulation by newspapers and posters of this announcement, so important to the Southern public, this is the only known example, which has survived. The date is important—October 20, 1863. It may be assumed that on this date the routes, special agents and contractors were in readiness to provide service. The advertisement key indicates it was scheduled for three appearances, beginning November 2.

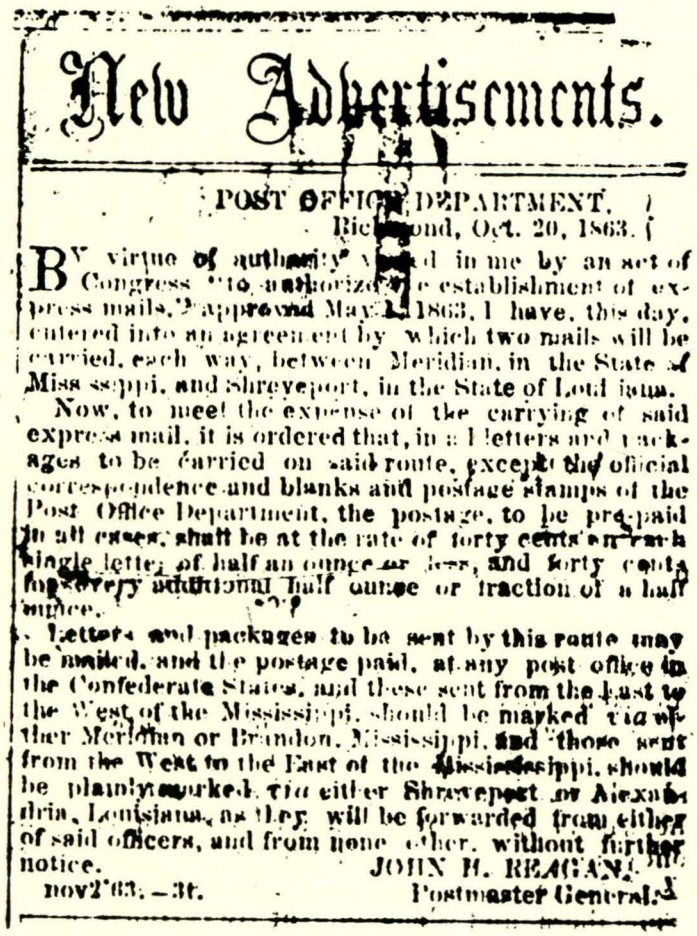
This brief sketch of the events leading up to the establishment of the Trans-Mississippi Express Mail indicates the great importance of the venture to the people of the Confederacy. Other exhaustive articles on the subject by this writer have appeared in "American Philatelist" July, 1936 and March, 1952. The interested reader is referred to them for more details of the service, its exact route across the River and illustrations of many covers which travelled in these mails.

There is no record of the number of letters carried by this 40c premium route, but the quantity must have been considerable. In addition to public letters, the service carried free all the official mail of the P. O. Department necessary for the operations of the Post Office west of the River. Very few of these examples have survived the years. And of the public mail, only 57 covers and a few pieces have come down to us, at this writing, according to the writer's carefully kept census be-

gun many years ago, and kept up-to-date. It should be noted that some of the surviving covers indicate that the public did not always follow in detail the postal regulations. For example, a fairly large proportion—16 out of 57 covers—show no route marking; and a few of the late-use covers bear no town cancel. Probably the 40c rate prepaid sometimes made a route marking superfluous; and by 1864 the exigencies of spreading war closed post offices where letters could be deposited, the couriers picking up the letters personally, at some private mail drop.

There was of course no handstamp used on the Trans-Mississippi Express mail; only the 40c rate, and usually the route marking "Via Meridian" (or Brandon") if westbound; "Via Shreveport" (or Alexandria") if eastbound, showed that the letter travelled by express. These towns were, respectively, the eastern and the western termini of the express route, and presumably batches of express route, and presumably express routed letters were handed at these post offices to the special agents for carriage across the River.

The following tables analyze the details



New Advertisements.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Oct. 20, 1863.

BY virtue of authority vested in me by an act of Congress "to authorize the establishment of express mails," approved May [illegible] 1863, I have, this day, entered into an agreement by which two mails will be carried, each way, between Meridian, in the State of Mississippi, and Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana.

Now, to meet the expense of the carrying of said express mail, it is ordered that, in all letters and packages to be carried on said route, except the official correspondence and blanks and postage stamps of the Post Office Department, the postage, to be pre-paid in all cases, shall be at the rate of forty cents on each single letter of half an ounce or less, and forty cents for every additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce.

Letters and packages to be sent by this route may be mailed, and the postage paid, at any post office in the Confederate States, and those sent from the East to the West of the Mississippi, should be marked *via* either Meridian or Brandon, Mississippi, and those sent from the West to the East of the Mississippi, should be plainly marked *via* either Shreveport or Alexandria, Louisiana, as they will be forwarded from either of said officers, and from none other, without further notice.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.

nov2'63.—3t.

Fig. 2. Only known advertisement of the Trans-Miss. Express Mail. From the "Daily Huntsville Confederate" (Ala.) of Nov. 6, 1863. This official notice indicates that the advertisement was issued on Oct. 20, 1863, the same day on which PMG Reagan completed his arrangements for two mails "each way". It is not clear whether this indicates two mails per day or per week. (Author's Collection)



Fig. 3. The "Ten Cent" stamps, pair, two singles to pay the 40c Trans-Miss. Exp. rate from Jasper, Texas to Prattville, Ala. Only known use of the "Ten" on this express; date May 19 is 1864; the absence of routing marking is not unusual. One of the very few immaculate covers of the express mail. (Author's Collection)

of the 57 Trans-Mississippi covers and 2 pieces now known to us. Considering the difficulties of transporting mail by this hazardous route, it is not surprising that Trans-Mississippi Express covers in fine condition are very scarce indeed. Most of them are water-stained, or creased or soiled—mute evidence of the rough handling they must have received in saddle-bags and leaky sacks, or hidden perhaps on the person of some courier hiding out in a swamp from a Federal patrol.

Analysis of the Known Trans-Mississippi Covers

Total: 57 Covers—2 Pieces

Table I

Earliest fully dated uses: Nov. 11, 1863; next Nov. 14, 1863
Both from East to West

Latest fully dated uses: Feb. 9, 1865—K.&B. print—East to West
Mar. 4, 1865—K.&B. print—East to West
*Apr. 12, 1865—K.&B. print—East to West
*(Stamps not cancelled; date questionable)

Table II

			Totals
Covers from East to West—Year Dates Known	35	Unknown 3	38
Covers from West to East—Year Dates Known	20	Unknown 1	21

Table III

	Number Known
Stamps used to pay the rate	
Combinations of Scott No. 4 and No. 12	1
Combinations of Scott No. 7 and No. 12	1

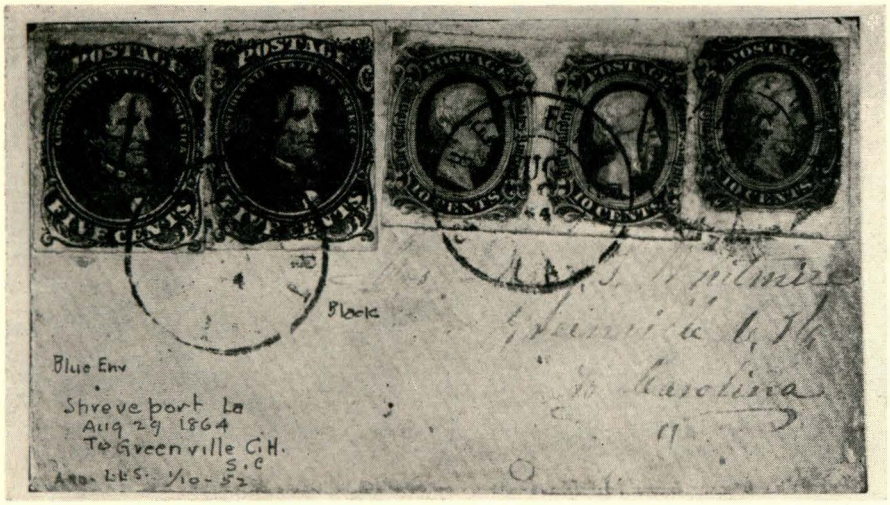


Fig. 4. Unusual combination to pay the 40c rate. From Shreveport, La. to South Carolina, Aug. 29, 1864. The five cent stamps are #4; the 10c stamps are of two different colors. No routing marking—more often noted on West to East covers than on East to West.
(Formerly Author's Collection)

Pair and Two Singles of Scott No. 9	1
Four Singles of Scott No. 10	1
Strip of 4 of Scott No. 13 (Double Rate)	1
Pairs or Two Singles of Scott No. 13	16
Four Bisects of Scott No. 13	1
Strips of 4; Two Pairs or Four Singles, etc. of Scott No. 11	11
Strips of 4; Two Pairs or Four Singles, etc. of Scott No. 12	23
Handstamped "PAID" or "FREE" (No stamps)	3

Table IV

Usage by Periods	E. To W.	W. To E.	Total
Nov. to Dec. 1863	5	7	12
Jan. to Jun. 1864	13	7	20
Jul. to Dec. 1864	14	5	19
Jan. to Apr. 1865	2	2	4
Dates unknown	3	1	4
	37	22	59

Table V

Use of T.M. mail by months—E. to W. and W. to E. in order of number of known covers:

Dec. 1863	8	Feb. 1864	2
Jan. 1864	8	Sept. 1864	2
May 1864	6	Dec. 1864	2
Jun. 1864	5	Apr. 1864	1
Aug. 1864	5	Oct. 1864	1
July 1864	4	Jan. 1865	1
Nov. 1863	4	Feb. 1865	1
Nov. 1864	3	Mar. 1865	1
		Apr. 1865	1

