

The Mayflower

Journal of the American Stamp Club of Great Britain

No 238

JULY 2020



**SECOND CORONAVIRUS ISSUE
TAKE CARE AND KEEP SAFE**

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**THE AMERICAN STAMP CLUB
OF GREAT BRITAIN**



Founded May 1954

**Affiliate #265 of The American
Philatelic Society**

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**The Editor welcomes letters and
New articles for the Journal**

The Mayflower is published quarterly in January, April, July and October, and distributed free to members of **The American Stamp Club of Great Britain**.

Contributions should reach the Editor by the first of the month prior to publication.

 **EDITORIAL**

We hope this issue of *The Mayflower* finds you and those dear to you fit and well. Indications are that COVID-19 is likely to be with us for some time to come, perhaps for ever. It may be something we have to live with like the common cold. So, continue to take care and keep safe from it.

Like most retired people I have been observing the lockdown with an occasional foray to the supermarket for supplies. With my enforced imprisonment I've been able to spend more time on my stamps. It's likely that many of our readers will also have been doing the same. Have you got a drawer or a box where items are kept that need sorting? I have, and I've discovered things that I'd forgotten I had. Have you also discovered forgotten gems or bought new ones by post during lockdown? If so, why not write and tell me, and I'll publish your 'finds' and acquisitions in the next *Mayflower*. Due for publication in October 2020.

Meanwhile, keep safe, and keep well ...

John Edwards

NOTICE BOARD

Forthcoming Events for your Diary

SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS DUE TO CORONAVIRUS RESTRICTIONS

International Exhibition Postponed until 2022:

London 2020, Business Design Centre, 52 Upper Street, Islington,
London N1 0QH

Date Changed:

30 September to 3 October 2020, **Autumn Stampex**, Business Design
Centre, 52 Upper Street, Islington, London N1 0QH

14 November, **American Stamp Club of Great Britain Annual
Convention** (*Subject to possible postponement.*)

NEXT ISSUE OF *THE MAYFLOWER*

The Editor intends to issue the next *Mayflower* in
OCTOBER 2020. Items for inclusion should reach him
by **1 September 2020**.

**YOU CAN EMAIL THE EDITOR TO GET YOUR
MAYFLOWER DELIVERED BY EMAIL, IF YOU DON'T
ALREADY HAVE IT DELIVERED THAT WAY.**

**IT WILL REDUCE THE BURDON ON OUR POSTAL
SERVICES AND MAKE THE EDITOR'S EXPOSURE
TO THE VIRUS A BIT LESS WHEN POSTING OUT
THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE MAYFLOWER.**

A TENTATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT

Our 2020 Annual Convention will be held on 14 November 2020 (subject to any restrictions in place to prevent the spread of Coronavirus) at the Staffordshire County Showground, Weston Road, Stafford ST18 0BD from 10am to 4pm

Subject to the Stafford Stamp Fair going ahead, our 2020 Convention will be held in conjunction with the two-day Stafford Stamp Fair on Friday 13 November (10am to 6pm) and Saturday 14 November (10am to 4pm). Our Convention is only on the Saturday. Further details in our October Mayflower.

Admission to the Stamp Fair is free and there is ample free parking, Refreshments will be available. About 50 dealers are expected to attend.

NEWS & VIEWS

The Precancel Stamp Society of Great Britain

Many of our members collect United States Pre-cancels, and some already belong to the Precancel Stamp Society of GB. But those who don't might consider joining to further their collections. Their Acting Secretary is Tony Walker and he can be contacted by telephone: 01276 475593 or by email at www.secretary@pssgb.org.uk. You can find out more about the Society from their website at <http://www.pssgb.org.uk/about.html> (not to be confused with the American based society with a similar name).

Sadly ...

We record the following members recently deceased; our sincere condolences to their families and friends:

Mr T D Cory (Northants)
Mr G O'Hara (Bedfordshire)

Be assured that officers of the Club are expected to show proper respect for the feelings of the family of deceased members when they need to contact them about Club matters.

THE MAYFLOWER – 400th ANNIVERSARY

John Edwards

That's not, of course, our Journal's Anniversary, but the original sailing of the ship that took the Pilgrim Fathers to the New World in 1620. Accurate details of the original vessel have not survived, but it is thought she weighed about 180 tons and measured about 90 feet in length.



The United States Postal Service has announced a stamp to commemorate the voyage (shown at left). The stamp's image is based on artwork by Greg Harlin using water-colour, acrylic and gouache, a method of painting that uses opaque pigments ground in water and then

thickened to a glue-like consistency. The painting was digitally refined to convey a scene of desolate beauty at the end of the Pilgrims long journey to an unfamiliar world. Art director Greg Breeding designed the stamp.

On the right is a painting of 1882 by William Hasall entitled 'Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor' which was perhaps the inspiration for the design of the stamp.



The original plan was for two ships to carry the Pilgrims to the New World. The *Mayflower's* sister ship was the *Speedwell*. The term 'Pilgrim' has become a popular description for the families that made the journey, but they considered themselves as 'Puritans', and their main purpose for making the journey was to escape religious persecution rather than to be the founders of a new colony as they are usually depicted.

The *Mayflower* was built as a cargo ship and was never intended to carry passengers. The accommodation was cramped and very basic. The Master was Captain Christopher Jones. He was part owner of the vessel and had sailed her on several voyages carrying cargoes of English woollens, Spanish wine, hemp, Scandinavian herrings, hops and many other cargoes.

In mid-July 1620 about 65 Puritans embarked on the *Mayflower* at either Blackwall or Wapping on the River Thames. They sailed down the Thames and westward along the English coast to anchor in Southampton Water on 22 July for a rendezvous with the *Speedwell*, which was coming from Holland with English Puritans living there to escape religious persecution in England. The *Speedwell* arrived and about 5 August the two ships set sail westward along the English Channel. But the *Speedwell* sprang a leak and they put into Dartmouth for repairs.



*Puritans embarking on the Mayflower
from a painting by Bernard Gribble*

They set sail again and were more than 200 miles out from Land's End in Cornwall when the *Speedwell* sprang another leak and they returned to Plymouth. It was now early September, and it was decided that the *Speedwell* was not fit to make the journey across the Atlantic with the worsening winter weather. Some of her passengers transferred to the *Mayflower* and the *Speedwell* limped back to Holland with the remaining passengers and she was sold soon afterwards.

According to William Bradford the Speedwell was refitted and made many profitable voyages for her new owners. He also suggests that the leaks were not accidental but a ruse by its captain to avoid taking the vessel to America where he believed conditions would be so primitive that death by disease or starvation was highly likely.

