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# COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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# IRWIN HEIMAN

**2 West 46th Street New York 19, N. Y.**

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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# Comments on the 1c 1857

## TYPE V PLATES NOS. 5-6-7-8-9 & 10

By Harry L. Jefferys

These six plates were laid out with a six relief roll. The 1st or "A" relief was only used on the top row. The "B" relief was only used on the second row. The "C" relief was used for the 3d and 7th rows. The "D" relief was used for the 4th and 8th rows. The "E" relief was used for the 5th and 9th rows. The "F" relief was used for the 6th and 10th rows. Most of the positions in the 6th row are a little different from the positions in the 10th row.

On positions in the 6th row the scroll under "CENT" is almost constantly short. This scroll on many of the positions looks as if it had been cut off. However, all of the 6th row positions are not short. But they are constant enough to make it a rule. So although the same relief was used for the 6th and 10th rows, certain positions i nthe 6th row had part of the scroll erased. It is obvious that a short transfer was not the cause of the shortness in the right scroll, because some positions show the remaining portions of the spandrels lower in the margin than where the right scroll appears to have been cut away. To illustrate, Position 60R8 shows the bottom of the design absolutely the same as 10th row stamps. No other stamp in the same row with 60R8 is as full. On the other hand, it is hard to see how erasure can be so constant. This will be found more or less in each of these plates. The "F" relief shows the flaw at top over "O S" of Postage. It is constant on all stamps in the 6th and 10th rows and easily determines the "F" relief. The layout in plates 5, 7, 8, 9 & 10 are definitely the same as to reliefs.

Plate 6 is very different from the above five plates and was the first of the type V plates laid out. It is readily distinguished from the others.

The type V plates were laid out very regularly. It would almost seem as if some mechanical method had been worked out. The relief "A" which was used for the top row is identified by the position dot in upper right hand corner on plate 6 and the two little vertical lines in upper left corner.

The reliefs "B", "C" and "D" show the side surface blister tears. The relief "E" had no blister tears and has a dent over T of postage. The relief "F" has no blister tears and can be determined by the flaw at the top.

In the "B" and "F" reliefs the bottom line extends under the "E" of Cent. The "D" relief shows big vertical blister tears at the left of the design. The three reliefs showing these blister tears are all different and can be recognized.

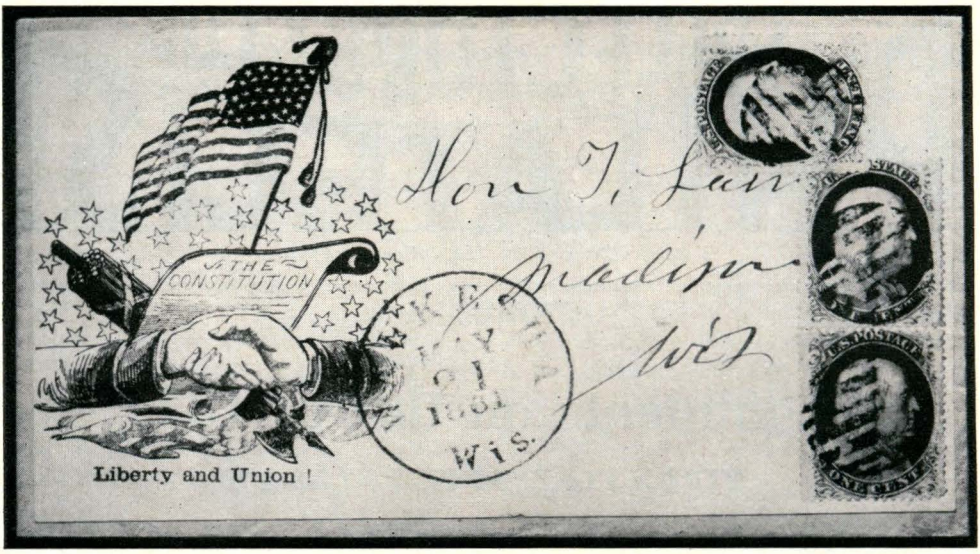



Plate 6 did not have any blisters. The design on right and left sides of the stamps show more nearly complete than the other type V plates. Plate 6 has a thin center line and so have plates 5, 7 and 8. Plate 9 has a heavy center line, and plate 10 has none.

In the right pane of plate 6 there is an "S" curl in 34 R 6 and in 74 R 6 in the hair about in line with the eyebrow, the "D" relief for both, 64 R 6 shows a line in E of Postage like 23 R. Nos. 24 and 64 R 6 have a small curl over E in Cent, the same relief.

Some progress has been made in the reconstruction of Plate 6 in spite of scarcity of material in multiples.

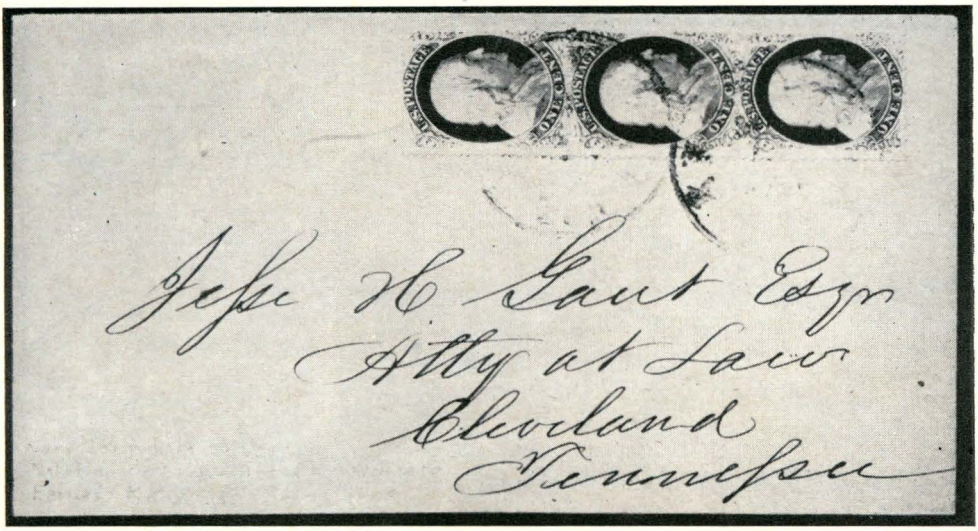
The earliest known plate 6 cover has notation on the back "Answered March 8th, 1858." We have no plate number for plate 6; but we have for all the other type V plates.

Plate 5 is interesting for the reason that the material is hard to find. The stamps from plate 5 are a beautiful shade and impressions clear. It must have been in use a very short time and not brought back later into service. Unless more material can be found. It will not be possible to make substantial progress in the reconstruction of the plate. The beautiful appearance of the stamps suggests what plate they came from.

No. 53 L 5 has a shift in "O" of ONE. On 11 R 5 there is a small flaw on back of Franklin's shoulder. The earliest known dated cover is September 15th, 1858. The earliest known use of Plate 5 is July 8th, 1858.

The most characteristic features of Plate 7 are the two series of curls and the big flaw. The first series of curls are on Franklin's shoulder and are found on Nos. 57-58-59 R 7 and Nos. 97-98-99 R 7 all are the "F" relief. This must have been caused by some metal filing which adhered to the relief and got impressed on the plate. As the plate became used, these grew fainter until they became hardly discernible. The second series of curls are in the lower left hand corners of 52-53-54 R 7 and 92-93-94 R 7. This second series of curls are large, but being partially hidden in the design, are not so easily discernible.

The large flaw on the plate is at the top of No. 71 R 7 over the A of Postage. It is very disfiguring. In 72 R 7 there is a slight shift in upper label.




After plate 7 had been out of use for a time, it was doubtless brought back into service, because stamps from it show definite rust marks. The earliest known use of plate 7 is January 16th, 1858.

Plate No. 8 was laid out substantially the same as the preceding plate and is not outstanding in any particular way. There are some slight plate markings in both panes such as in 8 R 8. The upper label is shifted in the lettering. No. 10 R 8 is also slightly shifted in the lettering.

In 68 L 8 there is a plate flaw in upper left corner like a dark curve of color, and in one copy of the stamp it looks like a blur.

In 36 L 8 there is a short line of color in the back of Franklin's head.

Nos. 41 and 81 R 8 show a curl over E of "Cent", both the same relief. On 52 R 8 there is a long curl on the back of Franklin's head and a curl over C of "Cent." On 59 R 8 there is a small flaw in the middle and near the top of Franklin's head.

On positions 39 and 79 L 8 both the "D" relief, there are small curved lines in Franklin's head.

On 6 R 8 there are small marks of color on the "O" and "S" of POSTAGE. There are a few other insignificant marks on the plate.

In summing up plate 8, it would seem that, in some way, there were many little bits of filing that got caught in the reliefs and were impressed on the plate.

Plate 9 was the one with the relatively wide center line.

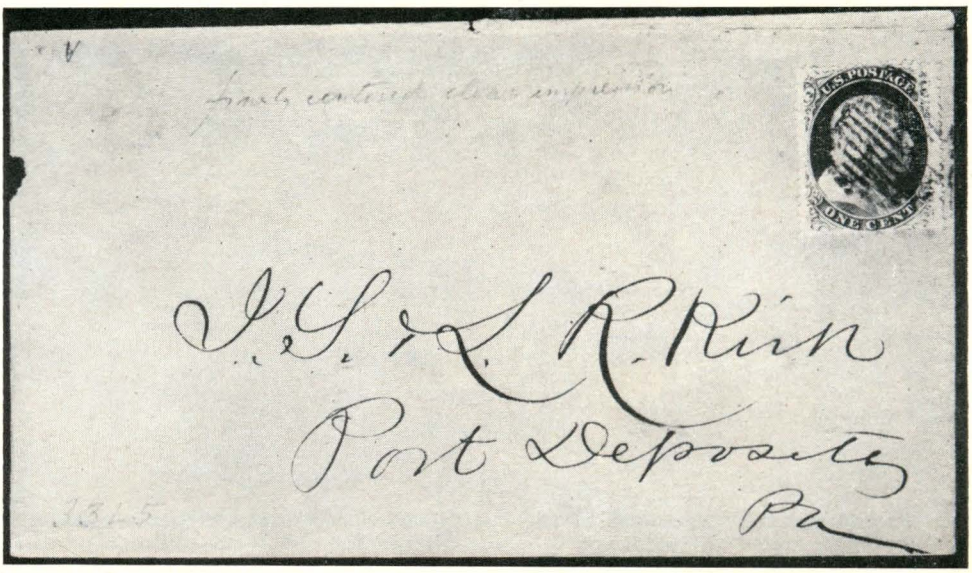
All the positions in the top row of the left pane and all the positions in the top row of the right pane from Nos. 1 to 7 show a dot on Franklin's shoulder above the "O" of ONE.

There are dots or dashes on the back of Franklin's head in positions 28-29-30-68-69-70 L 9 and 21-22-61-62 R 9, all of them the C relief.

On position 10 L 9 there are two flaws over the "C" of CENT, one over the other and rather disfiguring. The upper flaw is on Franklin's neck, under the ear.

In 82 L 9 there is a line of color from the "N" of ONE running clear through "C" of CENT.

There is a big shift at the bottom of position 52 R 9. It has the appearance of a dropped relief and quite probably was. It is under the "C" of CENT.




In the imprint on Plate 9 there is a misprint of the name "Carpenter," quite disfiguring.

The last of the type V plates was No. 10. Some entire sheets were found in post offices when the issue was demonetized as the result of the outbreak of the Civil War. As noted previously, plate 10 had no center line. But there was a splash of color at the top between the right and left panes to show where the sheets were to be separated. It might have been intended to look like an arrow pointing downward. At the bottom below and between the panes there was a short vertical line.

Above the design of Nos. 2 & 3 in the left pane there are plate marks like cracks rather than scratches. In 36 L 10 the "T" of POSTAGE appears shortened.

In the right pane of plate 10 there are slight shifts in Nos. 4 R 10 and 48 R 10. No. 52 R 10 shows a dot or mark of color on the top of Franklin's head. The sheets show traces of ink film.

Plate 10 was in use only a short time and became outlawed with the rest of the issue.

It has been noticed that in some of the 1c Plates there appears to be considerably more material from one pane of the plate than from the other. So it suggests that possibly on occasions to promptly obtain a few more stamps to fill out some requirement, a sheet was printed from one pane only. This is particularly noticeable in several of the "imperforate plates." But the Head of the American Bank Note Company in Philadelphia said that both panes of the plate had to be used at the same time.

The character of paper used for the type V plates was very poor.

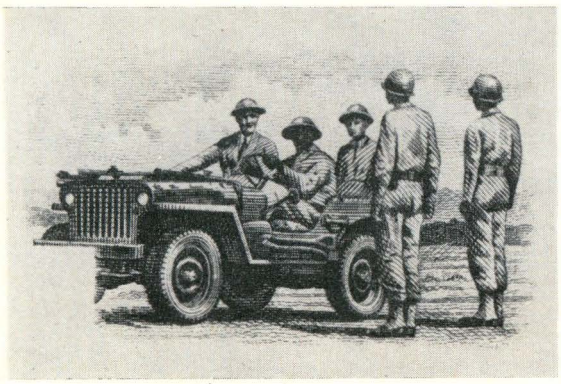
In concluding comments on the type V plates it might be well to say that to the casual observer or collector, probably the type V stamps appear much the same and even of not particular interest. But to the real student there is a great deal of interest and much research work to be done.

*(The End)*

# Liberia Honors Roosevelt

By Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.

Returning home from the historic Casablanca Conference in January, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt stopped off at Liberia. In his brief stay there the late Commander-in-Chief reviewed American negro troops stationed there, paid his respects to President Edwin Barclay, and inspected the large Firestone rubber plantation.



**Proof of the Center Vignette, twice actual size.**

To mark this visit, and also to memorialize the deceased President, Liberia prepared a set of three stamps—two postage and one air mail—which was placed on sale at Monrovia on November 26, 1945.

The stamps are of a single design, picturing the late President in an Army jeep with former President Edwin Barclay, reviewing the troops. The values of the postage stamps were 3 cents, purple and black, and 5 cents, blue and black. The air mail stamp was a 70 cents, brown and black. Printing was in sheets of twenty-five, with the inscription "1882—Franklin Delano Roosevelt—1945" in black across the bottom.

