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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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Vol. XVII. OCTOBER, 1938. No. 4.

Foochow 1903

By Howard F. Bowker.

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HAVING seen dubious examples of what are purported to be specimens of the half of the 2-cents scarlet of China, used as a 1-cent stamp in FOOCHOW on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of October 1903 (Scott's number 88), from the foremost collections of Chinese stamps in the exhibition at an annual convention of the largest American philatelic society; having received equally questionable copies on approval from many of the principal American and foreign dealers; and any number from stamp auctions, among which were several fakes with "guarantees" by a former "Official Counterfeit Detector", it has seemed an appropriate time to present a few notes on my studies of this stamp which are based upon a half-dozen years of interest and critical examination of scores of copies.

Practically all authorities and editors of catalogs agree that these bisects were used only on the dates stated above. There is, however, no unanimity of opinion expressed as to the relative scarcity of the various dates, and in my opinion the published statements that the first date is commonest and the last date the scarcest, are based upon a false premise. It has been my observation that fakes dated the 22d are very common, but the same cannot be said of genuine examples. As this issue was of an emergency nature, made without any advance notice to the general public, the number of letters posted on the first day were obviously only those required by the ordinary business of the day. The same might not be true of the other dates, as there had then been allowed sufficient time for interested individuals to post any covers that may have been required for philatelic purposes. It is suggested that practically no "philatelic covers" were posted during the three days of use, as the whole affair took place prior to any general interest in stamps on entire covers. This point, however, is of purely academic interest as *any* of the dates, *genuinely used*, are of sufficient rarity to make them very desirable property.

For a number of years I have been telling collectors of Chinese stamps that these items were worth $50 each, during which time they were being cataloged at about $8. I now see that my predictions have been fulfilled by the sale in London in October 1937 of lot 604 of the Finegan collection for that amount.

Theodore Siddall, in the 2d edition of his *Catalogue of Chinese Stamps*, states that "nine out of ten in the market are forgeries", but I believe he has understated the case; and I find that he published an illustration in the 3d

edition of his catalog of what will be shown herein to be a fake. Several years ago Michael Miller, in his series of articles on "Splits" in the *American Philatelist*, also published an illustration of an entire cover which will not bear critical examination as to its authenticity. The illustration in the catalog of the Stephens Stamp Co. of Shanghai is also of a forgery.

The only example of the genuine surcharge and cancellation which is readily accessible to the general collector is in *Gibbons Catalog*. If there are any others published they have escaped my attention.

It has been claimed that there was no legitimate reason for the use of the bisected stamps, and that the inland rate for letters in 1903 was not 1-cent. This is incorrect, for while I have not been able to determine from official sources the dates between which the 1-cent rate was in effect, I have a number of entire covers of the period showing that rate for inland letters. Figure 1 is an example

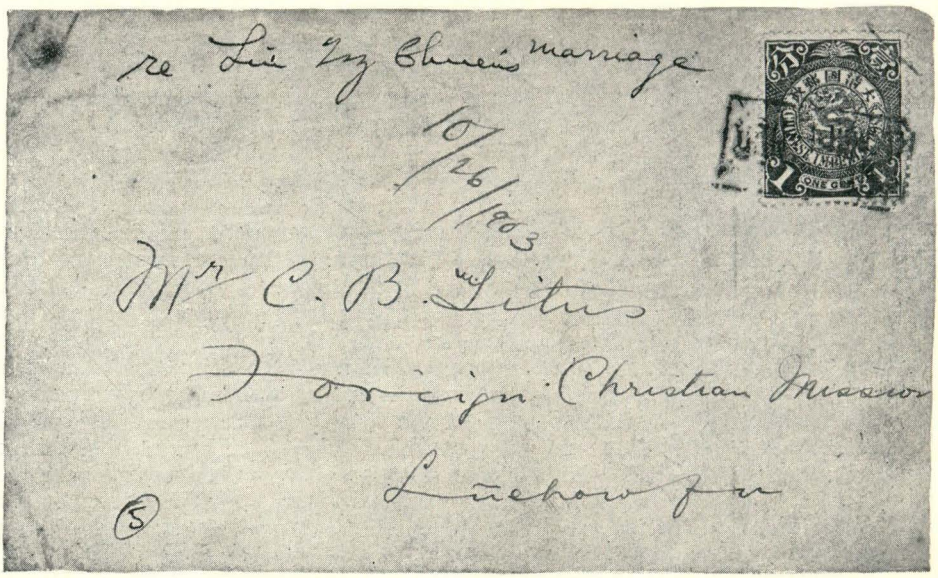


Figure 1—Inland letter showing 1-cent rate in October 1903

of a sealed letter carried from Luan Chow (Anhwei) to Lu Chowfu (Szechuan), cities about a thousand miles apart, in October 1903. It is backstamped 10 OCT 1903, but this date may be an error, as the sender has endorsed on the face of the envelope what appears to be the date of mailing, "10/26/1903", so that it seems more probable that the letter arrived at its destination on 10 November 1903. These inconsistencies are quite common on Chinese covers even today, due no doubt to the incomplete understanding of the abbreviations of the English names for the months of the year by the Chinese postal clerks.

Several genuine examples of these provisionals will first be described. From these the various salient points by which the genuineness of *any* FOOCHOW split may be judged, will be made understandable.

The finest example of an entire cover dated the 22d of October 1903 which has come to my attention, is in the collection of James Starr of Philadelphia (Figure 2). Addressed to "Capt. J. H. G. Garver, H. B. M's Surveyor, British Consulate, Shanghai," with the printed return address of "BROCKETT & Co. FOOCHOW" on the flap of the envelope, it is *backstamped* "Shanghai Local Post H OC 25 03" within the customary double-lined circle of the common local postmark. The envelope is made of white bond paper, 149 mm. by 85 mm., watermarked diagonally "HOWARD & JONES LONDON" in double-lined

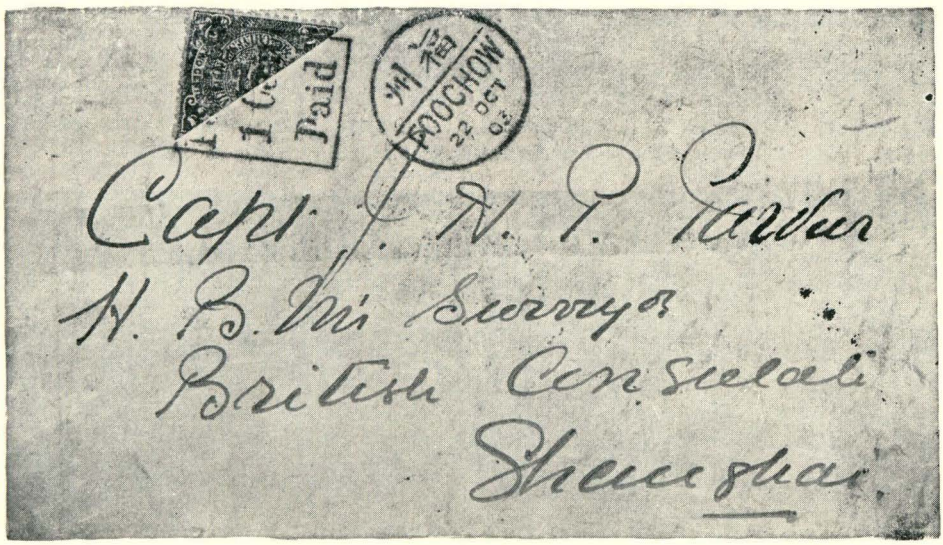


Figure 2—First day cover, 22 OCT 03

block letters 7/16″ high, manufactured by "Howard & Jones, Manufacturers 16, Cullum St. London", as evidenced by the colorless embossed lettering on the back of the envelope. It will be noted that the stamp has been placed in a *random position* on the envelope. The impression of both the surcharging chop



Figure 3—Second day cover, 23 OCT 03

and cancellation are *gray-black*. The piece of the stamp used is the *lower left* half.

The *only* genuine example of an entire cover used on the 23d of October, other than the Chinese-type cover described later in this article, that I have seen is in my own collection (Figure 3). It is addressed to "F. Siemssen, Esqre. I(mperial) M(aritime) Customs, Chinkiang." Across the top of the front of

the gray envelope, measuring 164 mm. by 95 mm., is the return card of the sender, "Tokmakoff Molotkoff & Co. Foochow, China" in Russian, and on the back flap is an impression in purple ink of an oval rubber stamp with the same firm's name in English and Russian and two Chinese characters, probably the Chinese *hong* name of the company. The cover is *backstamped* "CHINKIANG 2 NOV 03." The stamp is also placed fortuitously and is the *lower left-hand* section. The surcharging chop and cancellation are both *gray-black*.



Figure 4—Third and last day cover, 24 OCT 03

The best example I have seen of the third and last day's use, 24 October 1903, was purchased in London (Figure 4). It is a common buff wove-paper envelope without any particular identifying characteristics, 150 mm. by 87 mm., addressed to "A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, Amoy." It is *backstamped* "AMOY 26 OCT 03." The surcharging chop and cancellation are also *gray-black*, and the stamp is the *upper right-hand* section. I have a second example of this date on a white envelope, 94 mm. by 67 mm., with a colorless embossed impression "Custom House, Foochow" on the flap, addressed to "Sing Mi Sing, Esq. Customs, Santuao." It is *backstamped* in that city on the 26th of October 1903. The impression of the surcharging chop and cancellation are *gray-black*, and the stamp is the *lower left-hand* section. Mr. Starr has an excellent specimen of this day's usage, addressed to "Herren Pasedag & Co. Amoy." The stamp is the *upper right-hand* section. The envelope is of dark blue paper with a large watermark showing a figure of Britannia seated within an oval 150 mm. by 83 mm., surmounted by an elaborate crown, and with single diagonal lines 26 mm. apart running thru the whole design, and closely laid lines 1½ mm. apart at right angles thereto. The envelope's backflap has the firm name of "Siemssen & Krohn, Foochow" printed thereon. The cover is *backstamped* "AMOY 26 OCT 03." At the left-hand edge of the face of the envelope is the name of the addressee in *hsing shu* characters. The stamp is also the *upper right-hand* section.

Criteria

A study of the signal characteristics of the above-described covers, as well as many others, enables one to determine that in order to be considered genuine a specimen should have most of the following features:

(a) Color of the stamp section **must be scarlet, not red.**
(b) Stamp section should be the **upper right- or lower left-hand** section.
(c) Cover **must** be addressed to a point **outside of FOOCHOW.**

(d) Cover should be **backstamped** conforming to the address, with correct interval between date of posting and date of arrival at destination.
(e) FOOCHOW postmark and oblong surcharging chop **must** be **grayish black, not black.**
(f) Stamp section should be applied **at random** on the envelope, with postmark adjacent thereto and not necessarily impinging upon the oblong chop or stamp section.
(g) Envelope **should** have some sort of characteristic identifying it with FOOCHOW, such as the printed return card of the sender.
(h) Dealers' "guarantee marks" should be considered of value only insofar as they identify the source of supply, as they are in the case of this particular item of no other significance.

Discussion

The reasons for stressing these characteristics will now be discussed.

(a) The scarlet shade was current at this period, being the shade of the earlier shipments of this stamp. The 2-cents stamps were later issued in darker shades of red, and the many fakes on the market are almost invariably made from these darker shades.

(b) It appears that the stamp clerk or clerks who handled the outgoing mail in FOOCHOW on the dates under discussion, cut up the sheets of stamps by cutting diagonally across the face of the sheets from the **lower right-hand** corner to the **upper left-hand** corner. This method of separation caused the half-stamps to be in strips with alternately an upper right-hand and a lower left-hand section. Once this method of cutting up a sheet was started it was impossible to reverse the direction without loss of stamps, and no sections composed of the lower right-hand and upper left-hand parts of the stamps resulted. This inference is drawn from the fact that I have never seen a single genuine example of either of the latter sections, altho many fakes made from these sections have been seen. It would seem that the fakes were prepared from used copies of the 2-cents stamps which did not happen to have cancellations on one half of the stamps, so that they are to be found made from any of the four possible bisections, upper right-, upper left-, lower right- or lower left-hand. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, I am of the belief that all splits with the lower right- and upper left-hand sections are fakes.

(c) The local rate was ½-cent, consequently there was no point to paying the 1-cent rate for mail addressed to local addresses. Therefore, the many covers addressed to **FOOCHOW addresses** are fakes. This conclusion is succinctly stated in this manner only as a ready means of eliminating at once the most obvious fakes which are commonest. Further on in this study additional demonstration of this fact will be given.

(d) The reasons for this statement are too obvious to need discussion.

(e) All genuinely used examples of this split which have been seen had both the surcharging chop and the cancellation impressed with **grayish black** ink. The fake cancellations and surcharging chops were always stamped heavily with black ink.

(f) It has been noted that **most** of the covers which it has been possible to establish as genuine have the stamp sections applied at random. The **only** specimens which have been seen which have the stamp sections and surcharging chops placed in an orderly manner are those mentioned above addressed to Herren Pasedag & Co. and Figure 2, from Mr. Starr's collection. This combination is so rare that it may be considered accidental.

(g) All of the fakes on entire covers which have been examined were entirely without any markings identifying them with the city of their purported origin. Most of the genuine covers examined originated with firms in business in FOOCHOW, and as is customary there as elsewhere, they had their envelopes endorsed with their return cards.

(h) As the state of knowledge of this interesting split, as evidenced by the printed record in philatelic publications, is very meager, and because of the rarity of the genuine and the abundance of the fakes, dealers everywhere have apparently taken the easiest way and have guaranteed that which came into their possession. This condition has been so prevalent that in consequence dealers' guarantee marks, with regard to this particular stamp, have been found to be without value, and collectors are accordingly cautioned to disregard such, excepting insofar as they may be of value in securing refunds for fakes sold as the genuine. Of course the presence of guaranty marks should not in themselves be considered a defect if one can **otherwise** substantiate the genuineness of the specimen, but its presence is no guaranty of genuineness.

Several years ago I was favored with a private view of what was generally believed at that time to be the foremost American collection of Chinese stamps,

and was furnished with photostats of the entire section devoted to the FOOCHOW splits. A critical study disclosed that only two specimens, both on entires, were genuine. The balance of about a dozen specimens on entires and pieces of covers were all fakes. The stamp collection in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, was examined and the only specimen on display was an obvious fake of the commonest sort. The Curator, Mrs. Manning, stated when her attention was called to this, that it would be withdrawn from exhibition.

I have seen only one genuine example of a FOOCHOW split on a Chinese-type envelope with the address in Chinese characters. It was from the collection of Mr. Scheible, formerly of Shanghai, and was sold by J. C. Morgenthau & Co. of New York as lot 255 of their 260th sale. It was described in the catalog as follows: "1903 1 c on Half 2 c scarlet (88), used on original which was cancelled Foochow Oct. 23, and receiving stamp Tientsin Nov. 5, 1903, very rare in this shape and not in the same class as August 1904 bisect of Tchongking." This fine piece was an entire envelope of the conventional Chinese-type with a broad red stripe thru its length. It was sold on 29 October 1928 for $9.10. It is one of my greatest regrets that I was not the purchaser, but at that time I had not yet arrived at the opinions I now hold regarding the rarity of such a piece. This is not the cover, lot 597 of the Finegan sale.

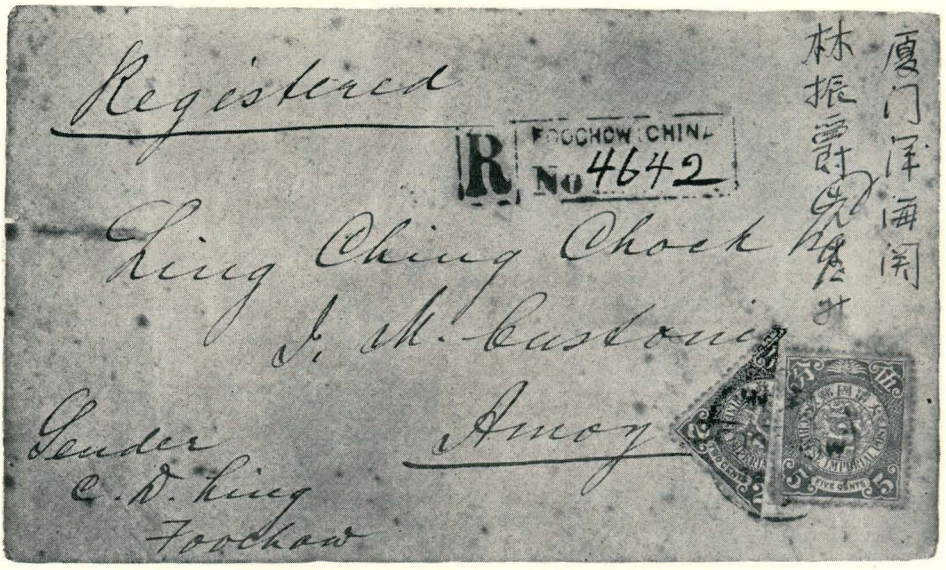


Figure 5—Registered cover, half of 2-cents used in Foochow 24 OCT 03, as a 1-cent stamp, without surcharging chop

Thru the courtesy of James Starr, I am able to illustrate (Figure 5), what is perhaps an unique example of the FOOCHOW split. This cover differs from all others examined in that the split 2-cents stamp is used without the oblong surcharging chop, and taken with the 5-cents stamp makes up the 6-cents registered letter rate. It originated with the same firm, Siemssen & Krohn, as did the cover described above addressed to Herren Pasedag & Co., altho the sender is stated on the face to be C. D. Ling; and was despatched from FOOCHOW on 24 October and backstamped in Amoy on 26 October. The bisected stamp is also the lower left-hand section. It will be noted that the half-stamp overlays parts of the address in two places, indicating that it was applied when it was cancelled in the FOOCHOW post office. I do not have any notes on the shade in which the 2-cents stamp was printed, but if my memory serves me correctly, it is the same scarlet shade described above. Had it differed from the usual shade which I have always noted in the originals, I should certainly have made a note of the fact.

Finegan Sale

Perhaps the largest group of this item which has come upon the market is that from the collection of E. H. Finegan of Utica, New York, which was sold at auction in London by Harmer, Rooke & Co. on the 15th of October 1937. It consisted of 8 lots, 4 entires and 4 on pieces of covers. Of the entires, 3 were dated the 22d and 1 the 24th. One on a piece of cover was dated the 22d and 3 the 23d. Recapitulating: 4 dated the 22d, 3 the 23d, and 1 the 24th. These proportions do not necessarily reflect the relative scarcity of the various dates, altho it would seem that the cataloger thought so. More probably the only things indicated are the opportunities the owner had for acquiring them, for the sale catalog shows that almost everything of a philatelic nature pertaining to China was added to this collection as the opportunities presented themselves. Unfortunately, I never had the opportunity to view Mr. Finegan's collection prior to its dispersal, altho I did telephone him from Binghamton to make an appointment for that purpose several years ago when I was driving from New York to San Francisco. He was leaving that day on a business trip and no further occasion was ever available. I should have liked to have had the chance to look over the entire collection, and particularly these 8 lots, as the descriptions in the catalog are, as with all British auctions, notoriously inadequate unless one can personally examine the stamps. As a matter of fact, one might infer from the descriptions given of these lots that the stamps had been bisected vertically and not diagonally. As shown above and if my conclusions about the method of bisecting are correct, and if all the lots were genuine, which is not necessarily true, where the descriptions specify "right half" it is inferred that the upper right-hand section is meant, and where "left half" is indicated, lower left-hand section is understood. If any are upper left-hand or lower right-hand sections, I am of the opinion that they are not genuine, altho I am open to reason on this point and would be glad to revise the conclusions expressed above upon the presentation of concrete evidence.

Without expressing any opinion as to whether the prices obtained truly reflect values, as a matter of record, all the catalog data together with the prices realized is reprinted.

"1903 October 22-24.

FOOCHOW PROVISIONAL.

"597	1c. on half of 2c. deep red, right half on native cover, postmarked Oct. 22, cat. 60/	1	$37.50
"598	Another lot, but left half, on small cover dated Oct. 22	1	42.50
"599	Another similar lot	1	25.00
"600	Another lot, but right half used on piece, dated Oct. 22	1	22.50
"601	Another similar lot, used Oct. 23	1	21.00
"602	Another lot, but left half, used Oct. 23	1	21.00
"603	Another similar lot	1	21.00
"604	Another lot, left half, used on entire cover dated Oct. 24 (rare date)	1	" 50.00

The color nomenclature given may be safely ignored as there is no consensus regarding colors and shades of colors, and while the first lot above may be correctly described as to shade, the inference conveyed that all the lots are the same shade may be incorrect. It is hoped that they are not, as all deep red ones I have seen were not genuine. The average price obtained at this sale was about $30 each; $38.65 for entire covers and $21.35 for pieces of covers.

Values

The appreciated value of these bisects on entire envelopes has been particularly stressed thruout because of the fact that the entires show the added features by which absolute authenticity may be determined, which are not or may not be present in the case of those specimens on small pieces of covers.

With regard to the relative values of entires as compared with specimens on pieces, it is my carefully considered opinion that specimens on pieces are worth not more than 20% of the value of specimens on the entire envelopes, including of course both front and back. Those on the front only, with the back of the envelope removed, are not very much more desirable than specimens on smaller pieces of covers. There is, however, no hard and fast rule applicable to the question of relative philatelic values, which are largely governed by the personal ideas of both the seller and the buyer. Values may be based upon the condition of a particular specimen or on the imponderable ideas of one of the parties. A stamp always looks much better and has a higher value to the average seller than to the buyer, and a sale is usually a matter of a compromise between the ideas of the two parties. If there is any possibility of a specimen being a scarce or rare variety, the seller almost invariably claims that his specimen is the rare one, and great is his indignation if the prospective buyer has greater philatelic knowledge or discrimination and is able to refute or disprove his claim. A case in point is that of the 5-candarins *bistre* 1885 issue of China. Most every off-color or faded copy in dealers' stocks are claimed to be the scarce bistre printing which catalogs several times the catalog value of the commoner printings. Every China specialist knows that if the stamp offered does not have the rough perforations measuring 12½ it cannot possibly be the bistre shade, altho having perforations of that type and gauge does not always mean that it is the bistre shade; but that simple fact seems to have escaped the attention of most dealers, or if known to them is kept carefully concealed.

Returning again to the consideration of relative values, the following schedule reflects the writer's estimates:

100%	$50.00	For specimens on entire covers having all points (a) to (g), inclusive.
90%	$45.00	For specimens having points (a) to (f), inclusive.
50%	$25.00	For specimens lacking the back of envelope, with points (a) to (c), and (e) to (g), inclusive.
25%	$12.50	Piece of envelope including surcharging chop and cancellation and part of address.
20%	$10.00	On small piece of cover.

Genuine vs. Counterfeits

The question now arises, how can the authenticity of specimens be determined which are not on entire envelopes, but consist only of pieces of covers? This is a very simple matter. If the *cancellation* conforms to type I (Figure 6), the specimen is genuine. If it conforms to type II (Figure 7), the specimen is a fake. There are many other crude forgeries in which the cancellations are neither of these post office types, but are merely crude imitations which will scarcely deceive anyone.

It is my opinion that all the type II fake covers were manufactured between the years 1912 and 1918 by someone employed in the FOOCHOW post office who had access to the original oblong wooden surcharging chop which was used in 1903 by that post office. As the 1903, type I cancelling stamp had been worn out, the cancelling stamp then in current use, type II, was used. A person or persons in the office of the Eastern Exchange Telegraph Company probably acted in collusion with him, as many of these fakes are addressed to the office of that company.

Over a period of more than ten years I have collected all Chinese stamps that I could obtain having legible FOOCHOW cancellations thereon, believing that therein lay the clue to the source of these fakes. These cancellations separate themselves into the following groups:



Figure 6—Cancellation in use in Foochow on 22d, 23d, and 24th October 1903

Single lined circle, FOOCHOW across center, Chinese characters for FOOCHOW above the horizontal line, dated below in English. Dates collected, 14 November 1900 to 1 March 1910. ALL GENUINE FOOCHOW SPLITS HAVE THIS TYPE CANCELLATIONS.



Figure 7—Cancellation in use in Foochow from July 1912 to May 1918

Single lined circle, FOOCHOW across center, Chinese characters for FOOCHOW above the horizontal line, dates below in English. Dates collected, 11 July 1912 to 14 May 1918. MOST FAKED SPLITS OF THE DANGEROUS VARIETY DESCRIBED ABOVE HAVE THIS TYPE CANCELLATIONS.

Counterfeits

A record was kept of typical addresses found on faked entire covers, type II.

Addressee	Address		Date
Mr. Chui	Telegraphs	Foochow	Oct. 22, 03
The Eastern Ex Telegraph Co.	"	"	"
G. W. Lee Esq.	E. E. Telegraph Co.	"	"
H. Warren Esq. (Fig. 8)	E. E. Telegraph Co.	"	"
Mrs. Warren Esq. (sic)		"	"
Mr. Wong		"	"
Mr. D. B. Wong	E. E. T. Co.	"	"
Mr. W. B. Wong	"	"	"
C. T. Sia Esq.	"	"	(2) "
C. T. Sia Esq.		"	Oct. 24, 03

It is believed that these are the names of actual persons and perhaps among them is that of the perpetrator of this fraud. A critical examination of the handwriting of these addresses indicates that they were *all written by one person.* Altho it is apparent that an attempt was made to disguise the handwriting by executing some of them backhand, there are enough peculiarities in the manner of the forming of certain letters for one to categorically declare that one person wrote them all. These are most noticeable in the forming of the capital letters "W" and "E", and in the "oo", and the "ch" in Foochow. Most of the faked entires examined were addressed by this person. One exception, of which I have a photostat, is not addressed in English but in Chinese, on a narrow typical native envelope without the customary red middle stripe. However, in this example both the oblong chop and the cancellation differ from the commoner



Figure 8—Typical type II faked cover

type II fakes described above, notably in the date which is the 23d, the incorrectly formed figures of the date, and the horizontal dividing line of the postmark joining the circular outer line at both ends.

There are other forgeries in which both the oblong surcharging chop and the cancellations are crude imitations of the originals. These are, however, too crude to deceive anyone other than the veriest tyro, and will be dismissed with a few notes on their most noticeable features.

One odd forgery which came to my attention dated 22 Oct 03 was of the correct shade but was made from a cancelled stamp peeled from an envelope with the red bar thereon, which left red on the back of the stamp, that could plainly be seen thru the thin paper upon which it was later mounted for making the fake. The figures "2" were very poorly formed.

Another common forgery which has spurious cancellation and oblong surcharging chop, is usually found on stamp sections from which the cancellations have first been washed. In this type the horizontal line of the cancellation is joined to the circle at both ends, and the corners of the oblong chop are rounded.

In conclusion, my thanks are due to the many collectors and dealers who have so obligingly permitted me to examine their collections and stocks. I am particularly indebted to James Starr and the late H. F. Colman of Washington, D. C. I appreciate that many readers may not fully concur with my conclusions regarding what I have called the type II fakes or forgeries, but I believe that after mature consideration they will agree that these "album weeds" are worthless and should be eliminated from collections and the philatelic trade. I believe that I have bought as many of the various types of fakes and forgeries of China number 88 as anyone, and if I am willing to call my fakes by their proper designation, I think they should likewise.

If I have failed to make clear any points relative to these most interesting philatelic rarities or their imitations, I should be only too pleased to correspond further with interested collectors. My address until May 1939 will be Box 184, Agana, Guam. Use the transpacific air mail to insure a prompt reply, as ordinary mail service to this island is very irregular.

Production of the Penny Black

Technical Difficulties

By Lou W. Kreicker and Major P. H. Burrell.

WHEN, on September 14, 1839, Rowland Hill was appointed to the Treasury, a huge task of organization and coordination was thrown on his shoulders. Not only must the new machinery be put in operation, but in many cases complete new things had to be worked out; as, for instance, the adhesive stamps that we now look upon as a self-evident way of franking letters.

Fortunate indeed was Hill in having had the early training that was his. His book "Plans for Government and Education of Boys in Large Numbers" had required great concentration upon detail, combined with an unusual gift for coordination. That his work was thoroughly done is proven by the fact that during the six years the plan was in operation the Head Masters' veto was never once called for. Among his major problems was certainly not the production of the stamps themselves; that was a comparatively unimportant detail in the main structure; but, of course, of greatest interest to philatelists of today.

In his pamphlet Hill had stoutly maintained that with the introduction of his reforms not only would the public benefit by a reduction of postal rate, but the Post Office would show a greater revenue due to the stimulus given to letter writing.

His natural impulse, then, might have been to save all possible expense; but in spite of all the handicaps that faced him, Hill produced not only the first adhesive postage stamp ever produced in large quantities and on which all other postage stamps have been based, but also the finest, or certainly one among the finest stamps ever produced.

As we proceed to study the technical details of the first stamp production, we shall notice that at every turn the attempt was made to prevent forgery and thereby loss of postal revenue.

Choice of the Subject

On September 14, 1839 the Lords of the Treasury called for "any suggestions or proposals as to the manner in which the stamp may best be brought into use." Prizes of £200 and £100 were offered for the two best proposals. Twenty-six hundred communications were received, and the prizes were changed to four of £100 each. The winners were Messrs. Bogardus and Coffin, Mr. Benjamin Cheverton, Mr. Henry Cole and Mr. Charles Whiting. All these winning designs consisted of an engine turned pattern on a label to be attached to the letter.

Probably following the same line of argument that is said to have inspired the ancient kings of Greece who had their portraits stamped on their coins, Hill concluded that the best known and thus least easily forged object in England was a portrait of the young Queen Victoria.

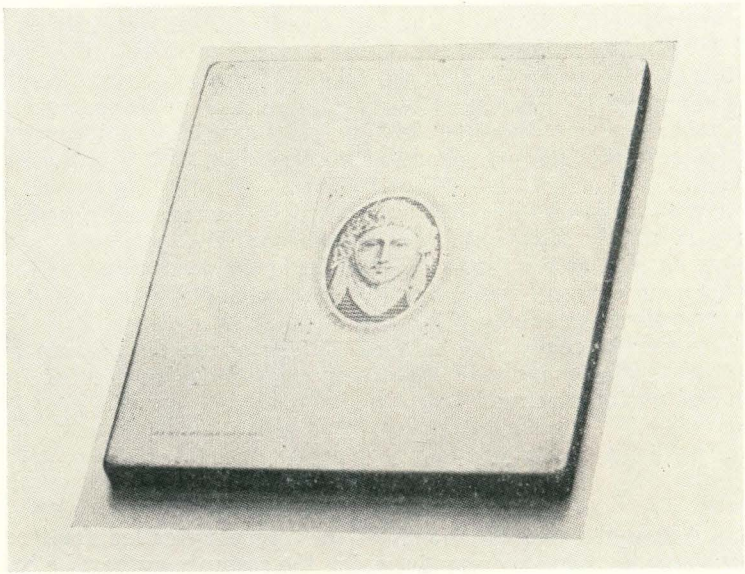
A medal to commemorate the Queen's entry into London on the Lord Mayor's day 1837 had been struck and widely distributed. It was this portrait of Her Majesty that served as a basis of the stamps of 1840. Mr. Wyon, who made the die for the Medal, submitted a sketch for the proposed stamp; and Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Petch prepared engravings for submission to the Treasury, the well known "penny black and two-penny blue without lines" being the final outcome.

Method of Production

In order to make forgery as difficult as possible, it was decided that these stamps should be produced as steel engravings.*

If, as has been proposed, the portrait of the Queen was chosen as a central design in order to make the detection of forgeries easier, it was essential that all the stamps be line for line exact duplicates of each other. This would obviously not be the case if each engraving on the printing plate were individually engraved.

Fortunately a method of duplicating steel engravings had been invented some years before by Jacob Perkins, an American who was born in the U. S. A. July 9, 1766. Having come to England with the idea of interesting the Bank of England in his process of making forgery-proof bank notes, he settled in London. With his associate, Joshua Butters Bacon, he was producing bank notes for many of the banks in 1828 under the firm name of Perkins & Bacon. In 1834 an engraver, Henry Petch, was taken into the firm; and it was to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Petch that the task of producing the stamp was intrusted.

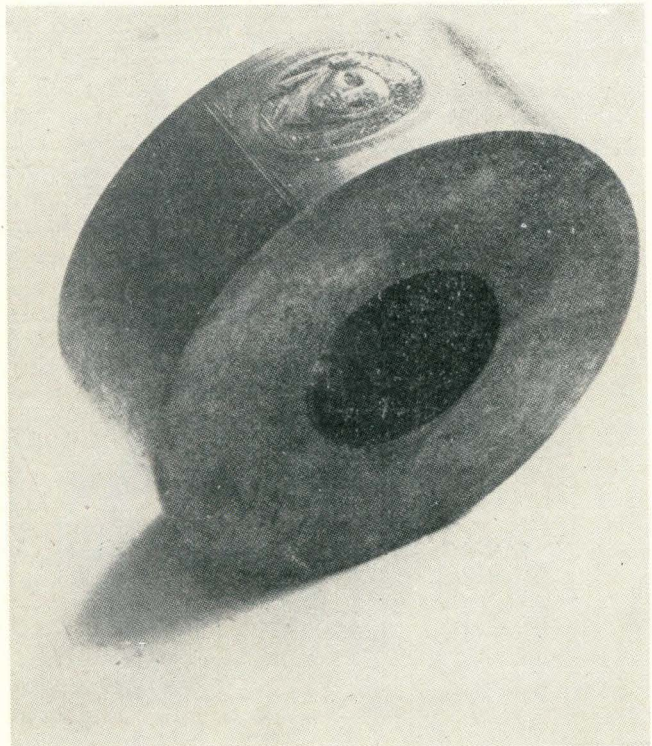


The Engraved Die.

Their process was as follows:

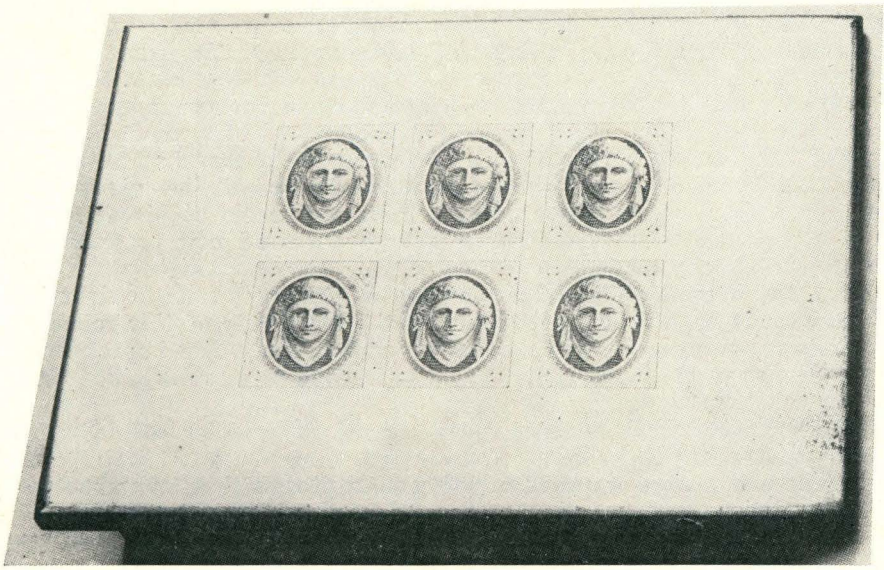
"A die of soft steel, after having been engraved with the required design in reverse, was made so hard in a suitable furnace that it could not be even scratched by ordinary files or chisels." A soft steel roller 3″ in diameter and 7/8″ thick was placed in a transfer press with its rim resting on the hardened steel die and rolled backwards and forwards under great pressure. In this way the soft steel of the roller was forced into the lines engraved on the die, producing an exact duplicate but in reverse. That is to say, the sunken lines of the die were reproduced as lines in relief on the roller. The roller was then hardened,

*Note: Although the stamps themselves are really steel engravings and not "printings" at all, the term "printed" applied to line engraved stamps has become so popular that the authors have decided to refer to this method of producing stamps as "printing" so as to avoid confusion.



The Roller bearing an impression from the Die in relief.

and in a similar manner any number of impressions could be laid down on the soft steel printing plate, the lines in relief on the roller producing sunken lines



The Finished Plate.

on the plate corresponding to the lines on the original die. When the plate was, in turn, hardened, it was ready to be put to press.

Late in December, 1839 Perkins, Bacon & Petch commissioned Henry Corbould, a well known artist, to make a sketch of the Queen's head suitable for reproduction on a stamp; based on Wyon's medal. During this time, dies with engine-turned backgrounds were submitted to Mr. Hill; and, upon one of them having been approved, were turned over together with Corbould's sketch to Charles Heath, one time engraver to the King, to make the original die. That the engraving of the die was intrusted to Charles Heath is quite certain; but it seems highly probable that the actual work was done by his son, Frederick, who was one of his father's chief assistants.



An Impression from the Finished Plate. Note re-entry on subject one.

The first step was to remove a portion of the background large enough to accommodate the Queen's head, and the outline of the head and diadem were lightly engraved. A proof was struck and submitted for approval. The Head was then finished and further proofs submitted, and finally the inscription "Postage One Penny" was added. This first die, not proving a success, a new die was made with a darker background so as to throw the head into greater relief.

