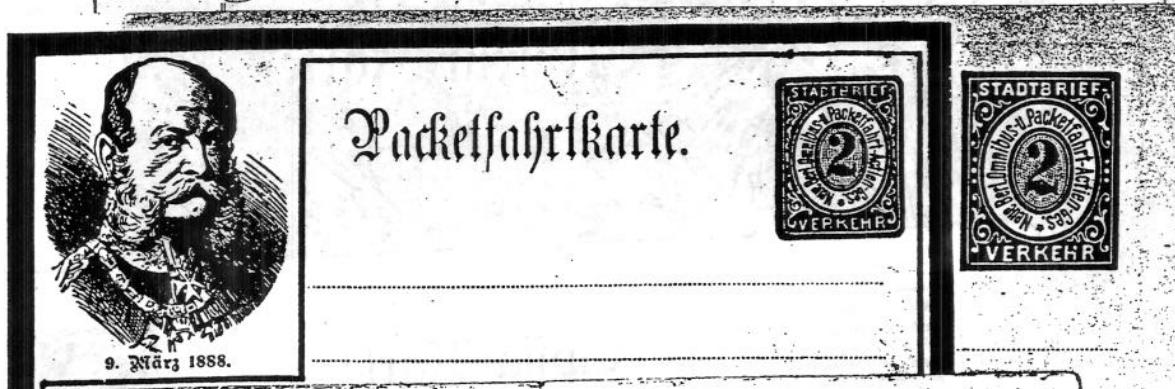


19th Century Local Postal Stationery (Germany)

Local postal stationery has always interested me. I knew there was a lot of 19th Century German stationery issues. For many years, I never ran across more than about ten items. Recently, I got a bonanza from an Old Timers collection. What a pleasure to see totally unknown things. Here was the foretaste of wonderful collecting field. Local stationery does of course exist from other countries too, but not as much as from Germany.

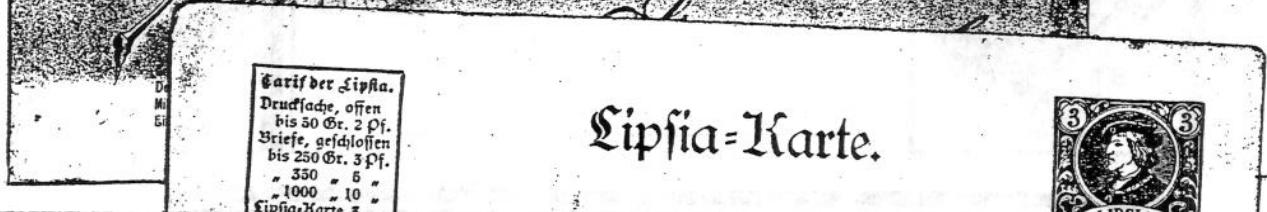


Central Society of German Citizens of Jewish Belief

Centralverein deutscher Staatsbürger jüdischen Glaubens

Berlin N.W., Karlstrasse 26 II

-307-



Lipsia-Karte.



Strasse No.

With Cocoa -
Chocolate
advertisment

N.H. Advertising Collar on Postal Stationery

Frederick A. Brofos

It is clear that postal stationery with advertising collars around the indicia are highly prized by collectors, and accordingly, are highly priced by dealers. Indeed, they are not often available outside of auction sales.

In England, the various firms having embossed to order envelopes produced, by the government printers at Somerset House, London, in the period between 1857 and 1895, had the option to have advertising collars added at an extra cost. These are listed and illustrated in the Huggins book listed in the references.

In the United States, the same idea was promoted in 1864 by the Nesbitt, Co., the firm which printed our first stamped envelopes, but it didn't catch on. The Thorp-Bartels Catalogue lists and illustrates, besides the four Nesbitt essays, a total of 19 designs, mostly from the 1880 period. Most, but not all, of these were press printed additions by enterprising printers rather than embossed items. Not included in the catalog list, is a very interesting New Hampshire item, which I came across on an envelope cut-square [See figure 1]. The 2 cent green issue of 1887-90 appears with a black collar advertising John A. White, Dover, N.H. This firm was a manufacturer of machinery according to a business directory from that time.



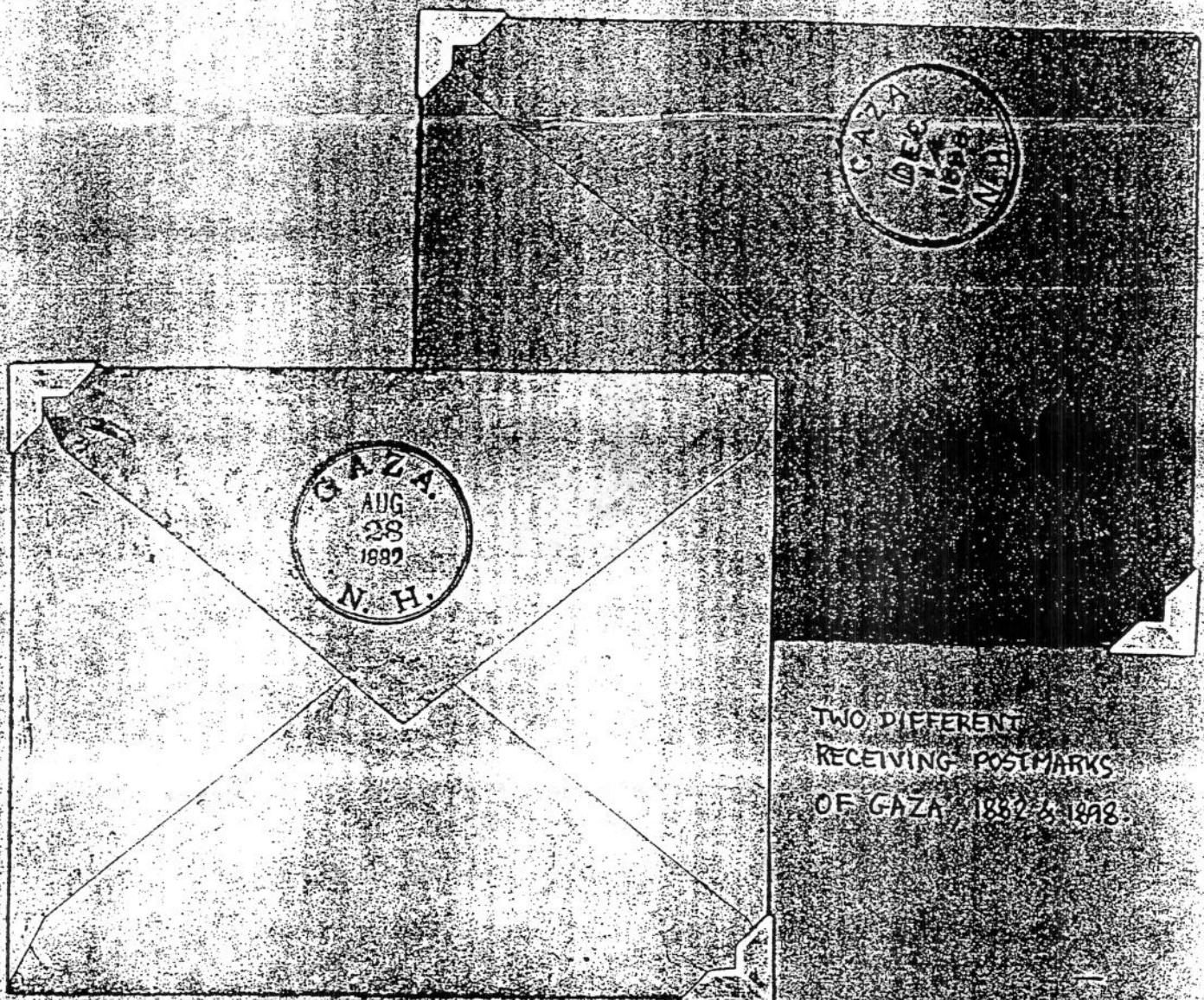
Figure 1.