1882 - FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT - 1945

**Proof Imprint of the Sheet Inscription.**

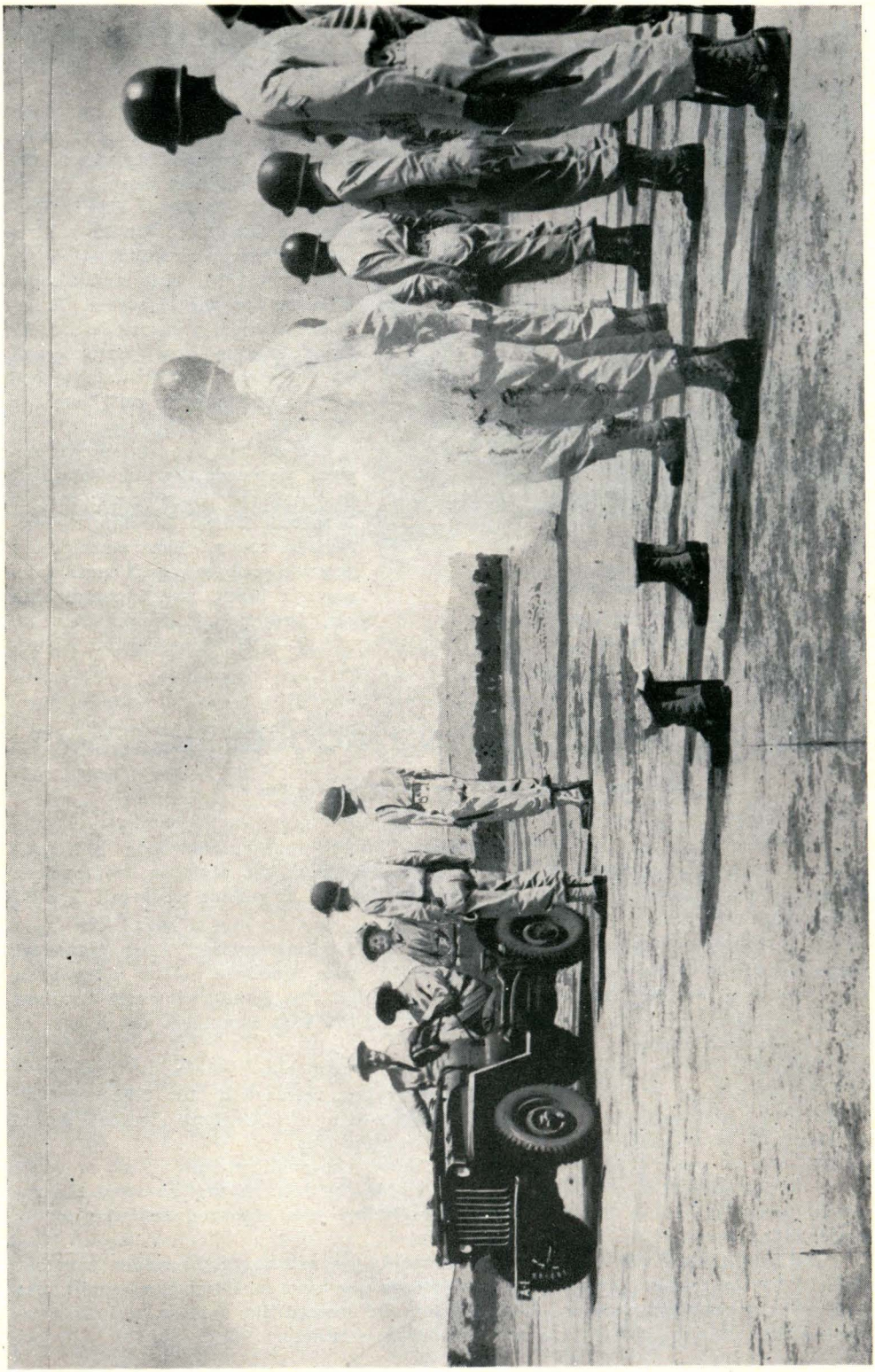
President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, after concluding their conferences at Casablanca, motored to Marrakech and spent the night in that ancient Arab and Berber town. The next day they parted and President Roosevelt flew to Liberia with one intervening stop.

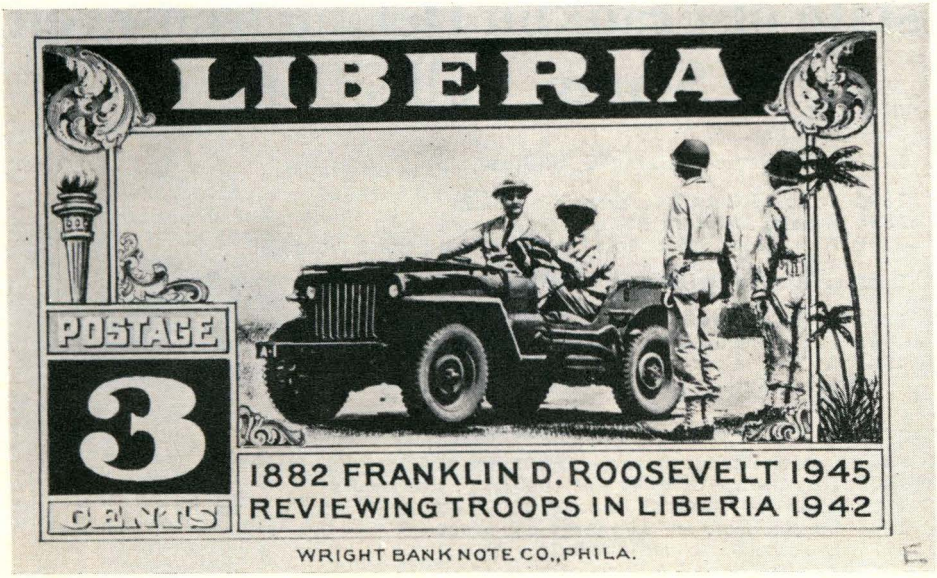
The President and his party, travelling in two four-motored Army transport planes, landed at Roberts Field, about fifty miles from Monrovia. After a luncheon with President Barclay the American and Liberian Commanders-in-chief bounced out to the parade grounds in a jeep and reviewed the 41st Engineers and a part of the defense detachment.

According to the Hon. James T. Phillips, Postmaster General of Liberia, a United States Army Air Force photo of this review, released by the Office of War Information, was used for the center design—with modifications—by the E. A. Wright Bank Note Company, which printed the adhesives.

As will be noticed from the full-page plate, the soldiers whose feet are still shown in the retouched photo were moved beside the jeep so that some of the reviewed forces might be incorporated. The skyline was obscured and the center figure, added.

The first designs did not have this center figure, and the right soldier was cut partially by the frame. The jeep and the riders was also considered too small; the palm trees to the right were out of proportion and seemed like spiders, and the two-line inscription at the bottom was not considered satisfactory.






**Original Sketch, Accepted With Modifications.**

The engraver then increased the proportions of the jeep and Roosevelt, added the center figure and moved the whole of the vigentte to the left, partially blocking off the one wheel, but bringing the right soldier into the center of things.

As will be noted by a comparison, the scroll work in the upper corners was changed; the palm trees were reduced; the torch was made longer at the left, as was the value tablet; the "postage" and "Cents" were made in reverse against a dark solid background, and the bottom inscription was cut into two parts.




**Artists' Design, Accepted.**

# Estate of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Stamp Collection

1. Leather Binder containing U. S. Stamps

   1894 1c to $5 Set of 13 large die proofs
   1894 Special Delivery 10c large die proof
   1895 Newspaper Set 1c to $100 Set of 12 large die proofs

2. Leather Binder containing U. S. Stamps

   1898 Trans-Mississippi 1c to $2 single colors Set of 9 large die proofs
   1901 Pan American Issue 1c to 10c Set of 6 large die proofs
   1902 & 1903 General Issue 1c to $5 Set of 16 large die proofs including 2c—1903 and 10c Special Delivery

3. Leather Binder containing U. S. Stamps

   1904 Louisiana Purchase 1c to 10c Set of 5 large die proofs
   1907 Jamestown 1c to 5c Set of 3 large die proofs
   1908 & 1909—General Issue 1c to $1 Set of 12 large die proofs
   1908 Special Delivery 10c large die proof
   1909 Lincoln 2c large die proof
   1909 Alaska-Yukon 2c large die proof
   1909 Hudson Fulton 2c large die proof
   1911 Postal Savings 1c to $1 Set of 5 large die proofs

4. Leather Binder containing U. S. Stamps

   1912 General Issue 1c to $1 Set of 7 large die proofs
   1911 Registry 10c large die proof
   1912 & 1913 Panama Pacific 1c to 10c Set of 4 large die proofs
   1912 & 1913 Parcel Post 1c to $1 Set of 12 large die proofs
   1912 Parcel Post Postage Due 1c to 25c Set of 5 large die proofs
   1914 7c, 9c, 12c, 20c, 30c and 1916 11c set of 6 large die proofs

5. Leather Binder containing U. S. Stamps

   1918 $2 & $5 (mounted proofs)
   1925 13c large die proof
   1918 Air Post 6c—16c & 24c Set of 3 large die proofs
   1919 Victory 3c large die proof
   1920 Pilgrims 1c to 5c Set of 3 large die proofs
   1922-26 General Issue 1c to $5 Set of 21 ($5 mounted proof)
   1922 Special Delivery 10c large die proof

6. Leather Binder containing U. S. Stamps

   1923 Air Post 8c, 16c, 24c Set of 3 large die proofs
   1923 Harding 2c large die proof
   1924 Huguenot-Walloon 1c, 2c, 5c Set of 3 large die proofs
   1925 Lexington-Concord 1c, 2c, 5c set of 3 large die proofs
   1925 No. American 2c & 5c set of 2 mounted proofs
   1925-26 General Issue ½c, 1½c, 13c, 17c set of four large die proofs
   1925 Special Delivery 15c and 20c set of 2 large die proofs
   1925 Special Handling 25c large die proof
   1925 Postage Due ½c large die proof
   1926 Sesquicentennial 2c large die proof
   1926 White Plains 2c large die proof
   1926 Ericsson 5c large die proof
   1926-27 Air Post 10c, 15c, 20c set of 3 large die proofs
   1927 Air Post Lindbergh 10c large die proof
   1927 Vermont 2c large die proof
   1927 Burgoyne 2c large die proof

7. Leather Binder containing U. S. Stamps

   1928 Valley Forge 2c large die proof
   1928 Aeronautics Conference 2c & 5c set of 2 large die proofs

1928 Special Handling 10c, 15c, 20c set of 3 large die proofs
1928 Air Post 5c mounted proof
1929 George Rogers Clark 2c mounted proof
1929 Edison 2c large die proof
1929 Sullivan 2c large die proof
1929 Battle of Fallen Timbers 2c large die proof
1929 Ohio Canal 2c large die proof
1930 Air Post 5c large die proof
1930 Harding 1½c full face large die proof
1930 Massachusetts Bay 2c large die proof
1930 Carolina 2c large die proof
1930 Braddock 2c large die proof
1930 Steuben 2c large die proof
1930 Air Post Zeppelin 65c, $1.30, $2.60 set of 3 large die proofs
1931 Pulaski 2c large die proof
1931 Red Cross 2c mounted proof
1931 Yorktown 2c mounted proof

8. Leather Binder containing U. S. Stamps

1930-31 Postage Due ½c to $5 set of 10 large die proofs
1932 Washington Bicentennial ½c to 10c set of 12 large die proofs
1932 Winter Olympic 2c large die proof
1932 Arbor Day 2c large die proof
1932 Stuart Washington 3c large die proof
1932 Air Post 8c large die proof
1932 Summer Olympic 2c & 5c set of 2 large die proofs
1932 Pennsylvania 3c large die proof
1932 Webster 3c large die proof
1933 Oglethorpe 3c large die proof
1933 Newburgh 3c large die proof
1933 Century of Progress 1c & 3c Set of 2 large die proofs

9. Leather Binder containing Small Collection of Cut Square Stamped envelopes and a Few Entires.

10. Leather Binder—Empty.

11. Leather Binder containing Collection concerned with Century of Progress Issue of 1933 containing photographs, postage stamps of the issue and die proofs in various stages of engraving and production including die proofs in the finished state, also imperforated sheets of stamps autographed by Postmaster General Farley.

12. Leather Binder containing Similar collection of 1933 Newburgh 3c, containing photographs, postage stamps of the issue and die proofs in various stages of engraving and production including die proofs in the finished state.

## APPROXIMATE VALUATION OF FOREGOING $40,000

3 Ne Plus Ultra Albums containing Collection of Haiti—Approx. Val. $1.000.
Capitol Album containing Collection of U. S. National Parks Issue imperforated pre-Farley Issue (earlier printing) blocks and covers.
Green Scott Album containing Collection of Civil War Patriotic Covers.
2 Green Albums containing Collection of Dominican Republic—Approx. Val. $1.000.
8 Albums containing Collection of Stamps marked "General" from Abyssinia to Yemen.
1 Presentation Album Souvenir of the Universal Postal Congress Buenos Aires 1939 —Approximate value $20.
1 Presentation Folio from David Joffi containing complete set of sheets Cuba 1942 Democracy Issue.
1 Presentation Booklet from Brazilian Philatelic Society 1944—Approx. Val. $50.
1 Presentation Album from Czecho-Slovakia containing stamps of Czecho-Slovakia.
1 Presentation Booklet from U. S. S. R. containing Small Collection of Russian Stamps.
1 Presentation Album in slip case containing Stamps of the Republic of Poland 1939.
1 Presentation Album from Crown Prince of Norway 1939 containing Stamps of Norway (note inside that this was personal gift).
1 Cartier Box Presentation Album from Louis II Prince of Monaco April 1940 containing stamps of Monaco (note inside that this was personal gift).
1 Presentation Album containing Complete Collection of Stamps of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

1 Presentation Album in Slip Case from "A Friend Among the Free French" 1942 containing stamps of Free French.
1 Presentation Album containing Collection of U. S. Navy Autographed letters and Covers 1820-1898 Value Approximately $100.
1 Presentation Album from the Post Office Department of Sweden containing stamps of Sweden.
1 Presentation Album containing Chinese Stamps Val. Approx. $1,500.
1 Album Philippines containing Stamps of Philippines—Val. Approx. $1,000.
Ne Plus Ultra Binders Uruguay containing Stamps and covers of Uruguay. Approx. Value $1,000.
2 Albums Hong Kong containing stamps and covers of Hong Kong.
1 Presentation Album from George Earle Minister to Bulgaria 1942 containing Bulgarian die proofs set of 12.
1 Presentation Album from the Swedish Director General of Posts 1938 containing stamps of Sweden.
2 Albums in slip case Buenos Aires 1936 from Argentine Philatelists containing stamps of Argentine Approx. Val. $1,500.
4 Albums in slip case United States Commemorative Postage Stamps issue of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, principally small die proofs.
1 Presentation Album in slip case from M. Litvinoff 1934 containing Issues of Soviet Russia.
1 Presentation Album from Minister of Post & Telegraphs of France containing French Postage Stamps and Proofs.
1 Presentation Album from Director General of Houtman, Brussels, January 20, 1945, containing Belgium collection.
1 Leather Binder collection of Christmas Seals in the United States prepared by the National Tuberculosis Association and Presented to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt at the White House 1933.
1 Elephant Folio Album with Canvas Cover containing Complete Set Farley Imperforate Sheets—first printings.
1 Presentation Album from the Minister of Costa Rica 1940 containing stamps of Costa Rica.
1 Presentation Album in wood box containing stamps of Panama.
11 Cartons containing miscellaneous current stamps and covers.

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# Gimbels Plans Roosevelt Album

A special stamp album, built about the collecting interests of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and his political career is being compiled by Gimbels Stamp Department with A. S. Arnold of Metuchen, N. J., as editor and compiler.

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# Italia Filatelica

In the face of shortages and restrictions Luigi Raybaudi Massilia has been publishing an exceptional magazine, "Italia Filatelica," from Rome. Through the courtesy of Walter Toscanini No. 8 in the series has been perused, with most favorable impressions. The magazine is printed in large format, there being 88 pages and cover.

Although regular publication of the magazine was forbidden by the Allied Military Commission, Massilia managed its appearance as a special number each time. For this reason there was no subscription list or price. Paper problems and the rising costs of living forced increases in the price from 10 liras for the first issue, 20 liras for the second and third, 25 liras for the fourth, and 50 liras for the rest.

In the eight issues published there have been articles on various subjects, including "Vatican Stamps, Scott 35-40, 87-90" by Alberto Dieni; a detailed story with the number of stamps issued by the San Marino Republic by Guido Costa; "Stamps of Yugoslavia" by Vladimir Petrovich; an essay on "The Mail Service in Italy under Napoleon I" by Luigi Raybaudi Massilia, and the first cataloging of the stamps of Mussolini's Republic.

# The "Uganda" "Missionaries" What Was Uganda?

By E. F. Hurt

Failure to study the history of what is now grouped as Kenya & Uganda and was called the "Uganda Protectorate" up to 1903 and later, up to 1922, was styled the "East Africa and Uganda Protectorate," has led not only to a misnomer for the stamps but also to the overlooking of the very interesting usage of the Missionary issues from 1895 to 1899.

The name Uganda is really a corruption of Buganda (or Baganda) due to the native pronunciation of the latter name.

Buganda was a native territory lying roughly between Lake Victoria Nyanza and Lake Albert Nyanza with a northern boundary running almost due East from the northern shore of Lake Albert Nyanza, till it joined the upper reaches of the Nile and then following this river south into Lake Victoria Nyanza. In other words the original Protectorate did not follow the Mountain Nile, which is the Eastern boundary of the Lado territory of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan until the so called "Northern Territory" of Uganda was added to the Protectorate in 1901.

