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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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Entered as second-class matter July 5th, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Philatelic Headquarters Announces

SPECIALTY ALBUMS

A series of loose leaf printed albums designed for the collector who desires to limit his collection to some particular group of countries.

NOW YOU CAN BUY THE ALBUM YOU WANT

Within certain limitations the Specialty Series of Albums makes it possible for collectors to purchase an album which provides spaces for the particular stamps in which they are interested. The first albums of the series are now in the process of manufacture and will be ready for publication about March 1, 1933. We contemplate the publication of other albums in this series and would appreciate suggestions as to what they should contain, it being our desire to publish any album for which there is a sufficient demand to cover the cost of printing.

Albums Which Will Be Ready About MARCH 1, 1933

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Central America

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Write for a Complete Description.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

1 West 47th Street **New York, N. Y.**

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. XII. JANUARY, 1933. No. 1.

Brown's Express

By Ernest A. Wiltsee.

IT IS not well to see any errors that can be corrected in the excellent express articles now running in this magazine. In Dr. Berthold's article on "Todd's Express Companies" in the April 1932 number, for some reason Brown's and Newell & Co.'s Expresses are included with Todd's Expresses, which included Todd & Bryan's Express, Todd & Co.'s Express and Todd's Express, as well as the two referred to. In so doing Dr. Berthold has followed his list of 1927, in which both Newell & Co.'s and Brown's Express are included in Todd's Expresses.

But in going over the facts of this matter neither Brown's Express nor Newell's Express belong in any way to Todd's group. It is true that Newell & Co. bought out Alex H. Todd's interest in Todd & Co.'s Express. Also it is true that they did operate for a few weeks as Newell & Co.'s Express after Todd's interest was purchased by them. Their frank is known and is one of the greatest rarity. But that did not make them a Todd Express, but much to the contrary. The money to make this purchase was advanced by Adams & Co.'s Express. The facts are that Newell & Co. bought out A. H. Todd's interest in Todd & Co., on October 8, 1851, according to their advertisement in the "San Joaquin Republican" on that date, not as H. J. Phillips stated in September 1851. On November 14, 1851, in the "San Francisco Alto" there appeared the announcement that Adams & Co. had bought out Newell & Co., that the express would henceforth be known as Adams & Co., and that E. W. Colt and L. W. Newell would be Adams & Co.'s agents at Stockton. Thus Newell & Co. acted as connecting with Adams & Co. for one month and six days, and after that were taken over by Adams & Co. and were in no sense a member of the Todd expresses but in reality a portion of the great Adams & Co. organization.

Also as to Brown's express, there is no reason why it should be included in the Todd Expresses. This error may have been from the fact that William H. Brown joined with Angevine Reynolds, A. H. Todd, and J. P. W. Wilkins to form Reynolds Todd & Co.'s Express, October 13, 1851. But William H. Brown was not the Brown of Brown's Express; his name was W. A. Brown. Also as my frank, shown on page 210, July 1932, clearly shows, Brown was operating as "Brown's Express" as early as June 29, 1850. His early advertisement is in the "Placer Times" of Sacramento on March 23, 1850.

As far as Brown is concerned we only find him connecting with Todd & Co.'s Express for a few weeks. His advertisement to that effect in the "San Francisco Alta" is dated October 4, 1851, but on November 22, 1851 he changed from Todd & Co. to Newell & Co., and through them to Adams & Co., with whom

he connected until he was murdered by William L. Bowlin on April 2, 1853. After his death his express was carried on as Brown's Express by Adams & Co., practically until their failure in February 1855. To make this clear it is best to give in full the announcement in question.

"San Francisco Alta" November 22, 1851:

"Brown's Express. This express will hereafter connect with Newell & Co. and through them with Adams & Co. to the States and Europe.

Persons wishing to send letters and packages to any mines on the Mokelumne or Calaveras Rivers, and Murphys, Angels and Carson's Diggings can send daily through this express, by leaving their letters at the office of Newell & Co., Stockton and San Francisco.

Collections made and all express business attended to with promptness and dispatch."

But the mere fact that these mountain express companies connected did not imply that they were affiliated with the connecting company. Certain express companies, such as Gregory and others, never left the valley, but yet reached any part of the mountains through the connecting mountain express companies. And the mountain express companies did not attempt usually to reach San Francisco except through the valley express company which they selected as being the most available for their purpose. The mountain express companies were completely independent of their connecting lines as is evidenced by the frequency and facility with which they changed their connecting express companies. Thus, Hunter & Co. connected with Gregory & Co., Adams & Co., and Wells Fargo & Co., at different times. Also, Langton & Co. connected with as many as four other express companies at different periods. The mountain express companies were independent in every way; and by stating that they were "connecting" they merely meant that they were seeking their outlet to San Francisco and the outer world through one of the valley expresses or the greater organizations which went to the east.

Thus, neither Newell & Co. nor Brown's Express can be considered in any way as belonging to the group of Todd's Expresses.

How To Collect Stamps

By RALPH A. KIMBLE.

Here is without a doubt the best buy in the philatelic field. A substantial cloth bound of 147 pages filled with the basic information that every collector should have at the very modest price of—50c.

The author calls his book "A Basic Course of Instruction in the World's Most Popular Pastime" and just as its name implies it tells clearly just **How to Collect Stamps.** But is is not a dry textbook—far from it. To a collector it will be of as much interest as a novel and any non-collector who can read it without getting an urge to start a collection is hopeless indeed.

In short readable chapters the author discusses "The Science of Philately," "The Collectors' Equipment," "What to Collect," "Sources of Supply," "Classification of Stamps," "Mounting and Arranging a Collection," "Philatelic Literature," "Stamp Clubs and Exhibitions," "The Manufacture of Stamps," and concludes with a splendid "Glossary of Philatelic Terms."

There is probably no person better qualified to bring out such a book than Ralph A. Kimble. Through his outstanding work as a lecturer on stamps over the radio he has been brought into close daily contact with thousands of collectors and prospective collectors. He has learned from practical experience just what puzzles them and in his new book he has anticipated their questions and has answered them completely. Last year he received the enormous total of 21,000 letters and this book is the direct outgrowth of this experience.

We predict that this book will have one of the largest sales ever accorded a philatelic work and you collectors who also appreciate the value of a first edition will do well to see that your bookseller supplies you with a copy at once or write direct to the publishers, Grosset & Dunlap, New York, N. Y., or to the author, at 8118 Dante Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By BEVERLY S. KING AND MAX G. JOHL.

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(Continued from page 269.)

THE TWO CENT HARDING

1923

THE 2 Cent Harding is classed among "Commemoratives" by many collectors, but as Bertram Poole has pointed out one can hardly commemorate an individual though one may commemorate the anniversary of his birth or death, it is more correctly speaking a "Memorial" stamp as described in the Scott Catalog.

President Harding, after a short illness, died August 2, 1923. A few days after his death Mr. Glover was in conference with the Postmaster General and the subject of a memorial stamp was discussed, Mr. New stating that as Postmaster General he would like to show his appreciation of his friend the late President, and felt that a memorial stamp would be an ideal way of doing so. M. L. Eidsness, Jr., Superintendent of the Division of Stamps, was thereupon instructed by Mr. Glover to have the Bureau proceed with sketches at once.(1) The official announcement follows:

"Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1923.

"Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a special 2-cent postage stamp printed in black ink, bearing the portrait of the late President Harding, to be known as the Harding memorial stamp. This stamp will be issued by the department for a limited period, probably not to exceed 90 days, but those remaining on hand in post offices after their issuance has been discontinued will be sold to the public until the supply is exhausted and they will be valid for postage until used.

"The Harding memorial stamp is described as follows:

"It is the same shape and size as the current 2-cent stamp and bears the portrait of Warren G. Harding within an oval and partly inclosed in a panel, which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Above the portrait within a curved panel appear the words "United States Postage" in white roman capital letters. On a ribbon below the oval is the name "Harding," and under this at the bottom of the stamp appears the word "Cents." In both lower corners within ovals with dark backgrounds is the white numeral "2." In the upper left-hand corner appears the year of birth, "1865," and in the upper right-hand corner the year of death, "1923." The entire stamp is inclosed within a plain black border. The stamp is printed in black ink.

"The new Harding memorial stamp will first be placed on sale at Marion, Ohio, and at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, on September 1, 1923.

(1) Mekeel's Weekly, October 1, 1923.

"As a sufficient supply of these stamps will not be available for general distribution until after September 1, postmasters are requested not to submit requisitions to the department for them until after that date. This issue will be limited and is not intended to displace the current 2-cent stamp. Requisitions, therefore, should be drawn for restricted quantities only and such requisitions should be plainly marked "Harding Memorial Stamp," and all other items of stamps excluded.

W. Irving Glover,
Third Assistant Postmaster General."

Special die proofs mounted in handsome black morocco covers were prepared and presented to Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. New, Miss McLean and one or two officials of the Bureau. These were autographed by the Postmaster.

In accordance with the promise the stamps were placed on sale at both Marion, Ohio, and at the Philatelic Agency in Washington, on September 1, 1923 The demand for this value in the late President's home town was tremendous. Of the 200,000 copies first sent to the Marion Post Office 180,000 were sold the day of issue, 5,000 of these being used on first day covers.

The issue received great publicity in newspapers throughout the country. The following article is typical:

"The issuance of a Presidential Memorial 2 cent stamp is a precedent. Hitherto only one dead President has been immediately memorialized with a special seal. Soon after the death of President Lincoln a 15 cent mourning stamp was issued in his honor. Even the regulations of the Postal Union have been waived to print the Harding Stamp. One of the agreements of the Union is that the first letter rate of postage in all signatory countries shall be printed in red. Postmaster General New recently cabled the headquarters of the Union at Berne, Switzerland, advising of the temporary change of color."(2)

It was the original intention of the Department to have this stamp supersede the regular issue for a period of sixty days and an order for 300,000,000 was placed with the Bureau. This supply was found wholly inadequate. To quote: "It is said that official Washington fully expected the first order of 300,000,000 of these stamps to be ample to supply every person in the country and the postal officials could not understand the repeated calls from almost every Post Office for more of these, while the sale of the red two cent remained at its normal volume, and after the Bureau had been given an order for 300,000,000 additional it dawned on them that the stamps were being bought up by stamp collectors. It was then decided to print another 600,000,000 to make sure that the stamp would have mail circulation and not only philatelic circulation."(3)

It was found impossible to meet the public demand for this stamp by printings from flat plates and it became necessary for the Post Office Department to authorize the Bureau to supplement the flat bed process with the rotary press. On September 10th the Department officially announced that the rotary press stamps would be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on Wednesday, September 12, 1923. This was the first commemorative or memorial stamp that was issued by this government in two types of printing.

The demand from collectors and users of the mails was far greater than for any previous special issue. The stamps were sold at face value in numerous places besides post offices and were even used as a medium to bring trade into certain stores, the most prominent concern in this work being The United Cigar Stores Co., this firm displaying placards in their windows calling attention to the fact that these stamps were on sale inside, they were sold in envelopes, five copies for ten cents.

(2) New York Times, August 24, 1923.

(3) American Philatelist, December 1923.

Contrary to an earlier announcement the Third Assistant Postmaster General on October 30, 1923, authorized the issuance of the Harding stamps in sheet form imperforate. At that time the Department announced that these would be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency November 15th. This change on the part of the Post Office was influenced by the demands of hundreds of collectors as well as others not interested in the philatelic difference who were anxious to secure the stamps unperforated in order to frame parts of sheets and keep them as a memorial of the late President. These imperforates added a third major variety to the issue. Although it was intended to have the Harding stamps supersede the ordinary two cent denomination for a period of but sixty days, it was not until the end of February 1924 that the Bureau was ordered to discontinue printing them.

The frame was designed by C. A. Huston, of the Bureau, the vignette being taken from an etching by F. Pauling. It was said to have been the late President's favorite portrait and was made just prior to his trip to Alaska, which ended by his death on his way back to the Capital. The master die was engraved by E. M. Hall.

#611—Two Cent, Black. PORTRAIT OF HARDING. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued September 1, 1923.

These were printed from four hundred subject plates having horizontal and vertical guide lines terminated by arrows in the margin. These plates each had eight plate numbers, two showing on each 100 subject pane, opposite the fifth stamp from the outer corner.

In the latter part of April 1924 a pane of forty of these stamps was found imperforate vertically in a Newark, N. J. post office by Dr. Samuel Konwiser. This was divided into nine blocks of four and two pairs.(4) Imperforate pairs have been found with counterfeit 11½ perfs on four sides but imperf between, and have been passed as the above variety,—care should be taken in purchasing this item.

There was one other variety found which lost its uniqueness by the decision of the Third Assistant Postmaster General to issue the stamps imperforate. The collection of A. E. Owen boasts one pane of 100 imperforate stamps from plate No. 14870. This is the only unperforated pane from this plate in existence. It was found in a usual post office package of 100 sheets of regularly perforated stamps, and had been blue pencilled at the Bureau, but somehow had gotten out by mistake. The later issue of imperforate stamps nullified the uniqueness of this sheet and the plate number is the only evidence of its rarity.

Shades: Grey black, black, intense black.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks.
A—top and bottom, left and right split arrows.
B—Right and left, upper and lower quarters, center line.
C—Plate number blocks.
c: Pair and blocks imperf vertically.
d: Shifted Transfer.
The usual shows a doubling of the shading lines in the lower part of the bust. Better copies also show doubling above and below "HARDING" and in the small squares at the lower corners. Plate #14852 shows many of these shifts. Also found on plates Nos. 14906, 15080, 15131 and 15137. Stamp under plate #15165 U. R. shows a double Also on U. R. #15163, stamps Nos. 10, 80, 90, 100.
e: Misalignment of Entry:
Plate #14852 top left plate block of six shows two top stamps of sixth vertical row to be almost 1mm lower than the adjoining stamp.

(4) Mekeel's, May 19, 1924

Plates used: 14852—53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89
14902—03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 72, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
15000—05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 89, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99
15100—09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 39, 55, 56, 57, 58, 63, 64, 65, 67, 77, 78, 91, 92, 95

Plates found defective and not used:
14957
15123—40

Plates certified but not used:
15166—68, 69, 70, 75, 76, 89, 90, 96, 97, 98
15207—08, 09, 10

Quantity issued: About 1,407,437,000

#613—Two Cent, Black. PORTRAIT OF HARDING. Rotary Press printing. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 12, 1923.

We have placed this variety after the flat plate stamps as it was issued before the imperfs.

These were the first rotary press sheet stamps to be issued above the 1 cent, which value had been issued primarily for use as precancelled stamps. They were perforated 10x10 as this was the only gauge that could be used and not cause the sheets to fall apart at the slightest touch.

The plates for these stamps contained 400 subjects, divided into panes of 100 by horizontal and vertical gutters 3/16 inches wide. These gutters formed the margins for the panes when the sheets were prepared for post office use, and as a result there were no straight edges as on the flat plate sheets. The plate numbers were in the outside four corners of the sheet, one to each pane. The vertical gutter between panes were divided into twenty equal parts by short horizontal lines. These were intended as guides for the perforator, and as they were located in the center between the fifth and sixth horizontal rows of each pane allowance could be made if the perforations were too high or too low, as the space between the horizontal margins made constant corrections necessary. All these plates had the horizontal guides, which on the panes looked like hyphens. These were discontinued several years later as improvements in perforating made them no longer necessary.

The distinguishing marks on these rotary press stamps are the weak color, lack of fine detail, the perforations and the added height of the design. It is, perhaps, due to its short life more desirable than either of the flat plate stamps, in spite of the much smaller quantity of imperforates issued. The rotary press stamps had not proved satisfactory from a printing standpoint as they had a generally grey appearance. The Bureau discontinued this method of printing the latter part of October and many collectors and dealers, unaware of this order, failed to obtain copies while the stamps were current.

There is but one minor variety of this stamp, that of double paper, which was caused by the pasting together of two rolls of paper. A sheet from plate No. 14939 was found in which four rows, (40 stamps,) were found on double paper. No record is available of any others having been found.

Shades: Grey black, greyish black, black.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: There are no position blocks in this form of issue.
c: Double paper.

Plates used: #14866—67
14900—01, 38, 39, 95, 96
15001—02, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20

Quantity issued: About 150,000,000

#612—Two Cent, Black. PORTRAIT OF HARDING. No Wmk. Imperf.

Issued November 15, 1923.

These were issued in full sheets of four hundred and sold at Marion, Ohio, and at the Philatelic Agency in Washington. As these were issued mainly for collectors and those desirous of framing part sheets unperforated, most of the available supply reached philatelic hands.