References

1. Thorp-Bartels Catalogue of Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of the U.S. 1954, pp. 387-397
2. A.K. Huggins, British Postal Stationery, 1970 pp. 167-173

GAZA, N.H.

AROUND 1882, WHEN JOE BURLEY WANTED TO OPEN A P.O. IN HIS GROCERY STORE, (WITH THE HOPE OF INCREASING BUSINESS), WASHINGTON, D.C., OFFICIALS SUGGESTED HE THINK OF A NEW NAME FOR HIS OFFICE, AS SANBORNTON ALREADY HAD SEVERAL SMALL P.O.'S. SO HE ASKED HIS WIFE'S HELP. SHE CLOSED HER EYES, OPENED HER BIBLE AT RANDOM, AND PUT HER FINGER ON THE PRINT. THE ONLY PROPER NAME BENEATH HER FINGER WAS GAZA AND THAT BECAME THE CHOSEN NAME. HOWEVER, AS NO ONE THEN KNEW THE CORRECT WAY OF PRONOUNCEMENT (GAH-ZA), THE LOCALLY ACCEPTED VERSION BECAME AND STILL IS GAY-ZA. THE LITTLE COMMUNITY IS AT THE JUNCTURE OF N.H. HIGHWAYS 127 AND 3-B, BUT THE P.O. WAS DISCONTINUED IN 1901.



TWO DIFFERENT
RECEIVING POSTMARKS
OF GAZA - 1892 & 1898.



Miss Hattie Page
East Haverhill
N.H.

The Sunday School Local Post of East Haverhill, N.H.

Frederick A. Brofos,

As a collector of the odd and unusual, I was particularly pleased to run across just such a "cinderella [1]" item connected with New Hampshire.

A small bundle of five envelopes, unfortunately without contents, lies before me. By appearance [see fig. 1], I would say that they are from the latter half of the nineteenth century. Perhaps they were preserved these many years in an old steamer trunk in a dark attic in some gothic mansion. Be that as it may, their survival has posed something of a mystery. Although addressed in a normal way, both the stamp and the cancellation are curiously out of the ordinary. The odd looking stamp is carmine in color, imperforate and without denomination. The design shows a shield, a quill pen or two, an inscription, "Sunday School Postage", and a quotation from St. Paul, "I have written you with my own hand". Along the bottom is the legend "Copyright secured". The round cancellation reads "Sunday School" around the circular edge, and "E. Haverhill" in the center. No date is shown. All of the envelopes are addressed to a Miss Hattie Page in East Haverhill, N.H. Two envelopes are additionally inscribed, "Sabbath School", and one just has her name only. The writing appears to be by several hands.

It has been suggested to me that these are relics of an effort to teach the youth of those days how to write and to frank letters. Perhaps Miss Page was the teacher and sentimentally saved the work of her pupils.

Since the stamps themselves do not include any particular town name, and furthermore were copyrighted, it would indicate that they were at some point sold, distributed and used elsewhere besides East Haverhill. A special postmark was probably provided with the kit. Further information or suggestions are solicited from readers.

[1] In philately, cinderella has come to mean phantoms, fakes, local posts and other oddities not listed in the 'regular' catalogs.

ed. note: For his numerous articles in this field, Mr. Brofos was invited by the Cinderella Society, an international club specialising in such material, to sign their "Roll of Notable Cinderella Philatelists" in 1984.

1929 Seville expo BEP card

Frederick A. Brofos of Warner, N.H., reports the discovery of a United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing souvenir set of three cards for the Ibero-American Exposition held in 1929 in Seville, Spain.

The set includes two cards measuring approximately 7 inches by 10 inches that picture President Herbert Hoover and King Alfonso XIII of Spain.

A third card measures approximately 6½ inches by 2¾ inches. It is pictured in the illustration.

The smaller card shows the U.S. and Spanish flags with a banner in Spanish reading "Exposicion Ibero America."

The smaller card is dated "1929, Sevilla, Spain" and includes text at the bottom reading "Oficina de Grabado e Impresion del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos," Spanish for Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Government of the United States.

According to Brofos, he had the cards for years but never really looked closely at them.

The cards are not listed in the 1989 catalog of souvenir cards, *The Souvenir Card Collectors Society Numbering System for Forerunner and Modern Day Souvenir Cards*.

Brofos reports that the cards likely were given to his late father at the Seville exposition.

The elder Brofos was vice president and European tech-



One of three recently discovered U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing souvenir cards for the 1929 Ibero-American Exposition. Two other cards show portrait vignettes of President Herbert Hoover and Spain's King Alfonso XIII.

nical manager for International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Around the time of the Seville exposition, ITT had the government concession to revamp the Spanish telephone system.

Brofos feels that the cards have not been reported previously because they probably were not given out indiscriminately to anyone and that those who did receive them were probably not stamp or souvenir card collectors.

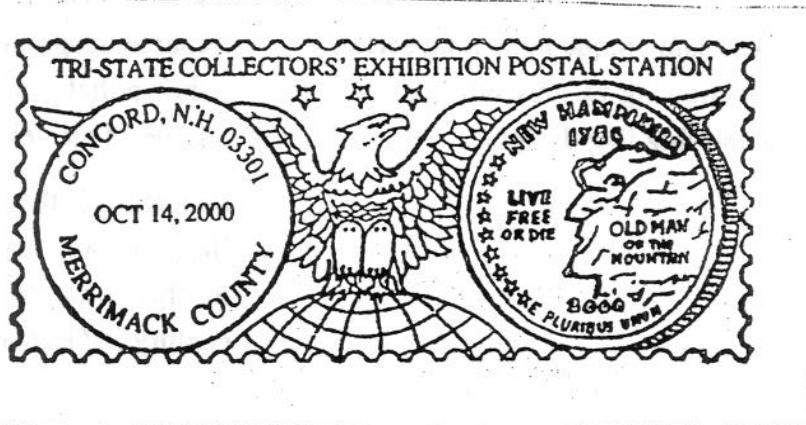
The earliest BEP-printed

souvenir card for an exhibition is the large stock certificate given to contributors to the Centennial International Exhibition of 1876.

