

NICHOLAS MILES KIRKE
PRESENTS

NEW YORK CITY FOREIGN MAIL 1845–1878

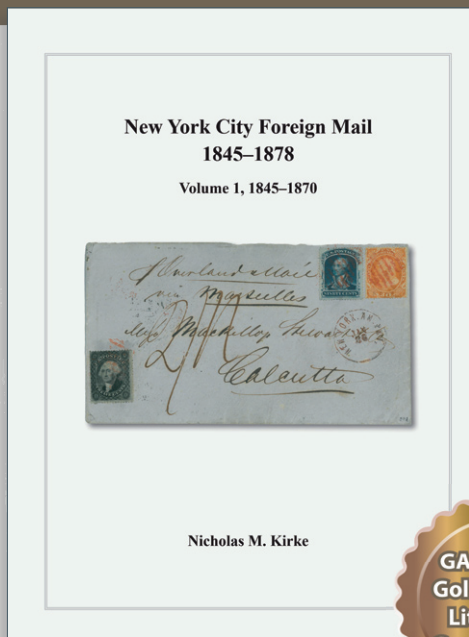


Fig. 1

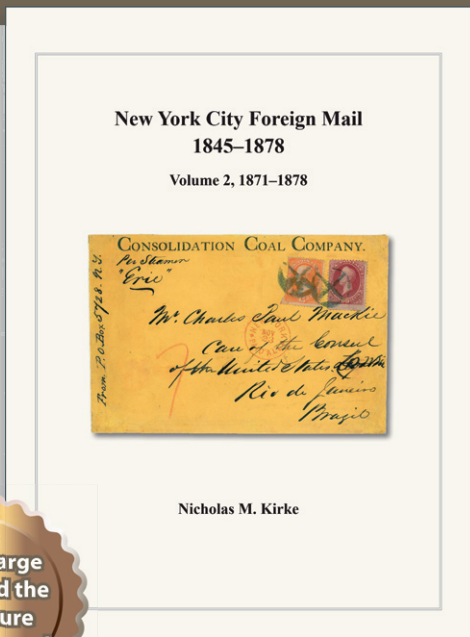


Fig. 2



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The images on the previous dust cover:

Figure 1 shows the sole known 1857-61,
90¢ NYCFM on cover to Calcutta.

Figure 2 shows the sole known 1870, National Bank
Note ungrilled 90¢ NYCFM on cover to Brazil.

Nicholas M. Kirke - A Brief Introduction to My Book
'New York City Foreign Mail 1845-1878'

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Kirke

Large Gold	90 - 100	Silver	65 - 89
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Vermeil	75 - 79	Certificate	0 - 54
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Open Literature Evaluation Form

8/9/24

ENTRY: New York City Foreign Mail 1845-1878 (Volume 1, Volume 2) ENTRY #: H7

TREATMENT (HOW WELL YOU SAID IT.) 30 points 28

Clear objective/purpose ✓ B C NA

Clarity ✓ B C NA

Thoroughness ✓ B C NA

Usability ✓ B C NA

Use of Illustrations ✓ B C NA

Format/Flow ✓ B C NA

Layout ✓ B C NA

Quality of writing/Grammar ✓ B C NA

Use of digital features (*electronic only*) ✓ B C NA

AWARD: LG POINTS: 97

FOR THE JURY: Pat Walker

EMAIL: psw789@comcast.net

CHIEF JUDGE: Pat Walker

A = Excellent/Very Good
 B = Good
 C = Possible improvement
 NA = Not applicable

Note: checks to the left indicate strong and weak areas as determined by jury consensus. Not all checks are of equal point value.

ORIGINALITY, SIGNIFICANCE, RESEARCH (WHAT YOU HAD TO SAY.) 50 points 50

Appeals to audience ✓ B C NA

Importance to Hobby ✓ B C NA ✓

Lasting value ✓ B C NA

Scope ✓ B C NA

Challenge ✓ B C NA

Discoveries, new information ✓ B C NA

Different perspective(s) ✓ B C NA

Extensive study ✓ B C NA

Accurate ✓ B C NA

Conclusions justified ✓ B C NA

Content/author diversity, emails of editor & officers, substantive articles, columns/features (*journals only*) A B C NA ✓

Completeness of listings, value as pricing guide, Substantive change over prior works (*Catalogs, including auction, only*) A B C NA ✓

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

A tour de force - pleased to see years of effort documented in these volumes. Also a pleasure to read with the inclusion of anecdotal sections

Some may question the utility of the new numbering system.

TECHNICAL (HOW EASY IT IS TO USE.) 15 points 14

Documentation ✓ B C NA

Index ✓ B C NA

Bibliography/notes/credits ✓ B C NA

Pagination ✓ B C NA

Clarity of illustrations ✓ B C NA

PRODUCTION (HOW WELL IT IS MADE.) 5 points 5

Binding, typography, similar production aspects on the usability of the publication A B C NA

TO THE EXHIBITOR: Should any aspect of this form be unclear, or should you like more detailed comments from your jury representative, please contact that individual using the listed email address.

INTRODUCTION

This booklet offers you an insight into the book, which is now published.

The book, which is in two volumes, is an in-depth study of outbound New York Foreign Mail. I make several suggestions in an effort to update parameters which have stood, unquestioned, since the genre was first introduced in 1926 by J. Murray Bartels in New York City. The book is peppered with personal anecdotes and recollections as I made this philatelic adventure.

TWIN AIMS

The aims of this book are

1. To provide a review of the genre historically known as

`New York Foreign Mail`

2. and ... to highlight the philatelic and personal adventures that made it happen.

ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW YORK CITY

ORIGINS;

The book explores the origins of New York City going back to the Lenape Indian inhabitants in 1524. After the Dutch arrived they purchased Manahatta Island from the Lenape, changed the name to Manhattan and built a wall around New Amsterdam. **Fig. 3** shows a flagpole plinth in New York City. One inscription reads - *'In testament of ancient and unbroken friendship this flagpole is presented to the City of New York by the Dutch people 1926'*.



Fig. 3 Photo: 'OPIS Zagreb / Shutterstock.com'

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW YORK CITY;

From 1810, New York City developed into a hub for United States commercial expansion becoming the fastest growing industrial area in the world.

Two factors predominated in this development;



Fig. 4 The city had one of the world's largest **natural harbours** (here, the view faces south from Union Street)

The city had a plentiful supply of multi-skilled labour; after 1810, the city overtook Philadelphia as the most populous US city (rising to over 1,000,000 in 1875).

Significantly, the city became the prime manufacturing centre in the US centred in small houses as shown at Fig. 5 (this is West Side Hudson Street between Chambers and Reade Street, in August, 1865).



Fig. 5

EARLY POSTAL EVENTS

The book highlights early postal events such as New York City's Robert H. Morris (Fig. 6) being the first postmaster to introduce a 5¢ Postmaster's Provisional stamp in 1845 (see the stamp on the letter at Fig. 7).



Fig. 6 Postmaster Robert H. Morris in July, 1845



Fig. 8

Fig. 7 shows a July 15, 1845, letter to London bearing the earliest known New York Foreign Mail datestamp (see Fig. 8). This showed payment of 5¢ for the transit from NYC to Boston. This cover is also one of the four earliest known Postmaster Provisional 5¢ uses to England.

I believe this book merits the term; 'ground-breaking'. It is brimful of ideas and concepts, which are fundamentally different to the way this mail was collected over the past 97 years, in fact, ever since the term, 'New York Foreign Mail Cancellations', was first coined by New York dealer, **J. Murray Bartels**, in 1926 (see Fig. 9).



Fig. 9 J. Murray Bartels
The Originator

WHY WERE THESE CANCELS COLLECTED?

Primarily, because of the attractive geometric cancels, typified by the cancel at Fig. 10 and Fig. 11 below



Fig. 10



Fig. 11

The cover shows this cancel on an 1874 mourning cover to France.

MISLEADING PRINCIPLES

Earlier sections are devoted to correcting several of the founding principles of the genre propagated by Mr. Bartels, which the author felt proved misleading. Over time, these principles became 'accepted wisdom', without their authenticity being questioned.

Now, with the benefit of a questioning mind and new material, I have made several corrections and amendments to Mr. Bartel's principles; the book dwells on four of the more significant.

◆ FIRSTLY, A CHANGE OF TITLE

from
'New York Foreign Mail' (acronym NYFM)
to
'New York *City* Foreign Mail' (acronym NYCFM)
WHY?

The traditional term, '*New York Foreign Mail*', acronym '*NYFM*', insinuates ALL mail that passed through the Foreign Department was New York Foreign Mail. In fact, this mail was in a far smaller category. It qualifies only by originating in New York City, or first entering the US postal system in New York City. **It is only approximately 10% of the whole foreign mail**, so it is misleading to term it 'New York Foreign Mail' which relates to **whole** of the foreign mail.

It was just a PART of 'New York Foreign Mail'.

I therefore feel it is more appropriate to term it, '*New York City Foreign Mail*', with the acronym '*NYCFM*'. The insertion of the word 'CITY' explicitly separates it from the *other general Foreign Mail which was also processed in the Foreign Mail Department*. So, from now on, I use the term

'New York City Foreign Mail' (acronym NYCFM)

◆ CHANGE OF TITLE (continued)

I now show a comparative example to illustrate my point



Fig. 13



Fig. 14

Fig. 12. shows a cover to France initially processed in the Foreign Department of the New York City post office where it received the Foreign Mail geometric cancel at Fig. 13 and a red Exchange Office datestamp at Fig. 14. This is undeniably, a bona fide **New York City Foreign mail usage**.



Fig. 16 New Orleans datestamp



Fig. 17

Fig. 15 shows a cover, again to Paris, **originated in New Orleans**. Although it has an identical New York Exchange Office datestamp (Fig. 17) it bears no New York City Foreign Mail cancel and is therefore **NOT** a New York City Foreign Mail usage **even though** processed in the Foreign Mail Department of the post office.

◆ SECONDLY, A CHANGE IN POINT OF ORIGIN OF A COVER

'New York City Foreign Mail' was meant to originate in New York City.

But this was something of a fallacy.

A substantial amount originated *outside* of New York City.



Fig. 18



Fig. 19



Fig. 20 Wells Fargo
hand stamp



Fig. 21

Fig. 18 This shows an envelope to England which originated in Vancouver Island (see Fig. 20). It went to the New York post office by Wells Fargo where it received the Foreign Mail 'shield' cancel at Fig. 19 and a faint New York Exchange Office datestamp at Fig. 21.

This is an example of a cover *NOT originating in New York City* which still received a Foreign Mail cancellation. So, it is more accurate to define New York City Foreign Mail cancels as 'Cancelled in New York City', rather than 'Originating in New York City'.

◆ THIRDLY, A CHANGE IN THE TRADITIONAL NYC FOREIGN MAIL TIME-FRAME

Traditional time-frame 1870 – 1876 needs expanding to 1850 – 1877

THE NEW EARLIEST



Fig. 23

Fig. 22 shows a Scott #1, 5¢ stamp on a June 5, 1850, cover to Prague with a red grid cancel at Fig. 23 predicated for use on outbound foreign mail from New York City. This qualifies this cancel as the first known, 'New York City Foreign Mail Cancellation'.

New York City Foreign Mail cancels were also recorded as late as June, 1877 not 1876, as first asserted by Mr. Bartels.

THE NEW LATEST



Fig. 25

Fig. 24 shows a June, 1877, envelope to Germany showing the last known hand-carved New York City Foreign Mail cancel at Fig 25. Future Foreign Mail cancels would be steel duplexes with the datestamp and cancel held together in a fixed position.

◆ AND FOURTHLY, AND FINALLY, THE INTRODUCTION OF A NEW CHRONOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR NEW YORK CITY FOREIGN MAIL CANCELLATIONS WAS LONG OVERDUE.

The traditional system, **grouped by type**, precludes the postal history context. Chronological listing is more instructive and shows design evolution where it exists. Each cancel grouping has its own **chronological classification number**.

The groups are identified with the following five suffixes;

- GR - Grids
- WG - Wedges
- SGEO - Simple geometrics
- IGEO - Intricate geometrics
- PIC - Pictorial



Fig. 26 shows an April, 1867, cover to France



Fig. 27



Fig. 28

So.... my new method classifies the cancel on Fig. 26 cover as;

67-04-09-SGEO

arrived at as follows;

- 67** relates to the year of the first known usage (1867)
- 04** refers to the month of the first known usage (April)
- 09** refers to the day of the first known usage (9th April)
- SGEO** is an abbreviation for S(imple) and Geo(metric) for the type of cancel

This system means that new dates can be inserted without having to change sequential numbers. If another cancel shares the same birth date, an asterisk can be placed above the date.

DOES NEW YORK CITY FOREIGN MAIL OFFER OTHER ATTRACTIONS? YOU BET!

The book appeals to a cross-section of multi-faceted collecting interests. The phrase 'something for everyone' comes to mind. Here's a great cover to Burma for example;



Fig. 29

December 19, 1874, from New York City

Postal markings



Fig. 30 shows two classic NYCFM geometric cancels.



Fig. 31 shows an Exchange Office datestamp with a 24¢ credit to GB.



Fig. 32 shows a 1 pence Colonial postage due in India.



Fig. 33 shows a Sea Post Office' datestamp on the rear struck on a ship moored off the Indian coast.

- a) It is a sole known use to Burma of interest to collectors of destinations.
- b) It is the penultimate voyage of *Hansa*, of interest to shipping enthusiasts.
- c) It portrays an 1873 Issue General Winfield Scott 24¢ stamp, with two President Andrew Jackson 2¢ stamps, of interest to combination collectors.
- d) It involves a complex routing via Southampton, Brindisi, Alexandria, Suez, Bombay, and Calcutta.
- e) It is an example of the 28¢ single treaty rate via GB & Brindisi in effect January, 1871, to July, 1875.

The cover presents an interesting historical context; Burma, annexed by Britain from 1823 to 1885, then became a province of the British Empire until 1937 and shared India's postal rates. It became independent from India in 1948. **This cover belonged to a collector of Andrew Jackson stamps. The lady collected the cover for the Jackson 2¢ stamps whilst I collected it for the fancy cancels.**

The cover epitomizes the multi-faceted appeal of much NYCFM usage.

THE BOOK ALSO DISCUSSES MIGRATION OF CANCEL
DESIGNS FROM DOMESTIC TO FOREIGN USE....

Domestic use



Fig. 34 shows an April, 1862, 10¢ stamped envelope from New York City to Philadelphia.