The machine used to produce the engine-turned background was most ingenious and, once set up, would engrave a background of symmetrical pattern. Even with this machine at his disposal, a forger would have had an almost impossible task to make an exact duplicate, unless he had all the calculations and all the dimensions of all the machine's indexing wheels at his disposal. In fact, it would have taken less time to make a thousand new patterns than to duplicate one already made.

When this second die had been made and hardened, four to eight impressions were made on a roller die; and with the hardening of this roller, actual production of the printing plate could be undertaken. The impressions were placed lengthways on the surface of the roller and were rolled into the plate from top to bottom.

The steel plates were obtained from Richard Bagley of Sheffield and measured 19″ by 10½″ by ½″ thick. When the edges had been cut and the corners squared, the plates were annealed or softened, a process that took about a week for its completion.

The plate was marked out with fine guide lines falling in the gutters between individual stamps. These lines were to assist the workmen in locating the impressions in the exact position called for on the plate.

The plates were put into the press lengthways and the impressions were made in vertical columns according to the printed sheet. It was the almost invariable custom to commence with the left hand row of impressions on the plate and finish with the right hand row. Thus, the right hand column of stamps were laid down first, and the left hand vertical column last—a fact that will be referred to later.

When the last impression had been transferred, the plate was removed from the press, all burrs in the margins and gutters removed and, when needed, the impressions were touched up by hand. It is at this time that the check letters in the lower corners, which will be covered in detail later, were stamped in by hand and the marginal inscription added. The plates were then surface hardened, a process that took about a day to accomplish. In 1840, modern hardening methods were unknown; and it was a matter of great difficulty to produce a plate of that size with a uniform surface hardness. As a result, the plate soon became patchy due to the unequal wear.

In some of the early plates, the hardening process was omitted in order to speed up production with the result that the stamps turned out were for the most part unsatisfactory, and which accounts for the much sought after grey and worn plate impressions.

With the completion of the plate, the actual production of the stamps could be undertaken.

The plate was put on a press and warmed by means of a gas jet. The ink was then rolled or smeared over the whole surface of the plate, filling the lines of the engraving. The ink on the raised portion was cleaned off with a rag and the plate polished with the palm of the hand, after a little whiting had been applied. The paper, which had been previously dampened, was laid out on the plate and pressure applied by a blanket covered roller which forced the paper against the ink in the recesses of the plate. The plate, having entirely passed under the roller, was automatically returned to the printer who removed the sheet with the ink standing upon it like a relief reproduction of the design. The printer at once proceeded to ink the plate ready for the next sheet.

The sheets were then gummed and were ready for delivery to the authorities.

Arrangement of the Stamps on the Sheet

Having due regard to the monetary system of Great Britain, it seems obvious that the plate should be arranged to carry twenty rows of 12 stamps each. Thus, for the penny value each row would cost one shilling, and the whole sheet one pound.

As a further check on forgery, Hill conceived the idea of placing small check letters in the lower corners of each stamp. The left hand stamp of the top row carried the letters A-A, the next A-B and the last or right hand stamp A-L, the next row B-A and so on until the stamp on the extreme right of the second row carried the letters B-L. So row followed row down the page until the last or twentieth row carried T-A on the left and T-L on the right.

The idea was that as each stamp carried a certain letter combination, roughly the same number of stamps with each letter combination would pass through the Post Office in a given time. Should a certain letter combination be much more frequently met with than its fellows, forgery would be indicated. Hill reasoned that if a forger were successful in making a single engraving from which he could produce stamps that could pass muster, he would certainly not go to the trouble of producing a roller die and printing plates of 240 impressions. On the contrary, he would use the die as a plate and would produce single copies.

The idea that the more frequent occurrence of certain letter combinations would be noticed was erroneous as was shown in the famous shilling "Stock

Exchange'' forgeries of 1871. Here, letter combinations were used that could never have occurred on a normal plate, and yet this fact was only discovered by McKissen, a philatelist in 1898.

On the roller impressions, the lower corners were left blank; and so also were the corners of the impressions as originally laid down on the plate. The letters were inserted in these corners by means of a hand punch. This consisted of a handle with a socket into which a loose punch with the proper letter could be inserted, the punch then being hit on the other end with a hammer.

The Paper

It was originally intended to use so-called ''Dickinson'' paper for the penny black stamps. This was a paper prepared by John Dickinson. The characteristic of this paper was that it contained fine silk strands incorporated in the paper. Due to the number of threads required, the paper was very expensive; and because some of the thread would probably be pulled out when cutting up the sheet into individual stamps, this type was dropped in favor of a watermarked paper. The price for the ''Dickinson'' paper was 2 shillings a pound, but the watermarked paper as finally supplied by Stacy Wise of Rush Mills near Northampton cost only one shilling, two pence per pound. The ''Dickinson'' paper was used in the production of the embossed six pence, ten pence and one shilling issues of 1847.

The paper was prepared on moulds large enough to produce three sheets of paper 10½″ by 19¾″, and was provided with 3x240 or 720 ''bits'' in the shape of a small crown, arranged to fall at the location of each stamp, and marginal inscriptions of the word ''Postage'' in Roman capitals. These ''bits'' reduced the thickness of the paper, giving rise to the so-called watermark.

The paper manufacturer had his troubles, not only with his workmen, but also with the government inspectors, as shown by the following letter sent under date of April 2, 1840 to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Petch:

> ''Will send you a sheet of the stamp paper on Saturday morning if the officers will permit it. They have suggested whether it ought not to be sent to the Excise Office first. There are three of them alternately in attendance, and another is expected. They place themselves at the vat side, and mark down **every sheet that is made** and complain much of heat, cold and damp. They say they must tell out every sheet themselves when it comes to the finishing bench. I hope to send up 2 Rms. the early part of the week, but I am exceedingly annoyed with the conduct of the men who had agreed to do a certain quantity of work—say 5 Rms. per day. Although the moulds are of **less** dimensions than they agreed to, they will only do 4 Rms. per day. The officers put the moulds under government locks every mealtime and night.''

This letter shows the care that was taken that not one sheet should go astray and perhaps become available for forgeries.

In spite of the difficulties enumerated, the paper must have been produced in reasonable quantities because on April 11th actual printing of the stamps was undertaken.

This paper was grayish white, had a ''deckle'' edge on the four sides of the mill sheet and, like all handmade paper, was quite irregular as to thickness.

In June, 1840 a further contract was entered into with Mr. Wise and a new mould was provided, only one-third the size of the former one. This did away with the necessity of cutting the sheets, which had been a source of annoyance to the printers.

The Gum

The application of the gum to the back of the stamps was carried out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Petch much against their wishes, the charge for this service being one halfpenny per thousand stamps.

The gum itself was supplied by John Rawsthorne of Manchester, who had made an offer to Mr. Hill to supply the necessary gum at £45 per ton.

As was natural to a new business in which they had had no previous experience, the printers met with considerable difficulties.

1. The gum took far longer to apply than had been anticipated, so that three persons could only gum 600 sheets in 12 hours.
2. The gum would not cover nearly as big an expanse of paper as had been anticipated, and still be adhesive.
3. The gum frequently separated from the paper over large areas when dry, proving it had not "taken" at all.
4. The sheets wrinkled while drying.

However, with practice the gumming went more smoothly and, though there were complaints that the penny stamps would not adhere satisfactorily, on the whole the methods used seem to have produced good results. The gumming of the sheets, however, remained a source of annoyance until in about 1845 the firm started the manufacture of their own gum, composed of potato-starch, wheat-starch and gum.

An interesting side-light showing how people were willing to believe anything new even without any proof is given by a paragraph that appeared in a Liverpool paper in December, 1840 to the effect that the gum on the postage stamps produced cancer of the tongue.

Both Rowland Hill and Perkins, Bacon & Petch had correspondence about this matter with Mr. Rawsthorne, who maintained that the gum was perfectly harmless. In a letter to the latter, he said in part as follows:

"I am sure I have no need to enter more into the matter as regards yourselves, you are quite aware that there is nothing deleterious in the gum when it leaves my store. In fact, if cancers can be produced by licking a **stick of sugar** taffy or taking molasses on bread, why then if one person could wet a few million at once, there might be grounds for such a ridiculous charge."

And it would seem that he was right, as the medical records do not point to any increase of cancer of the tongue with the introduction of Penny Postage. In fact, it transpired that Mr. Rawsthorne's gum consisted chiefly of molasses.

Ink

Although trial printings were made from flat dies in the hands of the printers in purple blue, deep blue, blue, light blue, dark brown, red brown, amber brown, light amber, brick red, deep red, pale red and black, the authorities decided that the penny stamp should be printed in black, and the two penny in blue.

The cancelling ink was to be red and compounded as follows:

1 lb. Printers red ink
1 pt. Linseed oil
Half-pint of the droppings of sweet oil
To be well mixed.

This cancelling ink was used until the end of August, 1840, when it was replaced by black printers ink. The reason for the change was that as soon as the stamps appeared, all sorts of methods were used in an attempt to remove the obliterations. We learn from Rowland Hill's *Journal* of July 21st that a Mr. Donovan, a chemist of Dublin, had succeeded in removing not only the red but the black obliterating ink.

Many of these claims that people put forward were found to be without basis, but it was the fact that the red cancellations could be removed that brought about the change in the color of the penny stamp from black to red.

Characteristics

When stamps first appeared on May 6, 1840, the individual impressions all seemed to be identical except as regarded the check letters. The specialist in these stamps, however, knows that of the 2,880 stamps printed in black from eleven plates and Plate L-B, no two are identical. A thorough study of these stamps has been made by Charles Niessen and others, and each stamp can now be definitely assigned to the correct plate.

To the general stamp collector, this may seem of little interest for, though he will certainly want at least one superb copy of "the mother of all postage stamps" in his collection, he will hardly try to get a copy of each plate—much less try to plate these stamps.

The specialist will not only want a copy of each plate, but will want copies showing the more pronounced variations by which the individual stamps may be recognized. The dream of being able to reassemble all the eleven plates in black will likely always remain a dream. At one time it looked possible of attainment, but with the increase of stamp collectors the amassing of huge quantities of material needed for such a task becomes every day more impossible.

The differences between the stamps upon which identification depends fall into two main classes:

1. **Those that come from defects or variations on the roller die, and will thus be characteristic of a certain plate or series of plates, and**
2. **Those that were caused by defects in the individual impression on a certain plate.**

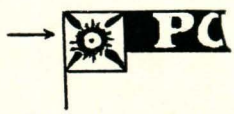
These variations arose in the following manner:

The method of reproducing impressions on the rollers gave rise to minute differences. The metal of the roller might not become sufficiently forced into a recess in the master die to leave a satisfactory ridge on the roller impression, or one or more of these ridges might become bent or broken.

All of these defects would result in the corresponding lines on the printing plate being weak or missing.

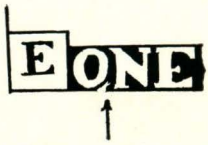
Or again, a particle of metal or other foreign matter might become lodged between two ridges on the roller. This would result in the appearance of a white or grayish mark on the stamp at that location.

These imperfections on the roller are known as "roller flaws." The best known of these are to be found on Plates 1-A, 1-B and 2 of the penny blacks; the "ray flaw" (illustrated) in which the ridges that should have produced the rays in the northwest corner of the stamp became broken so that these rays are missing on the stamp, and the "O" flaw found on Plates 7, 8, 9 and 10



"Ray Flaw" missing at left side of star.

which consists of a whitish mark between the O and N of "One" in the value where all should be black. Probably a piece of metal became lodged in the roller preventing the formation of proper indentation on the printing plate.



"O Flaw" break in bottom line.

As it was the custom to use the same roller impression to impress all the engravings on a printing plate, we usually find all the stamps showing this characteristic, on the same plate or series of plates.

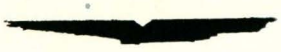
The second series of differences have their origin on the printing plate itself, and are characteristic of the individual stamp rather than of the plate.

Chief among these are the re-entries or double strikes. These were formed when an impression was laid down on the plate so far out of position that it had to be corrected. The first impression was effaced by hammering or rubbing, and a second impression was laid down. The first impression may have been completely effaced by closing the top of a deep recess as shown in the illustration, but as the plate became worn the recess reappeared, producing a line on the stamp. In this case, the re-entry is more noticeable on worn-plate impressions.



Deep indentation, closed, will show when plate is worn.

On the other hand, if the indentation is wide and shallow it may not have been completely obliterated and a mark will appear on the early impressions, to become weaker and finally disappear as the plate becomes worn.



Wide shallow indentation will disappear when plate is worn.

Guide lines were very lightly engraved on the early printing plates to assist the engraver in centering the individual impressions. It was intended that the lines should fall in the gutters between the stamps, from which they could be removed without damage to the engraving.

Frequently the impressions were laid down so that they covered a portion of the guide lines which clearly show up when they pass through the corner squares or the words "Postage" or "One Penny." The vertical guide lines are nearly always found on the right hand side of the stamp and the horizontal lines in the value and lower letter squares.

It will be remembered that the right hand vertical row of stamps was laid down first. The natural thing would be to keep the next impression slightly towards the impression already laid down, as otherwise a cumulative error might bring one too far over on the plate. This is perhaps the reason for the location of these lines on the stamps. Guide dots replaced the lines during the printing of the 1841 issue. They appear chiefly in the southeast corner of the stamp or just outside.

Double letters are found on some stamps; either the letter was punched so far out of position that it had to be replaced as described for the re-entries or sometimes the wrong letter had been punched, and when this was effaced and the correct letter was inserted, a part of the first letter remained showing to tell the story.

Re-engraved letters are fairly frequently met with, the most obvious being the recut R's. In error, a letter P had been used in the R row and this was corrected by engraving a tail to the P. As none of these tails are exactly alike, the re-engraved letters are easily recognized.

Then, there were cases when the punch became damaged; and the help of an engraver was called for to remedy the defect. Especially noticeable are some impressions of the letter N where the bottom of the right hand stroke had been broken. The engraver frequently cut this stroke a little too long, giving rise to another easily recognized characteristic.

Inverted letters are also met with but are limited to S and I. Though others have been reported they would seem to be the result of misplaced ingenuity.

Misshapen and blind letters in which the open space is filled in as the upper part of an A, are fairly common and prove valuable in assigning the stamps to their correct plates.

Finally, the position of the letter in the square is often very characteristic; as these letters were punched by hand it is natural that there should be considerable variation in their position.

During the life of the plates certain marks, spots, and scratches developed, giving rise to corresponding marks on the stamps—definitely identifying them and setting them apart from their brethren.

With these characteristics of the stamps as his working tools, the philatelist attacks his self-appointed task of determining the plate to which a given stamp belongs. By means of pairs, blocks and strips of stamps, the characteristics of the neighboring stamps are gradually determined until the whole sheet of 240 stamps can be reassembled. Then, if "Lady Luck" smiles, the plate number may be found attached to a corner stamp and the plate can be said to be definitely known in its entirety.

Before actual printing was begun, a so-called Imprimator sheet was submitted to the Treasury for approval and was kept at Somerset House. When these are available and intact, the task of plating is comparatively simple; but unfortunately some have been lost and some were cut up and given away as souvenirs. In this case, the work is much more difficult. In some cases, plates have been definitely reassembled, but as no corner pieces bearing a plate number have been found, the correct number will perhaps never be known. In the "penny blacks," however, every stamp is known and we will proceed to give an outline of the plates and their main characteristics in the following chapter.

Illustrations Taken From "An Introduction to Advanced Philately," by A. J. Sefi.

(To be continued.)

Date of the First Issue of Colombia

By JOHN N. MYER.

From the beginning of philately it was generally accepted that the first issue of Colombia (at that time the Granadine Confederation) was made in 1859; but in 1897 Dr. Gustave Michelsen wrote:[1]

"It has always been said that the first issue took place in 1859. This is, however, an error. According to a decree passed by the Congress in 1858 the first stamps were already issued in the same year. . . .

All the stamps from 1858-1868 were printed in the lithographic works of Daniel Ayala in Bogota, and the clichés were destroyed at the end of every year . . ."

And since Dr. Michelsen published his article the date of the first issue of Colombia has been a moot question. Most of the catalogs still give it as 1859, although Gibbons changed it to 1858 beginning with the 1934 edition.

In recent years there have come into the philatelic market copies of the first issue handstamped with the year 1858, which fact would seem to confirm Dr. Michelsen's statement.

Upon investigating the matter I find that the year 1859 appears from the official records to be correct and that Dr. Michelsen misunderstood the records. Unless there is a discrepancy in these records, the stamps handstamped 1858 could not have been used in that year.

1"Some Notes on the Stamps of the United States of Colombia," **Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,** No. 83, vol. VII, pp. 262-63.

In April, 1858, however, there was presented to the Congress a "Proposed Law for the Organization of the National Postal Service"[2] but the law was not passed. Concerning this proposed law, President Mariano Ospina stated[3] in his annual message to Congress dated February 1, 1859:

"Last year you were informed in detail about the changes made in the postal service as a result of the new form given to the Government and the Administration.[4] A proposed law regulating this service which was presented to me at the end of your last session I decided to return for reconsideration. The reasons for this are to be found in the note with which the proposed act was returned. The defects indicated and others which have not been mentioned in my comments have been remedied in a proposed law which, together with the aforementioned proposal, will be presented to you by the appropriate Secretary."

Dr. Michelsen may have seen the proposed law in the record and thought it had passed; or he may have seen a law which was passed on June 10, 1858 for the issue of the first fiscal stamps.

The law for the reorganization of the postal service was finally passed by the Congress on April 27, 1859. In this law we find:

"Art. 25. The collection of postage on the correspondence and printed matter shall be made by means of a system of stamps."

The governmental machinery of the country was undergoing a reorganization, and on May 10, 1859 the Congress passed an act for the organization of the Treasury Department (Hacienda). The act placed the postal service under the supervision of this Department.[5] It also stated[6] that:

"The printing of the stamps for the imposition of taxes and for the collection of postage shall be under the supervision of the Tax Administration [Dirección de Contribuciones] and their distribution under the supervision of the Central Postal Administration [Administración jeneral de Correos]."

On July 23, 1859 the Secretary of the Treasury issued a decree in execution of the Law of April 27th and in this decree we find:

"Art. 99. The collection of the postage for correspondence and printed matter, as the case may be, shall be by means of stamps for whose manufacture the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract with a person of known responsibility, and they shall have the form, dimensions, designs, and inscriptions as shall be specified, taking such precautions as may be necessary to avoid forgery.

Art. 100. There shall be issued stamps of the denominations of 2½, 5, 10 and 20 centavos and 1 peso, and for each denomination there shall be used ink of a different color.

Art. 101. It shall be the duty of the Central Postal Administration to furnish stamps, as soon as possible, to all the District Treasury Offices, in sufficient quantities for the requirements of each Office and the subordinate offices dependent upon it. It shall be the duty of each District Administrator to provide stamps as soon as possible and in sufficient quantities to all the subordinate post-offices under his supervision. The Central Postal Administration shall carry an account with each District Treasury Administrator and they in turn with each of their subordinate offices in a manner similar to that in use at present for the fiscal stamps."

The introduction of the use of stamps for the prepayment of postage had been under consideration for some time. In the annual report of Rafael Núñez, then Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 7, 1857, we find the statement:[7]

2**Gaceta Oficial,** No. 2255, April 30, 1858, p. 232.

3**Informe del Presidente de la Confederación Granadina al Congreso Nacional de 1859,** p. 40.

4There had been changes in the form of the Government indicated by the change in name from the Republic of New Granada to that of the Granadine Confederacy.

5Art. 33.

6Art. 45.

7**Esposicion que el Secretario de Estado del Despacho de Hacienda de la Nueva Granada dirije al Congreso Constitucional de 1857,** p. 39.

"The system of stamps and prepayment of postage is the system at present in use in those countries which should serve us as models in this respect. It is logical, for it tends to obtain immediately the payment which the service requires; it is economical because it obviates the gratuitous carriage of letters which, when not accepted at point of destination cause a net loss to the Treasury; and finally, it makes unnecessary the practice of incineration, indispensable in the present system, which has many inconveniences and hazards when one considers that sealed correspondence should be held sacred."

Núñez's successor, Ignacio Gutiérrez, wrote in his report dated February 1, 1858:[8]

"Many times have I pointed out to the Congress the advantages which the method of forwarding correspondence **collect** does not have, and my predecessor also proposed the adoption of the system of stamps which is not only convenient for business but also simplifies administration and results in more expeditious operation of the post-offices, separating the functions of accounting, collection of postage, and movement of the mails. This system may perhaps be combined with that of the fiscal paper, making of both a single service and source of revenue."

Señor Gutiérrez made no reference to stamps in his annual report dated February 1, 1859, but in his report dated February 1, 1860 there is the following:[9]

"There has been adopted and put into operation the system of stamps for the collection of postage on correspondence, the required contract for the printing having been executed. In compiling the documents[10] relative to the organization of the national postal service, to which I have previously referred, you will find the laws and regulations for the administration and accounting of this Department which simplify the collection of the fees and obviate frauds against the revenues."

The annual message of President Ospina to the Congress dated February 1, 1860 contains the following with reference to the postal service:[11]

"By virtue of the latest law organizing the postal service, there have been promulgated decrees and regulations for facilitating this service. . . The postal service is not a source of income to the Confederation but an expense; the excess of expenses over income has been during the past year more than $20,000. The system of stamps which has been introduced for the payment of postage in cash has begun to produce more order into the accounting for this income and will obviate many frauds."

The contract for the printing of the stamps was signed on July 24, 1859. This contract was made not with Daniel Ayala, as alleged by Dr. Michelsen and the Gibbons catalog, but with Celestino Martinez and Brother. The contract[12] is shown in the illustration herewith and is translated as follows:

"Celestino Martinez and brother, party of the first part, and the Director of Taxes of the Secretariat of the Treasury, party of the second part, by virtue of requirements of article 25 of the law of the 27th of April of the present year, organizing the postal service, and article 99 of the decree of the 23d of July last, issued in execution of said law, have made the following contract:

Art. 1. Celestino Martinez and brother agree:

1. To prepare stamps in accordance with the law and decree mentioned, with the approval of the Director of Taxes, in such manner as to be ready for immediate use, the paper, gum, and other required items being their responsibility;
2. Not to print more than the number which the Director of Taxes may order;
3. To watch scrupulously that no stamp, nor any which may be defective leaves their office fraudulently;

8Page 53.
9Page 42.
10The annual reports of the various secretaries are supplemented with documents and statistics.
11Page 36.
12**Gaceta Oficial,** No. 2428, September 24, 1859, pp. 481-482.

Celestino Martínez i hermano por una parte, i por otra el Director de Contribuciones de la Secretaría de Hacienda, en virtud de lo dispuesto en el artículo 25 de la lei de 27 de abril del presente año, orgánica de los Correos nacionales, i del 99 del decreto de 23 de julio último, espedido en ejecucion de dicha lei, han celebrado el siguiente contrato:

Art. 1.° Celestino Martínez i hermano se comprometen:

1.° A preparar las estampillas con arreglo a la lei i decreto citados, a satisfaccion del Director de Contribuciones i de modo que puedan usarse inmediatamente, siendo de su cargo el papel, goma i demas que se necesite al efecto;

2.° A no imprimir mas que el número que se les pida por la Direccion de Contribuciones;

3.° A vijilar escrupulosamente en que ninguna estampilla, ni aun de las que resulten dañadas se estraiga fraudulentamente de su Oficina;

4.° A hacer la emision de estampillas a medida que se les vayan pidiendo, para lo cual debe avisárseles con sesenta dias de anticipacion para la primera que debe hacerse, i de ocho dias para las subsiguientes que sean necesarias;

5.° A inutilizar las planchas o grabados en el caso de rescicion de este contrato, o en cualquier tiempo en que lo disponga el Director de Contribuciones.

Art. 2.° En caso de que avisados Martínez i hermano con arreglo al artículo anterior, no entregaren el número de estampillas pedidas, abonarán al Gobierno el valor respectivo que, conforme al decreto de 23 de julio citado, tenga cada una de las que dejen de entregar.

Art. 3.° Si por error o cualquiera otra causa se imprimiere un número mayor de estampillas que el pedido, i al Gobierno no le conviniere tomarlo, el escedente será inutilizado a presencia del Director de Contribuciones.

Art. 4.° El Director de Contribuciones se compromete, a nombre del Gobierno de la Confederacion, a abonar a Martínez i hermano por cada mil estampillas útiles, tres pesos por todo costo, que les serán pagados cada vez que presenten la cuenta respectiva comprobada con arreglo a las disposiciones vijentes.

Art. 5.° El presente contrato, que no se llevará a efecto sin la aprobacion del Poder Ejecutivo, será obligatorio para ámbas partes hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1860, quedando rescindido en los casos siguientes:

1.° Cuando Martínez i hermano avisen con seis meses de anticipacion no convenirles continuar en él;

2.° Cuando el Director de Contribuciones dé a la otra parte el mismo aviso con la anticipacion de dos meses;

3.° Cuando la Secretaría de Hacienda les notifique por escrito i por segunda vez a Martínez i hermano haberse cometido faltas en el cumplimiento del contrato. En este caso Martínez i hermano serán responsables de daños i perjuicios.

Art. 6.° En seguridad de lo estipulado, Martínez i hermano comprometen su persona i bienes en jeneral, i especialmente lo que el Gobierno cause a deberles por la fabricacion de las estampillas i demas trabajos que hagan por cuenta del mismo Gobierno.

En fé de lo cual firmamos por duplicado, en Bogotá, a 24 de julio de 1859, el presente contrato.

El Director de Contribuciones, *José María Caro.—Celestino Martínez.—Jerónimo Martínez.*

Bogotá, 24 de julio de 1859.

Aprobado.

El Presidente de la Confederacion, MARIANO OSPINA.

El Secretario de Hacienda, *Ignacio Gutiérrez.*

Contract for printing stamps, July 24, 1859.

4. To make the issue of stamps which may be ordered, for the first of which they are to be advised sixty days in advance, and eight days for those that may be required subsequently;

5. To destroy the dies and stones in the event of the cancellation of this contract, or at any time when so requested by the Director of Taxes;

Art. 2. In the event that Martinez and brother with due observance of the above article do not deliver the number of stamps ordered, they will credit the Government with the value, in accordance with the decree of July 23d aforementioned, of each stamp which they fail to deliver.

Art. 3. If through error or any other cause there should be printed a greater number of stamps than ordered, and it is not convenient for the Government to accept them, the excess is to be destroyed in the presence of the Director of Taxes.

Art. 4. The Director of Taxes agrees, in the name of the Government of the Confederation, to credit Martinez and brother for each one thousand satisfactory stamps three pesos in full payment, which amount will be paid to them each time that the accounts covering are presented in accordance with the existing regulations.

Art. 5. The present contract, which will not become effective without the approval of the Executive, will be binding on both parties until the 31st of December, 1860, and may be cancelled under the following circumstances:

1. If Martinez and brother advise six months in advance of their intention not to continue it;

2. If the Director of Taxes gives to the other party the same notice six months in advance;

3. If the Secretary of the Treasury gives two notices in writing that Martinez and brother are responsible for breach of contract. In such event Martinez and brother will be liable for damages.

Art. 6. As security for the above stipulations, Martinez and brother pledge their person and goods, and in particular that which the Government requires of them for the manufacture of the stamps and other work which is required for the said Government.

In witness whereof we sign the present contract in duplicate, at Bogotá, this 24th of July, 1859.

The Director of Taxes, **José Maria Caro.—Celestino Martinez.—Jerónimo Martinez.**

Bogotá, July 24, 1859.

Approved.

The President of the Confederation, MARIANO OSPINA.
The Secretary of the Treasury, **Ignacio Gutiérrez.**

This contract was subsequently cancelled "by mutual consent" and a new one entered into on May 25, 1860 with Daniel Ayala and Ignacio Medrano for the second issue of stamps.[13]

The introduction of stamps necessitated regulations for cancellation. These we find in the decree of July 23, 1859:

"Art. 104. The required stamps having been affixed . . . they are to be cancelled by the Office of entry, for which it will use a cancellation stamp with the name of the town in which the Office is located, which will be applied over the stamps, repeating the operation as many times as may be necessary to obliterate all.

Item. Until such time as the Central Administration provides all post-offices with cancellation stamps, as mentioned in the above Article, they will make use of those which at the present time serve for franking correspondence, and where such are not available, the name is to be placed in manuscript."

This explains the various numeral cancellations to be found on the early issues of Colombia. The numerals were carried over from the pre-stamp system and the particular numeral found on a stamp has no significance. The zero appears to be the most common, probably because it was the most convenient for the purpose.

13**Gaceta Oficial,** No. 2531, June 19, 1860, page 432.

A Historical Catalog of U. S. Stamp Essays and Proofs

By CLARENCE W. BRAZER.

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(Continued from Vol. XVII, No. 3, page 192.)

THE PHILADELPHIA BANK NOTE ENGRAVING FIRMS

(Continued.)

Note:

IT may seem that I am laying too broad a foundation, but while some of it may only provide support for low porches, others will become towers of strength and beauty in the completed edifice. All those mentioned herein contributed directly or indirectly to the vast treasury of drawings or engraved bank note dies from which the designs of our early stamps and bank notes were produced. Reference will be made thruout this work to those herein mentioned as the individual stamp designs are discussed.

There is no written record available of bank note engravers, and as their work is mostly collaborative and unsigned, it seems desirable to make as complete a record as possible during this research, for collectors of early bank notes, and of stamps and proofs. Dates are very difficult to verify and cannot be guaranteed. The author would be grateful for any authoritative corrections or additional information for future editions.

ADDENDA

Page 87—After the paragraph beginning *George Murray* add "George Murray became entangled in politics and found it expedient to leave England and go to a southern state of this country, where he married and commenced as a trader. Having failed in this he removed to Philadelphia about 1800 and resumed engraving with book publishers. He was particularly skilled with animals. He financed his famous firm of bank note engravers.([15])

Upon Fairman and Spencer's return to the United States, they learned of the death of George Murray and the insolvency of the company, caused mainly by Murray's injudicious and extravagant speculations in real estate."([12])

Page 88 and 186—Delete the third, fourth and fifth lines. The rose engine refers to the rose shapes of the designs produced and not to any man who may have invented it.

Page 88—*Asa Spencer* was a member of the firm of *Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer* from 1830; of *Draper, Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty* from 1835 to 1837; of *Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Co.* from 1837 to 1839 and of *Spencer, Hufty & Danforth* from 1844 to 1847, when he died. He is listed as a resident in the Philadelphia Directory during this time.

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(11) Artists of the Nineteenth Century and Their Works by Clare E. Clement & L. Hutton.
(12) "History and Progress of Bank Note Engraving," **The Crayon**, Vol. I, No. 8, Feb. 21, 1855, said to have been written by Charles Toppan.
(13) One Hundred Notable American Engravers 1683-1850—New York Public Library.
(14) The Illustrated Magazine of Art, 1853, p. 267.
(15) American Engravers and Their Works by W. S. Baker, 1875.
(16) Cyrus Durand, p. 267 (1853) The Illustrated Magazine of Art.
(17) Art and Artists in Connecticut by H. W. French.

Page 89—*Asa Spencer, Jr.,* Siderographer (?) (1815?-1876?). The Jr. was dropped upon the death of his father. He is listed in the Philadelphia directories occasionally from 1835 as an engraver, and from 1859 to 1860 in which year two Asa Spencer, engravers, are listed at the house 404 N. 7th Street. He is probably the Spencer referred to by *Joseph R. Carpenter* on February 24, 1875 when he directed "Mr. Spencer to stop making other plates."(7)

Page 91 and 187—Add 1847-1849 DANFORTH & HUFTY.

Page 91—*Joseph Perkins,* Engraver (? -1841) is listed annually in the New York City Directories from 1826 to 1841 and his widow apparently carried on his business at the old address, 4 John St. from 1842 to 1844. A Jacob Perkins, Engraver, was listed at this address from 1833 to 1835 and appears in the Philadelphia directory for 1835.

Henry Perkins, Engraver (? - ?). He first appears as a book seller but is listed as a member of the firm of *Danforth, Wright & Co.* from 1855 to 1857 and of *Danforth, Perkins & Co.* in 1858 and 1859. He lived in Philadelphia and in 1860 appears as Secretary and Treasurer of the *American Bank Note Company's* Philadelphia office at 234 Walnut St.



Engraved Vignette Used on 3 Cents Essays.

By Bald, Cousland & Co.

Page 92—Delete the last sentence of the first paragraph and insert—Robert L. Bald's address from 1850 to 1853 was 95½ Walnut Street, as a member of the firm of *Danforth, Bald* N *Co.* For a short time in 1853 he formed the firm of *Robert L. Bald & Co.* when he appears to have retired as a "gentleman" as appears in the directories for several years thereafter.

Page 92—First line—change "probably" to read "*not*".

J. Dorsey Bald, Attorney, was in 1854 the member of *Bald, Cousland & Co.* and one of the founders in 1858 of the *American Bank Note Co.*

In 1854 *J. Dorsey Bald,* who for many years previously had been listed as an Attorney and Councilor then appears as an Engraver at 74 Walnut St., where he was probably the partner of *William Cousland,* letter engraver at that address who had been at Robert L. Bald's address in 1853.

William Cousland, Letter Engraver (1825?-1856?), first appears in the city directory as living at 456 Spruce Street in 1851. In 1853 he was at the same address as Robert L. Bald and from 1854 was a member of the firm of *Bald, Cousland & Co.* at 74 Walnut St. at least until 1855, when he removed to New York as a member of *Baldwin, Bald & Cousland* until 1858 when he entered into consolidation with the American Bank Note Co.

Edward A. Moss, Bank Note Engraver, was a member of the firm of *Bald, Cousland & Co.* when they consolidated into the *American Bank Note Co.* in 1858.

Albert Gallatin Goodall, Bank Note Engraver (1826-1887), was born in Montgomery, Alabama in 1826. He was a midshipman in the Texas Navy from 1841 to 1844, when he resigned at the age of 18 to learn engraving in Havana. He joined the Philadelphia firm in 1848 and was a member of the firm of *Bald, Cousland & Co.* when they consolidated May 1, 1858 into the American Bank Note Co. He was president of the latter company from 1874 to 1887 and much interested in collecting proofs and essays of U. S. postage stamps. His collection of proofs and essays was purchased by Hiram E. Deats. Die proofs of stamps to about 1876 existing in five grayish colors on bond and India paper are generally now known as Goodall proofs, and were probably made for, and became available to collectors thru, him. He was traveling representative for the *American Bank Note Co.* in Europe and South and Central America. Among the postage stamp contracts he secured, one was for the 1866 first steel engraved stamps of Peru.

Frederick E. Bliss, Bank Note Engraver, was also a member of the firm of *Bald. Cousland & Co.* when it consolidated into the *American Bank Note Co.* in 1858.

Page 94 and top paragraph 188—Add:

The Articles of Association of the *American Bank Note Co.* as of May 1, 1858 especially provided as follows:

"Nothing in these Articles contained shall prevent *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.* from executing their contract for furnishing United States Postage Stamps, and reserving from this conveyance the machinery, materials and appliances specially provided for and appropriated to that branch of their present business; nor shall *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.* nor any of the other parties hereto, be precluded from competing for a future contract with said United States Post Office Department."

Thus it is completely made clear why the stamp dies, etc., of *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.* did not go into the *American Bank Note Co.* but later became the property of one of the firm, *Joseph R. Carpenter* and his successors *Butler & Carpenter* and the *Philadelphia Bank Note Co.* It also explains how *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.,* and possibly others of the firms then consolidating into the American Bank Note Co., were at liberty to bid for the 1861 postage stamp contract.

The members of the firm of *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.* who consolidated into the *American Bank Note Co.* were Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter, Henry E. Saulnier, Charles T. Carpenter and Samuel H. Carpenter, Jr.

Page 95—*George S. Lang,* change "Washington Crossing the Delaware" to read "Washington passing the Delaware the evening previous to the Battle of Trenton" in which the figures were engraved by W. Humphreys. He retired and was living in Delaware County, Pa. in 1875.

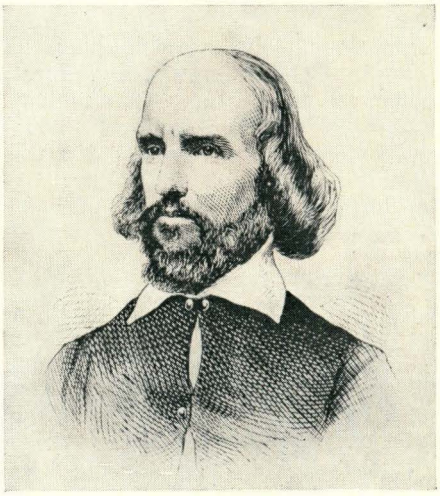
Page 97—Add to first paragraph—Samuel H. Carpenter was one of the founders of the *American Bank Note Co.* May 1st, 1858.

Page 97—Add to second paragraph—Samuel H. Carpenter, Jr. was one of the firm who consolidated into the *American Bank Note Co.* May 1st, 1858 of which he was a founder.

Charles T. Carpenter, Bank Note Engraver. He was in 1858 a member of the firm of *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.* when they consolidated into the *American Bank Note Co.* of which he then became a founder.