The gradual formation of the Protectorate, as it became in its final form at the beginning of the present century, was a very interesting one. And it is during this moulding of the Uganda Greater Protectorate that the Missionary Stamps were used but they were not confined to their use to Uganda or Bugunda proper which was the only sphere in which the British had any pretence at domination during the time of their use.

Up to the middle of 1899 in any case it is true to say that the so-called British Protectorate was one in name rather than one in fact. A case of wishful thinking and considerable striving against many inside and outside forces, as will be shown.

Buganda was a Bantu province and was one of the five which made up the final Protectorate in 1901.

In the 1840-50 period the territory south and east of Lake Victoria Nyanza was being explored, not only by Egyptian Officials and explorers from many European countries but also by Austrian Missionaries. Captain Speke was the first European to enter Buganda in 1852.

After Samuel Baker, the discoverer of Lake Albert Nyanza, had extended the rule of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to the Victoria Nile, Gordon, in 1874, attempted to annex Bugunda and the Territory of Unroyo, to the north east of Victoria Nyanza, to the Egyptian Dominions but only succeeded in establishing Egyptian control as far as Lake Albert Nyanza—i. e. the Lado territory. He was, however, prevented by the British Government from following up his annexation via the Victoria Nile to Buganda.

Stanley, who penetrated into Buganda in 1875, obtained from the Chiefs an invitation for Anglican Missionaries to visit the territory. This was the beginning of many years of trouble which undoubtedly put the clock back. The Missionaries did not arrive from England until 1877 by which time Buganda had been won over to Islam by Zanzibar Arabs who had penetrated from the slavers who were already busy on the outskirts of the territory.

Almost simultaneously with the arrival of the Anglican Missionaries French Roman Catholic Missionaries came on the scene from Algeria and from 1879 dates the great rivalry between the three creeds which led to civil strife and internecine warfare.

By 1882, in spite of or because of the efforts of the Anglicans and Roman Catholics, who were quarrelling violently among themselves in their desire to snatch souls on the one hand and acquire territory on the other, Islam was paramount in Buganda and the natives were being supplied with and taught the use of firearms by the Arabs and the use of European tools by the missionaries. Hostilities broke out in 1882 when the paramount chief burnt most of the Christian converts. But the minor chieftans were divided among themselves in favour of the three religions. The Mohammedans, being in the greatest numbers and realising the feud between Anglican and Catholic, took the shortest cut of murdering many of the chiefs and driving the missionaries out of the territory. The missionaries, however, even in exile nearly came to blows. This kind of thing went on for years, each creed carrying on an armed crusade, the Mohammedans backed by the Zanzibar Arabs, and the Anglicans by the British Government, each being supplied with arms in turn.

Things were made no better by the German led "Emin Pasha Relief Expedition" which double crossed the British over a treaty with the native chiefs while the Roman Catholic Missionaries were doing some secret treaty making on their own at the same time.

The Anglo-German Treaty of 1890 assigned Buganda to Britain—Germany wanted nothing to do with all this bickering—but at the same time the French were making an independent claim for it. In October of the same year Capt. Lugard entered Buganda with a force of Sudanese and hoped, by declaring religion "free," to dissociate it from politics. This suited neither the Catholics nor Anglicans and the former were in the strongest position for they had converted the native king, who, as sovereign, also had the adherence of the pagans and Islamic faction. For some time sporadic fighting went on until Lugard, anxious to avoid open civil war, introduced a foreign element of 8000 Sudanese, men, women and children—who incidentally also introduced diseases which made a heavy toll on the native population—in the hope that this would be an ally to his armed force.

As soon as Lugard left to consult the British Government in England in 1891 civil war actually broke out,—British, French and natives alternately attacking one another,—and it would seem the severest fighting was between the opposing missionary forces. Lugard wanted to withdraw his forces in 1892 but the Church Missionary Society persuaded the authorities that they were necessary to maintain order by force. Meanwhile Lugard reached England and found the Government prepared to leave Buganda to its fate, though a subsidy was finally granted in 1893, wherewith the company could maintain its own troops there. By marking out certain territory for the Catholics a temporary peace was obtained and the Imperial Government suggested that the "colonies" of Toro and Unroyo should be abandoned.

In 1898 Sir Henry Colville was sent to Bugunda to take charge and lead the Bugunda army against the King of Unroyo. The hostile army was defeated with the assistance of the Buganda chiefs so that in June 1894 Bugunda was declared a Protectorate under the title of Uganda—but this Uganda was only a comparatively small district lying far south, as we have seen, from the Mountain Nile and the Lado. In 1897 the kingdoms of Unroyo, and Busoga were added to the territory and in 1899-1901 Ankole, Toto & Bukedi.

Before the end of 1897 rebellion broke out afresh, partly due to the old causes but also to non-payment of the native levies. This spread to the Sudanese troops and mutiny followed. This was the beginning of two years of severe trouble and a very "close call" for all Europeans in the territories. During the next two years matters went from bad to worse, some of the disaffected Sudanese troops even crossing the Nile. The whole territory was now affected—Buganda, Unroyo and Busoga.

The official report states that "early in 1899, it was found necessary to send a large force of Indian troops" but it was not until June of that year that comparative quiet was restored and the rising quelled. When the Indian troops were actually sent does not seem to have been recorded nor how they entered Bugunda. On this question I think I can throw a little light but first of all let me say a few words about the stamps.

If by 'Uganda' we mean what is now known as Uganda or the Protectorate formed in 1901 even, then it is hardly right to call any of the Missionary stamps either of the "cowrie" or the "typeset anna types" of 1896 true stamps of Uganda but rather forerunners of the stamps of Uganda as being in use in Bugunda prior to 1899. These were Locals and Private Locals at that, though, as will be shown, their usage was not entirely restricted to the territory of Bugunda. They were Private productions because they were produced on the initiative of the Missionaries in the first instance in 1895. It is true that some reports state that Mr. G. Wilson, who held the title of Deputy Commissioner for Uganda—i. e. Bugunda—had something to do with their printing in that it was he who proposed to set up some kind of regular postal service. But it must be remembered that the making of treaties with native chiefs, who often did not even represent their own people, had gone on for years and the French had been playing the same game that we had and what we grabbed in 1894 was only done by force of arms after the bribery of the French by our Government. And, unfortunately for those who wish to make the first Cowrie stamps an official issue, Mr. G. Wilson C. B. was actually not sent to Bugunda from East Africa until 1896 and did not assume the post of assistant administrator until that year, though Mr. E. J. Berkley had been appointed first administrator in 1895 and I am not too sure that the Rev. Millar's diary even pre-supposes or suggests that Wilson was officially interested when he proposed the stamps.

In any case the stamps can hardly be called a production of the Government of Bugunda nor, as events will show, were they used only in Bugunda and therefore they have a very extraordinary position since where they were used outside that territory, in a kind of no-man's land.

A little while ago I received a cover sent by Gerard Carré, M.D., Medical Officer with the 27th Baluchi Regiment, from "Wadelai, The Nile Valley." This cover is dated by the sender Jan. 2nd, 1899 and endorsed "The Uganda Relief Force."

Addressed to England the cover is franked with a pair of the 1 anna, a 2 anna, 3 anna, 4 anna, and 8 anna, stamps of the 1896 typeset issue with the addition of the ½, 1, 2½, 3 and 8 annas current issue of British East Africa. There is a direction on the cover "please pay difference at the Coast."

The East African stamps are cancelled apparently at Mombasa but the impression is not too clear. The first interesting point is that the East African stamps are tied to the cover in the usual way with pen strokes and the word "stamped" in the same handwriting as the address and one wonders how they came into the possession of the writer at Wadelai unless he had travelled across country to join the Baluchis there.

Wadelai lies on the Mountain Nile, which runs from Lake Albert Nyanza into the Sudan and, since the trouble was in Buganda and not in what was later the Northern Territories adjoining the Mountain Nile, it hardly seems likely that the Baluchis had been landed at Mombasa and then travelled right across and beyond the affected territory, particularly at so early a date as Jan. 2nd, 1899.

The "Uganda" stamps are pencancelled "WADELAI-2/1/99".

Now Wadelai is a village lying on either bank of the Nile, one part being now in the Lado and one in Uganda but, at the period under review, while one part of the village lay in the Sudan Lado the other part was in an unappropriated no-man's land and it was the part on the west bank, in the Lado, which was

of importance as it was here that even in 1888 Emin Pasha had his headquarters. Wadelai, having been annexed to the Sudan in 1875, was held by the Mahdists until 1894. In the latter year the British flag was hoisted on either side of the river by Major Owen and when, in 1901, the district was incorporated in the Protectorate of Uganda a Government station was built on a hill further up the river on the Uganda side, the other village remaining a Sudan Government post, until 1906.

I presume therefore from the place and date that the Baluchi Uganda Relief Force entered Buganda from the Sudan.

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# Keller Heads A. S. D. A.

Peter G. Keller was elected President of the American Stamp Dealers' Association for the ensuing year at their annual meeting which was held Monday evening, December 17th, at the Town Hall Club.

Mr. Keller announced that he intends to follow a program of liberalization and expansion of the organization in preparation of the Centenary International Exhibition of 1947. His plans call for a truly national organization with special emphasis on enlisting the support of dealers small as well as large.

Spencer Anderson was elected for the important office of Vice President. Carl Pelander and Edson Fifield were re-elected to the offices of Treasurer and Secretary, respectively.

The Board of Directors of the A. S. D. A. for 1946 will consist of the officers before mentioned and Norman Serphos, Irwin Heiman, and G. W. N. Usticke.

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# Nicolas Sanabria

Nicolas Sanabria, stamp collector and dealer and president of Nicolas Sanabria, Inc., philately firm, of 521 Fifth Avenue, died at French Hospital, December 1, after a year's illness. His age was 65. He lived at 221 West Eighty-second Street.

Born in Maturin, Venezuela, he was a professional singer when he came to the United States in 1922. Mr. Sanabria entered the stamp business in 1927, specializing in collecting and selling, and wrote for stamp magazines on air mail issues.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Julia Sanabria, and a son, Corp. Nicholas Sanabria, Jr., now in Tokyo.

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# Lee "Diligencias" Block Sold

In the July issue an article on the "Uruguay Block of Fifteen Green 'Diligencias'" was published, noting at the end that "the block of fifteen (was) retained by Mrs. Lee, after it had been bid up to $7100, who since then disposed of it. It now reposes in the collection of a well known New York collector."

Gordon Harmer, of Harmer, Rooke & Co., has written to bring the story up to date. Mr. Harmer notes that he sold the block for Mrs. E. J. Lee a few months ago to a very well known collector.

# Danish West Indies Postal Rates

By MICHAEL MILLER

Beginning with the issue of July, 1935, there appeared a translation by the writer of the Danish West Indies section of Kohl's Handbuch, for which the Collectors Club had the exclusive right of translation. At the end of the last section the writer had added certain ordinances and postal decrees.

Recently, through the courtesy of the National Archives, Washington, D. C., I was fortunate to see opened up original bundles of records, and found the decree which was proclaimed December 2, 1901. This would make an appropriate addition, and is here reproduced.

There was also found a pamphlet with the imprint of August Wallöe, St. Thomas, April 2, 1878, which gives the rates of letters, whether prepaid or unpaid, as well as postal cards and printed matter. The additional information as to the amount of registry fee, and whether any receipt therefor is secured, will explain many of the hitherto complicated combinations of stamps on letters during the period of 1873-79.

Many philatelic writers have stated that Danish West Indies entered the Universal Postal Union in 1877, but it was only after I read some of the old journals that I was able to secure the exact date. The official notice appeared in the newspaper, St. Thomae Tidende, issue of August 29, 1877, and reads as follows:

"On and after the 1st September next the Post Office will be removed to the premises at present occupied by the British Post Office Agency.

"Which is hereby brought to public notice, with reference to the publication of 31st July last concerning the entry of the Danish West India Islands in the General Postal Union.

"Government Secretary's Office, St. Thomas, 25th August 1877.

CARL HATTENSEN."

Other issues of the same paper mention that there will be some changes in the rates, but reading the issues, no new rate schedule was found, although there may be in other packages of other newspaper notices. However, I did find a printed notice which appeared in the issue of March 29, 1879, which gave much information as to changes of regulations on insurance, registration, et cetera. The part of interest to the readers is herewith given:

"From the first April, 1879, the correspondence between the Danish West Indies and all other countries comprised in the Universal Postal Union will be subject to the following rates of postage:

"Prepaid letters despatched per single rate of 15 grams, 10 cents; unpaid letters arriving, per single rate of 15 grams, 15 cents; post cards 3 cents; newspapers and other printed matter 2 cents.

"Reduction for Guadeloupe: Prepaid letters, 5 cents; unpaid letters, 10 cents; newspapers, etc., 1 cent."

A debt of gratitude is due the National Archives for their cooperation and willingness to make all these records available.

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ST. CROIX AVIS.

# Carl Emil Hedemann,

*Governor of the Danish West India Islands,*
*Colonel,*
*Knight of Dannebrog and Dannebrogsmand,*

MAKETH KNOWN: On the most submissive representation of the Ministry of Finances His Majestry the King has been most graciously pleased by Resolution of 8th November a. c. to sanction the following Ordinance concerning the postal department in the Danish West India Islands, passed by 3rd discussion in the Colonial Council for St. Croix the 22nd July a. c. and in the Colonial Council for St. Thomas and St. John the 24th July a. c.

## SECTION I.

### The scope and action of the Postal Department and the extent of its action.

§ 1.

*The privilege of the postal department.*

The postal department is, with the exceptions set forth in § 2, vested with the exclusive right to transmit from one postal station to another and to deliver:

a. Letters, written matter, or printed matter filled out in writing of any kind and weight, and banknotes,
when said letters and other objects are sent sealed or otherwise closed;

b. Current coin in closed envelope or cover of similar nature.

All the objects mentioned in the present § shall, on arriving from a foreign place, forthwith be delivered for postal treatment to the first Danish West India postal station where they arrive; this rule shall however not be applicable to vessels carrying mails between other places of origin and destination, in so far as they in the course of the voyage only touch a Danish West India port without landing or transhipping mail.

In the present ordinance the term "postal station" means a post office (sub-office) with the postal district thereby served.

In the towns no one shall in future put up any public letter-box, or establish any local (town) mail, or open any office for the conveyance of letters, and parcels in the shape of letters, or, by the putting up of letter-boxes or the establishment of offices, extend any already existing establishments for such, without the permission of the Government.

§ 2.

*Exemptions from the privilege.*

The objects mentioned in § 1 may be lawfully conveyed and delivered without the intervention of the post office:

a. When the conveyance does not take place between two postal stations between which on the day when the conveyance takes place the objects in question might be conveyed within the same time at the responsibility of the postal department;

b. When a person conveys such objects in furtherance of his own business, or for another person of whom he is a servant, or by whom he has been sent for that special purpose;

c. When the postal department suffers no loss of revenue by the conveyance outside the mails;

d. When a ship leaves a Danish West India port at such a time that the correspondences are likely to reach their destination sooner than they would if sent through the mail, and forthwith, after the arrival of such ship to the place of destination, or port of forced call, delivers the said objects to the local post office, with a statement of their origin.

§ 3.

*The objects of conveyance.*

The postal department shall accept for conveyance from one postal station to another:

a. *Letters* and *post cards*:

b. *Business papers*..... } not exceeding 4 lbs

c. *Printed matter* under cross band or single band..... } in weight.

d. *Samples* and *Patterns* not exceeding 70 Kvint (350 grams) in weight.

The said articles are treated as *registered* matter when bearing the mark "Anbefalet" or "Registered" or "N. B." and fully prepaid.

In the case of letters in which, without declaration of value thereon noted, current coin, banknotes, bonds or other values payable to bearer are inserted, and letters charged with collection orders, registration is compulsory.

*Money letters*, which designation comprises all packages made up as letters bearing a declaration of the value of the contents, the same consisting of coins or notes. It is not obligatory to declare the full value of the contents unless the sender on mailing the letter requires the contents to be verified by the post office.

*Parcels*, which designation comprises all objects not mentioned sub letters *a—e*, suited for transmission by mail, provided with a definite address, not containing anything written bearing the character of an actual and personal correspondence and properly closed and made up.