Fig. 35

Migration of cancels

.....then foreign mail use (the same cancel)



Fig. 36 shows a May, 1864, New York City cover to China using the identical domestic cancel used on the previous cover at Fig. 34 over two years *earlier*.



Fig. 37

The undisputed King of New York City Foreign Mail post 1870

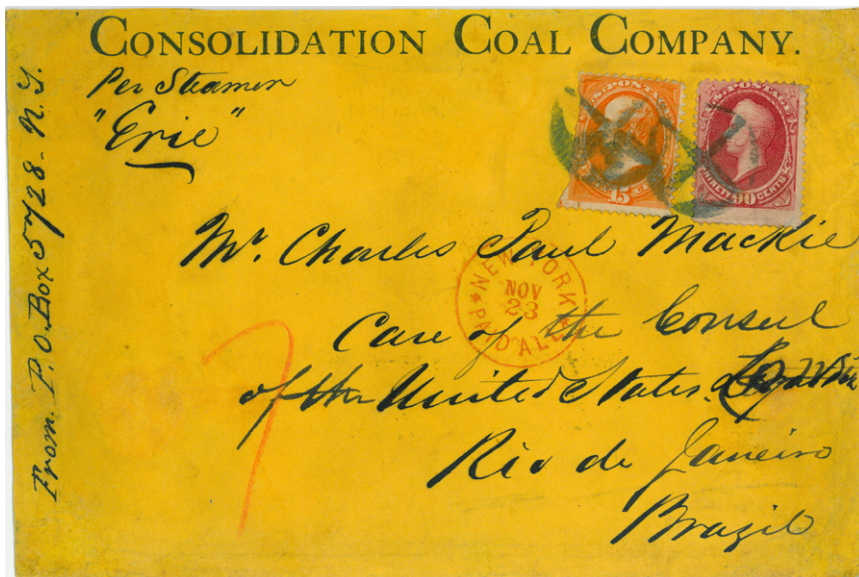


Fig. 38



Fig. 39



Fig. 40

Fig. 38 shows a November 23rd, 1872 cover to Brazil bearing **the sole known Scott #155, 90¢ National Bank Note carmine stamp, without grill**. Unsurprisingly, it is also **the sole known 90¢ stamp with a New York City Foreign Mail usage post-1870**. When this cover was sold by Robert Siegel in 1974 they noted it as, 'a stupendous rarity, one of the greatest Bank Note covers in existence'. It fetched \$5,000, the top priced lot in the sale. Postage of 105¢ paid the septuple 15¢ per half ounce rate (see the red '7'). It was William Weiss who labelled this cover, '**The Undisputed King of New York Foreign Mail**'.

NEGOTIATING SKILLS

This cover was noted in William Weiss's Foreign Mail book as residing in the Coal Board collection of Robert Metcalfe. Dealer Jim Lee made contact on my behalf. After prolonged correspondence I offered \$45k (having estimated \$50k as a fair price). Mr. Metcalfe replied 'too low' - he had many grandsons to consider. I offered \$80k. He then said he had discovered another grandson. It had to be \$100k. I accepted his counter-offer before he produced more off-spring. I realized I was up against a superb and cunning negotiator.



Fig. 41

Grandson, I owe you



Fig. 42

Production line - grandsons on demand

**OTHER EXCHANGE OFFICES APART FROM NEW YORK CITY
ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE BOOK**

Such as

PORTLAND, MAINE



Fig. 43

A stampless Patriotic cover originating outside of the United States



Fig. 44



Fig. 45

Fig. 43. This Aug 18, 1861, incoming cover from Ireland to the U.S. was carried by Allan Line's *North American*, departing Liverpool Aug 22, which collected the letter at Londonderry on the Aug 23. The ship then arrived at Quebec on Sep 2, en route to Machias Port, Washington County, Maine. It was **processed at the Portland M. E. Exchange Office** on Sep 4.

Postage prepaid the 24¢ British/American treaty rate (Exchange Office datestamp at Fig. 44). The '3 cents' handstamp at Fig. 45, applied on the ship, indicated a 3¢ debit to the US to the credit of GB.

VARIANT USES

The book overviews the workings of the New York City post office to include domestic and variant uses such as the STEAMSHIP use below.



Fig. 46

An 1867 letter inbound from Venezuela to New York going via St. Thomas.



Fig. 47

Originating handstamp



Fig. 48

Transit via
St. Thomas
(on the rear)



Fig. 49

NY steamship
datestamp



Fig. 50

A CHAPTER EXPLORES NEW YORK CITY FOREIGN MAIL CLASSIC GEOMETRIC CANCEL EVOLUTION

Here is a typical page from this chapter;

Here we see how figure a) evolves into figure b) which evolves into figure c)



Fig. a)



Design Linkage

became



Fig. b)



double circumference



2nd circumference removed

Fig. b) evolves into Fig. c)



Fig. c)

Design Linkage



Central cross was rotated 45 degrees

NEW YORK FOREIGN MAIL STATISTICS

The book discusses mail volumes
Here are estimates of New York City Foreign Mail volumes
(10% extrapolated from the Post Master's Reports).

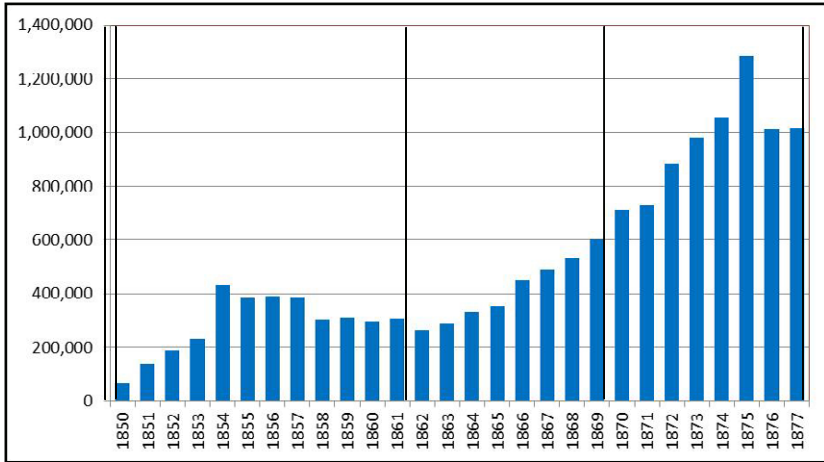


Fig. 51 The graph shows the dramatic increase in New York City Foreign Mail over the entire New York City Foreign Mail period rising from a mere 50,000 letters in 1850 to over 1.3 million in 1875.

The book discusses New York City Foreign Mail destinations

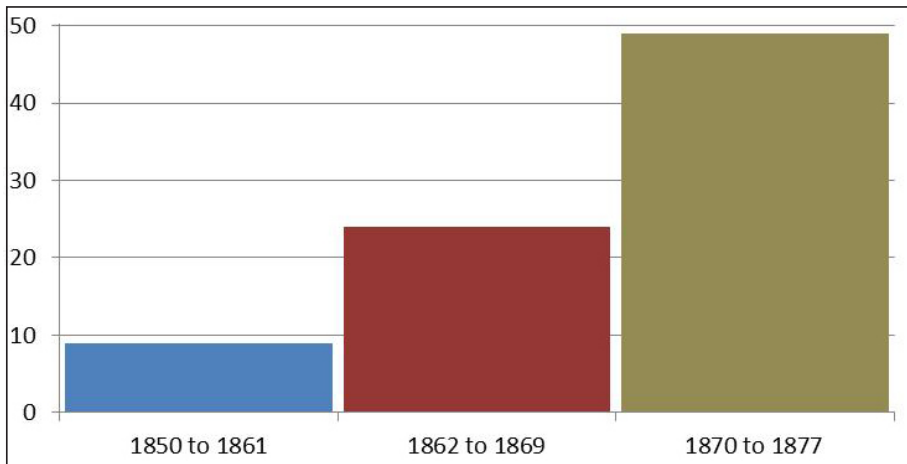


Fig. 52 The destinations illustrated by the graph show an increase 1850 to 1877 of 544%. **The book shows nearly 70 different destinations.** I stress these destination figures are based on covers in my collection, but even so, they might be regarded as emblematic of the whole.

MISTAKES MADE BY THE AUTHOR ARE INCLUDED;
PUNCHES ARE NOT PULLED.



Fig. 53

Fig. 53 shows a cover to France bearing an 1869 Scott #121, 30¢ ultramarine and carmine stamp.

The cover is *catalogued \$32,500.*

It has *two clear Philatelic Foundation certificates*

It has *a Stanley Ashbrook authentication* on the rear

It has *been processed through established auction houses*

So, is it a fake or the real thing?

BUY THE BOOK AND FIND OUT!!!

THE BOOK IS WRITTEN IN A RELAXED FASHION.
ANECDOTES INCLUDE STORIES ABOUT...



Fig. 54



Fig. 55

March, 1866 cover to France



Fig. 56



Fig. 57

.... Zebras, being observed in an 1866 New York newspaper; 'How would you like that, Laura, to canter down the drive on? Lawrence, how absurd you are! The idea of being on a silly creature with all-over ridiculous stripes like that!'

I wonder ----- did the arrival of the Zebra inspire the famous 'Zebra Head' cancellation used on foreign mail the same year?



Fig. 58

In the sixties I saw a set of Columbian dollar values in Somerset, all struck with 'socked on the nose' datestamps. The dealer agreed to keep for me while I found funds. When I returned with the money the stamps had gone. He explained he had dropped them on his lawn and they'd been stolen by a hedgehog. 'Unlikely' I hear you say, but I never had reason to doubt his integrity (even although his surname was 'Swindells').



Fig. 59

Penguin raising a bid at Siegel

The renowned Frank Mandel has been my auction bidding agent for over 20 years. Throughout the stamp world he is referred to as 'the Penguin'. In Keen's restaurant, New York, a penguin on a shelf permanently reserves a seat for one Mr. Mandel. I used the picture of a penguin because Frank has an aversion to photographs. He has been central in putting my collection together. He is deeply knowledgeable and understands the material which is essential to building great collection. Thank you Frank!

Sadly the Penguin will no longer be flapping his wings. Frank died September 13, 2024.

DISCOVERIES

The book is not designed to gather dust on your bookshelf. It does not regurgitate old information but strives to **show new discoveries**.



Fig. 61



Fig. 62

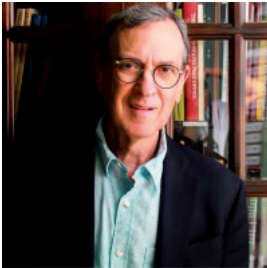
Fig. 60. One such is this 1865, cover to China showing a 'five-pointed star within a circle with a negative centre' (this cancel is not recorded with a negative centre). A lucky find in 2022. **Just the kind of discovery that might inspire a new generation of foreign mail collectors.** The book can be dipped into like a reference book or be read straight thru like a good Jack Reacher yarn.

POSTSCRIPT

Philatelists cover a wide spectrum from stamp collectors to postal historians. They will collect material logically, illogically and sometimes simply because nobody else collects their speciality. The initial attraction for me, for example, was the brilliance of the geometric cancels. For stamp collectors the quest to find stamps bearing these magnificent cancels remains a wonderful challenge.

For postal historians the book offers plenty to interest. Exotic destinations ranging from Aden, China, Malta, Hungary, Luxembourg, Natal, Norway, Tunisia, Turkey, the Philippines and Russia to name but a few; they give rise to a multitude of fascinating routes and ratings.

PARTICULAR THANKS ARE DUE TO MY PUBLISHERS, TWO PEOPLE WITHOUT WHOM THIS BOOK WOULD NOT HAVE COME TO FRUITION;



Lawrence Haber, President of the Collector's Club, New York who provided the initial enthusiasm and encouragement when he saw the first draft of the book. At every stage he has been positive and a driving force, a brilliant partner for the endeavour from start to finish.



Matthew Healey, who is on the Board of Governors of the Collector's Club, New York and serves as its Secretary, organized the printing and transitioned the editor's final version into the published copy you now see. At every stage Matthew has exuded professionalism and drive to get the book into the final stages of printing. This has not been easy due to a series of glitches with the printing and binding processes. Matthew had dealt with these glitches magnificently with good humour and eternal patience. I am extremely grateful for all his hard work; without his contribution and management the book would not exist.

PARTICULAR THANKS CONTINUED

Placing the cherry on the icing,

the editor is Seija-Riitta Laakso

Seiju was the inspired choice of the Collectors Club. She has been immensely helpful and constructive throughout the editorial process ----- brilliant job Seiju! Thank you.



Seija-Riitta Laakso

I conclude with reviews and commentaries by the following;

RICHARD C. FRAJOLA

STEPHEN T. TAYLOR

ARDEN CALLENDER

SCOTT R. TREPPEL

CHAD SNEE (SENIOR EDITOR LINN'S STAMP NEWS)



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Posted May 22, 24 15:13 by **Richard Frajola** ([fracjola](#))

A New Book - NYCFM (née NYFM)

I just received an advance copy of Nick Kirke's new two volume work, "New York City Foreign Mail, 1848 - 1878." This masterwork, that includes a pocket reference to the cancel types, should be soon available for purchase from the Collector's Club. Price and ordering details will follow as available.

Many here have witnessed the evolution of Nick's remarkable exhibit collection. This book captures Nick's transformation from a "stamp collector," filling spaces on a grid, to an exceptional postal historian.

This new work redefines the field of New York City's foreign mails. It accurately broadens the landscape by extending the previously outdated 1870 to 1875 timeframe to 1845-1878 and expands the criteria for what qualifies as a New York City Foreign Mail cover. This book integrates the study of postal markings and cancellations with historical insights, infused with a generous touch of Nick's humor and humanity.

More than just a scholarly contribution, it has the power to ignite the imagination of even the mildly curious about this fascinating subject.

Nick's depth of knowledge and passion for this subject are boundless. Congratulations Nick and thank you!

Posted May 25, 24 9:37 by **Stephen T. Taylor** ([stevetayloruk](#))

Nick Kirke's masterpiece

FedEx just delivered my advance copy of Nick Kirke's new two volume work, "New York City Foreign Mail, 1848 - 1878" and it is stunning! I predict it will be a quick sell-out for the CCONY and will win major literature awards at upcoming events. The only downside is that I'll have to update the descriptions of my NYFM (NYCFM) stock from Weiss & VW reference numbers as this is now the definitive reference book. Steve

***NEW YORK CITY FOREIGN MAIL, 1845-1878 BY NICHOLAS KIRKE
REVIEWED BY ARDY CALLENDER***

Nicholas Kirke's much-anticipated book on New York City Foreign Mail cancellations is now available. It has been almost 35 years since the last major investigation into New York foreign mail (NYFM) cancellations was published by William Weiss.¹ Kirke's new two-volume treatise, published by the Collectors Club of New York, is the result of over two decades of study. More than simply a census of cancellations, it examines the historical background of the cancellations and expands their scope to include all markings applied to New York City's outgoing foreign mail from 1845 to UPU. Kirke also reviews the interrelationships and similarities of cancellations within different departments of the New York post office.