Page 98—John W. Casilear was a resident and listed in the New York City directories from 1833 to 1859, except while in Europe in 1841-2 and 1857-8. From 1834 to 1836, when these artistic engravers failed, he was a member of the firm of *Casilear, Durand, Burton & Edmonds,* Engravers at 50 Wall St.,

N. Y. He practiced independently in New York until in 1847 and 1848 he formed the engraving firm of *J. W. & J. H. Casilear.* From 1848 to 1850 he is listed at *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.'s* address, 29 Wall St., N. Y. and in 1851 he became a member of the New York branch of that firm at 111 Broadway until he withdrew in October, 1854 to become a landscape painter. He painted in Europe in 1857-8. Among his engravings is([15]) "The Seven Presidents," Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson, heads and busts in ornamental fames, grouped around a center piece in a folio sheet, painted and engraved for the New York *Mirror*, 1834.



JOSEPH IVES PEASE.
Engraving by courtesy Frick Art Reference Library.(17)

Joseph Ives Pease, Portrait and Picture Engraver (1809-1883). Born in Norfolk, Conn., Aug. 9, 1809; died at Twin Lakes farm, near Salisbury, Conn., July 2, 1883. In his early youth Pease showed very considerable mechanical ability and among other things he designed and built a power loom and also invented a propeller for boats. He finally became an apprentice with the Hartford Engraver, *Oliver Pelton,* and remained with him until 1830, at which time they were in Boston. In 1835 Pease located himself in Philadelphia and engraved portraits for (J. B. Longacre's) the National Portrait Gallery and did a considerable amount of work for the "*Annuals*"; these small plates are the best examples of his skill as an engraver in line.([4]). In 1839 he married Mary Clare Spenser and lived in Philadelphia. He was the lder brother of *Richard H. Pease,* Engraver (1813-1869) who engraved on copper and wood in Albany, N. Y., where he died. Joseph Ives Pease was the father of Ernest Pease, Artist (1848-1887) and Willard Spenser, musician and composer (1852-1933) of several comic operas popular in the 1890-1910 period, who told me his father engraved the Landing of the Pilgrims and its companion engraving on the back of the large $5.00 green bank note, and also some of the illustrations of J. Fennimore Cooper's DeLuxe Novels.

Among his engravings are a dozen picture plates listed by Wm. Spohm Baker in American Engravers and their Works.

According to Thomas F. Morris, Sr., Designer, all the portraits on the 1851-60 issue of U. S. stamps were engraved by Joseph Ives Pease for *Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co.* of Philadelphia. He probably went into the *American Bank Note Co.* in 1858, for in 1859 he engraved for them a vignette of cattle with farmers. It is probable he only engraved for the latter company a short time for T. F. Morris, Sr. also credits him with engraving the portraits on the

U. S. 1861 issue 1 cent, 30 cents and 90 cents stamps for the *National Bank Note Co.* of New York. He was still engraving for this company in 1870 when he also engraved the portrait of Franklin used on the 1870 issue 1 cent essay (in reverse of that on the stamp) and the 1 cent stamp. I have a die proof of the essay signed J. I. Pease Sc. and a die proof of the vignette of the stamp, on the card of which is stamped J. I. Pease.

Page 99—William Cumming Smillie, Letter Engraver, is listed as a resident first in Brooklyn, then in the New York City directories from 1832 to 1858. From 1836 he was continuously with the New York offices of *Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co.; Draper, Toppan & Co.; Toppan, Carpenter & Co.* and *Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co.* He became a member of the New York branch of the firm from 1848 to 1856 when he became associated with *Edmunds, Jones & Smillie* until they consolidated with the *American Bank Note Co.* He married a sister of Henry Earle, also a letter engraver with *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.*

Page 100—*W. G. Armstrong.* He engraved a portrait of Major General Winfield Scott, half length, sitting in uniform with both hands in military gloves resting on his sword hilt after the painting by C. Ingham.([15]) He engraved for *Bald, Cousland & Co.* in 1857.

William H. Earle, Designer (1831?-1875?). He was a brother of Henry Earle, and appears for the first time in the Philadelphia directory for 1860 at 129 S. 10th Street after the formation of the American Bank Note Co. He witnessed signatures to the U. S. Government postage stamp contract for *Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co.* June 10, 1851. Wm. H. Earle designed the model for the $500. U. S. Revenue stamp November 9, 1869, and was mentioned by *Joseph R. Carpenter* as in charge of making proofs for U. S. Revenue stamps and testing inks with oxalic acid to report on recently discovered excellent counterfeits, on December 10, 1873. On November 29, 1873 Joseph R. Carpenter directed Mr. Earle to have proofs taken of the $5.00 stamp die. W. H. Earle with A. B. Steele, on July 13, 1869 patented (No. 92,593) an Improvement in Printing Revenue Stamps, etc. in Two or More Colors by means of male and female plates to secure perfect registration of two or more colors printed by one impression.([7])

Henry Earle, Letter Engraver and Designer (1826-1912). He was born in Philadelphia, the son of James S. Earle, proprietor of the famous Earles Art Galleries. He began engraving under the eminent letter engraver Charles Toppan about 1840, and was with *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.* in Philadelphia until about 1861. He was perhaps the best letter engraver in that office. He engraved 15 of the 33 plates of George J. Becker's monumental "*Analytical and Finished Alphabets,*" a copy of which his son George W. Earle has graciously presented to me. He is listed in the directory at *Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co.,* 76 Walnut Street, from 1853 to 1858 and thence with the *American Bank Note Co.,* where he for a time engraved and designed in their office in the Trinity Bldg., New York City. Henry Earle's sister married Wm. C. Smillie, Letter Engraver with *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.,* and both Smillie and Earle were founders of the *British American Bank Note Co.* of Canada when the Canadian Government decided their work should no longer be done in New York. He died in Montreal in 1912. According to Thomas F. Morris, Sr., Designer, the lettering on the 1851 issue of U. S. stamps, including the two carriers stamps, was engraved by Henry Earle.

John Earle, Portrait Engraver (1829?-1900?), was([4]) engraving portraits in Philadelphia in 1876 in connection with James B. Rice. He was a brother of Henry and William Earle, and patented an engraving machine from which he received royalties for many years.

Howard Erwin Earle, Square Letter Engraver (1863-1930?), was born in Philadelphia June 10, 1863, the son of John Earle and was with the *American*

Bank Note Co. in Philadelphia, until on Sept. 4, 1917 he began engraving with the *Bureau of Engraving & Printing* until his death in 1930. Among the U. S. stamps for which he engraved the lettering were Nos. 563, 573, 629, 630, 1903, 2282, 2284, Canal Zone 107, 109 and Philippines 858 to 864 inclusive.

James W. Steel, Portrait and Historical Engraver (1799-1875?), was born at Philadelphia in 1799. In 1815 he began engraving with Benjamin Tanner of the firm of *Tanner, Vallance, Kearney & Co.* which was dissolved in 1830 when he was employed by *George Murray* for about eighteen months.([15]) He appears at 34 Sansom St. in 1835. In 1850 he was engraving buildings for *Sartain's Magazine* though from 1845 to 1856 he is called a bank note engraver at 80½ Walnut Street and from 1858 was one of the four independent Bank Note Engravers then in the directory, he being at 320 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Alfred B. Steel, Picture Engraver (? - ?), was engraving for *Sartain's Magazine* in 1850([4]) and was probably in Joseph R. Carpenter's employ in 1869 as he was joint patentee with William H. Earle for the "Improvement in Printing Revenue Stamps etc. in Two or More Colors."

Edwin Lamasure, Clerk (? - ?), first appears in the 1858-60 Philadelphia directories and he was office manager for *Joseph R. Carpenter* during the time he had the revenue stamp contract. Carpenter wrote him instructions from Nov. 9, 1869 to August, 1875.([7]) Others mentioned by Carpenter as his employees from July 12, 1871 were secretary *Murray, McGirr* the plate printer, *Colt* siderographer and *Pugh* custodian.

Robert Whitechurch, Portrait Engraver (1814-1865?). He was born in London in 1814 and came to Philadelphia in 1848 and was employed by John M. Butler and *Butler & Carpenter* until 1865. Among his engravings is Lincoln and His Cabinet after the painting by Christian Schussele which contains the head of Seward used on the high value State Department stamps, and of Stanton as reversed on the 1870, 7 cents stamp.

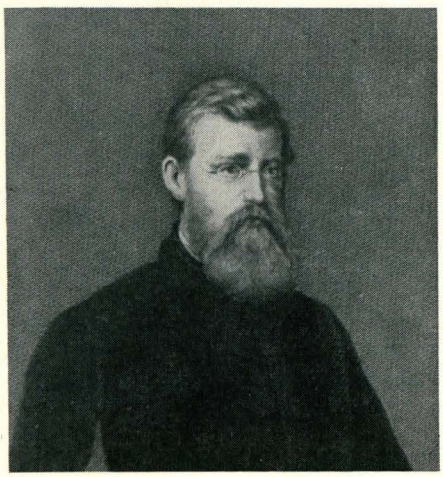
Thomas B. Welch, Letter & Portrait Engraver (1814- ?), was born at Charleston, S. C. in 1814 and went to work for *James B. Longacre* in Philadelphia from 1831 to 1835, during which time he engraved a head of Washington after Stuart and a small portrait of Benjamin Franklin,([15]) which may possibly be the one used for the vignette of the 1847 five cents stamp as will be explained under a discussion of that stamp.

Richard W. Dodson, Portrait Engraver (1812-1867). This excellent line engraver was born at Cambridge, Md. February 5, 1812 and died at Cape May, N. J. July 23, 1867. When about sixteen he entered the studio of *James B. Longacre,* where he remained until 1833. Dodson engraved in Philadelphia until 1845, mostly small plates, including *Benjamin Franklin* half length, wearing a coat trimmed with fur, from the painting by Longacre, as reduced for the vignette on the 1847—5 cents stamp. He also engraved a half length portrait of Major General William Henry Harrison after the painting by J. R. Lambdin, and (with John Cheney) Daniel Webster from the miniature head and bust by R. M. Stagg.([15])

William Strickland, Designer, Engraver, Portrait Painter, Architect (1787-1854). Born ([4]) in Philadelphia in 1787; died in Nashville, Tenn., April 7, 1854. Strickland studied architecture under Benjamin H. Latrobe; but in 1809 he took up portrait painting, designing for bank note engravers in Philadelphia and engraving in aquatint. In this manner he produced a few portraits and a number of views illustrating events in the War of 1812.

About 1820 Strickland resumed practice in Philadelphia as an architect, and among the buildings designed by him in Philadelphia, were the Masonic Hall, U. S. Mint, Bank of the United States, the new Chestnut St. and the Arch St. Theatres, and the Merchants Exchange (3rd and Dock Sts.) and the State House at Nashville, Tenn.

John Cheney, Portrait Engraver (1801-1850?), was born in Manchester, Conn. in 1801. He went to Hartford about 1821 and worked with Mr. Willard, a map engraver, and subsequently passed some time in Boston. After studying several years in Europe he returned to Boston and on to Philadelphia, where he continued to engrave until about 1850. He was said to have been "the best engraver of the female head in America" tho his works were mainly small heads, among which was *Martha Washington,* after the head portrait by Gilbert Stuart in the Boston Athenaeum.(15)



EMANUEL LEUTZE, Painted by Julius Roeting.

Photo by courtesy of the Frick Art Reference Library.

Emmanuel Leutze, N. A., Artist & Designer (1816-1868), was born in 1816 at Wurtemburg, Bavaria.(11) He was taken as a child by his parents to Philadelphia. Prior to 1841 he was recommended by John Sartain and took up Sartain's former occupation as designer for the firm of *Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty* in Philadelphia and for another bank note engraving firm in New York. In 1841 Leutze painted in Philadelphia his "*Return of Columbus in Chains to Cadiz*" (52½x36 inches) which was used for the subject of the 1893 $2.00 Columbian stamp. The width of the painting being too short to fit the space on the stamp, the engraver, Charles Skinner, added a man at the right end and another at the left end. The picture was exhibited in Brussels for which the King of the Belgians presented him with a silver medal. The painting was purchased by The Apollo Association and drawn as a prize in 1843 by one of its members, Richard J. Arnold, of Providence and Newport, R. I. and Savannah, Ga. It has descended in the family through his daughter Mrs. William Richmond Talbot of Providence, to her son Arnold Gindrat Talbot, who took it with him in 1921 from Providence, to its first home, the city of Philadelphia, where it now hangs in his residence (1938). About 1850 an engraving (25x18 inches) was made from it by A. H. Ritchie of New York. Both the painting and engraving were discovered recently by F. L. Lewton of the Smithsonian Institution and brought to our attention by Catherine L. Manning, Philatelist of the Smithsonian, through whose courtesy we are able to illustrate the painting.

By the sale of this painting and a number of his drawings,(11) Leutze realized enough to carry him to Europe in 1841, when he entered the Academy at Dusseldorf and painted his "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca," which was purchased by the Dusseldorf Art Union. He also painted while in Germany "News from Lexington" and similar works of an ideal and historical



Return of Columbus in Chains from Cadiz.

Photo by courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.

character. He studied in Italy and was in Rome in April, 1845, but returned to America in 1859, though he frequently travelled to the art centers of Europe.

Emmanuel Leutze was made a member of the National Academy in 1860. Among his other better known paintings are: "Western Imigration" and "Star of the Empire," both in the Capitol at Washington, "Washington at the Battle of Monmouth" and the well known "Washington Crossing the Delaware," still in Germany. After his death in 1868, there were exhibited his "Settlement of Maryland by Lord Baltimore" and portraits of "General Grant" and the Painter by himself, the last being presented to the National Academy by John Taylor Johnson.

Alexander H. Ritchte, Landscape Engraver (1810-1875?), is said to have been born in Scotland about 1810 but to have acquired the art of engraving in this country about 1840. He is listed in New York City Directories from 1853 and resided in Brooklyn, N. Y. about 1875. Among his engravings are "Washington and His Generals," the "Death of Lincoln" and "Columbus in Chains" after the painting by Emmanuel Leutze, 1850.

THE NEW YORK BANK NOTE ENGRAVING FIRMS TO 1860

The early engravers were professional artists, and formed partnerships or firms as lawyers and architects do today, mainly to group their various skills to produce most varied and complicated work, comprising all the different branches of the art. In many cases New York engravers would associate with established engraving firms of other cities as the New York branch of those firms. Apparently these New York engravers had mainly, or exclusively, an interest only in the New York business of the firm, though no doubt they could draw upon all the stock of dies previously produced by the firm and its predecessors. Thus in some cases the New York firms were actually branch offices, in which the branch office produced therein the work which came to it, making

available to the local customers the experience and stock in trade of the long established firm, but producing the work locally at a saving of time for transportation and providing more satisfactory service. The older New York firms also had branch offices in other cities, similarly operated.

In 1834 both the Philadelphia firms of *Charles Toppan & Co.* and *Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer*, opened branch offices in New York City. The following year John Draper left Underwood, Bald & Spencer and joined with Charles Toppan and J. B. Longacre, though at that time all these partners named lived in Philadelphia. Charles Toppan moved to New York to manage that office in 1853, but from the note in the partnership section of the New York directory for 1854 it might appear that John W. Casilear, Wm. C. Smillie and Henry Saulnier held New York interests only in the firm. When in May, 1858 this firm consolidated with the *American Bank Note Co.* it consisted of Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter, Henry E. Saulnier, Charles T. Carpenter and Samuel H. Carpenter, Jr.

TOPPAN, CARPENTER, CASILEAR & CO.
BANK NOTE
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS,
Trinity Building, 111 Broadway,
Also at No. 76½ Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA—No. 68 State street, BOSTON—corner of Third and Walnut streets, CINCINNATI—and at Great St. James street, MONTREAL.

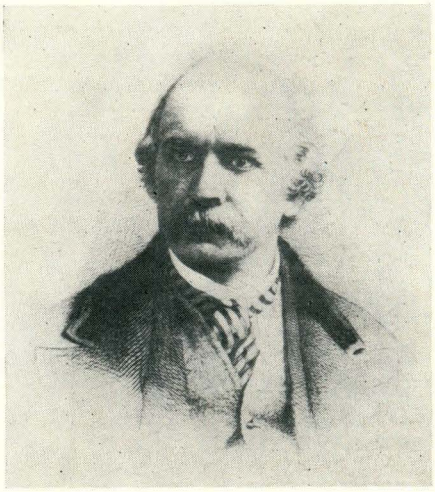
Adv. of April 12, 1854 in Thompson's Bank Note & Commercial Reporter.

1834–	CHARLES TOPPAN & CO., ENGRAVERS, 1 Wall St.
1835–1839	DRAPER, TOPPAN, LONGACRE & CO., ENGRAVERS, 1 Wall St.
1840–1841	DRAPER, TOPPAN & COMPANY, ENGRAVERS, 1 Wall St.
1842–1844	DRAPER, TOPPAN & COMPANY, ENGRAVERS, 16 Wall St.
1845–1847	TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, 31 Wall St.
1847–1850	TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, 29 Wall St.
1850–1852	TOPPAN, CARPENTER, CASILEAR & CO., BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, 29 Wall St.
1853–1854	TOPPAN, CARPENTER, CASILEAR & CO., BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, 111 Broadway. (Charles Toppan and Samuel H. Carpenter in Phila. and John W. Casilear, Wm. C. Smillie and Henry Saulnier in N. Y.).
1855–1858	TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, 111 Broadway.
1859–	AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, Merchants Exchange.

Felix Octavius Carr Darley, Designer and Vignette Engraver (1822-1888).([4]) Born in Philadelphia, June 23, 1822; died at Claymont, Del., March 27, 1888. He was the son of John Darley, an actor of reputation who first appeared on the American stage in Philadelphia in 1794, and who died in that city in 1853. F. O. C. Darley was placed in a mercantile house at the age of fourteen, but he devoted his leisure time to drawing. Some of his sketches finally attracted attention, and he commenced his career as a popular and prolific American illustrator.

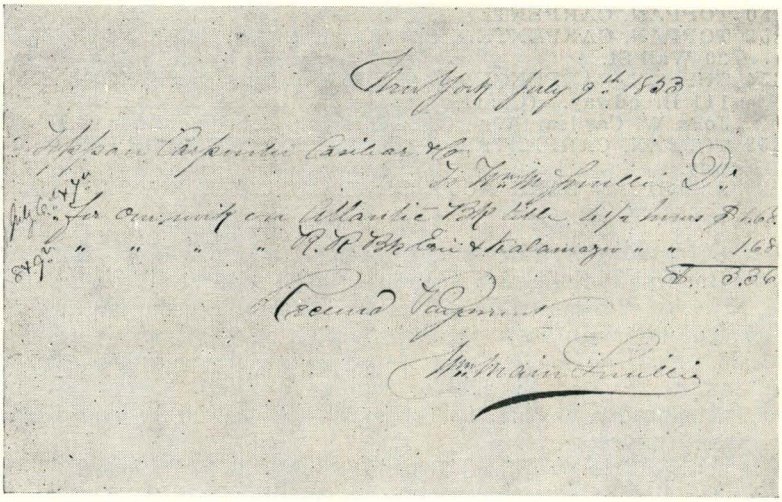
He is listed in the 1846 and 1847 directories as a Designer, 417 High St., Philadelphia, where a Prof. of Music W. H. W. Darley had been listed for several years. Both disappear from the 1848 Philadelphia Directory and it is said F. O. C. Darley then removed to New York. He was from 1856 a designer for *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.* in New York. In 1860 he was a designer for the *American Bank Note Co.* in New York.

Darley etched several series of his designs in outline; notably those illustrating scenes from the works of Irving and Cooper. These plates were published by the American Art Union about 1856.([4]). "He was a designer of vignettes without an equal, his drawings being beautiful works of art."





Engraving and signature by courtesy of The Genealogical Society of Penna.



Receipted Bill for Services by William Main Smillie.

From the author's collection.

William Main Smillie, Designer & Letter Engraver (1835-1888). He was born the son of James Smillie in New York, Nov. 23, 1835 and died there Jan. 21, 1888. With his father and uncle, William Cumming Smillie, he was as early as 1853 with *Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co.* and *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.* in New York City and went with the firm in 1858 into the employ of the *Ameri-*

can Bank Note Co. until his death in 1888, having been general manager for a number of years.(4)

The above bill from my collection, is for 1853 overtime work when he was but 18 years of age and earning only 37½ cents an hour. Thomas F. Morris says he later became the most learned bank note engraver of all time. He was probably named after William Main, an engraver in New York between 1821 and 1833 and who was trained in Europe. Main's engraving table, brought from Europe, was for many years in the possession of James Smillie.

William Rollinson, Portrait Engraver (1772-1842). He was born in England in 1772 and died in New York in 1842. William Rollinson came to the United States prior to 1789 and is credited with having ornamented the silver buttons on the coat worn by Washington at his inauguration as President. On March 18, 1811 from 28 John St., New York, he issued a prospectus worded as follows:

The desideratum that has been long wanted to prevent the counterfeiting of Bank Notes, is some kind of work that is of itself simple in appearance yet impossible to be imitated in the common mode of engraving. I take the liberty of laying before you a specimen of work. I have procured the assistance of Mr. William Leney of this city, to engrave the vignette. Mr. Leney is allowed to be the first artist in America, and is a gentleman of very respectable rank in life. The other parts of the Note are engraved by myself.

Rollinson was one of the early men to exercise inventiveness in the field of bank note engraving, producing a machine for ruling waved lines, etc.(13) His son, *Charles Rollinson* (1808-1932) was also an engraver.

William Satchwell Leney, Portrait and Pictorial Engraver (1769-1831). Born in England in 1769 and died in Canada in 1831. He was engraving in his native country before he came to this country in 1805. Wm. Rollinson said he was "the first artist in America," and Stauffer says his account book "shows that he was paid from $100 to $150 for engraving an octavo portrait, a very large price for that early period." About 1820 he removed to Longue Pointa near Montreal. In addition to bank note vignettes he engraved a portrait of Robert Fulton (1815) and George Washington after a drawing by J. Wood from Houdon's Bust (1814) and several New York City views.(13).

The earliest bank note engravers I have found in New York were the Maverick family. *Peter Rushton Maverick*, Picture Engraver (1755-1811), born April 11, 1755, was originally a silversmith and the father of *Peter Maverick*, Portrait Engraver (1780-1831), Andrew Maverick, Samuel R. Maverick and Francis Kearney Maverick, all bank note engravers or copper plate printers. Peter Maverick, engraver, was born in New York, October 22, 1780, and working in Newark, N. J. about 1815, he and A. B. Durand formed a partnership in New York in 1818, but separated in 1820, after which Peter Maverick practiced alone. His widow wound up his affairs after he died June 7, 1831.

From New York, Peter Maverick went to Newark, N. J., where in 1812 A. B. Durand was apprenticed to him and this relation later developed into a business partnership. Returning to New York, Maverick conducted a large business in engraving and copper plate printing, going also into lithography. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design, a number of engravers being members of that body in the early days. Peter's daughters Maria A. and Emily engraved in stipple, his wife Ann was a wood engraver, his son Peter Jr. an engraver and lithographer.(4)

Andrew Maverick, Copper Plate Printer, appears from 1814 to 1826, when he was deceased. He had an engraved card with a lettered scroll and tree background by A. Anderson in the 1814 directory. *Samuel R. Maverick* was an Engraver and Copper Plate Printer from 1813 to 1836, when he became an En-

graver and Auctioneer at least until 1844. *Peter Maverick, Jr.* was first a Lithographer in 1832 but became an Engraver and Printer from 1835 in the firm of *Maverick & James Harris.*

1813– PETER MAVERICK, Engraver & Copper Plate Printer, 49 Walker St.
1814–1816 do 27 Liberty St.
1817– do 21 Liberty St.
1818– MAVERICK, DURAND & CO., Engravers, 2 Cedar St.
(Peter Maverick and Asher Brown Durand).
1819– do 2 Pine St.
1820– A. B. DURAND, Engraver, 10 Pine St.
1820–1822 do 27 Provost St.
(John Durand, Engraver, with him 1821-22).
1824–1825 do 8 Varick St. (Cyrus Durand became a partner).
1826– A. B. DURAND & C. WRIGHT & CO., Engravers, 39 Canal St.
(A. B. Durand, Cyrus Durand, Charles C. Wright, Geo. W. Hatch & Joseph Perkins).
1827– do 50 Wall St.
1828– A. B. & C. DURAND, WRIGHT & CO., Engravers, 59 Wall St.
1828–1831 DURAND, PERKINS & CO., Engravers, 50 Wall St.
1832–1837 JOSEPH & JACOB PERKINS, Engravers, 4 John St.
1838–1841 JOSEPH PERKINS, Engraver (deceased 1842), 4 John St.

1830– BURTON & WHITLOCK, Engravers & Printers, 17 William St.
1831– do 59 Grand St.

1834–1836 CASILEAR, DURAND, BURTON & EDMONDS, Engra., 50 Wall St.
(John W. Casilear, Theodore Durand, James R. Burton & William Edmonds).
1837–1840 DURAND & CO., Bank Note Engravers (Cyrus Durand).

1836– BURTON & EDMONDS, Engravers, 50 Wall St.
1837–Feb. BURTON, GURLEY & EDMONDS, Engravers, 26 Wall St.
(James R. Burton, Royal Gurley, and William Edmonds).
1837–Nov. BURTON & GURLEY, 26 Wall St.
1838– BURTON & GURLEY, 20 Wall St. (Royal Gurley deceased 1840).
1839– JAMES R. BURTON, Gold St.

1849–1850 DURAND, BALDWIN & CO., Bank Note Engravers, 40 Wall St.
(Cyrus Durand and George D. Baldwin).
1853– DURAND, HAMMOND & MASON.



CYRUS DURAND.
From an etching by F. Morin in Illustrated Magazine of Art.(16)
By courtesy of the New York Public Library.

Cyrus Durand, Machinist and Lathe Engraver (1787-1868), was born in Jefferson Village (now Maplewood), Essex Co., N. J., Feb. 27, 1787, the second of seven sons of a watchmaker, all remarkable for mechanical or artistic skill. His grandfather moved from Derby, Conn. in 1750 to Jefferson Village. At the age of eighteen he made an engine for cutting clock wheels and tools with which he made several clocks. About 1808 he made a turning lathe for a jeweler in Newark, where he moved in 1814, and engaged in silversmithing. He was a drummer at Sandy Hook for three months of the war, after which he went to Rahway, N. J., making machines for spinning and carding hair for carpets.

About this time he made for *Peter Maverick,* the engraver, then of Newark, a machine for ruling straight and waved lines for bank note work. The following year he made two other machines; one for doing waved lines and the other for making plain ovals; the latter being regarded as the beginning of a series of geometrical lathes used for bank note work and on engraved stamps. In 1819 he invented a lathe for turning woodwork and also a geometric lathe by which he could make waved ovals. In 1821 he removed to Springfield, N. J., and the following year he made a *pantograph* for reducing ovals for the border of notes, probably from a suggestion in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia. In 1823 he removed to New York and entered into partnership with C. C. Wright as Bank Note Engravers, there being at that time only five firms engaged in this work, one in Hartford, Conn., two in Philadelphia and two in New York. He invented a transferring machine that year; it was said that there was one (Perkins) in Philadelphia, but it was kept a secret, and the principles of its structure were entirely different from Durand's.

In 1824 A. B. Durand became his partner as designer and engraver. Cyrus Durand then invented the geometrical lathe, by which he was able to cut waved circles and ovals of infinite design. He also produced engine lathes for Nelmoth, Moffits & Co. and others to ornament watch and pencil cases. In 1826 Joseph Perkins joined the firm of *Durand, Wright & Co.* In 1833 Cyrus Durand engaged with (C. C.) Wright and Mr. Prentice in the xylographic printing of ornamental labels, but in 1835 he left the firm and went west, intending to purchase a farm. He returned to Camptown, Essex Co., N. J. in 1836 and built a cottage and factory to make fine machinery. The following year he founded *Durand & Co.,* Bank Note Engravers of New York City, which however was unprofitable and was dissolved in 1840. About this time he invented the "Red Letter" for the greater security of bank notes and a machine for printing calico from rollers. In 1846 he invented a routing machine for cutting figures on type metal rollers for oil cloth printing.([16])

From that time on Cyrus Durand devoted himself chiefly to bank note engraving and in improving the geometrical lathe, producing several different machines. At the time he was the only living man who could operate that machine. He was in partnership with George D. Baldwin under the name of Durand, Baldwin & Co. in 1849-50. At the time the above (abbreviated) article appeared(,[14]) about 1853 he resided in Newark and was a member of the firm of *Danforth, Wright & Co.* from 1851 to 1858. Cyrus Durand seems to have succeeded Asa Spencer (who died in 1847) as the lathe engraver of Danforth's firm and probably entered the *American Bank Note Co.* in 1858. Cyrus Durand died at Irvington, N. J., September 18, 1868.

According to Thomas F. Morris, Sr., Designer for the *American Bank Note Co.* and the *Bureau of Engraving & Printing* (after 1894), the lathe work on the 1861 1 cent, 3 cents, 5 cents, 12 cents and 24 cents stamps was done by Cyrus Durand for the *National Bank Note Co.*





ASHER BROWN DURAND

While an Engraver. Courtesy of New York Public Library.

Asher Brown Durand, Portrait and Picture Engraver, Vignette Designer and Painter (1796-1886), was born in Jefferson Village (now Maplewood), Essex Co., N. J., August 21, 1796 and died in South Orange, N. J., September 17, 1886. A younger brother of Cyrus Durand, he was apprenticed to Peter Maverick of Newark, N. J. in 1812 and became his partner in 1818 in the firm of *Maverick & Durand* at 2 Cedar Street, New York City. In 1820 he founded his own firm with whom his brothers John and Cyrus were associated, in bank note work. In 1826 the firms became *A. B. Durand and C. Wright & Co.* and *Durand, Perkins & Co.* from 1828 to 1831 when A. B. Durand engraved alone for five years. In 1833 he was for a time with *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co.* He made beautiful miniature classical drawings for bank note vignettes, a collection of which his son gave to the New York Public Library. But in 1836 he became an eminent portrait and landscape painter. In 1855 he wrote for *The Crayon* a series of eight "Letters to a Pupil" desiring instructions in drawing and painting. He taught several other bank note engravers. James Smillie and Alfred Jones later engraved from his paintings. Stauffer said "His portrait work has never been surpassed in excellence by an American Engraver." He was recording Secretary of the National Academy of Design from 1845 to 1860 and later became President.

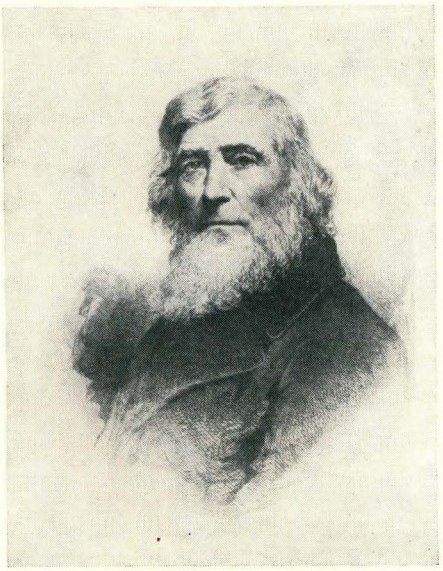
Thomas F. Morris writes:

"Asher and two elder brothers were initiated early in the work of their father, engraving watch cases, monograms and cards. Asher was, however, much more contented in drawing animals and the human figure, and in imitating wood cuts found in school books and the simple vignettes found on bank notes.

Through the assistance of a MR. ENOS SMITH, who took especial interest in the youth's artistic ability, he was taken to New York to meet a MR. W. S. LENEY, then the most prominent engraver of that city. Mr. Leney's terms, were however, far in excess of his father's ability to pay and the youth of 15 years was forced to return to his home. Mr. Smith, still interested in Asher's welfare, applied to Peter Maverick, then the most prominent writing engraver in the country, living in Newark, N. J. Mr. Maverick agreed to take the young man in his shop for a period

of five years under the terms of $100.00 per year, which Asher was to pay himself at the expiration of his apprenticeship.

His career as an engraver commenced in October, 1812, and his first essay was a copy in lead pencil of an engraved head three or four inches long. Mr. Maverick, quite satisfied with his effort, gave him a job of lettering a copper plate of an old title page to The Pilgrim's Progress. The execution of this plate so pleased his instructor that he was given certain work to do on plates for the shop's trade. As he stated in later years, "My progress was rapid; I soon surpassed my shopmates and became the chief assistant of my master." It is stated that Asher Durand soon surpassed his master and much of the work bearing his employer's name was executed by the pupil, and at the end of his apprenticeship in 1817 he became the partner of Maverick. His reputation steadily increased and within three years became the firm's principal member. His work in reproducing oil paintings on steel favourably impressed the then celebrated painter, COLONEL TRUMBULL, who had been aide-de-camp to General Washington during the Revolution. Trumbull, having effected unsuccessfully arrangements with JAMES HEATH OF LONDON to engrave his "Declaration of Independence" on account of his exorbitant terms, applied to Durand to execute the work. Durand agreed to engrave the plate for $3,000, half the sum which Heath had requested. Durand was engaged for a period of three years on the plate and the work was so successfully executed that it established his reputation as a master of the art. As a result, this young man, at the age of 27, found himself bearing a national reputation and accepting commissions for engraving portraits of national celebrities. He afterwards engraved portraits of well known patriots for the National Portrait Gallery."



ASHER BROWN DURAND

As a Painter.

Engraving by courtesy of New York Public Library.

Among his engravings is a half length portrait of George Washington in Uniform from the full length painting by John Trumbull, also a head and bust of Washington after Gilbert Stuart's painting, a half length portrait of James Monroe after the painting by J. Vanderlyn; a full length portrait of John Quincy Adams sitting near a table, 1826, after painting by Thomas Sully.(15) The large plate (20x30⅛) "Signing of the Declaration of Independence" after John Trumbull's painting is the subject used for the vignette of the 1869 24 cents stamp engraved by James Smillie.

1829– WRIGHT & BALE, Engravers, 68 William St.
(Charles C. Wright and James Bale).
1830–1831 do 16 Maiden Lane.
1832– do 68 Nassau St.
1832–1834 JAMES BALE, Engraver, 68 Nassau St.
1834–1839 BALE & SMITH, Engravers, 68 Nassau St. (Frederick B. Smith).
1840–1847 BALE & SMITH, Engravers & Die Sinkers, 96 Fulton St.
1848–1851 BALE & MAY, Die Sinkers & Engravers, 96 Fulton St.
1851–1854 MAY & GLAUBRECHT, Engravers & Die Sinkers, 95 Fulton St.

Charles Cushing Wright, Bank Note Engraver (1800?-1850?). He first appears in the New York 1826 directory as residing next to the residences of Asher B. and Cyrus Durand on Amity St., at which time he was a member of the engraving firm of *A. B. Durand & C. Wright & Co.* for two years, though the above biography of Cyrus Durand states he was his partner in 1823. George W. Hatch worked there at that time. C. C. Wright formed a partnership with James Bale as *Wright & Bale*, Engravers, from 1829 to 1832. From 1833 to 1837 he was an independent engraver at 45 Maiden Lane and then was with *Danforth, Underwood & Co.* in 1840 and 1841. In the following year his address was with *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Smillie* in 1842, after which the firm name omitted W. C. Smillie. Neziah Wright appears to have been the "Wright" member of those firms from 1832. In 1853 Charles C. Wright is listed as a Medalist but in 1854 as an independent Engraver at 52 John St., after which his name disappears from the directory. Like J. B. Longacre he was both a line engraver and a medalist die sinker.

James Bale, Engraver and Die Sinker (1805?-1852?). In 1829 he formed a partnership with Charles C. Wright until 1834, when Frederick B. Smith, engraver, succeeded him until 1847 when he in turn was succeeded by George W. May, Engraver. James Bale ceased to appear in the directory in 1852.

Jacob Perkins, Engraver (? - ?), at 4 John St., appears in the New York City directory for the year 1833 but apparently was a partner of Joseph Perkins from 1832 to 1837.

Joseph Perkins, (1800?-1841?). (See pages 91 and 186). Delete "removed to Boston" etc. and insert "Removed to New York and in 1826 with A. B. Durand where in 1828 he became a partner of *Durand, Perkins & Co.* and in 1832 of *Joseph & Jacob Perkins*. He continued in independent business as an Engraver at 4 John Street until his death in 1841, after which his widow took several years to wind up the business.

James R. Burton, Copper Plate Printer & Engraver (1800?-1860?), was working in New York in 1821. In 1830-31 he was a partner in the firm of *Burton & Whitlock*, Engravers & Printers, and from 1834 to 1836 of *Casilear, Durand, Burton & Edmonds*, Engravers. In 1835-6 he formed a partnership with William Edmonds of *Burton & Edmonds* and the following year with Royal Gurlery as *Burton, Gurley & Edmonds*. In 1837 Edmonds withdrew and the firm of *Gurley & Edmonds* continued until Royal Gurley died in 1840, after which James R. Burton continued independently until he joined *Sherman & Smith*. Engravers from 1841 to 1853 and *George E. Sherman*, Engraver, until 1859.

Theodore Durand, Engraver (? - ?), is listed in the New York directory for 1833 and the following year became a member of the Engraving firm of *Casilear, Durand, Burton & Edmonds* until 1836, when they failed. He does not appear in 1837.

John Durand, Engraver (? - ?), was associated with *Asher Brown Durand* in 1821-22, which are his only appearances in the New York directories.