It was reported from Washington the latter part of February 1924 that the Bureau had already sent 992 sheets, (396,800 stamps,) to the Agency and 10 sheets to Marion, Ohio, and that there remained on hand at that time about 200 to 250 unperforated sheets, which if not taken by the Agency would be perforated and regularly issued. So far as we have been able to discover the Agency did not apply for them.

This stamp is almost as common as the perforated variety as most dealers bought them in full sheets. Arrow and center line blocks are naturally the most desirable.

Shade: Black.

Varieties: a: Usual imperf sheet varieties.
b: Private perf. Shermack III.

Plates used: #14870—(only one pane of 100 known to be in existence.)
15019—25, 27, 28

Quantity issued: Available to collectors 400,800. The Bureau records indicate that 770,000 were issued unperforated. The difference in the two figures no doubt represents the quantity used for making private coils, these sheets being sent direct to the manufacturer. Unused pairs with these private perfs are quite desirable.

1555 DURING 1932

Whitfield King and Company, Ipswich, England, who are one of the largest dealers in the world of new issue stamps, advise us that they distributed no less than 1555 new issues during the past year, this being an increase of 53 over the previous year. As Whitfield King and Company distribute only standard varieties, this makes an impressive total.

CATALOG OF ZEPPELIN STAMPS

H. E. Sieger, Lorch, Wurttemberg, Germany, has just brought out a catalog of 72 pages covering the Zeppelin issues, fully illustrated. It is bound in boards and sells for 2.50 Reichsmark.

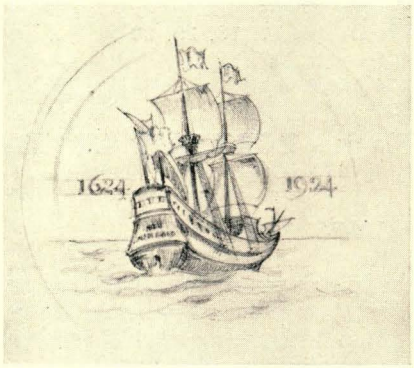
NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

The Collectors Club Library is undoubtedly the finest in existence, today, and we are trying to keep it right up to date with all new publications that are issued, including books, albums, and publications of all kinds.

The funds of the club do not permit the purchase of such new items, and we hope that every publisher will feel inclined to donate a copy of each publication, in order to have the work permanently on file in this important library.

SUGGESTIONS SOLICITED

Criticisms and suggestions concerning the King-Johl work on 20th Century U. S. are always welcome.



First Sketch of Vignette of the 1c Stamp.

HUGUENOT-WALLOON ISSUE

1924

THIS tercentenary celebration was held in 1924. Dr. John Baer Stoudt, Secretary and later Director of the Commission, was responsible for the suggestion of a commemorative set of postage stamps. He personally took up the question with the Postmaster General and members of Congress, submitting suggestions for the subjects and finally securing approval, by Congressional action, not only for the three stamps but for a commemorative half dollar as well. The official notice of the stamps reads as follows:

"Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1924.

"Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling in New Netherland, now the State of New York, of the Walloons in 1624. These stamps are issued in three denominations, 1-cent, 2-cent and 5-cent, and are described as follows:

"They are rectangular in shape, about 1⅜ by ⅞ inches in size. The 1-cent stamp, printed in green, has for its central design a view of the ship New Netherland, upon which the Walloons sailed The 2-cent stamp, printed in red, represents the landing of the Walloons at Albany, N. Y., and the 5-cent stamp, printed in blue, represents a marker located at Mayport, Fla., showing the landing place of one colony of Walloons.

"The surrounding design of the three denominations is identical, except for the necessary change of numerals representing the denominations. Above the central design in a semicircular panel appears the words "Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary" in white Roman letters, and above this, at the top of the stamps, in a straight line, are the words "U. S. Postage." In both upper corners are ribbon scrolls bearing the years "1624" at the left and "1924" at the right. At the bottom of the stamp, in a straight line, is the word "Cent" or "Cents," and in both lower corners within circles with dark backgrounds appears the white numeral representing the denomination. The entire stamp is inclosed within a single white-line border.

"The first issue of the new Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary stamps will be placed on sale May 1, 1924, at the following post offices:

Jacksonville, Fla.,	Allentown, Pa.,
Mayport, Fla.,	Lancaster, Pa.,
Albany, N. Y.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
New Rochelle, N. Y.,	Reading, Pa.
New York, N. Y.,	Charleston, S. C.

"The stamps will also be placed on sale May 1, 1924, at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamps collectors and dealers. * * *

W. Irving Glover,
Third Assistant Postmaster General."

Three hundred years ago Europe presented a scene of chaos. The Thirty Years War had just begun. Spiritual ideals, lofty principles, the welfare of nations, religion itself seemed lost in a medley of conflicting interests. A great impulse toward the West had set in among the European peoples.

As early as 1562 Admiral Cologny of France made an attempt to gain a foothold in America, and provide a refuge for his fellow "heretics" whose long decade of martyrdom he clearly foresaw. Under the leadership of Jean Ribaut, one hundred and fifty men set out from Dieppe in two Dutch 3-masters, and a large sloop. The expedition finally landed at the mouth of the present St. John's River, Florida, then named by the Huguenots "Ye River Mai" after the date of its discovery, and a stone column on which was carved the arms of France was erected. A picture of this monument appears on the 5 Cent stamp.

In 1615 a band of Walloon refugees, French speaking Protestants, fled to Leyden, the same city that sheltered the Pilgrims before their final emigration to America. About this time the Dutch West India Company had been formed and was eager to make an experiment in colonization. It was decided to make a permanent settlement on the banks of the "Mauritius" (now Hudson) River, where some trading posts were already established, and in March 1624 thirty-two families, mostly Walloons, embarked in the ship "Nieu Nederland," reaching their destination in May. From records available most of these colonists settled at Fort Orange, now Albany, some found their way to Delaware and Connecticut and a few were left on Manhattan Island. The ship and a picture of the landing at Albany were used on the one and two cent stamps.

#614—One Cent, Green. "SHIP NIEU NEDERLAND." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 1, 1924.

It was at first intended to illustrate the ship "Nieu Nederland" on the 5 Cent Blue, and the Monument on the 1 Cent Green, but due to the colors the Department decided that green lent itself better to a saa view and the ship was used for the lower value. It is an imaginary picture of the Colonists' vessel, taken from a drawing prepared for the memorial half dollar, which was based in turn on a marine painting by the Belgian artist, A. Musin. The original drawings are in the authors' collections. (Illustrated.)

The view taken shows a quartering stern view with all sails set, the sketch showed the ship sailing from West to East, but this was changed by the Bureau artist. The stamps were printed on 200 subject plates, 10 wide by 20 high, cut vertically and horizontally into panes of 50, and so issued. There was a plate number over the third stamp from the vertical guide line on the upper panes and in corresponding position below the lower panes. The side plate numbers ajoin the sixth row from the horizontal guide line on the upper and lower panes.

The frame was designed by C. A. Huston, and the engraving work was done by L. S. Schofield, E. M. Hall and H. Dawson, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The die proof was approved by Postmaster General Harry S. New on April 14, 1925.

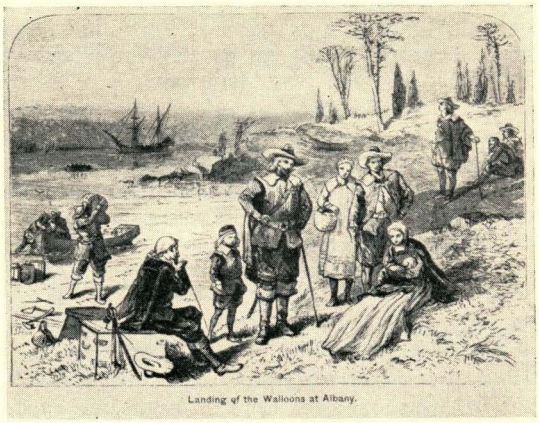
Twelve plates were made for this stamp and all went to press.

Shades: Green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks.
a. Half arrow top, bottom and side blocks. Quartered center line blocks.
c: Broken transfer.
On the lower right of plate #15759 there is a spot of color above the space between the "C" and "E" of "CENTS" which extends into the colorless frame line of the vignette.
d: Double Transfer.
Listed—no data.

Plates used: 15756—57, 58, 59, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85

Number issued: According to the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925: 51,378,023.



"Landing of the Walloons at Albany" used on the 2c.
(From an old print.)

#615—Two Cent, Carmine rose. "LANDING AT FORT ORANGE." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 1, 1924.

The landing of the Walloons at Albany, N. Y. was the subject selected for this stamp. The picture, taken from an old print in Martha J. Lamb's *History of New York*, published in 1877, now many years out of print, shows a group of colonists on the shore, several of them engaged in unloading chests from a small boat. Further out on the river their staunch ship the "Nieu Nederland" is seen at anchor. The frame is the same as the 1 cent, the only change being in the numerals and letters of value.

The engraving was done by J. Eissler and E. M. Hall. The die proof for this stamp was approved by the Postmaster General on April 8th, almost a week before the others, and work was immediately started on the first four plates of this value.

Shades: Carmine rose, dark carmine rose.

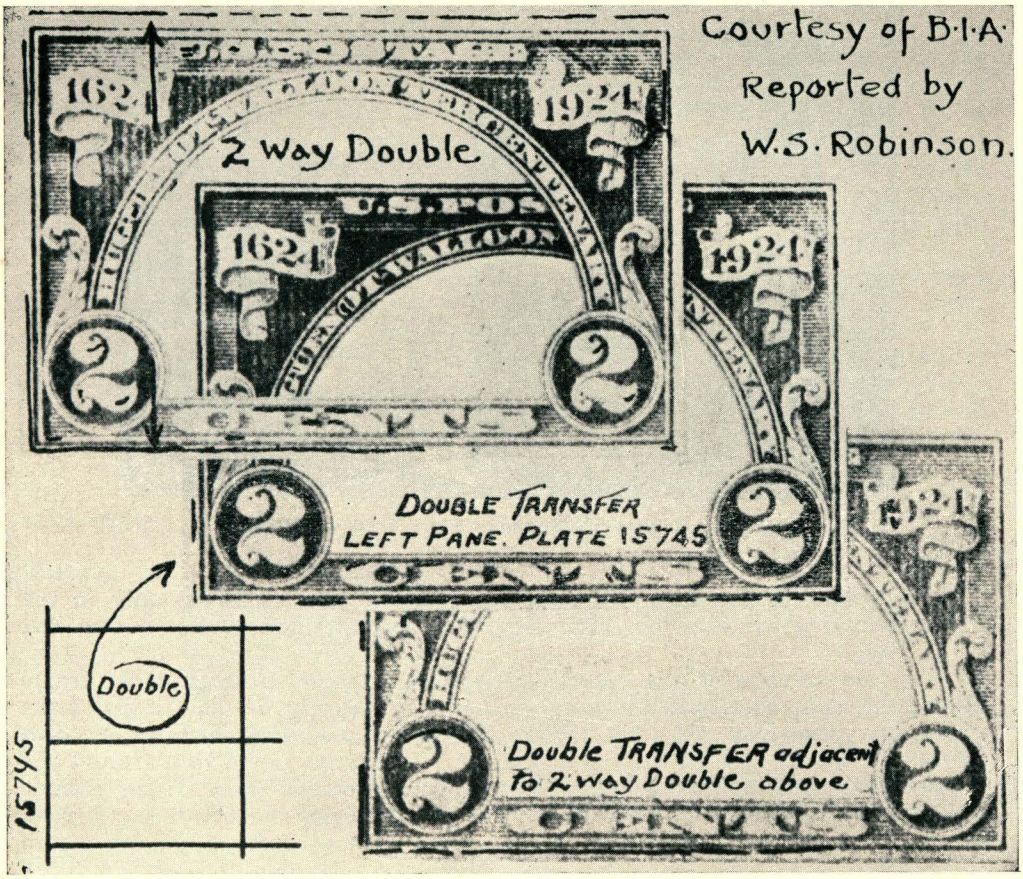
Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks.
c: Double Transfer.
S. W. Transfer showing in both numerals "CET" of "CENTS" bottom and left frame line and "HUGUENOT WALLOON" on stamp above the one adjacent to a left plate number, left pane, plate #15745. (Illustrated.)

S. W. Transfer in left numeral "1929" left and bottom frame lines, (illustrated.) This is to the left of the two way double transfer.

d: Two way double transfer all frame lines, both numerals, and in lettering, (illustrated.)

Plates used: 15744—45, 46, 47, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 86, 87, 88, 89

Number issued: According to the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925: 77,753,423.



Double Transfers.

#616—Five Cent, Blue. "MONUMENT AT MAYPORT, FLA." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 1, 1924.

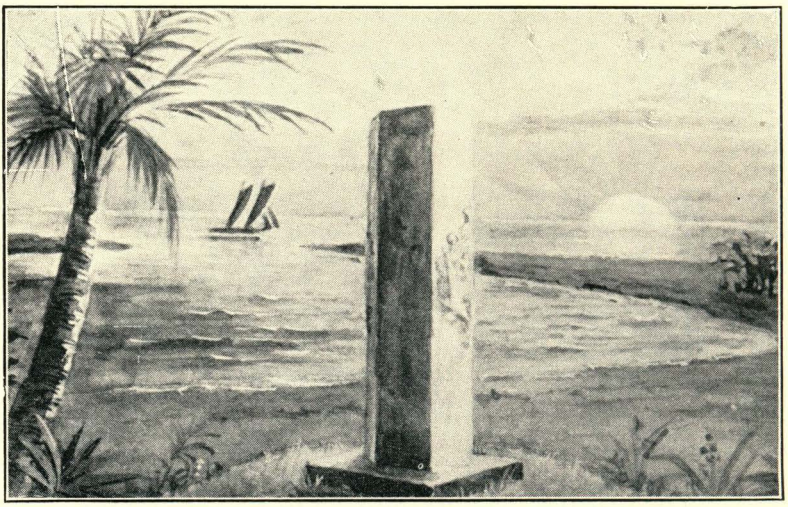
This rather uninteresting picture represents the Ribaut Monument at Mayport, Florida, the dedication of which on May 2, 1924, was one of the outstanding features of the local celebration. Dr. Stoudt, Director of the Tercentenary Commission, went to Mayport and made a rough sketch of the Monument, from which Huston, the Bureau artist, made a finished drawing, which was used as a model for the master die. (Illustrated.) (1)

An interesting story in connection with this design developed in our interview with Dr. Stoudt. In discussing the matter he said:

"The coat of arms of Geneva shows a rising sun and bears the legend "After darkness comes the light." In drawing the sketch I found that by point of compass the sun rose over an island directly in line with the monument. This gave me the idea of incorporating the symbolism and I sketched in a rising sun."

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(1) From Mr. King's collection.



Ribaut Monument, Mayport, Fla. Used on the 5c.

The frame is the same design as the 1 and 2 cent, differing only in the numerals and words of value. The engraving was executed by F. Pauling and E. M. Hall.

On this stamp there is a curious variety consisting of a break in the frame line of the right hand numeral occurring on the majority of the stamps of the two upper panes from plate No. 15754. This must have come from the use of a defective transfer roll in making the plate. The inner circle line around the right "5" has been broken at the bottom and shows on some of the stamps slightly bent outward or downward. This is a progressive break starting on stamp No. 1 of the U. R. pane. A close examination of the adjoining stamp to the right indicates a more pronounced break on each one until on No. 5 the lower line of the inner circle runs into that of the outer circle.

Stamp No. 6 of the U. L. pane shows that this broken piece of metal dropped out or over to the left and is clearly seen in the white border line at the bottom right adjoining the circle to the left. It holds this position right across the second row of the plate. This broken piece of metal then becomes lost and does not appear again. The lower part of the circle enclosing the right numeral, however, remains in its "crippled" state throughout all other impressions on the rest of the plate, showing as a faint blue line, broken in a few places at the bottom.

The plate impressions of this stamp were rocked in sideways, stamp No. 1 U. L. being the first impression, No. 2 the second, and so on, and it is interesting to follow the progress of this break on the four panes.

A similar, tho much smaller breakdown of the transfer roll, occurs in a similar position under the left numeral. This starts on stamp No. 8, U. L., consisting of a short break in the lower circle, and in the fifth horizontal row of the left pane this piece of metal also became dislodged and shows up in the white line border to the right and below this circle. It can then be followed in this position across row six. In row seven another small piece of metal must have become broken and forced below and to the left of this circle. These two short lines then follow across the eighth row of both panes but on the ninth row the last one becomes lost, and the last evidence of the first piece being seen is on the ninth row of the left pane.