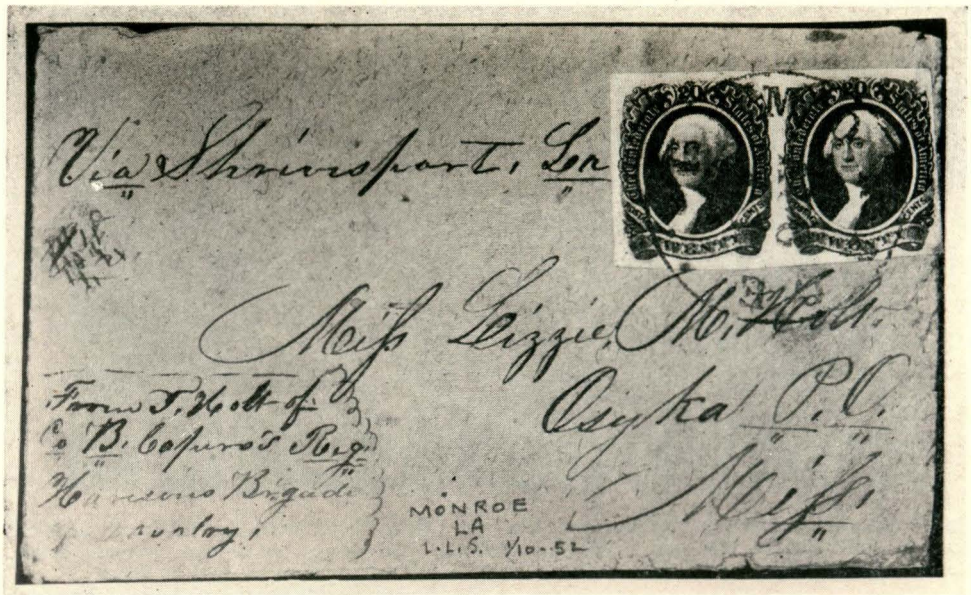


Fig. 5. Pair of 20c Green pays the 40c rate, from Monroe, La. to Osyka, Miss. Because Monroe is East of Shreveport, this letter travelled West before its transit West to East in the Express Mail. Used in 1864 with normal routing marking. (Formerly Author's Collection)

Observations from the Foregoing Tables

Although it is unrealistic to draw any conclusions from such limited data as 59 covers and pieces known, out of possibly thousands that travelled the Trans-Mississippi route, certain reasonable observations seem borne out by known historical facts.

Table I

Apparently after over 17 months of unreliable mail service over-the-River, i.e., from April 24, 1862 to October of 1863, the public did not trust the Trans-Mississippi Express Mail from the moment of its availability on October 20, 1863. They were slow to use it; and the 40c rate—four times the regular rate—probably contributed to their indifference.

Table II

Covers, west to east, are twice as scarce as covers east to west. However, it is probable that many letters written by folks at home to Texas troops in the East were lost in the attrition of battle.

Table III

The use of 20c stamps (Scott No. 13) is proven to be much more frequent than believed years ago.

Table IV and Table V

The large number of existing covers used in 1864—39 in all—was probably due to the presence of practically all Texas troops, fighting the desperate battles of 1864 east of the River.

With the gradual attrition of Confederate armies in the East, in late 1864 and 1865, and the contraction of Confederate held territory, the Trans-Mississippi mail dwindled in volume as the postal service became demoralized.

(Continued on Page 316.)

MEXICO

The Pre-Stamp Postmarks

(Continued From Page 238.)

By JOHN K. BASH

OFFICE	*NO.*	*PLATE*	*VALUE*	*COLOR*	*USED*	*REMARKS*
HERMOSILLO						
Alamos	HR10	1	5	R	c1850	
	HR11	1	5	B	c1855	
Guaymas	HR50	5	5	B	c1840	
	HR51	5	4	B	c1850	
Ures	HR95	13	5	R	c1840	
	HR96	13	5	R	c1840	
HUEJUTLA						
Tuxpan	HJ80	13	5	?	c1845	Illust. from auction cat.
	HJ81	17	4	B	1855	
ISLA DEL CARMEN	IC1	2	5	Br	c1815	
IXTLAHUACA	IX1	16	5	B	1852	
JALAPA	JA1	14	3	R	c1830	"Xalapa"
	JA2	14	4	R	1833	"Xalapa"
	JA3	5	1	R	1839, 40	
				B	1844-52	
	JA4	5	2	B	1854	
	JA5	17	3	R	1807-16	
	JA6	17	4	B	1811	
Jalacingo	JA20	14	4	B	c1850	"Xalacingo"
Los Llanos, S. Juan	JA30	11	3	B	1854	
Misantla	JA35	7	4	R	1846	
Perote	JA50	9	4	B	c1845	
	JA51	17	3	B	1854	
Tesiutlan	JA70	12	4	R	c1840	
	JA71	12	3	B	1856	
LAGOS	LG1	5	3	B	1836-47	
	LG2	5	2	R	1851-56	
	LG3	5	2	R	1855-56	
Lagos, S. Juan de	LG20	10	2	B	1838-55	
Teocaltiche	LG40	12	4	P	1846	
LERMA						
Malinalco	LR10	6	5	B	1845	
Tenancingo	LR20	12	4	B	1842	
	LR21	17	5	B	1826	
MARAVATIO	MV1	6	4	R	1839	
	MV2	6	3	R	1841-55	
Acambaro	MV10	1	4	R	1841	
	MV11	1	3	R	1848	
				B	1852	
Felipe del Obraje, San	MV15	17	5	R	1853, 54	
				B	1854	
	MV16	17	4	B	1833-48	
				R	1850-54	
Zinapecuaro	MV30	13	4	R	1844, 45	"Tzinapequaro"
Zitacuaro	MV35	15	4	R	1832-33	
MAZATLAN	MZ1	6	1	R	1838-45	
				B	1840-44	
	MZ2	6	2	R	1838-45	
	MZ3	6	1	R	1845-55	No year date used in 1845
				B	1855	
	MZ4	6	1	R	1856	
Copala	MZ35	3	3	Br	1846	


CHALCHIHUITES
Z30
CHALCHIHUITS
Z31
FRANQUEADO ENCHALCO
CL1
CHARCAS
SL35
PU35
FRANQUEADO ENCHIGUAGUA
CH1
FRANCO EN CHIAPA
CP15
FRANCOEN CHIGUAGUA
CH2
CERTIFICACION A CHIHUAHUA
SALIO EN DE
CH5
CHIGUAGUA
CH3
CHIHUAHUA FEBRERO 24
CH4
COMITAN
CP28
CHILAPA
CB2C
Ciudad Real.
CP2
C. DE LA CONCEP ON
SL40
CTU. GUERRERO
TG1
CIUDADRL
CP1
Franqueado Ciudad Real
CP3
CIUDAD DE YTURBIDE
CB40
FRANQUEADO EN COLIMA
ML25
CONCHOS.
CH30
COLIMA
ML26
CORDOVA
CR2
FRANCO
COPALA.
MZ35
COMI TAN
CP25
COSALA
MZ41
CORDOVA
CR1
COSIGU- RIACHI.
CH40
COSALA
MZ40
FRANCOEN CORDOVA
CR3

Plate 3


CVENCAME
D25
CUERNAVACA
FRANCO EN CUERNAVACA
CV2
DISEMBRE
CV1
CUICATLAN
OJ15
CULIACAN.
MZ50
CUERNAVACA CORREOS
JM10
CV3
CULIACAN
MZ51
CULIACAN
MZ52
CULIACAN SETIEMBRE 10
MZ54
FRANCO EN CULIACAN
MZ53
CULIACAN DICIEMBRE 19
MZ55
FRAQUEADO EN CUQUIO
GD30
DURANGO.
D1
DURANGO ABRIL 28
D3
CERTIFI. N. A DURANGO.
Julio
D4
FRESNILLO. MARZO 28
Z40
FRANQUEADO EN ELORO
D71
FRANCO EN ETZALA.
GD35
FRESNILLO OCTUBRE 11
Z41.
GAVILANES
D35
FRANCA GAVILANES
D36
GUADALAXARA
GD1
FRANQUEADO EN GUADALAJARA
GD5
Guadalajara
GD2
FRANQUEADO GUADALAJARA OCBRE 16 1861
GD6
GUADALAJARA OCTUBRE 11
GD3
FRANQUEADO GUADALAJARA MARZO 3
GD4

Plate 4

OFFICE	*NO.*	*PLATE*	*VALUE*	*COLOR*	*USED*	*REMARKS*
				B	1847-55	
Cosala	MZ40	3	4	B	1841	
	MZ41	3	3	B	1846, 47	
				R	1849-51	
Culiacan	MZ50	4	3	R	1842	
				B	1843	
	MZ51	4	3	R	1844-49	
	MZ52	4	3	R	1849	
	MZ53	4	3	R	1849-51	
				B	1855	
	MZ54	4	3	R	1850-51	
	MZ55	4	3	R	1851	
				B	1854-55	
Panuco	MZ70	8	3	R	1845, 46	Wilson says Tampico district
Rosario	MZ85	9	4	R	1848	
	MZ86	17	4	R	1801(?)	
Sinaloa	MZ90	11	4	R	1849	
MERIDA	MR1	14	5	B	1803	Possibly Campeche
	MR2	14	5	B	c1810	Possibly Campeche
	MR3	6	5	B	c1815	
	MR4	6	3	B	1826-44	
				R	1853-54	
	MR5	6	2	B	1835-43	
				R	1851-56	
Izamal	MR40	14	4	B	c1855	"Yzamal"
Maxcanu	MR45	6	4	B	c1855	
Peto	MR55	9	5	B	1854	
Sisal	MR80	11	5	Bl	1810	
	MR81	11	3	B	1853-56	
MONTERREY	MN1	8	3	R	c1810	
				B	1827, 28	
	MN2	8	3	B	1841-50	
	MN3	8	1	B	1850-55	
	MN4	16	4	B	1832	
Garcia, Villa	MN40	14	5	B	1856	
Linares	MN55	6	4	R	1808-45	
	MN56	6	4	R	1852	
Monte Morelos	MN65	16	4	B	1853	
MORELIA	ML1	13	5	R	1770	early name Valladolid
	ML2	8	3	B	1835, 36	
	ML3	8	1	B	1839-54	
				R	1854-56	
	ML4	8	3	B	c1840	
Apatzingan	ML10	1	4	R	c1840	"Apazincan"
				B	1848	
Ario	ML15	1	4	B	1832	
	ML16	16	4	B	1841	
Clara, Santa	ML20	10	4	B	1833-36	
Colima	ML25	3	4	G	c1850	
	ML26	3	3	Bl	1851	greenish-blue
Cuitzeo	ML30	16	4	B	1852	
Indaparapeo	ML40	5	5	?	c1850	Illust. from auction cat.
Patzcuaro	ML60	9	3	R	1809	
				B	1840-56	
	ML61	9	4	B	1838, 39	
Piedad	ML65	9	4	?	c1850	Illust. from auction cat.
Puruandiro	ML75	9	4	B	1853	
Taretan	ML85	17	4	B	1832	
Uruapan	ML90	13	4	B	1833	
Zamora	ML95	15	4	B	1832-36	
	ML96	15	4	B	1833	
OAXACA	OJ1	8	5	B	1805	
	OJ2	8	1	B	1844-55	
	OJ15	4	4	B	1830	
Cuicatlan	OJ35	5	5	B	c1845	
Jamiltepec	OJ70	12	4	B	1847	
Tehuantepec	Q26	2	2	B	1844-55	