Royal Gurley, Engraver (?-1840), was in 1837 a partner in the firm of Burton, Gurley & Edmonds, Engravers, and of *Burton & Gurley* in 1838. He was deceased in 1840.

William Edmonds, Engraver (? - ?), was a member of the firm of *Casilear, Durand, Burton & Edmonds* from 1834 to 1836 and of *Burton & Edmonds* and *Burton, Gurley & Edmonds* in 1837.

John Wesley Paradise, Portrait & Vignette Engraver (1809-1862), was the son of John Paradise, portrait painter (1783-1833) and a pupil of A. B. Durand from 1825. He engraved some plates for the "National Portrait Gallery" and afterwards principally engraved small portraits and vignettes for bank note engravers in New York City. He was one of the five engravers among the founders of the National Academy of Design. Among his engravings is a half length portrait of John Quincy Adams after the painting by A. B. Durand.(15) He is listed in the directories annually from 1849 and worked at 13 Broadway from 1853 to 1859.

In 1856 five of the New York Bank Note Engraving firms advertised in the classified section of the city directory. Apparently competition was very keen and may have led to the combination into the *American Bank Note Co.,* after which all advertising in the directory ceased. *Danforth, Wright & Co.* advertised they were successors of the following firms, implying they held the dies of all these firms, and of course those which intervened. Dates and locations have been added and a full list of the New York succession follows:

DANFORTH, WRIGHT & CO.,

BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS. NEW YORK, No. 1 Wall street; Boston, No. 228 Washington street; Philadelphia, corner of Walnut and Third streets.

Successors to Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co; Danforth, Underwood & Co.; Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer; Danforth, Spencer & Hufty; and, Danforth, Bald & Co.

1856 Advertisement From New York City Directory.

1810–1818	MURRAY, DRAPER, FAIRMAN & CO. (of Philadelphia).
1830–1835?	DRAPER, UNDERWOOD, BALD & SPENCER, Phila. & N. Y.
1839–1842	DANFORTH, UNDERWOOD & C., Phila. & N. Y.
1844–1853	DANFORTH, SPENCER & HUFTY, Phila. & N. Y.
1850–1853	DANFORTH, BALD & CO., Phila. & N. Y.
1854–1859	DANFORTH, WRIGHT & CO., Bank Note Engravers, No. 1 Wall St., New York, 228 Washington St., Boston, cor. Walnut & Third St., Philadelphia.

1824–	MOSELY ISAAC DANFORTH, Engraver, 122 Broadway.
1825–	DANFORTH, UNDERWOOD & CO., 29 Provost St. At this time M. I. Danforth went to London, England until 1839, when he returned to become a member of the New York branch of the Philadelphia firm of (see Page 91)
1834–	DRAPER, UNDERWOOD, BALD & SPENCER, Engravers, 14 Wall St.
1838–	UNDERWOOD, BALD, SPENCER & HUFTY, Engravers, 14 Wall St.
1839–1842	DANFORTH, UNDERWOOD & CO., Engravers, 34 Wall St. (Mosely I. Danforth, Thomas Underwood, etc.?).
1843–	DANFORTH, BALD, SPENCER & HUFTY, B. N. E., 34 Wall St. (Mosely I. Danforth, Robert L. Bald, Asa Spencer & Samuel Hufty).
1844–	DANFORTH, SPENCER & HUFTY, Bank Note Eng'rs, 34 Wall St.
1845–1846	do 1 Wall St. (Asa Spencer died in 1847).
1847–1849	DANFORTH & HUFTY, Bank Note Engravers, 1 Wall St.
1850–1852	DANFORTH, BALD & CO., Bank Note Engravers, 1 Wall St. (Robert L. Bald lived in Philadelphia).
1853–1857	DANFORTH, WRIGHT & CO., Bank Note Engravers, 1 Wall St. (Mosely I. and Edward J. Danforth, James Wright, Henry Perkins and Cyrus Durand).
1858–	DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., Bank Note Engravers, 1 Wall St. (Henry Perkins lived in Philadelphia).
1859–	AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., Bank Note Engravers, Merchants Exc.

In 1854 Danforth, Wright & Co. had offices also in Philadelphia, Boston and Cincinnati.



Signature by courtesy of Historical Society of Penna.

Mosely Isaac Danforth, Portrait Engraver (1800-1862). Born(4) in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 7, 1800; died in New York, Jan. 19, 1862. In 1818 Danforth was apprenticed to Asaph Willard, of The Graphic Company, of Hartford, and he became a meritorious line-engraver of portraits and bank note vignettes. He established himself in business in New Haven in 1821, but soon after removed to New York. In 1824 his address was 122 Broadway and in 1829 at 29 Provost St., New York. Danforth was one of the founders of the Drawing Association in 1825, and was one of the five engravers who were original founders of the National Academy of Design in 1826. On one of his letters to J. Herring the artist, Mr. Dreer has a pencil notation, "An American who intended to be the first engraver in the world."

Danforth went to London in 1827 and remained there until after Jan. 22d, 1839, when he wrote a letter from London to James Herring, the portrait painter in Philadelphia, from which the above signature(10) was taken. Some of his largest and best plates were engraved in that city. Upon his return to Connecticut in 1837 and to New York in 1839, he became a member of the firm of *Danforth, Underwood & Co.* and their successors as listed above, until merged into the *American Bank Note Co.* which, with Nathaniel Jocelyn, he virtually founded. He was vice-president of the latter company from 1860 to the time of his death in 1862.

Some of his engravings were presented to the New York Public Library by his son-in-law, Dr. Henry W. Dodge, in 1927. He engraved the "Landing at Jamestown" after John G. Chapman, for the *New York Mirror.*

Edward J. Danforth, Engraver (? - ?), was associated with *Danforth & Hufty* from 1847 to 1850 and a member of the firm of *Danforth, Wright & Co.* from 1853, and their successor consolidating with the *American Bank Note Co.* in 1859, with whom he continued as one of the founders.

George H. Danforth, Engraver (? - ?), was with *Danforth, Perkins & Co.* when they consolidated with the *American Bank Note Co.* and probably went into the latter company.

James Wright, Engraver (? -1857?), was a member of *Danforth, Wright & Co.* at 1 Wall St. from 1853 to 1857 but is not listed in 1858, when he was no longer in the firm.

1838– HARRISON & SON, Engravers, 27 Wall St.
(Charles P. and sons Charles and William Harrison).
1839– do 42 Wall St.

Charles P. Harrison, Engraver and Printer (1800?-1847?), is in the New York directories annually from 1825 to 1847. He was probably the son of William Harrison, an engraver who came from England to Philadelphia in 1794.(4)

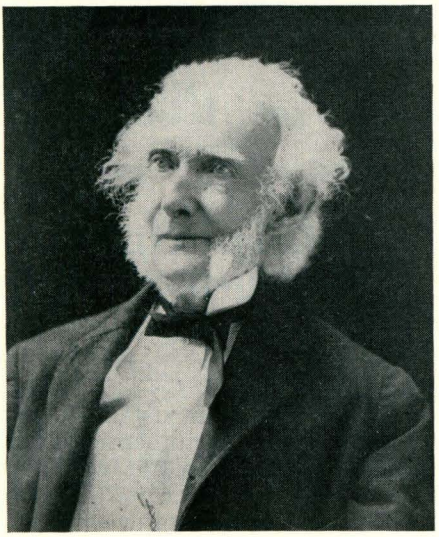




Photo by courtesy of Thomas F. Morris.
Signature from the author's collection.

David R. Harrison, Engraver (1805?-1895?), probably another son of William Harrison, is first listed in 1830 and annually thereafter. In 1848 he was associated with *Wellstood, Benson & Hanks,* Engravers, at 25 John St., as was his brother Charles Harrison. In 1857 and 1858 he was with *Baldwin, Bald & Cousland* and went with them into the *American Bank Note Co.* and continued to engrave until ninety years old.(4)

Charles Harrison, Square Letter Engraver (1810?-1900?). This son of Charles P. Harrison is first listed in 1838 and from 1840 was for a short time with *Draper, Toppan & Co.* at 1 Wall St. and in 1848 (with his brother David R.) was with *Wellstood, Benson & Hanks.* From 1855 to 1858 he was with *Danforth, Wright & Co.* but in 1859 was associated with *Alfred Jones.* In 1900 he was still engraving lettering for the *American Bank Note Co.*

Thomas Harrison, Engraver (1815?- ?), was in 1839 and 1840 with *Draper, Toppan & Co.* at 1 Wall St.



Signature from the author's collection.

William Harrison, Engraver (1813?-1896?), was working in New York from 1838 to 1843. There was also *William F. Harrison,* Engraver, the same years. William Harrison was with the *American Bank Note Co.* for many years.

(To be continued.)

History of the American Postal Service in Porto Rico

By GEORGE S. HILL.

(Continued from Vol. XVII, No. 3, Page 211.)

POSTAL CARDS

THE "PORTO RICO" OVERPRINT

Local Issue

Black Imprint, 21 m.m. Long

THE 1c postal card of 1897 overprinted "Porto Rico." was first seen, in the States, in July 1899 and its authenticity was questioned, as none had been ordered from Washington. It was known, however ,that unsurcharged cards had been sent to the military establishment which Elliott had taken over. The Sterling Stamp Co. had the cards, and stated that they had received them in a lot of wrappers, envelopes and adhesives direct from the San Juan Post Office; and that they had been duly noted in a memorandum accompanying the package, which was signed by W. K. Landis, Acting Postmaster at San Juan. A request for information was sent to San Juan but before it was received a comic tempest in a teacup resulted, in philatelic circles, from too many guesses and surmises. The statement of the San Juan Administration on the card follows:

		Plate No.
1c, series of 1894 (1895)	1 sheet (of 400)	975
2c, series of 1894 (1895)	1 sheet (of 400)	878
5c, series of 1894 (1895)	1 sheet (of 400)	948
8c, series of 1894 (1895)	2 sheets (of 200)	729
10c, series of 1894 (1895)	1 sheet (of 400)	932
Postage Due		
1c, series of 1894 (1895)	2 sheets (of 200)	267
2c, series of 1894 (1895)	2 sheets (of 200)	268
10c, series of 1894 (1895)	2 sheets (of 200)	256

The official reports do not recognize watermark varieties and though they were called issue of 1894 they were actually the watermarked issue of 1895, as I have noted in parenthesis. In cases where the colonial issues of other places included the special delivery stamp, 4 sheets of the latter were issued. For some time this puzzled me. Why should unequal quantities of these various denominations be printed when Mandel wanted equal quantities of each? It suddenly dawned on me that the report meant "Bureau sheets" and not post office panes of 100. All the ordinary stamps except the 8c were overprinted on panes derived from 400 subject plates. The first printing of the regular 8c was apparently derived from a 200 subject plate which very nicely fits into the fact that plate number margins were stripped from the panes before overprinting. The second printing was apparently on panes traceable to a 400 subject plate hence the extra straight edge made margin stripping unnecessary, to center the imprint, and we find plate numbers on these. The special printing of the 8c and the due stamps must have been on panes assignable to plates of 200. The special delivery stamps for the other colonies were on panes derived from plates of 100, hence 4 "sheets" (8 panes of 50) were required to make up the necessary 400 copies.

Which brings us around to the inescapable fact that 400 sets of each special printing for each colony must have been prepared. But in the case of "Porto Rico" half had that spelling while the balance had the "Puerto Rico" form so that this meant halving the quantity produced giving 200 sets of each. To avoid confusion it should be remembered that in all cases the "sheets" were divided into panes of 100 before imprinting since the overprinting plates only accommodated 100 stamps.

Of the second spelling only the 1c and 2c had been issued on the island. All values were apparently delivered to Mandel during the week of April 1, 1900 for some of them were chronicled on April 7, 1900 as having been received from him. A lot of nine frames Mandel had mounted were sent to Paris shortly before this (probably with Curator Slack). Soon after their arrival they were rifled and numerous items stolen, but there were no colonial special printings among them. A second lot containing the colonial special printings, turned over by Mandel on April 16, was shipped on June 6, 1900 and arrived after the exhibit already there had been looted.

Half of the values of 5c, 8c, 10c and the three due stamps were overprinted, with the "Puerto Rico" spelling, in anticipation that they would be regularly issued; but as the time for shipping them grew near it became apparent that overprinting for Puerto Rico had been stopped. All except the 1c and 2c were removed from the exhibit. It was held by the Post Office Department ". . . that such stamps were never issued and the sheets so surcharged will be destroyed, if they have not been." (What a laugh).

George L. Toppan gave the following as the characteristics of these special printings:

"Porto Rico"

	Special Printing	Ordinary (Scott)
1c	pale, clear, yellow-green	yellow green
2c	deep carmine	carmine
5c	rich, deep blue	blue
8c	indistinguishable from the normal	
10c	dark brown, no orange or yellow tint	brown

Postage Due

1c	indistinguishable	
2c	much darker than the normal	deep claret
10c	indistinguishable	

"Puerto Rico"

1c	much darker than the normal shade	yellow green
2c	much brighter, more of a carmine-rose than the normal shade	carmine

All the above stamps overprinted "Specimen" can be immediately identified as special printings as the ordinary printings do not exist with it.

5c	"Puerto Rico" spelling is sufficient test
8c	" " " "
10c	" " " "

Postage Due

1c	" " " "
2c	" " " "
10c	" " " "

The above are also found with "Specimen" overprint.
Mandel placed 10 copies of each in each exhibit.



"Registration postmark of the Model Post Office at Buffalo, 1901."

SPECIMENS

When the Director of the Bureau received a requisition for stamps, from the Third Assistant Postmaster General (or other official who had the authority), for samples, or other purposes than to be sold; the stamps were charged to the "Specimen stamp account" even though they were ordinary varieties withdrawn from current stock. Many were handstamped "Specimen" in the Bureau while others did not receive it until the office of the Third Assistant applied it (Toppan). The special printings of the colonial stamps were issued to Mandel without it. Mandel appears to have been sworn in as a Special Agent of the Post Office Department for the duration of the time he spent mounting the exhibits. According to Bartels he was given a comparatively free hand to do as he pleased. He purchased a small "Specimen" hand stamp which he used on some of the exhibits. His real intention in doing this appears to have been to increase the size of the exhibits by including stamps both with and without "Specimen". He included a single and block of each of the Colonial special printings and an additional single and block with the "Specimen" handstamp. Making 10 of each variety for Paris and the same quantity for Buffalo.

Bartels states:

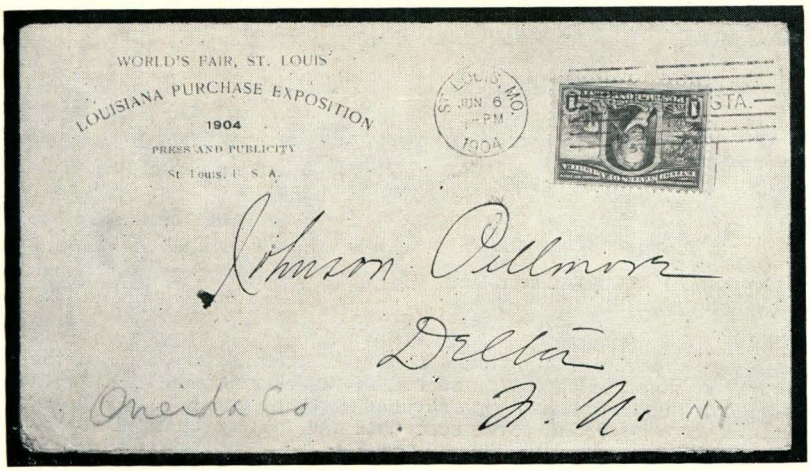
"As compensation for his services Mandel was permitted to retain additional copies from the same sheets. Some he handstamped Specimen in black similar to those in the exhibit while others for variety's sake he stamped in red."

He writes me further:

"That such Puerto Rico above the 2c value and the postage dues as exist today came through him (Mandel)."

From which it seems that there were additional printings of the 1c and 2c for Porto Rico, probably in both spellings. The 1c and 2c for the different colonies certainly appear more frequently than the higher values. Bartels was appointed a Special Agent of the Post Office Department to make up the exhibits for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904 and received permission to select $50.00 face value in stamps of the special printings and later "special surcharges" of the Philippines. He writes me that he did not get any of the Porto Rico special printings in this lot.

In spite of all the "Puerto Rico" special printings above the 2c as well as the postage dues being actually "special surcharges" rather than "special printings" none of these appear to have been handstamped "Special surcharge"



"Postmark of the Model Post Office at the St. Louis Exposition, 1904."

on the back as is sometimes stated. Mandel doesn't appear to have had such a stamp. Bartels had one which he applied to the 1904 Philippine "special surcharges".

It is also sometimes stated that practically all of the Porto Rico special printings were destroyed, which I take the liberty of doubting. I think this is another case of confusing them with the 1904 Philippine "special surcharges" from defaced plates of which only a few could be used and hence only a small number survive. I have an idea that Mandel interpreted his permission to keep additional copies for himself rather liberally. What remained probably passed into the Post Office Museum, most of the stamps of which were absorbed by the National Collection in the Smithsonian Institution in 1912, as did the 75 duplicate sets of the May 1907 Philippine special printings.

The special printings with the regularly issued surcharges cannot be called reprints or re-issues as the corresponding regular series was still current on the island. The overprint appears to have been the regular one so that only the basic stamps differed from the issued ones. Special printing seems as good a term to apply to them as any.

ESSAYS

When we consider the "Puerto Rico" surcharges (except the 1c and 2c) we are faced with more of a problem. They cannot be called either reprints or re-issues as they were neither previously printed nor issued. They are obviously not proofs. We cannot consider them as a separate issue as they were never sold on the island or issued for postage and hence are neither Porto Rican nor postage stamps. They can't be called unissued stamps since there was never any intention to issue them. Essays or government fakes seem the best terms.

J. M. Bartels has several times stated in print that he was shown a copy of the 3c with "Porto Rico" imprint that met all the tests of the originals and was undoubtedly genuine. This specimen was sent to Washington and pronounced counterfeit on the ground that none had ever been prepared of that value. I have no doubt that before the first stamps were placed in production some essays must have been prepared for approval by the proper authorities and probably included the 3c as that stamp was overprinted for Cuba. Essays may have been prepared by overprinting one stamp at a time from the master die; although it is possible that such products would have been slightly larger than the ordinary, judging from results secured in the Irish Free State, when

a similar print of issued stamps appeared. I am of the opinion that this 3c was a trial print for essay purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS OF PORTO RICO.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS.

San Juan, July 31, 1899.

Hon. E. B. Kellogg,
Acting 3rd Asst. Postmaster Gen.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter . . . . of the 15th inst.

There is no communication on record in the Department to show that application has been made for authority to surcharge postal cards.

As there were no postal cards sent with the first surcharged stock to this department, and there was immediate need for same, it was decided to purchase 13,000 cards of the stock belonging to the Postmaster of Washington and have same surcharged. I would respectfully invite your attention to the letter of Hon. John A. Merritt of the 21st ult. suggesting that stamped envelopes bearing return request, which had been returned to this Department for exchange, be surcharged by the (Porto Rico) Department. These and the 13,000 cards referred to above are the only supplies, that have been surcharged by the Department, and a sample of each is enclosed herewith in compliance with your request.

Very respectfully,

P. BOISSONNEAU, JR.,
Acting Director General of Posts.

Enclosures.

The cards used for the overprint belonged to the Postmaster of Washington, D. C., by virtue of his former overlordship of the military postal stations; and had not yet been removed from the Island, as it was probably intended to ultimately turn them over the Island Administration anyway, rather than "tote" them back to Washington. The enclosures referred to were one of the postal cards and the two Roses & Co. local overprint envelopes. The postal card is stated to have been overprinted at the same time as the envelopes. The new indication was applied immediately under the stamp and measured 21 m.m.

This reply was "a bit of a stunner" for philatelists when made public. Not so much that it authenticated the postal card but because it gave the first information regarding the existence of the local envelopes. Although the envelopes and cards had been released about the same time it was only natural that the card should be brought to philatelic attention first. The cards belonged to the Department and were placed on sale to the public while the envelopes were all delivered to Roses and Co. for their private use.

The First Regular Issue

Black Imprint, 26 m.m. Long

On September 21, 1899 the first consignment of postal cards from Washington was sent to the Island. These numbered 10,000. They were overprinted by Byron S. Adams, a local printer of Washington, D. C., apparently on stock withdrawn from the Washington, D. C. Post Office. The imprint measured 26 m.m. and an attempt was made to imitate the local surcharge as nearly as possible. However, the nearest available font was somewhat heavier and the spacing wider. These were apparently overprinted with electrotypes made from stock type. They were also on the 1897 1c card. Additional cards totaling 9,925 were sent later.

THE "PUERTO RICO" OVERPRINT

The Second Regular Issue

A new card with the revised form of spelling was ordered about February 17, 1900 on the same list that requisitioned the adhesives and envelopes. It called for 25,000. The type was smaller and the card was made by overprinting ordinary U. S. postal cards of 1897 as were all the Island's cards. These appear to have been overprinted in the post card factory at Piedmont, West Virginia and were issued through the main U. S. Postal Card Agency which was situated there. There is no shadow of speculation attached to any postal card of Porto Rico and all were freely on sale to the public.

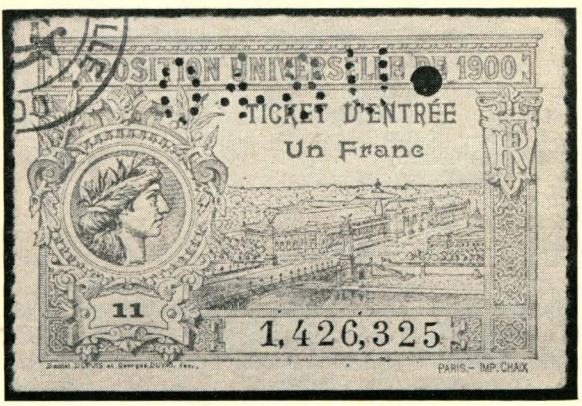
Quantities

According to the official reports the Stamp Division furnished Porto Rico with 10,000 overprinted cards on September 21, 1899 with an additional 34,925 furnished during the remainder of the fiscal year ending April 30, 1900. The local issue is, of course, not included in these figures. Thus we have.

Local overprint, "Porto Rico" 20 m.m.	13,000
1st regular overprint, "Porto Rico" 26 m.m.	19,925
2nd regular overprint, "Puerto Rico"	25,000
	44,925

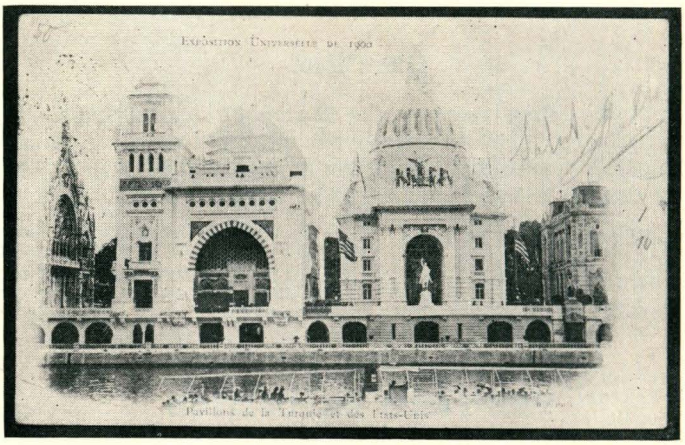
THE PARIS EXPOSITION

In the Seventies the Yale Lock Company was introducing the new front opening, post office lock boxes. These could be opened by the box holder, from the public foyer of a post office, and did away with the delay of waiting in line at a post office window until the postmaster could get the mail from the box. To introduce these abroad the company secured space in the American concession at the Paris International Exposition of 1878 and erected a model imitation of a U. S. Post Office. This exhibit handled mail for visitors in about the same way that private "post offices" at large hotels, travel agencies, universities etc. do. Like many of the Continental hotel "post offices" it had a rubber stamp to affix to the mail it handled although not being an official post office it could not cancel stamps. This "bureau" (since it was labeled after the French style) went through all the motions of a post office without actually being one. French stamps only were used.



"Ticket to the Exposition."

Later, the United States Government accepted an invitation to participate in a huge International Exposition to be held in Paris in the year 1900. The French Government had provided for a central French post office at the Exhibition and probably with the 1878 "bureau" as a precedent allowed the United States to establish a United States Postal Agency as part of its concession. This was to include an exhibition of U. S. postage stamps and a considerable collection of items selected from the postal museum. Curator Slack who had charge of the postal participation sailed from New York on March 14, 1900 and the U. S. Postal Agency was probably opened on April 1, 1900.



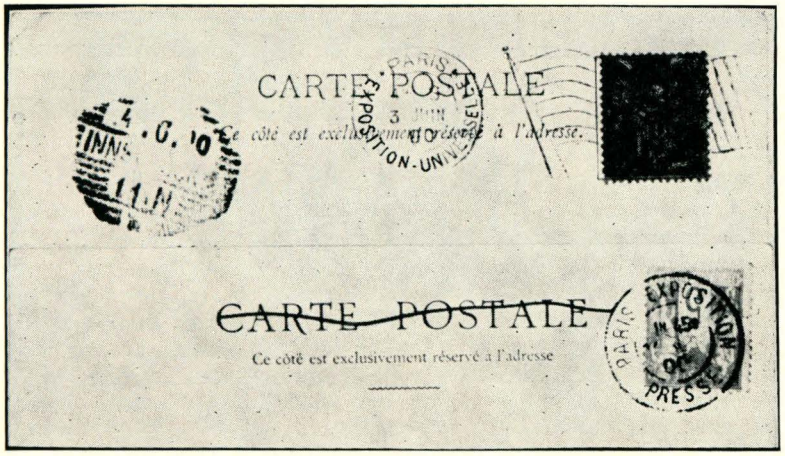
At Right: The American Building where the U. S. P. O. was located.
At Left: The Ottoman Building.

Letters mailed at the U. S. office usually bore French stamps but were cancelled with the U. S. postmark. U. S. stamps are sometimes found with these postmarks. I really don't see how France could allow U. S. stamps to be used on her territory under peace time circumstances as this is considered a serious infringement of the rights of a sovereign power. Perhaps U. S. stamps were allowed to be used on matter addressed to the U. S. with French stamps being required on all other mails. No other foreign country seems to have been allowed to establish an office; showing that following some ill feeling in 1898 over the annexation of the Spanish Colonies, a new era of friendliness was dawning between the two great republics.

The French offices at the Exposition used the postmarks:

"Paris—Exposition Universelle"
"Paris—Exposition—Beaux-Arts"
"Paris Exposition—Presse"
"Paris Exposition—Alma"
"Paris Exposition—Iena" (Jena)
"Paris Exposition—Invalides"
"Paris Exposition—Rapp"
"Annexe Exposition—Vincennes"

All these are double circle handstamps except the first. It has been stated that they were for use on different days as Fine Arts Day, Journalists' Day, (Battle of) Alma Day, etc. I think it more probable that they were used in the main office of the Exposition for collections from boxes in different buildings of these names. The last, of course, was used at the Vincennes Annex.



Top: Machine Postmark of the French Postoffice at the Exposition, 1900. Bottom: Handstamp Postmark—Presse.

The American Branch used the postmarks:

Machine postmarks:

"United States—Postal Station" in circle with "Paris Exposition—1900—" in American flag.

"Paris—Postal—U. S.—Station" in circle with "Paris Exposition—1900—" in American flag.[1]
"U. S. Postal Sta." in oval town with

"Paris—1900—Exp'n" in another oval on the flag of a Barry type machine.[1]

Handstamp postmark:

"U. S. Postal Station Paris—Exposition."[1]



"Propaganda Seal Showing the American Building."

CURIOSA—NON POSTAGE STAMPS

Special Printings

It was the desire of the Department to make a good showing of the stamps of the United States at the Paris Show. As J. M. Bartels recently pointed out:

"Prior to that time there was no regular collection of U. S. stamps in the Museum of the P. O. Dept. The principal exhibit outside of some foreign (stamps) in swinging frames consisted of framed sheets of proofs and Specimen envelopes on the wall of the first floor room in what is now the Benjamin Franklin P. O. Station (Old Post Office Department Building) in Washington. Exposure to light had caused many of the displayed items to fade."

H. G. Mandel of New York, who was attached to the American Bank Note Co., and who had a notable collection of proofs and essays was retained to arrange the Post Office's exhibits. It had now been decided to have a duplicate exhibit made up for the Pan American Exposition to be held at Buffalo in 1901. Like the Paris Exhibit this was to be shown in connection with a model post office.

1 U. S. Slogan Postmark Catalog, 1938, D. W. Tucker.



"Postmark of the Pan-American Model Post Office, 1901."

According to the "Report of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900" (Geo. L. Toppan), the following special printings for Puerto Rico were delivered to the 3rd Assistant Postmaster General: (The sizes of the sheets and the plate numbers were not given in the report but are my own interpolations.)

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, 1938.

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

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. L. Lindquist, 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, embodied in section 411, 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, Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.
Editor, H. L. Lindquist, 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.) Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City. President, A. W. Deas, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Vice President, Arthur E. Owen, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Secretary, Max G. Johl, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Treasurer, G. R. M. Ewing, 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.

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of September, 1938.

LOUIS BARTHEL, Notary Public.

The Railroad Postmarks of France

By CARROLL CHASE.

(Continued from Vol. XVII, No. 3, page 234.)

THE Type III postmarks made their appearance July 1st, 1904, the line newly established that day between Paris and Angoulême having the first handstamp of this type issued. All new lines created after that date have Type III postmarks only, but, as was the habit, the lines existing July 1st, 1904 received the new handstamps only as the old Type II markings wore out. A few in fact are still in use.

The Type III postmarks are easily recognized by their larger size—approximately 26 to 27 mm. in diameter—the fact that they have no inner circle, and by the month date which, with one exception, is always in figures instead of letters. For several years the night service postmarks were circular and the day service octagonal, but some time ago this distinction was abolished and all the postmarks are now circular, except for certain rare examples of the early octagonal marks still in use. Back stamping as a general rule was abolished about the time these postmarks appeared, so practically they may be found only on the front of the letter posted in the mail car boxes. For this reason, as well as the fact that today comparatively few envelopes are saved, these are all comparatively rare, and it is difficult to make a comprehensive collection.

Instead of presenting a table as was done for the Type I and Type II postmarks I shall simply give a list of all these postmarks that I have seen, or that are known to exist; those which I have not seen personally being preceded by an *. The list which follows is long, but even so it is certain that a few other lines exist or have existed.

LIST OF THE TYPE III RAILROAD POSTMARKS.

The name of the line is given exactly as it appears in the postmark.

An * before the name of the line indicates that I personally have not seen the postmark, though (unless otherwise noted) it undoubtedly exists.

A (c) after the name of the line indicates a circular postmark.

An (o) after the name of the line indicates an octagonal postmark (day service).

Direction FROM Paris

*Paris à Agen 1° (c)
Paris à Agen 2° (c)
*Paris à Algerie (c?) exists in this direction only
*Paris à Amberieu (c)
*Paris à Amiens (c)
Paris à Angers (c)
*Paris aux Aubrais (c?) or (o?)
Paris à Angoulême (c)
Paris à Aurillac (c)
Paris à Avricourt 1° (o)
Paris à Avricourt 2° (c)
*Paris à Avricourt Etranger (c)
*Paris à Auxerre (o)
*Paris à Bâle 1° (c)
Paris à Bâle 2° (c)
Paris à Bar le Duc (c)
Paris à Barcelone (c) (Barcelona, Spain)
Paris à Bayonne (c)
Paris à Beauvais (c) Nothing at bottom of the postmark
Paris à Belfort 1° (c)
Paris à Belfort 2° (c)
Paris à Besançon (c)
Paris à Bordeaux 1° (o)
Paris à Bordeaux 1° (c)
*Paris à Bordeaux 2° (c)
Paris à Bordeaux 2° (o)
*Paris à Bordeaux 3° (o?)
Paris à Bordeaux 3° (c)
Paris à Bordeaux Rapide (o)
Paris à Bordeaux Rapide (c)
Paris à Bordeaux Rapide (c) trial postmark
Paris à Boulogne (c)
Paris →Bourbonnais (c) Trial postmark
*Paris à Bourg (c) (Bourg-en-Bresse)
Paris Bourgogne (c) Trial Postmark —no "à"
*Paris à Brest (c?) may exist
*Paris à Brest 1° (o?) may exist
*Paris à Brest 1° (c)
Paris à Brest 2° (c)

Paris à Brest Rapide (c)
Paris à Brest Rapide (o)
Paris à Bruxelles (c) nothing above the date in the center
Paris à Bruxelles 1° (c) The 1° is above the date in the center
Paris à Bruxelles 2° (c) The 2° is above the date in the center
Paris à Caen (c)
Paris à Calais (c) nothing at the bottom of the postmark
*Paris à Calais 1° (c) or (o)?
*Paris à Calais 2° (c) or (o)?
*Paris à Calais 1° Special (c) may exist in this direction
*Paris à Calais 2° Special (c) may exist in this direction
Paris à Cerbère (c)
*Paris à Châlons (c)
Paris à Château Thierry (c) exists in this direction only
Paris à Châuteaubriant (c)
Paris à Cherbourg 1° (o)
Paris à Cherbourg 1° (c)
Paris à Cherbourg 2° (c)
Paris à Cherbourg Rapide (o)
Paris à Cherbourg 1° Trial postmark
Paris à Cherbourg 2° Trial postmark
*Paris à Clamecy (c)
Paris à Clermont 1° (c)
*Paris à Clermont 2° (c)
Paris à Dieppe (c)
Paris à Dijon (c)
*Paris à Dreux (c?) exists in this direction only
Paris à Dunkerque 1° (o)
*Paris à Dunkerque 1° (c)
Paris à Dunkerque 2° (c)
Paris à Epernay (o)
Paris à Epernay (c)
Paris à Epinal (o)
Paris à Erquelines 1° (o)
Paris à Erquelines 1° (c)
Paris à Erquelines 2° (c)
*Paris à Erquelines 1° Etr. (c)
*Paris à Erquelines 1° (o) Etranger (also star or nothing at the bottom of the postmark)
Paris à Erquelines 2° Etr. (c)
*Paris à Erquelines 2° Etranger (c) also star or nothing at the bottom of the postmark
Paris à Etampes (c) star at the bottom of the postmark
Paris à Evian (c) Existed only in midsummer
Paris à Givet 1° (c)
Paris à Givet 2° (c)
Paris à Granville 1° (c)
Paris à Granville 2° (c)
*Paris à Guéret (c)
Paris au Havre 1° (o)
Paris au Havre 1° (c)
Paris au Havre 2° (c)
Paris à Langres (c)
Paris à Langres Trial postmark
Paris à Lille 1° (c)
Paris à Lille 2° (c)
Paris à Lille Rapide (c)
*Paris à Limoges (c)
*Paris à Limoges 1° (c)
*Paris à Limoges 2° (c)
Paris Lorraine Trial postmark, no "à"
Paris à Lorient (c)
*Paris à Lunéville (o)
Paris à Lunéville (c)
*Paris à Lyon 1° (o)
Paris à Lyon 1° (c)
Paris à Lyon 2° (c)
Paris à Mâcon (c)
Paris au Mans (c)
Paris à Marseille 1° (c)
Paris à Marseille 2° (c)
Paris à Metz 1° (c)
Paris à Metz 2° (c)
Paris à Mons (c) Mons, Belgium. Exists with brigade letter and also with nothing at the bottom of the postmark
*Paris à Montargis (o)
Paris à Montargis (c)
Paris à Montargis (c) star at the bottom of the postmark
*Paris à Montargis Trial Postmark
Paris à Montauban (c)
Paris àu Mont Cenis 1° (c)
Paris àu Mont Cenis 2° (c)
*Paris à Montereau (o)
Paris à Montluçon (c)
*Paris à Montluçon Trial postmark, Ondulated
*Paris à Moulins (c)
Paris à Nancy (c)
Paris à Nantes 1° (c)
Paris à Nantes 2° (c)
*Paris à Nantes 3° (c?) exists in this direction only
Paris à Nice (o)
*Paris à Nice (c)
Paris à Nice Trial postmark
Paris à Niort 1° (c)
Paris à Niort 2° (c)
Paris à Poitiers (c)
Paris à Pontarlier 1° (o)
Paris à Pontarlier 2° (c)
*Paris au Puy (c)
Paris à Pyrénées 1° (o)
Paris à Pyrénées 2° (c)
*Paris à Reims 1° (c)
*Paris à Reims 1° Trial postmark
Paris à Reims 2° (c)
Paris à Reims 2° Trial postmark
Paris à Rennes (c)
Paris à La Rochelle (c)
*Paris à Rodez (c)
*Paris à Rouen 1° (o)
Paris à Rouen 2° (c)
Paris à Rouen 1° Trial postmark
Paris à Rouen 2° Trial postmark
Paris à Sens (c)
*Paris à Sète (c)
Paris à Strasbourg 1° (c)
Paris à Strasbourg 2° (c)
Paris à St. Brieuc (c). The brigade letter is after the name of the line. Star at the bottom of the postmark.
Paris à St. Germain (c) (St. Germain-des-Fossés)
Paris à Tergnier (c)
Paris à Toulouse 1° (c)
Paris à Toulouse 2° (c)