Volume 1 opens with a short discussion of the postal treaties in effect during the 1845-78 period and a listing of the steamship companies that conveyed NYFM. This information is duplicated at the start of Volume 2.

In the foreword, we learn of Kirke's introduction into New York Foreign Mail and his "larger than life" enthusiasm for the subject. His passion for researching and acquiring the material is renowned and is reflected in each chapter. Sprinkled throughout both volumes are personal sidebars, acknowledgements and anecdotes which in most cases supplement the discussion.

The introductory section documents the history of NYFM cancellations, from their first published recognition by J. Murray Bartels in 1923 to William Weiss's study in 1990. Within this section we learn of Kirke's introduction to Hubert C. Skinner. Skinner had been an advocate of expanding the NYFM range to include cancellations from 1845-1870. A paleontologist by profession, Skinner was also an advocate of a chronological approach to cancel classification. Kirke employed both methodologies in the new volumes.

Chapter 1 includes changes in current terminology and a new classification system. In Part 1 of the chapter, Kirke proposes a new definition for NYFM: "outbound foreign letter mail entering the U.S. postal system in New York City and receiving a NYFM cancel." It is important to establish a definition from the very beginning, as heated arguments over NYFM definitions have existed in the past. Skinner and Weiss held opposing views.

Chapter 2 proposes new nomenclature for the term NYFM. As the percentage of foreign letter mail entering the postal system in New York City is quite small (the vast majority being posted in other cities and sent into New York), Kirke has designated the term NYCFM (for "New York City foreign mail") to differentiate it from mail originating elsewhere. Five variants of the handling of letters prior to entering the New York City postal system are discussed.

The exclusion of foreign-bound circular and printed matter cancellations is explained in Part 4. Circular-rate material was processed at an entirely different department on a lower floor in the post office, struck with different cancels, although some were of similar style.

In Part 6, Kirke introduces his new classification system of NYFM cancellations. Stressing a chronological arrangement of the cancellations, he separates designs into five groups: grid (GR), wedge (WG), simple geometric (SGEO), intricate geometric (IGEO) and pictorial (PIC). Each design is listed by its earliest known use (EKU). A typical classification number in this new system would be 50-06-05-GR, where 50 represents the year, 06 the month, 05 the day and GR the design type. Kirke suggests this system allows for new cancels or new dates to be inserted in proper order. That's true, but because many of the cancel EKUs are only days apart, as newly dated material is unearthed, leapfrogging of cancellations within this scheme seems inevitable.

In a system where cancellations are based on design but organized chronologically, distinctive markings such as the intricate geometrics are easily separated. But longer lasting, simpler styles present a different problem: a particular design may reappear multiple times, often years apart.

In the biological sciences, taxonomists possessing strict species concepts are affectionately dubbed "splitters" while those with less stringent species concepts are referred to as "lumpers." Clearly, Kirke and Weiss are "lumpers," grouping comparable designs within the same cancellation concept. Weiss placed analogous designs into groups that he referred to as "families." Kirke employs the same approach, as he explains on page 107: "Some confusion might be caused by the fact that covers dated 1863 are grouped with covers dated as late as 1876. This will be because the same cancel design was used between these years." In instances like these, design trumps chronology.

Chapter 1 concludes with a chronological listing of all 315 cancellations, including both a tracing and earliest/latest usage of each. A cross-reference of their designations by the five prior NYFM authors is also provided. Additional information and analysis concerning each cancel design is presented in Chapters 8-23, which discuss the cancels year by year.

The two different post office locations, postmasters, the foreign mail exchange office, postal statistics and the creation of NYFM cancellations are detailed in Chapter 2. Survival rates and creators of the obliterators are also speculated. The following chapter presents some of the most attractive fancy cancellations struck prior to 1870, previously not categorized as NYFM's.

As NYC's domestic and foreign cancellation designs sometimes mirror each other, in Chapter 5 Kirke speculates as to what kind of "migration" of styles may have occurred between NYPO departments. Fifteen analogous designs are shown.

A change in the designation of supplementary mail markings is proposed in Chapter Six. Kirke suggests the Scott specialized catalog system of Types A, D, E and F become Types 1, 2, 3 and 4. Additionally, Type 2 and Type 3 are subdivided into Type 2a & 2b and Type 3a & 3b, based on the color of ink used. Attractive examples of each type are shown with excellent tracings (in color) of each marking. Presumably, the catalog listing of Type G would be re-designated Type 5 and the Chicago markings Type 6 and 7.

Chapter 7, referred to as "NYCFM Prologue," serves as an introduction to the next 16 chapters. The book, as Kirke explains, does not catalog all known covers bearing each cancel, because such lists become obsolete with the discovery of new material. Instead, it

5/7/1867
to
5/15/1867



Figure 13-32.
67-45-07-
SGEO



Figure 13-31. The May 7, 1867, cover to France was carried by Cunard Line's *Cuba*, departing from Boston on May 8 and arriving at Queenstown on May 17. Via Calais on May 19, the letter arrived in Paris on the same day. This is the earliest of two covers known with this cancel (both addressed to Samuel Ruggles—see the other on page 57. This extraordinary cancel design resembles some kind of "bar code".) Postage paid the 15¢ French treaty mail rate. The stamp is 1861-1866 issue, Scott #77, 15¢ black.

Figure 13-33.

5/21/1867
to
5/23/1867



Figure 13-35.
67-45-21-SGEO



Figure 13-34. The May 21, 1867, "Astor House" cover to France was carried by Cunard Line's *China*, departing from Boston on May 22 and arriving at Queenstown on May 31. Via Calais on Jun 2, the letter arrived in Paris on the same day. This is the earlier of two covers known with this cancel. The cover was received at the New York post office where the obliterating cancel and "MAY 21" back stamp were applied (Fig. 13-37). Unusually, the New York post office failed to apply an Exchange Office date stamp, so the Boston Exchange Office, noticing the omission, applied their own (Fig. 13-36). Postage of 45¢ paid the triple 15¢ French treaty mail rate. For the Astor House hotel, see also Figure 13-38. The stamps are 1861-1866 issue, Scott #71, 30¢ orange, and Scott #77, 15¢ black.

BOSTON BR. EX. PAID 22 MAY 21

Figure 13-36.
(on the front)

NEW-YORK
MAY 21

Figure 13-37.
(on the reverse)

Figure 1. A typical page from Nicholas M. Kirke's new two-volume book on New York Foreign Mail markings. Individual markings (of which Kirke has identified 315) are arranged and catalogued chronologically. Each marking is shown on an exemplary cover, often with extraordinary frankings or unusual destinations. The tracings of the markings, presented marginally, are very finely executed.

is important to report EKUs and LKUs for every cancel. Individual markings are presented in exhibition-style pages, with minimal write-up, but including departure and arrival dates, vessel names, routes, rates and handling details. Figure 1 provides a representative example. Maps, diagrams and pictures are welcome additions. Tracings of the datestamps, cancels and other postal markings are in color and superbly drawn.

The chapters after Chapter 7 are organized chronologically, with a summary of the year's events, number of cancellations and notable designs. The initial chapter entitled "The first NYCFM Period" reviews cancellation designs from the 1850-1862 era and the subsequent chapters are by year. The final chapter discusses the years 1877-78.

Scattered throughout the yearly cancellation chapters is supportive commentary, supplemental information and additional observations and analysis. For the Bank Note years in particular, the book contains numerous personal asides and special features such as the use of NYFMs on the 90¢ Bank Note (page 381), dealer relationships (529) a newly discovered NYFM cancellation (577), self-aggrandizement (587) and demonetized stamps with NYFM cancellations (601).

Chapter 24, entitled “Numeral duplex cancels,” considers the use in the NYPO’s domestic department, of duplexed cork cancels found struck on foreign-bound mail during the years 1872-76. Obviously struck on mail posted in the domestic department, these cancellations have been mistakenly called NYFM cancellations by previous authors.

The subsequent three chapters discuss topics such as the markings employed by other U.S. exchange offices (Chapter 25), different types of inbound letters (including ship and steamship letters) from foreign destinations (Chapter 26) and the development of New York City’s domestic cancellations (Chapter 27).

Intricately carved patterns are the hallmark characteristics of the 1873-75 NYFM cancellations. Chapter 28 examines the development of these cancellations and progressive changes from one style into another. The subject cancels are divided into 20 design groups reviewed chronologically. Red elements, signifying new additions to an existing cancel design, help depict the presumed evolutionary change from one design into another. Although this approach is at times speculative, it produces very credible results. The penultimate chapter illustrates changes in the internal arrangement of post office departments in the Middle Dutch Church, concentrating on the location of the foreign mail office. The final chapter lists NYFM destinations, compiled from the 890 covers and postal cards in Kirke’s collection. Statistics are also given for stamp denominations on cover, stamped envelopes and other unusual uses such as Wells Fargo franked envelopes, supplementary mail and mixed issues.

The index (called Appendix 1) is twofold. An initial section itemizes destinations by city and country and a second section, termed “general,” handles the rest. A second Appendix includes a bibliography and a third, entitled “End Pieces,” contains closing comments by Kirke and his wife, Kamila.

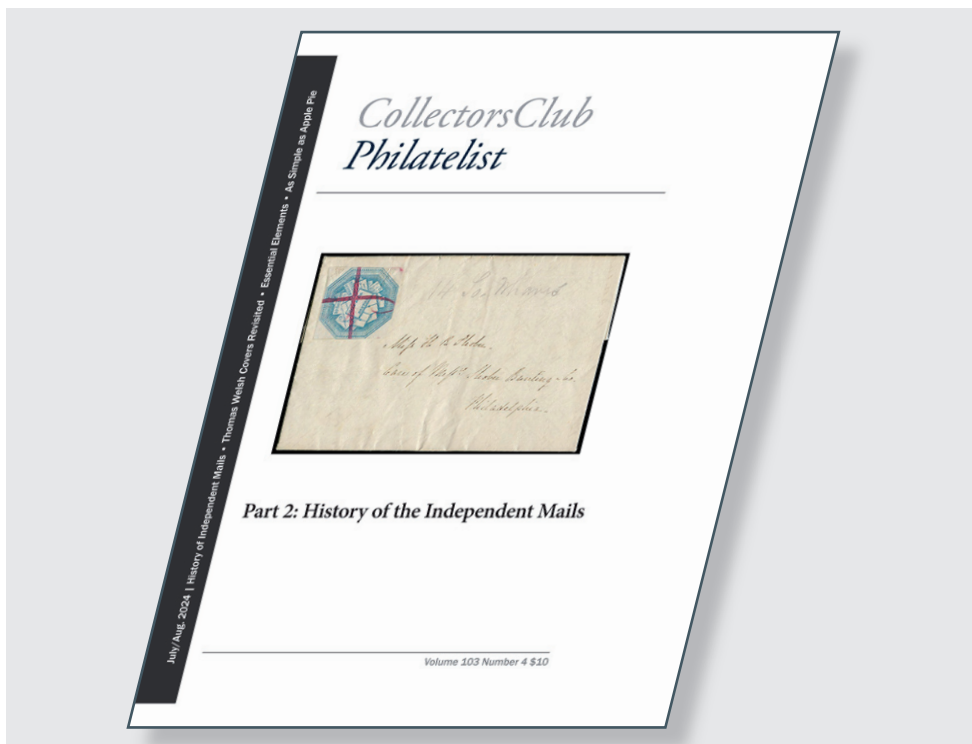
A separate pamphlet, “Quick Reference to Cancel Classification Number – Shown in Chapter One, p. 35-54” is included with the two-volume work. This useful little booklet serves as a handy guide to identify cancellations without having to leaf through the two-volume work. Because Kirke’s system is chronologically based, dated covers are easily identified by consulting the appropriate year listing. However, individual stamps or undated covers pose a problem, and a more thorough investigation of either the book or the pamphlet is required.

As it was with Van Vlissingen and Waud and then with the Weiss classification systems, it remains to be seen if Kirke’s systematic classification arrangement gets embraced by current NYFM students. It took years before the Weiss terminology overcame Van Vlissingen and Waud. So too with Kirke’s suggested change in nomenclature from the time-honored NYFM to the longer and less mellifluous NYCFM. Merit notwithstanding, in a conservative hobby like ours, change is always challenging and slow.

Kirke’s book, with the inclusion of the 1850-1870 designs, displays the most thorough sampling of NYFM cancellations published to date. The illustrations alone warrant the addition to one’s library.

Endnote

1. William R. Weiss, Jr., The Foreign Mail Cancellations of New York City, 1870-1878, published by the author, 1990. ■



Review by Scott R. Trepel (in the Collectors Club Philatelist Magazine July/August, Issue, 2024) shown above

Nicholas M. Kirke, New York City Foreign Mail 1845-1878, 2 volumes (consecutive page numbers 1-767), hardcover, ISBN 978-0-9975119-0-1, 7-3/4 x 10-1/2-inch pages, Collectors Club of New York, 2024, \$130 for members, \$145 non-members. First-time new members receive a 50% discount.

For ordering information, email infor@collectorsclub.org

What should a philatelic book do? The answer to this question is important, because unlike novels, movies, Broadway shows or luxury hotels, philatelic books should be judged by how well they achieve specific goals, not as a form of art, entertainment or experience. While aesthetics and readability are factors to consider, there are elements of a philatelic book that are more significant in judging its merits.

Here is my answer to the question, summed up in the Three I's:

- **Inspire**—will the book inspire others to acquire and study the subject material?
- **Inform**—is the information factual and well-organized to create utility value?
- **Innovate**—does the book move the subject forward with new theories, new analysis, and new examples?

In all three I's, the new book on *New York City Foreign Mail 1845-1878* by Nick Kirke, is a resounding success. Only a brutish reviewer would allow the flaws in Kirke's book to undermine its significance as a major contribution to philately.