This so called "broken circle" shows best on stamps Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, U. R.

The original design is engraved on steel, which after being passed upon becomes the master die. This is then hardened and through the medium of a transfer press the engraving is reproduced in relief on a plate or roll of soft steel, which in turn is hardened. This broken line, occurring on so many of the stamps, came from a defective transfer roll which after being used for a number of impressions a loosened piece of steel very probably broke off.

There were four plates made and used for making this stamp, Nos. 15752-53-54-55. So far as we know these defective circles show only on the stamps from plate No. 15754. Altho there is a higher plate number, it is likely that No. 15754 was the last plate made.

When the first printings were made Dr. Stoudt secured a few sheets of each denomination and had them autographed by Postmaster General Harry S. New; Third Ass't. P. M. Gen'l. W. Irving Glover; M. L. Eidsness, Jr., Sup't of the Division of Stamps; H. S. Mount, Agent, Division of Stamps, and himself as Director of the Huguenot-Walloon Commission. One set was sent to the Queen of Holland, one was put in the archives of the Huguenot-Walloon Society, one set Dr. Stoudt kept for his own records, and the other two sets are in the authors' collections. This just as a matter of record.

Shades: Blue, deep blue.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks.
c: Right top plate number block of six #15754 showing five positions of the broken circle.
d: Defective circle. (Illustrated.)
e: Block showing defective left circle.

Plates used: #15752—53, 54, 55

Number issued: According to the Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925: 5,659,023.

Post Office Mauritius Stamps.

Reported by Robert Walser of Paris.

The Island of Mauritius, formerly a French Colony under the name of Ile de France, has naturally kept up its connections with the old country and most of the Post Office stamps known to exist were discovered in the City of Bordeaux.

Madame Desbois in 1899 wrote to Moens from Bordeaux. The firm of Borchard of this city, did a considerable trade with Mauritius and must have received in one mail a large share of the Post Office stamps issued in that Island.

When Mr. Borchard died in 1869 the bulk of his archives was sold to a paper mill, but part of the correspondence must have taken another direction, for a woman one day offered me a stock of paper bags, made of old letters on which to my surprise I discovered amongst a fair lot of British Indians, seven Post Office stamps.

This Madame Desbois is supposed to have discovered ten out of the 29 Post Office known to exist.

Let me add, that owing to the courtesy of Monsieur Blondel, proprietor of the world renowned Piano Factory Erard, I had the privilege of searching the archives of their firm, who also had connections with Mauritius in the Post Office period. I came across about 24 covers addressed to Maison Erard, in 1847-48, but unfortunately none of them were franked with stamps.



The Battle of Lexington, from a painting by Henry Sandham.

LEXINGTON-CONCORD ISSUE

1925

THE Lexington-Concord stamps were the first of a group of commemoratives that were issued to ce ebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversaries of some of the more important events of the Revolutionary War. The towns of Lexington and Concord bore the brunt of skirmishes, forerunners of the campaign which eventually won our freedom, and it was quite fitting and proper that these stamps should usher in a period during which each passing month was likely to be the sesquicentennial of some major event of the Revolution.

A bill passed by Congress in February 1925, and approved by President Coolidge, authorized the Post Office Department to issue a series of stamps to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord. This was to be celebrated throughout New England on April 19th and 20th of that year, the Federal Government was co-operating with the Lexington-Concord Commemorative Commission, and plans had already been made to issue a "Patriotic Half Dollar" in honor of this event.

In suggesting the designs to be used an effort was made to have one of the denominations carry some tribute to Paul Revere, but lost out through lack of influence. As a compromise to the friendly rivalry existing between the citizens of Lexington and Concord it was decided to honor both places on the stamps as well as on the coin. The two cent stamp carries a picture of the Battle of Lexington, and the five cent value depicts the Minute Man statue located at Concord. Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger, of Cambridge, a member of the Federal Lexington-Concord Commission, convinced the Post Office Department that there was a relation between Washington taking command of the Army at Cambridge and the Lexington and Concord events, and finally obtained authorization for the one cent "Cambridge" stamp.

The general frame design was practically the same on all three denominations, the one and two cent values being almost identical except for the subject, title, color and denomination. The official notice follows:

"Third Assistant Postmaster General,

Washington, March 25, 1925.

"Postmasters and other employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a special series of postage stamps to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. These stamps are issued in three denominations, 1-cent, 2-cent and 5-cent, and are described as follows:

"They are rectangular in shape, about 1-7/16 by 13/16 inches in size. The subject of the 1-cent stamp is "Washington at Cambridge," and represents Washington taking command of the American Army. The title appears in small white letters under the central design. Beneath this, on a ribbon scroll, appear the words "Lexington-Concord," and at the bottom of the stamp are the words "One Cent." In a straight line, at the top of the stamp, appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters, and in both lower corners, within circles, is the white numeral "1." Above the circles are the years "1775" at the left and "1925" at the right, and in panels arranged at the right and left of the central design are two muskets with powder horns. The entire design is inclosed within a straight-line border and is printed in green ink.

"The subject of the 2-cent stamp is "Birth of Liberty" and represents the Battle of Lexington and Concord. The title appears in small white letters under the central design. The surrounding design is the same as the 1-cent stamp except that the numeral "2" appears in the circles and the words "Two Cents" appear at the bottom of the stamp. This stamp is printed in red ink.

"The subject of the 5-cent stamp is "The Minute Man," and this title appears in small dark letters under the central design, which stands between two columns. To the right and left of the columns are two tablets bearing the following inscription: "By the rude bridge that arched the flood their flag to April's breeze unfurled. Here once the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard around the world." The surrounding design is the same as the other denominations except that the numeral "5" appears in the circles and the words "Five Cents" appear at the bottom of the stamp. This stamp is printed in blue ink.

"The first issue of the new Lexington-Concord stamps will be placed on sale April 4, 1925, at the following post offices:

Washington, D. C.,
Concord, Mass.,
Concord Junction, Mass.,
Boston, Mass.,
Cambridge, Mass.,
Lexington, Mass.

W. IRVING GLOVER,

Third Assistant Postmaster General."

The plates were made up of 200 subjects, 10 by 20. These were cut horizontally and vertically into Post Office panes of fifty, 5 by 10, and so delivered to postmasters. Each plate contained eight plate numbers, these were above the third stamp on the upper panes and in a corresponding position at the bottom of the lower panes. The side plate numbers were adjacent to the fifth stamp from the top on the upper panes and the fifth stamp from the bottom on the lower ones. The cutting of the sheet along both horizontal and vertical guide lines resulted in the usual twelve position varieties.

The celebration though of great historical importance was local, and this fact plus the size of the stamps caused the Department to make this issue smaller than any former commemorative. The small number issued was also due to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing being exceptionally rushed to turn out the new ordinary values made necessary by the Postal Act of February 28, 1925. Because of their historical connection as well as the pleasing quality of the designs these three stamps were exceedingly popular.

#617—One Cent, Green. "WASHINGTON AT CAMBRIDGE." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued April 4, 1925.

The vignette depicts Washington at Cambridge standing under the historically famous Elm tree, taking command of the American Army. The troops are passing in review at the right while the Commanders staff is seen behind him at the left. The design is based on a "photoglytic" chart formerly in the possession of the Cambridge Public Library. The original seems to have disappeared and efforts by the authors to obtain a photograph have proved unsuccessful. We have been informed by the Librarian at Cambridge that the "chart" is no longer in their possession and it is therefore impossible to ascertain what liberties the engravers at the Bureau took with this subject. This work was done by F. Pauling, E. M. Weeks, L. S. Schonfield and J. Benzing.

Aside from minor differences such as ink shades, this stamp is singularly free from philatelic varieties.

Shades: Green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Regular twelve position blocks.

Plates used: 16797—98, 99
16800

Plates not used: 16817—18, 19, 20, 22, 23

Quantity issued: 15,615,000



#618—Two Cent, Carmine rose. "BIRTH OF LIBERTY." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued April 4, 1925.

The painting by Henry Sandham "The Battle of Lexington" now in the Town Hall at Lexington, Mass., was used as the central design for this stamp. (Illustrated.) The title below the picture reads "Birth of Liberty." The painting, which is obviously based on the Doolittle print, has always been considered one of the most representative pictures of this famous event. A comparison between a photograph of the painting and the stamp itself speaks well for the exceptionally fine work done by the Bureau engravers, Messrs. Weeks, Schonfield and Benzing. As in the one cent stamp there are no philatelic varieties of sufficient importance to be worthy of note.

Shades: Pale carmine rose, carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks—same as 1 cent.

Plates used: 16801—03, 04, 13, 14, 15, 16
17004

Plates not used: 16802—16920—21, 56
17005—06

Quantity issued: 26,596,600



#615—Five Cent, Blue. "MINUTE MAN." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued April 4, 1925.

The subject used for this denomination, the "Minute Man," is from a photograph of the statue by Fraser, located at Concord, Mass. (Illustrated.) The general description of this is given in the official notice.

Two minor varieties exist on the lower left pane of plate No. 16807. The first and most important one, which is the forty-eighth stamp on the pane, has a line just above the head of the Minute Man, running from column to column

and sloping slightly down towards the right. This line is straight and therefore does not seem to be a plate crack. It is probably a scratch. It is constant and has been seen by the authors on more than fifty copies. On the thirty-sixth stamp a dot is found to the left of the head, probably a plate flaw.

Shades: Blue, dark blue.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks, same as 1 cent.
c: Bottom plate number block #16807 showing line.
d: Dot variety.

Plates used: 16805—06, 07, 08

Plates not used: 16918—19

Quantity issued: 5,348,800

EMBOSSED OCTAGONAL POSTAGE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN

The Vallancey Press have just published a book under the above title by T. Todd, containing a wealth of interesting information on the issues involved and is well illustrated. The price is 2/- net.

UNITED STATES STAMP ALBUM

Grossett and Dunlap have entered into the Album publishing business and have produced an album for the United States Stamps, edited by John W. Nicklin of the K. Lissiuk Philatelic Company.

The new album contains spaces for all of the major varieties that are obtainable but they have omitted such items as the 24c, 30c and 90c 1851, the inverted centers of 1869 and 1902, the special printings and items of that nature.

A new numeral system has been used for the album, starting the 5c 1847 as number 1. The book retails at $1.00.

THE HOME OF CLASSIC STAMPS

Frank Godden, Ltd., 359 Strand, London W. C. 2, have just issued a handsome brochure with an engraved cover, showing the classic profile of Queen Victoria as it appeared on the first postage stamp.

The book is handsomely illustrated and will prove a real addition to any philatelic library, although it is of course designed to advertise the services of Frank Godden, Ltd.

This same firm have also just issued their price list of British and Colonial Stamps, which is so thorough that it serves as a checklist for collectors. The price list sells for 1 shilling.

NINETEENTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

We are indebted to W. H. Summarsell, the honorable Secretary of the 19th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, for a complete collection of the printed matter used in connection with the Congress, for our library. This includes full sheets of the very attractive exhibition labels, both perforated and imperforated, in colors, as well as all of the data, which will be found very valuable by committees organizing future exhibitions.

FORGERIES OF AUSTRIAN STAMPS

The Federation of the Austrian Philatelic Societies and the Austrian Stamp Dealers Association send us the following information: An organization of stamp dealers in Vienna has produced forgeries of the Austrian 2, 5, 10 Kr. 1910 and 10 Kr, 1908 which they are selling as reprints. These are forgeries without any philatelic value, and the Austrian Stamp Dealers Association, which has existed for more than 30 years, has forbidden its members to handle them.

WIPA 1933

The souvenir poster stamps issued for the International Philatleic Exhibition to be held in Vienna in 1933 are splendid works of art.

There are ten varieties each printed in a different color, and represent different forms of transportation. It is such an attractive set that every collector should secure one for his album.



NORSE AMERICAN SERIES

1925

REPRESENTATIVES of certain States from the Northwestern section of the country, having a population composed largely of people of Norwegian descent, were desirous of having a special stamp issued to commemorate the centennial of the landing of the first Norwegian settlers. This event was scheduled to be celebrated during June 1925 and a resolution "authorizing and requesting the Postmaster General to design and issue a special postage stamp to commemorate the arrival in New York on October 9, 1825, of the Sloop "Restaurationen," bearing the first ship load of immigrants to the United States from Norway; and in recognition of the Norse American Centennial celebration in 1925," was introduced in the Senate May 26, 1924, (Calendar day May 29,) by Mr. Norbeck and was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. This was passed by both Houses and signed by the President.

The Post Office Department, being authorized to issue a special stamp, went one step further and decided to prepare designs for a 5 Cent as well as the lower value suggested in the resolution.

On January 12, 1925, the Postmaster General approved sketches submitted by the Bureau for both stamps. Altho it was the original intention of the Department to print these in the standard colors it was found that in the sketches prepared, consisting of a small photograph of the central design with an ornamental frame sketched in color, the combination was too attractive to be passed by and the Postmaster General suggested that a two color combination be carried out.

These stamps were to have appeared the first of April in order to give the Centennial some advance publicity, but as efforts were being made to issue the Lexington-Concord series by the same date work on the Norse-American set was held up until the former had been completed.

The official notice reads as follows:

"Washington, D. C.,
May 6, 1925.

"Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is about to issue a special series of postage stamps to commemorate the arrival in New York, on October 9, 1825, of the sloop "Restaurationen" with the first group of immigrants to the United States from Norway. These stamps are issued in two denominations, 2 cent and 5 cent, and are described as follows:

"They are the same size 75/100 by 76/100 inch, as the ordinary series of postage stamps but with horizontal design, printed in two colors.

"The 2 cent stamp has for its central design a ship representing the sloop "Restaurationen" with a smaller vessel in the background. At the top of the stamp, in a straight panel, appear the words "Norse-American" in white Roman letters, and below this, on a curved ribbon, is the word "Centennial" in dark letters. Ribbon scrolls appear in the upper portion on each side of the stamp with the years "1825" at the left and "1925" at the right. At the bottom of the stamp, in three straight lines, are the words "United States Postage Two Cents" and in both lower corners, within circles with dark backgrounds, is the numeral "2." The central design is printed in black with the border design printed in red.

"The 5 Cent stamp has for its central design a Viking ship. At the top of the stamp, in white gothic letters, appear the words "Norse-American" and below this, on a curved ribbon, is the word "Centennial" in dark letters. At the left of the stamp is a shield of Norway with the year "1825" above, and at the right of the stamp is a shield of the United States with the year "1925" above. Below the central design, in three straight lines, are the words "United States Postage Five Cents," and in both lower corners, within circles with dark backgrounds, is the white numeral "5." The central design is printed in black with the border design printed in blue.

"The first issue of the new Norse-American Commemorative stamps will be placed on sale May 18, 1925, at the following post offices: St. Paul, Minn.; Benson, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Algona, Iowa; Decorah, Iowa; Washington, D. C.; Northfield, Minn.

"These stamps will also be placed on sale on the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

"By reason of the fact that the issue of the Norse-American Centennial stamps will be small, Postmasters will not submit requisitions for a supply of these stamps. The apportionment will be made by the Department and sent to Postmasters without requisition.

W. IRVING GLOVER,

Third Assistant Postmaster General."

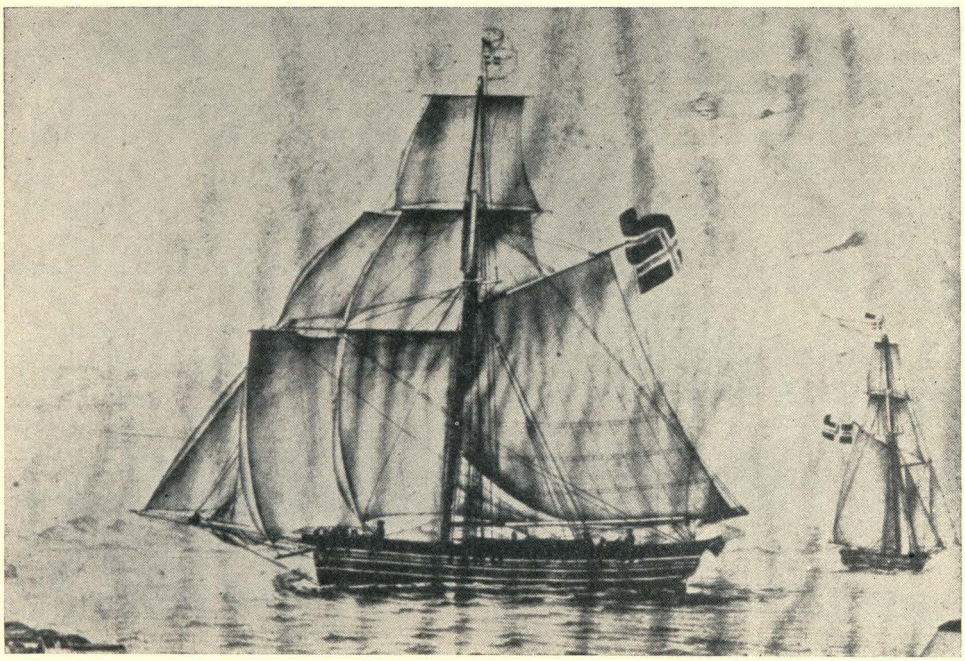
(Authors' Note: The italics are ours.)