The Pictorial Postmarks
of the
Tri-State Collectors' Exhibition, at
Concord, New Hampshire, 1975-2001

by Frederick A. Brofos

1. 1975 Ovate flag
2. 1976 Eagle and Thunderbolts
3. 1977 Running Turkey
4. 1978 Coach and 4 horses
5. 1979 Zeppelin
6. 1980 Spread Eagle
7. 1981 Open carriage and 2 horses
8. 1982 Daniel Webster
9. 1983 Old Train
10. 1984 Electric street car
11. 1985 Horse street car
12. 1986 Statue of Liberty
13. 1987 Eagle on Shield
14. 1988 N.H. Seal
15. 1989 George Washington
16. 1990 Queen Victoria
17. 1991 Viking Ship
18. 1992 Columbus
19. 1993 75th Anniversary U.S. Airmail
20. 1994 International Monetary Conference
21. 1995 United Nations
22. 1996 Olympic Games Centennial
23. 1997 Two-horse coach going left
24. 1998 R.M.S. "Titanic" sinking
25. 1999 President Franklin Pierce
26. 2000 Eagle and N.H. Quarter
27. 2001 Remember Pearl Harbor!



The Tri-State Collectors' Exhibition at Concord, NH, first started in 1959 as a joint effort of clubs in the three states of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine. Eventually, it turned into a show run by the NH club. The exhibition consists of stamps, covers, cards, paper money, and ephemera shown in special frames, and coins, buttons, tools, china, and many other collectibles displayed in cases or on tables. Judges examined the exhibits and a number of trophies, including a Governor's Award were distributed to the winners. A large dealer's bourse was always part of the show too.

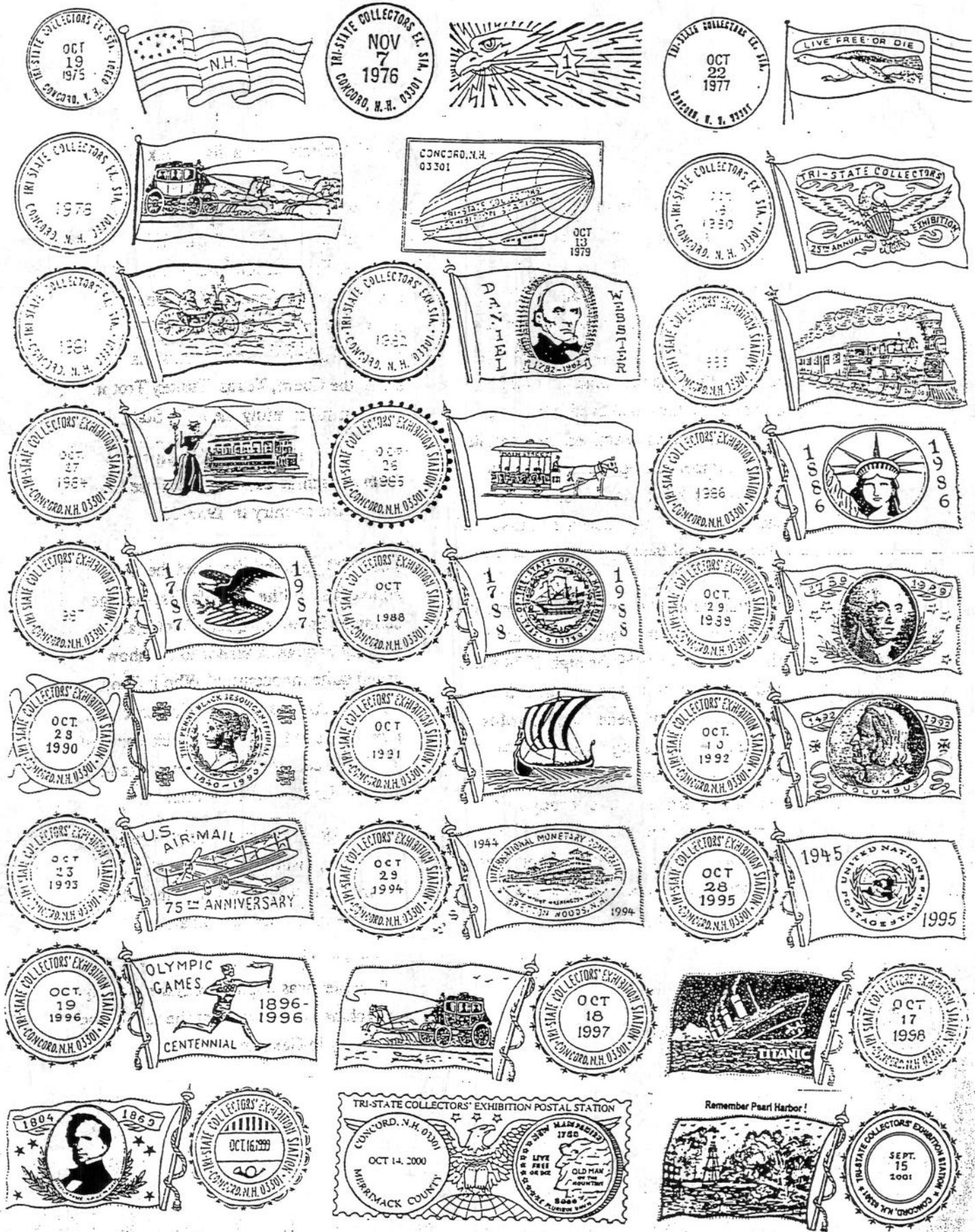
Special cacheted envelopes were on sale every year, but the postmarks in use at the shows from 1959 through 1974 were rather dull four-bar handstamps. It was only in 1975 that Frederick A. Brofos started the interesting series of picture postmarks. Among the multitude of pictorial postmarks used throughout America over the years, the Concord postmarks stand unique in its long series of cancels showing various subjects within a unifying flag design.

Several subjects have a direct link with former U.S. machine cancels, such as the 1975 Ovate flag (with added N.H.) used at the turn of the century. The 1976 "Eagle and Thunderbolts" was from a machine used in Boston, Massachusetts, for one day only in 1895. The 1977 "Running Turkey" was based on a machine used at the Cuero, Texas, Turkey Trot in 1922, but substituting the N.H. State motto. The 1993 Airmail design was from a machine cancel pattern used around the country in 1933-35.

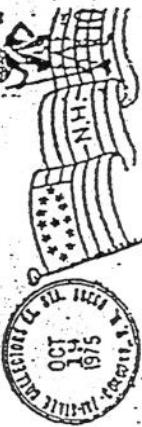
The 1990 postmark honored the 150th anniversary of the world's first postage stamp and showed Queen Victoria. Funnily enough, a visitor to the show asked quite innocently: "Who is Penny Black?" As most collector's know, that term refers to the famous black stamp of 1840 that cost just one penny to frank a letter in England at that time.

The 1998 "Titanic" design was, of course, inspired by the great movie shown that year. Most of the other subjects are self-explanatory.

Incidentally, the spike on many of the flagpoles was copied from the old flag machine cancels used at the turn of the century in Germany.



27 years of pictorial postmarks, designed by FREDERICK A. BROFOS



Twenty-first Annual
Concord, N.H., Nov. 4-5, 1976
John Stark
as Lord John Grey, N.H., 1776. In
his last and greatest military campaign he had to fight his way through the British lines to rescue the American forces at Bunker Hill. He was knighted by George Washington because he had saved the Commander-in-Chief. His portrait is by S. J. Reed, Manchester, N.H., 1822.