This review offers some criticism, but it is intended as constructive commentary that will help collectors and professionals better understand and use Kirke's book. Regardless of any nitpicks over details or disagreements I have with Kirke's approach, this **two-volume tour de force** on New York (that is, *United States*) foreign mail is an essential addition to every philatelic library. In fact, for selfish reasons, as a person who makes a living selling the subject material, I am tempted to buy extra copies and give them to anyone who shows the slightest interest in cancellations and covers, because the first "I" - to inspire - is perhaps Kirke's greatest gift to the hobby, with this book and with his many other contributions.

Two volumes packed with photos and information

The book comprises two volumes: Volume 1 (Chapters 1–16, pages 1-334) has a chronological range from 1845-70, and Volume 2 (Chapters 17-30, pages 335-767) from 1871-78. Both volumes begin with the same short introductory sections on international postal treaties and steamship companies.

Volume 1 has a lengthy foreword (the author's biography) and an introduction to "New York Foreign Mail" (the traditional term).

Volume 2 contains the indexes and appendices. There is a separate, smaller "guidebook" style pamphlet that goes with the hardcover volumes, titled "Quick Reference to Cancel Classification Numbers Shown in Chapter One, p. 35-54."¹

¹ (Author's note; cross-referencing is shown with all other known classification systems in this booklet, a fact seemingly over-looked by the reviewer)

Chapter One, “Changes to the Genre,” sets forth Kirke’s proposed renaming of the subject matter from New York Foreign Mail to New York City Foreign Mail. He states:

A succinct definition of what constitutes New York Foreign Mail (NYFM) might therefore be expressed as ‘Outbound foreign letter mail entering the US postal system in New York City and receiving a NYFM cancel.’

This is the essence of Kirke’s definition and lays the groundwork for renaming the subject cancels to New York City Foreign Mail (more on this later in the review). Kirke also introduces his chronological treatment of cancels in the book’s listings and removal of circular mail and printed matter from its scope.

Later in the same chapter, Kirke outlines his new classification system for cancels, which uses the earliest-known date of use (EKU, according to Kirke’s records) as the hyphenated six-digit prefix; for example, 73-12-18 (Dec. 18, 1873). This identification number is followed by a letter suffix identifying the design type: GR=grid, WG=wedge, SGEO=simple geometric, IGEO=intricate geometric, and PIC=pictorial. Using the EKU to label the cancel means that the identification label can change (more on this later in the review).

The explanation of the system is followed by the listings of NYCFM cancellations, which begins with an 1850 standard seven-bar grid. It skips to 1858 (eight-bar grid) and then to 1860 with another standard grid. The non-standard cancels are not introduced until 1862. The total number of cancels listed is 315, a big step up from previous listings. Arranged chronologically, the design types are interspersed throughout the 315 listings, and there is no cross-reference. This means if the user wants to see all of the star cancels, he or she have to comb through all of the listings.

Chapter Two is a brief history of New York City and a detailed description of the post office and the foreign mail department. It is very informative and has contemporary illustrations from *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper* (Jan. 3, 1857). Further development of the post office and its designation as a foreign exchange office in 1849 are followed by the move from the Old Dutch Church location to a new building at City Hall Park in 1875. However, for some reason, additional information about the post office (including more floor plans) is presented in Chapter 29 in Volume 2. I think all of this related content should have been presented in continuity in one chapter at the beginning.

Chapter Two also presents Kirke’s statistical analysis of mail volume and an explanation of how the Foreign Department processed mail. The chapter concludes with an examination of survival rates for New York City Foreign Mail covers and an attempt to estimate the total number of cancellation devices that would have been required for the mail volume (as estimated by Kirke).

Chapter Three delves into what Kirke calls “The Forgotten Fancies,” the cancellations that Dr. Hubert C. Skinner argued were predecessors of the 1870s NYFM types (more on this later in the review). Kirke states:

The expanded time frame allows us to see that the New York City Foreign Mail Department used many attractive fancy cancels well before the traditional NY-CFM start year of 1870. These cancels qualified using standard NYCFM criteria as bona fide NYCFM. Some laid the seeds for later more complex designs used in the 1870s.

Chapter Four explains five variants of letters that were handled by the Foreign Department of the New York City post office, but did not originate in New York City:

- 1) Transit mail that entered the mail in another U.S. post office and passed through New York City;
- 2) Letters originating in another country that were carried privately to New York City and then placed into the U.S. mail;
- 3) Letters originating in another country with a U.S. address that were prepaid with non-U.S. and U.S. postage, with a NYCFM cancel - Kirke states there is only one of these “atypical” covers known, a U.S.-Danish West Indies mixed franking;
- 4) Inbound steamship mail with a NYCFM cancel (another “atypical” use); and
- 5) So-called “bootlegged” letters that were carried privately to New York City and posted with U.S. stamps, paying the rate from the United States to another country. Kirke notes that most of these letters were actually carried in parcels of bundled letters, for which postage had been paid - the parcels were then opened by the New York City forwarder and mailed as separate letters.

Kirke devotes an entire chapter (Chapter Five) to the “Migration of Domestic Cancels for Use on NYCFM.” This arcane, yet interesting, subject establishes a direct correlation between cancellation devices that were used in one department of the New York City post office and then migrated to another part. Kirke shows numerous examples of the crossover from Domestic to Foreign, and fewer of Foreign to Domestic. In my opinion, some of the examples Kirke uses are not actually the same cancels— similar, but demonstrably not from the same device—but his point about migrating devices is still valid.

Chapter Six is a short explanation of Supplementary Mail service with illustrations of covers with the well-known markings and NYCFM cancels applied in red. Kirke introduces a new numbering scheme for the Scott-listed Types A, D, E and F. By Kirke’s own admission, his new (more logical) classification system will probably not catch on with collectors accustomed to the Scott *Specialized* letters, so he uses both throughout the book.

Chapter Seven is a “NYCFM Prologue (1845-1849),” which discusses the type of foreign mail covers with stamps and cancellations that preceded the 1850 NYCFM start date. In this chapter Kirke explains his book’s construct:

The material embraces a prologue period 1845-1849, a composite period 1850-1862, then 14 chapters covering cancels with first known use within the individual years 1863 to 1876. The material closes with a composite epilogue 1877-1878. Cancels are grouped chronologically within their year of first known use.

Users who prefer to have this type of introductory outline at the beginning of a book will be frustrated trying to find it. It appears on page 107 in the chapter titled “NYCFM Prologue (1845-1849).” I plan to use a lot of Post-It tabs to mark this and many other instances of useful information in unexpected places.

Chapters 8–16 (pages 113-334) are a chronological listing of the items and cancellations from 1850 through 1870, each chapter beginning with “New York City Foreign Mail,” followed by the years or year represented in that chapter. However, it is important to remember that the Kirke numbering system is based on the earliest-known use (EKU) of a cancel, but the latest use could be a year or years later. So, if one has a NYCFM cover dated 1869, the cancel might be in an entirely different chapter or volume, depending on the EKU date. This will inevitably create some confusion for users.

Volume 2 continues the chapters, starting with 1871 (Chapter 17) and ending with 1878 (Chapter 23). These are followed by seven more chapters on related subjects. I found the chapters on the manufacture of New York City domestic cancels (Chapter 27) and development of the Old Dutch Church Post Office (Chapter 29) especially interesting, but as noted earlier I think the post office information in two chapters (in different volumes) should have been consolidated into one.

Volume 2 also contains a chapter with statistics of NYCFM material used in the book, which is basically a photo reference to covers by destination (including Kirke’s count of known examples), followed by some estimates and counts of stamp usage by issue, types of covers and stamped envelopes. Without a census to support the counts and estimates, it is impossible to verify the accuracy of the data (or update them); however, a cursory review leads me to believe the relative rarity of different destinations and issues is accurately presented.

The three Appendices are of great utility value.

Appendix One is an index of destinations, but unfortunately it is arranged by city, not country, so finding all of the covers to a country with a lot of cities listed will be time-consuming. The General index is a subject index and seems to be very comprehensive. There are indexes of shipping companies and ships, which is very useful.

Appendix Two is a Bibliography, but a glaring omission is the absence of auction sale catalogs and auction firm websites, which seems odd, because the book frequently refers to past sales.

The third Appendix and final section of the book is called “End Pieces” and contains Kirke’s thoughts about the future of philately, his experience exhibiting and participating in organized philately, and a tribute to Badger, his beloved English Springer Spaniel who passed in 2019 after 14 years by Kirke’s side. The very last statement comes from Kirke’s wife, Kamila, who has been an indefatigable supporter of Kirke’s philatelic pursuits and worked diligently on the book, redrawing hundreds of cancels by hand so they can be readily seen and studied.

The editing and layout are credited to Seija-Riitta Laakso.

Not your father's philatelic book

Throughout the book, Kirke has included very personal comments about people and events in his lifetime of collecting. It is jolting for anyone accustomed to reading philatelic books written in a more academic style. One might object to this approach until reading Kirke's own statement of intent on page 587 under the heading "Self-aggrandizement":

*My viewpoint is somewhat shaped by the fact that my book shelves are laden with learned philatelic books, brim full with dry, un-illustrated information which rarely seemed to correspond with my collection interests over 60 years. **That is exactly what I do not want my book to be like.***

A great many philatelists are professional, highly literate people who bring correspondingly academic professionalism to their work; by comparison my book may quite reasonably be perceived as light-weight and too assertive.

The biography that begins Volume 1 includes an impressive black-and-white photograph of Second Lt. Kirke, standing near a Wessex helicopter on the flight deck of the HMS *Bulwark* off the coast of Aden in 1967. Looking at this picture of a younger Kirke in military uniform, the term *bad-ass* comes to mind. In Kirke's biography there are also photos of him reunited with his father, a few stamps and covers, a French ceramic statue, and a *Peanuts* cartoon.

Elsewhere, one will find somewhat incongruous anecdotes about collecting experiences, effusive tributes to collector friends and professionals, and photos of a penguin and hedgehog. (As a personal note, I was relieved to make it to the end with only one mention of me personally, in a footnote citation and without a photo of a jackass.)

NYFM versus NYCFM—redefining the genre

My personal experience with New York Foreign Mail and its associated cancellations goes back to the late 1970s. I was a teenager when I first met Seymour Kaplan, a postal history dealer and collector of Bank Note Issue covers. Kaplan's collection was acquired by Stephen Albert, a Pulitzer Prize-winning modern composer who dealt in postal history. Albert's nickname was the "Flea," a tribute to his high energy movement from one booth to another at stamp shows in pursuit of covers.

Albert's fantastic collection of Bank Note Issue covers was ultimately sold in a private treaty catalog produced by Richard C. Frajola (it can be downloaded on his website, <https://www.rfrajola.com/>).

More than 30 years ago, the late Dr. Hubert C. Skinner introduced the idea that New York Foreign Mail cancellations did not begin in 1870, as defined by tradition. With a geology professor's logic, Dr. Skinner emphatically argued that the earliest dedicated foreign-mail cancels started back in 1845, and by the 1860s, had evolved into handcarved geometric and pictorial designs. These were the direct antecedents of the cancels traditionally described as New York Foreign Mail cancellations and referred to with the NYFM initials.

Kirke has fully embraced Dr. Skinner's pre-1870s New York Foreign Mail concept, as have many collectors and specialists. However, Kirke has taken it further. He wants to change the moniker from "New York Foreign Mail" (NYFM) to "New York City Foreign Mail" (NYCFM) and redefine the genre. He argues (in his book and in personal correspondence) that the mail generated within New York City and bound for other countries is the true "New York City Foreign Mail" (NYCFM), but it was a small fraction (he estimates 10%) of the total volume of foreign mail handled by the New York Foreign Department. The area where the Foreign Department operated was separately located within the post office and specifically dedicated to processing the huge volume of international mail that passed through New York. Kirke estimates that 90% of that mail did not receive the types of cancels under discussion.

This is where I and some others disagree with Kirke. Having read the book and Kirke's arguments for inserting the word "City" into the subject title, I remain unconvinced that five words (and one extra letter) define the subject any better than four. Of course, Kirke can propose the change - that is his author's prerogative - but we will have to see if everyone follows suit. For those who use database searches, it means separately typing "NYCFM" and "NYFM" to locate records (or "New York City Foreign Mail" and "New York Foreign Mail"). That would be a justifiable price to pay if it corrected a previous error, but the idea that "New York Foreign Mail" is too generalized a term to describe a subset of mail handled by the New York Foreign Mail office seems like unnecessary semanticism to me.

Cancellation numbers based on chronology

Another concern I have is with Kirke's numbering system for cancellations. Beginning with the 1933 Bartels pioneering list of New York Foreign Mail cancellations, through the 1942 Milliken catalog, the 1968 Van Vlissingen-Waud catalog, the 1990 Weiss catalog and the 1995 Cole catalog, efforts have been made to devise a lasting numbering structure for these cancellations. All have failed the test of time. I remember Bill Weiss calling me to complain that we were not using his new numbers in auction catalog descriptions. Weiss never minced words, and my response was equally blunt. I told him nobody cares about his numbers and it was too labor-intensive for our describers to look them up.

My problem with Kirke's new identification system is the use of the earliest known date (EKU) as the main component of the identification label. While the EKU date (and latest date) are useful data points, they will not work as identification labels, because EKU dates change. Therefore, today's 74-03-03-IGEO could become tomorrow's 74-02-15-IGEO. There is no way for users to correlate the two. And, without a dated example, a user trying to identify a cancel will be lost in the woods. This date-based nomenclature is also a nightmare for database users. If one cancel changes names multiple times (or even just once), then searches in databases will produce inaccurate results.

Systems for classifying and identifying cancellations must have a consistent naming element to permit searches. Kirke's does not. While the chronological element is helpful as a data point, it should not be used as an identification label.

Semantics and nomenclature aside, the book is fantastic

By far the most exciting and enticing feature of Kirke's book is the cancel-by-cancel, cover-by-cover, survey of New York City Foreign Mail in chronological order. Never have so many covers with New York City cancels applied at the Foreign Mail Department been presented in one publication.

The appeal of this content crosses into numerous collecting areas. It is not simply a cancellation book. It is an in-depth study of the tremendous variety of international letters processed through the New York post office, with the focus on cancellations and markings. While Kirke includes detailed notes about the ships, routes and rates involved with each cover, the visual impact of the covers themselves, all pictured in color, is difficult to overstate.

In my opinion, Kirke's book will be the much-needed defibrillator for the subject and the market for classic U.S. covers to other countries. In recent years, the emphasis has been on routes, rates and accounting. While those aspects of foreign-mail covers are important to academics trying to understand the covers - or to exhibition judges trying to dictate how exhibits should be organized - they are somniferous to most collectors. Kirke's book is the opposite - it makes me smile, not yawn.