GVADALVPE YCALVO
FEBRERO 24 CH50
GUAD Y CALVO CH51
FRANCO EN
GUAIUQUILLA CH60
GUAIMAS HR50
PUERTO DE GUAIMAS HR51
GUANACEVÍ. D41
FRANCO EN GUANACEVI. D40
GUANAJUATO. GN1
FRANCO EN GUANAXUATO. GN2
GUANAJUATO MAYO 12 GN3
21 DE SEPTIEMBRE GN4
GUACHINANGO GD41
GUARISAMEY D45
GD40
H.MATAMOROS ENERO 2 TM34
HUAUCHINANCO. TU20
D50
JALAPA ABRIL 11 JA3
JALAPA MARZO 12 JA4
GD45
ML40
LAGOS LG1 LG2
LAGOS JUNIO 1
OJ35
LG3
FRANCA
FRANCO EN LA MARINA TM60

Plate 5


LEON
GN40
LEONA VICARIO
ENERO 21
ST3
LINARES.
MN55
MGDALENA
GD50
23 DE JUNIO
GN41
ADMON DE CORREOS DE LINARES
MAPIMI.
D65
MN56
FRANCO
MALINALCO
LR10
MARA VATIO
MV2
Maravatio
MV1
MASCOTA
GD55
CIUDAD DE MATAMOROS
PU60
FRANCO CIUDAD DE MATAMOROS
PU61
PUERTO DE MATAMOROS.
FRANCO
TM30
PTO. DE MATAMOROS.
ABRIL 4
TM32
PUERTO DE MATAMOROS
TM31
MZ1
PUERTO DE MATAMOROS
TM33
MAXCANU.
FRANCO.
MR45
PUERTO DE MAZATLAN
FRANCO PUERTO DE MAZATLAN
MZ2
MERIDA
MR3
FRANCO MERIDA
MR4
PTO DE MAZATLAN
AGOSTO 23
MZ3
PTO DE MAZATLAN
MAYO 10
MZ4
FRANCO
MERIDA
SEPTIEMBRE 1
FRANCO
MR5

Plate 6


MEXICO M1
MEXICO M2
MEXICO. M3
MEXICO M4
MEXICO M5
FRANQUEADO EN MEXICO M6
FRANCO EN MEXICO M7
FRANCO MEXICO M8
MEXICO ENERO 6
M9
FRANQUEADO ENERO 5 MEXICO
M10
FRANQUEADO SETRE 20 MEXICO
M11
ADMON. DE CORREOS Nbre. 12 1854. MEXICO.
M13
FRANCO M 29 I 1855. EN MEXICO
M14
ADMON. GRAL. DE CORREOS AGOSTO 13 868 MEXICO
M12
ADMON DE CORREOS 43 DE MEXICO 1858
M15
CORREOS 2 JUL MEXICO
M16
MIER TM40
CERTIFICACION A MEXICO SALIO EN 29 de Mayo 1830
M17
CERTIFICACION A MEXICO SALIO EN 13
M18
MINERAL DE CATORCE
SL20
MECATORCE
SL21
MINERAL EL JESUSMARIA
CH70
MI DEL CHICO
PA20
MINERAL DEL MONTE
PA40
MISANTLA
JA35
MINERAL DEL ORO
D72
Mineral del Oro.
FRANCO
D73

Plate 7

OFFICE	*NO.*	*PLATE*	*VALUE*	*COLOR*	*USED*	*REMARKS*
ORIZAVA	OR1	8	4	R	1832-34	
	OR2	8	2	R	1843	
				B	1846-48	
Huatusco, S. Antonio	OR15	10	5	B	1852	
PACHUCA	PA1	8	2	R	c1850	
	PA2	8	3	R	c1850	
Atotonilco	PA15	1	4	B	1855	
Chico, Mineral del	PA20	7	4	R	c1850	
Mestitlan	PA25	16	4	B	1837	
Monte, Mineral del	PA40	7	3	R	1847	
Zacualtipan	PA65	17	5	Bl	1826	
PUEBLA	PU1	9	3	B	1830-33	
	PU2	9	1	B	1839-56	
	PU3	9	2	B	1852, 53	
	PU4	9	4	B	1849	
	PU5	17	4	B	1804-07	
Acatzingo	PU13	16	3	B	1854	"Acacingo"
Acatlan	PU10	1	3	B	c1856	
Atlixco	PU20	1	4	B	1847	
	PU21	1	3	B	1856	
Chalchicomula	PU30	2	3	B	1834-42	
	PU31	2	3	B	1850	
	PU32	2	2	B	1854-56	
	PU33	2	3	B	1855	
Chietla	PU35	3	3	B	c1854	"Chetla" long oval
Huamantla	PU45	16	3	B	1853	
Martin, San	PU55	11	3	R	c1845	
				B	c1854	
Matamoros, Ciudad	PU60	6	2	B	1844-55	
	PU61	6	3	B	c1854	
Salvador el Seco, San	PU70	17	4	B	1854	
Tecamachalco	PU73	17	3	B	1856	
Tehuacan	PU75	12	2	B	1856	
Tepeaca	PU80	12	3	B	1854	
Tepeji de la Seda	PU85	12	4	B	c1854	
Tepeyahualco	PU90	12	4	B	1842-53	
Tlaxcala	PU115	17	3	B	1839-50	
Tochimilco	PU120	17	4	B	1854	
Zacatlan	PU140	15	2	B	c1855	
QUERETARO	Q1	9	3	B	1832-33	
	Q2	9	1	B	1834	
				R	1847	
				Bl	1855	
	Q3	17	4	B	1834	
Allende, S. Mig. de	Q10	11	4	R	1833	
	Q11	11	3	B	1844-55	
	Q12	16	4	B	1855	
Dolores Hidalgo	Q23	16	3	B	1852, 53	
Celaya	Q25	2	3	R	1829-52	
	Q26	2	3	R	1853	
Felipe, San	Q40	14	4	B	1856	
	Q41	17	4	B	1851	Possibly Maravatio
Iturbide, San Jose	Q45	10	3	B	1852	
Juan del Rio, San	Q55	11	2	R	1847-54	
Salamanca	Q70	10	3	B	1834-56	
Salvatierra	Q75	10	3	B	1850-54	
Santiago, Valle del	Q80	17	3	R	1851-53	
SALTILLO	ST1	10	2	R	1832-35	
	ST2	10	3	R	1833	
	ST3	6	3	R	1836-38	Temporary name change
	ST4	10	2	R	1839-44	Saltillo 41 x 4¾ mm.
	ST5	10	2	B	1846	Saltillo 43 x 5½ mm.
				R	1851	
	ST6	10	2	R	1853-56	
	ST7	10	4	Bl	1853	
Abasolo	ST10	1	5	Br	1833	
Alamo de Parras	ST15	1	3	R	1848-50	


FRANQUEADO
EN MONCLOVA
ST51
MONCLOVA.
ST50
MONCLOVA.
MAYO 5
ST52
MONTEREY
MN1
MONTERREY
MN2
MONTERREY
NOVIEMBRE 7
MN3
MORELIA
ML2
FRANCO
EN MORELIA
ML4
MORELOS.
CL20
TX30
D75
MORELIA
JULIO 5
1839
ML3
TX31
TX32
NAZAS
D80
NADADS
FRANCO
ST60
FRANCO
EN NAZAS
D81
NIEVES
Z65
NOMBRED DIOS
D85
NIEVES
JUNIO. 12
Z66
FRANCO EN
NOMBRE DE DIOS
D86
NUEVOMEXICO
NM1
OAXACA
OCTUBRE 20
OJ2
OJOCALIENTE
Z70
OAXACA OJ1
ORIZAVA
ENERO 17
OR2
ORIZAVA
OR1
OTUMBA AP20
FRANCO EN
PACHUCA
PA2
PACHUCA PA1
PANUCO MZ70

Plate 8


PAPASQUIARO. D90
PARRAL CH80
PARRAL CH81
FRANCOEN ELPARRAL CH82
FRANCA PARRAS ST66
FRANCO EN PARRAS ST65
PARRAS FEBRERO 23 ST67
PATOS ST70
PAZCUARO ML60
FRANCO EN PAZCUARO. ML61
PEÑON B.CO D100
PEROFE JA50
PETO MR55
PIEDAD ML65
PIEDRA CORDA GN55
PUEBLA. PU1
FRANCO PUEBLA PU3
CERTIFICACION A PUEBLA SALIO EN 27 de Agosto de 1845 PU4
PUEBLA FEBRERO 7 PU2
FRANCO
QUAUTITLAN CU1
PURUANDIRO ML75
QUERETARO Q1
QUERETARO SEPTIEMBRE 24 Q2
REAL MAZAPIL Z55
RDS DIMAS D30
FRANCOENEL RDELREFUGIO Z76
RDELREFUGIO Z75
RDE ORO D70
RIO·GRNDE. Z86
FRANCO. RIO GRANDE. ST85
RIOGYADE Z85
ROSARIO MZ85