*Money orders*, *i.e.* orders by which amounts paid in a post-office are paid out by another.

*Collection orders*, *i. e.*, orders for the collection of amounts on the delivery of letter mail correspondence or parcels.

The objects on which collection-orders are taken must bear a notice to the effect that collection has been demanded.

*Newspapers* and *Periodicals* dispatched under subscription. As newspapers and periodicals are considered all papers or prints multiplied by a mechanical process, intended for publication once yearly or more frequently, bearing the same title, and not exceeding a weight of 25 Kvint (125 grams) per copy.

As gratis supplement to newspapers and periodicals only printed matter forming a direct continuation of the chief number, designs illustrative of the text, and index of contents are admitted. Excluded from gratis transmission as supplement are: subscriptions, prospectuses, industrial and business advertisements, price currents, detached sheets of novels not being a continuation of novels published in the number which they follow &c. &c. The service includes conveyance and delivery.

In respect of newspapers and periodicals published in the mother country the postal department will moreover receive subscriptions and take charge of the collections and accounts therewith connected

§ 4.

*The extent and dispatch of postal business.*

The extent to which the postal department shall undertake the transmission and care of the articles mentioned in § 3 and the conditions and formalities to be complied with to that effect, shall be prescribed by the Government, which also issues the needful regulations for the business hours of the post offices and sub offices.

The articles received shall be transmitted and distributed in the speediest

and most suitable manner of which circumstances shall allow, within local limits to be later determined.

§ 5.

*Articles excluded from transmission by mail.*

The following articles are excluded from transmission by mail:

*a.*) Articles prohibited from dissemination;

*b.*) Articles which exhibit something illegal, or indecorous, or insulting;

*c.*) Articles of which the conveyance is connected with danger, such as combustibles, explosives, corrosive and similar matters, and substances exhaling a bad odour. In the case of non-declaration or false declaration in respect of the existence of such substances in mail matter deposited, the postal department is entitled to indemnity for damage thereby caused.

*d.*) Articles whose weight and size render them difficult of conveyance by the mails.

§ 6.

*Business which the postal department is authorized to transact.*

The Government may empower the postal department, besides the business mentioned in § § 3 and 4, to undertake other business compatible with its main purpose, such as the delivery of letters by express, collection and delivery of postal matter in the country-districts, and fixes the tariff and regulations for the dispatch of service thus undertaken.

## SECTION II.

### Concerning the dispatch and conveyance of mails.

§ 7.

*The conveyance of mails.*

The postal department shall, by making use of all the means of conveyance at its disposal, provide for the transmission of the mails, in such a manner as shall be deemed expedient in respect of the extent and importance of the mail matter to be forwarded.

§ 8.

*The utilization of private, regular conveyance by land.*

Any person for whose account a regular conveyance of passengers between different places is established is under the obligation, when demand to that effect is made, with such conveyance to convey mail to and from the stations of departure and destination and the intermediate postal stations situated on the roadside, not exceeding 50 lbs. gross weight each time. He shall, moreover, at least 24 hours before the first departure of such conveyance, furnish the nearest post-office on the route with information concerning the conveyance, the route, and the time of departure and arrival, and in the same manner, report eventual changes in respect of these points.

The mail must be kept in a safe place, inaccessible to the passengers, and the undertaker is under the obligation of seeing that the mail is taken and delivered correctly and in proper time.

If no other agreement has been made, the postal department pays for the said conveyance of mails at the rate of 5 cents for every 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. of the gross weight of the mail delivered each trip for conveyance.

§ 9.

*The utilization of private vessels.*

Vessels clearing from a Danish West India port are under the obligation at the demand of the postal department to receive and carry the articles mentioned in § 3 *sub* letters *a–d*, *g*, and *i*. If such vessels are trading as packets, they shall likewise receive and carry the other articles mentioned in § 3, and the postal department shall be entitled to place in a suitable locality on board the vessel, locked letter-boxes, in so far as such have not been placed by the foreign administration with which the vessel is under contract, and to demand that a space be kept open for the reception of money letters and parcel mail, such space not to exceed 40 cubic feet. The owner or master of a vessel intended for packet service from a Danish West India port is under obligation, in good time, and not later than the first public advertisement about such service, to inform the postal department of the route, places of calling and the time of departure and arrival and, in the same manner, to report eventual changes in respect of these points.

The obligation resting on Danish vessels, as enacted by Ordinance of 10 July 1855, § 18 I., without any remuneration to convey letter mail between St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, remains unchanged.

When the postal department, either for a particular case or generally, in respect of vessels trading on certain places, has demanded conveyance of mails, the respective masters or agents of such vessels (whether packets or other vessels) shall in good time report in writing to the post-office of the place of departure the day and hour when they will call for the mails and when they intend to depart, and such report made, they shall not be at liberty to depart earlier unless the mails have been taken on board.

The mails shall be called for in the post-office, and shall be kept in a safe place, not accessible to passengers, and in case of emergency particular care must be taken of them.

If the vessel is obliged to seek another harbour than the harbour of call or destination, the master shall report to the post-office of the place, or in the absence of such, to the customs or the local police department, that he has a mail on board, and follow the direction thereupon given him.

On the arrival of a vessel to a Danish West India port the mails (closed mails, postal parcels and closed letter boxes) shall be landed, and all letters carried outside the mails delivered to the harbourmaster or his assistant. If there is no one from the post-office to receive the mails when landed, the master of the vessel shall, at the cost of the postal department, at once have them conveyed to the post-office by a reliable messenger.

In case no other agreement has been made the postal department pays for the above mentioned conveyance between the Danish West India Islands:

1. for letter mail, nothing,
2. for inland parcels mail, 2½ cents per 10 lbs. or part thereof of the net weight of the mail; for postal parcels, 2½ cents for each parcel.

Undelivered letters, empty mail bags, cases &c., &c. shall be conveyed back free of charge.

§ 10.

*Special rights in respect of the conveyance of mails.*

In the case that a conveyance carrying mail shall, while proceeding, from any cause soever, be incapacitated from proceeding on the route in the ordinary course, it is the duty of all persons, against the payment of a reasonable compensation from the postal department, forthwith to assist the mail to the utmost of their ability, and it is more particularly the duty of the police functionaries whom it may concern, in such cases when it is demanded to render needful assistance to the mail.

## SECTION III.

### Concerning payment for the use of the mails.

§ 11.

*Rates of postage.*

The postage for the articles mentioned in §3 (cfr. § 6) is as follows:

a. For ordinary letter mail correspondence, local or forward:

1. Ordinary letters fully prepaid, for 3 Kvint (15 grams) or less..... 2 cents.

Ordinary letters unpaid, for 3 Kvint (15 grams) or less.....4 cents.
Post cards, single.....1 cent.
Post cards, with answer prepaid.....2 cents.
2. Business papers.....
3. Printed matter under crossband or single band.....
4. Sample and Patterns..... } for 10 Kvint (50 Grams) or less, 1 cent.

If the articles mentioned *sub* 2–4 contain any other writing than such as is permitted by the administration, or if they are not made up in conformity with the regulations in regard to covering or wrapping, which must be of such a kind that the contents can be easily examined, such articles are treated as ordinary unpaid letters.

5. The articles mentioned *sub* 1–4, when registered 5 cents additionally for each article.

b) For Money-letters :

For each money-letter, postage as for an ordinary letter and, additionally, an insurance premium on the value declared on the letter, viz : for amounts not exceeding $50, 5 cents per $10 or less, and for amounts above $50 additionally 1 cent per $8 exceeding $50 in such a manner that amounts not divisible respectively by 10 or 8 are raised to the first figure divisible by 10 or 8. If it is demanded that the contents of a money letter containing current coin, banknotes, bonds in favour of holder, or other similar value papers be verified when handed in at the post-office, the charge therefor is 2 cents per $100 or less. This payment belongs to the post-office.

c. For Parcels :

1) For parcels weighing 5 lbs or less, 5 cents.
2) " " above 5 lbs and not above 10 lbs. 10 cents.
3) " " above 10 lb, 1 cent per lb.

Fractions of 1 lb are calculated as 1 lb.

For parcels which, in proportion to their weight, occupy great space, or on account of their contents require to be treated with exceptional care, the charges *sub* 1, 2, and 3 are augmented by 50 per cent. In the case of declared value, the insurance premium mentioned *sub* b. is paid additionally. If a parcel contains current coin, banknotes, bonds in favour of holder, or other similar value-papers, and it is demanded that such contents be verified, such verification is effected at the same charge as in the case of money-letters, but a larger amount than $500 in fractional coin contained in one parcel cannot be required to be counted.

d) For Money Orders, for each $10 or less 5 cents.

e) Collection Orders, as for Money Orders, with 2 cents additionally for each, and postage on the object on which the order is drawn.

f) For Newspapers and Periodicals :

for conveyance and delivery or distribution 5 per cent of the subscription price in the place of publication.

Fractions of one cent to be counted as one cent.

For a return receipt accompanying registered matter, money letters, parcels, or amounts sent by money order, postage is charged as for an ordinary letter.

§ 12.

*Payment of postage.*

Prepayment of the charges fixed in §11 is compulsory in the case of :

Registered matter ;
Money letters ;
Post cards ;
Return receipts ;
Money Orders and collection orders ;
Parcels not above 10 lbs. in weight, postage and, eventually, insurance-premium ;

Correspondence to the King and the members of the Royal family ;

Correspondence to public authorities, with the exception of such correspondence sent by others than said authorities, when exclusively concerning a report or a declaration demanded authoritatively, and when mailed accompanied by the sender's autograph declaration to that effect ;

Correspondence despatched in time of war to persons, military or civil, serving in the army and the navy ;

Newspapers and periodicals subscribed for through the post-offices, for at least one quarter, counted from the ordinary quarter-days ;

Open and closed letters addressed or indorsed in such a way that the addressee is enabled to guess the contents, business papers, printed matter, patterns and samples are not conveyed in the mails unless at least partially prepaid.

The postage or payment on articles not mentioned above may at the option of the sender be defrayed at the place of origin or the place of destination, or partly in one place, partly in the other.

Insufficiently prepaid articles are charged with a postage equal to double the deficiency.

Private senders are under the obligation, at the demand of the postal department, to pay the postage due on articles that have not been taken up by the addressee.

§ 13.

*Postage stamps.*

The prepayment of postage on letters (§ 3 a-e) and parcels, and of registration fees is operated by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles in question. The application of the postage stamps must be effected by the sender, the post-offices being prohibited from so doing.

The said postage stamps, post cards, correspondence cards glued for closing, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, the postal administration is authorized to issue in such values as it shall deem expedient. They are delivered to the public in such a manner that for every full sheet (100) of postage stamps purchased at a time the purchaser pays the face value of such stamps less a reduction of 4 per cent., for post cards, correspondence cards, stamped envelopes and wrappers full face value is paid without reduction.

§ 14.

*Franking Royal Service Correspondence.*

In respect of the exemption from the payment of postage, as sanctioned by the ordinance of 10th July 1855, on the transmission within the postal districts of the Danish West India Islands of official correspondence relating solely to His Majesty's Service and not to any private matter, the existing rules remain in force.

§ 15.

*Payment for special services.*

For special services required from the post-offices, when it is not a necessary condition for the conveyance by mail of the articles in question that such services are performed by the post-offices, the payment is collected as follows ;

*a.* For issuing a receipt, by filling out a blank form, whether tendered by the sender or furnished by the post-offices, for an article that has been posted for conveyance, 2 cents for each receipt. This charge falls in all cases to the post-office. Receipt for the mailing of registered articles, Royal Service correspondence, of Declared Value letters and postal parcels for foreign places, of inland parcels without declaration of value, and for amounts paid in for money orders and postage therefor, shall be given gratis.

For the mailing of un-registered ordinary letters receipt cannot be given.

For supplying for the sender sealing wax required for sealing an article of correspondence, for marking such with the required mark, for enveloping a money-letter, for writing an address, or filling out a dispatch-note &c. &c., 2 cents for each such service, to accrue to the post-office.

c. For the delivery of letters by express, in so far as the office of delivery undertakes such service, a charge according to tariff fixed by the Government. The amount falls to the office of delivery.

The charges mentioned in this § *sub* letters *a* and *b* shall not for any individual article amount to more than the amount of postage in the case of prepayment. The charge mentioned *sub c* may be defrayed by means of postage stamps affixed to the correspondence. All the charges mentioned in this § may be altered by rules issued by the Government.

In how far and in what manner the post-offices may undertake other special services than those mentioned herein above, shall be determined by the Administration.

## SECTION IV.

### Concerning the duty of making indemnification incumbent on the postal department.

### § 16.

*The extent of the obligation of paying indemnity.*

In the case of the loss of a registered letter while in the custody of the postal department an indemnity of $10 is paid the sender.

In the case of the loss of a money letter or part of the contents of a money letter, while in the custody of the postal department, the postal department indemnifies the sender, in the former case the value declared on the letter, in the latter case the amount of the deficiency in the value so declared.

In the case of the loss of parcels' post articles, or of loss of part of the contents, or if such articles are damaged while in the custody of the postal department, the postal department shall indemnify the sender for such loss or damage but not above 50 cents per lb of the gross weight of the entire article. In the case of articles of declared value indemnity may be claimed according to the rules given above in respect of money letters.

In the case of the loss of a postal article, compensation shall moreover be made for the postage thereon paid, the postage shall also be made good in case that a postal article has become damaged, and the damage has made it necessary to return it as undeliverable.

Mail matter is in the custody of the postal department from its being received by the said department until it has been correctly delivered according to the address, or if the place of address is outside the Danish West India postal district until it has been delivered for further transmission to the foreign Administration charged with further transmission. If mail matter is lost or damaged while in the custody of a foreign Administration, it is incumbent upon the postal department to indemnify the sender in accordance with the postal conventions and agreements concluded with the country of such foreign Administration.

Indemnity is not paid :

*a.* When the damage is due exclusively to the nature of the contents of the article in question, or to insufficient wrapping or packing.

*b.* When, in the case of covered or wrapped-up mail matter, the article, has suffered no such outside injury in respect of seal or covering as corresponds with the injury or abstraction of the contents. In the case, however, of loss of coin and value papers that have been verified by the post-office when they were mailed, indemnity shall be paid for the damage even when the wrapping and seal are uninjured.

The indemnity which under the above rules is paid by the postal department shall comprise only the value of the lost article, or the deterioration in respect of value suffered by the injured article, but not loss of profit, or deprivation of use or loss on rates of exchange, or, generally, the indirect consequences of the deterioration.

For mail matter not mentioned in this § no indemnity is given.

§ 17.

*Cessation of the duty to pay indemnity.*

The duty incumbent on the postal department to pay indemnity ceases whe reclamation to that effect has not been reported to a post-office or to the poste Administration, in regard to articles of inland transmission, within 3 months, an in regard to correspondence for and from the mother-country and dependencies within 6 months of the mailing of the article in question.

All claims on the postal department with reference to the payment of amount of money orders and collection orders lapse at the expiration of one year from th mailing of the money order or the article charged with the collection.

## SECTION V.

Concerning transgressions of the postal legislation.

§ 18.

*Illegal transmission.*

Transgression of the rules concerning the privilege of the postal departme is punished with a fine of 50 times the amount of postage which should have be charged if the article had been conveyed by the mail as unpaid matter, for eac of the articles mentioned in § 1, illegally conveyed and whether the conveyance h been remunerated or not, in addition to which fine the enacted postage sha" t charged for each article. The amounts can be claimed either from the sende, from the person to whom the articles have been handed for conveyance.

§ 19.

*Illegal insertion of coin &c in mail matter.*

For the insertion, without declaration, of coin and other value-matter, mentioned in § 3 *a in fine* in ordinary, un-registered letters, the penalty is t forfeiture of one-fifth of the value thus secretly mailed; but not above $20.

§ 20.

*Illegal use of the official exemption from payment of postage*

Public officials who use or attest the mark R. T. (His Majesty's Service), any other mark causing exemption from the payment of postage, on other articl than such in respect of which the use or attestation of such mark is permitted the are punished with fines from $10 to $200.