We have placed the last paragraph of the Department's announcement in italics as it seems to have an important bearing on the scarcity of these two stamps. In addition to the small number issued the limited distribution made it difficult for collectors and dealers to obtain as many copies as they needed, the result being that these two stamps proved quite elusive, their scarcity being fully apparent a short time after they appeared. Besides this factor of supply and demand their striking appearance commanded the attention of many who were not collectors, and their buying further reduced the available supply.

This was the first striking looking commemorative issue since the Pan-American series of 1901. One factor governing the quantity limitation of this issue was the cost of production, and this turned out to be the smallest commemorative issue numerically ever put out by the Post Office Department.

The Department might almost have been accused of preparing these stamps especially for collectors, for there were no straight edges, it was the first time the Bureau had issued stamps of low denominations from flat plate presses and in full perforated sheets but without cutting them into smaller panes before distribution.

The sheets were made up of 100 subjects, (10 by 10) and divided into panes of 25 by horizontal and vertical guide lines for ease in separation by the postal clerks. These lines terminated in arrows at the margins and permitted collectors to secure blocks with complete arrow and center lines, which had been available only from unperforated sheets in previous issues. There were two plate numbers, one for each of the two plates necessary to print the complete stamp, both appearing at the top of the sheet. The vignette plate number, printed in black, was placed over the fourth stamp, the frame number in its proper color being over the seventh stamp. To avoid the possibility of using the vignette of one value with the frame of the other the denomination appeared between the two plate numbers. A top arrow block of eight therefore contains all of these plate designations with the arrow line in the center. This arrangement of numbers made it a simple matter for the Bureau's inspectors to guard against the possibilities of inverts getting out, and in spite of certain rumors none have ever been discovered. Among the first lot printed one inverted center sheet got through, but this was immediately discovered and destroyed.



#620—Two cent, Red and Black. "SLOOP RESTAURATIONEN." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 18, 1925.

No picture of the sloop "RESTAURATIONEN" in which the first boatload of Norwegian immigrants came to this country in 1825 could be found, but there was one of a sister ship of practically the same dimensions that had been built at that time by the same people and at the same yard. The picture of this sister ship was found in Norway by Gunnor Malmin, who at the time had a traveling fellowship from the American-Scandinavian Foundation and the Carnegie Institute. This old cut was brought home by Mr. Malmin and was used as a model by the Bureau artist, Mr. Huston. As a reminder of the early Norsemen who visited this continent long before Columbus a dragon's head and shields were incorporated in the frame design above both numerals of value. The dragon's head was supposed to frighten off sea monsters, and the shields were replicas of those belonging to the crew. The engraving was done by W. B. Wells, E. M. Hall and E. J. Hein, of the Bureau. The die proof was approved February 15th.

This old cut was at that time reproduced in "*Lutheranern*" and we have illustrated it here for comparative purposes.

Altho almost five times as many two cent as five cent stamps were printed the former proved to be the scarce item at first. This was due to two facts, first: the large number used for postal service and, second: speculation by collectors and others who realized that because of its beauty it was certain to be in popular demand. As it was possible to buy more stamps of this value for a given amount many sheets were "put away." This demand caused the Philatelic Agency to limit the sale of the two cent stamps to twenty-five copies per purchaser as the reserve stock became exhausted. There are no records available as to any restriction on the sale of the five cent stamps.

The black ink and the fine engraved lines of the vignette caused them to wear out quicker and there were twice as many center plates used as for the frame. All frame plates were used with all vignette plates and thirty-two combinations can be found.

At one time the Department contemplated an additional issue and work on frame and vignette plates of each value was started in October, but these were never finished.

Shades: Carmine and black, deep carmine and black.

Varieties: a: Position blocks.
a: Top arrow block of eight showing plate number and denomination numerals.
b: Bottom arrow blocks.
c: Right and left arrow blocks.
d: Center line blocks.

Plates used: Frame—16694—16924—58, 59
Vignette—16687—88, 89—16960
17353—55, 56, 79

Plates not used: Frame—16691—92, 93
18677
Vignette—16690
17354
18676

Quantity issued: 9,104,983.

#621—Five Cent, Blue and Black. "VIKING SHIP." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 18, 1925.

In *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of June 15, 1925, Philip H. Ward, Jr., made the following comment under "Washington News":

"The Viking ship shows the Norwegian flag at one end and the American flag on the other. We are afraid that the engraver who copied the little sketch of the ship was not well up on his history for Viking ships sailed the seas when the American flag was something in the far distant future."

Mr. Ward's surmise is wrong, and so far as we can find has never been corrected by him. The Bureau advised us that the vignette of this stamp was copied from a photo engraving and not from a sketch, and in searching thru the old records of the exposition that was held in Chicago in 1893 we found a book entitled "Worlds Columbian Exposition 1893"(1) which gave us not only the picture but its history as well. A close comparison between the stamp and the photographic copy of the ship reproduced herewith shows beyond doubt the careful attention paid to detail on the part of the engravers of the Bureau. It will be noticed that the boat used as a model had an American flag at her bow. To quote: "It is without deck, its crew were housed under a canvas awning or tent, which could be set or removed at pleasure; its prow and stern raised high and decorated with dragon heads, its one mast was forty feet high and carried a large square sail, it was provided with large oars or sweeps, the shields of the crew were hung over the sides. The Gokstad-find, or as it was better known, the Viking ship, left Norway May 1, 1893, with a crew of twenty men under Captain Magnus Anderson. She arrived at Newfoundland May 28, thence sailing by the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes she reached Chicago on the afternoon of July 13. The Viking ship was presented to the Field Columbian Museum at the close of the show."

(1) Volume I—page 3.



EXHIBIT OF VIKING SHIP.

An exact copy (with a little restoration) of a viking ship discovered in a burial mound at Gokstad, Norway, in 1880. It is 75 feet long, 16 feet beam, and was built in Norway. Capt. Magnus Anderson, with a crew of twelve men, brought it across the Atlantic in May.

The Viking Ship. Used on the 5 Cent Stamp.

It can still be seen at the Museum on Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

This ship and the spirit that brought her across the sea in duplication of the feat of Lief Ericsson and his fellow Vikings were certainly worthy of being perpetuated on one of our stamps. The vessel, built by popular subscription, was Norway's greeting to the United States at the time of the exposition and by placing this ship on a Norse-American Centennial stamp there was no better way of returning the gesture of good will. The letter rate to Norway being five cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof it was thought that this stamp would be extensively used on mail to that country, and this proved to be the case.

Many collectors were not content with a single copy or a block of four but believed they needed all position in blocks which also tended to add to its scarcity, as hardly enough copies were printed to supply all United States collectors with a block of four.

Because of the small quantity printed only four vignette plates were used with the four frame plates. These were all used in conjunction with each other and sixteen combinations exist.

Work on two additional plates, one for a frame and another for a vignette, was started late in 1925, as an additional issue was contemplated, but these were never finished and did not go to press. The engravers for this stamp were E. M. Hall, E. M. Weeks and J. Benzing. Die proof approved February 10th.

Shades: Blue and black.

Varieties: a: Position blocks.
A—Top arrow block of eight showing plate number and denomination numerals.
B—Bottom arrow blocks.
C—Right and left arrow blocks.
D—Center line blocks.
E—On frame plate #16925 stamp #4 has a heavy scratch thru the word "FIVE."

Plates used: Frame—#16925—26, 61, 63
Vignette—#16927—28, 29, 57

Plates not used: Frame—#16672—73, 78, 79, 86—16962
18679
Vignette—#16674—75, 80, 81
18678

Quantity issued: 1,900,983

(To be continued.)

EFIRO EXHIBITION

The Philatelic Exhibition held in Bucarest from November 20th to November 30th, 1932, which was mentioned in a previous issue, was officially opened by King Caroll, and was recognized by the Post Office as well as the Telegraph Company by a special issue of stamps.

While the exhibition was not extensively international it stretched beyond the limits of a local exhibition, and one of the high spots was the collection belonging to the Royal House with many exceptional rarities. The most important domestic collection was that of Baron von Witzleben, and in the literary division, a manuscript on the Roumanian stamps 1866-72 by B. Birnbach.

Theodore Champion of Paris received the autographed picture of King Caroll as the highest award for his wonderful collection.

The exhibition stamp was only good for postage during the exhibition and the remainders have been destroyed.

GALVEZ CATALOG OF SPAIN

Through the courtesy of M. Galvez, publisher of the Catalog of Spain and Colonies, the Collectors Club Library has received the 1933 issue of this catalog.

Mr. Galvez is kind enough to see that the Library gets all important Spanish material, which the Club appreciates.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ADVANCED PHILATELY

We are indebted to the author, Alexander J. Sefi, for a handsome copy of the de luxe Edition of his splendid book "An Introduction to Advanced Philately," second Edition.

This book is handsomely printed on Millbourne handmade paper and illustrated by 21 plates upon which are mounted half tone reproductions, showing the different processes of manufacture. There is also included a proof printed direct from an original steel die, and another directly from a lithographed stone so that the reader can compare the actual work accomplished by the different processes. The book is found supplemented by 6 paper samples showing a handmade wove paper, a machine made wove paper, laid paper, batooné and a quadrille paper. This second Edition contains some slight revisions over the old text, together with an entire new chapter on the Photogravure process.

The various chapters explain the subject matter: On the Collecting of Postage Stamps, Typical Methods of Stamp Production, Line-Engraving, Photogravure and Kindred Processes, Lithography and Kindred Planographic Processes, Surface Printing (Typography), Overprints and Surcharges, Paper, Perforation and other methods of separation, Reprints and Forgeries. Following is a complete list of the illustrations.

The book is beautifully bound and the de Luxe Edition sells for 50/-.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor
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Single Copies $1.00

ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under Act of March 3, 1879.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB AND THE DEPRESSION

THE past two years have put to severe test the stamina of organizations like the *Collectors Club*. Members who have had to scrutinize their budgets very closely have had to weigh the value of membership against the financial outlay, but we are pleased to state that, while the *Collectors Club* has not remained unscathed, that its percentage of losses up to the present time, have not been serious.

But the *Collectors Club* as never before requires the loyal support of every member. It stands as a symbol to the dignity and stability of our hobby, and its continuance and growth means much to the actual value of stamp-holdings. As long as an organization like the *Collectors Club* carries on, just so long will collectors have confidence in the value and permanency of collecting, and it will continue to attract others who require the relaxation that a hobby like stamp collecting affords.

We hope that no member of the *Collectors Club*, except under the most dire necessity, will relinquish his membership during these strenuous times, but on the contrary, will endeavor to increase our ranks by inducing collecting friends to join with us.

Membership in the *Collectors Club* means far more than "merely belonging." It is a distinct asset in the collecting world, and members can point with pride to their affiliation with us. We want to make membership mean even more, as the years go by, so stick loyally to our organization which means so much to philately.

* * * * * *

OUR MEETINGS

During the past few months the meetings of the *Collectors Club* have continued to grow in interest, and the attendance has been surprisingly good. The inauguration of a series of exhibitions and competitions in which a large majority of our membership can take part has been a welcome innovation, and under the new administration, headed by Beverly S. King, we are glad to see the return of informal discussions and more active participation in various interesting phases of philately.

Members within the Metropolitan district should make it a particular point to attend every meeting on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, and those located at more distant points will as usual be kept in close touch with our activities through the medium of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*.

Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and forge ahead.

H. L. LINDQUIST.

The History of the "Free Franking" of Mail in the United States

By EDWARD STERN.

(All of the Franks illustrated are from my personal collection and the purpose of this article is an attempt to compile a check list of all known Franks. I would be pleased to hear from anyone having any which are not included.
Members of Congress and Senators or others who held no "Cabinet Offices" are not included in this article.

(Continued from Volume XI, page 255.)

NINETEENTH ADMINISTRATION

FRANKLIN PIERCE

(of New Hampshire)

March 4, 1853 to March 3, 1857

Vice President	William R. King	Alabama	
President Pro Tempore	David R. Atchison	Missouri	
of the Senate	Lewis Cass	Michigan	
	Jesse D. Bright	Indiana	
	Charles E. Stuart	Michigan	
	James M. Mason	Virginia	
Secretary of State	William Hunter	Rhode Island	Ad interim (Chief Clerk)
	William L. Marcy	New York	March 7, 1853
Secretary of the Treasury	Thomas Corwin	Ohio	Reappointed
	James Guthrie	Kentucky	March 7, 1853
Secretary of War	Charles M. Conrad	Louisiana	Reappointed
	Jefferson Davis	Mississippi	March 7, 1853
	Samuel Cooper	New Jersey	Ad interim
Attorney General	John J. Crittenden	Kentucky	Reappointed
	Caleb Cushing	Massachusetts	March 7, 1853
Postmaster General	Samuel D. Hubbard	Connecticut	Reappointed
	James Campbell	Pennsylvania	March 7, 1853
Secretary of the Navy	John P. Kennedy	Maryland	Reappointed
	James C. Dobbin	North Carolina	March 7, 1853
Secretary of the Interior	Alexander H. H. Stuart	Virginia	Reappointed
	Robert McClelland	Michigan	March 7, 1853

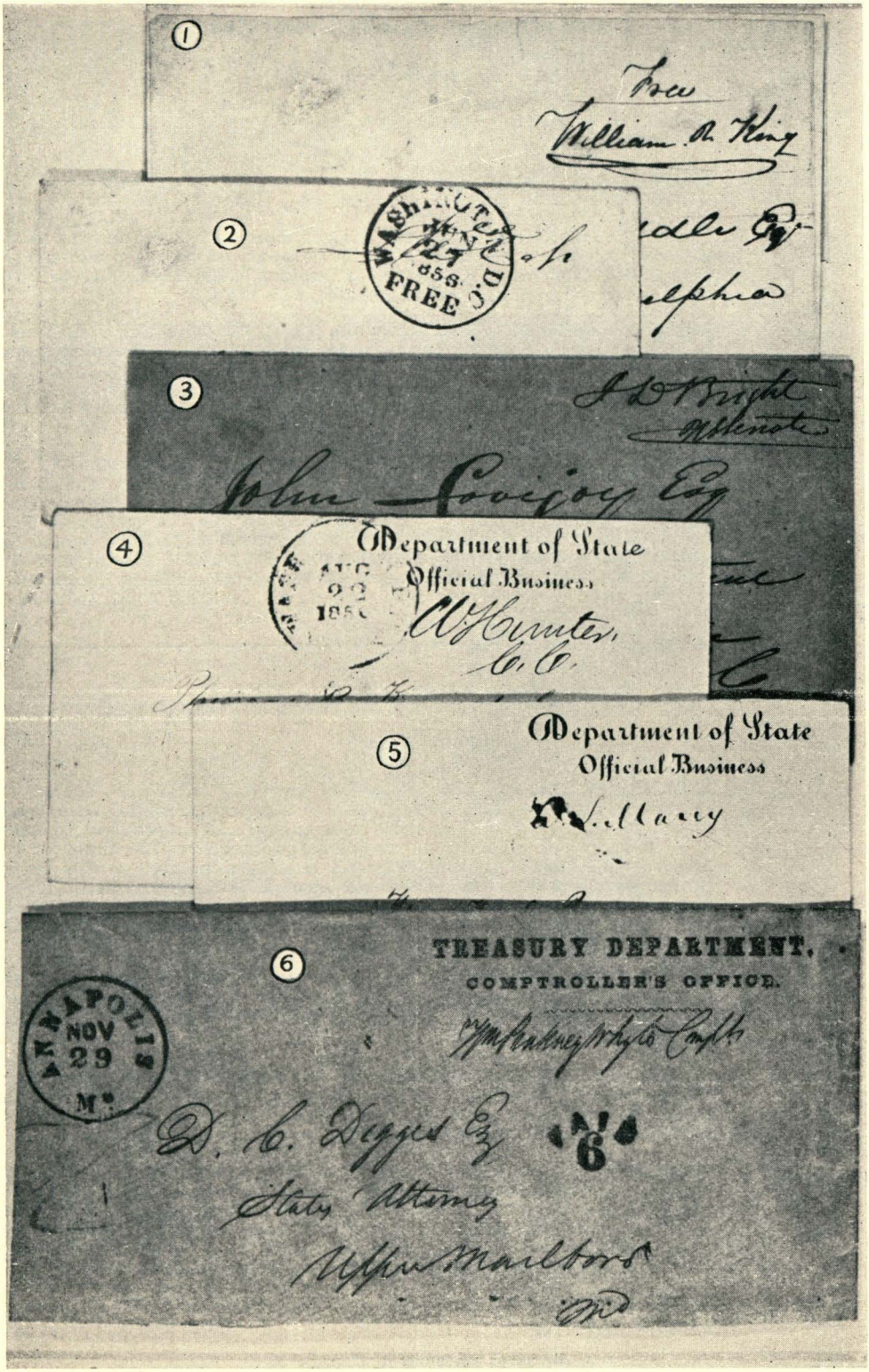


Plate 45—Pierce Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 45

Cover # 1 **WILLIAM R. KING**—Franked while Vice President. (Refer to plate 43, number 1.)