The Mayflower set sail for the third time (could this be the origin of the saying 'third time lucky') from Plymouth on 6 September 1620. She carried 102 passengers and a crew of about 30. The Mayflower was square rigged with a beakhead bow, and high, castle-like structures fore and aft to protect the crew from the worst of the weather, but making the vessel difficult to sail close to the wind and badly suited for sailing against the westerly gales of the Atlantic. The voyage from England to America took more than two months. On the Mayflower's return journey to London in April-May 1621 she took less than half that time with the winds blowing in her direction of travel.

The ship carried supplies of food and fresh water, sufficient for the journey and to last through the winter until crops could be grown. They also had a number of animals on board; sheep, goats and chickens to provide milk and eggs. They were ready to defend themselves against attack by hostile Europeans or native Indians and had weapons and armour. The journey across the Atlantic would have been a fight for survival in cramped and unhealthy conditions.

They made landfall on 9 November 1620 on the old calendar (19 November on the present-day calendar), sighting what is now Cape Cod. They planned to establish their community further south in the Colony of Virginia. They had obtained permission from the Company of Merchant Adventurers to settle there. But adverse weather and strong seas prevented them sailing south and on 11 November they returned to Cape Cod where the Mayflower Compact was signed. This established legal order for the community and justice for all.

Right:
*Commemorating
The Mayflower
Compact*



An expedition, led by Captain Jones, was organised to search for a suitable site for a settlement. The expedition was ill-prepared for the cold weather and although a site was eventually found that they named Plymouth, they spent the winter aboard the Mayflower. They suffered terribly from an outbreak of disease. When it was over only 53 passengers remained; nearly half had died, and half the crew had died as well.

On 21 March 1621 the passengers finally disembarked, and work began on building their new homes and a new community. Jones set sail to return to England on 5 April 1621, arriving at the home port of Rotherhithe, London, on 6 May. He died less than a year later on 5 March 1622, aged 52.

The Mayflower remained at her berth. By 1624 she was no longer useful as a ship. Her fate is uncertain, but she was probably broken up for whatever could be salvaged.

That is not quite the end of the Mayflower story. A replica of the Mayflower was built at Brixham, England, by *Project Mayflower* in 1966. She was sailed to America by Captain Villiers in April 1967, a gift from the people of Britain as a gesture of Anglo-American friendship. Now Mayflower II is berthed at Plymouth, Massachusetts as a permanent tribute to those Pilgrims that made the voyage in 1620.



Mayflower II at full sail



BOOK REVIEW

Florida Postal History 1763-1861. Edited by Deane R Briggs MD, Francis Ferguson and Tomas M Lera. Published by the Florida Postal History Society. ISBN 978-0-69204014-0. Hardbound, 456pp. Published 2018.

Reviewed by **Michael L Goodman, FRPSL.**

Florida or “Flahrida” as the locals pronounce it is the ‘Sunshine State’ of the USA, and has enjoyed statehood for 175 years. But during the period covered by this weighty volume, Florida changed hands twice before becoming US territory.

During the 16th century, Florida became part of the Spanish Empire, and was the first mainland territory of the USA to be settled by Europeans. Then came British rule (1763-84), then Spanish rule again (1784-1819), before revolts by US settlers led to its status as a US territory in 1822 and finally statehood in 1845. The preface explains that this is not an entirely new publication as a predecessor, *Florida Stampless Postal History*, was published in 1999. But there have been drastic revisions and additions, particularly of stamped mail and postal stationery post 1851.

This volume ends in 1861, the year Florida seceded from the Union. The secession period of 1861-65 is covered by a separate volume *Florida Confederate Postal History* published by the Confederate Stamp Alliance.

Unfortunately, very little postal history has come to light for the pre 1821 period, despite its obvious interest for postal historians of the British and Spanish Empires. The first few chapters cover mainly historical issues, illustrated by a few pre stamp letters. There are some detailed articles on the postal history of East and West Florida, the latter declaring independence in 1810 before joining the USA, and the express mail services of 1836-9 from Charleston to New Orleans which skirted the north of Florida. An entire chapter is devoted to the Seminole Wars, there were three 1818, 1835 to 1842, and 1855-58. They resulted in native Americans being relocated to the West. The second was the most expensive and longest Indian war fought in USA, costing \$40m dollars and killing over 1,500 soldiers plus many settlers and Indians. The chapter lists more than 100 forts mostly built during the second Seminole war.

But the meat of the book is the alphabetical listing of individual post offices each with illustrated examples of markings and covers. There are also useful maps accompanying the listings and a listing by counties.

Many covers illustrated bear the three-cent adhesive issued in 1851. But it took five years before prepayment of postage using stamps became compulsory. 1 January 1856 marks the “official” end of US Stampless cover postal history but some persisted in remote places. ‘Stampless’ also continued with ‘Free’ markings, franked mail used by politicians and officials, and various ship marks.

Wherever possible postmasters are listed, together with their remuneration and post office annual turnover. This is very useful in working out scarcity of covers from a particular office.

Scott Specialized prices pen cancelled classics off cover at a fraction of postmarked specimens. But specimens on cover were usually sent from small post offices and many rank as scarce postal history. For example, mail from Barber’s Post Office in Columbia County was cancelled in manuscript by the postmaster. Even during the stamped mail period, it only turned over about \$5 per year, representing a couple of hundred postal items.

Other covers illustrated in the listings bear 1857 perforated issues and there are also postal stationery items, notably the early Nesbitt’s.

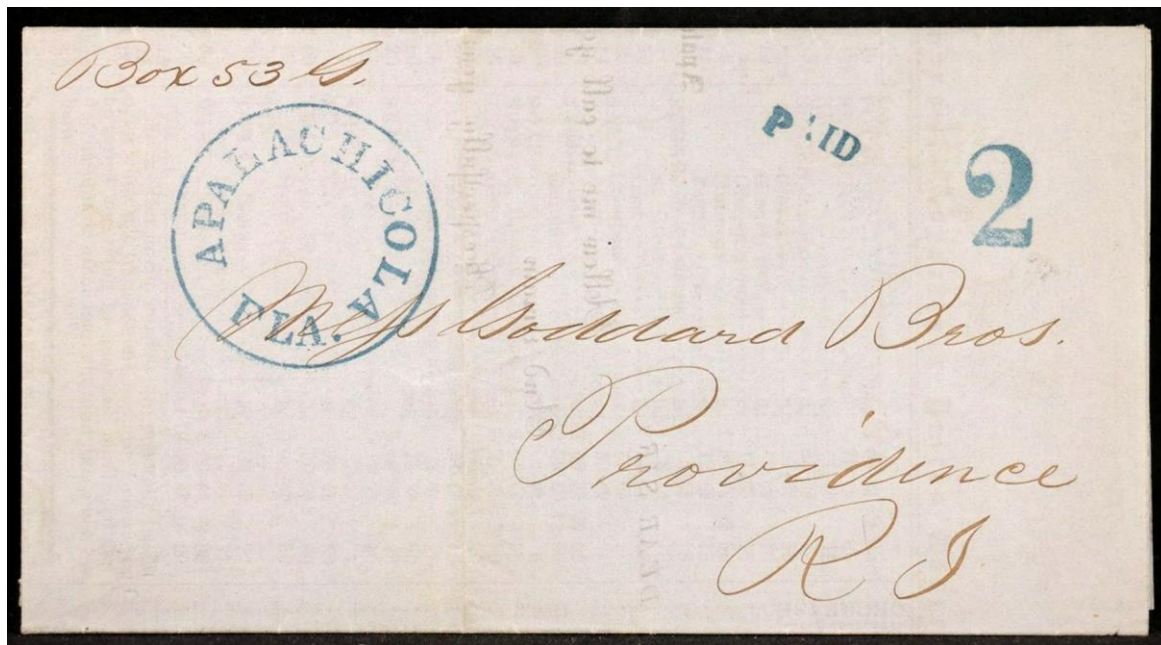
Although the early pre stamp years are not dealt with as methodically as the 1840’s onwards, this volume provides an ideal identifier for mail originating in Florida between 1830’s and 1861. No doubt it will be consulted by postal history dealers and auction houses as well as collectors who might anxiously scrutinize their 1840’s to 1861 postal history holdings in the hope of finding one from a small Florida post office.