§ 21.

*Transgressions in respect of the conveyance of the mail.*

For transgression of the regulations prescribing the duty in respect of th mail incumbent on parties undertaking regular conveyance of passengers by lan (§ 8), or on ship-masters and ship owners (§ 9), the parties in question are punish ed with fines from $4 to $20. If owing to such transgression the postal depart ment has to pay any indemnity, the party concerned shall moreover compen sate the postal department for the indemnity which the latter thus has to pay.

The same penalty is applicable to a person who does not without delay rende assistance to the mail, as set forth in § 10 of the present ordinance.

§ 22.

*Treatment and adjustment of transgressions.*

The fines mentioned in § § 18-21 are decreed by the Government, who decree is final, unless the party concerned shall within 14 days of the communi cation of such decree demand that the case be decided by the tribunals of justice in which case the case is treated as a public police suit.

The Government is authorized, if in particular cases it finds cause to do so to reduce or even to remit the fines adjudged in accordance with the § § jus now mentioned.

§ 23.

*Concerning the applications of fines &c.*

The fines enacted by § § 18-20 of the present Ordinance, fall, with one-half to each, to the people of the respective islands and to the person who by hi

report causes the detection of the offences in question, unless such person is employed in the service of the postal department, in which case the entire amount of the fine falls to the poor fund.

Other fines and postage fraudulently withheld fall to the postal department.

## SECTION VI.

### Divers Regulations.

### § 24.

*The delivery of postal matter. Duty of secresy in respect thereof.*

The sender is entitled to dispose of a postal article until it has been delivered by the postal department.

The articles mentioned hereunder may be delivered to other persons than the addressee :

*a.* Articles from, and for, arrested or imprisoned persons, which articles may be delivered to the local policemaster ;

*b.* Registered letters, money and parcel-post articles addressed to persons whose estate is administrated by the Dealing Court, which articles may be delivered to the Dealingmaster ;

*c.* Articles addressed to persons in active military service, which may be delivered to officers or non-commissioned officers in command of such persons, to be, by them, delivered to the addressee.

Undelivered matter (§ 26) is opened and dealt with in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Government.

Otherwise, no person employed in the service of the postal department shall be allowed to communicate to any third unauthorized person any information whatever concerning the use others make of the mail-service, nor shall any functionary of the postal department wittingly suffer any unauthorized person to open or read any matter that has been entrusted to the postal department for conveyance.

Contravention of this prohibition is, in so far as the act does not by its special nature entail higher penalty, punished with fines, imprisonment or forfeiture of office or dismissal from the service.

### § 25.

*Right of retention.*

In all cases where payment of a fine or postage, or an indemnity arises from an object in the keeping of the postal department, the said department is entitled to retain such object or its contents until the amount in question has been paid, and in default of payment, to dispose at discretion of such object or its contents.

In case the decision of the question as to the legality of the deposit or conveyance of an article depends on the nature or the contents of the article in question, the same being in the custody of the postal department, the said department is entitled to demand that the article be opened and examined by the addressee, or eventually, by the sender, in the presence of a postal functionary. If such demand be not complied with, the postal department may dispose of the article in the manner above mentioned.

### § 26.

*Undelivered correspondence.*

Articles that have been delivered to the postal department, and which it has not been possible to deliver to the proper person, are realized for the benefit of the colonial treasury of the island.

In case the party concerned applies within 3 months of such realization, the net proceeds thereof shall be refunded, but without interest.

§ 27.

*The application of the Ordinance.*

The postal administration is empowered to prescribe the needful regulations in respect of correspondence between the Danish West India Islands and the mother country or foreign countries.

If no such regulations are given, the regulations contained in the present ordinance become applicable.

§ 28.

*Revocation of former enactments.*

By the present ordinance the regulations contained in ordinances of 10th July 1855, 30th August 1861, and 14th July 1874, as well as any other regulation, which, not dependent on contract or agreement, is at variance with the regulations contained in the present ordinance, are abrogated.

§ 29.

*Entering into effect of the Ordinance.*

The Government fixes the date of the entering into force of the present ordinance.

To which all concerned have to conform

*Government of the Danish West India Islands,*
*St. Thomas, the 2nd December 1901.*

**Under my Hand and the Seal of Government.**

**HEDEMANN.**

L.S.

L. C. LARSEN.

By virtue of § 29 of this Ordinance it is hereby ordered, that this ordinance takes effect from and with the 1st of January 1902.

*Government of the Danish West India Islands,*
*St. Thomas, the 2nd December 1901.*

**HEDEMANN.**

L.S.

L. C. LARSEN.

ORDINANCE
concerning the Postal Department
in the Danish West India Islands.

**"2 April 1878 Printed at St. Thomas by August Kallöe"**

# TARIFF FOR CONVEYANCE OF CORRESPONDENCE

Single Letter Weight is 15 Grammes.

**LETTER MAILS DESPATCHED FROM AND TO THE POST OFFICE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES**

| | Letters | | | Regist. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PP | Unp. | PC | F | R | PM |
| **I EUROPE** | | | | | | |
| 1. **DENMARK** | | | | | | |
| By Korsör mailbag | 7 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| By direct Shipmail | 4 | 8 | | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| By other routes | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 2. **OTHER COUNTRIES: BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND, GREECE, HELIGOLAND, ICELAND, ITALY, LUXEMBERG, MALTA &c., MONTENEGRO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, RUSSIA, SERVIA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SPAIN, (with BELEARIC ISLAND), TURKEY** | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| **II ASIA** | | | | | | |
| 1. **AFGHANISTAN**<br>2. **ARABIA**<br>3. **BELUCHISTAN** | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 4. **CHINA** | | | | | | |
| To Hongkong-Macao | 12 | 18 | | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Other Ports of China via England | | | | | | |
| over Southampton | 16 | 22 | — | 11 | — | 2 |
| over Brindisi | 19 | 25 | — | 11 | — | 2 |
| via France | 12 | 18 | — | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 5. **INDIA**—Brit. Posses. | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | |
| b. Dutch Posses.<br>c. French Posses.<br>d. Port. Possess.<br>e. Spanish Possess. | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Anan, Non Br. Burma<br>Siam, Bangkok<br>via France or England<br>and India to Mandalay | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| via France | | | | | | |
| 1. By French & English ship | 21 | 27 | | | | 4 |
| 2. Over Brindisi | 23 | 29 | | | | 5 |
| 6. **JAPAN**<br>7. **KASHMIR** with Ladak<br>8. **PERSIA**<br>9. **RUSSIAN PROVINCES IN ASIA**<br>10. **TURKISH PROVINCES IN ASIA** | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| **III AFRICA** | | | | | | |
| 1. **ALGIERS** | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 2. **ASCENSION via ENGLAND** | 16 | 22 | | | | 2 |
| 3. **CANARY IS.**<br>4. **AZORES** | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 5. **CAPE STATE (inc. Transvaal)** | 16 | 22 | | 11 | | 2 |
| 6. **CAPE VERDE ISLES**<br>7. **EAST COAST OF AFRICA**<br>8. **EGYPT**<br>9. **MADEIRA**<br>10. **MASCARENO ISLANDS**<br>11. **MOROCCO** (Spanish) | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |

PP = Prepaid. Unp = Unpaid. PC = Postcard. Regist = Registry.
F = Fee. R = Receipt. PM = Printed Matter.

| | Letters | | | Regist. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PP | Unp. | PC | F | R | PM |
| 12. **ST. HELENA:** By Packets | 27 | 33 | | 11 | | 2 |
| By other vessels | 12 | 18 | | 11 | | 2 |
| 13. **TRIPOLIS via Italy** | 12 | | 6 | | | 2 |
| 14. **TUNIS, via France** | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 15. **WEST COAST AFRICA**—French. Port. Span. | 12 | 18 | | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| English: via England (including Liberia) | 16 | 22 | | 11 | | 2 |
| **IV AMERICA** | | | | | | |
| A. **NORTH AMERICA** | | | | | | |
| 1. Bermudas | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 2. British N. A. | 14 | 20 | 6 | 7 | | 2 |
| 3. Michelon & St. Pierre | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 4. Greenland | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 5. Mexico | | | | | | |
| 1. By French Packets under letterbill to mail agents on board | 17 | 23 | | | | 4 |
| 2. By English Packets | 14 | 20 | | | | 2 |
| 3. By other vessels | 12 | 18 | | | | 2 |
| 6. United States of North America | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| B. **CENTRAL AMERICA** | | | | | | |
| 7. (a) By English Packets | | | | | | |
| 1. to Brit. Honduras | 14 | 20 | | 7 | — | 2 |
| 2. **to the rest** * under letter bill to Panama or as ship letter | 14 | 20 | | | | 2 |
| (b) By French Packets | | | | | | |
| 1. to ports touched | 17 | 23 | | | | 4 |
| 2. To places via Panama. | 27 | 33 | | | | 6 |
| (c) By other ships | 12 | 18 | | | | 3 |
| 8. West Indies | | | | | | |
| a. Jamaica, Trinidad, Curacao | | | | | | |
| a. Jamaica, Trinidad, Curacao Bionair, Amba Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, Desirade, Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Martinique, les Saintes, St. Martin, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Passage Island. Vieques | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| b. Antiqua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cariacou, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Turks' Island; | | | | | | |
| c. St. Barts (Gustavia) | | | | | | |
| d. Haiti and San Domingo | | | | | | |
| 1. To place enumerated under (b) **Under direct letter-bill** | 12 | 18 | | 7 | | 2 |
| By French packets: to St. Lucia and Grenada | 21 | 27 | | | | 3 |
| other places | 17 | 23 | | | | 4 |
| 2. To places enumerated under (c) (d.) by French packets | 17 | 17 | | | | 4 |
| by other vessels | 12 | 12 | | | | 3 |
| D. **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | |
| 9. Argentine Rep via England | 27 | 33 | | | | 2 |
| 10. Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru | | | | | | |
| 1. Under letter bill to Panama | 26 | 32 | | | | 2 |
| 2. Under letter-bill to mail agents on board the French Packets | 27 | 33 | | | | 6 |
| 3. by other vessels | 12 | 18 | | | | 3 |

| | Letters | | | Regist. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PP | Unp. | PC | F | R | PM |
| 11. Brazil | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 12. Chili (See No. 10) | | | | | | |
| 13. Ecuador (See No. 10) | | | | | | |
| 14. Falkland Isles via England | 16 | 22 | | 11 | | 2 |
| 15. Gayana | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 16. New Granada with Panama | | | | | | |
| 1. Under letter bill to Panama (British Packets) | 12 | 20 | | 7* | | 2 |
| 2. Same to mail agents on board French packets | | | | | | |
| (a) To post where packet touches | 17 | 23 | | | | 4 |
| (b) To places via Panama | 27 | 33 | | | | 6 |
| 3. By other ships | 12 | 18 | | | | 3 |
| 17. Paraguay, Uruguay | | | | | | |
| via England | 27 | 23 | | | | 4 |
| via France | 21 | 27 | | | | 4 |
| 18. Peru (see No. 10) | | | | | | |
| 19. Venezuela | | | | | | |
| (a) by English ships | 14 | 14 | | | | 2 |
| (b) under letter bill to mail agents on board French packets | 17 | 17 | | | | |
| (c) by other vessels | 12 | 12 | | | | |
| **V AUSTRALIA** | | | | | | |
| 1. **BRITISH COLONIES** | | | | | | |
| (including New Zealand and Tasmania) | | | | | | |
| 1. (a) over Southampton | 16 | | | 11 | | |
| (b) over Brindisi | 19 | | | 11 | | |
| 2. via France and Brindisi | | | | | | |
| (a) to New Zealand | 23 | 29 | | | | 5 |
| (b) to Tasmania | 23 | 29 | | | | 5 |
| 2. **DUTCH and FRENCH COLS.** | 12 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 3. **SANDWICH ISLANDS**, via U. S. | 15 | 12 | | | | 4 |
| 4. All other parts of Australia | | | | | | |
| (a) via France | 16 | 25 | | | | 4 |
| (b) via U. S. and Fiji | 12 | 18 | | | | 2 |

* The registration does not extend beyond Panama.

# Conventions Planned

The dates of the 1946 national conventions of the two large philatelic societies have been announced during the past week. President Vincent Domanski of the Society of Philatelic Americans gives Cleveland as the place and August 14th thru 18th at the Hollenden Hotel for the S. P. A. 52nd annual meeting. The Cleveland Stamp Club will act as the host club with Dr. N. P. McGay as general chairman.

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The American Philatelic Society will meet August 21 thru 25 in Chicago with the Chicago Philatelic Society as host.

Large exhibitions and shows are planned in each city.

# 1947 International Stamp Exhibition

At a meeting of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, held at the Collectors Club of New York, on Wednesday, December 5, 1945, several plans for holding an International Stamp Exhibition in New York in 1947, to celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the United States postage stamp, were discussed.

It was announced that the Grand Central Palace could be secured for May, 1947, but no Fall dates were available as had been hoped. The rental has been increased from the $8,000, paid in 1936, to $23,000, and all other expenses would be in proportion so that a budget of $125,000 at least would be necessary to cover the increased expenses.

In view of this, a committee representing the American Stamp Dealers Association was organized to canvass the dealers to see if they would be willing to contribute to a guarantee fund, as well as to take a sufficient number of booths, and advertising in the program, to make it possible to hold a show successfully within this budget. The collectors were to do likewise and it was hoped that with their combined efforts a guarantee fund of at least $80,000—$40,000 of which is to come from dealers, and a like sum from collectors—could be raised. Guarantees were to be limited to $1000, with only such portions called for as might be necessary to finance the show. In 1936, only twenty-five per cent of the pledges were ever called for and even this amount was refunded after the show.

As an alternate possibility it was discussed that the show might be held in the 34th Street Armory, but as the space here is quite limited it would probably be necessary to secure space in adjoining buildings, such as the Vanderbilt Hotel, the Advertising Club, the Collectors Club, and possibly other buildings. This would rather divide the show and would not in any way be as convenient as one large building like the Grand Central Palace.

A third alternative was to hold a restricted show in the rooms of the Collectors Club and during the period of the show to hold social events at various other centers that would attract a substantial number of collectors from other points.

The general consensus of opinion, however, was that the Grand Central Palace would be the best arranged by far and the committees are at work now in able, it has been pretty definitely decided that the show would be restricted to make this possible.

Even though the same amount of space as was used in 1936 would be available, it has been pretty definitely decided that the show would be restricted to two thousand frames. This would allow much more room for government and other feature exhibits which would tend to attract a larger attendance.

Inasmuch as Great Britain, Switzerland and Brazil, were forced to forego any celebration for their one hundredth anniversary on account of the war, it is intended to invite them to participate in our own celebration and it is hoped that this can be done effectively, with important exhibits from each of the countries included.

A new plan of classifications was presented to the members present as it will be desirable to limit the exhibits so that all countries can be adequately covered. This will be done by limiting the number of frames allotted to any exhibit to five, and only this number will be permitted where the stamps of the country justify it. Many countries can be adequately shown in one or two frames and where this is deemed possible limitations will be set.

The number of exhibits in any group will also be limited, although the stamps of the United States and the participating countries will naturally be emphasized.

The following is the suggested plan and criticisms and suggestions are welcome. It will be noted that sections devoted to junior collections, philatelic literature, stamp albums, and philatelic accessories, have been entirely eliminated. Precancels have also been eliminated as a group but may be entered in connection with any regular exhibit.

**SUGGESTED PLAN OF CLASSIFICATIONS:**

**Section I—U. S. A. and Possessions**

Group 1—General collections; 2—Postal Issues 19th Century; 3—Postal Issues 20th Century; 4—Any Stamp Issue or Group Specialized; 5—Postmasters, Carriers, Local and Private Posts; 6—Departments, Newspapers, Postage Due, Special Delivery, Savings Stamps; 7—Envelopes; 8—Revenues, Telegraphs Stamps; 9—U. S. Possessions and Administration Issues; 10—Proofs, Essays and Specimens; 11—Pre-stamp and Stampless Covers; 12—Collections of Historical Interest, including Western Franks—Patriotics; 13—Confederate States.