Plate 9


SAIN ALTO
Z90
FRANCO EN
SAIN. ALTO
Z91
SALAMANCA
Q70
FRANCO SALINAS
PEÑON BLANCO
SL125
SALINAS DEL
PEÑON BLANCO
SL126
SALINAS DEL
MAYO
SL127
FRANQUEADO
EN SALTILLO.
ST1
SALTILLO
ST2
SALTILLO
OCTUBRE 23
ST4
SALTILLO
MAYO 19
ST5
OCTUBRE
SALTILLO
ST6
FRANQUEADO
SEPT
&
1855
SALTILLO
ST7
SALVATIERRA
Q75
SANTA-ANNA
DE TAMAULIPAS
ENERO 20
TM4
FRANCO
SETRE
4
SANTA ANNA DE TAMAULIPAS
TM5
FRANCO EN SAN
ANTº HUATUSCO
OR15
San Blas
GD25
FRANQUEADO
S. BUENAV.A
ST25
S CLARA
ML20
CRISTOBAL
C. DE S.
CP4
SAN JOSE
DE
ITURBIDE
Q45
FRANCO
EN S. CRISTOBAL
CP5
S. JUAN
DE LAGOS
LG20
S. JUAN BAUTA
AGTO 3
DE TAVASCO
TB2
S. JOSE
DE LA
PARRILLA
D95
FRANCO

Plate 10

OFFICE	*NO.*	*PLATE*	*VALUE*	*COLOR*	*USED*	*REMARKS*
Buenaventura, San	ST25	10	3	B	1832, 33	
				R	1833-36	
Candela	ST30	16	5	B	1835	
Cuatro Cienegas	ST35	16	4	R	1833	
Monclova	ST50	8	3	R	1829-43	
	ST51	8	2	R	1832-36	
	ST52	8	2	R	c1855	
Nadadores	ST60	8	3	R	1835-39	
Parras	ST65	9	5	R	c1835	
	ST66	9	3	R	1802-50	
	ST67	9	3	Bl	1853	
Patos	ST70	9	4	R	1856	
Rio Grande, Presidio	ST85	9	4	B	1803-12	
Rosa, Santa	ST90	11	5	R	1838	
	ST91	17	4	B	c1835	
Viezca	ST95	14	4	R	1851	
	ST96	14	3	Br	1856	
SAN LUIS POTOSI	SL1	11	5	R	1803	
	SL2	11	4	B	1827-29	
	SL3	11	4	B	1832	
	SL4	11	1	R	1837	
				B	1840-54	
				Bl	1853	
	SL5	11	2	B	1855	
	SL6	11	3	B	1856	
	SL7	17	3	B	1853	
Catorce	SL20	7	3	R	1829-37	"Mineral de Catorce"
	SL21	7	3	B	1846-50	"Mineral de Catorce"
	SL22	16	2	Bl	1856	
Cedral	SL25	2	4	R	c1847	
	SL26	2	3	R	1844	
				B	1852	
	SL27	16	3	B	1852-56	
Charcas	SL35	3	3	B	1850	
	SL36	16	3	B	1856	
Concepcion, C. de la	SL40	3	4	R	1836	Later C. del Maiz
	SL41	16	3	B	1853	
Francisco, San	SL50	17	3	B	1855	"Villa de S. Francisco"
Hedionda	SL65	16	4	R	1844	Later Moctezuma
	SL66	16	3	B	1850	
Jaral	SL70	16	3	G	1853	
				B	1856	
Maria del Rio, S.	SL75	—	3	B	1853	"Santa Maria/del Rio/date" boxed
Matehuala	SL80	13	3	R	1837-49	
				B	1852	
	SL81	16	4	R	1846	
	SL82	16	3	B	1852	
Rio Verde	SL115	17	3	B	1853	
Salinas del Penon Blanco	SL125	10	4	B	1839	
	SL126	10	3	B	1847-50	
	SL127	10	3	B	1852-54	
Venado	SL135	13	4	R	1823	
	SL136	13	3	B	c1855	
SOYANIQUILPAN	SY1	11	4	B	1850-54	
	SY2	11	4	R	1844	
				B	1851-55	
SULTEPEC	SU1	11	5	B	1849	
Zacualpan	SU10	15	5	R	1832	
TABASCO	TB1	12	5	Br	c1815	
	TB2	10	2	Bl	1852-54	
				B	1855	
TAMPICO	TM1	12	3	R	1827, 28	
				B	1833	
	TM2	12	4	R	1827	
	TM3	12	3	B	1832-34	
	TM4	10	1	R	1836-42	"Santa Anna de Tamaulipas"


S.J.E
LOSLLANOS
JA30
SNJUAN DEL
MESQUITAL.
Z50
FRANQUEADOEN
SNJUANDELRIO
D62
SJUAN RIO D61
D.
SJUANDRIO
D60
S. JUAN DEL RIO
FEBBERO 6
Q55
S.LUIS POTOSI.
SL1
S.LVIS POTOSI
SL2
SAN LUIS POTOSI
AGOSTO 4
SL4
S.LUIS POTOSI.
SL3
ADMINISTRACION DE CORREOS
JUNIO
21 — 1855
SAN LUIS POTOSI
SL5
1856
MARZO 7
816
S.MIG.ALLENDE
SEPTIEMBRE 6
Q11
S.MARTIN
PU55
Q10 S.MIG.EALLENDE
SAN MIGUEL
DEL MESQUITL
760
FRANCO S.MIG
DELMESQUITL
Z61
FRANQUEADO
EN SANTA ROSA
ST90
S.SEBASTIAN
GD61
SAYULA
GD65
SILAO
GN85
SINALOA
MZ90
SISAL MR80
SISAL
MR81
Sombrerete
Z101
SOMBRE-
RETE
Z100
Franco en
Sombrerete
Z102
SOMBRERETE
Z103
SULTEPEC
SU1
SOMBRERETE
SETIEMBRE
Z104
FRANCO
SOYANIQUILPAN SY1
SOYANIQUILPAN SY2

Plate 11


FRANCO EN TAMASULA
D110
TAMASULA
D111
TAMPICO DE TAMAULIPAS
TM1
TANPICO DE TAMAULIPAS.
TM2
TAMPICO DE TAMAULIPAS
TM3
TAPACHULA
CP65
TÁSCO FEBRO 14
CV25
TAVASCO
TB1
TEHUACAN.
PU75
TELOLOAPAN
CB45
Jehuantepeq.e
OJ70
TEMASCATEP.
TE1
TENAN CINGO
LR20
Teocaltiche.
LG40
TEPEACA
PU80
TEPEXI DE LA SEDA
PU85
TEPEXI DEL RIO
TP1
TEPEYA GUALCO
PU90
TEPIC
GD70
Tepic
GD71
FRANQUEADO EN TESIUTLAN
JA70
TESIUTLAN AGOSTO
JA71
TEZCOCO
CL50
FRANCO EN TLACOTALPAM
VC131
TETECALA.
CV30
TLACOTALPAN
VC130
TLAQUILTENANGO
CV35
TOLUCA.
TO1
FRANCO TOLUCA.
TO3
TOLUCA NOVIEMBRE 5
TO4
TOLUCA.
TO2
TONALA
CP70
FRANCO EN TONALA
CP72
TONALA
CP71

Plate 12


TONYLA
GD75
TVLA
TA2
VILLA DTULA
TA1
TUL AN-
CIN GO.
TU1
IUSPAN
HJ80
TUXTLA
CP75
Fraila
CP76
TZINAPE-
QUARO.
MV30
UAES
MARZO 2.
HR95
FRANCO EN
VRES
HR96
URUAPAN
ML90
V.S. SEBASTION
GD60
Vª DE MATEHUALA
SL80
VALLE DE S.
BARTOLOME
CH10
VALLE DEL SUCHIL
DI05
CORO
DE
VAIO
ML1
VENADO
SL135
VENADO
DICIEMBRE 2
SL136
VERACRUZ
VC1
VERACRUZ
VC2
VERACRUZ
VC3
Veracruz
VC7
FRANCO EN
VERACRUZ.
VC6
VERACRUZ
VC4
FRANCO EN
VERACRUZ.
VC5
VERACRUZ
MARZO 30
VC8
FRANQUEADO
Xuria
VERA-CRUZ
VC9
FRANQUEADO
VERA-CRUZ
VC10
VERACRUZ
VC11
VERACRUZ
10-51
VC12