END

The Editor thought it might add an extra dimension to the review to add a couple of Florida covers,

The stampless cover shown (top of next page) is postmarked Apalachicola with a blue undated circle, and a blue ‘PAID 2’ paying the circular rate. The

content is the *Commercial Advertiser Letter Sheet Prices Current*, and has a notation dating it as Monday 23 July 1852.



Below is another Florida folded letter, this one is from Tallahassee with a red circular date stamp of 2 February 1843 (notation on reverse), and sent free on Post Office business to the Post Master at New York City (H G Sorrimmer), presumably from the Tallahassee Post Master.



◆ ADVERTISEMENTS

➤ ➤ *When replying to Adverts please say you saw it in The Mayflower* ◀ ◀

Rates for advertisers: Full page £15; ½ page £8; small **Wants** advertisements inserted free for members, also **Sales** unless items advertised for sale are over £5 in value, when the charge is 10p per word (non-members 10p per word for all adverts). Send advertisement, and payment where appropriate, to the Editor at the address on back page. Cheques payable to ASC of GB.

Can I help? I offer a large and varied selection of US postal history all eras, postcards, used multiples and much more. I attend major Scottish fairs (subject to cancellations due to Coronavirus). I'm buying US covers and cards and Scottish postcards. Why not contact me with your requirements.

Chad Neighbor
8 Dalgarno Park, Hillside, Montrose DD10 9JF
Email: chad@neighbor.plus.com

USA & US POSSESSIONS & CSA

USA stamps, covers and postal history, including Confederate States, Canal Zone, Cuba, Hawaii, Guam, Philippines and Puerto Rico

**Due to postponement of UK stamp shows until October or November, I have begun scanning my inventory.
 Please contact me for links to the images.**

Stephen T. Taylor

5 Glenbuck Road, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 6BS
 Telephone: 020 8390 9357

<https://www.stephentaylor.co.uk>

Email: info@stephentaylor.co.uk

Your American dealer in Britain





THE 100th MAYFLOWER MAIL AUCTION

CONDITIONS OF SALE

- 1 All bids to be sent to :-

J C Swade
53 Sandridge Road
Bernards Heath
St Albans
Hertfordshire AL1 4AG

All bids to be sent by post to arrive on or before Friday 24 JULY 2020

- 2 Lots cannot be sent for viewing, but scans can be emailed or copies sent on receipt of a SAE.
- 3 Lots will be sold to the highest bidder at one advance over the next bid and no lot will be sold below the reserve price or less than 75% of estimate (E).
- 4 If two or more bids are identical, the FIRST bid received will secure the lot.
- 5 Bidding advances are:
- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------|
| up to £2.00 | increased by | 10p |
| £2.00 to £5.00 | " | 20p |
| £5.00 to £10.00 | " | 50p |
| £10.00 to £50.00 | " | £1.00 |
| £50.00 to £100 | " | £5.00 |
| £100+ | " | £10.00 |
- 6 All possible care is taken to check vendors' descriptions of lots, but if a lot is wrongly described and therefore not acceptable, it must be returned immediately.
- 7 Payment is to be made to the **AMERICAN STAMP CLUB of G.B.** (ASC of GB) and sent to the above address within 7 days of receipt of lots &/or invoice.

Abbreviations used:-

b/s	back-stamp	MM	mounted mint	PPC	picture post card
cds	circular date stamp	m/s	manuscript	PS	postal stationery
Cto	cancelled to order	MS	miniature sheet	s/e	straight edge
F	fine	o/c	off centre	stc	said to catalogue
FDC	first day cover	o/p	overprint	U	used
FDI	first day of issue	og	original gum	UM	un-mounted mint
FL	folded Letter	PC	post card	un	unused
GU	good used	ptsa	priced to sell at	VF	very fine
h/s	hand-stamp	pmk	postmark		

BIDDING INFORMATION FOR THE ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE MAYFLOWER

If you wish to bid on lots included in this Auction please use the **BIDDING FORM** attached to the email with which you received your copy of *THE MAYFLOWER*, following the instructions on the form. The Form should be downloaded and your bids entered on it. The Form is sent as a Word document compatible with versions of Word from 1997 onwards.

Bids may be sent either by Email or by post.

If you have any problems in accessing the Form or sending your bid(s) please contact the Editor, John Edwards (contact details on page 1).

* * * * *

HAVE YOU GOT SURPLUS MATERIAL TO DISPOSE OF? OUR MEMBERS ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR GOOD QUALITY MATERIAL AT REALISTIC PRICES

Why not send it to the Auctioneer for inclusion in a future Mayflower Auction?
Lots valued at £5 or more accepted. Send them to:

John Swade,
53 Sandridge Road, Bernards Heath,
St Albans, Herts AL1 4AG
Telephone: 01727 859972

The Mayflower Auction No 100

Scott catalogue no (if available) and Description all priced at reserve unless suffixed "E"