Kirke has also come up with some very interesting information about the cancels. For example, for years I have used the term "Horse's Head" to describe the right-facing profile of an equine creature. Kirke has reproduced a newspaper article announcing the arrival of a zebra at the New York Central Park Zoo (page 227), in proximity to the earliest use of the cancel. Thus, the name Zebra Head is born.

The Soldier's Head cancel on a 15¢ 1866 Issue (Scott 77) cover dated April 21, but without the year, is shown on page 231 (Figure 12-48). Kirke evidently agrees that the year date is 1866, based on other recorded Soldier's Head covers. This is significant, because it makes this cover the earliest-recorded use of the 15¢ Lincoln stamp and places its issue date close to the April 15 date of Lincoln's assassination one year earlier.

Once the reader reaches the spectacular 1870s intricate geometric designs, the appeal of Bank Note Issue covers with NYCFM cancels is irresistible. I know of no other area in international philately that offers covers with such color and character. They are the eye candy of postal history, and Kirke's book is the candy store.

I have no doubt that Kirke, the author, will inspire, inform and innovate with this two-volume book. Some of his ideas will be debated, and undoubtedly some will be proven wrong or will be superseded by something better. However, he has left his indelible mark on the historical study of the mails, and for that, as well as his military career, I shall consider him *bad-ass*.

— Scott R. Trepel

NEW BOOKS (*LINN’S STAMP NEWS* / August 5, 2024, page 21)



New York City Foreign Mail 1845-1878, by Nicholas M. Kirke, 2024, published in two volumes by the Collectors Club, hardcover, 7¾-inch by 10¾-inch pages with color illustrations, 767 pages.

Nicholas M. “Nick” Kirke has gathered decades of dedicated research, study and collecting into his monumental new two-volume work, *New York City Foreign Mail 1845-1878*.

This seminal publication draws upon related books, such as *The Foreign Mail Cancellations of New York City 1870-1878* by William R. Weiss Jr., published in 1990.

Kirke defines New York City foreign mail (NYCFM) as “mail processed in the New York City post office in 1845-1878 that received hallmark ‘New York City Foreign Mail’ cancellations.”

Vol. 1 covers New York City foreign mail from 1845 to 1870, and Vol. 2 encompasses 1871 to 1878. The 30 chapters run sequentially in the two volumes.

The first volume opens with a foreword from Kirke that encompasses his personal and philatelic background.

A brief introduction introduces readers to what Kirke calls the “multi-faceted nature” of New York City foreign mail by showing a typical cover and providing an overview of the cancells, markings and routings.

The various markings are also illustrated in the page margins to make details easier to see.

Overall, the book shows more than 4,700 images in color, including more than 900 covers.

Chapter 1 is the anchor for the book because it provides Kirke’s rationale for recharacterizing the historical term “New York Foreign Mail” as “New York City Foreign Mail.”

He notes that not all New York foreign mail letters originated in New York City and states, “A succinct definition of

what constitutes New York Foreign Mail (NYFM) might therefore be expressed as ‘Outbound foreign letter mail entering the US postal system in New York City and receiving a NYFM cancel.’”

Also discussed is Kirke’s decision to list New York City foreign mail cancels in chronological order, eschewing the traditional approach of previous works that grouped the cancels under headings, such as stars, geometrics, wheels, grids, etc.

Kirke explains why his treatment excludes circular mail and printed matter: “Fundamentally, NYCFM comprised letters, whilst circular mail/printed matter encompassed price lists, newspapers, and samples that were processed completely separate from the Foreign Mail Department that dealt with NYCFM.”

He also provides a rationale for expanding the time frame for the cancels and then introduces a new chronological classification list of New York City foreign mail cancels used from 1850 to 1877.

“The total number of cancels recorded from this period previously was 201,” Kirke said. He has added 114 cancels, bringing the total to 315.

The list cross references with other New York City foreign mail classification systems introduced by Edwin Milliken, Arthur Van Vlissingen and Morrison Waud, Hubert C. Skinner, James M. Cole and William Weiss.

The second chapter discusses in some detail New York City and its post office.

Most of the chapters address a single year of cancels. Chapter 8 discusses cancels from the 1845-49 period (what Kirke calls the “NYCFM Prologue”), and the 1850-62 period (“First NYCFM Period”) is covered in Chapter 9.

“My aim is not to regurgitate old information but to explore new avenues; maybe even inspire a new generation of collectors,” Kirke said on the back of the Vol. 1 dust jacket.

In comments on the back of the Vol. 2 dust jacket, postal historian Richard Frajola sings the praises of Kirke’s accomplishment.

“This groundbreaking book will hopefully serve as a template, setting a new standard for integrating the study of postal markings and cancels with historical insights — with an added touch of humanity, and even humor,” Frajola said.

New York City Foreign Mail 1845-1878 is available directly from the Collectors Club. The price is \$130 for members and \$145 for nonmembers, plus shipping and applicable sales tax. First-time new members receive a 50 percent discount. For ordering information, email info@collectorsclub.org

The book will also be available to purchase at the Great American Stamp Show Aug. 15-18 in Hartford, Conn.

Linn's Stamp NEWS **SCOTT**

New books may be sent for consideration of review to Linn's Editor, Box 4129, Sidney, OH 45365. Reviews will be published on a space-available basis.

EXCERPTS FROM THE DISCUSSIONS ON THE FRAJOLA BOARD

Here are a few excerpts from the discussions on the Frajola Board following the first public presentation of the book at the GASS show in Hartford, where the publication received a **Large Gold Medal** and the **Literature Grand Award**.

The Literature Jury awarded the book **97 points**
and commented as follows:

Bill DiPaolo, Florida - “wonderful, wonderful,”

Patricia Walker (Chief), Florida - “wonderful, wonderful, wonderful,”

Peter McCann, Florida- “A really outstanding publication.”

Posted Sep 4, 24 10:27 by **Rob Faux** ([robfaux](#))

NYFM book

Nick,

Well done! I don't think I'm the only one here that would say that they have appreciated your willingness to share your journey as you've explored and researched this subject and worked to refine the corresponding exhibit. I think your ability to periodically show people where you were at during various points only increases the enjoyment of this book.

As a person who respects another's desire to not seem a braggart - I don't think it's bragging when you know you've put your very best effort into something that has turned out so well. It must feel validating and very rewarding to have people you respect tell you that you have, in fact, achieved a significant accomplishment.

Best,
Rob

PS. To order Nick's book, [go here](#).

Posted Aug 24, 24 4:28 by **Ken Lawrence** ([kenlawrence](#))

.....

Nick Kirke's glorious literature class win flew the classics era flag.

Posted Aug 19, 24 20:52 by **Richard Frajola** ([fracjola](#))

Kamila's Contribution to the Census

Thank you Kamila for adding 300+ of Nick's NYCFM's to the census site!

Congratulations Nick! Thanks for the gift to the postal history community by so well documenting the cancels This expands our view out of the previously narrowly defined window of what entails a NYCFM.

Posted Aug 19, 24 19:51 by **Donald Barany** ([dbstamps](#))

Nick Kirke's NYFM's

A big congrats Nick on your awards & your contribution to philately! I'm certain your journey has brought you immense pleasure.

Kamila's post reminded me to order your book which I just did - a must have for cancellation collectors.

As you know, the NYFM's from the 1870's era are among my favorites. They have found their way into several of my endeavors in addition to my collecting interests.



Don's DRUM KIT!

Posted Aug 19, 24 19:02 by **Daniel M. Knowles** ([eastendfan](#))

GASS 2024

Congratulations Nick,

I will post here what I told you privately at GASS. Several years ago, while thumbing through a stamp show directory, I came across the listing of a New York Foreign Mail Cancellation exhibit by a Nick Kirke. I did not know who that was. I assumed the exhibit would be a boring collection of already well known cancellations previously catalogued by Bill Weiss. So, although thinking the exhibit might be a waste of time, I decided to quickly look at it anyway. I was so happy I did. I was immediately impressed and excited when I read your beginning pages and tables showing the evolution of these cancels. You were attempting to do what no one preceding you had done.

I loved your exhibit. After that, I viewed every further iteration of your exhibit, including of course the times you were in the C of C competition. I watched your work evolve over several years.

What a wonderful journey, culminating in your book. You are now an award winning author as well as an award winning collector. And you remain the same delightful, witty and charming gentleman you have always been! What a great legacy you are leaving for philately.

My sincerest congratulations to you. All us philatelists appreciate your exhibits, your scholarly activities and the opportunity to get to know you. Please continue to visit us stateside.

Posted Sep 4, 24 20:20 by **Rob Faux** ([robfaux](#))

NYFM book

Nick and all,

I thought about this a little more and I have one more bit of praise.

Nick has been more transparent with his learning and progress than many people are willing to be. As a result, he has given us a positive model for how a person can utilize feedback, accept criticisms, discover new information and turn it all into their very own. The end result is extremely strong in terms of content, research and accessibility.

Rob

Posted Sep 4, 24 12:58 by **Ken Lawrence** ([kenlawrence](#))

NYCFM

Nick,

Congratulations! More satisfying than graded stamps, I think.

Posted Sep 4, 24 10:27 by **Mark Rogers** ([markrogers](#))

New York City Foreign Mail 1845-1878

Nick - coincidentally, your book showed up in my mailbox when I got home from work last night. I spent several hours reading quite a bit of the first volume, and I found it quite easy to read, and full of useful information. Very nice job!

.....

Posted Aug 19, 24 15:08 by **Kamila Kirke** ([kamila kirke](#))

GASS Hartford 2024

We are thrilled to share some great news from the philatelic world! The two-volume book "New York Foreign Mail" by my husband Nicholas Kirke has received not only the Large Gold medal at GASS in Hartford but also the highest honor, the Grand Award!

Nick was even more delighted by the recognition he received from the critics.

The celebration of this significant achievement took place with his brother Simon, who attended the awards ceremony with his wife, as well as with those who played a crucial role in bringing this project to life – the Collectors Club of New York: Lawrence Haber, Matthew Healey, and Mark Banchik. The only one missing was editor Seija-Riitta Laakso.

Congratulations Nick on your outstanding success! Your wife Kamila



Posted Sep 4, 24 8:38 by **Nick Kirke** ([nick kirke](#))

New York City Foreign Mail 1845-1878

I had the great good luck for my book `New York City Foreign Mail 1845-1878` to have found favor with the three literature judges at the recent Hartford GASS Stamp show. The closing comments from the three judges were as follows (two at the critique and one elsewhere).

- Judge 1. `A really outstanding publication`
- Judge 2. `Wonderful, wonderful`
- Judge 3. `Wonderful, wonderful, wonderful`

My book, in two volumes, was subsequently awarded a large gold medal and the Grand Literature Award with a score of 97. There, I said that without stuttering or going red with embarrassment.

But, even so, I do sound a bit of a braggart. However, I advise you to read page 587 of my book where I make full explanation for such self-aggrandizement. The fact is that I wish to publicize the book so as to maximize proceeds which are going to the Collector's Club, New York. If I do not shout about these awards to the rafters how on earth are people to know it's worth purchasing?

Let me assure you the book is not your normal dry dusty philatelic read. As Scott Trepel remarks in an exhaustive review he regards the book as `a two volume tour de force`. He notes, `the appeal of this book crosses into numerous collecting areas. It is not simply a cancellation book. It is an in depth study of the tremendous variety of international letters processed through the New York post office. ...the book makes me smile, not yawn`.

An attachment to this post provides a preview of the book's contents together with other reviews.

<http://ftp.share.chaperon.cz/PDF/Booklet.pdf>

EXCERPTS FROM E-MAIL CORRESPONDENCE

Messages to Nick Kirke: kirke@philatelist.cz

From: Michael Brown
Sent: Friday, July 19, 2024 6:06 PM
Subject: Congratulations on Your New Book!

Hi Nick,

I just read Ardy Callender's review of your new book - "New York City Foreign Mail 1845-1878." I cannot think of anyone more qualified to write on this subject than you! **It certainly was an area in need of updating, as it is 35 years since Bill Weiss's great book last covered the subject.** My heartiest congratulations on sharing your astounding knowledge to the philatelic postal history world.

From: Yvonne Wheatley
Sent: Wednesday, August 28, 2024 12:50 AM
Subject: Congratulations

Hello Nick

I have just been reading the results from the GASS. I did not know you had written two philatelic books. **To win a Large Gold medal for literature is very difficult. At 97 marks the books must be almost perfect. No wonder you were awarded a Grand for being the best entry in the Literature Class.**

From: Alan Campbell
Sent: Thursday, September 5, 2024 10:07 PM
Subject: Your Book

Nick: **I love these books. I think absolutely one-of-a-kind. Unlike any other philatelic monograph ever produced.** Wonderful glimpses into your development as a collector, the passionate search for the best material, the intrigue of the negotiations, the generous depictions of other collectors and dealers along the way. I have always loved the NYCFM cancellations, and the glorious covers. It is such a treat to see them all included here in full color. **I especially appreciate that we get to see the full collection, not just the abbreviated excerpts that go into your exhibit. Grateful too to see the off-cover stamps again, which got banished from your exhibit many years ago, especially the extraordinarily rare used blocks.**

From: Lawrence Haber
Sent: Tuesday, September 10, 2024 2:57 PM

Hi Nick,

I had a long conversation with **Gary Loew** (former Editor in Chief of The American Philatelist) regarding your book. He waxed poetic about how much he loved it.
He is utterly over the moon regarding the book and sees it as a model.

My response: Thank you all for your comments and e-mails. It is incredibly encouraging and gratifying to see that some of the early feedback suggests that my publication has resonated with readers. It's also great to know that it has prompted collectors to rethink certain pieces in their collections and try to better categorize them.

END PIECES

I hope I have stimulated interest in my book

'New York City Foreign Mail'

and shown that the subject encompasses a wide range of associated topics discussed in an original manner.

Included with the two-hard backed set of books is a handy-sized booklet featuring scans of all 315 Kirke NYCFM cancels. These classification numbers are cross-referenced with other systems
(these numbers are replicated in this booklet at pages 51 to 70)

The numbers can change as new earliest or latest known uses are discovered. Their prime purpose is to establish datum points of usage as at the publication of this book in July, 2024.

This system means that new dates for usage can generally be inserted without having to change sequential numbers. If another cancel shares the same birthdate, an asterisk can be placed above the date. Where a new EKU is concerned it means, unavoidably, changing the classification number; over time that can be done periodically in an update review, say, conducted every 5 years. There is no other practical solution.