*Paris à Tourcoing (c)
Paris à Tours 1° (o)
Paris à Tours 2° (c)
Paris à Trouville (o) exists in blue, but made by favor.
Paris à Troyes (c)
*Paris à Valenciennes (c)
Paris à Vannes (c)
*Paris à Verdun (c)
*Paris à Versailles (c) may exist
*Paris à Versailles 1° (o) may exist
Paris à Versailles 2° (c)
*Paris à Versailles R. D. (o). Nothing at the bottom of the postmark. May exist.
*Paris à Vichy (c)
*Paris à Vichy Rapide (o) Star at the bottom of the postmark
Paris à Vierzon (o)

Direction FROM Paris

*Agen à Paris 1° (c)
Agen à Paris 2° (c)
Amberieu à Paris (c)
Amiens à Paris (c)
Angers à Paris (c)
*Les Aubrais à Paris (c?) (o?)
Angoulême à Paris (c)
Aurillac à Paris (c)
Avricourt à Paris 1° (o)
*Avricourt à Paris 2° (c)
Avricourt à Paris Stranger (c)
Auxerre à Paris (o)
Bâle à Paris 1° (c)
Bâle à Paris 2° (c)
Bar le Duc à Paris (c)
Barcelone à Paris (c) Barcelona, Spain
Bayonne à Paris (c)
Beauvais à Paris (c) nothing at bottom of the postmark.
Belfort à Paris 1° (c) This postmark exists without the circle.
Belfort à Paris 2° (c)
Besançon à Paris (c)
Bordeaux à Paris 1° (o)
Bordeaux à Paris 1° (c)
Bordeaux à Paris 2° (o)
Bordeaux à Paris 2° (c)
Bordeaux à Paris 3° (c)
Bordeaux à Paris Rapide (o)
Bordeaux à Paris Rapide (c)
*Bordeaux à Paris Rapide Trial postmark.
Boulogne à Paris (c)
Bourbonnais→Paris (c) Trial postmark
Bourg à Paris (c)
Bourgogne Paris (c) Trial postmark, no "à"
*Brest à Paris (c) may exist
Brest à Paris 1° (o)
Brest à Paris 1° (c)
Brest à Paris 2° (c)
Brest à Paris Rapide (o)
Brest à Paris Rapide (c)
Bruxelles à Paris (c) nothing above the date in the center
Bruxelles à Paris 1° (c) the 1° is above the date in the center
Bruxelles à Paris 2° (c) The 2° is above the date in the center
Caen à Paris (c)
*Calais à Paris (c) nothing at the bottom of the postmark
Calais à Paris 1° (c)
Calais à Paris 2° (c?)
Calais à Paris 1° Spécial (c)
Calais à Paris 2° Spécial (c)
*Cerbère à Paris (c)
Cette à Paris (c) exists in this direction only
*Châlons à Paris (c)
Charleville à Paris (o)
*Châteauroux à Paris (c)
Cherbourg à Paris 1° (o)
Cherbourg à Paris 1° (c)
Cherbourg à Paris 2° (c)
Cherbourg à Paris Rapide (o)
Clamecy à Paris (c)
Clermont à Paris 1° (c)
*Clermont à Paris 2° (c)
Dieppe à Paris (c)
Dijon à Paris (c)
Dunkerque à Paris 1° (o)
Dunkerque à Paris 1° (c)
Dunkerque à Paris 2° (c)
Epernay à Paris (o)
Epernay à Paris (c)
Epinal à Paris (o)
Erquelines à Paris 1° (o)
Erquelines à Paris 2° (c)
Erquelines à Paris 2° (c)
Erquelines à Paris 1° Etranger (o) Also star or nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Erquelines à Paris 1° Etr. (c)
Erquelines à Paris 2° Etranger (c) Also star or nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Erquelines à Paris 2° Etr. (c)
Etampes à Paris (c) Star at the bottom of the posamark.
Evian à Paris (c) Existed only in midsummer.
Givet à Paris 1° (c)
Givet à Paris 2° (c)
Granville à Paris 1° (c)
Granville à Paris 2° (c)
Guéret à Paris (c)
LeHavre à Paris 1° (o)
LeHavre à Paris 1° (c)
LeHavre à Paris 2° (c)
Langres à Paris (c)
*Langres à Paris Trial postmark
Lille à Paris 1° (c)
Lille à Paris 2° (c)
Lille à Paris Rapide (c)
Limoges à Paris (c)
Limoges à Paris 1° (c)
Limoges à Paris 2° (c)
Lorraine—Paris (c) Trial postmark, no "à"
Lorient à Paris (c)
Luneville à Paris (o)
*Luneville à Paris (c)
Lyon à Paris 1° (o)

Lyon à Paris 1° (c)
Lyon à Paris 2° (c)
Mâcon à Paris (c)
Le Mans à Paris (c)
*Marly le Roi à Paris (c?)
Marseille à Paris 1° (c)
Marseille à Paris 2° (c)
Marseille à Paris Spécial (c). Probably exists in this direction only.
Meditérranée à Paris (c)
Metz à Paris 1° (c)
Metz à Paris 2° (c)
Mons à Paris (c) Mons, Belgium. Exists with brigade letter and also with nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Montargis à Paris (c) nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Montargis à Paris (o)
*Montargis à Paris Trial postmark.
Montauban à Paris (c)
Mont Cenis à Paris 1° (c)
Mont Cenis à Paris 2° (c)
Montereau à Paris (o)
Montluçon à Paris (c)
Montluçon à Paris Trial postmark undulated.
Moulins à Paris (c)
Nancy à Paris (c)
Nantes à Paris 1° (c)
Nantes à Paris 2° (c)
Nice à Paris (o)
Nice à Paris (c)
*Nice à Paris Trial postmark.
Niort à Paris 1° (c)
Niort à Paris 2° (c)
Poitiers à Paris (c)
Pontarlier à Paris 1° (o)
Pontarlier à Paris 2° (c)
LePuy à Paris (c)
Pyrénées à Paris 1° (c)
Pyrénées à Paris 2° (c)
Reims à Paris 1° (c)
Reims à Paris 2° (c)
*Reims à Paris 1° Trial postmark.
*Reims à Paris 2° Trial postmark.
Sens à Paris (c)
Sète à Paris (c)
Strasbourg à Paris 1° (c)
Strasbourg à Paris 2° (c)
*St. Brieuc à Paris (c) The brigade letter is after the name of the line. Star at the bottom of the postmark.
*St. Germain à Paris (c) (St. German des Fossés)
Tergnier à Paris (c)
Toulouse à Paris 1° (c)
Toulouse à Paris 2° (c)
Tours à Paris 1° (c)
Tours à Paris 2° (c)
Trouville à Paris (o) exists in blue but made by favor.
Troyes à Paris (c)
Valenciennes à Paris (c)
*Vannes à Paris (c)
Verdun à Paris (c)
Versailles à Paris (c) star at bottom of of the postmark.
Versailles à Paris 1° (c)
Versailles à Paris 2° (c)
Versailles à Paris R. D. (o) nothing at bottom of the pastmark.
Vichy à Paris (c)
Vichy à Paris Rapide (o) Star at the bottom of the postmark.
Vierzon à Paris (o)

Lines Not Touching Paris

Alais au Teil (o) nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Alès au Teil-d'Ardeche (c)
*Amagne à Revigny (c)
*Amiens à Laon (c) star at bottom of the postmark.
Amiens à Tergnier 1° (c)
*Amiens à Tergnier 2° (c)
Angers au Mons (c)
Angoulême à La Rochelle (c)
*Arras à Dunkerque (c)
*Arras à Dunkerque Trial postmark.
*Aulnoye à Lille (c?)
*Avignon à Cette (o) nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
*Avignon à Cette (c)
*Avignon à Narbonne (c)
Bâle à Luxembourg 2° (c) Nothing at bottom of the postmark.
*Bâle à Strasbourg 1° (c) Nothing at bottom of the postmark.
Bâle à Strasbourg 2° (c) Nothing at bottom of the postmark.
*Bâle à Strasbourg 3° (c) Nothing at bottom of the postmark.
Belfort à Dijon (c)
Belfort à Mulhouse 1° (c) Nothing at bottom of the postmark.
Belfort à Mulhouse 2° (c) Nothing at bottom of the postmark.
*Belfort à Strasbourg 1° (c) Nothing at bottom of the postmark.
*Belfort à Strasbourg 2° (c) Nothing at bottom of the postmark.
*Besançon à Lyon (c)
Beziers à Millau (o)
Bordeaux à Cerbère (c)
Bordeaux à Cette 1° (c)
*Bordeaux à Cette 2° (c)
*Bordeaux à Cette Rapide (c?)
*Bordeaux à Cette Spécial (c)
*Bordeaux à Gannat (c)
*Bordeaux à Irun 1° (c)
*Bordeaux à Irun 2° (o)
*Bordeaux à Irun 2° (c)
Bordeaux à Lyon P. L. M. (c)
Bordeaux à Lyon P. O. (c)
*Bordeaux à Nantes (c?)
*Bordeaux à Poitiers (c)
Bordeaux à Tarbes (c)
Bordeaux à Toulouse 1° (c)
*Bordeaux à Toulouse 2° (c)
Bordeaux à Tours (c)
Bourg à Mouchard (c)
Brest à Nantes (c)
Brest à Rennes (c)

Briançon à Lyon (c)
Brioude à Moulins (c)
*Brive à Toulouse (c)
Busigny à Lille (c)
Caen au Mans 1° (c)
Caen au Mans 2° (c)
Caen au Tours (c)
*Calais à Thionville (c?)
Cambrai à Somain 1° (c) The "1" is in the center at the top. Star at the bottom of the postmark.
Cambrai à Somain 2° (c) The "2" is in the center at the top. Star at the bottom of the postmark.
Cerbère à Bordeaux (c)
Cerbère à Narbonne 1° (o)
Cerbère à Narbonne 2° (c)
Cerbère à Narbonne 3° (c)
Cette à Avignon (o) Nothing at bottom of the postmark.
Cette à Avignon (c)
Cette à Bordeaux 1° (c)
Cette à Bordeaux 2° (c)
*Cette à Bordeaux Rapide (c?)
Cette à Bordeaux Spécial (c)
Cette à Lyon (c)
*Cette à Marseille (c)
Cette à Tarascon 1° (c)
Cette à Tarascon 2° (c)
Cette à Tarascon Spécial (c)
Cette à Toulouse (c)
Chagny à Nevers (c)
*Chagny à Roanne (c)
*Charleville à Givet (o)
Charleville à Hirson (o)
*Charleville à Longuyon (o)
*Châteaubriant au Mans (c)
*Châteauroux à Toulouse (c)
Chaumont à Vitry (c) (Vitry-le-François)
Clermont à Nîmes 1° (o)
Clermont à Nîmes 2° (c)
*Compiègne à Tergnier (c?)
Dieppe à Oissel (c)
Dijon à Belfort (c)
Dijon à Langres (c)
*Dijon à Laon (c)
Dijon à Lons le Saulnier (c)
*Dijon à Lyon (c)
*Dijon à Lyon (Perrache) (c)
Dijon à Modane (o)
*Dijon à Modane 1° (c?)
*Dijon à Modane 2° (c)
Dijon à Nancy (c)
*Dijon à Nancy 1° (c?)
*Dijon à Nancy 2° (c)
Dunkerque à Arras (c)
Dunkerque à Arras Trial postmark.
Evian à Lyon (c)
Evian à Mâcon (c)
Flers à Laval (c)
Gannat à Bordeaux (c)
*Gannet à Lyon (o)
Givet à Charleville (o)
Genève à Mâcon (c) (Geneva, Switzerland)
Grenoble à Lyon (o)
Hirson à Charleville (o)
Irun à Bordeaux 1° (c)
Irun à Bordeaux 2° (o)
Irun à Bordeaux 3° (c)
Landerneau à Nantes (c)
Langres à Dijon (c)
Langres à Lyon (c)
Langres à Nancy (c)
Laon à Amiens (c) Star at the bottom of the postmark.
Laon à Dijon (c)
*Laval à Flers (c)
*Lille à Aulnoye (c?)
*Lille à Busigny (c)
*Limoges à Montauban 1° (c)
*Limoges à Montauban 2° (c)
Limoges à Toulouse 1° (c)
*Limoges à Toulouse 2° (c?)
*Longuyon à Charleville (o)
*Longuyon à Nancy (o)
*Longuyon à Nancy 1° (c)
*Longuyon à Nancy 2° (c?)
Lons le Saulnier à Dijon (c)
Lorient à Rennes (c)
Luxembourg à Bâle 2° (c) Nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Luxembourg à Strasbourg 1° (c) Nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
*Luxembourg à Strasbourg 2° (c) Nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Lyon à Besançon (c)
Lyon à Bordeaux P. L. M. (c)
Lyon à Bordeaux P. O. (c)
*Lyon à Briançon (c)
*Lyon à Cette (c)
Lyon à Dijon (c)
*Lyon (Perrache) à Dijon (c)
Lyon à Evian (c)
Lyon à Gannat (o)
Lyon à Grenoble (o)
Lyon à Langres (c)
*Lyon à Marseille 1° (o)
*Lyon à Marseille 1° (c)
Lyon à Marseille 2° (c)
Lyon à Marseille 3° (c)
*Lyon à Marseille Rapide (o)
*Lyon à Marseille Rapide (c)
*Lyon (Perrache à Marseille (c)
Lyon à La Meditéranée (c)
Lyon au Mont Cenis (c)
Lyon à Nantes (c)
Lyon à Sète (c)
Lyon à Strasbourg (c)
Lyon à St. Etienne (c)
Lyon à Tours (c)
*Lyon à Vif (c)
Mâcon à Evian (c)
*Mâcon à Genève (Geneva, Switzerland)
Mâcon à Moulins (c)
Le Mans à Angers (c)
*Le Mans à Caen 1° (c)
Le Mans à Caen 2° (c)
*Le Mans à Châteaubriant (c)
Le Mans à Tours 1° (c)
Le Mans à Tours 2° (c)
Marseille à Avignon (c) Exists in this direction only.
Marseille à Cette (c)
Marseille à Lyon 1° (o)
Marseille à Lyon 1° (c)
Marseille à Lyon 2° (c)

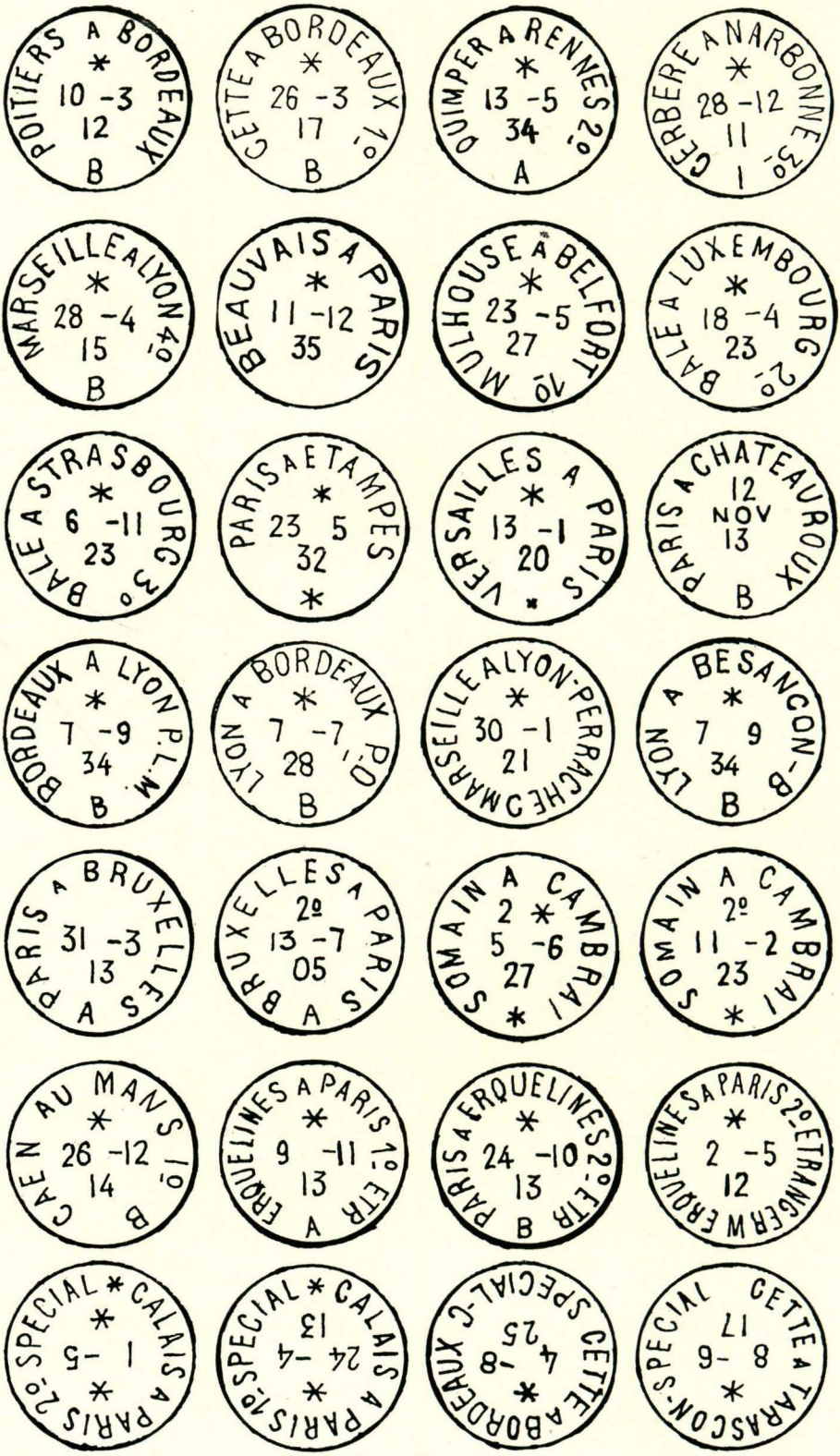

POITIERS A BORDEAUX
10 -3
12
B
CETTE A BORDEAUX 1°
26 -3
17
B
QUIMPER A RENNES 2°
13 -5
34
A
CERBERE A NARBONNE 2°
28 -12
11
1
MARSEILLE A LYON 4°
28 -4
15
B
BEAUVAIS A PARIS
11 -12
35
MULHOUSE A BELFORT 1°
23 -5
27
BALE A LUXEMBOURG 2°
18 -4
23
BALE A STRASBOURG 3°
6 -11
23
PARIS A ETAMPES
23 5
32
VERSAILLES A PARIS
13 -1
20
PARIS A CHATEAUROUX
12
NOV
13
B
BORDEAUX A LYON P.L.M.
7 -9
34
B
LYON A BORDEAUX P.O.
7 -7
28
B
MARSEILLE A LYON-PERRACHE
30 -1
21
LYON A BESANCON-B
7 9
34
B
PARIS A BRUXELLES
31 -3
13
A
BRUXELLES A PARIS 2°
13 -7
05
A
SOMAIN A CAMBRAI
2
5 -6
27
SOMAIN A CAMBRAI 2°
11 -2
23
CAEN AU MANS 1°
26 -12
14
B
ERQUELINES A PARIS 1° ETR
9 -11
13
A
PARIS A ERQUELINES 2° ETR
24 -10
13
B
ERQUELINES A PARIS 2° ETRANGER
2 -5
12
CALAIS A PARIS 2° SPECIAL
1 -5
CALAIS A PARIS 1° SPECIAL
13
24 -4
BORDEAUX A CETTE SPECIAL-C
25
4 -8
CETTE A TARASCON-S SPECIAL
17
8
9-

Figure No. 37.

Marseille à Lyon 3° (c)
Marseille à Lyon 4° (c)
Marseille à Lyon (Perrache) (c)
Marseille à Lyon Rapide (o)
Marseille à Lyon Rapide (c)
*Marseille à Narbonne 1° (c?)
*Marseille à Narbonne 2° (c?)
*Marseille à Nice 1° (c)
*Marseille à Nice 2° (c)
*Marseille à Nice 2° (o)
*Marseille à Nice 3° (c?)
Marseile à Veynes (c)
Maubeuge à Busigny (c) Exists in this direction only.
Meditérranée à Lyon (c)
Millau à Beziers (o)
Modane à Dijon (c)
*Modane à Dijon 1° (c?)
Modane à Dijon 2° (c)
*Modane à St. Germain (c) (St. Germain des Fossés)
Montauban à Limoges 1° (c)
Montauban à Limoges 2° (c)
Mont Cenis à Lyon (c)
Montlucon à St. Sulpice Laurière (c)
Mouchard à Bourg (c)
Moulins à Brioude (c)
Moulins à Mâcon (c)
Mulhouse à Belfort 1° (c) Nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Mulhouse à Belfort 2° (c) Nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Nancy à Dijon (c)
*Nancy à Dijon 1° (c?)
Nancy à Dijon 2° (c)
*Nancy à Langres (c)
Nancy à Longuyon (o)
Nancy à Longuyon 1° (c)
*Nancy à Longuyon 2° (c?)
Nancy à Vesoul (c)
*Nantes à Bordeaux (c?)
*Nantes à Brest (c)
*Nantes à Landerneau (c)
Nantes à Lyon (c)
*Nantes à Quimper (c)
Nancy à Saincaize (c)
Narbonne à Avignon (c)
*Narbonne à Cerbère 1° (o)
Narbonne à Cerbère 2° (c)
*Narbonne à Cerbère 3° (c)
Nevers à Chagny (c)
Nice à Marseille 1° (c)
Nice à Marseille 2° (o)
Nice à Marseille 2° (c)
Nice à Marseille 3° (c)
Nîmes à Clermont 1° (o)
Nîmes à Clermont 2° (c)
*Oissel à Dieppe (c)
Pau à Toulouse 1° (c)
Pau à Toulouse 2° (c)
Pau à Toulouse 3° (o)
Poitiers à Bordeaux (c)
Pontorson à Vitre (c)
Quimper à Nantes (c)
*Quimper à Rennes 1° (c)
Quimper à Rennes 2° (c)
Reims à Tergnier (c)
Rennes à Brest (c)
*Rennes à Lorient (c)
Rennes à Quimper 1° (c)
*Rennes à Quimper 2° (c)
Revigny à Amagne (c)
La Rochelle à Angouleme (c)
Roanne à Chagny (c)
Rouen à Serquigny (c) Exists in blue but made by favor.
Sables d'Olonne à Tours (c)
Saincaize à Nantes (c)
Serquigny à Rouen (c) Exists in blue, but made by favor.
Sète à Lyon (c)
Sète à Marseille (c)
*Sète à Tarascon 1° (c)
Sète à Tarascon 2° (c)
*Sète à Tarascon Spécial (c) may exist
Sète à Toulouse (c)
Somain à Cambrai 1° (c) The "1" in the center of the top star at the bottom of the postmark.
Somain à Cambrai 2° (c) The "2" is in the center at the top.
Strasbourg à Bâle 1° (c) Nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Strasbourg à Bâle 2° (c) Nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
*Strasbourg à Bâle 2° (c) Nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Strasbourg à Belfort 1° (c) Nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Strasbourg à Belfort 2° (c) Nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
*Strasbourg à Luxembourg 1° (c) Nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Strasbourg à Luxembourg 2° (c) Nothing at the bottom of the postmark.
Strasbourg à Lyon (c)
St. Etienne à Lyon (c)
St. Germain à Modane (c) (St. Germain des Fossés)
*St. Sulpice Laurière à Montluçon (c)
*Tarascon à Cette 1° (c)
Tarascon à Cette 2° (c)
*Tarascon à Cette Spécial (c)
*Tarascon à Sète 1° (c)
*Tarascon à Sète 2° (c)
*Tarascon à Sète Spécial (c) may exist
Tarbes à Bordeaux (c)
LeTeil à Alais (o) nothing at the bottom of the postmark
LeTeil d'Ardeche à Alès (c)
Tergnier à Amiens 1° (c)
*Tergnier à Amiens 2° (c?)
*Tergnier à Reims (c)
*Thionville à Calais (c?)
*Toulouse à Bordeaux 1° (c)
Toulouse à Bordeaux 2° (c)
Toulouse à Brive (c)
Toulouse à Cette (c)
Toulouse à Châteauroux (x)
Toulouse à Limoges 1° (c)
*Toulouse à Limoges 2° (c?)
*Toulouse à Pau 1° (c)
Toulouse à Pau 2° (c)
Toulouse à Pau 3° (o)
*Toulouse à Sète (c)
*Tours à Bordeaux (c)
*Tours à Caen (c)
*Tours à Lyon (c)

Tours au Mans 1° (c)
Tours au Mans 2° (c)
Tours à Sables d'Olonne Error. Should be "Tours aux Sables d'Olonne".
Vesoul à Nancy (c)
Veynes à Marseille (c)
Vif à Lyon (c)
*Vitré à Pontorson (c)
Vitry à Chaumont (c) (Vitry-le-François)

Examples of all the varieties and sub-varieties of these Type III postmarks are illustrated. Figure 37 shows the circular form of postmarks, including the varieties. The typical Type III postmark shows the name of the line around the top and the brigade letter at the bottom, while in the middle there is a star at the top, the day and month in figures below this, while the year, abbreviated to two figures, is under this. Incidentally the postmark showing the "4°"—the fourth departure of the day—is excessively rare, having been used only by one line in one direction, Marseille à Lyon. A few lines having only one brigade show either a star or nothing at all at the bottom of the postmark. There are two ambulants between Lyon and Bordeaux, one on the trains of the Paris-Lyon-Meditérranée system, and the other by the Paris-Orléans system, and these two postmarks show an abbreviated indication of the system. At least one postmark shows the terminal station in Lyon—Perrache—as this city has more than one main station. The line Paris-Châteauroux used for a short time the old Type II style of date, with the month in letters. Several lines have had postmarks in which the brigade letter is indicated twice, after the name of the line and again at the bottom of the postmark; and again a very few show the brigade letter after the name of the line instead of at the bottom. Etranger, sometimes abbreviated, is found in a few postmarks, these ambulants being exclusively for the handling of foreign mail. The Paris-Bruxelles postmarks for a short time showed the "1°" or "2°" (normally found after the name of the line) in the center at the top, while the same postmark exists with nothing, not even the star, above the date. The line Somain-Cambrai also placed the "1" or "2" in the middle at the top either with or without the star. Several types of postmarks include the word SPECIAL, indicating, of course, an irregular service, ordinarily connecting with an ocean liner.

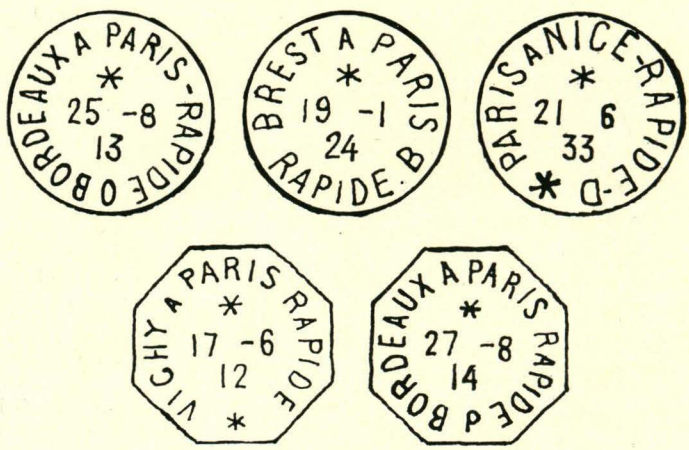


Figure No. 38.

Figure 38 shows the "Rapide" services, on the exceedingly fast through trains on certain lines.

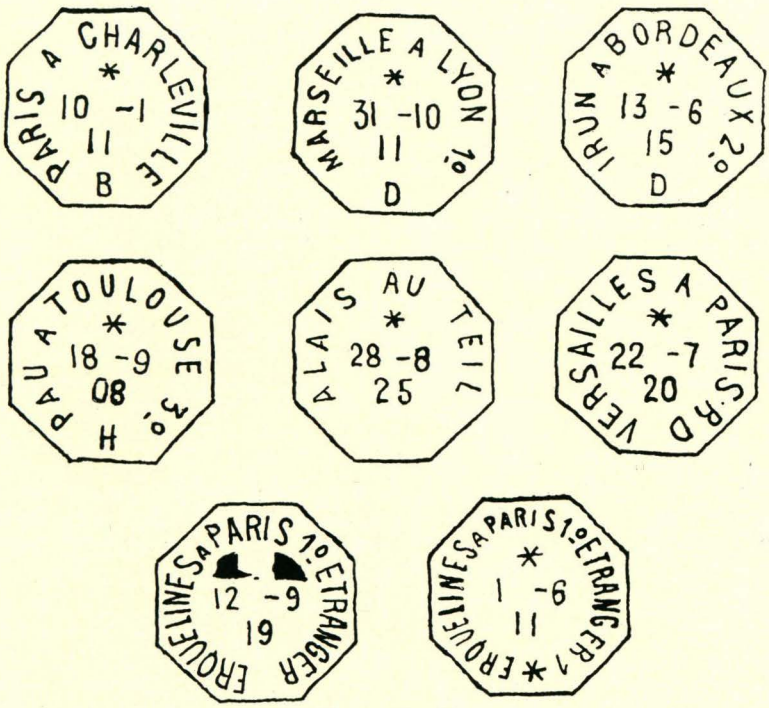


Figure No. 39.

Figure 39 shows the octagonal or day service postmarks which speak for themselves, excepting that the R. D. in the Versailles à Paris marking indicated "Rive Droite"—the station on the right bank of the river.

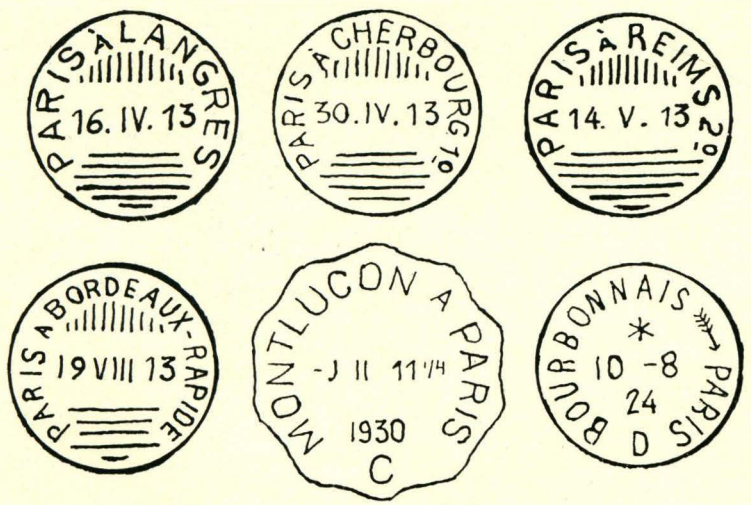


Figure No. 40.

Figure 40 shows the few essays or trial postmarks of the Type III period. Those first given including the vertical and horizontal lines were tried out on a number of lines in 1913. They show no brigade letter and perhaps for this reason were soon dropped. Those known to exist are given in the list. In fact all the listed trial postmarks are of this type unless otherwise noted. They are

all exceedingly rare used legitimately in 1913. They exist, made by favor only, with later dates. The very large ondulated type was tried out in 1930 on the line Paris-Montluçon. Soon suppressed, it is a great rarity. A similar postmark of the same line exists in circular form. Every week day a train made up exclusively of mail cars leaves the Gare de Lyon at Paris, and I've had the pleasure of visiting it. A large quantity—several tons—of registered packages leaves Paris each working day, the rates for such packages being much lower than in the United States. In order to ease a bit the work on the regular mail cars, there were in this train two cars devoted exclusively to the handling of these packages. These ambulants bore the names of Paris-Bourgogne and Paris-Bourbonnais, regions in east-central France. They had postmarks meant for use on the slips attached to the mail bags and for other papers relating to the service, but used very rarely on letters. One of these postmarks, that for the line Paris-Bourbonnais, is very odd, an arrow taking the place of the "à." That used by the line Paris-Bourgogne simply omitted the "à" entirely. One other similar servcie existed for a certain time on the Est system, Paris-Lorraine, and again the "à" is missing in the postmarks. Needless to say, all these essays and odd postmarks are rare.

One more fact should be noted. For some unknown reason, just after the great war, when the various lines of Courriers-Convoyeurs of Alsace-Lorraine were given French postmarks, instead of making the ordinarily ondulated handstamps, as had always been used for these services, they were made in exactly the same style as the real "ambulant" postmarks, that is to say, in circular form. Of course they show no brigade letter, but this is true of the postmarks of a certain few real postal card services in the same region—for example the illustrated Mulhouse à Belfort 1° and the Bâle à Luxembourg 2°. Thus if you find such a postmark without the brigade letter not in the list given above it is probable that you have a courrier-convoyeur marking and not one from a postal car.

(To be continued.)

Johl's Vol. IV on 20th Century U. S.

THE UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE 20th CENTURY, Volume IV, 1933-37, by Max G. Johl. Published by H. L. Lindquist, 2 West 46th St., New York, N. Y. Price $3.50.

The fourth volume of this important series on the United States Stamps of the 20th Century starts in with the Peace Commemorative Stamp of 1933 and includes the Century of Progress issue, the Byrd Antarctic Expedition issue, the Maryland Tercentenary Issue, the Mothers of America Issue, the Wisconsin Tercentenary, National Parks, Conencticut Tercentenary, California Pacific, Boulder Dam, Michigan Centennial, Texas Centennial, Rhode Island Tercentenary, Tipex, Arkansas Centennial, Oregon Territory, and Susan B. Anthony issues, the Army-Navy series, the Ordinance of 1787 Commemorative Issue, the Virginia Dare Commemorative Issue, the Constitution Sesquicentennial Issue, the Territorial Series, and the Special Exhibit Plates.

Much of this material has been run serially in **The Collectors Club Philatelist,** so all of our readers are thoroughly familiar with it. The liberalization of the illustration law has permitted additional illustrations in the volume, which makes it of even greater interest than its predecessors.

The book is dedicated to **The Collectors Club,** in appreciation for the splendid cooperation that has been render to Mr. Johl by the Club and its officers and members. A splendid index by Arthur W. Deas, the President of the Club, is an additional feature.

THE COMMONWEALTH SPECIALISTS' CATALOGUE, 1938. Published by Orlo-Smith & Co., 244 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia. Price 3/6.

This is the fifth Edition, containing 64 pages and well illustrated. It is divided into ten sections which deal with the following: The Kangaroo Series, The Engraved Stamps, The Georgian Issues, Other Ordinary Issues, Special Issues, Commemoratives, Air Stamps, Plate Numbers, Controls, Postage Due and Flown Covers.

The Collectors Club Its Background and Future

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(Continued from page 183.)

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Club was held on December 11, 1901. The following officers were elected for the year 1902:

President, J. M. Andreini.
Vice-President, Lyman H. Low.
Treasurer, J. W. Scott.
Secretary, Albert Perrin.

During the year 1901 the following, among others joined the Club: Gilbert E. Jones, John Klemann, E. B. Power, Ferrars H. Tows, W. F. Gurley, M. H. Lombard, P. M. Wolsieffer.

At the meeting of Governors on February 10th, 1902, the Committee on new Club House reported that negotiations for the house at No. 128 East 28th Street had not been successful and that we would not be able to obtain that building at present. The Treasurer was authorized to sign the renewal for one year of the lease of the present club house.

Mr. Scott called attention to the proposition to have subscription dinner under the auspices of the club at Delmonico's at an estimated cost of $5.00 per plate. Messrs. Andreini, Scott and Luff were appointed a committee to arrange the details. This dinner took place on February 20, nineteen members being present.

At the meeting of Governors on April 14, 1902, the President appointed a committee of twenty-one to arrange for an exhibition of stamps to be held in New York at about the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales (afterwards H. M. King George V) and that $100 be appropriated for preliminary expenses. The following committee was appointed: J. M. Andreini, J. W. Scott, H. L. Calman, A. Perrin, J. N. Luff, P. F. Bruner, Wm. Thorne, G. E. Jones, J. C. Morgenthau, C. Gregory, C. F. Bishop, E. B. Power, W. A. Smith, F. H. Tows, A. Holland, J. B. Leavy, J. S. Rich, H. E. Deats, H. J. Duveen, I. A. Mekeel and W. H. Sussdorf.

At the meeting of Governors on October 13th, 1902 J. C. Morgenthau was appointed on the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Low.

The sixth annual meeting of the club was held on December 10th, 1902. The following amendment to the Constitution was unanimously carried.

"Section 20 (page 15) substitute "October" for "December" at the end of second line.

J. M. Andreini, J. N. Luff, J. C. Morgenthau and W. W. Dewing were elected governors.

The following officers were elected for the year 1903:

President, J. M. Andreini.
Vice-President, P. F. Bruner.
Treasurer, J. W. Scott.
Secretary, Albert Perrin.

It was resolved that the offer of the *National Philatelic Society* to turn over to the club all their furniture and money in the Treasury in settlement of their debt be accepted for full payment.

The resignation of Hiram A. Deats from the Board of Governors was accepted with regrets.

M. H. Lombard was appointed a governor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Deats.



J. M. ANDREINI
President, 1902.

The Seventh annual meeting of the Club was held on October 14th, 1903. The following Governors were elected: P. F. Bruner, J. S. Rich, J. W. Scott and M. H. Lombard.

The following officers were elected for the year 1904:

President, J. M. Andreini.
Vice-President, P. F. Bruner.
Treasurer, W. W. Dewing.
Secretary, Albert Perrin.