Twenty-first Annual
Concord, N.H., Nov. 4-5, 1976



Twenty-first Annual
State Collector's Exhibition
Concord, N.H., Oct. 22-23, 1977
John Stark

as Paul Revere, born in Concord 1734, died 1813. In Paris 1776-1777, Commanded the New England Artillery and served in the British army during the American Revolution. One of the officers attached to the British Army in America, his remains are buried in the U.S. Naval Academy Chapel.

Paul Revere

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

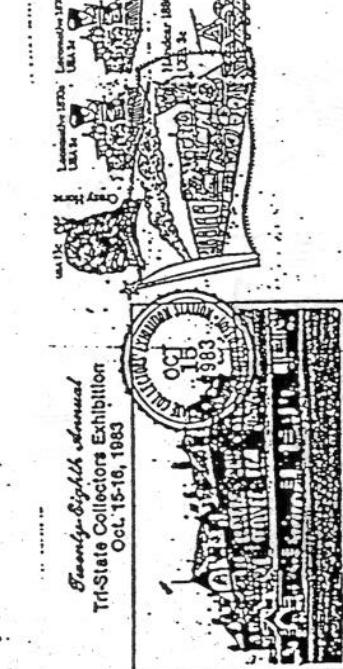
as General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1732, died 1799. He was the first general to lead the American forces to victory in the War of Independence.

George Washington

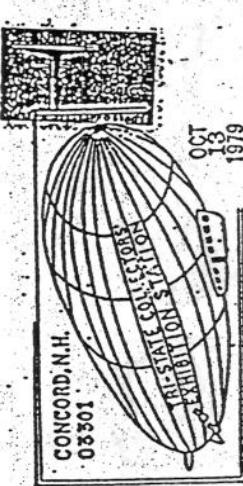
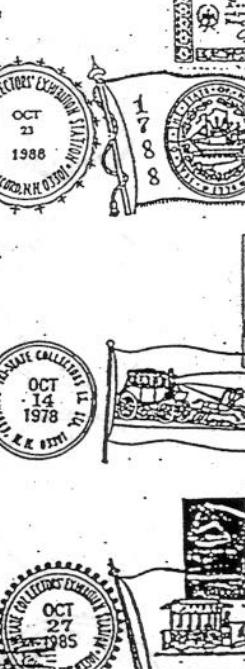
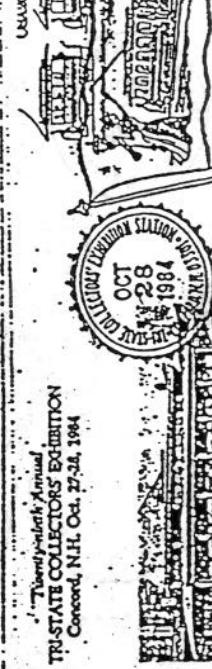


Twenty-first Annual
TRI-STATE COLLECTOR'S EXHIBITION
Concord, N.H. Oct. 14-15, 1981

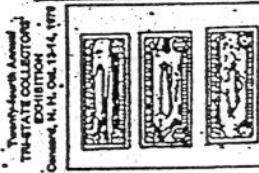
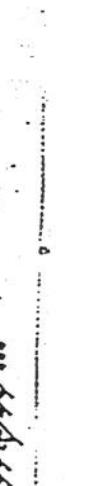
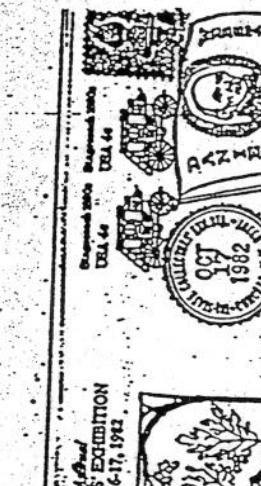
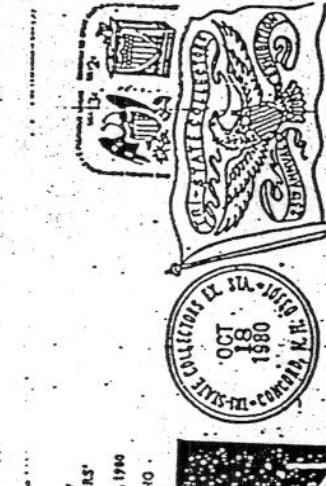
By the late 1700's a number of different carriages had been developed. The carriage used above is popularly known as the Buggy and the Spoke Buggy.



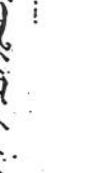
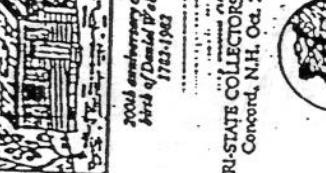
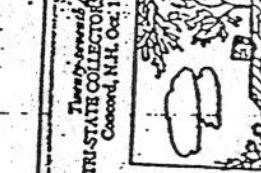
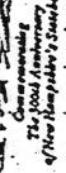
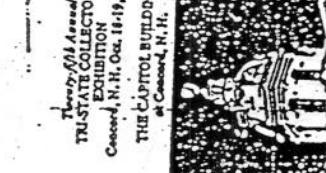
Twenty-first Annual
Tri-State Collectors' Exhibition
Oct. 15-16, 1983
In Honor of the Concord, N.H.
Station of the Boston & Maine R.R.
The New Hampshire Collectors Club



Twenty-first Annual
TRI-STATE COLLECTOR'S EXHIBITION
Concord, N.H., Oct. 14-15, 1980
Mark the 200th Anniversary of the famous Old Zepplin balloon which was used on mail on the first European round-trip flight.

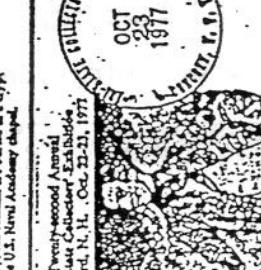
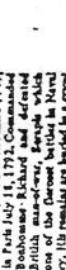


Twenty-first Annual
TRI-STATE COLLECTOR'S EXHIBITION
Concord, N.H., Oct. 14-15, 1980
The Capitol Building
at Concord, N.H.