1	Plate # singles, coil strips, booklet pairs & se-tenant blocks. All U were lots 51, 52, 53 & 54	8.00	E
2	88 Alaskan varied PPCs were lots 73 & 74	5.00	E
3	10 "Old Glory", Whiskey, Kentucky PPCs, Kensitas silks &c (20 items) were lots 69 & 72	2.50	E
4	Insured / certified covers, FDI cancels, programmes / souvenirs, precancel covers & perfins. Were lots 56, 58, 64, & 66 (40 items)	7.00	E
5	Colonial, revolutionary, & Statue of Liberty, 45 PPCs were lots 71 & 78	2.50	E
6	Post Offices, College/university & State Capitol buildings. 100+ PPCs, were lots 77, 79 & 80	5.50	E
7	1893 Columbus 1, 2, 5, 6, 10 & 15c Un no gum & 1 – 10c U (14 stamps) were lots 5 & 6	5.00	E
8	"Fiscal stamps of the US" LW Crouch, editor Fred Melville, pub Junior Philatelic Society. 15p pamphlet, was lot 99	1.00	E
9	1940s-60s FDCs, 22 different mainly -40s plus Eisenhower inauguration cover, all with cachets	8.00	E
10	1940s-70s, 13 different maxicard FDCs (11 stamped on picture side)	4.00	E
11	1977, 10 diff 1 Jul 1977 first-day USPS covers CA, CT, MD, NY, NJ & PA. mainly smaller cities. towns	4.00	E
12	1981-2016, 48 covers/cards all with plate number coil (PNC), said to be all diff	20.00	E
13	Civil War, sites, battlefields, personnel, Merrimac &c. 23 postcards, mainly Un	10.00	E
14	21 Alaskan glacier PPCs, mainly modern used to UK	8.00	E
15	National Parks, western 115 PPCs, mainly modern U to UK	12.00	E
16	State /local parks & national monuments. 70PPCs, mainly modern U to UK	12.00	E
17	Washington DC. Buildings, monuments, etc. 16 PPCs, (15 small size)	5.00	E
18	Patriotic cover, blue vignette, McClellan, cannon, eagle, ships &c, U 3c #65 tied with blue h/s	7.00	
19	Patriotic cover, blue/red vignette, Scott, "Brave in the field, wise in Council, a true ..." U 3c #65, edge damage	7.00	
20	1862 Patriotic cover, blue vignette Washington, flag pedestal &c. U 3c #65	7.00	
21	1869 #114 on damaged cover & engraved letterhead shewing "Pittsburgh Female College"	2.00	
22	1869 #114 on Bisco & Ingalls Flour ... Merchants Troy NY cover	2.00	
23	1869 #114 Framlington NM to Ms MD Philbrick RI with gossipy letter	2.00	
24	1869 #114 cover Seneca Falls cds?	2.00	

25 1870 s/e #114 cover Cochesett cds 2.00

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26 1870 damaged #114 cover Wellfleet cds 2.00

27 1870 s/e #114 Alpine House Elk Co. St Marys cds 2.00

28 1869 s/e #114 Pittsburgh cds, homesick daughter writes home 2.00

29 1869 #114 cover to Ohio 2.00

30 1869 #114 Annapolis naval cadet writes to PA home 2.00

31 1869 #114 Baltimore cds to Boston 2.00

32 1869 #114 Draper, Baker & King, Boston to NY 2.00

33 1869 #114 repaired cover Defiance Ohio cds 2.00

34 1869 damaged #114 illustrated LW Olds, Erie Pa., well & cistern pumps
manufactured from cucumber wood 2.00

35 1869 #114 cover to MD., Washington DC cds 2.00

36 1891 2c carmine + 10c spec del, Colorado Springs cds, Denver b/s 2.00

37 1899 2c carmine, Weiser lo cds, Akron b/s 2.00

38 1894 #U70? + #E3 Spec del. Beaver Falls cds, Allegheny b/s 2.00

39 1912 3c Washington + #E6 Spec del Laconia cds, Concord b/s 2.00

40 1895 2c carmine illust. Standard scale & fixtures Co, St Louis cds, San
Antonio b/s 2.00

41 1898 2c carmine illust Monmouth House, Spring Lake Beach cds, NY
b/s 2.00

42 1895 2c carmine + #254 4c brown x 2, printed Lupton publisher NY
return cover, N Jersey? cds 2.00

43 1894 2c carmine + #E2 Spec d. Akron cds, 2 NY b/s 2.00

44 1887 2c brn postal stationery cover Creston cds, Chicago b/s 1879 2.00

45 1879 3c green on cover + letter, purple Rye Beach cds, NY b/s 2.00

46 1879 ic blue SJ Williams dealer in drugs, medicine, paint ...&c. purple
Neosho Falls cds (slight damage) 2.00

47 1880 3c green J & J Rodman, attorneys + headed letter. Frankfort cds,
NY b/s 2.00

48 1881 3c grn PP Hazen gossips & pays church dues. Cornwall cds & NT
b/s 2.00

49 1881 #W158 ? Auchinloss Bros authorise drain repair headed paper,
NY cds 2.00

50 1895 ~U313 + ~E4? Munroe Glass., purple Spec Del h/s. NY cds,
Meriden Conn b/s 2.00

51 1933 #730 Convention sheet 25 x 1c Un, no gum stc \$20 5.00

52 1904 2c Louisiana Purchase heavy U .50 E

53 1912 #410 1c green perf 8¹/₂ horiz MM 1.00

54 1929 #670/7 1¹/₂ & 2c Nebr o/p U 1.00

55 1925 #620/1 Norse-Am. Cent. 2 & 5c U 2.00

56 1938 #C23 on printed Illus FDC St. Petersburg cancel "American
Airmail Society Convention Station". Nat Airmail Week cachet etc 10.00

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57	2016-8 12 Fleetwood FDC's + 2 others Cachets incl Mr Rogers, Lena Home, 2018 Lunar New Year, etc pta £28, 14 Covers	18.00
58	2019 4 Fleetwood FDC's cachets .Year of the Boar ,Little Mo, Flag, Love	7.00
59	2019 Fleetwood FDCs Post Office murals set of 5	11.00
60	2019 set of 10 Fleetwood Cactus Flowers FDCs	20.00
61	1857 cover bearing 3c (# 26) black Philadelphia P.A. c.d.s. To John O Fallon who made a fortune from whiskey and in 1857 donated over \$1 million to establish Washington University in St Louis. He was also the president of the Ohio & Mississippi R.R.	4.00
62	1857 12c Washington (#17) looks Un, no gum, small top edge imperfection.	10.00
63	1861 x2 covers bearing 3c Washington (#65) each tied by fancy cancels of Redbank N.J. & N.Y.	8.00
64	1863 7 x 2c Black Jacks (#73) all U reasonably centred. Stc :£250	35.00
65	1861 8 x 3c Washington (# 65) cancels include target, grid & PAID.	4.00
66	1863 4 x 5c brown Jefferson (#76) all U stc:£200	20.00
67	1861 7 x 10c green Washington (# 68) all U stc:£200 +	30.00
68	1861 4 x 12c black Washington (#69) all U stc £240	30.00
69	1861 12c black Washington with blue city cancel.	4.00
70	1861 6 x 24c grey Washington (#78) with fancy cancels. stc £300	35.00
71	1857-1861 mixture including 5c Jefferson buff (#67), 2c Black Jack with grill F, 2 x 15c Lincoln (#77), 30c Franklin (#71) & 1c Franklin (#63) all with faults (7 stamps). stc £750	15.00
72	Front bearing 2 x 1869 2c post rider (#113) tied by N.Y. segmented cancels to Paris via Queenstown	12.00
73	1869 4 x 12c paddle steamers (#117) U stc: £350.	30.00
74	1871 6 x 7c Stanton (#149) all U (1 with perf faults stc £360	50.00
75	2 covers, one bearing 1873 2c brown Jackson (#157) black Boston geometric cancel, monogram on reverse & 1875 cover bearing 2c vermilion Jackson (#178) tied by negative "2" Boston cancel with dated Carrier cds on reverse	6.00
76	1885 10c Special Delivery (# EI) U s/e 4 missing perfs stc £30	4.00
77	1893 \$1 Columbus U lower s/e stc: £400	40.00
78	1894/5 2 x \$1 Perry type 1 (#276) both s/e & U, small perf fault on one, stc: £110.	12.00
79	1902 Regular Issue set 1c-\$1 (#300-311) U v slight faults stc £80	12.00
80	1902 \$2 Madison (# 312) U stc:£140+	55.00
81	1902 \$5 Marshall (#313) U stc:£440	115.00
82	1901 Pan American set (# 294-298) U extra 5c & 10c copies x2 of each 11 stamps stc:£130	12.00
83	1904 Louisiana Purchase set U 1c-10c (# 323-327) stc:£65 <u>Reserve</u>	6.00
84	1917 \$2 Madison (# 479) GU stc: £40	12.00
85	1920s real photographic PPC. showing rail crash on the Northern Pacific R.R.	10.00