These cancel scans can be downloaded in electronic form at
www.philatelist.cz/cancels/.

New York City Foreign Mail 1845–1878

QUICK REFERENCE TO CANCEL CLASSIFICATION NUMBERS

Shown in Chapter One, p. 35–54

Available on-line: <http://www.philatelist.cz/cancels/>



Foreign mail processing at New York City Hall post office ca1876. – E. G. Chat, *Scribner's Monthly* Vol XXVI, 1899.

Nicholas M. Kirke

Classification of New York City Foreign Mail (NYCFM) cancels

These cancels were struck on outbound foreign letter mail that entered the US mails in New York City. Commonly referred to as “New York City Foreign Mail” (NYCFM) cancels, they are the hallmark of these letters. The first such cancel appeared in 1850, the last one in 1877. The classification is ground-breaking in three major respects;

- The total number of cancels recorded from this period previously was 201. The author increased this to a total of 315, an increase of 114.
- For the first time the cancels are listed chronologically according to the first date of known use (last dates of use are also shown).
- Cross referencing is made available with other NYCFM classification systems introduced by Edwin Milliken, Arthur Van Vlissingen / Morrison Waud, Hubert C. Skinner, James M. Cole, and William R. Weiss.

The book displays 255 (82 %) examples of this increased number on cover. Non bona fide NYCFM uses, such as numeral and duplex cancels, are not included.

The methodology of how scans are illustrated

The designs of cancels reproduced in this classification are derived from two elements:

1. A tracing of a design which can be plainly seen, or
2. A tracing of a design which was probably intended by the carver. There are several reasons for this methodology;
 - a) cancels made of soft cork or wood were prone to breakage or wear, some from the outset.
 - b) duplicates were made of many designs (both simplistic and intricate) so minor variations exist based on the original umbrella design which was not always faithfully copied.
 - c) the appearance of a cancel can differ significantly based on the amount of ink on the cancelling device, the irregularity of strike, or the effect of a bulky enclosure causing uneven application.

The danger therefore of tracing a cancel faithfully as it appears, suffering breakage or wear, means it is unlikely to correspond with other examples of the same cancel. This, in turn, misleads as to what the cancel was meant to represent in the first place, leading to claims that a new cancel type or variation of an existing cancel has been discovered.

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Includes bibliographical references and index.

Editing and layout Seija-Riitta Laakso.

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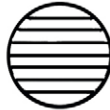









New classification list of NYCFM cancellations

















On the following list, the classification numbers including the year, month, and day, as well as the suffix GR – grid, WG – wedge, SGEO – simple geometric, IGEO – intricate geometric, or PIC – pictorial, are shown above each cancel.

















Using the first cancel as an example, this grid is first

















recorded on Jun 5, 1850, so its classification number is 50 (year), 06 (month), 05 (day), GR (grid).

















Earliest and latest known uses are shown below each cancel. Cancels with the same suffix, introduced on the same day, have an asterisk. (*)

















<p>1850 50-06-05-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 5, 1850 LKU: Dec 8, 1862</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 51-5 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>1858 58-06-16-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 16, 1858 LKU: Aug 21, 1862</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 60-2 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>58-07-17-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 17, 1858 LKU: Dec 3, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 58-1 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>1860 60-06-30-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 30, 1860 LKU: Feb 9, 1861</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 60-1 Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>1861 61-07-09-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 9, 1861 LKU: Jul 9, 1861</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>61-09-06-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 6, 1861 LKU: Sep 6, 1861</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>61-09-14-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 14, 1861 LKU: Sep 14, 1861</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 60-2 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>1862 62-12-13-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 13, 1862 LKU: Apr 8, 1863</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 62-1 Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>62-12-20-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 20, 1862 LKU: Dec 20, 1862</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 62-4 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>1863 63-02-05-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 5, 1863 LKU: Mar 23, 1869</p> <p>Milliken – 98 Vlissingen/Waud F4 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W13A</p>	<p>63-02-25-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 25, 1863 LKU: Oct 17, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W2 var</p>	<p>63-03-03-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 3, 1863 LKU: Sep 9, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F7c Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W1</p>

















<p>63-04-12-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 12, 1863 LKU: Jul 21, 1863</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 63-2 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>63-04-23-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 23, 1863 LKU: May 4, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>63-05-06-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: May 6, 1863 LKU: May 16, 1863</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>63-05-26-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: May 26, 1863 LKU: May 28, 1863</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 63-1 Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>63-07-11-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 11, 1863 LKU: Jul 5, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F7c Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W1/W1A</p>	<p>63-07-21-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 21, 1863 LKU: Dec 4, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 114/115 Vlissingen/Waud F13a/b Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G36</p>	<p>63-07-25-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 25, 1863 LKU: Jul 20, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 68-1 Cole – Weiss TR-G8</p>	<p>63-08-29-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 23, 1863 LKU: Oct 6, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 6x-11 Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>63-09-12-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 12, 1863 LKU: Dec 23, 1871</p> <p>Milliken 101/103/104 Vlissingen/Waud F10 Skinner NYFM 67-2 Cole – Weiss TR-C1/C1A</p>	<p>63-10-03-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 3, 1863 LKU: Jun 18, 1870</p> <p>Milliken 97NN Vlissingen/Waud S22 Skinner NYFM 63-4 Cole NYFM 93 Weiss TR-C3</p>	<p>63-10-10-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 10, 1863 LKU: Nov 28, 1863</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 63-3 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>63-12-31-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 31, 1863 LKU: Jun 7, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 64-5 Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>1864 64-01-01-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 1, 1864 LKU: Jan 1, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 6x-5 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-01-09-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 9, 1864 LKU: Oct 4, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 111 Vlissingen/Waud F14 var Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G37</p>	<p>64-01-19-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 19, 1864 LKU: Jan 19, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-01-19-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 19, 1864 LKU: Apr 6, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>

















<p>64-01-27-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 27, 1864 LKU: Jan 27, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-02-10-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 10, 1864 LKU: Feb 13, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-03-09-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 9, 1864 LKU: Mar 12, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-03-12-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 12, 1864 LKU: Dec 28, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 64-1 Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>64-04-16-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 16, 1864 LKU: Apr 16, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 64-8 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-04-16-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 16, 1864 LKU: Dec 18, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 64-2 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-05-28-GR</p>  <p>EKU: May 28, 1864 LKU: Dec 4, 1875</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F12a Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G6 var</p>	<p>64-06-04-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 4, 1864 LKU: Jun 4, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>64-06-15-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 15, 1864 LKU: Jul 30, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 64-6 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-06-18-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 18, 1864 LKU: Jun 18, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 64-3 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-06-25-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 25, 1864 LKU: Sep 29, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 65-1 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-07-02-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 2, 1864 LKU: Mar 20, 1867</p> <p>Milliken 75 Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 66-2 var Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>64-07-02-SGEO*</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 2, 1864 LKU: Jul 23, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 6x-4 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-07-30-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 30, 1864 LKU: Aug 20, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 64-7 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-08-01-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 1, 1864 LKU: Aug 1, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 6x-2 Cole NYFM-78 var Weiss –</p>	<p>64-08-17-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 17, 1864 LKU: Sep 1, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 64-9 Cole – Weiss –</p>

















<p>64-08-24-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 24, 1864 LKU: Jul 22, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F19 Skinner NYFM 67-12 Cole – Weiss TR-G10</p>	<p>64-09-10-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 10, 1864 LKU: Sep 10, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-09-21-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 21, 1864 LKU: Sep 24, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>64-10-12-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 12, 1864 LKU: Oct 22, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 64-10 Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>64-10-29-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 29, 1864 LKU: Jan 7, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F12c Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G9</p>	<p>64-11-26-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 26, 1864 LKU: Dec 29, 1864</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 64-11 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p><u>1865</u> 65-01-03-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 3, 1865 LKU: Jan 7, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 64-11 var Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>65-01-25-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 25, 1865 LKU: Jan 25, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>65-01-31-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 31, 1865 LKU: Feb 8, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>65-03-04-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 4, 1865 LKU: Mar 4, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 65-3 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>65-03-11-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 11, 1865 LKU: Mar 11, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 65-2 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>65-03-28-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 28, 1865 LKU: Mar 29, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>65-04-11-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 11, 1865 LKU: Apr 12, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 6x-1 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>65-04-29-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 29, 1865 LKU: Apr 29, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>65-05-01-GR</p>  <p>EKU: May 1, 1865 LKU: Dec 28, 1871</p> <p>Milliken 113 Vlissingen/Waud F16 Skinner NYFM 65-5 Cole NYFM 80 Weiss TR-G32</p>	<p>65-05-20-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: May 20, 1865 LKU: Dec 2, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 66-12 var Cole – Weiss –</p>

















<p>65-05-20-WG</p>  <p>EKU: May 20, 1865 LKU: May 20, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 65-4 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>65-06-03-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 3, 1865 LKU: Dec 4, 1876</p> <p>Milliken 96 Vlissingen/Waud S18 Skinner NYFM 68-3 var Cole – Weiss TR-W4a</p>	<p>65-07-18-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 18, 1865 LKU: Jul 26, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>65-07-22-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 22, 1865 LKU: Nov 4, 1875</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G38</p>
<p>65-08-05-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 5, 1865 LKU: Aug 9, 1876</p> <p>Milliken 99N var Vlissingen/Waud F7 var Skinner NYFM 69-1 Cole – Weiss TR-W1var</p>	<p>65-08-17-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 17, 1865 LKU: Aug 17, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>65-08-29-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 29, 1865 LKU: Jan 15, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F22 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-C2</p>	<p>65-10-14-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 14, 1865 LKU: Oct 14, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>65-10-18-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 18, 1865 LKU: Oct 21, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 6x-8 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>65-11-07-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 7, 1865 LKU: Nov 7, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>65-11-25-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 25, 1865 LKU: Dec 7, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 6x-3 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>65-12-05-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 5, 1865 LKU: Dec 13, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>65-12-15-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 15, 1865 LKU: Dec 18, 1865</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p><u>1866</u> 66-01-13-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 13, 1866 LKU: Jan 12, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-02-01-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 1, 1866 LKU: Feb 1, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 66-2 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-02-03-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 3, 1866 LKU: Nov 4, 1875</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 67-1 Cole – Weiss –</p>

















<p>66-02-21-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 21, 1866 LKU: Feb 21, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 65-2 var – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-03-13-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 13, 1866 LKU: Jan 12, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-C9 var –</p>	<p>66-03-31-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 31, 1866 LKU: Apr 7, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 6x-6 – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-04-14-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 14, 1866 LKU: Apr 14, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 66-4 – Cole NYFM 66 var – Weiss –</p>
<p>66-04-21-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 21, 1866 LKU: May 5, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 66-5 – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-04-21-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 21, 1866 LKU: Apr 21, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-04-24-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 24, 1866 LKU: May 12, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 66-3 – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-05-22-GR</p>  <p>EKU: May 22, 1866 LKU: May 22, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>66-05-30-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: May 30, 1866 LKU: Dec 8, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-06-23-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 23, 1866 LKU: Oct 9, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-06-29-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 29, 1866 LKU: Jul 2, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 66-6 – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-07-01-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 1, 1866 LKU: Jul 1, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 6x-10 – Cole NYFM 78 – Weiss –</p>
<p>66-07-01-PIC*</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 1, 1866 LKU: Jul 1, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 6x-13 – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-07-11-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 11, 1866 LKU: Sep 1, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 6x-9 – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-07-25-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 25, 1866 LKU: Jul 28, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-08-07-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 8, 1866 LKU: Apr 13, 1875</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 66-7 – Cole – Weiss TR-G4 –</p>

















<p>66-08-25-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 25, 1866 LKU: Aug 25, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-09-01-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 1, 1866 LKU: Nov 14, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 66-9 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-10-01-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 1, 1866 LKU: Nov 10, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 66-10 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-11-10-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 10, 1866 LKU: Nov 10, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>66-11-14-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 14, 1866 LKU: Nov 14, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-11-20-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 20, 1866 LKU: Nov 20, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-11-20-SGEO*</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 20, 1866 LKU: Nov 20, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-11-20-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 20, 1866 LKU: Nov 20, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 66-8 Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>66-12-13-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 13, 1866 LKU: Dec 13, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 66-13 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-12-18-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 18, 1866 LKU: Nov 30, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-12-22-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 22, 1866 LKU: Dec 22, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>66-12-29-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 29, 1866 LKU: Dec 29, 1866</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>1867 67-02-20-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 20, 1867 LKU: May 1, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-02-23-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 23, 1867 LKU: Jul 13, 1872</p> <p>Milliken 109 var Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G30</p>	<p>67-03-02-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 2, 1867 LKU: Mar 2, 1867</p> <p>Milliken 73NN Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W18 var</p>	<p>67-04-01-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 1, 1867 LKU: Jun 1, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 67-4 Cole – Weiss –</p>

















<p>67-04-09-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 9, 1867 LKU: Apr 9, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 67-3 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-04-23-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 23, 1867 LKU: Apr 27, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-04-25-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 25, 1867 LKU: Sep 26, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-05-07-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: May 7, 1867 LKU: May 15, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 67-5 Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>67-05-21-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: May 21, 1867 LKU: May 23, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-06-13-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 13, 1867 LKU: Jun 15, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 67-7 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-06-15-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 15, 1867 LKU: Jan 18, 1876</p> <p>Milliken 102 var Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-06-29-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 29, 1867 LKU: Jun 24, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 68-2 Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>67-07-13-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 13, 1867 LKU: Aug 3, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 67-10 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-07-27-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 27, 1867 LKU: Jul 27, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-08-09-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 9, 1867 LKU: Aug 17, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 67-11 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-08-10-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 10, 1867 LKU: Jun 15, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>67-08-15-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 15, 1867 LKU: Aug 17, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-09-04-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 4, 1867 LKU: May 18, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-09-23-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 23, 1867 LKU: Sep 11, 1877</p> <p>Milliken 98N Vlissingen/Waud 5b/c Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W12</p>	<p>67-09-26-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 26, 1867 LKU: Oct 14, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>

