President's Report.

Again we meet to congratulate each other upon the success of our Club.

The principal philatelic societies continue to meet under her hospitable roof. Most of the New York auction sale of stamps and all the coin sales are held in our assembly rooms. Numerous engagements have been made for sale nights during the coming months.

Your Club as a rallying point for visiting philatelists has been a gratifying success.

Our financial condition is all that can be desired under the circumstances. Some of us feel the need of a change of location, but it has been found a very difficult matter to adjust the increased cost to our regular income.

Your officers desire once more to urge members to use the Club more and to invite their friends to partake of its privileges.

We believe that meeting here, say one evening weekly would not be much of a tax upon members, who would then see, incidentally, how your officers perform their appointed work.

Some of us try to be here Saturday evenings and we would gladly welcome an increase in our numbers.

Your coming, we believe, would rebound to the benefit of the Club and it might conduce to the encouragement of your officers.

We do not care to offer inducements in the way of intellectual or other treats, but we promise to do all in our power to make your evenings enjoyable.

J. M. ANDREINI, President.

The Club now has 123 members.

Report of House Committee.

John N. Luff in presenting this report gives some figures that it may be useful to quote. Note that owing to the change of date of the annual meeting, this report only covers a period of ten months.

Receipts during that period were:

Billiards	$ 99.44
Bar	27.65
Cigars	17.50
Rooms	228.50

Two of the bedrooms are now rented permanently to members.

Joseph S. Rich was elected a Governor in the place of Henry Calman resigned.

Eight sessions of the great collection of the late William Alexander Smith were held at the *Collectors Club* during October, November and December 1903. The auctioneers, J. W. Scott Co., state that this is the finest stamp collection offered by auction up to the date of the sale.

At a meeting of the Governors held on November 9th, 1903 one of the reforms that J. W. Scott has been contending for some time was adopted by the Board. Hereafter members can be assured of meeting some of their friends at the Club, at least three nights every week. The following Governors will be at the Club house from eight to ten on the evenings of dates named below:

November 12—P. F. Bruner
November 14—J. M. Andreini
November 17—J. W. Scott
November 21—J. M. Andreini
November 28—J. M. Andreini
December 5—J. M. Andreini
December 8—A. Perrin
December 10—J. N. Luff
December 12—J. M. Andreini
December 15—J. S. Rich
December 17—J. C. Morgenthau
December 22—W. W. Dewing

At a meeting of the Governors on February 8th, 1904, it was resolved that the lease of the Club House should be renewed for one year from May 1st, 1904 at a rental of $1,300 per annum.

The Eighth annual meeting of the Club was held on October 12th, 1904. The following Governors were elected: Messrs. W. W. Dewing, B. von Hodenburg, and A. Perrin.

President, J. M. Andreini.
Vice-President, P. F. Bruner.
Treasurer, W. W. Dewing.
Secretary, Albert Perrin.

The Chairmen of various Committees were appointed by the President.

Executive, J. C. Morgenthau.
House, John N. Luff.
Exhibitions, P. F. Bruner.
Literary, Joseph S. Rich.
Membership, B. von Hodenburg.

At a meeting of the Governors on December 12th, 1904 it was resolved that a committee be appointed to look for new quarters for the Club. The committee consisted of P. F. Bruner, J. S. Rich and J. C. Morgenthau.

A special meeting of the Board of Governors (the 116th) was held at the club house on Monday, January 23rd, 1905, to consider the question of the location of the Club for the coming year.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenburg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 5:30 P. M.

The Committee on Rooms reported that they had found, in their opinion, a very desirable floor consisting of three rooms, at 24 West 26th St., on the

second floor, that the rooms are larger and the general appearance of the house and entrance is far superior to the present quarters of the Club.

All the members of the Board reported that they had inspected the above mentioned rooms, and it was moved by Mr. Morgenthau, and seconded by Mr. Luff, that the Treasurer be authorized to make a lease for the second floor of 24 West 26th Street at the best possible terms.

At a discussion of the motion, the advisability of whether it would be to the advantage of the Club to move from an entire house to a floor brought out the opinions of all the members of the Board, after which the vote was taken with the following result: Ayes—Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenburg, Luff, Morgenthau and Scott. Nays—Rich and Perrin. The motion was declared carried.

It was moved by Mr. Luff, seconded by Mr. von Hodenburg, and carried, that the Treasurer be instructed, with the assistance of the Committee on Rooms to conduct negotiations with Mr. Burton, through J. B. Goodale & Son, for the rental of the second floor at No. 24 West 26th Street.

At the meeting of the Governors on February 13th, 1905 the Committee on Rooms reported that they had secured the second floor of 24 West 26th Street for the Club at a rental of $70.00 per month.

A letter was read from the landlord of 351 Fourth Avenue stating that the rental after May 1st, 1905 would be raised to $1,500 per annum.

Messrs. Luff, Rich and von Hodenburg were appointed to supervise the moving of the club's effects to the new quarters; the sum of $100.00 was appropriated for their use, and they were given power to dispose of all unnecessary furniture and fixtures.

At the meeting of the Governors on March 13th, 1905 the resignation of J. M. Andreini was received and was accepted with regrets.

P. F. Bruner was elected to the Presidency of the Club. The Committee on Rooms reported that the Club's new quarters were being arranged and that the Club would move in about March 20th.

Dr. J. Brace Chittenden was elected a subscribing member.

At the meeting of Governors on April 10th, 1905, a reception committee composed of the President, Vice-President and J. N. Luff was appointed to call upon the Earl of Crawford upon his arrival here, and await his pleasure regarding such receptions and entertainments as shall be decided upon.

The Earl of Crawford was elected to Honorary Membership in the *Collectors Club*.

It was resolved that one of the medals of the Club be inscribed "For Service Rendered to the Club" and be presented to Joseph S. Rich.

J. W. Scott in an article in *The Metropolitan Philatelist* April 1st, 1905 says:—

"The Collector's Club is now established at its new quarters (24 West 26th Street) and has been visited by hundreds of members and their friends. The wisdom of the change is now admitted by all.

The location is perfect and the decoration and arrangements meet general admiration. Great credit is due to Mr. Joseph S. Rich for his labors on behalf of his fellow members, and he has certainly earned the thanks so liberally bestowed."

GENERAL MEETING OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB, WEDNESDAY MAY 10th, 1905.

The Club members and their friends spent a very enjoyable evening last Wednesday, the occasion being the exhibition of the U. S. portion of the collection of the Earl of Crawford. This magnificent collection far surpasses any arrangement of the stamps of our own country which has heretofore been gotten together, the books being practically an official history of our postal issues. Some idea of the extent of this collection may be gained from the fact that it fills forty full volumes and is valued at one hundred thousand dollars. After the exhibition Charles Gregory thanked the Earl for his kindness in bringing his collection across the ocean for the edification of the members of the Club, and wished his lordship good luck in his coming race, finishing with proposing

three cheers for the Earl and another three for the Valhalla. The Earl made a few appropriate remarks, and the evening's entertainment closed. No formal supper was spread but plenty of eatables and drinkables were set out in a side room. About fifty members were present including some who had travelled long distances to greet his lordship and view his magnificent collection.

John N. Luff wrote an interesting article on the "Crawford" collection which I published in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* and which I copy here as the best description of this famous collection that I have seen:

New York, May 12th, 1905.

Visit of the Earl of Crawford.

Quite the most interesting event which has recently occurred i nour little corner of the philatelic world has been the visit of the Earl of Crawford. At the April meeting of the Governors of the Collectors Club a Reception Committee was appointed to wait on his lordship, and he was also elected an honorary member of the Club. This is the first time this distinction has been conferred during the nine years that the Club has been in existence. Soon after the arrival of the Valhalla in port the Reception Committee called on Lord Crawford and extended a welcome on behalf of the philatelists of New York City. The Committee also arranged for the display before the members of the Club and their guests of his lordship's incomparable collection of United States stamps, which he had kindly brought with him for our edification. It was the desire of the Club to entertain Lord Crawford at a dinner, which was to have been an affair of more than ordinary pretensions, but owing to his lordship's poor health he was compelled to decline our hospitality, and we had reluctantly to forego our good intentions.

Display of his Lordship's Collection of U. S.

On the evening of the 10th the great collection was shown at the rooms of the Collectors Club, and aroused, as was justly its due, the greatest admiration. We had never before seen a collection arranged on such lines, and I feel quite positive that its duplicate does not exist elsewhere in the world. The pages bear evidence of the exhaustive study which has been devoted to the subject by the owner of the collection. Added to this are great taste in arrangement, elaborate pains in describing the various essays, proofs and stamps, and in making clear their most minute differences, their history, manufacture, and every detail which could be of interest to anyone viewing the collection. It certainly was a revelation to many of us who thought we knew what constituted a stamp collection.

Its Arrangement.

Taking the various issues in chronological order, each stamp was treated in turn. Frequently we were show nthe first pencil sketch of the design, then engraver's proofs of various stages of the work, the finished die (perhaps printed in various colors and on different papers), proofs from the completed plate (these also of many colors, papers, and varieties), and then the finished stamps unused, used, etc., etc. After all this came reprints, and similar posthumous impressions. There were also many pages of essays, the larger part of which had failed of acceptance as stamp designs. This is one of the interesting features of the collection, as it contains many curious devices intended to prevent the cleaning or counterfeiting of stamps, and many extraordinary and frequently very ugly designs. On the other hand, some of the essays were of great delicacy and beauty. The collection contains such curious things as sheets of plain paper with impressions from the grille roller, trial impressions of devices similar to the adopted grille, chemical papers, double papers, die-cut stamps, and cancellation devices which destroyed the stamps by cutting machines, acids, and even explosives. One interesting thing was pilled upon another until it became almost bewildering, and the array of rarities and "mint" copies was something to arouse the envy of any collector. At various times I spent fully ten hours on board the Valhalla looking over the collection, and I saw less than half of it. I am sorry for the man who tried to absorb all of it in one evening. He must have acquired philatelic indigestion.

Some Wretchedly Arranged Collections.

But, after all, one of the best things about the collection was the very evident fact that it was arranged by the owner and not by someone paid to do the work. Don't misunderstand me. I don't pretend to despise the mounting of stamps by others than their owners. Often that is of great benefit to the collection. I know some collections that are so wretchedly thrown together that I wish fervently they might pass into the hands of someone who has even the rudiments of taste and the most elementary ideas of arrangement.

Individuality of Personal Arrangement.

At the same time, if the owner of a collection has the leisure and the taste to himself put it in order, he can do the work as no one else can. He will manage to bring into prominence his choicest specimens and pet varieties, and to lend to the arrangement a touch of his own individuality which can only come from personal interest in the stamps.

Individuality of Lord Crawford's Arrangement.

I have never seen a collection which displayed more of individuality than Lord Crawford's. It is so full of historical data and descriptive notes of every kind that a person who knew absolutely nothing of Philately could go through the volumes with understanding and appreciation of the subject.

We have certainly had a great treat in viewing Lord Crawford's collection, and we owe him a hearty vote of thanks for so kindly showing us his treasures.

JOHN N. LUFF.

A meeting of the Governors was held July 10th, 1905, the committee appointed to make all arrangements for moving the club to its new quarters reported as follows:

New York, July 10th, 1905.

To The President of the Collectors Club:

Your committee appointed to attend to the arrangements for moving the club from their old building at 351 Fourth Avenue, to 24 West 26th Street, beg to report that they have finished their labors and append hereto an itemized statemetn of the money handled by them, together with such vouchers as it has been possible to obtain. This account shows that your committee have received from donations by members and from the sale of furniture, together with the club's appropriation of the $100.00 (of which $92.00 only was used), a total of $456.00. The expenses have been $448.75, leaving a balance in the hands of your committee of $7.25, a check for which is enclosed.

The work of the committee is now completed and the committee trust that it meets with the approval of the Board of Governors.

Respectfully submitted,
JOS. S. RICH, Chairman.

Account of money received and expended by the committee on moving to the new club house:

P. F. Bruner	$ 25.00	Vogt, Moving	$ 16.00
E. M. Carpenter	5.00	Stern Bros. (shades)	7.80
H. E. Deats	5.00	Nails, etc.	.75
W. W. Dewing	5.00	3 plaster casts	4.00
Stanley Gibbons	25.00	Screens	4.00
Charles Gregory	25.00	Supplies	2.00
G. E. Jones	25.00	Carpenter	69.34
J. Klemann	25.00	Electrician	92.00
J. N. Luff	25.00	Brunswick B. Co.	8.00
F. E. P. Lynde	25.00	Curtain Hangers	4.18
J. C. Morgenthau	25.00	Linoleum	52.18
Albert Perrin	5.00	Painter	163.50
H. Robinson	5.00	Stationery	13.50
H. Robinson	25.00	Curtain hardware	2.03
J. W. Scott	25.00	Flage	8.00
G. L. Toppan	5.00	Sign	1.50
Billiard Table (sold)	50.00		
Furniture sold	12.00		$448.75
Fixtures sold	7.00		
Club appropriation	92.00		
Furniture sold	15.00		
	$456.00		

The ninth annual meeting of the *Collectors Club* was held on October 11th, 1905. The following officers were elected:

President, John N. Luff.
Vice-President, B. von Hodenburg.
Treasurer, P. F. Bruner.
Secretary, Albert Perrin.

The retiring President, P. F. Bruner read the following address:

"At the end of our ninth year as an organization, I feel that we may congratulate ourselves on the record of so many pleasant and prosperous years, and on the outlook for more of them to come.

"The times have changed, and it is everywhere admitted that Philatelic Societies do not now attract the older and more advanced collectors as they did in years gone by. It seems that, in the larger cities at least only the younger philatelists have now sufficient enthusiasm to meet regularly and talk interestedly of stamps. The older ones amongst us may have the pursuit as much at heart and, no doubt, have more at stake financially, but we have business and social duties and many other calls upon our time. For this reason, if for no other we should be proud that the **Collectors Club** has maintained its position as the foremost associations of Collectors in the United States, and that its roll of members bears the name of the leading collectors in this section and of many who are prominent in other cities and other lands."



JOHN N. LUFF
President, 1905-6.

It is considered, as it always has been, an honor to be numbered among our members.

Since our last annual meeting we have made a change in the location of the Club. The improvement in our surroundings cannot fail to be a matter of satisfaction to our members, and we have also for the first time in the history of the Club elected a world-famous collector, his Lordship the Earl of Crawford, K. T. to honorary membership.

We hope for your loyal support in the failure and your assistance to make the Club even a greater success than it has been in the past."

On November 25th, 1905, the Club made a new move and hereafter will open its assembly room on the fourth Saturday in each month for a general exchange, sale and purchase of stamps among members who are also privileged to bring their stamp collecting friends.

In the archives of the Club I have found an old Minute Book covering the period from October 2nd, 1905 to October 8th, 1906. This contains the following items which I do not find reported anywhere in the philatelic press of that period:

The 126th meeting of the Governors was held on October 11th, 1905 at which the President (John N. Luff) appointed the following Committees:

Amusement and Exhibition—E. A. Funke, P. F. Bruner, N. Dieschbough, J. A. Kleeman and J. Herzog.

Literary—J. S. Rich, H. E. Deats, M. H. Lombard, E. M. Carpenter and I. A. Mekeel.

Membership—B. von Hodenburg, H. E. Robinson, A. Krassa, W. F. Gregory and E. B. Power.

From the beginning of 1906 the *Collectors Club* seems to have been on the decline. I notice that at the Governors meeting on January 8th, 1906 no less than thirteen members were dropped for non-payment of dues, several of these being prominent collectors.

1905 Officers:

President, John N. Luff.
Vice-President, B. von Hodenburg.
Treasurer, R. F. Bruner.

On April 10th and 11th, 1906, P. M. Wolsieffer held an important Auction Sale at the *Collectors Club*. This was the fine collection of Alexander Holland. The following were a few prices realized:

Hawaii.

1893	10c. red-brown, red surcharge	$ 80.00
1893	6c green, black surcharge	90.25

This has a large margin on which is the seal of Hawaii and the following "Genuine. Jos. M. Cat. P. G."

These are now catalogued $500 each.

Great Britain.

1847	1s. green, o. g. block of four	210.00
1847	10d. brown o. g. block of four	165.00

New Brunswick.

6d. yellow, a pair and half of another stamp making the 15d. rate	70.00

Newfoundland.

1s. scarlet vermilion, full o. g.	380.00

At the 134th meeting of the Board of Governors held on April 16th, 1906 at the office of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. the death was announced (on April 13th) of the Vice-President and Governor B. von Hodenburg, and a resolution was passed expressing the appreciation of his services to the Club.

At the meeting on May 14th, 1906, E. A. Funke was elected Vice-President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of B. von Hodenburg. Francis H. Marland was appointed to the Board.

At a meeeting of the Governors on August 27th, 1906 Albert Perrin resigned as Secretary and the resignation was accepted with sincere regrets.

J. C. Morgenthau was appointed Secretary, Pro-Tem.

The Governors Meeting of October 8th, 1906 is the last one entered in any Minute Book in the possession of the Club, until September 20th, 1917

Several important collections were sold, by auction, at the *Collectors Club* in 1906. Chief among these I note: The "Mandel" Collection sold on April 23, 1906, highly specialized in U. S., Hawaii, Puerto Principe, Danish West Indies, Cuba and Samoa.

In November 1906 the Gilbert E. Jones collection of pairs, strips, and blocks was a most unusual collection. The following were a few of the chief items:—

U. S.—1847.	10c. black strip of six on cover	$ 18.25
U. S.—1851.	5c red brown superb pair	8.00
Canada—1852.	3d red & half of 3d on cover tied over cut	52.00
Canada—1855.	10d. superb pair on cover	27.50
Cape of Good Hope—Wood blocks, fine pair 1d		130.00
Cape of Good Hope—Wood blocks, fine pair 4d.		56.00
Mauritius—2d. large fillet, superb pair		193.00
Natal—1858.	1d blue, fine strip of 3 on cover	67.00
Nova Scotia—pair 1/- cut close		95.00
Saxony—1850.	3pf. superb strip of 3	102.00

What a difference we see here, between the prices of 32 years ago and today. This is especially to be noted in the U. S. items.

The records of the *Collectors Club* from 1906 to the end of 1910 are practically non-existent. It must be borne in mind that the year 1907 was the panic year and many members were seriously affected. I am informed by a few of the older members that about this time the Club was practically run by Gilbert E. Jones and some eight or ten of his cronies, who used the Club almost exclusively for gambling, and but little attention was paid to Philately.

In 1907 I find from some odd notes:

President, John N. Luff.
Treasurer and Secretary, John A. Kleeman.

1908

President, Joseph S. Rich.
Treasurer, J. W. Scott.
Secretary, W. S. Scott.

1909

President, Joseph S. Rich.
Treasurer & Secretary, W. S. Scott.

In June 1909 I find the Club located at 14 East 23rd Street as J. W. Scott advertises an auction at the *Collectors Club* at that address, but I do not find when or why they moved there.

1910

President, John Walter Scott.
Treasurer & Secretary, Walter S. Scott.

The Annual Meeting of the *Collectors Club* was held the evening of December 16th, 1910 at the Club rooms 14 East 23rd Street with President Rich in the chair. Present Messrs. J. W. Scott, P. Doane, A. Krassa, J. B. Chittenden, J. M. Bartels, E. Goldschmidt and W. S. Scott.

Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, Edward Goldschmidt and J. S. Rich were elected Governors.

The following officers were elected:—

President, Dr. J. Brace Chittenden.
Vice-President, Percy G. Doane.
Treasurer, J. W. Scott.
Secretary, W. S. Scott.

After considerable discussion the members decided to move into an office building situated in the down-town district at the expiration of the lease.

In February 1911 the *Collectors Club* had moved into new rooms at 14 Park Place.

The Club is said to be booming under the active lead of our President Dr. J. B. Chittenden, 15 members were elected at this meeting.

From an advertisement of an auction sale by W. S. Scott in *The Metropolitan Philatelist* of March 27th, 1909, I find the *Collectors Club* still located at 24 West 26th Street.

From the same source on January 1st, 1910 the *Collectors Club* was at 14 East 23rd Street.

During the first ten years (1896-1906) I find that the minutes of the Governors meetings appear regularly in *"The Metropolitan Philatelist"* (owned by John Walter Scott) and in *The American Journal of Philately* (owned by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co.) but the next five years (1906-1911) is quite a different matter. In both these periodicals I find only an occasional note and no minutes, no records of meetings, no lists of officers or Governors. Why this is I do not know.

In *The Metropolitan Philatelist* of January 14th, 1911 J. W. Scott breaks this silence and in a short editorial he says:

"Unfortunately the social side of the Club has been somewhat in abeyance of late years but will probably revive under the genial guidance of its new President, Professor J. Brace Chittenden."

From 1896 to 1905 we have in the archives of the Club, Year Books, and annual Reports;—but from 1906 to 1911 we do not find any of these.

The Annual Dinner of the *Collectors Club* was held in the new club rooms on Saturday March 11th, 1911.

President Chittenden presided, 70 covers were laid, and amongst those present were: J. N. Luff, J. A. Klemann, J. M. Bartels, Professor Libbey of Princeton, J. W. Scott, etc.

Prior to the dinner fine collections were displayed by C. L. Pack, (Spain & Sydney Views) and others.

A special meeting of the Club was held on Friday evening May 6th, 1911 at the Club rooms, Kalil Building, 14 Park Row. Those present were President Chittenden, J. W. Scott, Walter S. Scott, J. S. Rich, Edward Stern, Randall, Percy Doane, E. Goldschmidt, Worth, Wyeth, Newbold, Hatfield and Washburne.

The new constitution prepared by Attorney Goldschmidt, was read and approved unanimously by all present.

Constitution.

Sec. 1. The name of the Club shall be **The Collectors Club.**

Sec. 2. The object of the Club shall be to maintain a reading and assembly room, to promote social intercourse among its members, to encourage by all proper means the best interests of philately and kindred subjects in the United States, and for other lawful purposes.

Sec. 3. The membership of the Club shall be limited to three hundred, exclusive of life and honorary members, and shall be divided into two classes, resident and non-resident. In addition to these the Board of Governors may confer the privilege upon such persons as they deem advisable. (Life members shall pay $100.00 in full of all initiation fee and dues.) See By-Laws in New Section.

Sec. 4. Resident members shall be limited to 200 and non-resident members to 100.

Sec. 5. Nine members, six of whom shall be stockholders, shall constitute the Board of Governors, and shall be elected by ballot. They shall immediately divide themselves by lot into three classes of three members each, the terms of office of which shall be respectively one, two and three years. At each annual meeting thereafter three members shall be elected by ballot as Governors to replace the outgoing class, and their terms of office shall be for three years. Vacancies in the other classes shall also be filled at such meeting by ballot. The Board of Governors shall, as soon as possible after each annual meeting, elect, by ballot, from their number, a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary, who shall hold office until the next annual meeting, or until their successors are elected, and shall have qualified.

Sec. 6. The Board of Governors shall manage and control all affairs, property and effects of the Club. They shall enforce the preservation of order and obedience to the rules of the Club. They shall meet at least once in each month for the transaction of business, and three of their members shall constitute a quorum. In case of a vacancy occurring in the Board of Governors, the remaining members thereof shall appoint a member of the Club to act as Governor until the next annual meeting.

Sec. 7. Should such appointments at any time exceed three in number, the Board of Governors shall call a special election to fill the vacancies.

Sec. 8. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Governors, and at all meetings of the Club. He shall appoint all standing committees, to serve one year, and shall be ex-officio member of all standing committees.

Sec. 9. The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, act in his place, and perform all the duties of his office.

Sec. 10. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts and have charge of al lfunds of the Club; he shall collect all moneys due to the Club and make all payments, and render his accounts at the annual meeting, or when called for by the Board of Governors. On approval and auditing of such accounts, the same shall be closed at the end of the fiscal year, but shall be open to the inspection of any of the members. The Treasurer shall furnish a bond in the sum of $1000.

Sec. 11. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the meetings of the Board of Governors and of the meetings of the Club; he shall conduct its correspondence; give written notice of all meetings to each member, and keep a list of the names and addresses of all members.

Sec. 12. The annual meeting of the Club shall be held on the second Wednesday in December, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the election of Governors, and for the transaction of general business. It shall be the duty of the Governors to call a special meeting of the Club upon the written request of fifteen resident members.

Sec. 13. Members shall be elected by the Board of Governors by ballot. Resident members alone shall have the right to vote for Governors.

Sec. 14. Every candidate for admission must be proposed by a member of the Club and seconded by another, his name and address, with the name of his proposer and seconder, shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Club at least thirty days before the balloting for such candidate. Two black balls shall exclude a candidate. On the election of a member he shall be notified thereof in writing, and of the amount due by him for his initiation fee and dues; and unless said amounts are paid within thirty days thereafter he shall be deemed to have declined membership.

Sec. 15. Alterations in the Constitution and By-Laws may be made at the annual meeting of the Club by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided written notice of such alteration shall have been posted on the bulletin board of the Club at least fifteen days preceding said meeting, and a similar notice be mailed to each member.

Sec. 16. The Board of Governors shall have power to interpret this Constitution.

By-Laws.

Sec. 1. The initiation fee for members shall be ten dollars. The annual dues for resident members shall be ten dollars, and for non-resident members five dollars. A person residing or doing business within thirty miles of the City Hall of Manhattan Borough, New York, shall be deemed a resident. The above initiation fee and annual dues shall be paid by all members admitted after January 1, 1898, and the annual dues above provided for shall be paid by all members after October 1, 1898.

Sec. 2. All dues shall be payable on the first day of October in each year. If not paid within thirty days thereafter the members so in default shall stand suspended until such dues are paid and may, after the first day of January then following, be expelled by the Board of Governors, but he shall remain liable for all accrued dues.

Sec. 3. No games of chance shall be allowed within the Club premises, nor any game which has been prohibited by the Board of Governors.

Sec. 4. No member shall take away from the Club any books, pamphlets, newspaper or other article the property of the Club.

Sec. 5. Until further notice and provision made by amendment to these By-Laws members are not permitted to contract any indebtedness to the Club whatever.

Sec. 6. At any election but one vote shall be allowed to each Resident Member and no proxy voting shall be permitted and no member shall vote for more candidates than there are vacancies to be filled, and the corresponding number of candidates obtaining the largest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Sec. 7. On application of a member, cards of invitation signed by the Secretary, may be issued by the Board of Governors to non-resident philatelists visiting New York. A member may introduce a friend to the Club for one day by registering his name in the Visitor's Book to be kept for that purpose.

Sec. 8. Non-members who are residents of New York City, or within a radius of thirty miles from the city, may be introduced to the Club, as visitors, once in four months.

Sec. 9. Any members infringing on the rules of the Club or conducting himself in a manner inimical to the interests of the Club may be censured by the Board of Governors or may be suspended or expelled by a vote of the majority of the Board of Governors after charges to be presented in writing to the Board of Governors and of which charges and hearing the member to be proceeded against shall have at least ten days' notice.

Sec. 10. A copy of the By-Laws shall be put in the Club premises.

Sec. 11. All suggestions connected with the service and management of the Club House, or any complaints, shall be made in writing to the House Committee.

Sec. 12. No visitor shall be permitted to incur any indebtedness to the Club for any purposes.

Sec. 13.

1. Calling the Roll.
2. Reading the Minutes of the Last Meeting.
3. Treasurer's Report.
4. Secretary's Report.

5. Report of Standing Committee.
6. General Business.
7. Election of Governors.

Sec. 14 The Board of Governors shall at its monthly meeting, held in the month of November, appoint a Nominating Committee consisting of three resident members not members of the Board, who shall select candidates for Governor to be voted on at the election to be held on the second Wednesday of December next ensuing.

Sec. 15. All nominations for office shall be posted on the Club bulletin at least three weeks before the day designated for the holding of elections.

Sec. 16. The nomination or nominations for Governor may be made by any three or more members in good standing by posting the notice of such nomination or nominations, signed by all the members making the same, on the Club bulletin at least one week before the election day.

At the Governors meeting on March 18th, 1911 the following new members were elected:—A. F. Lichtenstein, Prof. W. Libbey, M. B. Spaulding, A. Hatfield, Jr., A. V. Heyliger, Henry C. Needham.

The following former members also rejoined:—Judge F. Spielberg, J. B. Leavy, H. J. Crocker.

Officers for 1912.

President, Dr. J. B. Chittenden.
Vice-President, A. Hatfield, Jr.
Treasurer, John W. Scott.
Secretary, Walter S. Scott.

On January 1st, 1912 total membership was 92.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting was held in the Club Rooms on November 8th at 8 P. M. Present: Messrs. J. B. Chittenden, J. W. Scott, Doane, Tuttle, Wyeth, Warth, Hatfield, Randall, Bartels, Newbold, Klein, Murtagh and W. S. Scott and Mr. Levy as guest.

President Chittenden presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The President recounted at length th progrss mad during the past year and thanked the members and Governors for their support in the past and solicited the same for the future.

The Treasurer's report showed the income for the year was $1830.28, expenses $1298.03, leaving a balance, including surplus from last year of $643.35, of $1175.60. This is the largest cash balance in a dozen years. The report of the Secretary indicated a gain of 35 members during 1911, the largest in a decade.

Mr. Doane as chairman of the House Committee regretted that so few members made use of the dining facilities which the Club offers and expressed the hope that more would avail themselves of this attractive feature of our new quarters.

The Entertainment Committee, Mr. Randall, Chairman, reported progress and called attention to the programme for the coming year which has been mailed to all the members. On Nov. 22nd Senator Ackerman has promised to exhibit his celebrated collection of British Guiana, one of the very finest in the world.

The Governors to serve three years in place of Messrs. Doane, Tuttle and Krassa, whose terms had expired, was the next order of business. The only nominations were Messrs. Hatfield, Randall and Warth and they were unanimously elected.

A communication from the **New York Stamp Society** soliciting the cooperation of the Club in arranging for the International Exhibit in 1913 was read and the President appointed a committee consisting of J. M. Bartels, W. W. Randall and A. H. Warth to confer.

The new Constitution was submitted for approval. It was moved by W. S. Scott and seconded by J. M. Bartels that the stockholders present should vote separately. The vote of all the stockholders present was unanimous in favor of the new Constitution. The members present were then requested to vote. Their voice was also unanimously in favor of adoption. It was moved and seconded that the Club appropriate $50 for the benefit of the library.

Sevearl collections were exhibited and the meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock to permit of their inspection.

WALTER S. SCOTT, Secretary.

In addition to the officers named above the following Governors were elected:—J. M. Bartels, J. C. Morgenthau, W. W. Randall, A. H. Warth, Edward Goldschmidt.

The Annual dinner of the Club was held March 27th, 1912 at the Club Rooms, Kalil Building, 14 Park Row.

The speakers of the evening were Judge Russell, of Brooklyn, a non-collector friend of President Chittenden who made some humorous remarks, who was preceded by J. W. Scott. Mr. C. L. Pack told of his discovery of the borrowed heads of the Brazil 100 reis 1894-97.

Mr. Pack also showed his great collection of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope.

November 1912.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen:

It affords an executive officer much satisfaction when, at the close of his term he is honestly able to report progress. When I assumed office there was considerable difficulty experienced in finding a copy of the constitution. No year book had been published since 1905, and no copies of any of them were to be found in our library. After finally succeeding in obtaining a copy I had still greater difficulty in understanding it.

As a club constitution it certainly deserves a shelf by itself in an historical library. It was drafted with the evident intention of convincing prospective subscribers that a possible six per cent dividend might be their reward as well as all the pleasure and satisfaction that come through association with men having similar interests. No law of New York will permit a club to issue stock, although it may issue bonds. Our club issued stock and the subscribers were the sole owners of the property of the club, present and prospective, and had the primary and practically exclusive voice in its management.

At an early date the club had 66 resident stockholders and 35 non-resident, and no subscribing members. In 1905 there were 35 stockholders living and in good standing classed as residents, and 20 as non-residents. On the other hand we counted 50 subscribing members. At the beginning of this year there were about twelve resident stockholders left in good standing and only six of these took any active interest in the affairs of the club. Of the nine members of the Board of Governors the constitution provided that at least six should be stockholders. That we must die of innocuous desuetude with the passing of one more resident stockholder was obvious. Moreover the last surviving stockholder would own all the property.

No practical means existed for increasing the number, as the stock by transfer did not constitute the holder an active member unless duly elected, and no case has ever been recorded of such transfer and election. By some clerical error the club is incorporated under a law having nothing to do with clubs whatsoever. The duties of the president are not defined to enable him to even appoint committees. Some sections should be in the by-laws and some articles in the by-laws should be in the constitution. I learned many of these facts through the labors of our active and painstaking chairman of the committee. I at once appointed to redraft the constitution Mr. Goldschmidt to whose legal knowledge and efforts in our behalf we are all indebted.

My chief object in securing the revision, however, did not rest on technicalities, but rather on the conviction that under its old form we could not really hope to secure gifts of money and books and collections that ought in the future serve to provide us with a permanent home such as they enjoy in London and make it the attractive center for philatelists suchas should be maintained in the chief metropolis of our country.

The consent of many of the living stockholders was obtained and many of their shares were surrendered to the Board of Governors for what they were worth. A new constitution intended as an amendment to the old was considered at a general meeting of the club, printed and sent to each member and stockholder and due notice given to the time and place when a final vote was taken. First it was adopted unanimously by the stockholders present, and then also unanimously by all the members at a regular meeting.

Since the loss of our old club house on Fourth Avenue, for several years, due to one cause or another, the club failed to be progressive and the Board decided that the location on Twenty-third Street was not favorable and to move to our present quarters at 14 Park Place, over Kalil's restaurant. Here at least we enjoy most of the necessary attributes of a social club. We have a large and attractive dining room, four pool tables; good lavratories and ample space for our library.

The attendance improved immediately. As many as ten members have often been present at luncheon and Saturday evening finds at least as many at dinner who remain to play bridge. Mr. Kalil provides anything on his restaurant menu and our out-of-town members are learning the way and availing themselves of the

opportunity of enjoying a meal in a philatelic atmosphere. More auction than ever before have been held, at times as many as four a week, adding generally to our financial and social benefit. Not less than $150,000 worth of stamps were sold in our rooms last season, many of them coming from Philadelphia and Boston. Thirty-six new members were added to the rolls, some of whom were indeed old time members and stockholders glad to join again in a new movement down town.

For the first time in many years we held an annual dinner and over fifty members were present, who left with but one opinion as to its unqualified success. We had music, attractive menu cards, good food, fine wine and, best of all, good cheer. Mr. Pack kindly sent his collection of Spain and several other gentlemen brought exhibits with them. The presidents of our rival clubs throughout the country were either present or sent a letter of greeting. We had a letter from Mr. Worthington, and a telegram from Mr. Crocker. Prof. Libbey of Princeton, and Judge Spiegelberg were our most distinguished speakers, while our old guard headed by Mr. Luff and Mr. Scott and many others all aided to send us home to collect with renewed interest.

I am most pleased to report that the signs are not lacking to prove that our local clubs will also support us and that the philatelic interest sof New York may be brought to act together. The presidents of the New York Club and the Staten Island Club were not only present, but have joined our organization and we are all to act together to promote the international exhibition in this city in 1913.

Our honored treasurer report sa very substantial balance over all liabilities greater than ever before, despite our largely increased expenditures.

The amusement committee embarked on a definite plan and for the coming season have provided a large number of exhibits. Your attention is again called to the programme, and all philatelists and our own members in particular are earnestly requested to exhibit some evidence of their work. As an incentive two gold medals have been offered by members whose example we trust will be followed by others in the years to come. The club at once voted several silver and bronze medals.

Our library has always been our chief asset and concerning it we have been justly proud. In no way can you further the future of our club and philately generally than by increasing and preserving it carefuily. Our librarian, Mr. Rich, has for many years donated gifts and looked after its interests. He hopes in the coming season to see further improvements and to this end the club voted to spend $50 a season on philatelic literature.

Come to one of our meetings, gentlemen, and you will not have to be urged to come again. Exhibit what you have and others will do likewise. Induce some retiring and sensitive collector to cease being selfish and work for the general good and he will bring us the support of another. In conclusion I look forward, as I believe we all do, with renewed confidence in the future of our Club.

Respectfully submitted,
J. BRACE CHITTENDEN.

The Annual Banquet of The Collectors Club.

April 15, 1913.

At the appointed day and hour the members of the **Collectors Club** sat down to enjoy the sixteenth annual banquet of the organization.

After the good things had been disposed of the president, Judge Spiegelberg, addressed the assembly in a brief and highly interesting manner. He concluded his remarks by warning the gentlemen he called on that their time was limited to five minutes and resumed his seat amid great applause. The former president, Dr. Chittenden, Messrs. Morgenthau, Luff and Homan filled their appointed time to the edification or amusement of their fellow members, but it was evident that the thoughts of all were on the great exhibition which is to be held in October. The treasurer, Mr. Scott, announced that the grand gold medals had all been donated but it was open to any of those present to give one or more of the ordinary gold or silver medals.

The names of the donors of the grand gold medals were read off: Eugene Klein, John A. Klemann, J. C. Morgenthau and J. W. Scott.