**Scott catalogue no (if available) and Description
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86	1929 catapult flight to Germany bearing 2 x 5c Franklin (# 557) & 2 x 5c Air Mail (# C11) tied by red German flight cachet & with large red rectangular "Katapultflug D Bremen 2.18.1929" cachet.	20.00	
87	1c postal stationery card (#PC17) bearing Graf Zeppelin 65c (# C13) from Lakenhurst via Friedrichshafen to Berlin with Europe Pan American flight & red Luftschiff Zeppelin Sudamerikafahrt 1930 cachets.	65.00	
88	Air Mail collection with 1923 8c & 24c (# C4 & C6) 1926 UM set (#C7-C9) 1931/9 UM (#C12-C24) 1941 set (#C25-C31) 1927 Lindbergh 10c u/m, 1952 80c u/m (C46) + 50 other air mail issues. stc £100+	12.00	
89	Revenues 50c x7 (#R46), R54x3, R55, R58, R59, R61, R71, R89, RS114, RS116 plus others 16 items	4.00	
90	Unused civil war patriotic envelopes showing the Twelfth Army Corps & female figure by Charles Magnus & a coloured Grant & Pittman one showing Fort Sumter with patriotic figure holding flag	4.00	
91	Mint Confederate 1c Calhoun with good margins (# 14).	6.00	
92	Civil War Confederate \$5 bank note issued by The Cotton Planters Loan Association dated May 15 th 1862	6.00	
93	Civil War postage currency 1 st issue 5c Jefferson imperf x2 issued by the National Bank Note Co (# H5) both creased	8.00	
94	Civil War real photographic p.c. showing procession of Confederate veterans in Birmingham Arkansas, led by Brigadier Clement Evans who was wounded 5 times in the war	10.00	
95	1923 A block of 8 2c imperf Warren Harding(# 611) U stc £60	6.00	
96	1935 Danish W Indies & Virgin Isles revenues #R32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40 & 42. 2, 10, 20, 40 & 60c. \$1 & \$2 UM stc \$120+	20.00	
97	1896 Hawaii #O1/6 Dept of foreign affairs. 2 ,6, 10 & 12c MM. 5 & 25c U stc \$230+	40.00	
98	1911 free front US senator signed Cttee. on naval affairs	4.00	
99	1911 free front US senator signed Cttee. on manufactures	4.00	
100	1956 Linn's Fipex souvenir folder with official cover, card, air cover & min. sheet	4.00	
101	Small spring-back album of 30+ 1 st issue revenues quirkily written up by a stamp dealing vicar & supporting correspondence	20.00	
102	1929 – 63 Brook Hill Farm Wis. Local post improving connections to USPS. Written up on 9 pages. 9 covers, the stamps, issue details & 2 supporting articles	20.00	
103	Rivita tin stuffed with revenues, all periods. Obvious duplication, but days, if not weeks of sorting!	25.00	E
104	Telephone stamps 30 diff	2.00	
105	1939 #RY3 \$1 grn firearms Transfer Tax MM stc \$85	20.00	
106	1950 #RX21 \$10,000 green Distilled Spirits Excise Tax U	12.00	
107	1968 USIR Ohio Collector's office receipt for \$20 excise tax, no stamps	2.50	

**Scott catalogue no (if available) and Description
all priced at reserve unless suffixed "E"**

108	1949 Sears Roebuck order form with Money order receipt	3.00	
109	1934 #RK33 orng 50c Foreign Service crease & m/s cancel stc \$160	20.00	
110	1911 "Chats on Postage Stamps" Fred Melville. h/b 362p spine intact, GU! One of the Fisher Unwin "Books for Collectors" series. Index shews 20 pages with US content	20.00	E
111	1991 #BK174 \$5.80 wood duck booklet 20 x 29c Un	4.00	
112	Lighthouse 16 page interleaved stockbook GU	1.00	
113	1944 "Transatlantic" 64p magazine for Americans in UK? Editorial opinion of FDR (5p), politics in wartime (4p), mechanics of election (4p) etc, etc	5.00	
114	1951 #RD348 80c stock transfer Um stc \$40	5.00	
115	1997 #3137 Bugs Bunny pane of 10 x 32c	3.00	
116	2006 #3978a Lady Liberty & flag 10 x 39c	3.00	
117	1986 Ameripex stamp collecting booklet 8 x 22c unopened (#BK153)	2.00	
118	1847 #1 brn 5c imperf red cancel stc \$375, ?repaired corner?	30.00	E
119	1863 #R54 x 2 on huge closely written 2-sided deed conveying property in Lehigh County Penn. 16 signatures, JP confirms no coercion by husbands etc, etc	15.00	
120	1898 Trans Miss 1, 2 x 2, 5 & 10c (some faults, s/e 10c)	5.00	
121	1901 Pan Am 1, 2, 4, 5 x 2 & 10c U	10.00	
122	1894 #252 2c M vert strip of 3 with plate # & printer looks ok but faults stc \$500	20.00	
123	1869 #113 brown 2c rider U bottom s/e centre high missing perf stc \$75	4.00	
124	1869 #114 blue 3c train 3 U copies	4.00	
125	6 lapel pins. US Customs service, inspector, treasury, IR collector, APS, & Europhilex	2.50	
126	1893 "Worlds Fair" needle & toilet pin case 11.5 x 19 cm. Unfolds to hold "Cantbendem" pins (6 remain) & Central Trust Co. Banking Rm lagoon painting PPC	18.00	
127	2019 US Stamp Soc. "And the Brand played on" 16p bklt. Brands thro postal history. Macys, Quaker Oats, Wrigley	1.00	
128	1846 fragile document appointing New York attorneys to represent English man's interests in New York & Chenango Canal Co. embossed 5/- stamp	4.00	
129	1988 #2370 Australian Bicent. Souvenir pack and 11+ other souvenirs from London Stamp World 90	1.00	
130	1976 "Columbian World's Fair Collectibles – a collector's descriptive price guide" Rossen & Kaduck, s/b 149p	15.00	

END OF AUCTION – PLEASE CHECK YOUR BIDS

MATERIAL NEEDED FOR FUTURE AUCTIONS

REPORT ON MAYFLOWER AUCTION NO 99

An healthy 28 bidders for material provided by 5 vendors, sadly 5 got nothing. I was pleased to see two new names and hope they will continue to have success in future auctions.