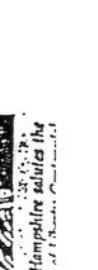
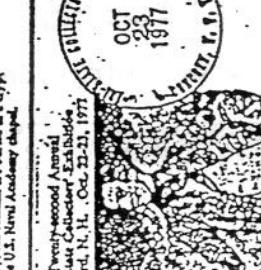
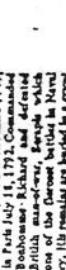
Twenty-first Annual
TRI-STATE COLLECTOR'S EXHIBITION
Concord, N.H., Oct. 14-15, 1981
John Stark
as Lord John Grey, N.H., 1776

Twenty-first Annual
Concord, N.H., Nov. 4-5, 1976
John Stark



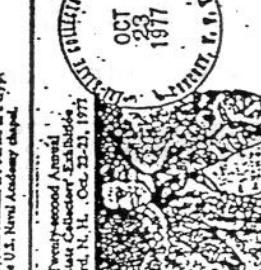
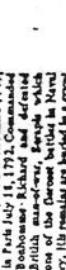
Twenty-first Annual
TRI-STATE COLLECTOR'S EXHIBITION
Concord, N.H., Oct. 14-15, 1981
John Stark
as Lord John Grey, N.H., 1776

Twenty-first Annual
Concord, N.H., Nov. 4-5, 1976
John Stark



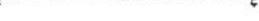
Twenty-first Annual
TRI-STATE COLLECTOR'S EXHIBITION
Concord, N.H., Oct. 14-15, 1981
John Stark
as Lord John Grey, N.H., 1776

Twenty-first Annual
Concord, N.H., Nov. 4-5, 1976
John Stark



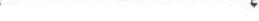
Twenty-first Annual
TRI-STATE COLLECTOR'S EXHIBITION
Concord, N.H., Oct. 14-15, 1981
John Stark
as Lord John Grey, N.H., 1776

Twenty-first Annual
Concord, N.H., Nov. 4-5, 1976
John Stark



Twenty-first Annual
TRI-STATE COLLECTOR'S EXHIBITION
Concord, N.H., Oct. 14-15, 1981
John Stark
as Lord John Grey, N.H., 1776

Twenty-first Annual
Concord, N.H., Nov. 4-5, 1976
John Stark



Twenty-first Annual
TRI-STATE COLLECTOR'S EXHIBITION
Concord, N.H., Oct. 14-15, 1981
John Stark
as Lord John Grey, N.H., 1776

Twenty-first Annual
Concord, N.H., Nov. 4-5, 1976
John Stark



LOCAL **NEWSBREAK**

FRED BROFOS RECOGNIZED FOR 25 YEARS OF SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS
45TH ANNUAL TRI-STATE COLLECTORS' EXHIBITION



Concord Window Clerk-Gary Dugas and Fred Brofos

The Tri-State Collectors' Exhibition, sponsored by the NH Collectors' Club, held their 45th Annual Exhibition at the Becktash Temple in Concord. Fred Brofos of Warner was honored for twenty-five years of designing a special pictorial cancellation at this event. This year's cancellation featured a design incorporating the NH Quarter and the Old Man of the Mountain. Gary Dugas presented Mr. Brofos with a framed piece to commemorate the occasion and recognize the work that he has done!

Thank you Mr. Brofos!

John H. Sununu

July 23, 1991

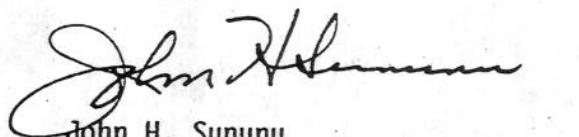
Dear Frederick,

Thank you for your kind note and comments. I'm glad to hear that Jack Chandler and Frank Maria are doing fine. I appreciate, too, your holding on to that old "Sununu for Governor" sign!

As is the tradition in our hobby, I am enclosing a signed first day cover from the New Hampshire Bicentennial which occurred while I was Governor, in exchange for the envelope you sent.

I appreciate your taking the time to write.

Sincerely,



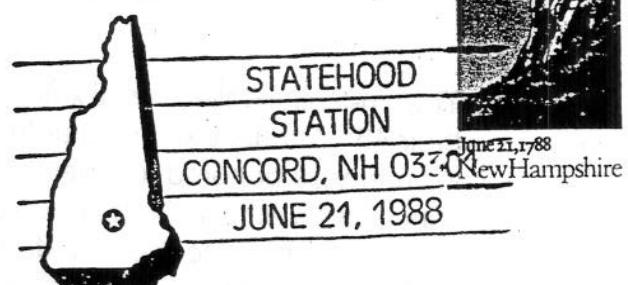
John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff (The White House)

Enclosure

Mr. Frederick Brofos
R.D. 1, Box 414
Warner, New Hampshire 03278



June 21, 1788
New Hampshire
Nº 0997



Governor John H. Sununu

What Might Have Been

Frederick A. Brofos, #C23

Granite Posts (N.H. Post History Society)

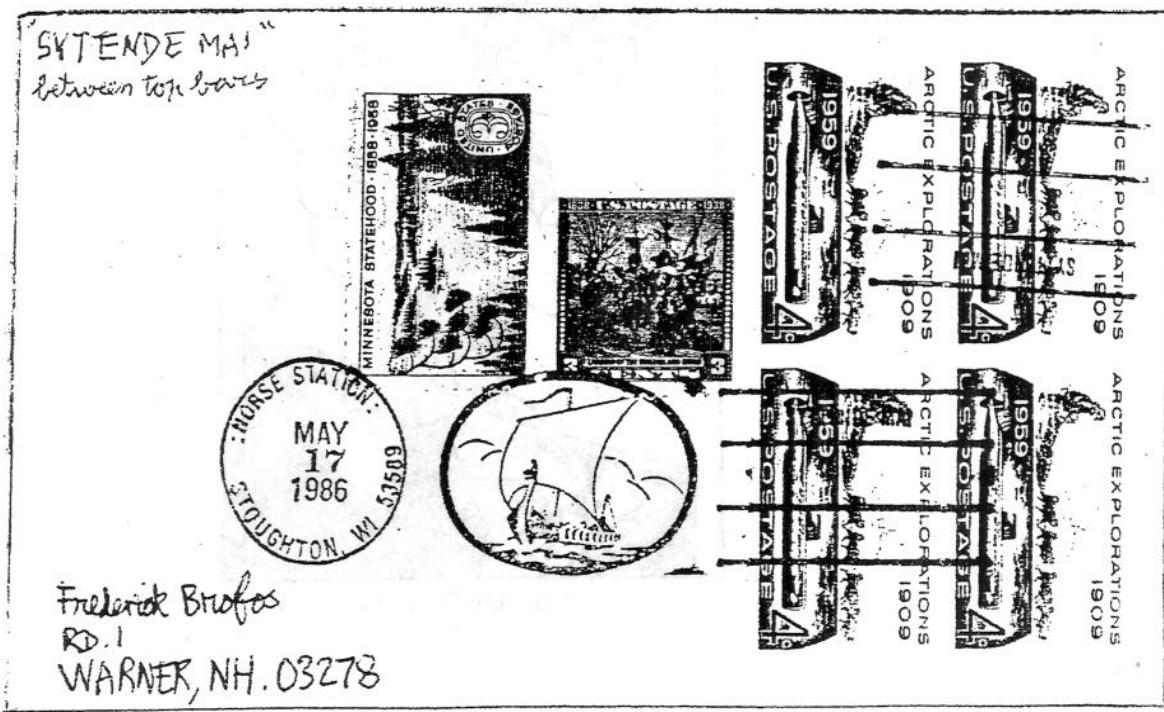
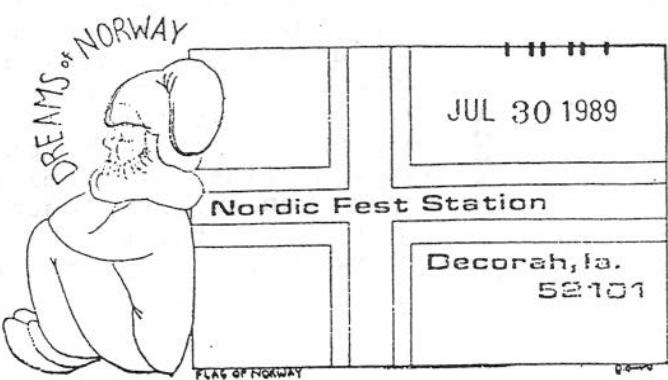
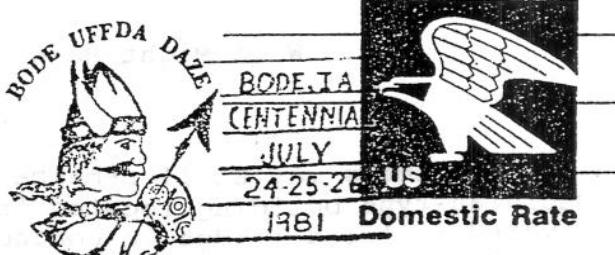
Old timers may still remember the impressive white Georgian-type building located for many years near the old covered railroad bridge in Contoocook, N.H. This was the long time residence of the Bean family, and possibly also operated as a tavern at one time. Be that as it may, it was unfortunately destroyed by fire, sometime in 1962. The last of the Beans, whom I had gotten to know after he had done some plumbing work, was kind enough to give me, to improve my porch, various wooden railings, pillars, and gingerbread decoration, that survived the disastrous fire. This was I suppose, some compensation for what I really missed out on. Apparently there had been a real treasure trove of old correspondence in the attic: bundles of stampless covers with straight-line and other rare postmarks, 1847 stamps, and maybe even another Boscawen stamp! "Well Fred, I would have gladly given the whole lot to you", he generously said afterwards, " - if I had known the place was going to burn down."