Cover # 2 **LEWIS CASS**—Franked while Vice President Pro Tempore of the Senate. (Refer to plate 27, number 8.) (Plate 39, number 2.)

Cover # 3 **JESSE DAVID BRIGHT**—Franked while President Pro Tempore of the Senate. He was a member of the State house of representatives 1836 and 1866, Lieutenant Governor of Indiana 1843-1845, elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate 1845-1862.

Cover # 4 **WILLIAM HUNTER**—Franked while Chief Clerk in the Department of State. He also served in this same capacity under President James Buchanan until his death.

Cover # 5 **WILLIAM L. MARCY**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to plate 22, number 5.)

Cover # 6 **WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE**—Franked while Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland 1853-1855. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at New York in 1868, appointed to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Reverdy Johnson 1868-1869, Governor of Maryland 1871-1874, elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate 1875-1881, Mayor of Baltimore 1881-1882, Attorney General of Maryland 1887-1891, appointed to the United States Senate 1906 and served until his death in 1908.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 46

Cover # 1 **JEFFERSON DAVIS**—Franked while Secretary of War. He served in the Black Hawk War 1830, presidential elector on the Democratic ticket of Polk and Dallas 1844, elected as a Democrat to Congress 1845-1846, when he resigned to command the First Regiment of the Mississippi Riflemen in the War with Mexico, appointed to the United States Senate 1847-1851 and again elected 1857-1861, chosen President of the Confederacy by the Provincial Congress and elected, he served for a period of 6 years, he was captured by the Union troops and imprisoned for 2 years for treason.

Cover # 2 **JAMES CAMPBELL**—Franked while Postmaster General, he also served in this same capacity under President James Buchanan, he was judge of the court of common pleas 1842-1850, he became Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania 1852.

Cover # 3 **JAMES COCHRANE DOBBIN**—Franked while Secretary of the Navy. He was elected as a Democrat to Congress 1845-1847, member of the State house of commons 1848, 1850, 1852, serving as speaker in 1850, delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore 1852.

Cover # 4 **ROBERT McCLELLAND**—Franked while Secretary of the Interior. He was a delegate to the convention called to frame a constitution for the proposed State of Michigan 1835, and a delegate to various State constitutional conventions 1848 to 1868, member of the State house of representatives 1838-1843, Mayor of Monroe 1841, elected as a Democrat to Congress 1843-1849, Governor of Michigan 1851-1853.

Cover # 5 **JAMES COOPER**—Franked while United States Senator. (Refer to plate 39, number 3.)

(Continued on bottom of page 30.)

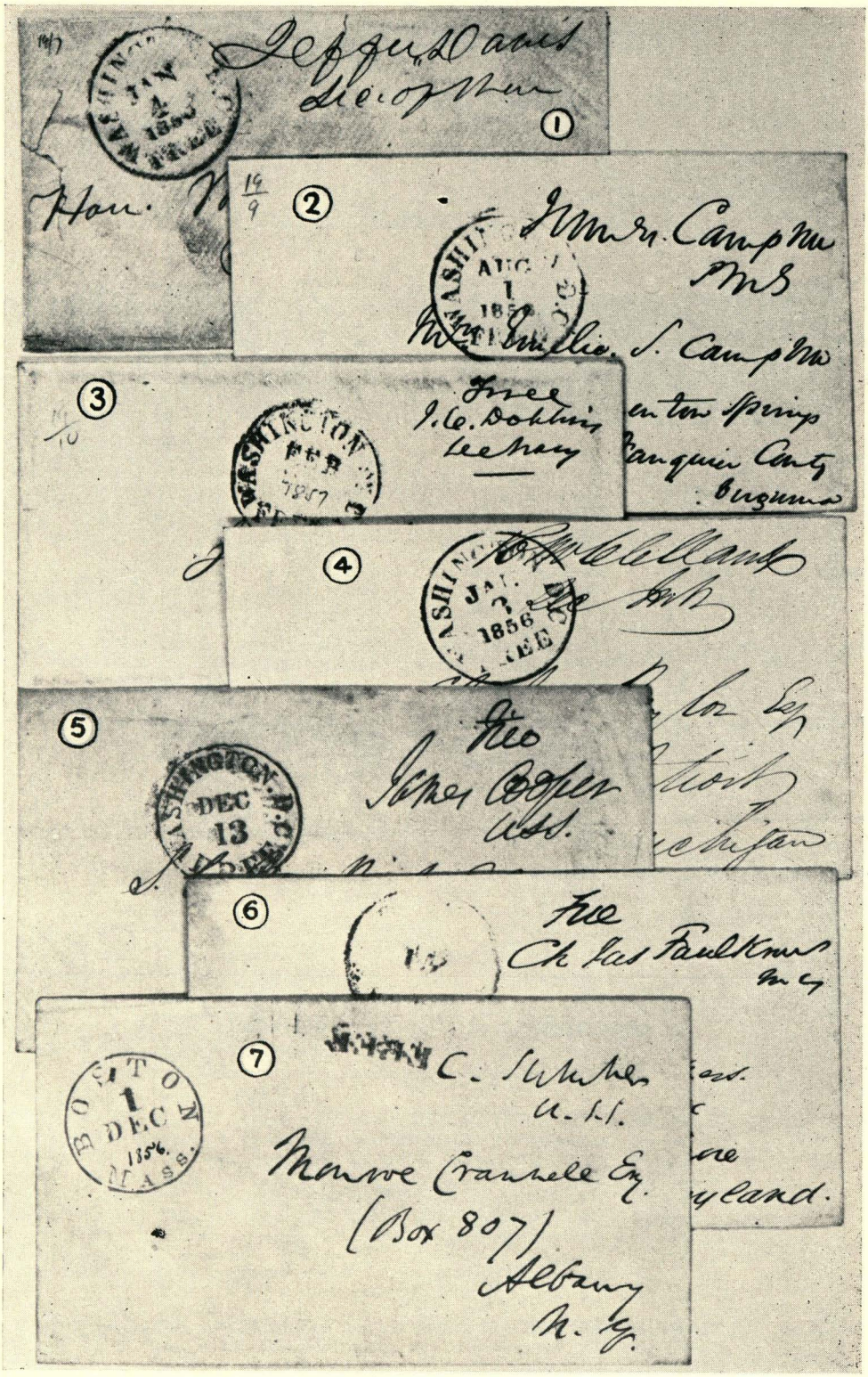


Plate 46—Pierce Administration.

TWENTIETH ADMINISTRATION

JAMES BUCHANAN

(of Pennsylvania)

March 4, 1857 to March 3, 1861

Vice President	John C. Breckinridge	Kentucky	
Secretary of State	William L. Marcy	New York	Reappointed
	Lewis Cass	Michigan	March 6, 1857
	William Hunter	Rhode Island	Ad interim (Chief Clerk)
	Jeremiah S. Black	Pennsylvania	Dec. 17, 1860
Secretary of the Treasury	James Guthrie	Kentucky	Reappointed
	Howell Cobb	Georgia	March 6, 1857
	Isaac Toucey	Connecticut	Ad interim
	Philip F. Thomas	Maryland	Dec. 12, 1860
	John A. Dix	New York	Jan. 11, 1861
Secretary of War	Samuel Cooper	New Jersey	Ad interim
	John B. Floyd	Virginia	March 6, 1857
	Joseph Holt	Kentucky	Ad interim
Attorney General	Caleb Cushing	Massachusetts	Reappointed
	Jeremiah S. Black	Pennsylvania	March 6, 1857
	Edwin M. Stanton	Pennsylvania	Dec. 20, 1860
Postmaster General	James Campbell	Pennsylvania	Reappointed
	Aaron V. Brown	Tennessee	March 6, 1857
	Horatio King	Maine	Ad interim
	Joseph Holt	Kentucky	March 14, 1859
Secretary of the Navy	James C. Dobbin	North Carolina	Reappointed
	Isaac Toucey	Connecticut	March 6, 1857
Secretary of the Interior	Robert McClelland	Michigan	Reappointed
	Jacob Thompson	Mississippi	March 10, 1857
	Moses Kelly		Ad interim (Chief Clerk)

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

Plate 46 (Continued.)

Cover # 6 **CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates 1829-1834, 1848-1849, commissioner of Virginia on the disputed boundaries between that State and Maryland, member of the State Senate 1838-1842, elected to Congress 1851-1859, appointed United States Minister to France in 1859 by President James Buchanan, during the Civil War entered the Confederate Army and was assistant adjutant general on the staff of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, member of the State Constitutional Convention of West Virginia 1872, elected as a Democrat from West Virginia to Congress 1875-1877.

Cover # 7 **CHARLES SUMNER**—Franked while United States Senator. He was one of the founders of the Free-Soil Party in 1848, served as United States Senator 1851, 1857, 1863 and 1869 until his death in 1874.

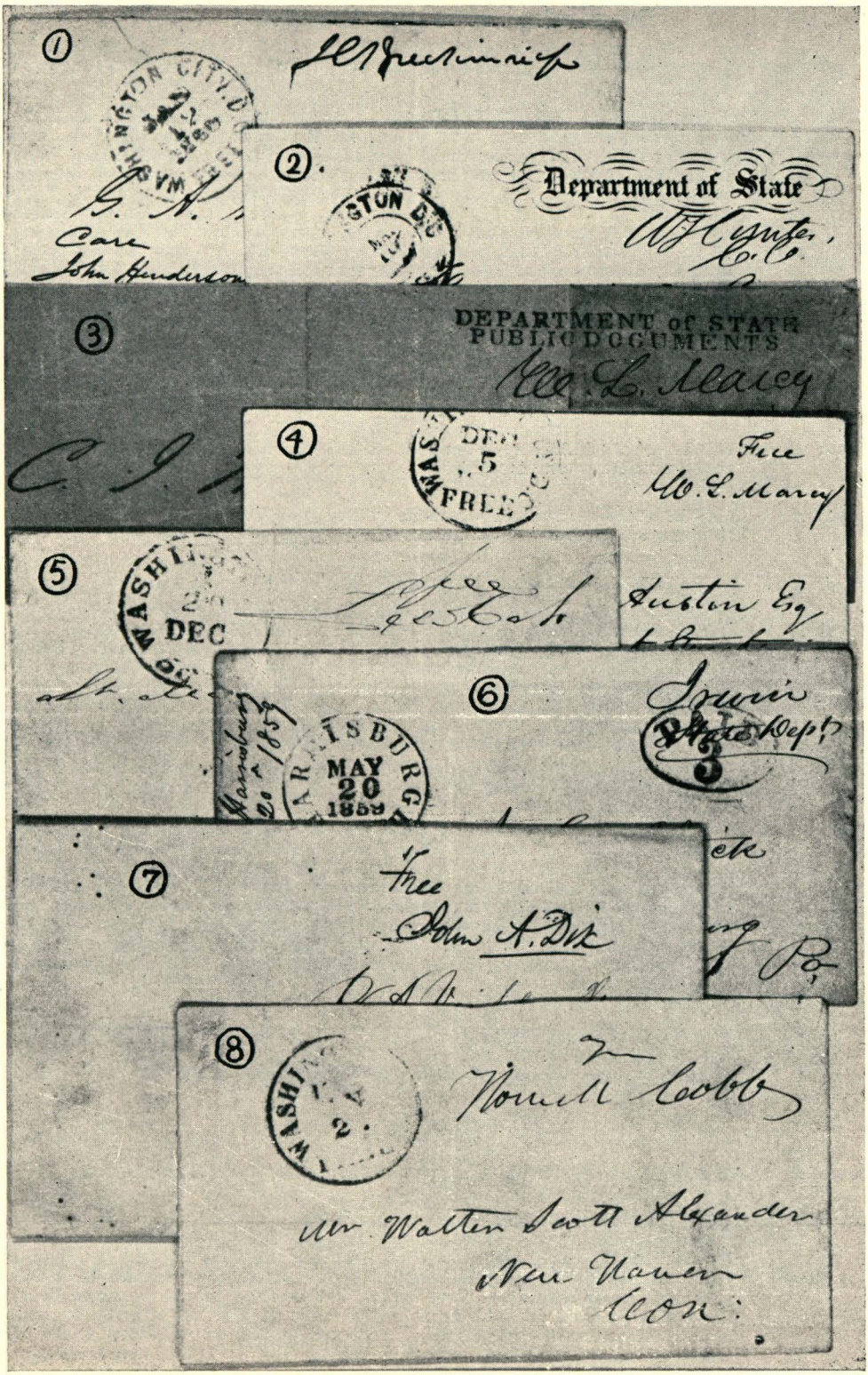


Plate 47—Buchanan Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 47

Cover # 1 **JOHN CABELL BRECKINRIDGE**—Franked while Vice President, he being the youngest man who ever held that office (age 36). He was Major of the Third Kentucky Volunteers during the Mexican War 1847-1848, member of the State house of representatives 1849, elected as a Democrat to Congress 1851-1855, defeated as a candidate for President in 1860 by Abraham Lincoln, elected to the United States Senate 1861, entered the Confederate Army during the Civil War as brigadier General and became Major General, he was Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Jefferson Davis 1865.

Cover # 2 **WILLIAM HUNTER**—Franked while Chief Clerk in the Department of State. (Refer to plate 45, number 4.)

Cover # 3 **WILLIAM L. MARCY**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to plate 22, number 5.) (Plate 45, number 5.)

Cover # 4 **WILLIAM L. MARCY**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to cover number 3 on this plate.)

Cover # 5 **LEWIS CASS**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to plate 27, number 8.) (Plate 39, number 2.) (Plate 45, number 2.)

Cover # 6 **B. F. IRWIN**—Franked while assistant Secretary of State.

Cover # 7 **JOHN ADAMS DIX**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. He served in the War of 1812, appointed aide-de-camp to General Brown 1819, appointed adjutant General of the State 1831-1833, Secretary of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore 1832, elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate 1845-1849, appointed Postmaster of the City of New York 1860, served in the Union Army as Major General 1861-1865, Minister to France 1866-1869, President of various railroad companies, elected by the Republican party as Governor of New York City 1873-1875.

Cover # 8 **HOWELL COBB**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. He was presidential elector on the Van Buren and Johnson ticket in 1836, elected to Congress 1843-1851, served as Speaker of the House of Representatives 1849-1851, Governor of Georgia 1851-1853, elected to Congress 1855-1857, Chairman of the Convention of delegates from the seceded States which assembled in Montgomery Alabama 1861 to form a Confederate Government, during the Civil War he was appointed a brigadier General in the Confederate Army 1862 and promoted to Major General 1863.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 48

Cover # 1 **G. RODMAN**—Franked while Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Cover # 2 **SAMUEL COOPER**—Franked while Adjutant General in the Army. He served in the War of 1812, was aide-de-camp to General Alexander Macomb 1828-1836, was Chief of Staff of Colonel William J. Worth during the Florida War, he remained on special duty in the War Department in Washington from 1842-1852, served in the Mexican War, for a short period in 1857 he was Secretary of War ad interim, he was appointed adjutant and inspector General of the Confederate Army of which he was the ranking officer, standing first on the list of Generals.



Plate 48—Buchanan Administration.