Lots 1 – 4 all attracted 4 bids and Lot 5 (1863 5c Jefferson excited 8 members). Lot 40 (1933 50c Zeppelin), reserve £15 attracted 4 bids and sold for £36 to a very happy member, who was prepared to go a lot higher!

Symbols used in column 4 - * denotes tied bids and the number, the lot is sold to the earliest bidder. ! denotes 5 or more bidders. WD = lot withdrawn. Unsold lots not shown.

John Swade

1	4.00	E	6.50	42	4.00		4.00
2	2.00	E	5.00	44	15.00	*2	20.00
3	2.00	E	3.60	45	15.00		15.00
4	3.00	E	5.50	46	8.00		10.00
5	2.00	E !	5.50	47	8.00		WD
6	6.00		6.00	48	3.00		3.00
8	1.00		1.00	49	5.00		5.00
9	10.00		13.00	50	12.00		19.00
10	6.00		7.50	55	5.00	E	5.50
11	3.00	E	5.50	57	8.00	E	17.00
14	3.00	E	3.00	59	15.00	E	15.00
15	1.00	E	1.00	60	5.00	E	12.00
18	1.00	E	1.00	61	12.00	E	12.00
19	1.00	E	1.00	62	6.00	E	6.00
20	5.00	E	7.00	63	40.00	E	40.00
21	10.00		14.00	65	8.00	E	8.00
22	45.00		55.00	67	4.00	E	4.00
23	30.00		36.00	68	10.00	E	13.00
27	15.00		15.00	70	10.00	E	7.50
29	30.00		30.00	75	8.00	E	6.00
30	80.00		80.00	76	8.00	E	6.50
31	30.00		30.00	81	20.00		26.00
33	30.00		30.00	82	2.00		5.50
34	15.00		16.00	93	4.00		6.00
35	10.00		21.00	94	8.00		10.00
36	80.00		80.00	95	10.00		13.00
37	20.00		20.00	108	7.00		7.50
38	10.00		21.00	109	7.00		7.50
39	10.00	!	31.00	113	3.00		8.50
40	15.00		36.00	115	5.00		5.00

MEMBERS' SALES & WANTS

FOR SALE. New Fleetwood FDC's: I have received a new shipment of Fleetwood illustrated covers which are on offer to ASC members in general as well as members of the postal history packet circuit. They include the Railroad Spike May 10 2019, Moon Landing July 2019, Sesame Street, Frogs, State and County Fairs. Also earlier covers at discount prices. For a list and prices(from £2 per cover incl p&p, please contact Michael L Goodman, FDC & Postal History Packet Secretary. Mgoo831975@aol.com or 0208 568 2433.

NEW ISSUES SERVICE

Our New Issues Secretary informs us that his suppliers in America have been ordered to close down as a measure to control the spread of COVID-19. This means that until further notice there will be no further mailings of New Issues.

As the New Issues Service operates without any physical contact between those concerned, including with our suppliers, you may wonder why this has been introduced by the American authorities. So also do we. We assume it is another knee-jerk reaction by the unfathomable American anti-virus patrol. We hope our members will be patient with us until we can restore normal service.

OUR HUNDRETH MAYFLOWER AUCTION

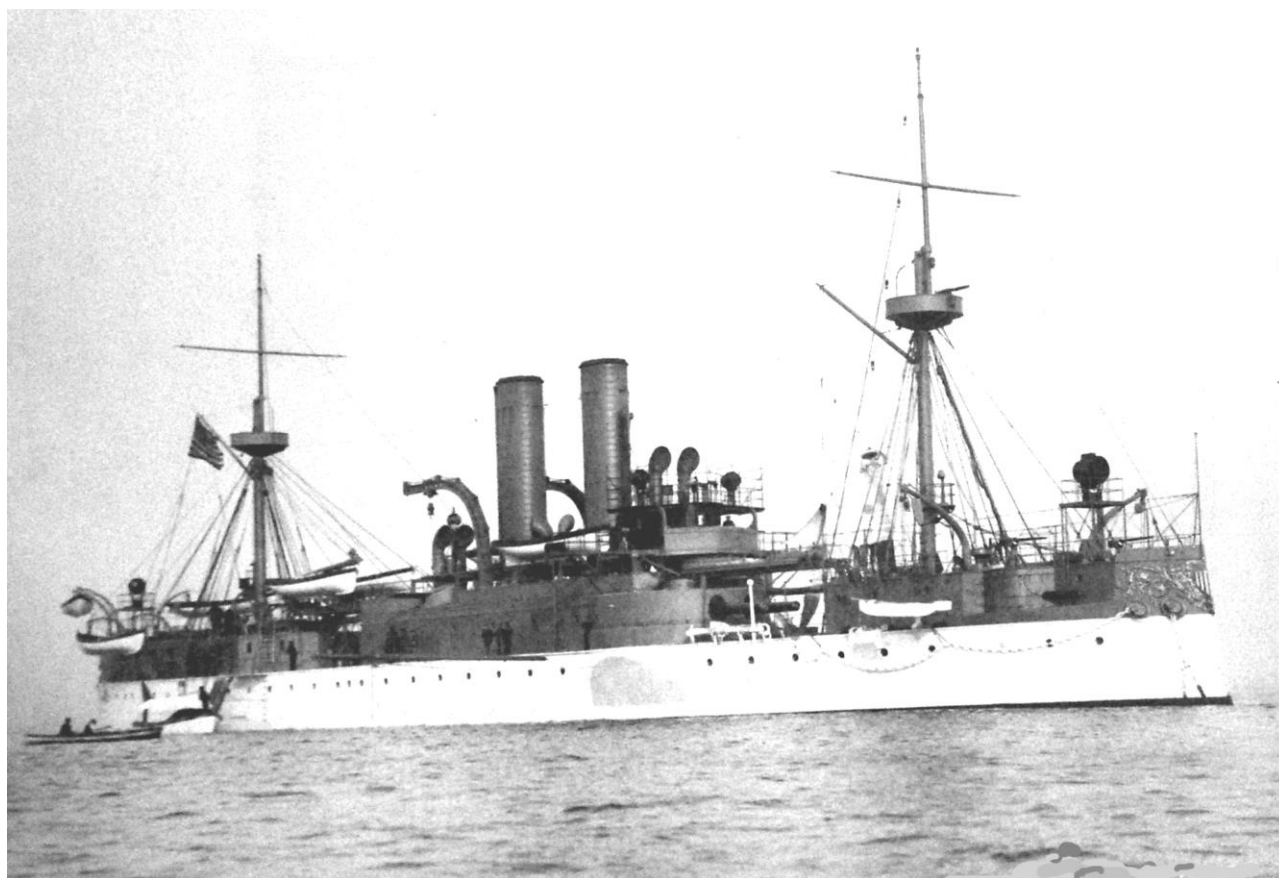
This issue sees our hundredth Auction and a milestone in the Club's history to be celebrated. Over the years, members have been offered over 80,000 lots of stamps, covers, literature and other philatelic material. Our thanks to present and past Auctioneers whose hard work is not always recognised in providing a valuable service to our members. Long may our Auction continue.