**Section II—British Empire**

Group 1—Great Britain; 2—Canada, Newfoundland, British Guiana, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Mauritius; 3—India—including Scinde, Natal, Niger Coast Protectorate, Straits Settlements—including States, Transvaal; 4—Barbados, Nevis, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Turks Island; 5—All B. W. I. not included in group 4. Also Bermuda, British Honduras, Falkland Islands; 6—New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, West Austria; 7—Australian Commonwealth, British Oceania; 8—Any other colony in Africa except those mentioned in groups 2 and 3; 9—Cyprus, Gibraltar, Heligoland, Malta, and any other colony or group not included above, except Native Indian States.

**Section III—Europe (Except British Empire)**

Group I—Roumania, Spain, Switzerland; 2—France, Germany and German States, Greece, Italy and Italian States; 3—Austria, including Lombardy-Venice, Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey; 4—Denmark, Finland, Luxemburg, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Sweden; 5—Bosnia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Monaco, Montenegro; Poland, San Marino; 6—Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Crete, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Jugoslavia, Memel, Saar, Ukraine, and any other European country not otherwise classified; 7—Any colony or group of colonies of any European State, except Great Britain; 8—Any post offices on foreign soil or special postal service not otherwise classified.

**Section IV—Central and South America**

Group I—Colombian Republic and States, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay; 2—Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Venezuela; 3—Cardova, Corrientes, Costa Rica—including Guanacaste, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Salvador, South American Steamship Companies.

**Section V—Other Countries**

Group 1—Afghanistan, China, Egypt, Indian Native and Feudatory States, Japan, Persia; 2—Abyssinia, Chinese Treaty Ports, Corea, Liberia, Shanghai, Siam, or any other country in Africa or Asia not otherwise classified; 3—Hawaii, Philippines.

**Section VI—Airmails**

Group 1—Airmail Collection of the World; 2—U. S. Pioneer Flights, Government Flights, Experimental, Historical and Special Flights; 3—Trans-Oceanic Flights—Dirigible—Airmail or group of services not otherwise classified; 4—Balloon Post—Pigeon Post.

**Section VII—General Collections**

Group 1—The World; 2—Great Britain and Colonies; 3—Any group of countries or colonies either political or geographical other than U. S. and Great Britain; 4—Collections made to illustrate Art, Architecture, Biography, Fauna, Flora, Geography, History, Religion or any subject of general educational or scientific interest; 5—Any collection or subject matter not otherwise classified.

The judging will be done not only on the stamps shown in the frames but on the entire collection submitted, which will be kept in a bin room.

## The Collectors Club, Inc.

22 East 35th Street, New York

OFFICERS 1945

ROBERT L. GRAHAM, JR., *President* — EDWIN E. ELKINS, *Vice-President*

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., *Secretary* — HANS G. ZERVAS, *Treasurer*

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## The Collectors Club Philatelist

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FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, Jr., Editor.

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# Collectors Club List of Medals

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1896 | International Philatelic Medal to John N. Luff | Silver |
| 1900 | Paris International Philatelic Medal to Luff | Gilt |
| 1902 | American Collectors Co. 1st Award Japan | Silver |
| 1902 | Boston Philatelic Society to Luff, for Ceylon | Silver |
| 1902 | Philatelic Society Award to Luff, St. Vincent & Trinidad | Silver |
| 1902 | Pacific Philatelic Society to Luff, Shanghai | Silver |
| 1902 | Boston Philatelic Society to Luff, Grand Prize | Gilt |
| 1902 | Pacific Philatelic Society to Luff, for Leeward Islands | Bronze |
| 1902 | Boston Philatelic Society to Luff, on Samoa | Bronze |
| 1902 | Boston Philatelic Society to Luff, for British Colonies | Bronze |
| 1902 | Pacific Philatelic Society to Luff, for U. S. | Silver |
| 1902 | Philatelic Society to Luff, "Rare Stamps" | Silver |
| 1902 | Pacific Philatelic Society to Luff, Best China Ports | Silver |
| 1902 | Boston Philatelic Society to Luff, St. Lucian, St. Vincent | Silver Plated |
| 1902 | Boston Philatelic Society to Luff, Orange River Colonies | Silver |
| 1902 | Boston Philatelic Society to Luff, 50 Stamps $10, each | Silver Plated |
| 1903 | Boston Philatelic Society to Luff, for Victoria | Silver Plated |
| 1903 | Chicago Philatelic Society to Luff, Best U. S. | Gilt |
| 1903 | Collectors Club to Luff, for Siam | Bronze |
| 1904 | Twin City Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh to Luff, Great Britain, | Silver Plated |
| 1904 | Collectors Club to Luff, Straits Settlements | Silver |
| 1906 | Philatelic Society of London to Luff, as Judge | Bronze |
| 1912 | International London Philatelic Society to Luff | Silver |
| 1913 | Souvenir Official Banquet | Silver Plated |
| 1913 | International Philatelic Exhibition Luff, as Judge | Silver |
| 1923 | London International Junior Philatelic Society, Luff | Silver |
| 1926 | International Philatelic Exhibition, size blank, oblong, small | Bronze |
| 1926 | International Philatelic Exhibition, oblong, small size, award to Luff | Gold? |
| 1936 | International Philatelic Society Medal to John N. Luff | Silver |
| 1936 | Badge (Executive) Head Tipex 3td Int. Exhibition | Bronze |
| .... | Collectors Club Plaque (No date) | Bronze |
| .... | Presentation Medal (Washington Benevolent Society) | Silver |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| .... | Ludwig Medal (Foreign) | Bronze |
| .... | 2 book ends International Philatelic Exhibition | Bronze |
| | Inset Plaque 1926 | |
| | Inset Plaque 1913 | |
| 1911 | Chicago Philatelic Society Silver Jubilee | White Metal |
| 1924 | Square Medal International Netherlands to Chittenden. | |
| 1925 | 3rd Canadian Philatelic Exhibit Collectors Club. | |
| 1930 | International Philatelic Exhibit Berlin | Porcelain |
| 1933 | WIPA International Philatelic Assoc. to Harry Lindquist. | |
| 1936 | Tipex 3rd International to Collectors Club | Silver o. Bronze |
| .... | Collectors Club Medalion Blank | Bronze |
| .... | Collectors Club Medal | Bronze |
| .... | French Philatelic Plaque | Bronze |
| .... | St. Louis Stamp Collectors Society | Bronze |

## MEDALS FROM J. M. BARTELS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1901 | Boston Philatelic Society, J. M. Bartels for Cuba | Bronze |
| 1904 | I. P. A. Berlin, Bartels Co. | Bronze |
| 1907 | Chicago Philatelic Club 500 Mtg. J. M. Bartels | Bronze |
| 1909 | Amsterdam I. P. A., J. M. Bartels | Silvered |
| 1909 | Amsterdam I. P. A., J. M. Bartels | Silvered |
| 1911 | A. P. S. 25th Anniv. Exhibition, 2nd Award Class 7, Sec. 2 | Bronze |
| 1911 | A. P. S. 25th Anniv. Exhibition, 2nd Award Class 7, Sec. 1 | Bronze |
| 1911 | I. P. Ex. Wein, Bartels Co., Sec. 151 | Silver |
| 1911 | I. P. Ex. Wein, Phil. Pub. Co. Sec. 174 | Silver |
| 1913 | I. P. Ex. New York, J. M. Bartels for Dan. W. Ind. | Silver |
| 1913 | I. P. Ex. New York, Bartels Co. for Journal | Silver |
| 1913 | I. P. Ex. New York, Souvenir of Banquet | Silver |
| 1913 | I. P. Ex. New York, Bartels Co., Monograph | Silver |
| 1913 | I. P. Ex. Paris, Blank | Silvered |
| 1926 | I. P. Ex. New York Bartels Large Plaque | Silver |
| 1926 | I. P. Ex. New York Bartels Small Plaque blank | Bronze |
| 1926 | I. P. Ex. New York Bartels Small Plaque blank | Silver & Gold |
| 1930 | I. P. Ex. Anvers J. Murray Bartels Commissaire | Bronze |
| 1930 | I. P. Ex. Anvers J. Murray Bartels Commissaire | Silver |
| 1930 | I. P. Ex. Anvers J. Murray Bartels Member Jury | Silver |
| 1930 | I. P. Ex. Anvers J. Murray Bartels Member Jury | Bronze |
| 1930 | I. P. Ex. Anvers J. Murray Bartels Member Jury | Bronze & Gold |
| 1930 | I. P. Ex. Berlin Bartels Square | Bronze |
| 1933 | I. P. Ex. Wien Bartels large Plaque | Bronze |
| 1911 | I. P. Ex. Wien enameled pin | |
| 1910 | A. P. S. Detroit, Mich., Mtg. Members badge with 2c stamp | Copper |
| 1911 | Chicago Phil. Society Watch Fob | Silvered |

# The Postmark Stamps and the Postal Cancellations of the Sardinian States

## USED DURING THE PERIOD 1851-1863

By Alberto Bolaffi

(Continued from Vol. XXIV, No. 5, Page 88.)

Translated by Dr. Dante S. Bolaffi.

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# PART IV

## AMBULANT POST OFFICES

### AMBULANT POST OFFICES BETWEEN TURIN AND GENOA

No.

1030 No. (1) 1855 Rating: V

1031 No. (2) 1855 Rating: V

1032 No. (3) 1886 Rating: VI



Fig. 66

These three different postmarks consist of a double circle (diam. 25mm.) containing the inscription "POSTE AMB. TRA TORINO E GENOVA," with the indication of the day, month and year on three lines in the center and the lower indication "(N. 1)" or "(N. 2)" or "(N. 3").

---

### AMBULANT POST OFFICE TURIN-GENOA

1033 No. (1) 1862 Rating: IV

1034 No. (2) 1862 Rating: IV



Fig. 67

These two different postmarks consist of a double circle (diam. 25mm) containing the inscription "AMBULANTE TORINO-GENOVA," with the indication of the day, month and year on three lines in the center and the lower indication "(1)" or "(2)".

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### AMBULANT POST OFFICE GENOA-TURIN

1035 No. (1) 1862 Rating: IV

1036 No. (2) 1862 Rating: IV



Fig. 68

These two different postmarks consist of a double circle (diam. 25mm) containing the inscription "AMBULANTE GENOVA-TORINO," with the indication of the day, month and year on three lines in the center and the lower indication "(1)" or "(2)".

## AMBULANT POST OFFICE TURIN-SUSA

1037 No. (1) 1862 Rating: VII

This postmark consists of a double circle (diam. 26mm) containing the inscription "AMBULANTE TORINO-SUSA," with the indication of day, month and year on three lines in the center and the lower indication "(1)".

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## AMBULANT POST OFFICE SUSA-TURIN

1038




Fig. 69

No. (1) 1862 Rating: VII

This postmark consists of a double circle (diam. 26mm) containing the inscription "DA SUSA A TORINO," with the indication of the day, month and year on three lines in the center and the lower indication "(1)".

---

## AMBULANT POST OFFICE OF THE VITTORIO EMANUELE RAILROAD

1039




Fig. 70

Type (a) 1858 Rating: V

This postmark consists of a double circle (diam. 23mm) containing the inscription "UFF.AMB. LINEA VITT.EM." and the lower indication "(1)"; the indication of the day, month and year was generally pen handwritten in the center empty space.

1040 Type (b) 1858 Rating: V

This postmark consists of a double circle (diam. 25mm) containing the inscription "UFF.AMB.LINEA VITT.EM.," with the indication in the center of the day, month and year and the lower indication "(1)".

## AMBULANT POST OFFICE OF THE VITTORIO EMANUELE RAILROAD TICINO SECTION

1041 Type (a) No. (1) 1860 Rating: V

1042 Type (a) No. (2) 1860 Rating: V




Fig. 71

1043 Type (b) No. (1) 1860 Rating: V

1044 Type (b) No. (2) 1860 Rating: V




Fig. 72

The postmarks Nos. 1041-1042 consist of a double circle (diam. 23mm) containing the inscription "UFF.AMB.V.E.," "SEZ. TICINO," with the indication of the day, month and year in the center and the lower indication "(1)" or "(2)".

The postmarks Nos. 1043-1044 consist of a double circle (diam. 26mm.) containing the inscription "UFF.AMB.V.E.SEZ.TICINO," with the indication of the day, month and year in the center and the lower indication "(1)" or "(2)".

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## AMBULANT POST OFFICE OF THE GENOA RAILROAD

1045 No. (1) 1869 Rating: IV

1046 No. (2) 1859 Rating: IV




Fig. 73

These two postmarks consist of a double circle (diam. 23mm) containing the inscription "UFF.AMB.LINEA DI GENOVA," with the indication of the day, month and year in the center and the lower indication "(1)" or "(2)".

---

## AMBULANT POST OFFICE ALESSANDRIA-GENOA

1047 No. (1) 1861 Rating: VII

This postmark consists of a double circle (diam. 23mm) containing the inscription "DA ALESSANDRIA A GENOVA," with the indication of the day, month and year in the center and the lower indication "(1)".

## AMBULANT POST OFFICE ALESSANDRIA-BOLOGNA

1048 No. (1) 1860 Rating: VI

1049 No. (2) 1860 Rating: VI

These two postmarks consist of a double circle (diam. 23mm) containing the inscription "DA ALESSANDRIA A BOLOGNA," with the indication of the day, month and year in the center and the lower indication "(1)" or "(2)".

---

## AMBULANT POST OFFICE BOLOGNA-ALESSANDRIA

1050 No. (1) 1860 Rating: VI

1051 No. (2) 1860 Rating: VI




Fig. 74




Fig. 75

These two postmarks consist of a double circle (diam. 23mm) containing the inscription "DA BOLOGNA AD ALESSANDRIA," with the indication of the day, month and year in the center and the lower indication "(1)" or "(2)."

---

## AMBULANT POST OFFICE PIACENZA-ALESSANDRIA

1052 No. (1) 1862 Rating: VI

1053 No. (2) 1862 Rating: VI

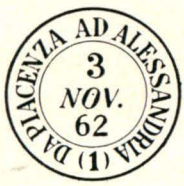



Fig. 76

These two postmarks consist of a double circle (diam. 23mm) containing the inscription "DA PIACENZA AD ALESSANDRIA," with the indication of the day, month and year in the center and the lower indication "(1)" or "(2)".

## AMBULANT POST OFFICE ALESSANDRIA-PIACENZA

1054 No. (1) 1862 Rating: VI

1055 No. (2) 1862 Rating: VI




Fig. 77

These two postmarks consist of a double circle (diam. 23mm) containing the inscription "DA ALESSANDRIA A PIACENZA," with the indication of the day, month and year in the center and the lower indication "(1)" or "(2)."

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## AMBULANT POST OFFICE TURIN-CUNEO

1056 No. (1) 1862 Rating: VI

1057 No. (2) 1862 Rating: VI




Fig. 78

These two postmarks consist of a double circle (diam. 26mm) containing the inscription "AMBULANTE TORINO - CUNEO," with the indication of the day, month and year on three lines in the center and the lower indication "(1)" or "(2)".

---

## AMBULANT POST OFFICE CUNEO-TURIN

1058 No. (1) 1862 Rating: VI

1059 No. (2) 1862 Rating: VI




Fig. 79

These two postmarks consist of a double circle (diam. 26mm) containing the inscription "AMBULANTE CUNEO-TORINO," with the indication of the day, month and year in the center and the lower indication "(1)" or "(2)".