Surprising Treasure

319-

Some Norse Postmarks from Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin



SOME INTERESTING VERMONT COVERS OF RECORD--ONLY!

by Frederick A. Brofos.

The old general store at Bradford, N.H., had gone out of business, unable to meet the competition of modern merchandising methods. Once the social, political and business center of the town, the venerable building now stood silent, empty, and deserted. Several years had passed since its doors were closed and a For Sale sign hung up. This apparently attracted interest from no one other than a single antique dealer who had been permitted to rummage around and buy the old furniture together with other odds and ends left by the former proprietor. Having heard a second antique dealer was expected I decided to look around, too. Upon entry it became evident that what was left was mostly junk, and only a true scavenger had an opportunity to find anything that could be remotely termed an antique.

Armed with a flashlight I climbed a rickety ladder to a windowless attic. It required care to avoid being impaled on thousands of roofing nails which had the unpleasant position of penetrating through the roofing boards of the low, slanting ceiling. It was unbelievably hot in this confined space, and the pungent odor of countless generations of red squirrels permeated everything. Obviously this had been the headquarters of their confetti factory. The whole floor was covered; yes --covered; with mounds of what had apparently been rolls of wallpaper, old order books and receipts, along with what must have been old letters because I found a few segments of stamps. Cardboard cartons and even a thin walled old trunk were not safe from their ravages, with their contents more or less systematically made a useless ruin. Amid all this havoc I was delighted to find a wooden box buried under some of the less fortunate containers, and which had seemingly escaped the attention of these sharp toothed rodents. It was with great hope that I managed to drag it out from beneath the rubbish. Perhaps here would be some worth-while old covers! But my hopes were in vain. Not a cover of any kind! Merely a sort of miscellany of old records, etc., but with a definite philatelic flavor. Here were the old hand written ledgers of the post office which had been housed in the store during the middle of the past century! Specifically, they covered the era from October 1, 1849 until June 30, 1851. Just these two years from the past! A small find, perhaps, but a most welcome one, meriting hours of study.

In the olden days, postmasters had to keep a written record of all letters, newspapers, etc., that passed through their hands. Fortunately the mail for each day was never large or the task of such record keeping would have been an almost impossible chore. Looking over these records it became evident that here was an official record of typical usages, showing the relative percentage of each. The printed forms that the postmaster had to fill out each day had several columns-- a column for letters prepaid by the use of stamps (the 1847 issue, perforce), a column for letters on which postage had been prepaid, but without stamps, also a column for letters with unpaid postage (collect letters to be paid by addressees or their representatives), still another column for "way" letters, and finally a column for free franked letters received. Newspapers had a different method for handling. In this two year period 129 of the letters received bore stamps, with the face value of \$6.65 (thus showing that all but four were of the denomination of 5¢, with the 10¢ denomination making an appearance on an average of only once in six months). Stampless covers, but marked PAID, in one or another form, added up to \$68.80. Collect letters amounted to \$353.25. Way letters, with the extra cent charged, totaled \$1.38. Free franked letters totaled 155. (Continued-page 5)

Since the points of origin of each letter were carefully entered, it became possible to sort out such letters as were posted in Vermont. No data about fancy postmarks being available, such items were passed over, but items bearing the 1847 issue stamps originating in Vermont could be counted. During these two years ten letters from Vermont post offices, plus three most probably cancelled by Vermont railway route agents, were recorded as being received at Bradford, New Hampshire, as follows: (all with 5¢ denomination stamps) *with permission

Postmarked at:	Mailing Date:
Bradford, Vt.	Apr 29 (1850)
Woodstock, Vt.	Jul 22 "
Woodstock, Vt.	Aug 12 "
Burlington, Vt.	Sep 26 "
Waterbury, Vt.	Oct 1 "
Wells River, Vt.	Jan 14 (1851)
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Jan 20 "
Waterbury, Vt.	Feb 17 "
Waterbury, Vt.	Mar 7 "
Bradford, Vt.	Mar 26 "
Northern & Vt. Cent. R.R.	Nov 1 (1849)
Northern & Vt. Cent. R.R.	Feb 5 (1850)
Sullivan & Passumpsic R.R.	Aug 27 "

*--1847 issue stamps were not sold at Wells River, although Newbury post office, in the same town, did have these stamps available.

(Editor's Note) The current list of 1847 issue covers known from Vermont includes none of the above described items.

Postal Notes of the United States

By FREDERICK A. BROFOS (UPSS #292)

Money Orders and Postal Stationery belong to the great Postal Stationery family. The early issues are all scarce now, as the few saved by old-time collectors have, of course, not been nearly enough to supply the demands of the collectors of today. Whereas this issue about most of the early postal issues in general, it is particularly apparent in the case of Money Orders and Postal Notes.

Stamps, postal cards and envelopes, once used and having served their purpose, were often saved for business or sentimental reasons. Therefore a relatively large number became available postterity. Money Orders and Postal Notes on the other hand, in order to serve their purpose had to be cashed—and so passed from the public back to the Post Office whence they came and where they usually met a fiery end. The majority having thus been incinerated it is not surprising that the early issues seem out of reach, or those few that are still available the collecting fraternity we must thank those pioneers of philately who had the foresight to treasure them.