Cover # 3 **JOHN BELL**—Franked while United States Senator. He served in the State Senate 1817, elected as a Whig to Congress 1827-1841, speaker of the National House of Representatives 1834, appointed by President William H. Harrison as Secretary of War, also served as such under President John Tyler, member of the State house of representatives 1847, elected as a Whig to the United States Senate 1847-1859, unsuccessful candidate for President of the United States on the Constitutional Union ticket with Edward Everet for Vice President in 1860.

Cover # 4 **WINFIELD SCOTT**—Franked while Lieutenant General in the War Department. (Refer to plate 43, number 5.)

Cover # 5 **MARCUS DE LAFAYETTE SIMPSON**—Franked while Chief of the Commissary-General's office, served in the Mexican War, he was brigadier and Major-General 1865, and Chief Commissiary of Subsistence 1867-1879.

Cover # 6 **EDWARD DAVIS TOWNSEND**—Franked while Assistant adjutant General in the War Department. He served during the Florida War 1837-1838, and on the Northern Frontier during the Canada border disturbances in 1865, for distinguished services he was made Major-General in 1865, during the entire Civil War General Townsend was the principal executive officer of the War Department, and came in personal contact with President Lincoln and Secretary Edwin M. Stanton more than any other Military officer, he originated the plan for a United States Military prison, the prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas was established through his efforts.

Cover # 7—**WILLIS ARNOLD GORDON**—Franked while Chief Clerk in the Quartersmaster General's office.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 49

Cover # 1 **CALEB CUSHING**—Franked while Attorney General, he also held that office under President James Buchanan, appointed by President John Tyler as Envoy to China 1843, served in the Mexican War, appointed brigadier General by President James K. Polk, appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts 1852, Chairman of the Democratic Conventions at Baltimore and Charleston 1860, appointed by President Andrew Johnson a commissioner to codify the laws of the United States, appointed in 1872 by President U. S. Grant counsel for the United States before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration on the Alabama claims, was appointed United States Envoy to Spain 1874-1877.

Cover # 2 **JAMES CAMPBELL**—Franked as Postmaster General. (Refer to plate 46, number 2.)

Cover # 3 **HORATIO KING**—Franked while Postmaster General. He was active in procuring the passage of the acts in 1874-1879 and 1885 requiring the use of official "penalty envelopes" which resulted in a large saving to the Government, he took an active part in the work of completing the Washington Monument.

Cover # 4 **ISAAC TOUCEY**—Franked while Secretary of the Navy. He served in this same capacity under President Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of the Treasury in this same cabinet, and Attorney General under Presidents James K. Polk and Zachary Taylor.

Cover # 5 **CHARLES FRANCES ADAMS**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was appointed minister to England by President Abraham Lincoln serving 1861-1868.

Cover # 6 **HORACE FRANCIS CLARK**—Franked while Member of Congress, serving 1857-1861, he was a director of the New York and Harlem Railroad, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and president of the Union Trust Co.



Plate 49—Buchanan Administration.

Cover # 7 **JOSEPH RIPLEY CHANDLER**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was a member of the State constitutional convention 1837, elected as a Whig to Congress 1849-1855, appointed by President James Buchanan minister to the Two Sicilies 1858-1860.

Cover # 8 **JAMES R. DOOLITTLE**—Franked while United States Senator. He was Permanent Chairman of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1872, president of the University of Chicago, he was also professor in its Law School.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 50

Cover # 1 **STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS**—Franked while United States Senator. He was a member of the State house of representatives 1836-1837, appointed Secretary of State of Illinois during the session of the legislature 1840-1841, and at the same session he was elected one of the judges of the State Supreme Court, elected as a Democrat to Congress 1843-1847, elected to the United States Senate 1847 and reelected in 1853, and in 1859 he defeated Abraham Lincoln, nominated for President at the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1860 and received 12 electorial votes for President of the United States.

Cover # 2 **JOSHMAN REED GIDDINGS**—Franked while Member of Congress serving 1842-1859, appointed consul general to the British North American Province by President Abraham Lincoln.

Cover # 3 **JOSEPH CAMP GRIFFITH KENNEDY**—Franked while in the Department of Interior (Census office), in 1849 he was appointed by President Zachary Taylor secretary of a board to prepare a plan for taking the seventh and future United States Censuses, in 1850 he visited Europe in connection with the census with a special view of securing uniformity in the statistics of all nations, and also uniform cheap postage, he was secretary of the United States commissioners to the Worlds Fair in London in 1851, a member of the Statistical Congress of 1855 and 1860 and a commissioner to the London Exhibition of 1862, in 1865-1866 he acted as examiner of National Banks under the comptroller of the currency, he received a gold medal from King Christian IX of Denmark for his labors as a statistician.

Cover # 4 **WILLIAM PENNINGTON**—Franked while Member of Congress, he served as a Speaker of the house of representatives, member of the State general assembly in 1828, Governor of New Jersey 1837-1843.

Cover # 5 **DAVID SETTLE REID**—Franked while United States Senator. He was Governor of North Carolina 1850-1852, elected to the United States Senate in place of Willie P. Mangum, 1854-1859, he was a delegate to the Peace Convention that met in Washington in 1861 to devise means to prevent the impending war, member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1875.

Cover # 6 **JOHN SHERMAN**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was a delegate to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia in 1848, and at Baltimore in 1852, serving as secretary of the former, president of the first Ohio Republican State Convention in 1855, elected as a Republican to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Salmon P. Chase 1861-1877, served as Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Rutherford B. Hayes 1877-1881, elected to the United States Senate in place of James A. Garfield who had been elected President, 1881-1897, appointed Secretary of the State in the Cabinet of President William McKinley.



Plate 50—Buchanan Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 51

Cover # 1 **FRANCES ELIAS SPINNER**—Franked while member of Congress. He entered the State Militia and was promoted to the rank of Major-General, appointed auditor and deputy naval officer of New York 1845-1849, elected as a Democrat to Congress 1855-1861, appointed by President Abraham Lincoln as Treasurer of the United States and served 1861-1875.

Cover # 2 **CHARLES SUMNER**—Franked while United States Senator, cover postmarked Washington. (Refer to plate 46, number 7.)

Cover # 3 **CHARLES SUMNER**—Franked while United States Senator, cover postmarked Boston Mass. (Refer to cover 2 on this plate also plate 46, number 7.)

Cover # 4 **JOHN CANOVER TEN EYCK**—Franked while United States Senator serving 1859 to 1865. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1844, on April 24, 1875 he was appointed a member of a commission to revise the New Jersey Constitution and later became its president.

Cover # 5 **CLEMENT LAIRD VALLANDIGHAM**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati 1856, he was arrested by the Union Military authorities in 1863 for treasonable utterances against the acts of the administration in the conduct of the war, he was tried by court-martial, convicted and sentenced to close confinement during the war but President Abraham Lincoln changed the sentence to a banishment across the lines, he remained in exile in Bermuda and Canada until 1864, and while in exile he was nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Democratic party but was defeated, he then returned to Ohio and was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1864 which nominated McClellan and Pendleton, he was also a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868 which nominated Seymour and Blair.

Cover # 6 **HENRY WALDRON**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was a member of the State legislature 1843, Presidential elector on the Whig ticket of Taylor and Fillmore 1848, he was President and Director of a number of Banks and Railroads.

Cover # 7 **HENRY WILSON**—Franked while United States Senator. He was a member of the State house of representatives 1841-1842, served in the State senate 1844-1846, 1850-1852 and was president of that body 1851-1852, delegate to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia 1848, owner and Editor of the Boston Republican 1848-1851, delegate to the Free Soil National Convention at Pittsburgh 1852 and served as its president, delegate to the State Constitutional Convention 1853, elected to the United States Senate by a coalition of Free Soilers, Americans, and Democrats to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward Everett, re-elected in 1859-1865 and 1871 and served until 1873 when he resigned to become Vice President under President U. S. Grant.

(To be continued.)



Plate 51—Buchanan Administration.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

30 East 42nd Street - - New York City

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1199 E. F. Coffin, Morcester, Mass.
1200 Julius Loeb
1201 F. R. Burns, New York City
1202 J. L. Bacharach, Philadelphia, Pa.
1203 R H Mower, San Francisco, Cal.
1204 Lt. Col. R. A. Kimble, Chicago, Ill.
1205 J. E. Addicks, Birmingham, Ala.
1206 R Ervien, Upper Darby, Pa.
1207 N. T. Brotherton, Detroit, Mich.
1208 J. R. Wilson, Pikesville, Md.
1209 T. S Bell, East Milton, Mass.
1210 F. H. Barrows, Providence. R. I.
1211 S. Ljungdahl, San Francisco, Cal.
1212 B Price. St. Louis, Mo.
1213 Frido Kessler. Brooklyn, N. Y.
1214 E. N. Clark, New York City
1215 O. W. Brehmer, Philadelphia, Pa.
1216 A. W. Morris, Springfield, Mass.
1217 R. H. Morgan, Passaic, N. J.
1218 G. S Munson, Albany, N. Y.
1219 A. G. Loehr, Birmingham, Ala.
1220 H. B Keffer, New Haven, Conn.
1221 S. T. Dow, Portland, Maine
1222 Jack Lewis, New York City
1223 John F. Rider, New York City

Membership Pending

Adam K. Bert, Washington, Pa.
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser
N. H. Deutsch, New York City
Proposed by H. M. Konwiser
Seconded by M. Ohlman
Milton Moses, Lynchburg, Va.
Proposed by V Weiskopf
Seconded by J. M. Bartels

Deaths

W. J. Lawrence
E. J. Weschke
Geo. E. Frederick
Dr. Victor M. Berthold

WIPA 1933

The International Philatelic Exhibition, which will be held in Vienna from June 24 to July 9th, 1933, will be the high spot in the philatelic world during the coming year

The Committee in charge of the Exhibition have worked out a very wonderful program and any of our readers who are contemplating a trip to Europe should by all means include the Exhibition in their itinerary. A substantial reduction of rate will be given by the Steamship Lines, Railroads and Hotels, so it is a particularly opportune time to visit Europe. Plans are being worked out to cover a trip from United States, all first class and all expenses paid for under $500.00 per person, and side trips to other parts of Europe can be arranged at reasonable rates.

The Collectors Club should be well represented in this Exhibition, both by personal delegation, by stamps sent for the Exhibition and by donations of both, money and medals.

Such donations can be made through the representatives, J. M. Bartels Company, 116 Nassau Street, New York City, Eugene Klein, 200 So. 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or if preferred, they can be sent direct to the Club. In any event, be sure that the Collectors Club is mentioned.

Report of the President for 1932

The activities of the **Collectors Club** for the year 1932 were very successful. The Program presented was adhered to in all respects, and the exhibitions presented were very interesting to those who attended. The trip to Boston on May 17th, 1932 as guests of the Boston Philatelic Society was attended by nine members and was a very pleasant affair. The exhibits by Mr. Lichtenstein of Uruguay First Issues on May 4th, 1931; Judge Robert S. Emerson, Stephen D. Brown and William S White of United States on Original Covers on Decmeber 16th, 1931; Mr. John Aspinwall—Airmail Collection of the World on January 20th, 1932; Mr. Arthur Hind and Max G. Johl—United States Issues on February 3, 1932; Mr. Saul Newbury on Brazil First Issues on March 2nd, 1932; Mr. Arthur H. Lamborn on 20th Century British Colonials on May 4th, 1932 and Mr. George Royce Brown on Guatemala and Venezuela on May 18th, 1932, were all enjoyed by the members very much. On April 6th, 1932, the members of the Boston Philatelic Society visited us and gave a splendid display.

During the Summer months there was very little activity in the club, and the Program for 1932-1933 has already been issued.

The new Program for 1932-1933 has more competition nights thereon which has brought more members out. On November 2nd, 1932, Major T. Charlton Henry showed his splendid collection of Trinidads, and on December 7th, 1932, the members of the West-Essex Stamp Club visited us and gave very interesting exhibits.

The financial condition of the club is not at present satisfactory. A number of resignations have occurred and the budget for 1933 shows a deficit. It is hoped that more members will attend the meetings of the club. By doing so their interest in philately will be very much stimulated. The new administration I am sure will use every effort to place the club on a strong financial basis.

The Secretary, the Treasurer and the Librarian have already made their reports and I trust the members will read them very carefully. The future of the club is assured if all members will give to the club not only their presence, but submit suggestions of how the meetings may be more interesting.

CHAS. CURIE,
President.

Secretary's Report for 1932

The second year of our three year lease in the present quarters has practically come to a close, and before 1933 is over, plans must necessarily be formed, either to remain here, or to seek suitable quarters elsewhere. The rent, which was formerly $3100. annually, has been reduced $500., through the efforts of our President, appointed for this purpose as a committee of one, by the Board of Governors. We have Mr. Curie's assurance that he will make every endeavor, if he has not done so already, to secure still a further reduction of rent for the current year, so as to enable the Club to function in a more normal way than it has been possible to do so during 1932.

As every member can very well realize, the past year was one of great problems for the Club, and in order to materially help the financial situation along, the matter of renting our Club room to other Clubs for meeting purposes, have come up at several meetings of the Board, and it was eventually found necessary to vote on the subject favorably, so that at the present time the Precancel Stamp Club has met on numerous occasions and has netted us a small profit monthly. A similar favorable action was taken by the Board, to open our Club room to dealers for auction purposes at the rate of about $10. and up, depending upon how many days the room is required, and we hope that the yearly sum realized on such rentals will come up to the standard mark of the years when our Club was located in 48th Street.

Membership

Our membership to date consists of 747 members, of which are 165 foreign and 582 from the United States. These again are divided into four classes:

Resident	119
Suburban	20
Nonresident	601
Junior	7
Total Membership Jan. 1, 1932	783
New Members added during 1932	45
	828

From this total we have lost the following:

Resident Members:		
Resigned	9	
Deaths	5	
Dropped	4	18
Suburban members, none.		
Non Resident:		
Resigned	51	
Dropped	10	61
Junior Members:		
Resigned	2	2
Grand Total from Rolls		81

Leaving a membership on January 1, 1933 of 747.

Meetings

The regular meetings of the Club commenced as usual on the first Wednesday of October, 1932, and up to the present time, we have held six very interesting meetings, and the attendance of our members at same has been very gratifying. Members are urged to bring their friends to any of these meetings, and no doubt many a non-collector could be interested in the hobby.

In this connection I believe it appropriate to mention that our members, Resident or otherwise, should make a decided effort to secure new members for the Club. Mr. C. J. Phillips, as Chairman of the Membership Committee, has once more done his utmost to bring new members in the Club, and if everyone would work toward this end with equal efforts, we could soon realize a membership of 1000, whereby the Club could operate on a self supporting basis. This has not been possible for the past few years. Although we had a substantial credit balance in the Bank at the time of moving to the present quarters, the financial reort at that time shows a net loss of $497.47 and with increased rental etc., the profit of previous years was soon consumed. We have received as a donation from Messrs. Chas. Lathrop Pack $250, C. J. Phillips $250, and O. A. Schenck $50. Total $550, toward a deficit, for which the Club is extremely grateful.

Under donations I am also pleased to mention that through the efforts of Mr. S. G. Rich we have been able to secure a contribution from two of our members for the purpose of exchanging our old typewriter for a new one. Although the donors wish to remain anonymous, the thanks which is hereby extended to them is deeply felt.

In almost every meeting notice of the Club, I have incorporated the fact that the Club rooms are open on Saturday Afternoons, which will enable members to use our library or meet friends here after the closing of their own offices, and in this way form that SATURDAY AFTERNOON HABIT. There is a certain group who come here regularly on that particular day, and we invite others to join them and get acquainted with those they have not met before. We are at all time willing and anxious to cooperate and we in turn hope that members who have any suggestions to make in furthering the interest in the Club and the hobby, will send them in, and we will be very glad to receive them.

Respectfully submitted,

MITZI NEUMANN.

Treasurer's Report for 1932

The Secretary's report covers the problems of finance which are before us at the present time. I concur heartily with lal that was stated in that report. It remains only to state that the increase of membership barely balances the loss and that the amount of delinquent dues continues large enough to worry us. I am making all reasonable efforts to collect the dues as promptly and fully as possible.