Plate 13

OFFICE	*NO.*	*PLATE*	*VALUE*	*COLOR*	*USED*	*REMARKS*
				B'	1843-46	
				B	1849-56	
	TM5	10	1	Bl	1846	"Santa Anna de Tamaulipas"
				B	1848-52	
Fernando, San	TM15	17	5	R	c1845	
Matamoros	TM30	6	4	R	1829-44	Puerto de Matamoros
	TM31	6	4	B	1835	Puerto de Matamoros
	TM32	6	4	B	1836	Puerto de Matamoros
	TM33	6	2	B	1848-50	Puerto de Matamoros
	TM34	5	2	B	c1855	Heroica Matamoros
Mier	TM40	7	5	B	1849	
Soto la Marina	TM60	5	4	B	1852-54	
	TM61	17	3	B	1853	
TEMASCALTEPEC	TE1	12	4	B	1850	
Tejupilco	TE5	17	4	B	1846	
				R	1849-51	
TEPEJI DEL RIO	TP1	12	4	R	1845-50	
				B	1856	
TIXTLA GUERRERO	TG1	3	5	Br	1846	Ciu. Guerrero
TLALPUJAHUA	TJ1	17	5	B	1844	
Angangueo	TJ10	1	5	B	1843	
Mineral del Oro	TJ15	16	4	B	1848	
				R	1852-55	
TOLUCA	TO1	12	3	B	1833, 34	5 x 33 mm.
	TO2	12	1	B	1835-39	6 x 40 mm.
				R	1841-51	
	TO3	12	2	R	1841-44	
	TO4	12	2	R	1852-55	
TULA (DE ALLENDE)	TA1	13	5	B	1827, 28	
	TA2	13	4	B	1853, 54	
Huichapan	TA15	16	5	R	1854	
Ixmiquilpam	TA20	16	5	B	1844	
Zimapan	TA45	15	4	B	1846	
	TA46	15	4	B	1846	
	TA47	17	4	B	1854	
TULANCINGO	TU1	13	4	B	1831-54	
Huauchinango	TU20	5	3	B	c1855	
VERACRUZ	VC1	13	4	R	1803	
	VC2	13	4	R	1805, 08	5 x 41 mm., slanting letters
	VC3	13	3	R	1822-31	6 x 43 mm., straight letters
	VC4	13	4	R	1828-31	5 x 43 mm., slanting letters
				B	1831	
	VC5	13	4	R	1828	
	VC6	13	4	R	1830	
				B	1831	
	VC7	13	3	B	1831-33	
	VC8	13	1	B	1832-49	
	VC9	13	3	B	1840	Good strikes scarce, 27 mm.
	VC10	13	2	B	1850	Good strikes scarce, 30 mm.
	VC11	13	1	B	1850-51	
	VC12	13	1	B	1851-53	Diligencia, possibly official
	VC13	14	5	B	1852	
	VC14	14	2	B	1855-56	
	VC15	17	4	B	1849	
Acayucan	VC20	1	4	B	1830	
	VC21	1	3	R	1830	
				B	c1850	
Huymanguillo	VC75	16	4	B	c1855	
Tlacotalpan	VC130	12	3	Bl	c1850	
	VC131	12	3	Bl	c1854	
Tuxtepec	VC140	17	3	B	1856	
VICTORIA	VT1	14	4	R	1829	
	VT2	14	3	R	1843-53	
	VT3	14	4	R	1846	
Tula de Tamaulipas	VT65	17	4	B	1853	May be Tula de Allende
	VT66	17	3	R	1854-56	
ZACATECAS	Z1	15	4	R	1806	
				B	1819	


VERACRUZ
17
ABRIL
1855
VC14
VC13
VICTORIA
VT1
VITORIA
DE DURANGO
D2
FRANCO
VICTORIA DE TAMAULIPAS
FEBRER 12.
VT3
SETIEMERE 21
VT2
VILLA DE GARCIA
MN40
Z120
Febrero 2
Q40
ST95
VIEZCA
NOVIEMBRE 1
ST96
XALA-
CINGO.
JA20
XALAPA
JA1
FRANCO
XALAPA.
JA2
FRANCO
XECEC
CA20
YAUTE
PEQUE.
CL75
XEREZ
Z125
XONACA
TEPEC.
CL25
YGUALA
CB35
YRAPUATO
GN35
YRAPUATO
GN36
GN37
YSTACOMITAN
CP30
Franco.
D55
YUCATAN.
MR2
YUCATAN.
MR1
YZAMAL
MR40

Plate 14

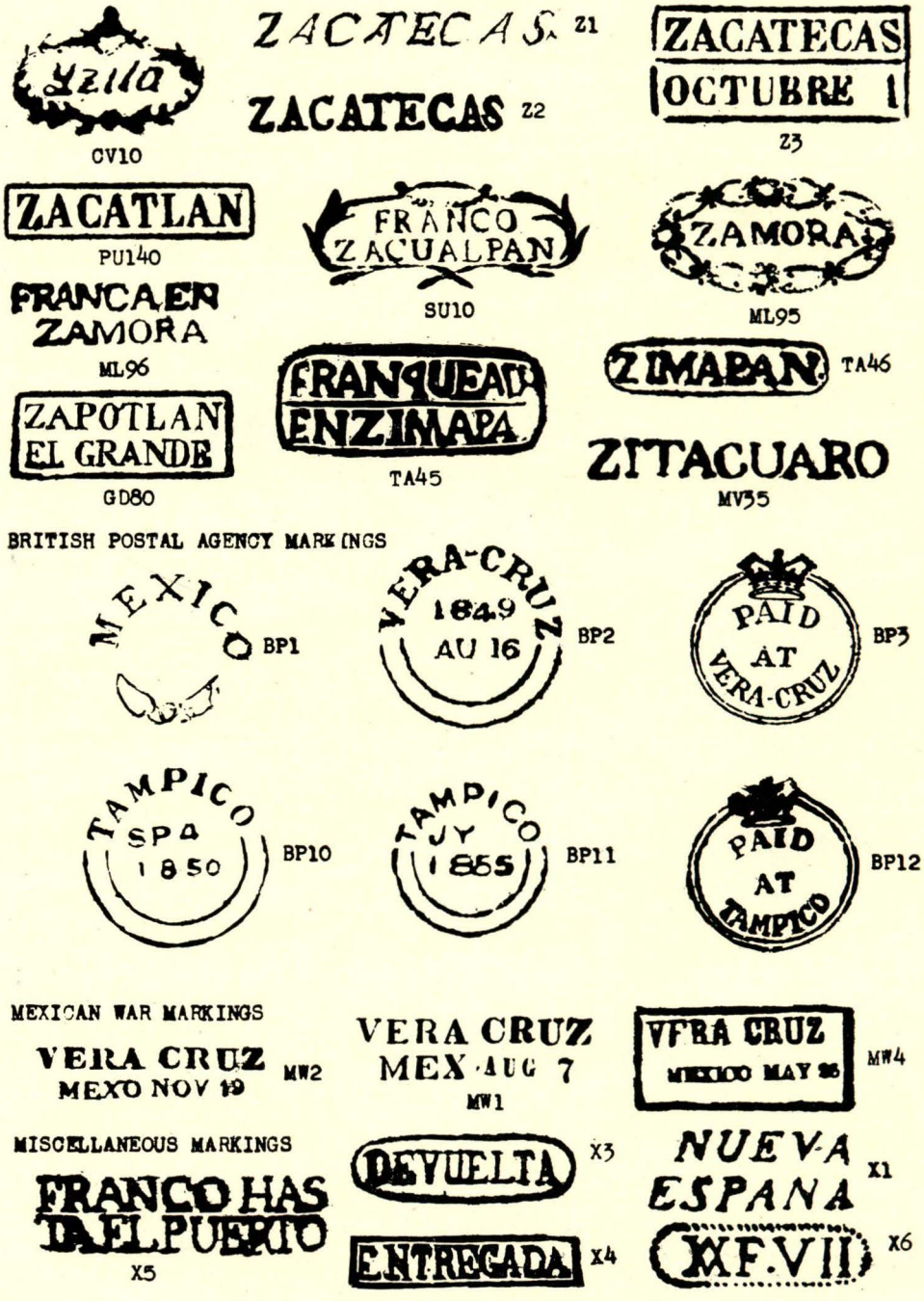

Yzila
CV10
ZACATECAS
Z1
ZACATECAS
Z2
ZACATECAS
OCTUBRE 1
Z3
ZACATLAN
PU140
FRANCO
ZACUALPAN
SU10
ZAMORA
ML95
FRANCA EN
ZAMORA
ML96
FRANQUEADO
ENZIMAPA
TA45
ZIMAPAN
TA46
ZAPOTLAN
EL GRANDE
GD80
ZITACUARO
MV35
BRITISH POSTAL AGENCY MARKINGS
MEXICO
BP1
VERA-CRUZ
1849
AU 16
BP2
PAID
AT
VERA-CRUZ
BP3
TAMPICO
SP A
1850
BP10
TAMPICO
JY
1855
BP11
PAID
AT
TAMPICO
BP12
MEXICAN WAR MARKINGS
VERA CRUZ
MEXO NOV 19
MW2
VERA CRUZ
MEX AUG 7
MW1
VERA CRUZ
MEXICO MAY 26
MW4
MISCELLANEOUS MARKINGS
FRANCO HAS
DA EL PUERTO
X5
DEVUELTA
X3
NUEVA
ESPANA
X1
ENTREGADA
X4
XF.VII
X6

Plate 15


ACACINCO PU13
AGUAS CALIENT.
Z15
FRANCO EN
ALLENDE
Q12
FRANCA
EN ARIO
ML16
FRANCA
CANDELA
ST30
CATORCE
JULIO 10
SL22
CEDRAL
ENERO 27
SL27
CHARCAS
OCTUBRE 10
SL36
CIUDAD DE
CONCEPCION
MAYO 30
SL41
FRANCO
CIENEGS
ST35
CUITZEO
ML30
DOLORES
HIDALGO
Q23
FRANCO EN
GUAIUQUILLA
CH61
HEDIONDA
SL65
HEDIONDA
NOVIEMBRE 3
SL66
HUAMANTLA
PU45
HUICHAPAN
TA15
IXMIQUILPAN
TA20
HUYMAN
GUILLO
VC75
IXTLAHUACA
IX1
JARAL
JULIO 20
SL70
FRANCA EN
MATEHUALA
SL81
MATEHUALA
JULIO 15
SL82
MEXICO
M20
MESTI
TLAN
PA25
FRANQUEADO
EN MEXICO.
M19
M. DEL ORO DEL
E. DE MEXICO
TJ15
MONTE
MORELOS
MN65
FRANCO EN
MONTEREY
MN4
FRANCO EN
MORELOS.
CL21