---

## RAILROAD STATIONS POST OFFICES

Some of the Railroad Stations Post Offices used italics (with capital initial) line postmark-stamps to cancel the mails; these were seldom used to cancel the stamps. The postmarks of this group known on stamps are the following:

*Alessandria*

Fig. 80

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1060 | ALESSANDRIA | (P.L.) | *Lc.* | Rating: | IX |
| 1061 | ASTI | (P.L.) | *Lc.* | Rating: | IX |
| 1062 | CHIAVARI | (P.L.) | *Lc.* | Rating: | IX |
| 1063 | CHAMBERY | (S.V.) | *Lc.* | Rating: | IX |
| 1064 | GENOVA | (P.L.) | *Lc.* | Rating: | IX |
| 1065 | NOVI | (P.L.) | *Lc.* | Rating: | IX |
| 1066 | SANTHIA' | (P.L.) | *Lc.* | Rating: | IX |
| 1067 | VERCELLI | (P.L.) | *Lc.* | Rating: | IX |
| 1068 | TORINO | (P.L.) | *Lc.* | Rating: | IX |

The circular postmarks of the Railroad Stations Post Offices known on stamps are the following: ALESSANDRIA, GENOVA, S.DAMIANO and TORINO. They are described in the preceding tables under Nos. 13/I & 13/II, 294/II & 294/III, 559/I, 650/VI & 650/VII respectively.

## POSTMARK—STAMPS

### Used for Canceling the Mails Carried by Maritime and Lake Postal Boats

1069 **SPEZIA VIA DI MARE** 1851 In red Rating: VI

Fig. 81

This postmark was applied in Genoa to the incoming mails.

1070 **VIA DI MARE (I)** 1851 In red Rating: II

Fig. 82

The "(I)" stands for "Interno"—This postmark was applied in Genoa to the incoming mails.

1071 **VIA DI MARE (E)** 1851 In red Rating: V

Fig. 83

The "(E)" stands for "Estero"—This postmark was applied in Genoa to the incoming mails.

1072 **VIA DI MARE** 1862 In black or red Rating: V

Fig. 84

This postmark was applied in Genoa to the incoming mails carried from Naples and Leighorn by Postal Boats.

1073 *Da Livorno* VIA DI MARE 1862 In red Rating: IX

Fig. 85

This postmark was applied in Genoa to the incoming mails carried from Leighorn by Postal Boats.

1074 VIA DI MARE PONENTE 1859 In black Rating: IX

Fig. 86

This postmark "VIA DI MARE - PONENTE" (Westbound seaway) was applied at Genoa to the incoming mails.

1075 VIA DI MARE LEVANTE 1856 In red Rating: XI

Fig. 87

This postmark "VIA DI MARE - LEVANTE" (Eastbound seaway) was applied at Nizza Marittima to the incoming mails.

1076 **SICILIA** In red Rating: IX

Fig. 88

The above two postmarks "SICILIA" and "DA SICILIA" were applied at Genoa to the incoming mails by seaway from the Island of Sicily.

1077 **DA SICILIA** In red Rating: IX

Fig. 89

1078 *Da Ajaccio* VIA DI MARE

Fig. 90

This postmark "DA AJACCIO VIA DI MARE" known on cover dated September 25, 1861, was applied at Sassari (Island of Sardinia) on the incoming mails from the Island of Corsica; it is not yet known on stamps.

☆ ☆

☆

## LAKE MAJOR POSTAL BOAT "VERBANO"

The following three circular postmark-stamps were used by the post office aboard this Lake Postal Boat.

1079 

Fig. 91

1851 ( ▩ & ◎ )
Rating: VI

1080 

Fig. 92

1853 (N.1) Northbound trip
Rating: V

1081 

Fig. 93

1853 (N.2) Southbound trip
Rating: V

## POST OFFICE OF TUNIS

The Sardinian States opened a post office in Tunis (North Africa) in 1853.

The first postmark-stamp used by this post office (on the stamps of the II issue of Sardinia) is of the double circle type with a diameter of 22 mm., has an upper inscription "*TUNISI*" a lower inscription "POSTE SARDE" and the indication of the day, month and year on three lines in the center.

1082 

Fig. 94

1861 In blue Rating: VII

In 1861, after the Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy of March 17, this postmark stamp was replaced by a new one inscribed "TUNISI" "POSTE ITALIANE":

1083 

Fig. 95

1853 Rating: IX

1085 1861 In black Rating: VI

Uncancelled letters from Tunis were postmarked at Cagliari (Island of Sardinia) with the italics line postmark stamp: "Da Tunisi."

## POST OFFICE OF ALEXANDRIA-EGYPT

The following postmarks were applied at Genoa on the stamps of the letters from Alexandria-Egypt or from intermediate ports.

1086 — PIROSCAFI POSTALI FRANCESI — 1858 In red — Rating: IX

Fig. 96

1087 — PIROSCAFI POSTALI ITALIANI — 1851 (mm.26x16) In black — Rating: V

1088 — 1861 (mm.26x16) In blue — Rating: V

Fig. 98

1089 — PIROSCAFI POSTALI INGLESI — 1861 (mm.26x16) In red — Rating: VIII

Fig. 99

An Italian Post Office was opened at Alexandria, Egypt on March 1, 1863; during the period in which the Sardo-Italian stamps were sold by this post office (from March 1st to December 31st 1863) the only postmark-stamp in use consisted of a single circle (diam. 24 mm.) with the inscription "ALESSANDRIA D'EGITTO-POSTE ITALIANE" and the indication of the day, month, year an hour in the center (Fig. 100).

1093 — ALESSANDRIA D'EGITTO 5 APR. 63 II M POSTE ITALIANE — 1863 In blue — Rating: VII

Fig. 100

## MILITARY POST OFFICES

### Sardinian Expedition in Crimea

The Sardinian Campaign in Crimea lasted from May 15, 1855 to July 5, 1856; it is probable that the troops stayed in Crimea until the middle of July. The Expedition Corps were dissolved June 17, 1856.

Two types of double circle date postmark stamps were used during the Expedition: type I has the inscription "R.POSTA MIL.E SARDA" with a lower asterisk; type II has the lower indication "N.3" instead of the asterisk.

1084 — In black — Rating: IX

1094 

Fig. 101

1856 With lower asterisk Rating: IX

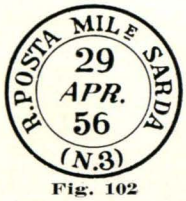
1095 

Fig. 102

1856 With lower "(N.3)" Rating: X

There are two sub-types of the postmark No. 1094 hardly identifiable by some breaks of the outer circle. It is believed that the postmark-stamp No. 1095 was used by the Sardinian Military Post Office of Constantinople which was opened in December 1855 in connection with the preparation of the Expedition of the following year.

---

## SARDINIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1859-60

The seven Military post offices opened by the Sardinian Army in May 1859 were:

1096 

Fig. 103

Quartiere G.le
(General Headquarters) Rating: X

1097 

Fig. 104

Div. Cavall.a
(Cavalry Division) Rating: XI

1098 

Fig. 105

(N.1) Rating: IX

1099 (N.2) Rating: IX

1100 (N.3) Rating: IX

1101 (N.4) Rating: IX

1102 (N.5) Rating: IX

In the six months which followed the armistice of Villafranca of 1859, and in 1860, seven new Sardinian Military Post Offices were opened and given the numbers 6 to 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1103 | (N.6) | Rating: | IX |
| 1104 | (N.7) | Rating: | IX |
| 1105 | (N.8) | Rating: | IX |
| 1106 | (N.9) | Rating: | XI |
| 1107 | (N.10) | Rating: | XI |
| 1108 | (N.11) | Rating: | XII |
| 1109 | (N.12) | Rating: | -- |

The above seven postmarks consist of a double circle (diam. 23 mm.) with an upper inscription "R.POSTA MIL.E SARDA," a lower inscription "N.6" to "N.12" and the indication of the day, month and year on three lines, in the center.

The postmarks "N.2" "N.9" and "N.10" are known on the stamps of the Provisional Government of Tuscany. The postmarks "N.9" and "N.10" are rarer than "N.2" The postmark "N.6" is known on the stamps of the Kingdom of Naples; the "N.9" is known on the provisional stamps of the Neapolitan Provinces. This postmark on these stamps is very rare.

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## Location of the Military Post Offices during the 1859-60 Independence Campaign

N. 1: with the 4th Great Command in Bologna, afterward in Ancona and Osimo; on September 1859 in Rimini and afterward in Mola di Gaeta.
N. 2: with the 4th Great Command in Bologna, afterward in Castelfidardo and Mola di Gaeta.
N. 3: with the 4th Great Command in Bologna, afterward in Montedago, Rimini, Osimo, Mola di Gaeta.
N. 4: with the 4th Great Command, afterward in Foligno, Faenza, Piacenza, Saludecio, Osimo; this post office was closed November 14, 1860.

The military post office of the "QUARTIER GENERALE" was with the 3rd Great Command in Bologna, afterward in Parma, Montecchio and Modena; it was closed December 5, 1860.

N. 5: was located in Bologna and afterward in Montecchio.
N. 6: with the 4th Great Command, followed the movements of the "Quartier Generale" post office and was closed December 5, 1860.
N. 7, 8: with the 3rd Great Command in Domodossola, afterward in Cesenatico, Modena and Naples; was closed December 15, 1860.
N. 9, 10: belonged to the Tuscan Posts with the 1st Division; they followed the Tuscan troops to Naples, afterwards.
N. 11: with the Active Division in Naples; was transferred to the "Gran Quartier Generale" October 18, 1860 and closed September 24, 1860.
N. 12: with the Active Division of Naples; was transferred to Palermo September 15, 1860.

*The End.*

# Minutes of Board of Governors

## MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 26, 1945

Present: President Robert L. Graham, Jr.; Franklin R. Bruns., Jr.; Hugh M. Clark; Arthur W. Deas; George R. M. Ewing; Jacob S. Glaser; Thomas F. Morris; Theodore E. Steinway, and H. G. Zervas.

The minutes of the previous meeting, June 27, were accepted as read.

Mr. Glaser, having been absent at the June meeting due to illness, was welcomed back by the members.

### OLD BUSINESS

**Re: Study Groups**

Mr. Clark, Chairman of the Study Group Committee, requested the Secretary to read the minutes of the meeting held September 11th by the representatives of the various guest study groups. Arising therefrom a discussion was had on the proper exhibitions by these groups, probably a different group each month for a period of one week each, on a competitive basis, the selected winner of each group to enter into a competitive exhibition at the end of the year resulting into a grand award to the winner of said exhibition, this award to be furnished by The Collectors Club. Mr. Clark immediately offered to supply such an award.

**Re: Library Report**

Mr. Zervas, Chairman of the Library Committee, reported the purchase of fifty-four lots from the Ricketts Library at the Bluss Sale, amounting to over $200. Mr. Ricketts, however, graciously allowed the Library a credit of $100 toward the purchase of such material so that the net cost of the volumes thus secured came to a little over $100.

Mr. Zervas requested that a letter be sent to Mr. Ricketts by the Board members expressing their appreciation for his generosity. In connection with securing items from the Ricketts Library, Mr. Zervas reported that through the generosity of Mr. Clark, who bid on and purchased twenty-two items from the Ricketts Sale, the Library was enriched by this number of books so that from the ninety-two lots which were desirable items for the Library, we actually obtained 76. The Board moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Clark for his donation of these items. It was also moved, seconded and carried that a letter of appreciation be sent to Mr. Ricketts for establishing the $100 credit, this letter to be sent in behalf of the Board of Governors.

The members of the Board also extended a vote of thanks to Mr. Zervas for his excellent work done and his foresight in acquiring other possible material that Mr. Bluss may have to sell.

**Re: Women's Philatelic Club as Library Committee**

Mr. Zervas reported that the members of the Women's Philatelic Society declined the acceptance of our invitation to act as an indexing committee for the Library.

**Re: Historian Report**

Mr. Deas, as one of the Committee, reported the list of medals from the J. M. Bartels' Estate, herewith attached, and that the actual value may be $10, however the reproduction value would be about $50 to $75. All Club medals to be housed in the Luff Room.

**Re: Group articles for publication in C. C. P.**

Mr. Bruns reported having prepared a letter to be sent to the various groups for the purpose of securing articles for insertion in the Club Magazine.

**Re: C. C. P.**

The Editor assured the Board that although, only one 1945 issue has so far appeared, the missing three numbers will be published before the end of the year, if conditions permitted.

**Re: Service Roll**

The Board decided to dissolve the existing SERVICE ROLL with the beginning of the year, and all members on this roll to be transferred to the active status again.

Mr. Glaser, Chairman, recommended the painting of the wood on the outside of the building which he estimated would cost between $300 to $350, which would include the front as well as the back and the iron fence.

The Board authorized this painting work to be done under the direction of Mr. Glaser. Other minor repairs were also recommended including a new cellar door, the old one to be replaced by a metal covered one with a possible cost of $20-$25.

Mr. Deas spoke on the preservation of stamp negatives and pictures for future references, either by the Foundation or the Club.

In this connection Mr. Bruns said the New York Sun's file of such material was available, if the Board deemed it advisable to secure such matters. It was the consensus of opinion of the members present that these items would be of great interest for future reference and that the Club immediately contact the N. Y. Sun through Mr. Bruns, as well as other papers with a view to securing these files stating that suitable facilities were available, and if the Club deems it advisable such matters could be turned over to the Philatelic Foundation.

**APPLICATIONS:**

Resident: Howard Lehman, New York City, by Sy. Colby, seconded by R. Laurence.

Non-resident: Arthur Swenson, Leonia, N. J., by O. Reichelt, seconded by C. Pelander; Al De Lange, Manila, P. I., by W. Meyerson, seconded by D. Meyerson; F. C. Hagedorn, Jr., Manila, P. I., by W. Meyerson, seconded by D. Meyerson; Norman R. Adair, Yuma, Arizona, by A. E. Fn'es, seconded by E. Fifield.

Foreign: Richard Milian, Habana, Cuba, by H. L. Lindquist, seconded by S. Barrett; Ernesto Bello, Habana, Cuba, by H. L. Lindquist, seconded by C. W. Hennan.

**Deaths:**

Foreign: E. Buhl, (from Service Roll).
Resident: Vahan Mozian.
Class Change: E. Duveen from Service Roll to Nonresident, Foreign.

**Re: Seals**

The Board agreed to sell the Tipex Exhibition labels which are kept in the cellar, to Mr. John Nicklin, providing the Association of Stamp Exhibitions gives its approval.

**Re: Victory Auction**

The President reported good progress on the forthcoming auction for the National War Fund on October 30, and asked the Board's permission to hold the auction at The Collectors Club which was readily granted.

**Re: Appraisal Committee**

The President agreed to write a letter to that committee asking its members for a definite date at which time it will be convenient for them to meet for the purpose of appraising the Club Collections.

**Re: Program for 1946**

The Secretary was instructed to write a letter to Mr. Elkins asking him to go ahead with the preparation of the next season's program.

The Board also voted that a box of flowers be sent to Mrs. Elkins congratulating her on her progress and wishing her speedy and complete recovery.

**Re: Congratulatory message to Saul Newbury**

Mr. Glaser called the Board's attention to a dinner to be given in honor of Mr. Saul Newbury on November 3rd and suggested that a letter of felicitations be sent to him by the Board. This was readily agreed upon to be signed by the Board members who will be present at the October meeting.

**Re: Boy Scout Merit Badges**

The President reported having received a letter from Mr. Glaser pertaining to Boy scouting counselors for merit badges on philately. The re-writing of rules and regulations on philately for the boy-scouts was discussed and whether this Club or The PHILATELIC FOUNDATION should take an active part therein. It was suggested to contact the National Council on Philately.

The meeting adjourned at 10.35 P. M.

## MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING HELD OCTOBER 24, 1945

Present: President Robert L. Graham, Jr.; Hugh M. Clark; Edwin E. Elkins; Jacob S. Glaser; Chester A. Smeltzer; Theodore E. Steinway; and H. G. Zervas.

The President called the meeting to order at 8.15 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting, September 26, were read and approved.

ARISING OUT OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

**Re: Boy Scout Counselors**

It was suggested that the President at any one meeting of the Club ask the members if any of them wish to volunteer to act as counselors for merit badges on philately. As far as the revision of the philatelic section in the handbook is concerned, The Collectors Club believes this to be a matter for and be handled by The Philatelic Foundation.

**Re: Club Tax Exemption**

The President reported that the Club now has a definite ruling from the Internal Revenue Bureau this Fall in the Estate of Florence E. Wilson Deceased and that legacies to the Club are tax exempt to the Estate.