Money Order formula cards without imprinted stamp have been issued by most countries with a money order stem, while relatively few have imprinted money order WTRH an imprinted amp. It is to the latter group that collectors usually limit themselves. Thirty-three countries are listed in the Ascher catalog as having issued money orders with imprinted stamp, the first being Hannover in 1865. The United States entered the field in 1883. Those early U. S. "Postal Notes" ever since the attractively engraved 19th century issues were well written up by Mr. B. F. Jumper in the Nov.-Dec.

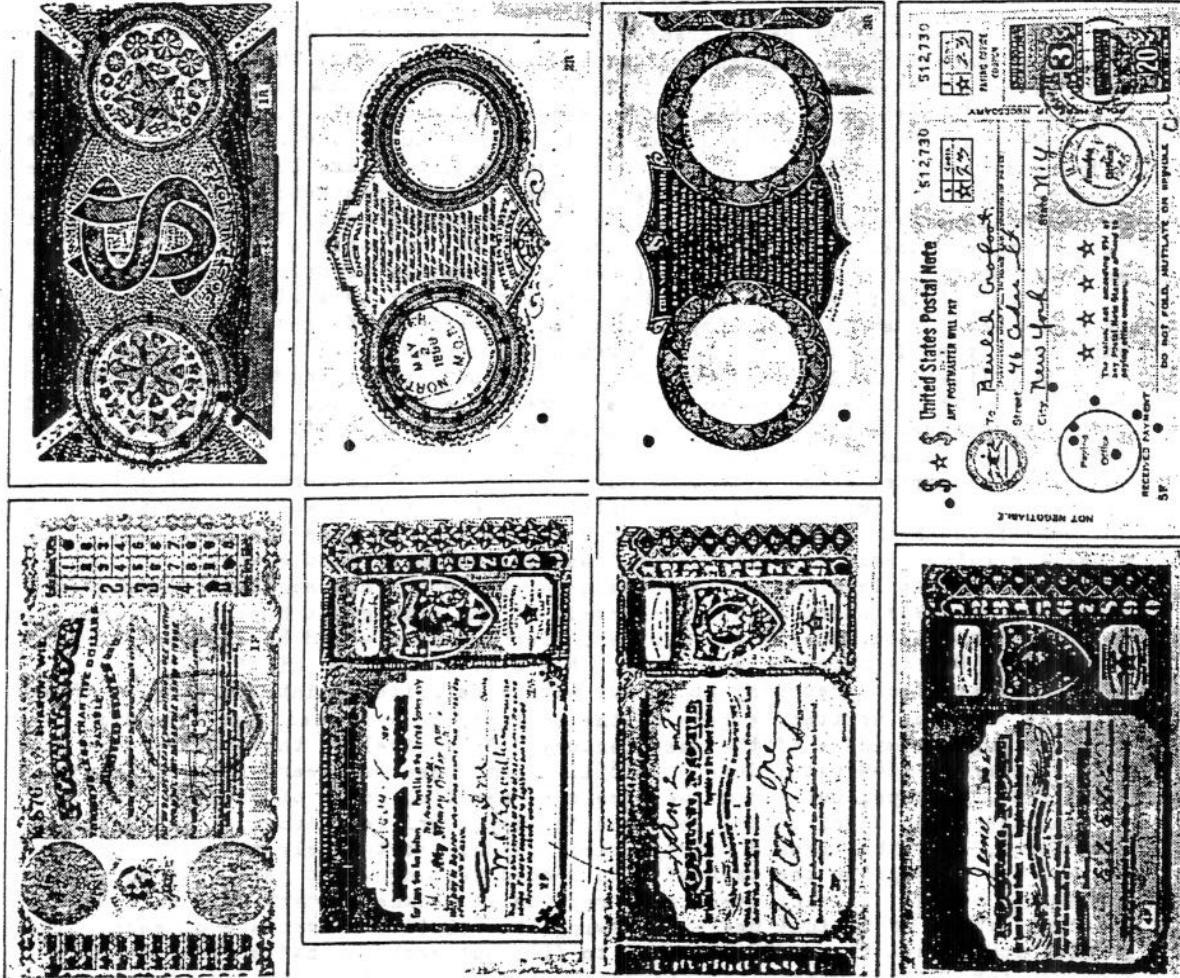
This assumption is borne out by two old-time money orders (possibly the first) in the Chase Museum issued the year after the Dunlap and Clarke has

1948 issue of P-S. However, they are scarcer than hens' teeth, and I have not seen, let alone acquired, a single one, until unexpectedly came the jack-pot!

Working in down-town Manhattan in the heart of New York's financial district in my lunch hour I often visit the Chase National Bank Museum of Money of the World. On the left a you enter are two tables with about four large albums. For some time I thought these volumes were devoted solely to their great collection of early Stat banknotes of the U. S. However, on day as I turned the pages I was delighted to see before me a collection of those elusive U. S. Postal Notes. Except for the aforementioned article in POSTAL STATIONERY I have seen no listing of them in English not even in Scott's U. S. Specialized Catalog where one would expect to find them.

As the German Ascher catalog mentioned is the various plate numbers and earliest dates of usage seen and for the sake of completeness have added the latest postal note No. 4 which is, strictly speaking, a formula card as it has no imprinted stamp. I seems that No. 4 was the last of the engraved issues and that Postal Note were altogether discontinued until the appearance of No. 5 in 1945. In the interval their place was apparently taken by Money Orders.

This assumption is borne out by two old-time money orders (possibly the first) in the Chase Museum issued the year after the Dunlap and Clarke has



-321-

is an unsevered vertical pair of No. 2 in the Chase collection. The top note has plate number A 25 (serial No. 001429), and the one beneath B 25 (serial No. 001430). Upon closer examination it seems as if the plates for No. 3 (engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York) were turned over to

July 27, 1895, is black on green and the other, black on blue-gray, is dated Oct. 22, 1895. Both were typographed and featured the seal of the P. O. Dept. with the pony express rider. It is worth noting that the engraved Postal Notes, like our dollar bills, all have plate letters and numbers. There

Dunlap & Clarke of Philadelphia who, before printing No. 4, transferred their name onto the plate after having erased that of the American Bank Note Co., both from the front and from the plates for the reverse. It looks like the name plate was rolled in and didn't quite fill the old space, so a few additional lines had to be hand engraved on both sides of the new imprint, especially on the left side.

All the engraved notes had the name of the various issuing post offices typographed on the front. At first (No. 1 & 2) they were payable only at a given post office to be written in by the issuing postmaster. Later they became acceptable at any money order post office in the U. S. They could be issued for sums less than \$5, and numbers 2, 3, 4 had detachable dollar coupons on the left side. Such a coupon may be seen in the illustration of No. 3. As it was issued for 1¢ the one dollar coupon should have been detached, of course.

The other day I saw an old German Schwaneberger stamp album published around 1891. Cut squares were included in those days and upon turning to the U. S. pages I found illustrated spaces for cut-out stamps of Postal Notes No. 1 and 2.

After an absence of 50 years Postal Notes were re-introduced (though not in their former glory) February 1, 1945. Issued to supplement the regular money order service they could be bought for sums up to \$10. No application slip had to be filled out as for money orders, the purchaser simply filled in the name and address of the payee directly on the postal note.