Plate 16

OFFICE	*NO.*	*PLATE*	*VALUE*	*COLOR*	*USED*	*REMARKS*
	Z2	15	2	B	1830-34	
	Z3	15	1	B	1836-54	
Aguascalientes	Z10	1	5	B	c1800	
	Z11	1	3	B	1837, 38	
	Z12	1	1	R	1842, 43	
				B	1846-53	
	Z13	1	1	B	1855	
	Z14	1	4	B	1846	
	Z15	16	3	B	1834	
Asientos	Z20	1	5	B	c1850	
Chalchihuites	Z30	3	3	B	1846-50	
	Z31	3	3	B	1852	
Fresnillo	Z40	4	3	B	1838-42	
	Z41	4	2	B	1845-56	
Juan del Mezquital, S.	Z50	11	3	B	1846-52	
Mazapil	Z55	9	5	R	1811	"Reale Mazapil"
Migual del Mez., S.	Z60	11	2	R	1829-32	
				B	1836-53	
	Z61	11	3	B	1846	
Nieves	Z65	8	4	B	1844, 45	
	Z66	8	2	B	1851, 52	
Ojocaliente	Z70	8	4	R	1839	
Pinos	Z72	17	3	B	1856	
Refugio	Z75	9	4	R	1838	"Real del Refugio"
	Z76	9	2	R	1841	"Real del Refugio"
Rio Grande	Z85	9	2	R	1845-51	
	Z86	9	2	B	1851-55	
				B	1856	
Sain el Alto	Z90	10	2	B	1844-46	
				R	1847-52	
	Z91	10	3	R	1848	
Sombrerete	Z100	11	4	R	1819	
	Z101	11	2	B	1844-50	
	Z102	11	2	B	1850-54	
	Z103	11	2	B	1851-55	
	Z104	11	3	B	1855-56	
Villanueva	Z120	14	4	B	c1845	dotted rectangle
Xerez	Z125	14	4	R	c1845	
UNLOCATED						
Canobao	U1	2	5	B	c1815	possibly a man's name
	Mexican Offices Now in the United States					
CALIFORNIA	CF1	1	5	B	1834	"Higher California"; from photo.
NEW MEXICO	NM1	8	5	B	1800	from photo; Albuquerque?
Tome	NM10	—	5	R	1845	seen; "Franco/en Tome"
TEXAS						
Austin	TX1	1	5	R	c1825	
	TX2	1	5	B	c1830	
Bahia	TX5	2	5	Br	1807	now Goliad
	TX6	2	4	B	c1830	
Bexar	TX10	2	5	B	1801	now San Antonio (de Bexar)
				R	c1815	
	TX11	2	5	R	1810-20	
	TX12	2	4	R	c1830	
	TX13	2	5	R	1831	
Nacogdoches	TX30	8	5	B	c1815	
	TX31	8	5	B	c1820	
	TX32	8	5	B	1831	
	British Postal Agency Markings					
TAMPICO	BP10	15	3	R	1847, 48	30 mm. in diameter
	BP11	15	3	R	1851-55	25 mm. in diameter
	BP12	15	4	R	c1850	
VERACRUZ	BP1	15	5	R	1826	
	BP2	15	2	B	1842-56	
	BP3	15	3	B	1848-50	


OAXACA
OX3
PINOS
FEBRERO 11
Z72
PUEBLA PU5
FRANCOEN
QUERETARO
Q3
PEROTE.
JA51
RIO-VERDE
JULIO 21
FRANCO
SL115
ROSALES CH105
ROSARIO. MZ86
S. FELIPE MV16
S.FELIPE DEL OBRAJE
MV15
S.FERNANDO TM15
S.FELIPE Q41
SANTA ROSA ST91
SOTO LA MARINA TM61
FRANCO
SAN LUIS POTOSI
AGTO
31
1853
SL7
S.SALVADOR
EL SECO.
PU70
TARETAN
ML85
PU73
TECAMA
CHALCO
LR21
TEJUPILCO
TE5
TENANZINCO
TLAPA
CB65
TLAXCALA PU115
FRANCO
PU120
TLALPUJAHUA
TJ1
TOCHIMILCO
FRANQUEADO
DE TULA
VT65
TUXTEPEC VC140
TULA DE
TAMAULIPAS
VT66
TUSPAN
HJ81
VERACRUZ.
DICIEMBRE
28
VC15
VILLA DE S:
FRANCISCO
ABRIL 22
SL50
VALLE DE
SANTIAGO
Q80
FRANCO
EN XALAPA
JA6
XALAPA JA5
ZACUALTIPAN. PA65
ZIMAPAN
ABRIL 27
TA47
FRANQUEADO
EN YAUTEPEC
CL76
NUEVA
ESPANA
X2

Plate 17

OFFICE	*NO.*	*PLATE*	*VALUE*	*COLOR*	*USED*	*REMARKS*
			Mexican War Markings			
VERACRUZ	MW1	15	4	B	1847	38 x 10 mm.; letters 4 mm. high
	MW2	15	4	B	1847	37 x 8½ mm.; letters 3 mm. high
	MW3	—	4	B	1847	"Veracruz/Mexico/ date"; seen
	MW4	15	4	B	1848	
	MW5	—	4	B	1848	"Veracruz/date" in box; seen
			Miscellaneous Markings			
Nueva Espana	X1	15	5	B	1781	Old Spanish name for Mexico
				R	1805	
	X2	17	5	R	1818-19	
Devuelta	X3	15	3	R	1855	"Returned"
Entregada	X4	15	4	B	1855	"Delivered"
Franco Hasta el Puerto	X5	15	4	B	1825-35	"Paid as far as the Port"
Viva Ferdinand VII	X6	15	5	R	1808(?)	Used at Linares, Monterrey

U. S. STAMP PATENTS (Continued From Page 282.)

Reay, G. H. — 61,686 — January 29, 1867
Improvement in machinery for embossing.

Reed, E. — 59,451 — November 6, 1866
Postal Wrapper.

Richard, A. C. — 26,127 — November 15, 1859
Improved letter envelope.

Rosenthal, M. — 78,610 — June 2, 1868
Improved composition for preparing paper for transferring stamps and other printed matter.

Rowland, C. — 51,623 — December 19, 1865
Combination of envelope and letter sheet.

Sangster, James — 190,376 — May 1, 1877
Improvement in postage and revenue stamps.

Sangster, James — 220,092 — September 30, 1879
Improvement in postage and revenue stamps.

Schacht, W. — 140,219 — June 24, 1873
Improvement in rotary stamp cancelers.

Schnoble, J. — 171,871 — January 4, 1876
Improvement in processes of preparing paper for postage and revenue stamps.

Simonds, J. P. — 101,170 — March 22, 1870
Improvement in inks for printing stamps.

Snow, G. K. — 20,306 — May 18, 1858
Machine for affixing post office stamps to letters.

Spencer, Chas. F. — 208,433 — September 24, 1878
Improvement in gumming stamps.

Steel, Chas. F. — 70,147 — October 22, 1867
The Grill

Steel, Chas. F. — 86,952 — February 16, 1869
Improvement in revenue and postage stamps.

Steel, Chas. F. — 169,125 — October 26, 1875
Improvement in postage stamps.

Stetson, W. S. — 25,590 — September 27, 1859
Safety envelope.

Sturgeon, J. M. — 79,157 — June 23, 1868
Improvement in postage stamps.

Thorpe, W. — 95,624 — October 5, 1869
Improved mode of applying inks of different characters, so as to print safety, revenue and other stamps.

Wells, C. S. — 50,058 — September 19, 1865
Instrument for canceling postage and revenue stamps.

Wesson, W. D. — 195,552 — September 25, 1877
Improvement in canceling stamps.

Wheeler, Kendrick — 212,416 — February 18, 1879
Improvement in postage and revenue stamps.

Williamson, J. J. — 283,841 — August 28, 1883
Money order postal card.

Wyckoff, W. C. — 53,723 — April 3, 1866
Improvement in postage and revenue stamps.

THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of May 20, 1956

20th Century Switzerland

There have been previous displays and lectures on the stamps of Switzerland, but most of the keener philatelists seem to have concentrated upon the earlier 19th century issues. This is because of a common belief that most of the fascinating philatelic problems relate to the earlier issues. Our speaker of this evening, *Mr. Maurice Tripet,* certainly proved to his audience that the later issues have an equal amount of fascination. Some of the 20th century Swiss varieties are more elusive than the more publicized classic stamps.

The material shown was exclusively from the 20th century. As a preface, Mr. Tripet explained the reason for the use of six languages in connection with Switzerland's philately. Switzerland, being traditionally a neutral country, does not want to favor any one language. Its people speak either French, German, Italian or Romansh. The country name on Switzerland stamps, used as a compromise, "Helvetia" is an old word of Roman derivation.

The first frames consisted of a comprehensive showing of the regular issue commonly known as the "Standing Helvetia", that was in use until 1924 from successive printings starting in 1882 to 1907. Mr. Tripet explained the various changes made during the long life of this definitive issue. The stamps were printed by the intaglio process both on hand and machine presses with the use of both copper and steel plates. Three different companies produced the stamp during its 43-year span. Thus the stamps are found with three different security marks, with three different types of perforations, and printed upon two different kinds of paper with about 150 color variations. The Swiss specialist forms all of this into a collectable group of 62 stamps.

Then followed a comprehensive showing of the first and third Swiss commemorative stamps issued for the 25th and 50th anniversary of the founding of the U. P. U., respectively. Considerable attention was devoted to the 1900 stamps, of which there are three separate issues. The third issue is distinguished through certain retouching done on the original plates. There are also various other means of distinguishing, such as the perforations. The first issue was done by line machines and the two others by harrow. The third printing occurred in the following way:

The 5c. denomination was placed on sale on August 1, 1900, but not in all of the Swiss post offices. This denomination later in October of the same year was sent to all of the post offices in Switzerland. The 10c., however, was only placed on sale in the third postal district (Berne) in October 1900. The 25c. denomination of this third printing was not placed on sale in post offices, because all had sufficient supplies of this denomination remaining from the first and second issues. The third printing did appear later on in a very peculiar manner, which our speaker explained:

The Department of Post, Telegraph & Telephone of Switzerland presented a few copies of the 25c. to members of the Federal Council. This was done around November or December of 1900. Then it was announced that the entire issue was to be demonetized on January 1, 1901. Realizing this, the members of the Federal Council, who had received copies for their own use, went to their post offices to exchange the presentation copies for other stamps that would not lose their postal validity. This 25c. is known used on covers, the earliest being December 14, 1900. The presentation copies that the various post offices took back in exchange were then placed on sale at the General Post Office in Berne for only three days, December 28 to 31, 1900. Mr. Tripet exhibited an unused copy of the 25c. of the third printing and also one cancelled December 28, 1900.