Volunteers were called for to supply the regulation gold medals at a cost of forty dollars each. Names were called out as fast as the secretary could write them down and resulted in the following donations: J. M. Bartels, Burger & Co., L. W. Charlat, J. S .Rich, John N. Luff, Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Judge Spiegelberg, T. E. Steinway, C. F. Waldron and T. L. Wells. Mr. L. B. Mason gave a silver gilt medal. The following gentlemen donated silver medals: J. B. Chittenden, A. E. Owen, E. B. Power, J. S. Rich, Sam Singer and C. F. Waldron. The party broke up at a late hour after a very enjoyable time, all looking forward to the many elaborate dinners with which the Great Exhibition will be inaugurated.

(To be continued.)

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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OVER-THE-TOP MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

The campaign to secure one thousand members for the *Collectors Club*, which we mentioned in our last issue, has gone over-the-top splendidly, and with room to spare.

Every member of the club was requested to submit the names of friends who would quality for membership, and we wish to express our appreciation to every member who cooperated with us. It is splendid to know that members take sufficient interest in their organization to help carry on a campaign of this kind.

The most encouraging part of the entire campaign, however, was the large percentage of those suggested members who immediately joined.

In our July issue we announced that the membership at that date was 941. At the date of this writing the total membership is 1017. 287 names of prospective members were submitted to us by our friends and of those 30% have already joined and more are coming in constantly.

Those who have not had an opportunity to send in any names up to the present time are still urged to do so. While we are at it we may as well get a sufficiently large membership to keep us well over the thousand mark for many years to come.

We extend a cordial welcome to all of these new members, and hope that they will make the *Collectors Club* their headquarters whenever they are in New York.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY

For many months, the Library Committee, headed by Charles J. Phillips as Chairman, has been working steadily to put our library in usable condition. The work is now well advanced, and as a result a first installment of the Catalog of Books in the Library is included in this issue. The scheme of classification, and the rules for borrowing books are also included, so that members can now make full use of the works at their disposal.

The Collectors Club Library is unquestionably the largest and most important in existence. It was originally founded by J. W. Scott, who donated many important early works to it. His successors and J. Brace Chittendon, notably did an immense amount of work on the library, and secured donations from scores of our members. Several important acquisitions have been made, including the great library of Victor Suppantschitsch of Austria, through the assistance of Theodore E. Steinway. This was particularly strong in the European publications, but also contained many things in the English language. Mr. Suppantschitsch had secured the duplicates from the Lord Crawford Library, which in themselves were of considerable value. We later secured a

collection from South America, strong in the Spanish publications, and in these departments the library has books that are absolutely replacable.

Joseph S. Rich, upon his retirement from the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, donated his splendid library of beautifully bound books. This was an extremely valuable addition. More recently, we have added the foreign books and publications of the William R. Ricketts Library, and eventually will secure the balance of his immense library, which is unquestionably one of the finest ever gathered together and has the added importance of being fully indexed up to about 1920.

As our members know, we have the J. Brace Chittendon Memorial Fund of some $8000.00, the interest upon which is used to maintain and bind the books in the library. Much still remains to be done, both in acquiring new publications and binding old ones. Those of our members in a position to assist in this work are cordially invited to do so, and donations of time, money or philatelic publications are very welcome.

JOHN N. LUFF DIES, AUGUST 23rd, 1938

In the passing of John N. Luff, on August 23rd, 1938, America has lost one of its greatest stamp collectors. He had been desperately ill for many months, under the constant care of day and night nurses, so his death was not unexpected He had lived at Breton Hall, on Broadway and 86th St., New York City, for many years.

Mr. Luff was born in South Haven, Suffolk County, New York, on November 16, 1860. His father was Nicholas W. Luff, of New York City, and his mother, Elizabeth Harmon, of South Haven.

Despite the fact that he had been an active philatelic journalist all of his life, very little information had ever been printed about Mr. Luff, and it was with great difficulty that Charles J. Phillips secured material for a biography that appeared in STAMPS for November 19, 1932.

In this article, it was pointed out that Mr. Luff was educated in the public schools of his home town, followed by private tuition for a period, and then four years at the Bridgehampton Literary and Commercial Institute. After leaving school, he traveled for a year, and then entered a wholesale millinery house in New York City, where he was employed for about two years.

Early in 1882, he started out West to make his fortune, and finally settled in Santa Cruz Mountains of California, investing in a vineyard and summer resort. He remained here for eight years, but in the spring of 1890, sold his property and moved to San Francisco, where he became connected with the Palace Hotel.

About 1890, he started stamp collecting, and joined the *Pacific Philatelic Society*. This was a turning point of his life, and he continued his active interest in stamps right up to the time of his death on Aug. 23.

In October, 1893, he left San Francisco and came to New York, to associate with R. F. Albrecht, a well-known stamp dealer. In April, 1894, he left Mr. Albrecht to join the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, and remained with them for eleven years. At first he was manager of the approval department, but later became editor of *The American Journal of Philately*, and one of the editors of the Standard Postage Stamp Catalog.

On October 1st, 1903, he was elected president of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, but on March 1st, 1905, he left the firm to become associated with Stanley Gibbons, Inc., then located at 198 Broadway, New York. Later, he again became associated with the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, with which he was affiliated at the time of his death.

Mr. Luff formed a very important collection of stamps which is now the property of Scott Publications Inc. and forms a reference collection used in connection with the editing of their catalog. He wrote many important phila-



JOHN N. LUFF

telic articles, his greatest being a volume on the *Postage Stamps of the United States*, published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Company in 1902.

He was an ex-president of the *Collectors Club*, and an honorary Life Governor at the time of his death. He had also acted as a judge at many important international philatelic exhibitions.

Mr. Luff was always thoughtful of his friends, and left instructions that funeral services should be at Campbell's Funeral Parlors, Broadway and 66th St., at 8:30 in the evening, so that his friends who desired to attend could do so without interfering with their business. Following his wishes, the funeral services were held on Thursday evening, August 25, 1938, and attended by a host of his philatelic friends in the Metropolitan area.

Still thoughtful, he provided that cars should be made available to any friends who desired to visit the cemetery, and interment took place at Cedar Grove Cemetery, Patchogue, L. I., on Friday, August 26th, 1938, at 1 P. M.

While John N. Luff is no longer with us in person, his works are a monument that will always be with us. He laid a foundation upon which much of modern philately has been built, and it is gratifying to know that Scott Publications, Inc., plan to continue the revision of his great work, bringing it right up to date and maintaining it as a constant reminder of its creator.

H. L. LINDQUIST.

The New Ashbrook 1c '51-57 Books

By GEORGE B. SLOANE.

The newest addition to the philatelic library of the collector of United States stamps is the magnificent work on the one-cent stamp of the issues of 1851 and 1857, authored by Stanley B. Ashbrook. It surpasses all his previous efforts and most certainly will rank as one of the great achievements in philately. It is a remarkable publication dealing, as it does, with one stamp design and tracing through two volumes the history woven about that stamp.

Truly our early postal issues are being studied in a scientific fashion that must be an amazing revelation to the new collector joining our ranks, who, prior to his initiation into collecting, held the quite common attitude of moderate forbearance toward the habit of "saving stamps."

Reading through the books, one will more readily perceive the extraordinary study it represents when he is informed that almost all of this stupendous research, especially as it relates to the production of the stamps—with all the resultant types, varieties and errors—was worked up from "scratch," proceeding backward, one might say, from the stamps themselves. The records of the printers were destroyed in a fire long years ago, so that every problem has been worn down to a solution on the evidence presented, or the question raised, by a copy of a printed, paper postage stamp. There were no lights to guide, no books to consult for reference.

Its illustrations alone, their exceptional character and quality, made a reality through processes developed by the author himself, are sufficient to commend the work and they are, beyond doubt, the finest which have yet been seen in a philatelic publication.

Every plate used in the production of these stamps from their initial appearance in imperforate form, down to the last plates used after perforated stamps were introduced for the convenience of the American public, is extensively detailed, its make-up thoroughly explained and with the ever-present illustrations.

The volume is dedicated to Saul Newbury, universally known stamp collector, some of whose philatelic gems—pieces of almost unbelievable excellence—are subjects of illustration. The introduction is by Ernest R. Jacobs.

There are twenty-nine chapters comprising Vol. I and twenty-nine more are bound in Vol. II. In the first volume there is a particularly interesting, finished chapter on the Essays and Proofs for the stamp, contributed by Clarence W. Brazer.

No one who is in possession of this masterpiece need have the least difficulty in accurately identifying a type or a variety in the 1c blue of 1851-1857, nor seek elsewhere for any information, historical or otherwise, concerning this fascinating stamp. There certainly cannot be a query unanswered within its pages.

Volume II starts out with the Government Reprint Issue of 1875, and then continues with chapters that cover the Paper used for the Stamps, The Colors, The Gum, the Perforation, and the Demonetization of the 1851-1857 Issue.

This is followed by a very fine chapter on The United States Post Office, 1851-1860, contributed by Mannel Hahn.

The main part of the book is devoted to the Postal Markings of the entire period covered by the two volumes. This is divided into several chapters, covering the Drop Letter and Printed Circular Mail Markings, the Paid and Numeral Markings, Obliterating Markings, Precancelled Markings, City and Town Postmarks, New York and Boston Postal Markings, Various Postal Markings of Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati and other Cities, "Way" and "Steam" Markings, Steamboat Markings, Railroad Markings, The Ocean Mail to and from California and the Pacific Coast Via Panama, The Tehuantepec Route, Ship and Steamship Markings, "Via Nicaragua—Ahead of the Mails," The Great Overland Mail and The Pony Express, California and The Pacific Coast Postal Rates and Markings, California Express Markings, Territorial Postal Markings, Foreign Rates of Postage and Postal Markings, and Registered Mail, Forwarded Mail, Advertised Mail.

There is an exceptionally fine chapter on the Carriers and Carrier Markings, by Elliott Perry, that is well worth the price of the entire set. Mr. Perry is well known for his work on the Carrier stamps but in this chapter he has outdone himself. Practically all of the information that is offered is entirely new.

Both books are lavishly illustrated, the second with hundreds of illustrations of the various markings covered.

The books sell at $3.50 each, and the edition is limited to 1200.

ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES, Sixth Edition, 1938, by J. M. Bartels, published by J. M. Bartels Co., Inc., 17 John St., New York, N. Y. Price 50c.

A booklet of forty pages with six plates of illustrations, listing cut square and entire envelopes and wrappers including the issues of the Colonial Possessions. Valuable to collectors of these envelopes.

Catalog of Books in the Library

AFTER many months work the Library Committee is able to commence the publication of a Catalog of the books in our library. With this issue we list the Monographs and books dealing with United States Stamps. This will be followed, with the rest of the Monographs and then the Periodicals in the order noted below.

It may interest members to know the number of books in the section of the Library devoted to "PERIODICALS PRINTED IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE". We have

INDIVIDUAL PUBLICATIONS	1631
NUMBER OF VOLUMES	3455

This is only one section of our Library, but the figures will give some idea of the extent we cover this particular field.

The following classification is being followed:

A.—PERIODICALS
- a—All periodicals printed IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE filed alphabetically BY TITLE
- b—Periodicals printed IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES FILED BY COUNTRIES

B.—REFERENCE AND RESEARCH BOOKS
- a—UNITED STATES
  All books pertaining to U. S. Colonies or Confederacy

C.—HAND BOOKS (Books pertaining to a specific issue, nation, subject, etc.)
- 1—Books covering ENTIRE WORLD
- 2—Books covering a specific section —(Africa, Australia, Europe, Asia, North America, South America). That is, books covering MORE THAN one country.
- 3—Books covering ONE NATION only. Filed BY COUNTRIES alphabetically

  NOTE: Under this classification the Colonies of a Nation would follow the parent Nation, e. g., Belgium—Belgian Congo; France—French Colonies; Germany—German Colonies; Great Britain—British Colonies and Dep.; Italy—Italian Colonies; Netherlands—Dutch Colonies; Portugal—Portuguese Colonies; Spain—Spanish Colonies

D.—TECHNICAL BOOKS
  Books pertaining solely to technical matters such as Paper Making, Colors, Perforations, etc. etc.
- d—Historical Books—Books containing information regarding postal issues but in a general way not confined to any particular country
- e—Fiction—Books which are really not text books or historical but which pertain in some way to Philately
- f—Postal Guides

E.—RARITIES and SPECIAL LIMITED EDITIONS
  Kept in separate cases only to be given out under strict supervision

IN EXTRA ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR

F.—CATALOGUES—Arranged Alphabetically BY AUTHOR or PUBLISHER
G.—Auction Priced Catalogues
H.—Address Books
I. —Year Books
K.—Society on Club Activities

*—BOOKS SO INDICATED are considered as RARITIES and cannot be loaned to members or removed from the Library room. They may, however, be used in the Library Room upon application to Librarian or a member of Library Committee.

RULES FOR THE LIBRARY

1.—All persons using the Library shall be required to register their names in a book provided for that purpose.
2.—Any books removed from the shelves will be returned to the Librarian's desk, and not be replaced on the shelves by the borrower.
3.—Members will not be permitted to borrow more than three volumes at any one time.
4.—Unbound numbers of periodicals cannot be removed from the Library.

5.—Out of town members, on written application to Librarian, may have, not to exceed three volumes, sent them charges collect, for not more than two weeks, and they must be returned in good condition all charges prepaid.

6.—Members not returning the books within the specified time shall be denied the further privileges of the Library until all books borrowed have been returned.

7.—Non-members may be granted the privilege of the Library on approved application by the Library committee, but will not be allowed to remove books from the Library.

8.—Rare or special books cannot be taken from the Library rooms or loaned to out-of-town members without the written permission of the Library committee.

9.—Duplicate periodicals, handbooks, pamphlets, etc., are kept in a separate room, and the sale price is clearly marked in the printed catalogue of *Duplicates* which can be had on demand.

10.—Members borrowing books from the Library shall see that each item is recorded in his name by the Librarian or his deputy, and further see that when returned they are discharged from the record.

11.—The Library Cases must be kept locked at all times.

UNITED STATES REFERENCE AND HANDBOOKS

Catalog of Stamps, Envelopes and Wrappers of U. S. and C. S. of A. Collin & Calman

Colonial and Revolutionary Posts. H. M. Konwiser

Commemorative Postage Stamps of U. S. R. A. Kimble

Comprehensive Catalogue of Postage Stamps of U. S. A. and Supplement. Sir N. E. Waterhouse

Goodwin's Specialized U. S. F. E. Goodwin

Postage Stamps of U. S.—(1847-69) (1870-1893) (1893-1910). F. J. Melville

Notes on U. S. and C. S. A. and Their Varieties. G. L. Toppan

Les timbres des Etats—Unis d'Amerique. J. K. Tiffany

Minor Varieties of U. S. Postage Stamps and Envelopes. H. Gremmel & Crawford Capen

McNabbs Handbook for Philatelist, U. S. J. McNabb, Jr.

Greater United States. F. W. Beedon

Bartels Catalogue and Reference List U. S. Plate Numbers 1896. J. M. Bartels

Making of United States Stamps. Linn's Handbooks No. 1. F. E. Goodwin

Timbres de Offices Americans. J. Leslie (Moens 1868)

*United States Postage Stamps of 20th Century, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4. Beverly King and Max G. Johl

Illustrations of Covers in Seybold Collection

*Table of P. O.'s in U. S. with P. M. Names. U. S. P. O. D.

*Rare Stamp Periodicals, 2 vols. 1865 to 1875

*Postage Stamps of the U. S. J. N. Luff

Postage Stamps of the U. S. Postmasters Provisionals. Luff & Clarke

*J. W. Scott's Weekly News Letter 1895-97

U. S.—Parcel Post—Stamp Booklets & Postal Savings. H. L. Wiley

U. S. Postage Stamps, Bound Volume containing 14 small pamphlets

Postage Stamps of U. S. 1847-1922. S. Gibbons Inc.

General Issues of U. S. Stamps Ed. 1901, 1909, 1917. E. B. Power

Postage Stamps of U. S. 1918 to 1932. E. B. Power

Catalogue of U. S. Postage Stamps and Envelopes. Smithsonian Bulletin No. 105. J. B. Leavy

Description of U. S. Postage Stamps 1922-1934-1936. U. S. P. O. Dept.

Les Postes Privees des Etats Unis. C. H. Coster, Adhesive

Les Postes Privees des Etats Unis. C. H. Coster, Envelopes

New Haven Provisional Envelopes. C. A. Means

New Haven Provisional Envelopes. A folder with several pamphlets

U. S. Locals 1877. C. H. Coster

Stamp Herald, Special number on Westervelts Post

Provisional R. I. Postmasters Stamp. A. B. Slater

Notes on New York 5c. Postmaster Provisionals 1845. O. S. Hart

New York Postmasters Stamps. A. Hatfield Jr.

Postmasters Provisionals of Memphis, Tenn. T. H. Pratt

History of St. Louis Postage Stamps. C. H. Mekeel

3c. Stamps of the U. S.—1851-57. Carroll Chase

1851-1860 Issue of U. S. Linn's Handbook #3

Notes on Telegraph Co's. of U. S. Stamps & Franks. Jos. S. Rich

U. S. Commemorative Notes. **New York Sun**
United States 12c. 1851-57. Tracy & Ashbrook
Plate Variety Collector. L. M. Ryer
How I Made a Fortune on Pan American Stamps. F. W. Davis
U. S. Dept. Stamps. Bound Vol. containing number of pamphlets
10c. United States 1855-57. Stanley B. Ashbrook
U. S. Commemorative Stamp Facts. Capt. A. C. Townsend
Sanitary Fairs & Their Issues. C. E. Severn
U. S. Sanitary Commissions. Pub. by Little Brown & Co. 1863
Stamp Romances—Natl. Park Series. Albert F. Kunze
First U. S. Postage Stamp. Elliott Perry
3c U. S. Stamp of the Issue of 1851. Dr. Carroll Chase
U. S. Guide Lines—Flat Plate. J. H. Davis Reynolds
Relief Breaks on 2c Stamps of 1890. F. E. Stanton, Jr.
U. S. Special Delivery Stamps. F. R. Durant
Type Chart of 2c & 3c U. S. Stamps. Sheboygan Stamp Club
1847 Issue of U. S. Stamps. Linn Handbook #2
U. S. 3c Violet, War & Victory. L. G. Barrett
U. S. 5c Red Error. R. McP. Cabeen
Plate Varieties of Washington Bi-Centennial Issue. F. A. Voigt
1861-68 Issue of U. S. Stamps. Frank E. Goodwin
7c Vermillion U. S. 1871-73 Issues. J. W. Sampson
Elliott Perry, Graph, 10c Jefferson 1870-89. Elliott Perry
Chart for Finding 3 Bank Note Issues. Clyde P. Ross
Railroad Cancellations on U. S. 1851. Carroll Chase
Special Perforations on U. S. Issued for Private Vending Machines
Die amtlich Verausgabten Rollenmarken of U. S. A. Hans Ueherall
Postcraft Stamp Affixing Machine
Check List of U. S. Stamped Envs. Overprinted for Penalty Use. U. S. Envelope Society
Check List of 3c Surcharged 2c—1920. Bartels
Die Converte der Vereinigten Staaten. Dr. P. Kloss
Comparative List of the Numbers of U. S. Envelopes. Dr. Horner
Rare U. S. Envelopes. Bartels & Berthold
U. S. Stamped Envs. 1853-1913. Barrett & Bartels
U. S. Envelopes—1913 Ed.; 1901 to 24 Ed.; 1929 Ed.; 1933 Ed. Bartels
Retouched Envelopes Die 2c 1903. Louis G. Barrett
World War (A. E. F.) Envelopes. R. R. Safarid (Mimeo.)
Stamped Paper of U. S. (Envelope with loose sheets)
Nesbitt Stamped Envs. of U. S. Harrison & Bacon
U. S. Envelopes Preliminary 20th Century List. V. M. Berthold
Price List of Cut Square & Entires 1913. J. M. Bartels
Check List of 3c U. S. Envs. D. D. Berolzheimer
Synoptic Key to Catalogued En. Stamps of U. S. A. N. Candell
U. S. Envelopes & Wrappers 20th Century. Bartels
History & Cat. of Stamped Envelopes of U. S. W. E. V. Horner 1879-84-89
Complete Cat. of 20th Century Issues 1901-30. Bartels—2nd Edition
Die Varieties of Nesbitt Series of U. S. Env. V. M. Berthold
Envelopes of U. S.—5th Edit. 1936. Bartels
J. M. Bartels Cataloge of U. S. Envelopes 1899
U. S. Stamped Envelopes 1853-1913. Barrett & Bartels
U. S. Envelopes—Letter Sheets & Wrappers. N. W. Chandler 1895
Cat. of Stamps, Envelopes & Wrappers U. S. & C. S. A. Collin & Calman
1st Complete Cat. of Stamped Env. of U. S. 1897. Bartels
Stamped Env., Wrappers & Sheets of U. S. Tiffany-Bogert & Reichert
Bartels Cat. U. S. Env. 1911 and 1904
U. S. Stamped Paper. A. F. Henkels
Nesbitt Stamped Env. Bacon & Harrison
Philatelic Catalogue Envelopes. F. B. Evans
Hand Stamped Franks Used as Cancellations. Needham & Berthold
Pioneer Miner & Pack Mule Express. E. A. Wiltsee
Pony Express Courier. A Publication
Pony Express (an article in Pacific Telephone Monthly)
The American Express in Its Relation to Buffalo. Henry Wells 1863
Joseph W. Gregory Express. E. A. Wiltsee
Franks of Everts Expresses. Wiltsee & W. R. Parker
Todds Express Cos. Berthold
Various Expresses of Various Tracys. E. A. Wiltsee
Franks of Hunter & Co. Express. E. A. Wiltsee
Pony Express. Edw. S. Knapp
History of Free Franking in U. S. Edw. Stern
When Pack Mule Express Was U. S. Mail. E. A. Wiltsee
Wells Fargo & Co. Hand Stamps & Franks. Berthold
The Pony Express. Wm. Green
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Addenda to Postage Meter Cat. Type E. Group. W. C. Steigel
Metered Mail. Pitney Bowes Co.

Check List of Meter Mail Marks List #3. A. H. Pike
1st Class Mail Permits of the World. A. H. Pike
All About Post Cards. J. W. Scott
Revised List of U. S. Postal Cards. Jos. S. Rich
Postal Cards of the U. S. 1st Ed. D. D. Berolzheimer
Cat. & Check List of Michigan Town Cancellations
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Handbook of Naval Post Marks. J. M. Hale
Type Chart. Klotzbach
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Early California Oval & Straight Line P. O. Cancellations. Lyon & Wiltsee
Straight Line Town Postmarks 1756-1856. R. F. Chambers
U. S. Postmarks Up to 1890. J. A. Ritchie
California Post Offices 1855. W. P. Lyon
Federal Hall Historical Cachets
Genl. Cat. of U. S. Postmarks. 1st Edit. 1935. Norona
Cyclopedia of U. S. Postmarks & Postal History, Vol. 1 & 2. Norona
East Coast Cruise of U. S. S. Constitution. Albright
U. S. Slogan Postmark Cat. Tucker
Franking System in P. O. 1652-1840. Brumell
Cachets of U. S. S. Constitution Pacific Cruise. Bartley
Check List of Colored Post Marks. J. Miller
Postmarks With Slogans. A. N. Pike
U. S. Specialized Cat. of 1st Day Covers. Leo. August
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U. S. 1st Class Mail Permits. A. H. Pike
U. S. Bureau Pre-Cancel Cat. 20th Ed. S. G. Rich
Handbook of Bureau & Local Precancels. Gunesch
Charm of Precancel. Aye Oylau
Handbook on Precancel Stamp. L. Atwater & W. G. Bateman
Proofs of U. S. Stamps. E. H. Mason
Proofs & Essays for U. S. Envelopes. E. H. Mason
Essays for U. S. Postage Stamps. E. H. Mason
Birth of U. S. Stamps
More Essays for U. S. Stamps. Mason
Probedrucke Marken mit Specimen sowie Essais. Kohl
Tentative Check List of Proofs, etc. Geo. L. Toppan
Historical Reference List of Revenue Stamps of U. S. Toppan, Deats, Holland
U. S. State Revs.
Cat. of Excise State Revenue Stamps. Applegate
U. S. Private Tobacco Proprietary. Bartlett & Brevost
U. S. I. R. Stamps. Bartlett & Norton
U. S. Rev. Soc. Bound book with reports 1907-1916
Replating the 5c Inland Exchange. C. W. Bedford
Cat. of Rev. Stamps of Spain (Has Philippines). Fulcher
U. S. State Revenue Stamps. U. S. Revenue Society 1910
Fiscal Stamps of U. S. Crouch
Scott's Rev. Stamp Cat. 1874
Scott's Rev. Stamp Cat. 1886
Complete Cat. of U. S. Rev. Stamps. Adenaw
Collectors Handbook of Private Proprietary Tobacco Stamps 1883
U. S. Rev. Stamps. Chris West
War Rev. Law of 1898
Summary of Federal War Rev. Act 1917
U. S. Rev. Soc. 1916
Check List of License & Royalty Stamps 1860-1885. Holcombe
Boston Revenue Book, 1899. Toppan, Deats & Holland
Confederate States of Amer. Melville
Postal Service of C. S. A. Dietz
Phillips Cat. of C. S. A. C. J. Phillips
Organization of the P. O. D. of C. S. A. W. F. McCaleb
Confederate States. Melville
Postage Stamps of C. S. A. Crouch
Cat. of Wolcott Collection of C. S. A.
Stamps of Philippines. Bartels, Foster & Palmer
Canal Zone Stamps. W. M. Evans
Cook Islands. Poole
Bartels Check List of Canal Zone 1908-1906
Check List of Canal Zone Stamps 1912. Coleman
Stamps of the Canal Zone. Geo. L. Toppan
Local U. S. of China. Scott &tamp & Coin Co.
U. S. Stamps Used in China. C. A. Cooolidge
Hawaiian Numerals (with plates). H. J. Crocker
Hawaiian Almanac & Annual 1878-1894
Postage Stamps of Hawaii. W. A. Geffard
Postage Stamps of Hawaiian Islands. Melville
Hawaiian Islands Postage Stamps. Cartwright
De Geschiedenes Van Hawaii. Van Puersum
History of Postal Issues of Hawaii. Kenyon
Postage Stamps & Stationery of Hawaiian Isl. Luff, Howes, Richards
Check List of Stamps of Hawaii. Richards
Filipino Stamps & Documents
Hoche ahan Luna Lata Nui (Hawaii)
Postal Issues of Philippines. F. L. Palmer
Postage Stamps of the Philippines. Bartels, Foster, Palmer
U. S. Virgin Islands. Poole & Bartels

Cat. Description de los Sellos y Tarjetas Correos Postales Felipinas
Flying Pioneers of Hammondsport, N. Y. L. J. Seely
Geo. B. Armstrong Founder of Railway Mail
Postage Stamps & Their Collection. Warren H. Colson
Duveen Collection of Rare Stamps. C. J. Phillips
Avery Collection. W. H. Peckitt
Development of U. S. Air Mail. A. T. Brown
Texas Republic Postal System. Konwiser
Story of Morman Island. Berthold
Parcel Post Convention Reports
U. S. Postage Rates 1918. J. W. Sampson
Postal System of Rep. of Texas. W. L. Newsom
Naval Items (Misc.)
Ahead of the Mails. Needham & Berthold
U. S. Encased Postage Stamps. E. H. Adams
U. S. Postage Stamps as War Money. H. R. Browne
Precancels of Rhode Island. L. K. Robbins
U. S. Postal Service. C. E. Smith
Cheap Postage in City of N. Y. Barnabas Smith
Ship Mail Miss. 1847-52
U. S. Postal Service 1904. P. O. D.
Waterhouse Sale of U. S. Stamps
Stamp Collectors History of U. S. L. W. Devereux
Arthur Hind Collection of U. S. Phillips & Kennett
$ For Old Stamps. Wilbur W. Thomas
U. S. Post Office. Daniel C. Roper
Underground Mail Agent. Vidi 1853
Postal Deficit. Newcomb
10 Years Among the Mail Bags. J. Holbrook
Story of Our Post Office. Marshall Cushing
Franklin & His Circle (cat. of an exhibition)
George Wolcott Collection of Civil War Covers
Cat. of Sale of Beverly S. King Stamps
U. S. Guide Lines & Split Arrows. Reynolds
Portraits on Our Postage Stamps. E. B. Thompson
Old Waybills. A. F. Harlow
U. S. Historical Stamp Album. Reynolds
History of Geo. Washington Bi-Centennial Celebration, 5 vols.
U. S. Postage Stamps Illustrated & Identified. Scott Stamp & Coin Co.
History of Worcester Postage Stamps—In Vol. 2, 3 & 4 of Worcester Soc. of Antiquity
Envelopes of the U. S. Cut Square & Entire Illustrated 6th edit. Two copies. Bartels
Papers of 2nd Amer. Philatelic Congress 1936
Papers of 3rd Amer. Philatelic Congress 1937
Hawaiian Check List of Frank C. Atherton Collection
U. S. 1c Stamps of 1851-57. Ashbrook, 2 copies
Bartels 6th Ed. U. S. Envelopes with Plates

Three New Books

CATALOGUE DE TIMBRES-POSTE, 42d Edition, 1938. Yvert & Tellier-Champion. Price Fcs. 72.

This is one of the most important stamp catalogs that is published, and probably has a larger sale than any other catalog in the world. It is the accepted standard in France as well as in many other European countries and their colonies.

The latest edition is very finely printed and substantially bound, and is the second to be published in this improved new format. The illustrations are all very clear and there is much useful information in the text.

While it is printed in French, the text can be followed without difficulty by any philatelist and the book is naturally indispensable for the specialist in the stamps of France and Colonies. Many varieties are listed and priced in this catalog that are not included in any of the others, and as a consequence it forms a very valuable handbook for both dealers and specialists.

DIE POSTMARK SLOGANS OF GREAT BRITAIN, by George Brumel, 1938, published by R. C. Alcock, Ltd., 11 Regent St., Cheltenham, Spa, England. Price 2/6/.

This is Handbook No. 1 of the PHILATELIC ADVISER, with thirty pages containing illustrations which were drawn from the originals by the author. Collectors of this material will find this a very helpful booklet.

STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE OF JAPAN, 1939, Third Edition, by Ichiro Yoshida, 3600 Mejiro, Toshimaku, Tokyo, Japan. Price $1.

This is a vestpocket Edition beautifully bound containing 133 pages. The Text is mostly in Japanese, but there is comprehensive general information in English, and philatelists specializing in this country will be able to follow it very well.

Accessions to the Library

Envelopes of the United States, 6th Ed. 1938, J. M. Bartels. Gift of J. M. Bartels.

Postmark Slogan of Great Britain, Philatelic Adviser H. B. 1. Gift of R. C. Alcock.

The Story of the Constitution by Sol Bloom, Issued by U. S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission. Gift of Sol Bloom.

The Rivadavia Series of Argentine, Plate D. Gift of C. Jewell.

The Reconstruction of the Four Plates 5 Centavos of the Rivadavia Series of the Argentine Republic 1864-67. Gift of C. Jewell.

The Perforate Series of 1867 Argentine Republic. Gift of C. Jewell.

The J. Insley Blair Colelction. Gift of Harmer Rooke & Co.

The Comonwealth Specialist Catalog, Publ. by Orlo-Smith & Co. Gift of Publisher.

Hawaiian Stamp List in the F. C. Atherton Collection. Gift of B. Cartwright.

U. S. 1c Stamp of 1850-57, by S. B. Ashbrook, Vol. I, published by H. L. Lindquist. Gift of Publisher.

China Clipper Vol. K 1936-37. Gift of A. P. S.

Catalogue de Timbres-Poste, Yvert & Tellier-Champion, 1938, 1939. Gift of T. Champion.

Gebrueder Senf's Briefmarken Katalog, 1939. Gift of Senf Bros.

Whitfield King and Co., Standard Catalog, 1939. Gift of W. King Co.

Zumstein's Europa Briefmarken Katalog, 1939. Gift of Zumstein Co.

Philatelic Journal of India, 8 Volumes. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Oddities in Precancels by Field. Gift of E. M. Oleson.

Check List of 13c Varieties by Disbrow. Gift of E. M. Oleson.

Bushnell Precancel Catalog, 1923, New Series Ed., Perf. 11. Gift of E. M. Oleson.

Bushnell Precancel Catalog, 1923, Perf. 10. Gift of E. M. Oleson.

Jamaica Rubber Datestamps, 1881-1938, by L. C. C. Nicholson. Gift of F. Godden.

Items Pertaining to Philadelphia Philatelic Exhibition. Gift of V. Domanski.

Grundbegriffe der Postwertzeichenkunde,

U. S. Postage Stamps of the 20th Century by Max G. Johl, Vol. IV, published by H. L. Lindquist. Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

U. S. Army Postoffices Overseas, 2nd Ed., 1931, H. A. Coleman, de Luxe. Gift of S. S. C. C.

Standard Postage Stamps Catalog of Japan, by Ichiro Yoshida, 3rd Ed. Gift of Author.

Blue Book of Philately, published by H. L. Lindquist. Gift of Publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Simplified Stamp Catalog, 6th Ed., 1938. Gift of Herbert Bloch.

Stanley Gibbons 1939 Catalog, Stamps of the World. Gift of Stanley Gibbons.

The American Express in Its Relation to Buffalo, by H. Wells. Gift of Roscoe Martin.

Stamp Review, bound volume I complete, 1937, Link House, Publ. Gift of Publisher.

The Vest Pocket Philatelist. Gift of Dr. H. A. Davis.

Early Indian Cancellations & Postmarks, 1852-84, with 94 illustrations and supplement, by W. Renouf. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Glossary for the Stamp Collector, by R. A. Barry. Gift of R. A. Barry.

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TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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German East Africa*

(Deutsch-Ostafrika—Afrique Orientale Allemande)

Translated by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie.

(Translator's Note. The Section in the original dealing with the Sultanate of Witu or Swaheliland (Ger. Suaheliland) and its stamps has been omitted, although references to the Swaheliland Post will still be found in the Introduction.

Information which has come to light since the death of Herr Cl. Denhardt seems to indicate that the Swaheliland stamps, although probably made with the intention of their being employed in this local post, were never actually issued or used there. The full story of them and their exact status is not clear even yet, but in the meantime it has been considered advisable to omit the section dealing with them in detail.

Where the German and the English spelling of place names varies, the English spelling of frequently recurring names (**e. g.** Dar-es-salaam, etc.) has been followed. In the case of names occurring perhaps only once, the German spelling is given, as making reference to the map easier. The difference, however, in any case are only slight and there should be no difficulty in identification.

Prices of stamps given in the original have been omitted as being in the main not now applicable. They have been retained, however, in the section dealing with the Provisional War Franks, not as representing necessarily actual present-day prices, but as an indication of relative value amongst themselves.

I have to express my indebtedness to Mr. A. Lichtenstein, of Bloemfontein, for assistance in making clear the meanings of some difficult sentences and technical expressions.—J. H. H. P.

ACTUAL German colonization in East Africa began in the eighties in two separate areas quite independently of one another. Firstly the brothers Denhardt acquired possessions and rights in the Sultanate of Witu, which lay to the north of the British sphere of influence around Mombasa; soon afterwards, in a quite separate area, Dr. Peters obtained his first success in the territory which later became the colony German East Africa.

In Witu, whose Sultan was under German protection from May, 1885 till July 1, 1890, no German postal service was ever established, but in November, 1888 a German Postal Agency was opened on the island of Lamu, situated directly opposite the coast of Witu. At this time Lamu was definitely recognized as belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar. In connection with this agency the Sultan of Witu arranged for a special local postal service of his own in 1889,

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***Author.** Dr. Munk, with thanks to Herren Boden, Lerche-Naumburg, Councillor Priwe, and others for valuable information and communications.

Bibliography. K. Starke. "Postal Establishments in German East Africa." **Die Post,** 1901, No. 4.—Post Inspector H. Herzog. "German Postal and Telegraphic Arrangements in the Colonies and Abroad." Section IA, German East Africa, **Die Post,** 1904, Nos. 3 and 4. See also our Footnote on p. 46 of **Friedemann's Handbook,** from which our illustration of the "Forerunner" Cancellations is taken.



For the subject matter of the map we are indebted to that drawn by Herr Friedemann Junr., in **Friedemann's Handbook,** p. 204. A few alterations have been made and additions put in, the latter mainly referring to the section dealing with the various provisional franks used during the Great War and the Field Posts.

(Translation of descriptive terms used in table given at bottom left corner of map.)

Landesgrenze=Territorial boundary
Strassen=Roads
Eisenbahnen=Railways
Flusse=Rivers
Postanstalten=Post Offices
Postwege=Post Routes
Grenze des belgischen Mandatgebiets=Boundary of Belgian Mandated Territory
unter portugies Verwaltung=Under Portuguese Administration

which lasted until the giving up of the German Protectorate over Witu on July 1, 1890.

Note. A map of the colony, German East Africa, is shown above. This gives all the information necessary to follow the description. Its use is advisable in following out the early postal history and also in the last section dealing with postal emergency measures, Field Posts, etc.

Further south, in the area later becoming German East Africa, before the opening of any postal service in that territory itself, a German Postal Agency was opened in August, 1890 on the island of Zanzibar, which lies just opposite the coast of German East Africa. The Agency was, indeed, actually in the court of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who, at this time, was already recognized as being under British protection.