Money orders took care of transactions over \$10 (or one could buy two postal notes which was sometimes cheaper). Special postal note stamps were affixed and cancelled by the clerk to make up fractions of a dollar. There were 18 engraved stamps (Scott Nos. PN 1-18) printed in black on unwatermarked paper by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington and perforated 11 x 10½. After a short life of 6 years Postal Notes were again discontinued March 31, 1951, and

money orders now reign supreme. One can still buy a set of the postal note stamps from dealers for under a dollar, but to get hold of a complete postal note itself, particularly the old-timers, requires a good deal of patience and plenty of hunting around. In the meantime it would be worthwhile to drop in and view them at the Chase National Bank Museum of Moneys of the World at 13 Broad Street, New York (opposite the Stock Exchange). Visitors are always welcome Mondays through Fridays, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Curator of the Chase Museum, Mr. Vernon L. Brown, for his kind co-operation and for the excellent photographs he procured.

Anyone able to throw additional light on early U. S. Postal Notes should contact our editor, Mr. E. A. Farnsworth.

United States Postal Notes

1883, Jan. (?) (Date seen: Sept. 1883). Engraved by Homer Lee Bank Note Co., New York, N. Y. At left, stamp with head of Columbia between branches. Two circles for date stamp of issuing and paying office on front. Typographed on reverse: geometrical lathe-work design and large "U. S. monogram. Imprint of Homer Lee Bank Note Co. on front and back. Yellow paper with watermark: "POSTAL NOTE" within a band shaped like a figure 8. Engraved design in brown; all text typographed in black. Serial number typographed in red.

1. 3 cents brown, black and red on yellow. Plate Nos.: B6, B23, F11, F-13.

1884 (Ascher). (Date seen: March 1, 1886). New engraving by Homer Lee Bank Note Co., New York, N. Y. At right, stamp similar to No. 1 superimposed on a U. S. shield. Six stars visible. Typographed on reverse: lathe-work design around two circles for date stamp; instructions in center. Imprint of Homer Lee Bank Note Co. bottom center on front and back. Gray paper with watermark: "POSTAL NOTE" as No. 1. Engraved design and text in black. Post office name typographed in blue.

1883, Jan. (?) (Date seen: Sept. 1883). Engraved by Homer Lee Bank Note Co., New York, N. Y. At left, stamp with head of Columbia between branches. Two circles for date stamp of issuing and paying office on front. Typographed on reverse: geometrical lathe-work design and large "U. S. monogram. Imprint of Homer Lee Bank Note Co. on front and back. Yellow paper with watermark: "POSTAL NOTE" within a band shaped like a figure 8. Engraved design in brown; all text typographed in black. Serial number typographed in red.

1. 3 cents brown, black and red on yellow. Plate Nos.: B6, B23, F11, F-13.

1884 (Ascher). (Date seen: March 1, 1886). New engraving by Homer Lee Bank Note Co., New York, N. Y. At right, stamp similar to No. 1 superimposed on a U. S. shield. Six stars visible. Typographed on reverse: lathe-work design around two circles for date stamp; instructions in center. Imprint of Homer Lee Bank Note Co. bottom center on front and back. Gray paper with watermark: "POSTAL NOTE" as No. 1. Engraved design and text in black. Post office name typographed in blue.

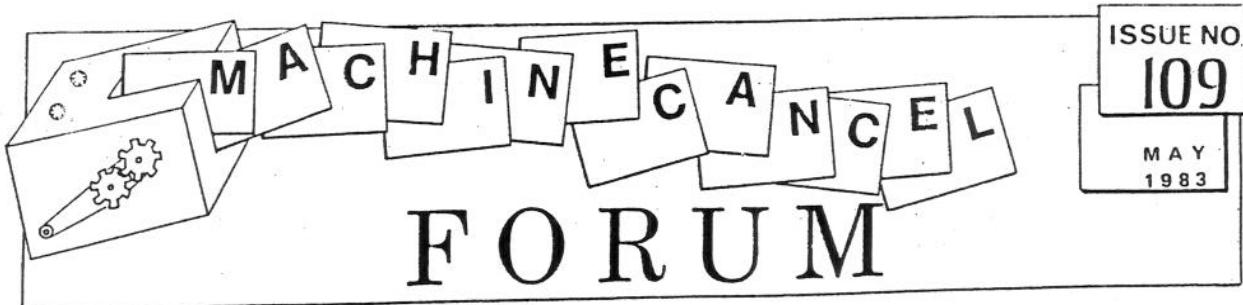
graphed in blue and serial number in red.

2. 3 cents black, blue and red on gray. Reverse: blue on gray. Plate Nos.: A25, B25. (2F-2R) 1888. (Date seen: Dec. 4, 1888). New engraving by American Bank Note Co., New York, N. Y. At right, stamp similar to No. 2, but prettier Columbia. Two stars visible on shield. Typographed on reverse: new lathe-work design around two circles for date stamp; instructions in center. Imprint of American Bank Note Co. bottom center, on front and back. Gray paper with watermark: POSTAL NOTE, as No. 1. Engraved design and text in black. Post office name typographed in blue and serial number in red.

3. 3 cents black, blue and red on gray. Reverse: blue on gray. Plate No. 27 b.

1894. (Date seen: June 30, 1894). Design very similar to No. 3. Imprint of Dunlap & Clarke, Philadelphia, Pa. at bottom center on front. No imprint on reverse. Gray paper with watermark: POSTAL NOTE, as No. 1. Engraved design and text in black. Post office name typographed in blue and serial number in red.

4. 3 cents black, blue and red on gray. Reverse: blue on gray. Plate Nos.: 5 h, 10 g, 13 g. (4F) 1945. February 1st. Typographed by U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. (?) Seal of Post Office Department with pony express rider, top right. Two circles for date stamp of issuing and paying office. Gray security paper with shield within which is text: U. S. POSTAL NOTE. Shield surrounded by multiple text: UNITED STATES POSTAL NOTE. Two detachable coupons on right, the inner one for affixing the special stamps for amounts over even dollars, the outer one the remitter's receipt. On reverse: instructions and space for purchaser to fill in his name and address. 5. No imprinted stamp (fee 10 cents) black on gray.



A MYSTERY IN MAGENTA

by Frederick A. Brofos

As the Second World War fades into the distance, there lingers on among the machine postmarks of that era a number of unsolved enigmas. The red "CPNY" phantom still haunts the pages of *Machine Cancel Forum* from time to time, but has eluded all efforts to unmask its identity.

Another puzzler occurs on the rear of a cover, illustrated herewith. It was sent from Concord, N.H., on Nov. 30, 1944, to a sailor on the U.S.S. "Bullfish," c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. This address was crossed out and a marking added showing a

severed hand, inscribed on the palm "Returned to Writer for better address." This was applied in vivid violet, as was a "U.S. NAVY" postmark on the reverse, dated Dec. 23, 1944. Of particular interest to us, is a mysterious magenta marking in the lower left corner. It is definitely a machine mark and carries between two horizontal bars the cryptic letters: D P C / S F. What sinister meaning do they convey? Got any ideas, anyone? Or will you agree with my guess of: Dislocated (or Displaced) Persons Center / San Francisco.