For the year our financial operations are as follows:

Income

Dues	$3,943.00
Int. rec'd	27.82
Donations	550.00
Rent of Room	15.00
Journal Income	2,601.41
Total Income	$7,136.23

Expenses

Rent paid	$2,025.03
Salaries	2,084.00
Pr. Stat.	203.00
Misc. Off.	499.04
Jour. Publ.	2,189.76
Total Expenses	$7,050.83
Book Profit	$ 85.40
Rent still due	866.68
Actual Deficit	731.32

Respectfully submitted,

S. G. RICH, Treasurer.

Additions to the Library

Scott Stamp and Coin Company Catalog, 1933, gift Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

The Steamboats of Lake George and Lake Champlain, gift of Delaware & Hudson R. R.

How to Build a Stamp Collection, P. Thorp, gift of J. Day Co., Pub.

U. S. Postal Guides, gift of W. I. Glover

Fifth Australia Exhibition Catalog, gift of Exhibition Comm.

Smithsonian Institute's Annual Report, 1931, gift of Smithsonia Institute.

Histoire des Timbres-Poste d'Espagne, J. B. Moens, gift of Jos. S. Rich Estate

Sveriges Frankotecken 1855-1905, gift of Jos. S. Rich Estate

Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Postcards & Telegraph Stamps of Br. Col. in the West Indies, gift of Jos. S. Rich Estate

Postage Stamps of Sicily with plates, gift of Jos. S. Rich Estate

The Fascination of Stamp Collecting, gift of Jos. S. Rich Estate

Stamp Issuing Countries and Their Currencies, gift of Jos. S. Rich Estate

The Postage Stamps etc. of the Fiji Island, C. J. Phillips, gift of Jos. S. Riches Estate

Bartels Catalog of U. S. Stamped Envelopes, 1911, gift of J. S. Rich Estate

Le Grand's Manual for Stamp Collectors, gift of J. S. Rich Estate

New Foundland Postage, gift of J. S. Rich Estate

Postage Stamps of the Straits Settlement, gift of J. S. Rich Estate

Crete by Poole, gift of J. S. Rich Estate

Canadian Philatelic Yearbook, 1925, gift of J. S. Rich Estate

Belgium, Poole, H. R. #25, gift of J. S. Rich Estate

Hinton's Hints on Stamp Collecting, gift of J. S. Rich Estate

History of the Postal System in Japan, gift of J. S. Rich Estate

Heligoland et ses Timbres, J. B. Moens, gift of J. S. Rich Estate

Philatelic Literature Collection, gift of F. P. Brown

Catalog of Spain and Colonies, 1933, M. Galvez, gift of M. Galvez

Scott Company's Air Mail Catalog, 1933, gift of Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

Air Mail Covers Catalog, A. C. Roessler, gift of A. C. Roessler

Gibbons Priced Catalog I, II, 1933, gift of A. F. Lichtenstein

Goethe and Schiller, Dr. J. H. Van Puersem, gift of author

Catalog of Portugal and Colonies, 1933, A. S. Ferreira, gift of A. S. Ferreira

The Airmails of British Africa, 1925-32, N. C. Baldwin, gift of F. J. Field

Annuario Filatelico Italiano, 1932, gift of F. I. P. P.

United States Stamp Album, gift of J. Nicklin

Embossed Octagonal Postage Stamps of Great Britain, (Todd), gift of F. H. Vallancey

Catalog of Postage Stamps, Envelopes and Postal Cards of Peru from 1857-1886, gift of J. S. Hardy

Introduction to Advanced Philately, de luxe ed., E. J. Sefi, gift of author.

I. Francobolli del Regno di Napoli, E. Diena, gift of author

Sieger's Catalog der Zeppelin Post, gift of H. E. Sieger

Standard Airpost Catalog, Berkshire Exchange, gift of W. M. Taft

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Philatelic Literature Donated to the Collectors Club From Ernest R. Ackerman's Collection

Albemarle Stamp Collector, Vols. I-IV and odd numbers

American Philatelist, several volumes unbound

American Journal of Philately, 25 volumes bound

British Africa I-III

Catalogs of U. S. Stamps by E. B. Sterling, several in number

Catalogs of American Coins, several in number

Catalogs on Envelopes

Collectors Club Philatelist, sceveral volumes

Copy of "Copett's Collection"

Canada Postage Stamps, by Howes

Daily Philatelic World, Numbers 1-116, 1908-9

Duveen Collection of Rare Old Postage Stamps

Gibbons Stamp Weekly, a number of volumes, bound

Germain Catalog

History of the Mulready Envelope, by T. M. Wears

Lissiuk Air Mail Catalog

Stamps as an Investment

London Exhibition 1906

London Philatelist, nine volumes bound, and odd numbers

Metropolitan Philatelist, 1904-1917, and odd numbers

Metropolitan Philatelist, 1890-97

Mekeel's Address Book, 1892, 1897

Monthly Journal, The Volume DVIII

Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan, The, I-III

Numismatic Notes and Monographs, a number of issues

Philatelist, The, two volumes

Philatelic Magazine, about 72 numbers

Philatelic Journal of America, bound volumes and odd numbers

Postage Stamps of Afghanistan
Postage Stamps of Australia
Postage Stamps of the Philippines
Philatelic Gazette, I-VIII
Postfreimarken by A. Friedman, 1901
Report of the Postmaster General 1887-89, 1891-94
Revised List of Postage Stamps
Revenue Stamps of the U. S. 1899
Spezialkatalog und Handbuch ueber die Briefmarken der Schweiz
Scott's Monthly Journal, odd issues
The Stamp Collector, W. J. Hardy and E. D. Bacon
The Stamp Collector, Johnson
The Stamps of Mexico, Phillips
Stamp Collecting a Pastime
Stanley Gibbons Catalogs, various years
Stamped Envelopes Wrappers and Sheets of the U. S.
Early English Philatelic Literature
Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, several dozen issues
The Stamp Lover, 1908-9
Special Album of the Postage Stamps of China
Stanley Gibbons Monthly Circulars, odd numbers
Tiffany's History of the Postage Stamps of U. S.
Timbres-Poste, Issues of 1924-25, also from 1906-23
United States Stamps, Power
U. S. Postale Guide 1930
Catalog of Spain and Colonies, 1923
United Stamp Company Herald, Volume I
Victoria by Charles L. Pack
History of the Postmarks of the British Isles, by Hendy
Elder Monthly, 1906-8, bound
Checklist of the Proofs of the Adhesive Postage and Revenue Stamps of U. S., Toppan
Fiji Islands, C. J. Phillips
American Philatelic Society Yearbooks
Postage Stamps and Their Collection, Colson
Plating of the Penny Black, Nissen, without plates
The Stamp Act of 1765
The Postage Telegraph Stamps of British India, part I, part II (together)
Note on the Postage Stamps of China, 1878-1905, J. Mercarini
Stamp Collectors Fortnightly

Librarian's Report

Your Librarian reports that the Club Library has had a successful year, from the viewpoint of increased activity among the members in use of the Library.

The Library has kept apace with the current productions and these have been regularly received, with the exception of some of the foreign catalogs, unavailable to us because of the post office regulations.

The card file system has been kept up by Miss Neumann, who does most of the physical work required to place current periodicals in their proper places on the shelves and who looks after the items borrowed by the members.

During the current year the Library has received a very fine collection of philatelic material from the Estate of the last Joseph S. Rich, and also a fine collection from the Ernest R. Ackerman Estate, as well as desirable items from Messrs. Lichtenstein, Galvez, Clark, Herzog of Germany, and other members.

The sale of our duplicate material has not been rapid, the Library having received $28.25 in Cash, and we expended $1.60 for items required, leaving a cash balance of $26.65, which money will be used for the Library when necessary.

It is the belief of the Librarian that our odds and ends—in the way of Philatelic Journals—should be generously offered to such stamp clubs as will undertake to house same properly; the lot we have to be divided among the numerous small clubs throughout the land, for the good of the cause.

Bound volumes, as well as separate works, are saleable if they are marked at very low prices, only.

Respectfully,
H. M. KONWISER, Librarian.

SCOTT'S SPECIALIZED CATALOG OF U. S.

Scott's Specialized Catalog of United States Stamps, tenth Edition 1933, edited by Hugh M. Clark, New York City; Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Ltd.; $2.00.

This handy pocket size catalog is absolutely indispenable to the collector of U. S. stamps, for it contains very complete listings of all shades and minor varieties, as well as the principal types of cancellations on each stamp. Practically all of these varieties are priced and in addition to this, prices are given for pairs, blocks and stamps on cover, as well as with, or without original gum. The book is illustrated with portions of the designs sufficient to enable the collector to identify the various issues and varieties.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

THE OPENING OF THE SEASON

The first meeting of the Season 1932-1933 was on Wednesday, October 5th, at the Club rooms, 30 East 42nd St. About forty-five members attended.

This was a Competition Night for Ten Minute Papers by members with groups of stamps limited to 24 pages.

No less than ten members exhibited and gave interesting talks.

The Judges were Theo. Steinway, E. C. Betrix and Victor Weiskopf.

First Certificate

L. B. Mason. Carriers of the New York Post Office, etc.

Included in this very fine exhibit was a letter endorsed "For the Attention of The Penny Post" and dated 1837. Then a superb series on covers of the U. S. City Dispatch Post from 1842. A rarity here was a grand "Pink" on letter and several of the scarce vermilions. In sundries Mason showed a hugh Valentine franked with three Honours Penny Post —the only case where I have seen more than one of these on one cover.

Second Certificate

J. M. Bartels, who showed a truly grand collection of U. S. envelopes, entire, of the first two issues. Bartels explained the use of the numerous dies and varieties and showed a number of rare cancellations. The condition of this collection, throughout, was superb.

Third Certificate

Beverly S. King. A superb lot of U. S. 1901 issue. The special feature was a series of Original Artists Sketches, from one to three sketches of each stamp, all received from Mr. Smith, the artist. The designs for the frames were shown first, and then the vignettes. King had secured photographs of the objects used for these vignettes, and I have no doubt we shall have full details from his able pen in due course. Proofs were also shown on large plate paper, small proofs from the special album, and finally a set of handstamped SPECIMEN stamps.

S. G. Rich showed British Bechuanaland including the Stellaland Republic issue, previous to the British annexation, with also one page each of the stamps used in Basutoland and the East Griqualand local.

Harry M. Konwiser showed 18 pages of Texas Republic Post-office material, embracing official notice of the post office of the Republic, 1835-45, and a number of covers showing the various postal markings in use during the Republic period.

Max G. Johl. Varieties of U. S. 20th Century stamps illustrating what he termed "Pleasure—Study and Friends in Philately."

Sidney Lake showed Netherland 1st issue and gave a very interesting talk on the different plates, and the order in which the numerous shades appeared.

G. H. Fay showed a collection of Air Baggage Labels, mostly of companies that had been merged into American Airways. These labels are very attractive.

M. D. Joyce showed Precancelled Civil War Playing Card stamps on original covers. These consisted of wrappers used round packets of playing cards about 1862 and 1863. He explained that many of the packs of cards were imported from England and the U. S. Tax stamps put on here. He noted that those precancelled in blue were quite scarce.

Chas. J. Phillips showed Confederate States stamps on covers, cancelled in all States in the Confederacy and pointed out the relative rarity of different State cancellations. He also showed some rare Express covers of Adams Express, Southern Express and E. H. Cushing labels.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

MEETING OF OCT. 19th.

The Collectors Club meeting of October 19th, 1932, was featured by several 20th century collections.

Max Johl exhibited 20th Century U. S. Commemorative stamps. In the 1901 Pan-American issue the plate makers' initials were placed in the corners to check up possible errors in production.

The Lincoln Memorial issue of 1909 was shown imperforate and perforated in its variations. In the Hudson-Fulton issue depicting the many modes of transportation, the position blocks are considered scarce, according to Mr. Johl.

On the original drawings for the Panama-Pacific Issue the earliest printed stamps had the words "Gatun Locks" but none fo these stamps were sold to the public, all having been destroyed.

J. M. Bartels showed 20th Century U. S. Envelopes, going into shades of paper and the various modes of production. In the 1c and 2c 1903 envelopes the colors are different in the early issues; the usual 2c carmine is vermilion in its earliest production. In the 4c and 5c the shades are quite noticeable. In the 1907 series various dies are existent. These were curved and flat dies.

In 1915 there was a change in the paper from laid to woven papers, which continued in use for a number of years. Mr. Bartels also showed numerous errors in envelopes.

Early Mexican Stamps, in blocks and sheets, were shown by **R. de la Garza Campos** of Mexico City, as also a postmark of April 2, 1862, Mexico City, on cover and was said to be one of the rare postmarks of Mexico.

The meeting was well attended and special award certificates were made to Messrs. Bartels and Johl by the judges for the evening, J. A. Klemann, Theodore L. Steinmay and Harry M. Konwiser. —H. W. K.

WE VISIT THE WEST ESSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

On Tuesday, October 25, 1932, a delegation from the Collectors Club paid one of their out-of-town exchange visits to The West Essex Philatelic Society, at Montclair, N. J. About fifty members were in attendance and we were all happy to meet many old friends. Charles Curie, President of the Collectors Club, made a few felicitous remarks and introduced Charles Phillips as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, who was in charge of the meeting.

Phillips introduced his fellow members, who made displays with ten minute talks about each.

Sidney Lake showed special issues of the Netherlands, such as Red Cross stamps, and special issues for the twelve Provinces, and a special issue to raise funds to pay for broken windows in a church!!

Charles Curie showed a grand lot of superb 19th century Australian stamps, very complete in the early issues of each State.

H. L. Lindquist showed a small portion of his fine collection of early Norway stamps. He said that the plating of No. 1 was now complete, and explained how to tell the broken foot variety when heavily cancelled, by three other special marks only found on that variety. He also showed very rare blocks of 1856, 2s. yellow, block of 9 unused and 8s. lake, block of 8 used.

H. M. Konwiser showed his collection of material used during the period when Texas was a republic from 1836 to 1846, before that it being a part of Mexico. He showed letters from Sam Houston bearing his frank and gave a very interesting historical talk on the postal affairs during the Republic period.

J. M. Bartels showed a superb collection of U. S. envelopes, cut square, of the 20th century, arranged by Dies, Shades and Varieties.

Arthur W. Deas showed what he termed "Side Line Junk," but which turned out to be a quite interesting two volumes of Slogans, Special Delivery, Parcel Posts, Meter stamps, etc., etc.

Stephen Rich showed what he terms "Misused Stamps," that is stamps used for purposes different to what they were intended for, such as revenue stamps used for postage, postage stamps used for revenue, Postage Due stamps used for postage. U. S. envelope used from Canada. One interesting cover was franked with a U. S. 2c. black Jack and a 1c. Telegraph stamp.

Charles J. Phillips showed a selection of choice Confederate States in panes of fifty of the large lithgrophed stamps, and a number of selected stamps on covers from every state in the Confederacy.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

MAJOR T. CHARLTON HENRY EXHIBITS TRINIDAD

Major T. Charlton Henry gave the Club a great treat on Wednesday, November 2nd by giving a fine talk on his superb collection of Trinidad.

The first stamp used in Trinidad was the Lady McLeod, so called from the name of the vessel that carried letters between Port of Spain and San Fernando. These were issued in April, 1847.

Major Henry showed one mint one on cover, uncancelled, and two used on covers. One of these was from Graham Taylor to his partner in Port of Spain, dated April 28, 1847. This is a first day cover and the letter enclosed says "You must buy some of Bryce's stamps at $4.00 per 100, or we must pay a bit for each of your letters." (David Bryce was owner of the Lady McLeod.)

He also has one on a cover with a piece torn out and several other such copies are known. Major Henry said that this is the first known example of this method of cancellation.

The stamps printed by Perkins Bacon & Co., according to Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. catalog, were issued April 11, 1851. Major Henry's earliest dated copy is Sept. 1, 1851.

He showed several full sheets of the different colors and drew attention to the fact that all these early issues and the lithographs were all one penny stamps, no higher values being issued until May, 1859.

The stamps on white paper were issued in 1854 and his earliest dated copy is Aug. 25, 1854, on a purple-gray stamp.

The receiver of a letter had to pay the balance fo postage, if any was due.

He then drew attention to a photograph of a very important document of which the original is in the possession of the **Royal Philatelic Society,** London.

This is signed by J. H. O'Brion, P. M. and is approved and initialed by the As-

sistant Governor. It reads as follows:

"Memo:

Mr. Petit agrees to make, say 4000 or 5000, Postage Stamps the same as those now in use, of a different Colour if necessary, and to put on the Gum, for $5 the thousand.

He also agrees to allow some person appointed for that purpose to be present and see that that number only is struck off.

And he further agrees that the Stone from which they are struck off shall be afterward handed over to the Government and, when called upon to do so, to deface it in the presence of Witnesses.

He can have them done by Saturday and the Gum is to be of the necessary preparation for preserving the Stamps from Vermin.