<p>67-09-26-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 26, 1867 LKU: Sep 26, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM67-13 – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-09-30-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 30, 1867 LKU: Oct 8, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 68-7 – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-10-26-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 26, 1867 LKU: Oct 26, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-11-13-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 13, 1867 LKU: Nov 13, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>67-12-11-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 11, 1867 LKU: Dec 11, 1867</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>67-12-14-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 14, 1867 LKU: Feb 10, 1873</p> <p>Milliken 28 – Vlissingen/Waud A28 – Skinner NYFM 69-7 – Cole NYFM-100 – Weiss TR-W8 –</p>	<p>1868 68-01-04-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 4, 1868 LKU: Jun 1, 1877</p> <p>Milliken 102 – Vlissingen/Waud F9/9a/9b – Skinner NYFM 67-2 var – Cole – Weiss TR-C1 –</p>	<p>68-02-05-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 5, 1868 LKU: Feb 8, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 68-9 – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>68-04-01-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 1, 1868 LKU: Aug 12, 1869</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 68-4 – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>68-04-04-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 4, 1868 LKU: Apr 16, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>68-04-11-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 11, 1868 LKU: May 13, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F5b var – Skinner NYFM 69-3 var – Cole – Weiss TR-W13 var –</p>	<p>68-04-22-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 22, 1868 LKU: Sep 12, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud S17 – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W4B –</p>
<p>68-04-28-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 28, 1868 LKU: Apr 29, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>68-05-28-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: May 28, 1868 LKU: May 28, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 6x-14 – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>68-06-03-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 3, 1868 LKU: Jun 4, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>68-06-17-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 17, 1868 LKU: Jul 2, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>









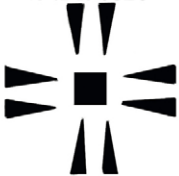







<p>68-06-23-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 23, 1868 LKU: Oct 21, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 67-14 var – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>68-07-14-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 14, 1868 LKU: Aug 25, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 68-5 – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>68-07-18-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 18, 1868 LKU: Jul 18, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>68-09-01-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 1, 1868 LKU: Jan 12, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>68-09-26-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 26, 1868 LKU: Sep 26, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>68-09-29-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 29, 1868 LKU: Sep 29, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>68-11-21-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 21, 1868 LKU: Nov 21, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>68-11-26-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 26, 1868 LKU: Nov 26, 1868</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>1869 69-01-23-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 23, 1869 LKU: Jul 31, 1869</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 69-11 – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>69-02-27-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 27, 1869 LKU: Feb 27, 1869</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>69-02-03-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 3, 1869 LKU: Aug 28, 1875</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>69-03-10-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 10, 1869 LKU: Aug 23, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>69-07-07-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 7, 1869 LKU: Jun 29, 1871</p> <p>Milliken 69 Vlissingen/Waud S4 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-S3</p>	<p>69-07-10-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 10, 1869 LKU: Jul 10, 1869</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>69-08-17-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 17, 1869 LKU: Apr 16, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 106 Vlissingen/Waud F12b Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G23 var</p>	<p>69-08-19-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 19, 1869 LKU: Nov 24, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G20</p>

















<p>69-08-19-GR (var)</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 19, 1869 LKU: Nov 24, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>69-09-07-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 7, 1869 LKU: Sep 7, 1869</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 69-8 Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>69-09-15-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 15, 1869 LKU: Sep 15, 1869</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>69-10-01-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 1, 1869 LKU: Oct 1, 1869</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 69-10 Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>69-12-15-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 15, 1869 LKU: Apr 29, 1871</p> <p>Milliken 82NN Vlissingen/Waud S13 Skinner NYFM-69-2 var Cole NYFM 98 Weiss TR-W6</p>	<p>1870 70-02-19-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 19, 1870 LKU: Oct 5, 1878</p> <p>Milliken 97/97N Vlissingen/Waud S20/21 Skinner – Cole NYFM 91,92 Weiss TR-C4/C4A</p>	<p>70-02-22-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 22, 1870 LKU: Feb 22, 1870</p> <p>Milliken 99NN Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>70-02-26-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 26, 1870 LKU: Aug 8, 1871</p> <p>Milliken 116 var Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G27</p>
<p>70-03-10-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 10, 1870 LKU: Dec 21, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>70-03-12-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 12, 1870 LKU: Mar 12, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>70-03-12-GR*</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 12, 1870 LKU: Apr 26, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G29B</p>	<p>70-04-02-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 2, 1870 LKU: Apr 3, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>70-04-21-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 21, 1870 LKU: Jun 2, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>70-04-23-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 23, 1870 LKU: Apr 23, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W2G</p>	<p>70-04-26-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 26, 1870 LKU: Jun 11, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F-18 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G25</p>	<p>70-05-04-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: May 4, 1870 LKU: Jul 21, 1872</p> <p>Milliken 30N Vlissingen/Waud A29 Skinner – Cole NYFM 60 Weiss ST-5P1</p>

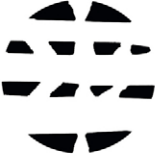















<p>70-05-03-PIC var</p>  <p>EKU: May 3, 1870 LKU: Jul 21, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss ST-5P2</p>	<p>70-05-21-GR</p>  <p>EKU: May 21, 1870 LKU: May 22, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss</p>	<p>70-06-07-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 7, 1870 LKU: Jun 7, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss</p>	<p>70-07-01-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 1, 1870 LKU: Aug 29, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 97NNN Vlissingen/Waud S23 Skinner – Cole NYFM 94 Weiss TR-C5</p>
<p>70-08-06-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 6, 1870 LKU: Aug 20, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss</p>	<p>70-09-08-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 8, 1870 LKU: Dec 10, 1873</p> <p>Milliken 98 Vlissingen/Waud F5b var Skinner NYFM 67-9 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W13 var</p>	<p>70-09-09-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 9, 1870 LKU: Sep 14, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss</p>	<p>70-09-20-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 20, 1870 LKU: Jun 12, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F14a var Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G30 var</p>
<p>70-11-26-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 26, 1870 LKU: Nov 26, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G20 var</p>	<p>70-12-31-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 31, 1870 LKU: Dec 31, 1870</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner NYFM 69-9 Cole – Weiss</p>	<p><u>1871</u> 71-01-04-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 4, 1871 LKU: Jan 4, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F20 Skinner – Cole NYFM 77 Weiss RE-S4</p>	<p>71-01-19-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 19, 1871 LKU: May 18, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F23 Skinner – Cole NYFM 79 Weiss RE-S2</p>
<p>71-01-21-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 21, 1871 LKU: Jan 21, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G7A</p>	<p>71-02-04-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 4, 1871 LKU: Feb 4, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss</p>	<p>71-03-07-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 7, 1871 LKU: Apr 16, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 106 Vlissingen/Waud F12b var Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G21</p>	<p>71-03-18-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 18, 1871 LKU: Sep 28, 1872</p> <p>Milliken 95 Vlissingen/Waud S16 Skinner – Cole NYFM 84 Weiss TR-C7</p>










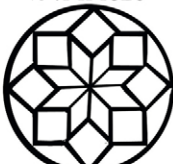






<p>71-03-21-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 21, 1871 LKU: Mar 21, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>71-04-22-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 22, 1871 LKU: Apr 22, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>71-05-13-GR</p>  <p>EKU: May 13, 1871 LKU: May 20, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR- G41D var</p>	<p>71-05-23-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: May 23, 1871 LKU: Jul 14, 1877</p> <p>Milliken 25 Vlissingen/Waud A25 Skinner – Cole NYFM 62 Weiss ST-8P1</p>
<p>71-06-03-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 3, 1871 LKU: Jul 9, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud C10 Skinner – Cole NYFM 69 Weiss RE-E2</p>	<p>71-06-20-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 20, 1871 LKU: Jun 24, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F13e var Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G17</p>	<p>71-06-23-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 23, 1871 LKU: Aug 8, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G35</p>	<p>71-07-08-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 8, 1871 LKU: Jul 8, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G41B</p>
<p>71-07-22-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 22, 1871 LKU: Nov 13, 1871</p> <p>Milliken 26N var Vlissingen/Waud A26 var Skinner – Cole NYFM 89 Weiss TR-M6</p>	<p>71-07-24-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 24, 1871 LKU: Nov 13, 1877</p> <p>Milliken 69 Vlissingen/Waud S1 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-S1</p>	<p>71-08-29-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 29, 1871 LKU: Sep 27, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud C9 Skinner – Cole NYFM 82 Weiss TR-M2</p>	<p>71-09-21-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 21, 1871 LKU: Sep 21, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G41C</p>
<p>71-09-26-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 26, 1871 LKU: Oct 20, 1877</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss RE-S3</p>	<p>71-11-19-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 19, 1871 LKU: Jul 15, 1876</p> <p>Milliken 75 Vlissingen/Waud G26 Skinner – Cole NYFM 53 Weiss GE-S3</p>	<p>71-11-25-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 25, 1871 LKU: Nov 25, 1871</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p><u>1872</u> 72-04-30-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 30, 1872 LKU: May 4, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole NYFM 71 Weiss RE-L4</p>

















<p>72-05-01-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: May 1, 1872 LKU: May 11, 1872</p> <p>Milliken 76 Vlissingen/Waud G27 Skinner – Cole NYFM 52 Weiss GE-S2</p>	<p>72-05-08-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: May 8, 1872 LKU: May 18, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F21 Skinner – Cole NYFM 78 Weiss RE-S1</p>	<p>72-05-16-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: May 16, 1872 LKU: May 16, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss RE-LF1</p>	<p>72-05-30-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: May 30, 1872 LKU: Jun 15, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole NYFM 63 var Weiss –</p>
<p>72-05-30-PIC*</p>  <p>EKU: May 30, 1872 LKU: Jul 13, 1872</p> <p>Milliken 90 Vlissingen/Waud C1 Skinner – Cole NYFM 63 Weiss RE-LF3</p>	<p>72-06-05-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 5, 1872 LKU: Jun 15, 1872</p> <p>Milliken 89 Vlissingen/Waud F1 Skinner – Cole NYFM 87 Weiss TR-M4</p>	<p>72-06-20-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 20, 1872 LKU: Dec 4, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 108 var Vlissingen/Waud F12a Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G6</p>	<p>72-06-26-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 26, 1872 LKU: Jun 29, 1872</p> <p>Milliken 42NN Vlissingen/Waud G9 Skinner – Cole NYFM 83 Weiss GE-S7</p>
<p>72-07-17-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 17, 1872 LKU: Jul 17, 1872</p> <p>Milliken 61 Vlissingen/Waud W1 Skinner – Cole NYFM 44 Weiss GE-S6</p>	<p>72-07-25-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 25, 1872 LKU: Dec 28, 1873</p> <p>Milliken 105 Vlissingen/Waud F11 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G31</p>	<p>72-09-12-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 12, 1872 LKU: Oct 2, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>72-10-09-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 9, 1872 LKU: Dec 16, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 41 Vlissingen/Waud G6 Skinner – Cole NYFM 19 Weiss GE-EN3</p>
<p>72-10-19-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 19, 1872 LKU: Oct 19, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W2E</p>	<p>72-10-24-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 24, 1872 LKU: Mar 2, 1873</p> <p>Milliken 59 Vlissingen/Waud G24 Skinner – Cole NYFM 54 Weiss GE-S1</p>	<p>72-12-12-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 12, 1872 LKU: Dec 14, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-M9</p>	<p>72-12-14-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 14, 1872 LKU: Dec 21, 1872</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
















<p>72-12-25-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 25, 1872 LKU: Jan 4, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p> <p>TR-G34</p>	<p>1873 73-01-01-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 1, 1873 LKU: Jan 1, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole NYFM 64 Weiss RE-LF4</p>	<p>73-01-09-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 9, 1873 LKU: Feb 20, 1875</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p> <p>TR-G14</p>	<p>73-01-09-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 9, 1873 LKU: Aug 2, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud C5 Skinner – Cole NYFM 74 Weiss RE-L3</p>
<p>73-01-22-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 22, 1873 LKU: Apr 19, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p> <p>TR-W4</p>	<p>73-01-25-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 25, 1873 LKU: Jan 25, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>73-01-28-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 28, 1873 LKU: Mar 12, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud C12 Skinner – Cole NYFM 88 Weiss TR-M1</p>	<p>73-01-29-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 29, 1873 LKU: Dec 2, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F17 Skinner – Cole NYFM 76 Weiss TR-M5</p>
<p>73-02-15-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 15, 1873 LKU: Mar 15, 1873</p> <p>Milliken 60 Vlissingen/Waud G25 Skinner – Cole NYFM 81 Weiss GE-S8</p>	<p>73-02-22-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 22, 1873 LKU: Mar 1, 1873</p> <p>Milliken 73N Vlissingen/Waud S8 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W19</p>	<p>73-02-27-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 27, 1873 LKU: Mar 19, 1873</p> <p>Milliken 73NN var Vlissingen/Waud S9 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W18</p>	<p>73-02-27-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 27, 1873 LKU: Mar 6, 1873</p> <p>Milliken 58 Vlissingen/Waud G23 Skinner – Cole – Weiss GE-S4</p>
<p>73-03-06-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 6, 1873 LKU: Mar 6, 1873</p> <p>Milliken 110 Vlissingen/Waud F13 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G39</p>	<p>73-03-08-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 8, 1873 LKU: Mar 8, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss GE-S5</p>	<p>73-03-22-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 22, 1873 LKU: Mar 22, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-M8</p>	<p>73-03-24-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 24, 1873 LKU: Sep 23, 1873</p> <p>Milliken 93 Vlissingen/Waud C3 Skinner – Cole NYFM 72 Weiss RE-L2</p>