The third commemorative issue followed, which consisted of two stamps. The lower denomination 20c. was printed by the government on its own hand-operated presses, but the higher denomination was printed by a private concern on a machine-operated press. During this process, it seems that the paper was fed into the press sideways causing a greater expansion of paper on the top denomination than on the lower. This raised some problems when the government was ready to perforate the sheets of both denominations. A special comb perforator had to be used for the 30c., which is seen by comparison, and distinguished by counting the perforation holes.

Next was a very comprehensive display and interesting explanation of the various cancellations used by Switzerland during this present century. This country seems to delight in having special cancellations for innumerable events, all of them being of exceedingly fine artistic merit. Mr. Tripet spent time discussing a cancellation frequently used by the government with the word "annulled". One finds it spelt in French, German and Italian. There is also a somewhat complicated cancellation that was explained. Starting in 1850 Switzerland had some foreign agencies in France and Italy. This explains the use for what is philatelically called "abroad" cancellations. Swiss cancellations occur with French and Italian town cancels used on official manifests.

Switzerland also is one of the few countries which allows its postage stamps to be used for revenue purposes. This practice started with the Customs Department in 1884. Many examples were shown. The Custom Office is the only one allowed to use postage stamps for revenue purposes.

The so-called "Kocker" advertising stamps were exhibited. Then followed a most interesting display of the League of Nations issues. The speaker displayed a copy of the scarce 30c. variety with ribbed gum used on an official cover.

The final part of the evening was devoted to a showing and discussion of the exceedingly interesting early air mail stamps of Switzerland. The first group was the so-called Pioneer Flight stamps of 1913. Mr. Tripet has made quite a study of these, showing many printing, paper and perforation varieties as well as some historical uses on covers. He also showed a comprehensive display of the first official air mail issues of the Swiss government in 1919 and 1920.

Seldom have the frames of this clubhouse been filled with album pages more artistically mounted. The audience's appreciation became greater, when one realized that this was exclusively the work of this amateur exhibitor. The outstanding feature was that this fine artistic display never overshadowed the philatelic material. Instead they added to the display of the stamps themselves. Thus when Mr. Tripet wished to show a certain printing or paper variety, he did it in such a manner that the onlooker immediately saw what was being presented rather than having to read a long-written description.

Meeting of June 6, 1956

Air Mails of the World

The first half of the 1956 program of this Club was brought to a close when 12 members of *Aero Philatelists* filled all of the wall frames of this Club with one of the finest displays of air mail material ever shown noncompetitively.

Our President, Gen. Wickersham, in opening the meeting brought to the crowded meeting room audience his personal plea to have more dedicated collectors, especially in the New York area, join The Collectors Club. He pointed out that during FIPEX several prominent philatelists, who are not members of this Club, decided to join—remarking that they would have become members a long time ago, except that they had not been invited. Our president believed that there are many more fine collectors still not members of this Club under similar circumstances, who should be invited to join. Thus he asked that every member please support his desire to increase our membership, so that this Club can carry on its many services to philately in these times of increasing costs of maintaining this Club and Clubhouse.

The meeting was then turned over to *Mr. Henry M. Goodkind,* who had been appointed to act as the master of ceremonies for the air mail group. Mr. Goodkind introduced the subject of air mails by citing their appeal as a broad specialty. He pointed out that many other specialties, in contrast,

or by nature, are narrow because they confine themselves to the stamps of one geographical location, or only one phase of philately. Air mail collecting, however, takes in the whole world with not only stamps and covers, but also postal stationery, proofs, essays, and aero-postal history. Another appeal of air mail collecting, contrary to a general belief, is that it is not confined to just the comparatively newer stamp issues. As he proceeded to point out in the various frames, there were examples of air mail material from as early as 1870 and continuing throughout the latter half of the 19th century as well as many stamps and covers from the early years of the 20th century.

Mr. Goodkind then followed the wall frames mentioning that a great many of the exhibits shown had just gained some of the very highest awards at the recent international exhibition. Because an evening would be too long with 12 speakers each discussing their individual exhibits in the frames, the program had been limited in advance to 4 speakers.

The first exhibit discussed was an outstanding display of United States Air Mail Postal Stationery exhibited by *Mr. Thomas A. Matthews* of Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Matthews' collections had earned one of the 6 major trophies at FIPEX gaining the top award for the best general collection in competition. In Mr. Matthews' absence, *Fred W. Kessler,* briefly pointed out the highspots in the frame. Outstanding was the only postally used cover of the six-cents orange air mail envelope of the United States, of which only a few copies have been found printed on blue paper.

Following was *Mr. Sam Rodvien,* whose collection had gained the Best-in-the-section air mail trophy at FIPEX. Mr. Rodvien started with showing an example of one of the two known covers with an 1877 Semi-Official adhesive that is known as "the U. S. Buffalo Balloon" stamp. It was interesting to note, as Mr. Rodvien remarked, that both of the known surviving examples on covers were shown this night, the other being in the exhibit of *Mrs. Louise Hoffman.* Another interesting item shown was a very scarce 1928 provisional air mail stamp of Chile, that has survived on a commercial cover, which today has taken on added historical significance. At the time of use, this stamp was air mailed from Chile on a cover addressed to Mr. Herbert Brownell, Jr., who was then a practicing attorney in New York. Interestingly enough, the addressee now is the Attorney General in President Dwight D. Eisenhower's cabinet. There was a fine showing of the stamps of Corfu and Cephalonia that were issued during the Italian occupation of these Greek Islands in World War II. The only known Mexico cover with a block of 4 of the Amelia Earhart stamp also was explained. There were a number of other exceedingly scarce items from Latin America, which the speaker because of time limitation could only point out quickly.

Mr. Goodkind then took over as the third speaker by showing "the number ones" of aero philately. These fall into two groups for the aero-philatelists. The first are the early pioneers and semi-official stamps issued and used in the beginning experiments with air mails. These items include covers such as the 1870 Siege of Paris Balloon flights, the 1899 New Zealand Pigeon-Post stamps. In this connection there was displayed one of the finest surviving examples of an actual message written on a flimsy that was carried from the Great Barrier Islands. Following came one of the few surviving covers with a German semi-official stamp of 1912. This, according to the aeronautical archives in this country, represents "First Letter Sent By Air In World's History." This was followed by a pioneer stamp of 1910 in France, and one of the same year in Sweden. All of these stamps are not listed by most of the general catalogs in the world. They are, however, listed in most of the specialized air mail catalogs, being very sought after by collectors. Mr. Goodkind explained that the relation of these stamps was somewhat similar to adhesives used by the private carriers in this country during the 19th century. An air mail semi-official stamp may be properly called a first cousin to the U. S. Carriers and Locals.

The second portion of this display started with Italy in 1917 as governments began to issue air mail stamps. In a chronological order the first government-issued air mail stamps were shown. Besides Italy they were in order:—The March 1918 air mails of Austria, the May 1918 first definitive air mail stamp of the world issued by our own coun-

try, and the famous Newfoundland "Hawker" in April 1919.

The last speaker was *Mr. Stanley R. Rice,* who spoke at length on the little known French Guiana T. A. G. stamps. Mr. Rice showed documents of the airline that strove to establish and maintain a service in this undeveloped French colony in South America. The stamps themselves were very crudely printed by wood blocks, and not too much study has as yet been done on them.

Next shown was one of the outstanding air mail covers in existence. This is the only known copy of the 1925 air mail issue of Honduras that was actually flown on this short-lived air mail service, with one of the stamps that had been overprinted on the basic upright instead of the usual rectangular stamps. The last item discussed had been fully written up in a recent number of the *"Aero Philatelists Annals".* This was a torn battered cover with a Costa Rica semi-official stamp of 1920 that was used on an unsuccessful flight from San José to Managua, Nicaragua because the aviator had lost his way and crashed half way to his destination. This cover was forwarded by a number of surface means such as steamer, railroad, and horseback accounting for the numerous postmarks found on the front and back of this cover.

The following members of Aero Philatelists exhibited this material:

Mrs. Louise Hoffman from her famous collection, that was awarded a gold medal at FIPEX, showed one frame with some of her outstanding rarities. Besides the previously mentioned U. S. Buffalo-Balloon cover there was an unusual tête-bêche pair of this stamp. All of the famous Newfoundland stamps such as the "Hawker", "Martinsyde", De-Pinedo" and "Columbia" were displayed. And last but not least, a very fine example of one of the outstanding United States stamps, the 24 cent inverted center of 1918.

Sol Whitman exhibited a fascinating frame with a varied display of the current U. S. 10-cents air letter sheet. He showed many printing and paper varieties as well as some interesting usages.

Bernard Fink showed some selected pages with his outstanding "Graf Zeppelin" flight covers from his collection that had been awarded a silver-gilt medal at FIPEX.

Dr. R. Hasbrouck Shrady displayed a small selection of his Canadian semi-official stamps that had won a silver medal at FIPEX. Another silver medal collection was represented with the earlier air post issues of Austria by *Mr. Harry A. Holman.*

Frank Glanz exhibited a selection of the comparatively little known German "Inselpost" Military stamps from World War II. The origin of these stamps is exceedingly interesting. Towards the end of World War II, when the German Armed Forces occupying some of the Dodecanese Islands were blockaded, the only way in which they could communicate with their homeland was by air mail, which was able to make only a few flights a month. Each soldier was allotted two stamps, one to be used on his letter, usually to his family in Germany. The other, a mint copy, was enclosed within the envelope for reply.