Jas. J. O'Brion.

Appd.
J. W.
Genl. Post Office.
15 Sept. 1851.

s. 5000 to be struck off in the presence of a Police Constable and the stone left in the Postmaster's hands till required again. J. W."

This document is a puzzle to all of us —not the date, very clearly, 15 Sept., 1851.

At this date there were over 60,000 of Perkins Bacon stamps on hand in Trinidad.

The lithographed stamps which Petit made were used as a temporary expedient when supplies of stamps did not come in time from the Crown Agents in London.

Why then was it necessary for Petit to print an emergency issue in 1851 when a large stock of stamps was in stock in Trinidad? The only conclusion we can come to is that this official document is wrongly dated 1851 for 1852, especially as Major Henry has a first impression of the lithograph dated 25 Sept., 1852.

The Trinidad Lithographs

Are the most interesting stamps of this Colony. Major Henry has well over one hundred copies all in superb condition, the finest lot in any collection in the world.

These stamps were engraved by Charles Petit and reproduced in Port of Spain by lithography.

1st Printing, Sept., 1852

Very fine impressions, lines of background clear and distinct. Earliest date 25 Sept., 1852, and used to December, when new supplies arrived from England.

The first impression of this printing is on thin, yellowish paper.

Major Henry showed a superb upper left corner stamp and a grand lot of singles.

The second impressions of the first printing are bluish cartridge paper, the earliest dated copy is March 9, 1853. There are nine superb copies in the collection.

2nd Printing, 1855

Impressions blurred and less distinct.

Earliest date, March 25, 1855.

Horizontal pair, 10 singles and 3 on covers, are in this collection.

3rd Printing, 1856

Impression less distinct, only faint traces of lines in background.

Here is a superb cover franked with a grand strip of three and a single, and in the collection 5 singles.

4th Printing, 1858

Earliest date, Oct. 25, 1858.

Here was shown a pair, 10 singles and one on cover.

5th Printing, 1860

Earliest date, March 12, 1860.

Strip of 4, 2 pairs and 39 singles.

One remarkable cover came from the Mirabaud collection, franked with a pair of lithographed, and a 1/- imperf. dated March 23, 1860, used to France, being a double rate letter.

In the red lithographed Major Henry showed a number of sheets, one in a remarkable deep red color. Also a 1d on cover used with a 4d pin perf. 14.

May 9, 1859, Imperf.

On cover I noted two fine 6d, a 4d and 6d used for double rate to the United States, and a fine 1/-. In unused a block of 4 of the 4d and a block of 72 (6 rows of 12) of the 1/-.

Sept., 1859, Pin Perf. 12½

1d and 4d on cover used to La Guira.

Pair of 1/- on cover used to Edinburgh, the only pair known.

Pin Perf. 13½—14

A block of 40 6d yellow green, the bottom two rows being imperf. horizontally.

Aug., 1860, Clean Cut 14—16½

Major Henry said that the 1/- indigo, called the intermediate perf., is not really so, as it was sent out in November when the machine was only giving the rough perforation.

June, 1861, Rough Perfs.

These were sent out in April and again in June and it is a curious fact that no blocks are known.

There is a variety here, the 1d perf. 11½-12x11.

The 11 perforation comes on the outside edge of the sheet only.

Major Henry has a single and another on cover dated August 23, 1864.

1863, Perf. 13

Superb blocks of four mint of the 1d, 6d and 1/-, these being the only blocks known in any collection. It may be interesting to put on record the history of these blocks. Some 20-25 years ago when I was chairman of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., a gentleman sold me a collection of mint blocks of British Colonials of the years 1863-66. He explained he was an ex-engraver from De la Rue & Co. and had kept samples of stamps that passed through his hands, and these blocks and many other rarities came in this unique collection.

1863-1875, Crown & CC.

He showed the latest collection worked out by dated copies showing the chronological order of the colors and shades. This was first worked out by Captain Chester Bolton.

1876, Crown & CC.

Major Henry showed a great rarity here, the 6d yellow green, perf. 14x12½, dated Nov. 27, 1880.

So far only one other copy is known and that is in the collection of H. M. King George V.

May 9, 1882

1d in black on 6d green. A pair and three singles, all passed by the **Royal Philatelic Society.**

Major Henry said there are many forgeries, some of them on cover.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

ULTRA FINE COPIES

A largely attended meeting of the club was held on Wednesday, November 16th. The program called for exhibits of ten or more ultra fine copies of stamps from any part of the world and the following displays were shown:

Alfred F. Lichtenstein showed Cape of Good Hope, Woodblocks, a matchless block of four of the red stamps on cover, three being of One Penny and one the error Fourpence. The members considered this one of the finest and rarest covers in existence. He also showed a superlative 1d. blue, error, large margins and light cancellation, Canada, the famous block of four of the 7½d. green, used, with a cancellation in center of the block, Canada, grand pair of 7½d. on cover, with imprint at bottom, used with two 3d. British Columbia, the unique unused vertical pair of the 5 cents, imperf. from the Sussdorf collection. Natal, 1st issue embossed, superb large copies of the 9d. and 1/-. Hamburg, 1st issue imperf., ½sch., 1sch., 2sch., 3sch., 4sch. and 7sch., all with rare oval cancellation of "Hamburg and date." A very interesting cover of Wells Fargo & Co. 3c. pink envelope, overprinted by Dietz & Nelson, not addressed, but marked "New Westminster P. O. British Columbia" with B. C. 3d. blue cancelled "Paid" and U. S. 24c cancelled "Dietz & Nelson B. C. & V. Express." In the envelope was a note as follows:—"To secure despatch a letter from B. Columbia for England, should be enclosed in an envelope, stamped in this manner." Apparently it was a sample for an agent of Dietz & Nelson, but is most puzzling in many ways.

Mr. Lichtenstein also showed a cover sent in 1841 from the Strand, London, to Switzerland, franked with a 1d. black, the letter being written by Seymour Montagu, an ancestor of the well known director of the Bank of England. This 1d. stamp was not received for postage and 12d. was demanded on arrival.

Charles J. Phillips showed selected Confederate States, general issues, all on covers and in superlative condition.

10c. rose (four) all superb and enormous margins.

5c. blue, the rare red Pittsylvania postmark

10c. blue, a number of each printing.

10c. frame line, a matchless vertical pair on cover.

20c. green, superb pair on cover, used with a pair of 5c. blue London prints, probably unique for this usage.

Edward S. Knapp showed a very interesting and uncataloged local which he secured at the Steinmetz sale. It is a red stamp issued by Mr. Fiala during his Expedition towards the North Pole.

The design is a Polar Bear at top, F. J. Land, and figures "2" in each corner. With it was an interesting letter from Fiala to Steinmetz in which it is stated that the stamp was printed on Rudolph Island in 1905, and placed on letters carried out by dog teams.

Charles Curie supplemented Knapp's statement by saying that he knew Mr. Fiala personally and had secured from him one of his stamps in blue, only the red and blue having been printed.

Hans Lagerloef showed a very interesting frame of stamps, among which I noted France, Imperf. 80c. strip of three on cover with a tete-beche Lubeck, 2sch. brown error ZWEI EIN HALB, fine, used on cover with certificate of H. Kohler. Norway, 1st issue, four of the variety "broken foot," one being on cover. Norway, 1856, 4s. blue, bisected on cover, used diagonally, with certificate of Anderssen.

An **Illustrated London News,** sent to Austria and having on one corner an Austrian Tax stamp of 2kr. and on the other a pair of British 2d. blue, perf.

Mauritius, several fine early impressions, one with remarkable margins, in early state. Naples, Savoy Cross, fine pair with red cancellation, and a number of other interesting items.

Max Johl showed U. S. 20th century in extra fine condition, including:

1902 coils, 1c.

1902 block of eight 1c. Imperf. plate varieties, four stamps on left showing broken transfers.

1902, a perfect block of the rare $5.00 one of the rarest items of the 20th century group.

1902, 13c., a block on the clay paper, which Johl says is much rarer than the blue paper.

An Imperf. strip showing the 1c. error corrected to 2c.

1916, Perf. 10, a fine lot of blocks.

Awards

First prize was awarded Hans Lagerloef; second, Max Johl, and third, Edward S. Knapp.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

WEST ESSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY RETURNS OUR VISIT

On Wednesday, December 7th. we had the pleasure of a visit from the members of the **West Essex Stamp Society.**

They gave us some interesting displays and once again this served to show how popular these Inter-Club visits have become as between fifty and sixty members were present.

Beverly S. King presided in the absence of our president, Charles Curie.

Beverly expressed the pleasure the club had in seeing so many visitors from the **West Essex Club,** and then turned the meeting over to John Klemann, who introduced each visitor in a few felicitous remarks.

Mr. Klingstein showed Miscellaneous Cancellations and Oddities, such as Air Mail covers with unusual cancellations, Woman's Suffragette Party correspondence and some interesting cancellations on U. S. 1851 and 1869 issues. Scarce French cancellations. Austria with a cancellation reading M. O. and S. B. Ararat.

H. T. Darlington showed a large collection of Territorial Covers, accompanied with a series of hand drawn colored maps, showing the territories, their divisions and their change to states.

This was one of the most instructive displays that I have seen at our club and I think our editor should get Mr. Darlington to write an article on this subject and to use his maps to illustrate it. It is impossible to give a concise description of this fine exhibit with so little space at my command.

J. D. Creamer showed unused U. S. 1847-1879. This is certainly one of the most beautiful exhibits of U. S. early postage stamps that has been shown at our club for some time.

The condition of the stamps is superb and fine shades and centering have been selected with discrimination throughout. A few 1847 and the inverted centers are used, but otherwise the great bulk consists of unused. I noted:

1847, pair of 5c, one with the dot in S.

1851, 1 cent, Types IA and IB superb, and a grand Type III, No. 99. In the rare imperf. were superb 24c, 30c brown orange, 30c black and 90c.

1857, Type IV, 1 cent, unused, full gum, recut top and bottom.

1857, Type I, 3c, inner lines re-engraved, a very rare stamp unused.

1857, 3c, Type II, with SPECIMEN in the larger of the two Gothic types.

1857, 24c red lilac. Fine set of reprints.

1861, Aug., 90c. Imperf.

1861, Sept., four fine shades of the 5c yellow buff.

1861, Re-issue, superb set.

1862, 3c scarlet.

1867 Grills, 12c with the rare Z grill.

1867 Grills, 12x14, 3c, three copies of this scarce grill.

1869, grand lot in superb condition, several shades of each.

1869, 15c, 24c and 30c, inverted, all fine, but the rare 30c is probably the finest copy known, fine color and grandly centered.

1869, No grill, full brown gum, full set.

1870, With grill, 12c and 24c used.

1870-71, No grill, 30c true black, superb.

1873. A rare trial stamp shown by Mr. Creamer is a 1c called "The Powder Cap," being a small explosive enclosed in a cap in front of stamp which explodes when struck, ensuring that stamp is not used a second time.

A fine set of the special issues of 1875 on hard paper. I congratulate Mr. Creamer on the excellent condition of his beautiful exhibit.

Stephen Rich showed South West Africa and gave an interesting talk on its different status since stamps were used there.

The Germans began to issue stamps in 1890, and showed the German usage of 1893 and 1896.

He considered the covers franked with German and Colonial stamps as all being of Philatelic origin.

He then showed stamps used in 1904-1908 during the Herrero War or slaughter as he called it.

Then the period of the Union of South Africa until the mandate was established.

He showed interesting covers of the Compagne, Soldier's letters, and Mail used in the German retreat.

E. C. Betrix showed a small collection of nice copies of U. S. 1847-1869 on covers. Among these I noted a nice cover of 1869 franked with two 2c and a 24c.

He also showed a small collection of triangular Capes in singles and pairs.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

A MEETING DEVOTED TO WESTERN FRANKS

On Wednesday, December 21st, some remarkable exhibits were shown at the Collectors Club.

Edward S. Knapp have an interesting talk on the California Penny Post. He said that the following rates of postage were in use by that Company:

Letters sent to the Post Office, paid 2 cents.

Letters sent from the Post Office, paid 5 cents.

Letters to other cities, paid 7 cents.

U. S. postage had to be paid in addition:

City delivery was 5c for prepaid letters, and 10c for letters not prepaid. He said the active life of this Company was only for one year, and that the Penny Post was an Express Co.

Mr. Knapp gave an interesting account of "The Noisy Carriers," which had a shop in San Francisco and collected mail there. He showed a number of rare covers marked with the well known "Via Nicaragua ahead of the Mails."

He also showed exceedingly rare San Francisco Letter Express started by Butterfield in 1858 as the Butterfield Stage Co. to Los Angeles, and many of the Jones and Russel Pike's Peak Express. the forerunners of the Pony Express.

Another rare cover was one of 1859 marked "Auraria."

Mr. Knapp showed a grand lot of Pony Express and stated they first ran between San Francisco and St. Joseph, from April 3, 1860 to July, 1861. No doubt we shall have some interesting articles from Mr. Knapp on this portion of his fine historical collection.

L. B. Mason showed a small section of his collection of New York covers. In his group of the covers with "Via Nicaragua ahead of the Mails" he showed a very rare variety with "Leland" in the cancellation.

He also showed interesting covers of Freeman, Langton and Wells Fargo, the latter used to Cuba.

A. F. Lichtenstein showed a number of pages of his great collection, among them maps, prints, photographs and items of great historical interest. One cover with U. S. stamps of 1857, 10c. Type V, was inscribed "Recovered from a mail bag stolen by the Indians" dated May 2, 1862, answered Aug. 2, 1862.

Special letter sent by Pony Express via St. Joseph announcing the election of President Lincoln, November 6, 1860.

First Pony Express sent from San Francisco, April 3, 1860.

Photograph of historical envelope bearing cancellation (Auraria) Denver City, settled November 17, 1858, with cut of the Rocky Mountain News.

Pony Express cancellation in oval with running horse shown in black, in blue, in green and in magenta, one used to Liverpool, England, Central Overland, California, and Pike's Peak Express, Denver City, K. T. One cover showed St. Joseph cancellation in bright green, and another had their frank and also that of Kinckley's & Co.'s Express.

Two covers were shown with U. S. 1857, 3c. stamps and labels reading as follows, and both well tied on:

"The only through express
Direct your letters care
C.O.C. and P.P. Express,
St. Joseph, Mo.
Leavenworth, K. T."

In the well known label of Wells Fargo & Co. printed in rose red on the left side of the covers and reading "W. F. & Co. from St. Joseph to Placerville" Lichtenstein showed no less than six used covers.

He showed a large number of covers with W. F. & Co.'s stamps.

I noted 10c. brown, 8 covers; 25c. blue, 10 covers; 25c. red, 9 covers; $1.00 rose-red, 8 covers; $2.00 rose-red, 8 covers, and $2.00 green, 3 covers, several of these are on the rare U. S. 1860 envelope 10c. green on white and 10c. green on buff.

Chas. J. Phillips showed two exceptionally rare covers, one of Mormon Island, Calif. and the other Putt's Overland Mail or the Great Mule Railroad, of which a separate account will appear in STAMPS in due course.

John H. Hall showed two frames of special rare varieties in superb condition.

I think the gem of this show was a Wells Fargo & Co. Pony Express $4.00 black used on a cover and beautifully tied on. I think only one other is known on cover. This is cancelled in blue with the rare oval running horse cancellation.

In the other covers I noted:

Earliest known cover out of St. Joseph May 13, 1860, with the running horse cancellation.

Central Overland Pony Express on U. S. envelope, 10c. green, wide label.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

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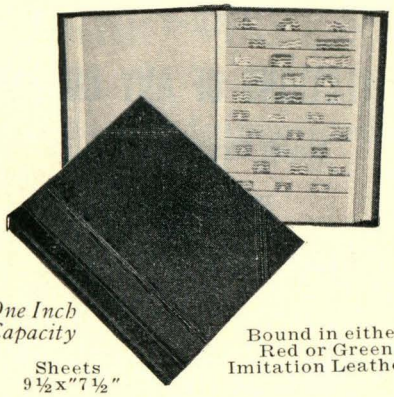
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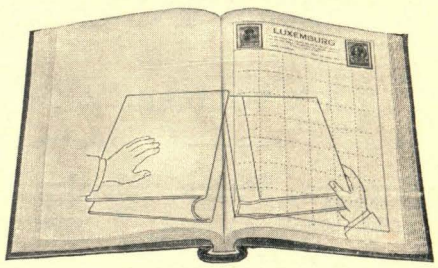
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