<p>73-03-26-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 26, 1873 LKU: Apr 10, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 4 Vlissingen/Waud A4 Skinner – Cole NYFM 4 Weiss ST-8P10</p>	<p>73-04-05-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 5, 1873 LKU: Oct 8, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud A23 Skinner – Cole NYFM 61 Weiss ST-8P2</p>	<p>73-04-10-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 10, 1873 LKU: Jul 10, 1873</p> <p>Milliken 94 Vlissingen/Waud C4 Skinner – Cole NYFM 73 Weiss RE-L1</p>	<p>73-04-18-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 18, 1873 LKU: Jun 18, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 1 Vlissingen/Waud A1 Skinner – Cole NYFM 1 Weiss ST-8P11</p>
<p>73-04-24-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 24, 1873 LKU: Jun 11, 1873</p> <p>Milliken 56 Vlissingen/Waud G22 Skinner – Cole NYFM 38 Weiss GE-EP11</p>	<p>73-04-26-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 26, 1873 LKU: Jul 21, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F19 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G10A</p>	<p>73-06-06-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 6, 1873 LKU: Aug 30, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 92 Vlissingen/Waud F3 Skinner – Cole NYFM 86 Weiss TR-M7</p>	<p>73-07-09-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 9, 1873 LKU: Sep 18, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F2 Skinner – Cole NYFM 65 Weiss RE-LF2</p>
<p>73-07-24-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 24, 1873 LKU: Jul 24, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole NYFM 67 Weiss RE-S5</p>	<p>73-07-24-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 24, 1873 LKU: Jul 24, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W7</p>	<p>73-09-24-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 24, 1873 LKU: Oct 8, 1873</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G2</p>	<p>73-09-25-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 25, 1873 LKU: Apr 4, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 74 Vlissingen/Waud S10 Skinner – Cole NYFM 95 Weiss TR-W9</p>
<p>73-12-10-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 10, 1873 LKU: Dec 27, 1873</p> <p>Milliken 21 Vlissingen/Waud A21 Skinner – Cole NYFM 59 Weiss ST-MP5</p>	<p>73-12-17-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 17, 1873 LKU: Feb 20, 1875</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W2D</p>	<p>73-12-18-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 18, 1873 LKU: Jul 10, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 20 Vlissingen/Waud A20 Skinner – Cole NYFM 28 Weiss ST-MP3</p>	<p>1874 74-01-01-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 1, 1874 LKU: Aug 11, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 71 Vlissingen/Waud S3 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-S4</p>

<p>74-01-27-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 27, 1874 LKU: May 14, 1874</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-G33</p>	<p>74-02-04-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 4, 1874 LKU: Jul 15, 1874</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W13E</p>	<p>74-02-12-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 12, 1874 LKU: Oct 16, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 62 Vlissingen/Waud W2 Skinner – Cole NYFM 45 Weiss GE-C7</p>	<p>74-02-24-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 24, 1874 LKU: Apr 20, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 35 Vlissingen/Waud G2 Skinner – Cole NYFM 15 Weiss GE-EN1</p>
<p>74-03-03-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 3, 1874 LKU: Mar 3, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 3 Vlissingen/Waud A3 Skinner – Cole – Weiss ST-8P12</p>	<p>74-03-21-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 21, 1874 LKU: Mar 21, 1874</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>74-03-30-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 30, 1874 LKU: Aug 13, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 83 Vlissingen/Waud S14 Skinner – Cole NYFM 99 Weiss TR-W5</p>	<p>74-04-22-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 22, 1874 LKU: Apr 22, 1874</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>
<p>74-05-02-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: May 2, 1874 LKU: Jul 11, 1874</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>74-07-08-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 8, 1874 LKU: Jun 1, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 6A Vlissingen/Waud A5/6/7 Skinner – Cole NYFM 7 Weiss ST-8P3</p>	<p>74-08-01-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 1, 1874 LKU: Dec 15, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 8 Vlissingen/Waud A8 Skinner – Cole NYFM 9 Weiss ST-8P4</p>	<p>74-08-15-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 15, 1874 LKU: Sep 29, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 22 Vlissingen/Waud A22 Skinner – Cole NYFM 58 Weiss ST-MP4</p>
<p>74-09-05-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 5, 1874 LKU: Oct 31, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 43 Vlissingen/Waud G10 Skinner – Cole NYFM 22 Weiss GE-EN8</p>	<p>74-09-13-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 13, 1874 LKU: Jun 22, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 42/A/N Vlissingen/Waud G8 Skinner – Cole NYFM 21 Weiss GE-EN7</p>	<p>74-09-17-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 17, 1874 LKU: Nov 30, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 19 Vlissingen/Waud A19 Skinner – Cole NYFM 55 Weiss ST-MP1</p>	<p>74-09-18-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 18, 1874 LKU: May 1, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 27 Vlissingen/Waud A27 Skinner – Cole NYFM 26 Weiss ST-4P2</p>

<p>74-10-01-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 1, 1874 LKU: Dec 14, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 17 Vlissingen/Waud A17 Skinner – Cole NYFM 56 Weiss ST-5P3</p>	<p>74-10-17-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 17, 1874 LKU: Nov 14, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 38 Vlissingen/Waud G5 Skinner – Cole NYFM 18 Weiss GE-EN6</p>	<p>74-11-25-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 25, 1874 LKU: Feb 27, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 85 Vlissingen/Waud W9 Skinner – Cole NYFM 90 Weiss GE-C1</p>	<p>74-12-08-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 8, 1874 LKU: Dec 20, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 79 Vlissingen/Waud S11 Skinner – Cole NYFM 97 Weiss GE-C2</p>
<p>74-12-09-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 9, 1874 LKU: Dec 24, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 13 Vlissingen/Waud A13 Skinner – Cole NYFM 12 Weiss ST-8P6</p>	<p>74-12-12-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 12, 1874 LKU: Dec 12, 1874</p> <p>Milliken 14 Vlissingen/Waud A14 Skinner – Cole NYFM 13 Weiss ST-4P1</p>	<p>74-12-23-PIC</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 23, 1874 LKU: Mar 30, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 91 Vlissingen/Waud C2 Skinner – Cole NYFM 68 Weiss RE-E4</p>	<p>74-12-31-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 31, 1874 LKU: Feb 17, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 15 Vlissingen/Waud A15 Skinner – Cole NYFM 23 Weiss ST-8P9</p>
<p>1875 75-01-09-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 9, 1875 LKU: Jan 9, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 64 Vlissingen/Waud W4 Skinner – Cole NYFM 47 Weiss GE-C5</p>	<p>75-01-11-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 11, 1875 LKU: Jul 27, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 36 Vlissingen/Waud G3 Skinner – Cole NYFM 16 Weiss GE-EN4</p>	<p>75-01-13-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 13, 1875 LKU: Jan 23, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 12 Vlissingen/Waud A12 Skinner – Cole NYFM 6 Weiss ST-8P7</p>	<p>75-01-13-IGEO*</p>  <p>EKU: Jan 13, 1875 LKU: Feb 20, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 10/10A Vlissingen/Waud A9/A10 Skinner – Cole NYFM 11 Weiss ST-8P5</p>
<p>75-02-03-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 3, 1875 LKU: Feb 13, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 11 Vlissingen/Waud A11 Skinner – Cole NYFM 5 Weiss ST-8P8</p>	<p>75-02-26-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 26, 1875 LKU: May 11, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 53 Vlissingen/Waud G19 Skinner – Cole NYFM 29 Weiss GE-EP5</p>	<p>75-02-27-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 27, 1875 LKU: Mar 26, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 37 Vlissingen/Waud G4 Skinner – Cole NYFM 17 Weiss GE-EN5</p>	<p>75-03-04-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 4, 1875 LKU: Oct 21, 1877</p> <p>Milliken 99 Vlissingen/Waud F6 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W17var</p>

<p>75-03-08-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 8, 1875 LKU: Mar 18, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 18 Vlissingen/Waud A18 Skinner – Cole NYFM 57 Weiss ST-MP2A</p>	<p>75-03-13-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 13, 1875 LKU: Aug 17, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 55 Vlissingen/Waud G21 Skinner – Cole NYFM 34 Weiss GE-EP10</p>	<p>75-03-29-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 29, 1875 LKU: May 8, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 33 Vlissingen/Waud G1 Skinner – Cole NYFM 14 Weiss GE-EN2</p>	<p>75-04-01-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 1, 1875 LKU: May 29, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 16 Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole NYFM 24 Weiss GE-EP9</p>
<p>75-04-03-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 3, 1875 LKU: Apr 3, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 24N Vlissingen/Waud A24 Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-M3</p>	<p>75-04-21-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 21, 1875 LKU: Jun 21, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 54 Vlissingen/Waud G20 Skinner – Cole NYFM 30 Weiss GE-EP6</p>	<p>75-04-26-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 26, 1875 LKU: Apr 26, 1877</p> <p>Milliken 51A Vlissingen/Waud G17 Skinner – Cole NYFM 35 Weiss GE-EP3</p>	<p>75-05-29-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: May 29, 1875 LKU: Jun 14, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 48 Vlissingen/Waud G13/12 Skinner – Cole NYFM 32 Weiss GE-EP1</p>
<p>75-06-01-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 1, 1875 LKU: Nov 10, 1875</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F5d Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W3A</p>	<p>75-06-12-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 12, 1875 LKU: Dec 23, 1876</p> <p>Milliken 51 Vlissingen/Waud G18 Skinner – Cole NYFM 37 Weiss GE-EP4</p>	<p>75-06-20-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 20, 1875 LKU: Sep 10, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 44 Vlissingen/Waud G11 Skinner – Cole NYFM 25 Weiss GE-EP7</p>	<p>75-06-24-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 24, 1875 LKU: Aug 24, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 67 Vlissingen/Waud W6 Skinner – Cole NYFM 39 Weiss GE-EP8</p>
<p>75-07-17-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 17, 1875 LKU: Jul 22, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 2 Vlissingen/Waud A2 Skinner – Cole NYFM 2 Weiss ST-MP2</p>	<p>75-08-07-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 7, 1875 LKU: Sep 25, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 65 Vlissingen/Waud W5 Skinner – Cole NYFM 42 Weiss GE-C4</p>	<p>75-08-26-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 26, 1875 LKU: May 19, 1876</p> <p>Milliken 49 Vlissingen/Waud G14 Skinner – Cole NYFM 33 Weiss GE-EP2</p>	<p>75-09-08-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 8, 1875 LKU: Sep 8, 1875</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss GE-C3</p>

<p>75-09-21-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Sep 21, 1875 LKU: Sep 25, 1875</p> <p>Milliken 65 var Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole NYFM 43 Weiss GE-C4A</p>	<p>75-10-14-GR</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 14, 1875 LKU: Nov 4, 1875</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>75-12-16-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Dec 16, 1875 LKU: Feb 17, 1876</p> <p>Milliken 39 Vlissingen/Waud GU1 Skinner – Cole NYFM 40 Weiss GE-EP12</p>	<p>1876 76-02-09-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Feb 9, 1876 LKU: Dec 9, 1876</p> <p>Milliken 40 Vlissingen/Waud GU2 Skinner – Cole NYFM 41 Weiss GE-EP13</p>
<p>76-04-08-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 8, 1876 LKU: Dec 11, 1877</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W14A</p>	<p>76-04-13-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 13, 1876 LKU: Sep 20, 1876</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W14</p>	<p>76-06-17-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 17, 1876 LKU: Jun 17, 1876</p> <p>Milliken 99N var Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>76-07-29-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jul 29, 1876 LKU: Jul 29, 1876</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W1C var</p>
<p>76-08-31-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Aug 31, 1876 LKU: Sep 19, 1876</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud F7a Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W1C</p>	<p>76-10-14-IGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Oct 14, 1876 LKU: Dec 7, 1876</p> <p>Milliken 70 Vlissingen/Waud S2 Skinner – Cole NYFM 96 var Weiss TR-S5</p>	<p>76-11-11-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Nov 11, 1876 LKU: Nov 11, 1876</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>1877 77-03-01-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Mar 1, 1877 LKU: Nov 12, 1877</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss TR-W10</p>
<p>77-04-21-SGEO</p>  <p>EKU: Apr 21, 1877 LKU: Apr 21, 1877</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole NYFM 54 var Weiss GE-S1A</p>	<p>77-06-07-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 7, 1877 LKU: Feb 13, 1878</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>77-06-14-WG</p>  <p>EKU: Jun 14, 1877 LKU: Jul 21, 1877</p> <p>Milliken – Vlissingen/Waud – Skinner – Cole – Weiss –</p>	<p>The category totals</p> <p>Grids 78 Wedges 60 Pictorials 49 Simple geometrics 74 Intricate geometrics 54 Total 315</p>



58 West 40th Street, Mezzanine, New York, NY 10018.

The Heritage of the Collectors Club

K. David Steidley, Ph.D.
Chair, Archival and Historical Committee

The summer of 1896 in New York City was the hottest in history, and the number of heat stroke deaths was alarming. Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt. It certainly wasn't improving the mood of 51-year-old John W. Scott, America's premier stamp dealer, as he scurried about town to organize a private men's club for philatelists.

Nevertheless, by October 5, he was done, and the "Collectors Club" had their first meeting in their newly rented house in midtown Manhattan. While the Club had its tiny library in a closet, it did have a spacious billiards room with a fine cigar assortment. One hundred members had bought a \$25 share in this new corporation. Sixty-six had New York City metropolitan addresses, while thirty-three more were scattered throughout the United States. There was one international member in Shanghai, China. Today, we have 100 international members from 27 countries.

Scott and his cadre recruited the cream of American philately for the Club. 128 years later, the names of many of these dealers and collectors are well known: John Luff,

Henry Duveen, Ernest Ackerman, Henry Crooker, Hiram Deats, Charles McKeel, George Worthington, and others.

The Roaring Twenties were a renaissance period for the Club as it once again reached a membership of one hundred under the leadership of collectors such as Alfred F. Lichtenstein and Theodore Steinway. The Club had changed rental locations six times by then and now had a fine library but no billiards room. Women collectors began to join in 1922 while the first issues of the Collectors Club Philatelist rolled out in 1924 under the editorship of Harry Lindquist.

Franklin D. Roosevelt joined in 1926, but his mobility issues and hectic schedule prevented him from attending meetings. By 1930, membership was about 700, and the Club was internationally known and respected for its scholarly approach to philately.

Needing a permanent home, the Club purchased the former residence of a major art dealer, Thomas B. Clarke, for \$36,600 in 1937. Built about 1855, this five-story structure at 22 East 35th St. had been glamorized and modernized in 1902 by the famed architect Stanford White. After some modest improvements by the architect-collector Clarence W. Blazer, the house continued to serve us until September 2022. Our new modern facility is at 58 W. 40th St., overlooking Bryant Park and the main New York Public Library. This space now allows our philatelic library (one of the world's finest) to have breathing room.

The modern era has seen the Club continue its tradition of important publications, displays of major and unique collections both in person and via video conferences, and support of organized philately such as its co-sponsorship with seed money and talent for Boston 2026 World Expo.

The Club foresees a great future for philately and is always looking for new members who have an intense interest in our hobby.



The five-story structure at 22 East 35th St was the Club's home for 85 years. — Photo by John Muggenberg.

Engage with philatelic knowledge – and good friends

The Collectors Club is proud of its long-standing mission to support philatelic research and the spread of knowledge.

Our new home, established in 2024, is a stylishly modern, fully accessible space boasting high-tech meeting rooms, our full library and all resources on one level – topped off with stunning views of Bryant Park.

Join us today to share your philatelic passion with friends old and new.



Founded 1896

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