The Auction still needs the support of vendors. If you have material surplus to your requirements why not convert it into cash to buy more stamps, or help to fund your next holiday once travel restrictions due to coronavirus are lifted?

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR OF 1898

John Edwards

The Spanish-American War of 1898 was a fairly brief affair, lasting just a few weeks from 24 April to 13 August of that year. It was started when the American battleship USS Maine was mysteriously blown up in Havana Harbour on 15 February 1898 with the loss of 266 officers and men. The cause was not determined at the time. But the American newspapers coined the phrase 'Remember the Maine', and public opinion and the politicians demanded reprisal for what was claimed by the newspapers to be an act of sabotage by the Spanish government in Cuba.



American Armoured Cruiser (or Second-Class Battleship) USS Maine at anchor

The USS Maine was sent to Cuba to protect US interests there during the Cuban War of Independence, which had been going on for several years. Threequarters of her crew were killed when she blew up. The public were sympathetic to the cause of Cuban independence as they had heard stories of the brutal oppression carried out in Cuba by Spain. President McKinley was pressured into declaring war on Spain on 24 April 1898.

The cause of the explosion which sank the *Maine* has never been resolved, but later investigations have suggested that the ship's magazines had been blown up by a spark from a spontaneous fire in the coal bunker. The coal used in the *Maine* was bituminous, which releases the flammable gas methane, which is prone to spontaneous explosion.

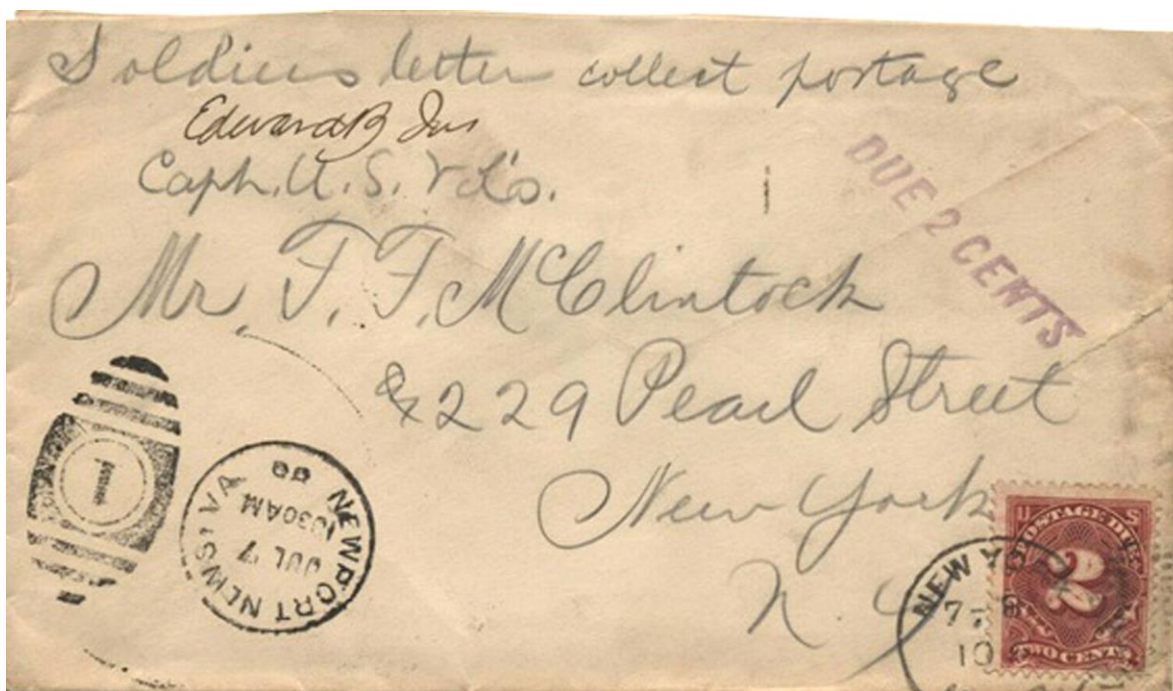


Wreckage of the USS Maine in Havana Harbour

The War was carried out in both the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean where there were Spanish possessions. US Army troops garrisoned near Santiago suffered badly from disease. Thousands were incapacitated with malaria and yellow fever. The situation grew so bad that by 28 July senior officers of the Fifth Army Corps demanded their unit be sent back to America.

The Corps had 4,270 men seriously ill with many dying, and the officers believed that unless they were sent back to America the Corps would no longer be a fighting force. A letter was drafted outlining the problems of poor living conditions and disease and handed to the Corps Commander, Major General William R Shafter, to be sent on to Washington.

Shafter refused to send on the letter, but did inform Washington of the concerns being expressed by his officers. However, the letter was deliberately leaked to the press attached to Corps Headquarters, who cabled it to America, where it was published nationally. The government realised it would be blamed for failing to ensure the wellbeing of their troops and immediately acted to remedy the situation by recalling the Corps home for quarantine and re-mustering at Camp Wikoff on Long Island, New York.



Above is a soldier's letter posted 7 July 1898 from Newport News, Virginia, to New York. It was certified by an Army Captain as being a soldier's letter. The US Post Office had issued instructions that postage for mail certified by an officer as being from a soldier would not be charged to the sender, but would be collected from the addressee. In this case a 2c postage due stamp was added at New York.

A decisive battle of the Spanish-American War of 1898 was the naval battle of Santiago on 3 July 1898, in which the American Fleet destroyed the Spanish fleet, attempting to escape from being blockaded in Santiago Harbour.