**Re: Huberich Estate**

The matter of a possible legacy to the Club from Victor H. Huberich Estate as per correspondence from Elmer C. Low and Frederick G. Stoehr, was referred to Mr. Graham.

**Re: China Library**

The presence of Commander Bowker in New York was reported, and the President volunteered to contact Mr. Malcolm Johnson regarding the China Library which has been given to The Collectors Club subject to the signing of the papers by Commander Bowker.

**TREASURER'S REPORT**

The Treasurer's report was accepted as read.

**LIBRARIAN REPORT**

The Librarian reported the interest of member Aron Landauer to indexing articles in back numbers, with a view to going back to at least 1900. Mr. Zervas also mentioned the possible indexing of Long's Philatelic Index containing articles in British Journals from 1900 to 1925, which he feels desirous of putting on cards to be filed in the proper place, or, under the respective countries. This work probably to be done below the cost of $100.

**House Committee Report**

Chairman Glaser reported the completion of the necessary plumbing in the Club and that the estimate on the painting as outlined in the September meeting would come to approximately $350. He urged a further approximate outlay of $200 for the repair of the rear wall which, if properly taken care of at this time, would save a greater expense later. The members of the Board asked the House Committee Chairman to have the estimate ready for the next meeting.

**Re: 1946 Program**

Chairman Elkins, of the Program Committee, discussed with the members a tentative program for the next season and agreed to have something more definite for next meeting, with the Board members cooperating with his efforts. He was urged to submit an outline of his suggestions to the Board who would aid him in getting speakers on these subjects.

**Re: Russian-American Philately Society**

The Chairman of the Study Group Committee recommended in behalf of that Committee that a formal invitation be sent to the Russian-American Philatelic Society to meet at The Collectors Club and use its facilities under the terms and conditions granted the other study groups. The Board voted to approve and authorize the issuance of the usual invitation.

**Re: Metropolitan Air Mail Cover Club**

Not having sufficient information on this particular Club, the request for an invitation to meet here was tabled and referred to Mr. Clark until next meeting.

**MEMBERSHIP REPORT**

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the following candidates were elected as members.

Resident: Gregory Mozian, New York City, by R. L. Graham and T. E. Steinway. Raoul Lesgor, New York City, by F. R. Bruns, and W. S. Boggs.

R. under 35: K. J. Weiss, Hoboken, N. J., by John Myer, Paul Bluss.

Nonres.: Geo. Kingdom, Conneaut, Ohio, by L. B. Gatchell, E. E. Elkins. Clarence Miller, Columbus, Ohio, by T. F. Morris, C. W. Brazer.

Death: The death of Paul MacGuffin, Libertyville, Ill., and David C. Waterbury, Stamford, Conn., was reported.

Resignation: The resignation of B. Gordon Jones, London, England, was tabled.

Application Tabled: The application of Morris J. Bernstein, Providence, R. I., was tabled for further information pertaining to the applicant. The Secretary was instructed to write to some Club member or members in Providence asking for information regarding Mr. Bernstein, recognizing his absence from the country with the U. S. Navy and his consequent difficulty in obtaining a proposer and seconder.

**Re: Manila Library**

The President read a letter from James Hatcher which asked the Club's cooperation in helping to rebuild the Manila Library which has been destroyed due to war. The Librarian is willing to donate any current periodicals from the Club's duplicates and the Secretary was directed to so advise Mr. Hatcher.

**Re: Federation Questions**

Question #213 of the National Federation of Stamp Clubs was answered by saying that the disposal of late President's collection is entirely an Estate matter and should not be the subject of personal opinion.

#214, this question, re: an appropriation from Congress for more albums and catalogs is purely academic because supplies of raw material is not available even if you have the money to spend.

**Re: questions as to Club Members' Specialties**

The Program Chairman suggested sending out a memorandum with the bills, in the form of a card requesting the member to designate his specialty which may be used for future programs. Mr. Graham or Mr. Zervas will prepare the wording for such a card.

**Re: Beseler Projector**

The illustrator of the Beseler Projector with information thereto received through the courtesy of Mr. Lobdell, the Chair decided this to be sent to Mr. Linz for his advice thereon.

**Re: Group Exhibitions**

Mr. Clark reported that the nine groups will hold exhibitions in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions. The basis of the exhibition being for points of completeness, condition, knowledge, rarity etc., on a percentage basis of these points. The 10th show will be composed of the winner of each of the groups but that in this particular show the point should only be based on the knowledge of stamps.

Mr. Clark also suggested that a worthwhile trophy should be given by The Collectors Club for one award, this to be given to the winner of the tenth show.

Meeting adjourned about 11.45 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., Secretary.

# The Pedigree of Rare Stamps

By the Late CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

By permission of the present owners, H. R. Harmer, Inc.

## Western Australia 4d

Philip H. Ward, Jr. has written to correct an error made by Mr. Phillips. According to Mr. Phillips the so-called Avery copy was ultimately sold by him to the late Col. E. H. R. Green for about $5500. Mr. Ward states that he purchased the copy from Mr. Phillips and that it is now in his personal collection, and never was owned by Col. Green.

R. Roberts of London states that it is the finest copy known and shows part of the next stamp, which proved that the stamp was printed with an inverted frame rather than an inverted swan.

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## COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC

### Issue of 1860

There are some rare errors in this issue and to make them clear I had better describe the make up of two sheets of which I have records.

In the *Metropolitan Philatelist,* Vol. VII, p. 91, Sept. 1896, W. T. Curtis describes a sheet in his collection:—

5c. violet-blue, sheet of 55 in 5 rows of 11 stamps.

On the first row the 9th & 11th stamps are inverted

On the second row the 2nd. stamp is inverted

On the fifth row the 6th. stamp is inverted

On the fourth row the 5th stamp has the value 50c. above and below.

In the sheet of the 5c. blue, the fifth stamp in the fourth row was a 20c. This error was noted, and the 2 of "20" was *badly altered to "5."*

In the *London Philatelist,* Vol. V, p. 306 (1896)

There is a full page illustration of a sheet in R. Ehrenback collection which I afterwards purchased.

*20c. blue* sheet of 55 in 5 rows of 11 stamps.

On the second row the 2nd stamp is inverted

On the third row the 3rd. stamp has the value altered, the lines of background at sides of value are very faint, and the numerals large, ill shaped and very heavily printed.

On the 4th row the second stamp is of the value 5c. both upper and lower numerals being perfectly formed.

I have the following records of these rare errors:—

**FERRARY.** Third Sale, April 1921

5c. blue, portion of sheet, with three têtes-bêches and the error 20c blue (Perforated or punched) $396.00.

**FERRARY.** Seventh Sale, June 1923

Superb unused horizontal pair 20c. + 5c. blue $365.00.

**SAUL NEWBURY**

Pair of the blue 20c. error + 5c. partially corrected. This pair cost $51.00 in 1924 from the Adler sale.

Mr. M. P. Castle when in Vienna about 1878 bought from Larish a pair in deep dull blue 20. + 5c. This is the pair that passed into the Ferrary collection.

When in New York in 1893 M. P. Castle examined the Columbian collection of Henry Clotz who had a blue 20c. which had apparently previously had the numerals "5" above and below, which had been crudely and clumsily reconverted into "20."

The F. de Coppet collection which was sold at auction in New York about 1893 contained the error 5c. deep blue.

**HENRY J. DUVEEN collection**

Which I sold in 1922 had a used copy of the 50c. blue error in color of the 5c.

This was sold for £40. and I believe is now in the collection of M. Theo. Champion.

**GEORGE H. WORTHINGTON collection,** Sale March 1918

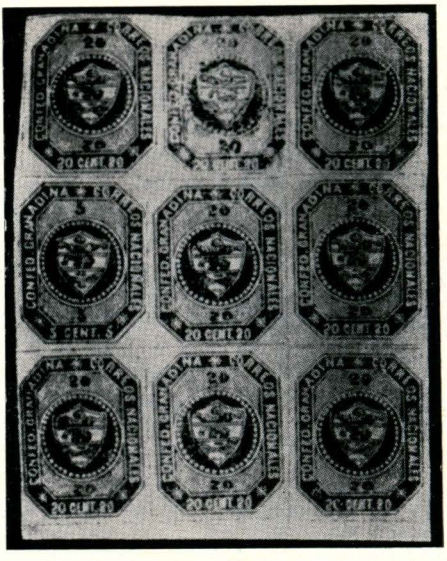
50c. blue error in color of 5c. used $51.00.

This error is now in the possession of Mr. Saul Newbury.

**W. H. CROCHER collection**

Sold by Harmer Rooke & Co., London, in February, 1939. A block of 9 stamps, containing the error 5c blue.

This was purchased by Mr. Saul Newbury.

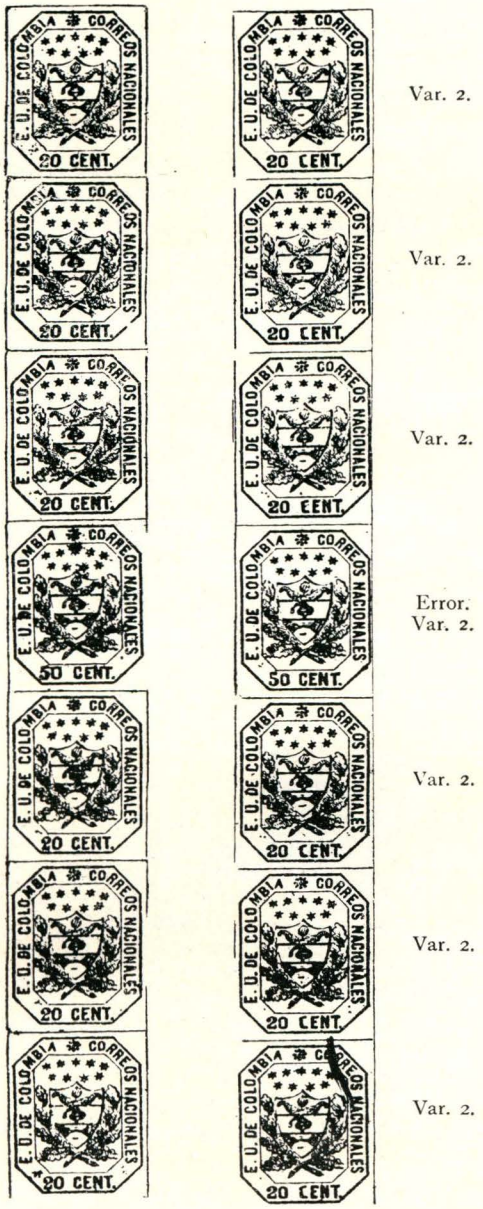


## COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC

### 1863. 50 Cent Red, Error in Color of 20 Cent

This is a scarce error caused by the lithographer in making up the printed stone of the 20c. with transfers taken from a pair of 20c. stamps, slipped in by mistake a transfer of the two varieties of the 50c. value.

In the Ferrary collection there were two vertical strips of seven stamps, in each case the middle stamp is the 50c. error, showing both types of the 50 cent.




Var. 1. Var. 2.

Var. 1. Var. 2.

Var 1. Var. 2.

Error. Var. 1. Error. Var. 2.

Var. 1. Var. 2.

Var. 1. Var. 2.

Var. 1. Var. 2.

**FERRARY COLLECTION.** Seventh Sale, June 1923

One of these vertical strips sold for $706.00, there is no mention of the second strip in any of the Ferrary sale catalogues; but they were both illustrated in an article E. B. Bacon and T. W. Hall wrote for me.

(See The Monthly Journal Vol. XIII p. 268.)

Mr. Theodor Champion informs me that he purchased one of these strips and still has it.

What has become of the other strip I have not been able to find out.




**TAPLING Collection in British Museum**

Unused vertical pair, upper stamp the error 50c. Used horizontal strip of three, arranged 50c., 20c., 20c., this strip is postmarked "Rio Negro" in blue.




**HENRY J. DUVEEN Collection**

A superb vertical strip of three, the 50c. error in the center.

I sold this strip to Mr. Saul Newbury for £65.0.0. and it is still in that fine collection.

Mr. Newbury also has three used copies of this error.




**GEO. H. WORTHINGTON Collection**

In the sale of March 1918 a lightly canceled specimen sold for $41.25.

**DR. MICHELSEN Collection**




Error
Var 2




Error
Var. 2

Had two errors, one postmarked "Bogota" in black, the other penmarked & cleaned.

This collection has been purchased by Mr. A. F. Lichtenstein.

(Dr. Michelsen, who lived for many years in Bogota, stated that no pair of 20c. se tennant with 50c. had been seen there.)

**H. R. OLDFIELD Collection**




Error.
Var. 1.




Error.
Var. 2

Had two used copies of the 50c. errors. One postmarked "Ybague" in black, the other "Medellin" in blue.

**THOMAS W. HALL Collection**

Had Var. 1. postmarked Medellin in blue and six other specimens of the 50c. error, but I have no description of these.

**PROF. HUBBARD'S Collection**

Had one unused error and one used postmarked Medellin.

**FRED de COPPET Collection**

In the auction sale of this collection in 1893 a copy of Var. 1. was sold for $100.00.

# Harry F. Dunkhorst

The Collectors Club recently lost one of its honorary members and Washington lost the dean of its philatelists when Harry F. Dunkhorst, 73, died in the nation's capital. The story of his career as a stamp enthusiast, a good neighbor, and above all, a distinguished Christian gentleman was told in *The Star* for Wednesday. Among his philatelic friends attending funeral services at Concordia Evangelical and Reformed Church, Twentieth and G streets N.W., Friday afternoon, were: Mrs. Catherine L. Manning, philatelic curator of the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Edward B. Martin, assistant to the philatelic consultant of the Library of Congress; Dr. T. S. Palmer, former officer of the Biological Survey; William A. Stuart, president of the Collectors Club of Washington; Phillip Simms Warren, treasurer and librarian of the Washington Philatelic Society; H. Bocorselski, and William A. Verhas, Mr. Dunkhorst's partner in the National Stamp Mart. George B. Sloane, appraiser of President Roosevelt's philatelic estate, came from New York to be one of the pallbearers.

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# Miss Harper to Visit America

Miss Ethel Harper, representing Robson Lowe, Ltd. of London, will be in Canada and the United States during April, May and June, stopping at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec.

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## Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of The **Collectors Club Philatelist**, published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for October 1, 1945.

State of New York, County of New York, SS:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537 Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, The Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.
Editor, Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., 22 East 35th St., New York City.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, Company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) The Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City. President, Robert L. Graham, Jr., 22 East 35th St., New York City. Vice President, Edwin E. Elkins, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Treasurer, Hans G. Zervas, 22 East 35th Street, New York City. Secretary, Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., 22 East 35th St., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state). None.

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., Editor.

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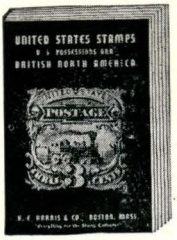
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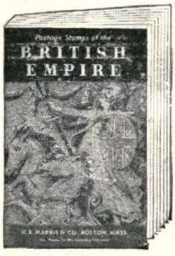
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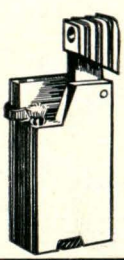
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**JUNE 12th:** **EUROPEAN CLASSICS.**

Please apply to our **London office** for copies of the auction catalogues.

**Miss Harper's** headquarters in North America will be the **Lexington Hotel,** Lexington Avenue, New York from approximately **April 8th to June 23rd,** and she will be pleased to help you calculate your bids which can be sent to her in New York for **transmission to London.**

During her tour **Miss Harper** will be visiting the following cities and will be delighted to meet by appointment collectors seeking advice on **BUYING** and **SELLING** in **AUCTION:**

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**QUEBEC**—THE HOTEL ST. LOUIS—May 20th and 21st.
**BOSTON**—THE STATLER HOTEL, May 17th, 18th & 19th.
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**BALTIMORE**—THE EMERSON HOTEL, May 2nd and 3rd.
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**April 23rd - 24th.**
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Where time permits it would be of considerable assistance if collectors would write for appointments to our London office—

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