The final exhibit was by *Mr. Ira Seebacher,* who showed early France pioneer aviation labels used at aviation meets before World War I. Mr. Seebacher is perhaps the foremost topical philatelist, confirmed by his "Sports on Stamps", winning the silver-gilt medal at FIPEX—the highest award made to a topical collection. This exhibitor has collected these aviation items because his studies show that the purpose of these early aviation meetings were more in the nature of sporting events than demonstrations for the purpose of transporting mail by air.

After the meeting concluded, many in the audience spent time re-examining the material in the frames, and said to the exhibitors that they considered this meeting one of the most interesting of our Club in recent years. In fact, the information was freely volunteered that during this Club's history there had been a number of meetings showing air mails, but this by far was the best.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Table of Post Offices in the United States, April 1, 1831, By Direction of the Postmaster General. Printed by Duff Green, Washington. Gift of Mr. Jack Scanlan.

A Postal History of the Samoan Islands, Chapters 1-3, by Jack Hughes. Philatelic Research Society, Oakland, California. Gift of the author.

Preliminary Inventories of The National Archives of the United States, Number 36 and Number 82. Compiled by Frank J. Nivert and Arthur Hecht. National Archives Publications, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Hecht.

U. S. Precancels Guide and Pricelist 1956. Published by Gunesch Precancel House, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

California Precancel Stamp Catalog 1942. Compiled and published by The Southern California Precancel Club. Gift of Mr. W. S. Boggs.

Catalog of City-Type Illinois Precancels 1947, edited by James O. Howe. Illini Precancel Stamp Club. Gift of Mr. W. S. Boggs.

B-Zone Trieste, edited and published by Pierson Ostrow, Burlington, Vt. Gift of the author.

United States Postal Slogan Cancel Catalog 1956, edited and published by Moe Luff, New York. Gift of the author.

Music on Stamps by Harry O. Henneman. Published by American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Cito Mark by Edith M. Faulstich. Reprint from The American Philatelist. Gift of the author.

The Gunesch-Coda Standard Catalog of United States Bureau Issue Precancels edited by Adolph Gunesch and Richard J. Coda, Sr. Published by Richard J. Coda, Sr., Newark, N. J.

Boletin del Archivo General de la Nacion Republica de Venezuela, No. 171 Tome XLIII. Imprenta Nacional, Caracas. Gift of Dr. Santiago Hernandez Ron.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Mr. S. G. Rich.

"FIPEX" has contributed the following catalogues, handbooks and journals to the Library:

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part I, 1956. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, England.

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part II, 1955. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, England.

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part III, 1956. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, England.

The King George VI Stamp Album. Stanley Gibbons', Ltd., London, England.

Stanley Gibbons' Simplified Stamp Catalogue, 1956. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, England.

The New Age Stamp Album, British Empire, Queen Elizabeth Issues, 1954. Stanley Gibbons', Ltd., London, England.

Michel Briefmarken Katalog, Europa, 1956. Verlag des Schwaneberger Album, Eugen Berlin, Munich, Germany. (German)

Michel Briefmarken Katalog, Deutschland, 1956. Verlag des Schwaneberger Album, Eugen Berlin, Munich, Germany. (German)

Michel Briefmarken Katalog, Ubersee, Band I (A-K) 1956. Verlag des Schwaneberger Album, Eugen Berlin, Munich, Germany. (German)

Catalogo Sassone dei Francobolli d'Italia e d'Europa, 1956. "Sassone", Milan, Italy. (Italian)

Catalogo Sassone dei Francobolli d'Italia e Paesi Italiani, 1955. "Sassone", Milan, Italy. (Italian)

Catalogo Sassone dei Francobolli d'Italia e d'Europa, 1955. "Sassone", Milan, Italy. (Italian)

Muller Briefmarken Katalog, Deutschland, 5 Auflage. Lindemann & Ludecke, West Berlin, Germany. (German)

Specialized Philatelic Catalogue of Canada and British North America, edited by L. Seale Holmes, M.D. and Associates. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada.

Specialise Berck Catalogue France, Colonies Generales, 1849-1955. Edouard Berck, Paris, France. (French)

Specialise Berck Catalogue France, Colonies Generales, 1849-1954. Edouard Berck, Paris, France. (French)

Specialise Berck Catalogue France, Colonies Generales, 1849-1953. Edouard Berck, Paris, France. (French)

Complet 1849-1949. Edouard Berck, Paris, France. (French)

Catalogue Specialise France, Colonies Generales, 1946. Edouard Berck, Paris, France. (French)

Poucet Catalogue de France, 1951. Edouard Berck, Paris, France. (French)

R. F. Liberation. Edouard Berck, Paris, France. (French)

Katalog Och Prislista 1956. Harry Wennbergs, Frimarksaffar AB., Stockholm, Sweden. (Swedish)

Congres et Union Postale Universelle. Edouard Berck, Paris, France. (French)

Katalog Handbok 1955. Harry Wennbergs, Frimarksaffar AB., Stockholm, Sweden. (Swedish)

Katalog Handbook 1952. Harry Wennbergs, Frimarksaffar AB., Stockholm, Sweden. (Swedish)

Catalogue de la Poste Aerienne, 1956. Jean Silombra, Paris, France. (French)

Deutscher Luftpost Katalog, 1954. Kurt Dahmann, Berlin, Germany. (German)

Katalog der Helicopter Post, 1953. Kurt Dahmann, Berlin, Germany. (German)

Lista de Precios de Sellos Panama y Zona del Canal, 1956. Universal Stamp & Coin Co., Ancon, C. Z. (Spanish)

New Israel, Solnik's Catalogue, 1954. Westmore Stamp Co., Montreal, Canada.

Catalogo Zoo-Filatelico, 1955, edited by G. Spaziani Testa. "Il Resto del Carlino", Bologna, Italy. (Italian)

Perkins Bacon Records, Volumes I and II, by Percy de Worms, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., Princeton, N. J.

The Stella Catalogue of Denmark by Roland King-Farlow, F. R. P. S. L., Stella Forlag A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Postage Stamps and Postal History of the United Nations by Douglas Patrick. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada.

Foundations of Philately by Winthrop S. Boggs, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., Princeton, N. J.

Commemorative Stamps of the British Commonwealth by Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc.

A Century of California Post Offices, 1848-1954. Compiled by Walter N. Frickstad. A Philatelic Research Society Publication, Oakland, California.

Qantas Aeriana, 1920-1954, by E. A. Crome. Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England.

Polish Stamps "Groszy" Overprints, written and published by Wladislaw Kolakowski, Great Neck, New York.

Billig's Philatelic Handbook—Volume 23. Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y.

India Used in Burma, written and published by Jal Cooper, F. R. G. S., Bombay, India.

India Used Abroad by Jal Cooper, F. R. G. S. Published by author, Bombay, India.

"Paquebot" and "Ship Letter" Cancellations of the World, 1894-1951, by M. A. Studd. Robson Lowe, Ltd., London, England.

COMING MEETINGS

September 19th

A Dealer's Vagaries. Sidney F. Barrett.

October 3rd

United States, Stampless Covers. Edwin Mayer.

October 17th

British Commonwealth, King George VI issues. Fred'k. Kahn.

November 7th

Annual Competition for Members.

November 21st

France. Paul Baudry.

CONFEDERATE STATES (Continued From Page 288.)

In a way the Trans-Mississippi Express Mail may be called the barometer of both the fortunes of war inflicted upon the Confederacy, and the anxieties of the people of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas for their sons in battle far to the East. This was a war-born mail route, whose purpose was to hold together the Southern people of the West and the East. It was part of the grand plan of establishing the Military Department of the Trans-Mississippi, under Lieut. Gen'l E. Kirby Smith, aimed at making more effective battle use of the 43,000 troops spread west of the River from Arkansas to the Rio Grande. The prime objective of the strategy was the recapture of New Orleans, which would free the River of Federals. But in July of 1863 the Confederate forces under Lieut. Gen'l Richard Taylor, after reaching the west bank of the River near New Orleans, were thrown back, thus ending the effort to re-unite the severed parts of the Confederacy.

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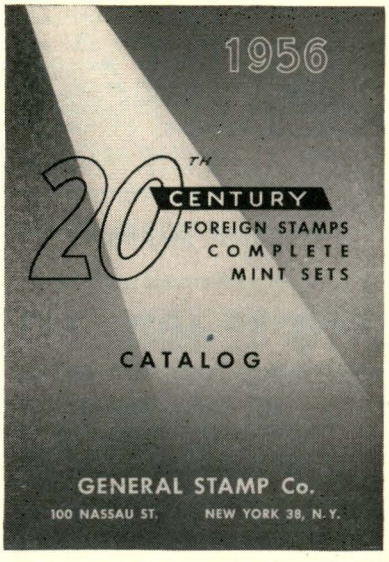
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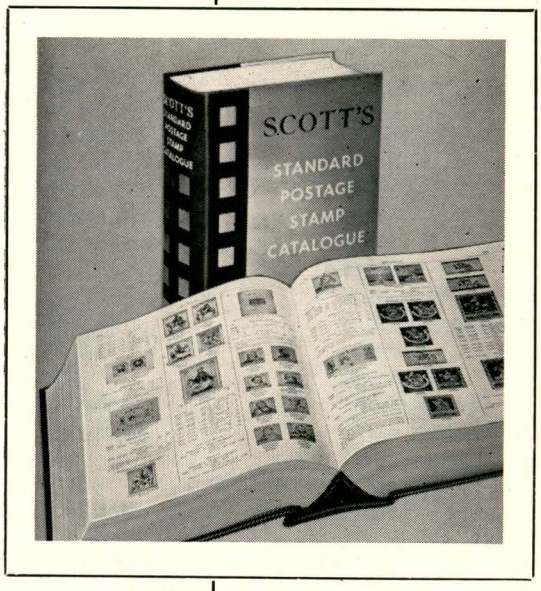
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