The Spanish fleet was commanded by Admiral Pascual Cervera y Topete. It consisted of four cruisers and two destroyers. The Spanish ships were at a disadvantage against the American ships because of their condition. The breech mechanisms of their guns were faulty causing them to jam and many needed boiler repairs. In addition, several of the Spanish ships were in need of

bottom-cleaning, making them sluggish in the water because of growths fouling the underside of the ships, and their crews were poorly trained.

The American blockade continued for about two months. Cervera was waiting for bad weather to scatter the American fleet and allow him to slip out and find a position more favourable for engaging the enemy. Meanwhile the American land forces were closing in on Santiago, and by June 1898 the harbour was likely to be occupied within a few days making the capture of the Spanish ships inevitable. He had no option but to make a run through the blockade.

On 3 July 1898 the Spanish ships broke out and engaged the American ships under the command of Commodore Winfield Scott Schley. They were out gunned and out manoeuvred by the Americans. Some Spanish captains ran their ships aground rather than face being sunk with severe loss of life.



Above: *The popular all-over flag patriotic design from Buffalo, NY to New York City. It has a notation on the reverse reading: 'Received on the day that the Spanish fleet was destroyed by the American ships off Santiago, Cuba, by Com Schley.'*

By the end of the battle the Spanish fleet was completely destroyed. The Spanish had lost more than 300 killed and 150 wounded with 1,800 officers and men taken prisoner. On the Americans' side one man was killed and one wounded. The American sailor killed was Yeoman George Henry Ellis who became quite a hero.

The American victory was not without controversy. The American North Atlantic Squadron was commanded by Rear Admiral William T Sampson, under whom Schley served, and Sampson was credited with the victory despite being absent from the battle. This created ill-will between the two men. There were two factions; one declaring that Sampson's shaping and training of the fleet had ensured the victory and the second that Schley's inspired command at the time of the battle was responsible for the victory. The dispute rumbled on through a Court of Enquiry which was critical of Schley and an appeal to the President without reaching a conclusion.

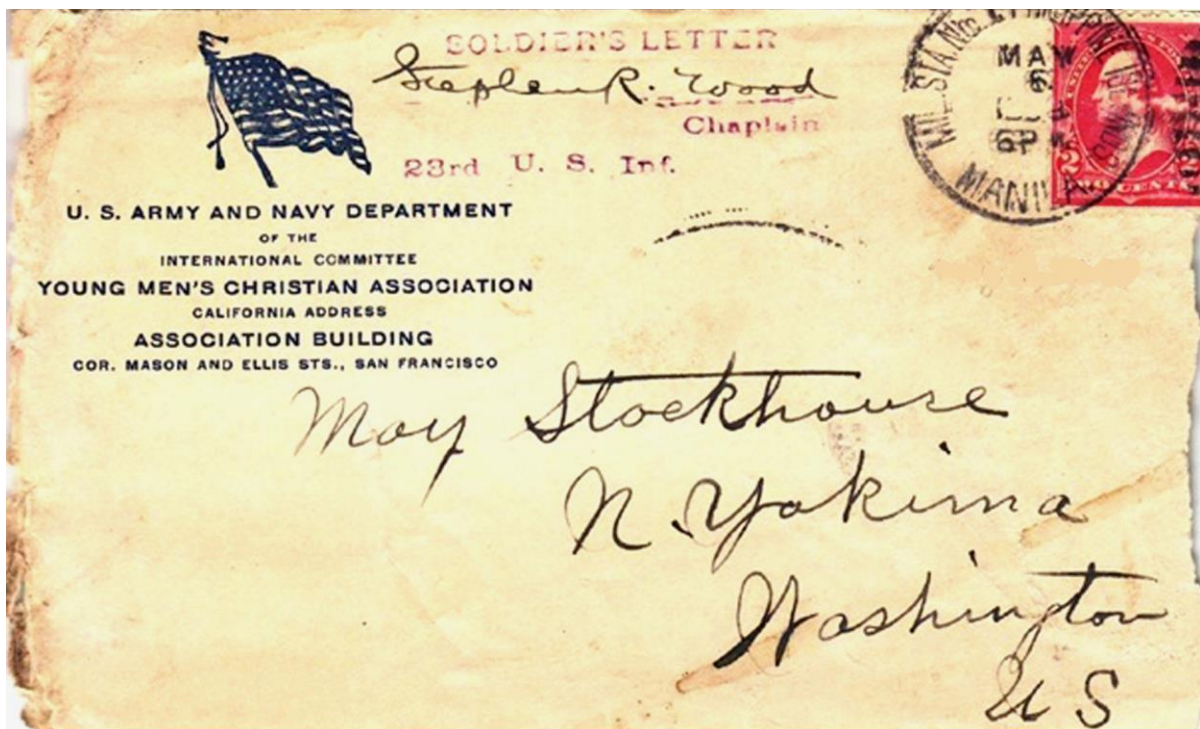


Above: Admiral William T Sampson shown on a patriotic cover posted on 20 October 1898 from Harrisburg, PA

The War against Spain also took place in the Pacific where the Spanish had possessions, the principal one being the Philippines. On 1 May 1898 the American Asiatic fleet under the command of Commodore George Dewey engaged and destroyed the Spanish fleet under the command of Admiral Patricio Montojo in Manila Bay.

One comical incident worthy of mention was the capture of Guam. On 20 June 1898 an American force under the command of Captain Henry Glass, comprising the cruiser *USS Charleston* and three transport vessels carrying troops, entered Guam's Apra Harbor. Captain Glass had orders to capture the Island. He fired a few shots at Fort Santa Cruz without receiving return fire.

Instead the response was a boat from the garrison with two men who apologised that they could not return the salute as they were out of gunpowder. They were unaware that Spain was at war with America and thought that the shots fired by the *Charleston* were a salute. The next day the surrender of the island and the Spanish garrison was arranged with the Spanish Governor, and about fifty-four Spanish prisoners of war were transported to the Philippines.



Above: Soldier's letter of the 23rd US Infantry, posted on 6 May 1899, postmarked Military Station No 1 Manila and certified as a soldier's letter by the Chaplain.

With defeats in Cuba and the Philippines and the destruction of their Pacific and Caribbean fleets the Spanish sued for peace and the final Peace Treaty, the *Treaty of Paris* was signed in Paris on 10 December 1898. It gave terms favourable to America. Spain ceded The Philippines, Puerto Rica and Gaum to America and Cuba gained her independence. But America obtained a permanent naval base there at Guantanamo Bay.

America annexed Hawaii at the same time, giving America a powerful presence in the Pacific for the first time. There was a bloodless coup and Queen Liliuokalani was deposed by a group of American citizens. Hawaii became a republic for a time, and then a Territory of the United States of America on 7 July 1898. The Japanese attack on the Pearl Harbor naval base on 7 December 1941 was, of course, what brought America into WW II.

The Mayflower

THE AMERICAN STAMP CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN

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