In late 1890 and early 1891 a number of large postal establishments were opened in the coastal towns of the German East Africa Protectorate and at the end of July, 1891 the postal agency in Zanzibar was given up.

Although we have to deal, therefore, with four essentially separate postal services in the two German Agencies (Lamu and Zanzibar), the local service in Witu, and, finally, the German East African service proper, we have grouped them together under the one heading "German East Africa" because of their close intrinsic and time connection.

Before we come to the consideration of these individual services, however, let us make a short historical survey of the special situation and the role each of the four played in the development of the postal service in East Africa.

As a result of the successful activities of Dr. Peters the "Company for German Colonization" first took possession through the treaty of 23 Nov., 1884 of a portion of the territory which later became the colony German East Africa. This possession, almost immediately thereafter, was further enlarged by treaties with three other chiefs.

By imperial decree of Feb. 27, 1885 the territory was taken over from the company and made a German Protectorate. Soon afterwards the "German East African Company" was founded, with a substantially larger capital, and after its definitive formation at the beginning of 1887, it was granted independent sovereign powers on March 21 of that year.

Meanwhile the Company's territory had been extended by further treaties, northward to Kilimanjaro and southward to the river Rovuma, the northern boundary being settled by treaty with Great Britain on Nov. 1, 1886 and the southern by treaty with Portugal on Dec. 30, 1886. Through the treaty of November 1 German possession was only recognized so far as the interior was concerned, the sovereign rights of the coastal belt still remaining with the Sultan of Zanzibar, so that the territory acquired at this time was still in a certain state of dependence. The Sultan, however, soon made over the customs rights in the ports of Deressalaam and Pangani to the German East African Company and, by a new treaty concluded between him and Dr. Peters on April 28, 1888, the whole coastal strip between the Rovuma and the British sphere round Mombasa was surrendered to the Company as leased territory from Aug. 15, 1888 for the payment of a certain lump sum of money.

On the day of the coming into force of this treaty there broke out a large rising among the natives and this was only put down in 1889-90 by Capt. von Wissman, who had been appointed Imperial Commissioner.

After the suppression of the rising in 1890 the sovereign rights and the administration of German East Africa were taken over from the Company by the Imperial German Government and on Oct. 4, 1890 the first German postal establishment was opened in its Protectorate.

There were already in being in East Africa before this date two German postal establishments outside the Protectorate and in connection with one of them there had been, in a separate German Protectorate, a native local postal service.

Before the occupation of what later became German East Africa, the brothers Denhardt had established themselves in Witu (Swahililand) which lies

on the coast some distance north of Mombasa. The Sultan of Witu recognized the Sultan of Zanzibar as overlord, but was always at strife with him, especially over his claim to ownership of Lamu, and, at the instigation of the Denhardts, he put himself under German protection on May 27, 1885.

After a German naval demonstration the Sultan of Zanzibar withdrew his opposition to the German protection of Witu and in 1886 a German "Witu Company" was formed. By the treaty with Britain of Nov. 1, 1886 the Witu interior and the German Protectorate thereof was defined, whilst the island of Lamu was adjudicated to the sovereignty of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

By the so-called Heligoland treaty of July 1, 1890 Germany renounced her rights over Witu in exchange for Heligoland and at the same time she recognized the British Protectorate over Zanzibar. The German postal agency in Lamu, which was in existence from 22-11-88 to 31-3-91, does not therefore come under the category of a German Protectorate postal establishment but under that of a German P. O. abroad, since the island in Nov., 1888 was recognized as being in the domain of the Sultan of Zanzibar and through the treaty of July 1, 1890 came under British protection.

The Sultan of Swahililand (Witu), who had been under German protection since May, 1885, had already decided in July, 1886, at the instigation of the brothers Denhardt, to have a local postal system for the quicker forwarding of letters "in his territory and to Lamu". He also had decided upon the manufacture and issue of postal money orders; all this activity to be in connection with the German postal agency to be established in Lamu.

On account of his death the plans only came to fruition under his successor in July, 1889, by which time the German agency in Lamu had been established.

The numerous postage and official stamps issued by the Sultan of Swahililand (Witu) between July, 1889 and the transfer of his territory to British administration in July, 1890, are analogous to the stamps of the Indian Native States. Despite their merely local franking power, they and the official money order system entitle Swahililand to be regarded as an independent stamp-issuing country, seeing that the Sultan retained the postal sovereignty over Swahililand (Witu) until the treaty of July 1, 1890.

We have not left this independent stamp-issuing country, Swahililand, for consideration under its initial letter, but have cataloged it as an annexure to the German Postal Agency in Lamu merely for internal homogeneity and because Witu was under German protection at the time of the issue of the stamps.

Swahililand, including Witu, passed into the administration of the Imperial British East Africa Company in October, 1890 and in 1895 came directly under British Government administration.

On August 27, 1890 a German Postal Agency was established at Zanzibar before any definite postal administration was in being in the German East African Protectorate and at a time when the Sultanate of Zanzibar was recognized through the treaty of July 1, 1890 as being a British Protectorate. The island of Zanzibar lies just opposite the coast of German East Africa; after the rising of 1888-89 they were connected by cable but on account of the unrest the German mainland agencies in Dar-es-salaam and Bagamoyo had not yet been opened.

The German postal agency in Zanzibar (where, in the eighties, the German East African Plantation Company had likewise obtained concessions) was actually a P. O. abroad and it is only on account of its geographical nearness and its time connection with the beginnings of the actual colony of German East Africa that it is here considered.

When the postal agencies in Dar-es-salaam and Bagamoyo were opened in October 1890 they were at first put under the agency in Zanzibar as head office, but in January 1891 Dar-es-salaam became the chief office and the Zanzibar agency closed down on July 31, 1891.

GERMAN POST IN LAMU

2(2 Nov. 1888—31 Mar. 1891)

Standard Currency of the German Empire.

1888. 22November.

Pfennig values of the German Empire issue of 1880, Nos. 40, 41, 42 and 44 (currency spelt PFENNIG, without the final "E"), and the 2 Mark stamp, No. 37, oblong, with figure of value.



No. 40	5 pf.	violet
No. 41	10 pf.	rose
No. 42	20 pf.	blue
No. 44	50 pf.	dark bronze green
No. 37	2 Mk.	(a) dull rose lilac (Nov. 1888)
		(b) purple violet

No prices are quoted for the 5, 10 and 20 pf. values as these stamps are mainly on sale on certain white "pieces" which were beyond doubt cancelled to order and were probably all done at the same time and place, a circumstance which makes such pieces of dubious value philatelically (See below and also under "German Post in Zanzibar").

Other "pieces" on yellowish paper are also "made to order" but they were probably made during the actual existence of the Lamu agency. Possibly they were made at the instigation of the same philatelists to whom the Aurnhammer letters, with stamps of the 1889 issue, were addressed (See below.)

Demonstrably genuinely used pieces, especially with the 5 and 10 pf. values, are worth substantially more than they have hitherto been listed at. The few 50 pf. stamps which we have seen with Lamu cancellations were all of a dark bronze green shade, almost black-green.

We have only seen a single specimen of the 2 Mk. value, on a registered letter from the Witu Company, dated early in February, 1889. This was of the rose-lilac shade listed under the German Empire as No. 37c, which preceded the second bluish shades of early 1889. Friedemann mentions also a "dark violet" which was the first bluish shade of this stamp. Although we ourselves have not seen a bluish shade with the Lamu postmark we take it that this is probably a dark shade of the later blue-toned 2 Mk. stamps (No. 37d) of 1889-90. This stamp was also in issue at Zanzibar (See below) in the latter half of 1890. Herr Friedemann has kindly confirmed the accuracy of this supposition.

3 pf. green and 25 pf. brown stamps were never officially on sale at Lamu. Pieces are known with these stamps genuinely cancelled; they must have been taken or sent to Lamu by philatelists to be postmarked.

K. Starke and Priwe have established the fact that all regular correspondence from Lamu, right up to the time of closure of the agency, was franked exclusively with stamps of the 1880 issue of Germany, although that issue was demonetized in Germany itself from Feb. 1, 1891; it seems also that on Mar. 31, 1891 there were still a lot of unused stamps of the 5, 10 and 20 pf. values of the 1880 issue left over.

Priwe and other specialists agree that this unused stock was not sent back to Germany, but was taken to Zanzibar for the object of avoiding a separate accounting; there the stamps were stuck on to neat pieces of paper, philatelically cancelled and sold. (The case of remainders of an issue being offered for sale to a collectors' association by the Director of Posts is actually known from another colonial territory at this period.)

It is not known when and by whom these cancellations were put in hand. It may be inferred, however, (See "German Post in Zanzibar") and from the fact that the Lamu cancellation mark is known with undoubted back-dated

cancellation dates, that at any rate the "white pieces" with 5, 10 or 20 pf. stamps were "made in Zanzibar" both as regards the Lamu cancellations and the Zanzibar cancellations.

According to Starke and Priwe the issue of 1889 was never officially on sale at Lamu although stamps of this issue with Lamu cancellations were known as early as October, 1890 and although the whole range of shades of this issue, including the 50 pf. in brown-red and in chocolate-brown, are known. All (or almost all) Lamu covers sent genuinely to Germany franked with stamps of the 1889 issue were directed to one and the same address, viz., Aurnhammer in Weissenburg, Bavaria. Except for these covers, stamps of the 1889 issue with Lamu cancellations are only in the market "on piece."

The opinion prevailed that the 1889 issue was on sale at Lamu for a short period before the agency closed; this opinion rested entirely on the fact that a number of these purely philatelic Aurnhammer letters had the cancellation date, 31-3-1891, the day of closing down of the agency.

The Lamu cancelling die was certainly first misused for backdating after the closure of the agency, otherwise such impossible dates as 16-5-88, 10-7-88, 4-8-88 and 21-9-88 would not have been made.

Moreover, the Lamu die was never delivered back to the Imperial Post Office, unlike that of Zanzibar, which now rests in the Imperial Postal Museum.

GERMAN POST IN ZANZIBAR

(27 Aug., 1890—31 July, 1891)

Standard Currency of the German Empire.

The 1880 issue of the German Empire was never officially on sale at the Zanzibar Agency. According to the statement of its superintendent, Steinhagen, it was supplied from the outset only with the 5, 10, 20 and 50 pf. values of the 1889 issue together with the 2 Mk. stamp, No. 37 of the German Empire.

Nevertheless there were in the nineties numerous dealings in neat white "pieces" with stamps of 5, 10 and 20 pf. values of the 1880 issue, mostly showing the date stamp 1-1-91 of Zanzibar, also unquestionably "philatelic" covers as well as postcards and envelopes with printed stamps.

According to the *Ill. Ztschr. f. Kolonialmarken-Kunde,* 1908, p. 43 the German postal clerk at Lamu came to Zanzibar, ostensibly on a New York trip, bringing with him a quantity of the 1880 issue which was then on issue there, and, on New Year's day, had them "used" in Zanzibar.

The same magazine, 1910, p. 128, records even a regularly sent letter from Zanzibar to a Berlin business house, franked with four 5 pf. stamps of the 1880 issue, also postmarked 1-1-1891. Priwe and other specialists assume, on the other hand, that these "pretty pieces" from Zanzibar with 5, 10 or 20 pf. 1850 stamps which were on sale in the nineties were remainders from Lamu (which agency closed down on March 31, 1891—see above) which, instead of being accounted for by the Lamu postmaster to Germany, were brought to Zanzibar and were there cancelled with the (sometimes back-dated) dies of Lamu or Zanzibar.

A study of a large number of these pieces from various sources has yielded interesting results.

On most of the pieces the Zanzibar postmark is of a markedly bluish-gray color and the mark itself, in individual cases in a candidly surprising fashion, gives the impression that it has been made specially neatly and cleanly, so that the idea of a philatelic or "made-to-order" cancellation is clearly suggested.

Still more remarkable is the fact that we had submitted to us numerous white "pieces" of identical paper, similar make-up and color of the postmark, likewise with 5, 10 or 20 pf. stamps of 1880 and dated 1-1-1891 from Dar-es-salaam, although that post office also never had stamps of the 1880 emission officially issued to it.

The Lamu postal clerk must have made a round trip that New Year time and hurried into the bargain on it in a quite improbable manner!

Still further: there are also known from Bagamoyo pieces with similarly non-issued stamps of 1880, *e.g.* the 25 pf. and the red-brown 50 pf. postmarked 1-1-1891 with the first agency mark which was discarded in Nov., 1892. These, however, are not on white paper but on various colors and types of paper.

New Year's Day, 1891 was truly a philatelic day of the first rank for German East Africa!

Besides these neat bluish-grey postmarks there are some of Zanzibar, also dated 1-1-1891, in black or greyish-black, which give the impression as if the cancellation had been applied ordinarily, without special care having been taken (individual parts slightly greasy or smudged). Suspicion in these cases rests mainly on the fact that the quality, etc. of the paper is frequently the same as those with the grey cancellations described above.

The only surprise comes when we compare these with the already described pieces with Lamu cancellations on 1880 stamps. The color and strike of the marks—their so-to-say "manual" characteristics—so much resemble one another that one is led to assume the same manipulator for both, although the quality of the Lamu papers is generally different. Amongst the Lamu pieces there are, as already mentioned, a considerable number with impossible dates, which fact alone stigmatizes them as impostures.

With the neat grey cancellations of obviously made-to-order appearance the case, strangely enough, is just reversed. We had the good fortune to examine a genuine cover sent from Zanzibar to Würzburg on which the 20 pf. stamp of the 1889 issue was postmarked with date 31-12-1890 and also with the ominous mark of 1-1-1891. This latter is not only of exactly the same bluish-grey color as the marks on the pieces described above but is similarly remarkably fine and neatly placed.

Were the highly suspicious looking pieces with fine grey postmarks also made on January 1 or did the maker of them simply choose to make them so because he knew what were the characteristics of the real postmark of that date?

The following facts emerge:—

(1) That pieces of exactly the same kind of paper; the same color etc. of postmark; and the same date, are also known from Dar-es-salaam although stamps of the 1880 issue were likewise never on sale there.

(2) That these pieces from Dar-es-salaam and Zanzibar are mostly marked on the back with the signature of one and the same German stamp dealer.

(3) That this signature is present also on most of the Lamu pieces with impossible dates, and, finally,

(4) That the quality of the paper in both types of the Zanzibar pieces is almost always the same.

From these considerations it must be inferred:

(1) That at all events the back-dated Lamu cancellations and the white pieces of Zanzibar and Dar-es-salaam of date 1-1-1891 must have had a common origin.

(2) That the two groups into which these fakes may be divided (the bluish-grey fine postmarks of 1-1-1891 from Zanzibar and Dar-es-salaam on the one hand and the Lamu pieces, some with wrong dates, on the other) are merely two different "editions" from the same source and that for marketing them their manufacturer chose one and the same firm.

After the closure of the Zanzibar agency the cancelling die, with the closing date, 31-7-1891, was made over to the Imperial Post Office and then went to the Imperial Postal Museum. The authorities there took a careful impression from the die after it had been equally carefully cleaned. When one compares this mark with the two groups of cancellations described above it is seen that as regards breadth of the bars of the letters, etc., it agrees strikingly in its characters with the coarse black marks of group two rather than with the fine bluish-grey marks of group one.

Although the broadening of the letters through wearing could only have been minimal in the course of half-a-year and although the bluish-grey colored ink employed at 1-1-1891 tended to give less full impressions than the black ink, it seems to us very improbable that cancellation marks of a fineness such as the individual bluish-grey pieces show could actually have been made from the die in its later condition such as the impression made in the museum shows.

The comparison therefore inclines us to the opinion that the "1st edition" of the Zanzibar pieces with 1880 stamps was actually made soon after January 1 at the instigation of some speculator or dealer and, at the same time also the above mentioned pieces of Dar-es-salaam and Bagamoyo. Further, that the "2nd edition" appeared later in the year 1891, towards the time of the closure of the agency.

Since the black cancellations show such a close correspondence in character with the "white pieces" of Lamu one may reasonably assume that the "2nd edition" came out after the closing of the Lamu agency but before the closing of the Zanzibar one, *i.e.* between April and the end of July, 1891. It can be inferred from various considerations that both "editions" were first put on the market at a later period.

The story in the *Ill. Ztschr. f. Kolonialmarken-Kunde* about the alleged New Year's trip may be of importance in connection with a letter sent from Zanzibar to Dar-es-salaam in December, 1890 which is stated to have a hand-written note from the superintendent of the agency to the effect that the supply of stamps in Zanzibar was, for the time being, exhausted (just as, later, in July, 1891, the 10 pf. ran out).

This statement, if authentic, is important because it shows that the stamps in use at Zanzibar must have reached there in at least two separate consignments. The first (see below) was taken by Steinhagen himself from Germany, whilst the second was probably procured in Africa. This may explain the occurrence of different shades of the same value and also some exceptional cases (see below).

Lastly the same magazine (1908 p. 51) mentions as a curiosity the case of a 10 pf. and a 50 pf. stamp, both of the 1880 issue, genuinely postmarked in Zanzibar, but with the postmark of the British office. This happened with a registered letter sent from the Witu Company in Lamu to a German business house in Zanzibar in January, 1890. The letter was registered in Lamu and franked with the stamps mentioned but by mistake they were not cancelled in Lamu. As there was at that date no German agency in Zanzibar the letter came through the British P. O. and the stamps were cancelled by it.

1890 (27 Aug.). Pfennig values of the German Empire issue of 1889, Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 50, also the 2 Mk. stamp No. 37.



No. 46	5 pf. dark green, green
No. 47	10 pf. rose, pale rose
No. 48	20 pf. blue
No. 50	50 pf. (a) brownish red or red-brown (end of Aug., 1890)
	(b) chocolate brown
No. 37	2 Mk. (a) dull purple violet (end of Aug., 1890)
	(b) dark purple (about Nov., '90)
	(c) dull rose lilac

Friedmann's Handbook and Bungerz only mention one color (brown-red, red-brown or of a reddish tone) of the 50 pf. value. In the Metzke collection there are two strips of three of this value, both undoubtedly genuinely used on Sept. 2, 1890, only a few days after the opening of the agency. One of these strips (which appears to be part of an originally large block of stamps) is of that vivid reddish intermediate shade which we have listed as No. 50b under the

German Empire, whilst the other (from a different source) is almost of a chocolate brown. Both colors must have been present in the first consignment received in Zanzibar, *i.e.* the one taken personally by Secretary for Posts Steinhagen on his departure from Germany on July 23, 1890 for delivery to the agency in Zanzibar (See *Die Post*, 1914, p. 30).

Our earlier statement (Vol. I pp. 903 and 907) that the brown-red and red-brown transitional shades (replacing the original copper-red color) came into use in Germany in June at latest, appeared after the opinion had been arrived at that the State Printing Office had gone off the copper-red printing somewhere in March or April and that the stocks distributed in July were no longer of a distinctive color but were already of various transitional shades.

More recently we have been shown a markedly transitional shade, definitely brownish, with date-stamp of 20-3-90, so that it is quite understandable that brownish stamps have been recorded amongst the July consignment of the 50 pf. value. Stamps of the "real chocolate-brown" shade are fairly common with Zanzibar postmarks of later date; these probably reached Zanzibar in a later consignment.

Of the 2 Mk. stamp No. 37 we had a strip of four used on 1-9-90 and a block of four used on 2-10-90, each of the washed-out bluish shade which is characteristic of the second (later) printing in bluish tones (German Empire No. 37d) and which we have already mentioned as met with in the "Forerunners" of the German Post Offices in the Levant and in China. The 2 Mk. stamps of the first consignment sent to Zanzibar must accordingly have been of the bluish shade which we have listed as (a).

From mid-November onwards are to be met numerous blocks, and singles, of the dark purple shade which we have listed as (b). This, if still more bluish, shades over to the color described under the stamps of the German Empire as brownish purple (No. 37e) and shows approximately that combination of color tones which is described by English writers as "plum" or "plum-colored." These appear to have been on sale in late 1890 and early 1891.

Finally we have on a cover of early May, 1891, a 2 Mk. stamp of that old dull lilac rose shade (German Empire No. 37c) which in Germany generally, shortly preceded the second bluish toned stamps and which is quite characteristic of the stamps in use at the German Post Offices in China during 1887-88 (see also German Post in Lamu).

Although we have seen no other specimen of this shade we have included it in our list.

The occurrence of 3 pf. and 25 pf. stamps on letters genuinely carried to Germany, although such stamps were never on sale at Zanzibar, is to be accounted for, generally speaking by "Forerunner" specialists, such as Rösener-Mainz, Huch and others partially franking covers with such values and sending them to Zanzibar already addressed for return to Germany.

The latter value is also known in the Boden collection on an undoubtedly genuine piece of a registered letter postmarked 3-7-91. This was cut out from the business correspondence of the London branch of the Deutsche Bank by Consul-General R. (Bremen) and is referred to in the *Ill. Ztschr. f. Kolonialmarken-Kunde* of 1911, p. 67. Possibly we have to deal in this instance with the usage of stamps sent for the payment of return postage as other similar cases are not known from Zanzibar. On the other hand it may be that during the temporary shortage of stamps in December, 1890 (see above), 25 pf. stamps were obtained from somewhere as a provisional measure, this being a value not otherwise much used.

Finally, it may be noted that once again, in July, just before the closing down of the agency, the supply of 10 pf. stamps ran out. This is also authenticated by a note from the superintendent to Dar-es-salaam, so that franking with this value in July, 1891, only occurred in Dar-es-salaam.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

(See Map and General Introduction.)

Currency. Minting rights in the Protectorate were exercised by the German East African Company until the year 1902, silver coins (rupees) and copper coins (pesa) being minted. Corresponding with the Indian system (1 rupee= 16 annas=64 pice or pesa) 1 silver rupee=64 pesa. The circulation of foreign small change (pesa from British India, the British East African Company, Zanzibar etc.) was forbidden by the Company in 1893, at which time there were in circulation also not only the rupees of their own minting but also foreign rupees, Maria Theresa dollars from Abyssinia, British shillings, etc.

After the right of coining was taken over by the Imperial authorities in 1902 decrees by the Chancellor (Feb. 28, 1904 to May 1, 1904) dealt with the introduction of the new state silver rupee, which agreed in fineness with the Indian rupee, and the rate of exchange was stabilized on a fixed gold parity at 15 rupees=20 marks (3 Rp.=4 Mk. and 1 Rp.=1.33 1/3 Mk.)

Up to this time the rate of exchange for silver rupees had been subject to violent alterations on account of the great variation in the price of silver (the rupee exchange rate sank from about 1.75 Mk. at the beginning of the nineties to about 1.07 Mk. in the middle of the nineties). This made the money order service extraordinarily difficult and complicated; indeed, money order transactions between Germany and the interior of the colony were almost impossible on account of the length of time in forwarding.

By the same ordinance the Pesa reckoning was changed on Apr. 1, 1905 to a Heller reckoning, 1 rupee=100 heller and at the same time the decimal system was introduced as the standard for German East Africa. It was only by this reform of standards in 1904-5 that the money order and C. O. D. business became satisfactory and that money order transactions between the interior and Germany or foreign countries became possible at all.

Money order dealings with other foreign countries using rupees (British India, Zanzibar, etc.) were, however, made difficult by the stabilization of the rate of exchange. In these countries 15 Rp.=£1 sterling and as the £ stood some 35-40 pf. higher than 20 Mk. it followed that the German silver rupee had a slightly lower value than the Indian rupee. For this reason, according to reports in the contemporary press, the new rupees were, generally speaking, not taken for payments in Zanzibar, for example, and even in the colony itself they were not always acceptable.

The German press (See, for example, the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* of Aug. 23, 1907 or the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* of Aug. 21, 1907 on the subject of new ordinances on standards promulgated by Privy Councillor Helfferich) therefore looked with certainty for still further changes of these "hybrid standards."

The first, developmental, period of our postal service in German East Africa, lasting till about 1894, was occupied with the organization of the postal establishments on the coast. All of these remained in operation right into the period of the Great War.

The first agencies were opened at Dar-es-salaam (later Daressalam[1] in German usage) and at Bagamoyo (later Magamojo) on October 3, 1890. For the first few weeks of their existence these were under the control of the German Postal Agency in Zanzibar. In Jan., 1891, however, the Dar-es-salaam agency became the head postal establishment and all further agencies opened in East Africa were put under it; in March, 1892 it obtained a specially erected build-

(1) The official changes in designation usually took place some years earlier than dies with the new spelling were brought into use, as the old dies were as a rule used until worn out. In the case of Dar-es-salaam, for example, the change over was decreed on May 24, 1904, but a cancelling die with the new spelling was not employed until the middle of May, 1906.

In the official accounts of the various agencies, however, the new spelling is found as soon as the relative decree was promulgated.

ing for postal administrative affairs, and in 1895 (according to Herzog, even as early as March, 1892) it was promoted to the rank of being a Post Office.

Up to 1897 Dar-es-salaam and the postal administration of German East Africa generally was under the control of the postal director (G. P. O.), Hamburg, in so far as service transactions and accounts were concerned; but in 1897 it was put directly under the Imperial Post Office in Berlin and then to some extent it compared in rank itself with a G. P. O.

The official admission of German East Africa to the Universal Postal Union took place on April 1, 1891. The German inland rates of postage were introduced on May 1, 1899 for correspondence with Germany, the German Protectorates and German Post Offices Abroad.

The postal agencies established on the coast up to 1894 are given in the following list. They were only added to in number much later, in 1907, by the opening of one at Tschole on the island of Mafia:

1890	4 October	Dar-es-salaam, later Daressalam, became a Post Office in 1895.
		Bagamoyo, later Bagamojo.
1891	5 May	Tanga (N. coast) a Post Office after 1-1-09.
	17 May	Lindi (S. catst)
1892	14 April	Kilwa (S. coast)
	55 May	Saadani, later Sadani (N. coast)
	15 June	Pangani (N. coast)
1894	1 February	Mohorro, later Mohoro (S. catst)
	30 October	Mikindani (the most southerly coastal agency).

These coastal agencies were administered by professional postal officials, in contradistinction to those opened later on in the interior.

In addition to letter service (ordinary and registered) there was introduced, at the beginning of 1891, a parcel post service (up to 5 kg.) operating to all countries with a parcel post service. All the coastal offices, therefore, with the exception of those at Dar-es-salaam and Magamoyo, opened in 1890, dealt with parcels from the date of their inception.

On October 1, 1891, a money-order business was started at the coastal offices, operating at first only with Germany (or between the individual offices themselves); from November, 1893 also with British India, and from the end of 1896 with Zanzibar, etc. (For money order dealings between the coastal offices and the agencies in the interior, see later.)

At the beginning of 1895 a "Heavy Goods Postal Service" (Postfrachtdienst, 5-10kg.) was introduced at the coastal offices, and from April 1, 1899 (but still only at the coast) the C. O. D. system was made applicable to parcels and "heavy goods" and, from the beginning of 1901, also to letters.

Finally, in March, 1901, a "Value Declared—Registration Service" (Wertdienst) was introduced at the coast. At first this was limited to "Letters of Value" (up to 250 g.) and to "Samples" (Wertkastchen), for which the unit fee was 2.40 Mk. "Parcels of Value" were accepted only from the beginning of 1914, and then only at Dar-es-salaam and Tanga.

These dates of opening of the various branches of service are given as an aid in the critical study of cancellations. This is of importance in the case of the higher denominations, as genuine usage is rare in comparison with postmarking *par complaisance*. They are also of value in connection with the "Forerunners" the more so because at most of the offices in the interior opened in 1895 and onwards, most of the branches of service for which the higher denominations were required were either not in action, or were so only at a later date, or were so only to the coast and not to Germany or foreign countries.

We have therefore dealt separately with the offices in the interior in a later section, as their management differed in certain essential principles from that of the coastal agencies.

Postal communication between the coast offices and Germany was maintained after July 1890 by the *German East African Line* (Main line, from

Hamburg, via Naples), but the ships only called at Dar-es-salaam and Tanga. Simultaneously with the founding of the Main Line there was instituted an *East African Branch Line,* whose northerly run took in the agencies at Lamu and Zanzibar as well as the other offices on the coast north of Dar-es-salaam, whilst on the southerly stretch it connected the offices there one with another and also with the ports in the adjacent Portuguese territory further south.

After 1893 the *Bombay Line,* a subsidiary of the German East African Line, trading between G. E. A., Zanzibar, Mombasa and India, also served the agencies on the north coast, although at first irregularly, and it was only about 1899 that this line had a ship-post.

All these lines were subsidized by the Imperial Government and functioned as mail steamers. For cancelling purposes they were provided with ship-marks, with inscriptions "HAUPTLINIE" (Main Line), "ZWEIGLINIE" (Branch Line), or "BOMBAY-LINIE" (Bombay Line), as the case might be.

Postal communication between the individual coastal stations, and also with Zanzibar, in addition to the mail boats, was supplemented by the two Government steamers "Rufidji" and "Rovuma". These, as in other German Protectorates, had no specific cancellation dies; stamps of such letetrs as were posted aboard them mostly show manuscript pre-cancellations, the definitive postmarking taking place at a coastal post office. (The ship "Rufidji" later on did the pre-cancelling with a small rubber stamp "Rufidji", in violet.)

Between the coast postal establishments there were also regular carrier services by land. For example, these went between Dar-es-salaam and Bagamoyo every other day; between Tanga and Pangani and between Lindi and Mikindani once a week; between others as required.

On April 1, 1901 the East African Main Line was extended to the Cape of Good Hope and on, via the West Coast of Africa, to Hamburg. One ship travelled in the direction Hamburg-East Africa-Cape-West Africa and so back to Hamburg, the next in the opposite direction. There was therefore, now a second direct service between Hamburg and East Africa, and this, like the former Branch Line, also called at the smaller ports and postal stations on the coast.

The ship-cancellation marks of both lines now had only "OST-AFRIKA-LINIE" (East African Line) in the centre, although to some extent the old "Main Line" mark was still used. Later on the old "ZWEIGLINIE" (Branch Line) mark was re-introduced on both lines.

Through Zanzibar German East Africa had also direct postal communications with Europe by the British Peninsular & Oriental Line (via Brindisi-Aden-Zanzibar) and by the French Messageries Maritimes (via Marseilles-Aden-Zanzibar); also with India by the British India Steam Navigation Co., besides, naturally, with British East Africa, Portuguese East Africa, etc. Thus it comes about that stamps of German East Africa may be found postmarked by the British or the French post office in Zanzibar and, conversely, stamps of Zanzibar, British East Africa, or of the Portuguese territories in East Africa may be found with postmarks of the German East African Mail boats, either alone or along with postmarks of German East African post offices.

From the above facts it follows also that after April, 1901 the ship marks of the East African Line may be found on stamps or postal matter from German or foreign colonies on the West Coast of Africa.

(The ship-marks of the "Main Line", up to April, 1901, and of the "East African Lines" after that date, may also be found on contemporary German stamps; the older mark on stamps of the 1889 issue, which were also in use in German East Africa as "Forerunners", but in this instance their origin from German East Africa can only be decided by fortuitous evidence such as the names of firms or addresses and the like on covers. The ships of the "Branch Line" carried only the contemporary issue of German East Africa.)

Up till 1893 the forwarding of postal matter to the interior of German East Africa was not a function of the postal administration but of the Government,

which, for this purpose, sometimes made use of special carriers (Askaris belonging to the Protectorate troops), sometimes of caravans, mission carriers or such other opportunities as offered.

On December 22, 1891 the Imperial Governor made an agreement with the firm of Schülke & Mayr for the year 1892, by which this firm undertook to keep up a monthly communication between Dar-es-salaam and Tabora and thence on to the military stations of Muanza and Bukoba on the shores of L. Victoria. The messengers were provided with a Government Warrant and an official book for the registering of their times of arrival and departure at each station. In terms of the contract they had to carry the whole official post and any private post there might be, and the whole stretch to Muanza or Bukoha (or in the reverse direction from there to Dar-es-salaam) had to be covered within fifty days. As during the middle of 1892 there was unrest in the Kilimanjaro district and the British postal service from there to Mombasa was interrupted, the British and the missions are believed to have made some use of this officially recognized German private post.

For the working of their *African Lakes Post*, under contract with the Imperial Government in German East Africa, Messrs. Schülke and Mayr had made adhesive stamps of the values 5c rose, 10c orange, 25c blue, 50c green and 1£ brown. These were perf. 11½ and represent the first noteworthy philatelic signs of life in the interior of the Colony.

(Perforated proofs, in blue and orange, are known of all values,



at any rate, up to the 50c, of these private stamps.)

A request of the firm for ratification of the introduction of these stamps was, however, refused by the Imperial Post Office and as in any case the agreement was not renewed in 1893, these stamps *never actually did postal duty.* Apparently there was an attempt to put them on the market in 1895 as "Prepared for use though not issued." To-day, when old specialized collections are broken up for sale, specimens or sets of these interesting private stamps fetch very high prices. *(Literature. Inter. Briefm. Jour.,* 1893 pp. 299 and 326 and 1895, p. 35).

A second carrier-post between the coast and Tabora, which was established in May, 1893, by agreement between the Governor and an Indian, soon fizzled out and it left no philatelic traces behind.

It was only in 1894, according to Herzog, by agreement between the Government and the Postal Administration, that the forwarding of postal matter to the interior was undertaken by the latter. Even then the Government still provided the necessary carriers, but all details of arrangements were in the hands of the postal authorities. From 1895 onwards postal agencies were set up in connection with the already established military stations in the interior, but, in contrast with those at the coast, these were not under the charge of postal officials, but of the staff of the Protectorate troops.

According to Starke *(Die Post,* 1901, p. 148) two periods should be distinguished in connection with the establishment of the postal agencies in the interior; the first, 1895-96, when those most urgently required were set up, and the second, from 1898 onwards when they were gradually established at such places as had in the meantime grown sufficiently in importance.

With the building of the Usambara Railway from Tanga to Kilimanjaro went hand-in-hand the establishment of postal agencies at wherever was the terminus of the line for the time being.

The following list gives all the postal agencies set up from 1895 onwards. All are in the interior, with the single exception of Tschole on the island of Mafia. Where the offices had been closed down before the outbreak of the Great War, the dates of closure are also given.

1895. 1 April : **Kilossa.** On the main road from Dar-es-salaam to Lake Tanganyika, the line followed later by the Central Ry.
15 April : **Masinde.** On the line followed later by the Usambara Railway. **Closed 15-3-96.**
16 April : **Moschi.** Later on the terminus of the Usambara Ry.
20 April : **Mpapua.** A junction of numerous caravan routes, N. W. of Kilossa.
29 April : **Kisaki.** On the Kingani River, district S. W. of Dar-es-salaam. **Closed 15-3-96.**
5 June : **Langenburg.** At the N. end of Lake Nyasa. Moved away from the lake shore, along with the military station, to **Neu-Langenburg** on 2-7-08, its place on the lake being taken by **Muaia.** (See 1908).
29 June : **Marangu.** S. E. of Moschi, on the British border. **Closed 15-5-01.**
15 July : **Tabora.** Principal tow non the road, and later on the Central Railway, between Dar-es-salaam and L. Tanganyika.
14 Sept. : **Bukoba.** On the W. shore of L. Victoria.
1 Oct. : **Muanza** (later **Muansa**). On the S. shore of L. Victoria.
1896. 10 Jan. : **Kilimatinde.** On the main road, and later the Central Ry., from Dar-es-salaam to L. Tanganyika.
1898. 8 April : **Ujiji** (later **Udjidji**). On L. Tanganyika, near Kigoma which later became the terminus of the Central Ry.
24 May : **Iringa.** S. of the road from Kilossa to L. Nyasa.
1899. 29 April : **Wilhelmsthal.** Near Masinde. (See 15-4-95).
13 May : **Songea** (later **Ssongea**). In the South, E. of L. Nyasa.
25 Oct. : **Wiedhafen.** On E. shore of L. Nyasa, to W. of Ssongea. **Closed 31-3-12.**
1900. 12 March : **Muhesa.** W. of Tanga. Terminus of Usambara Ry. at 1-4-96.
1901. 19 Aug. : **Mahenge.** S. of R. Rufiji, between Kisaki and Ssongea. The last agency to close, early in September, 1917.
26 Sept. : **Bismarckburg.** At southern end of L. Tanganyika.
1902. 1 June : **Korogwe.** Terminus of the Usambara Ry. from March, 1902.
22 Sept. : **Usumbura.** At the northern end of L. Tanganyika, in the district of Urundi.
1903. 25 May : **Amani.** N. W. of Muhesa, on the Usambara Ry.
1904. 25 Jan. : **Morogoro.** E. of Kilossa, on the main road from Dar-es-Salaam to L. Tanganyika, and, from Oct., 1907, a station on the Central Ry.
13 Sept. : **Wugiri.** N. W. of Korogwe on the Usambara Ry. **Closed 1-10-09.**
1905. 20 May : **Mombo.** Terminus of the Usambara Ry. from 19-2-05.
1906. 19 June : **Schirati.** On E. shore of L. Victoria, right on the British border. Closed in August, 1914.
1 Dec. : **Kondoa-Irangi.** About 165 km. N. of Mpapua.
6 Dec. : **Aruscha.** S. W. of Moschi, beside Mt. Meru.
1907. 1 Nov. : **Tschole.** On the S. E. of the island of Mafia.
1908. 10 June : **Mkumara.** Temporary terminus of the Usambara Ry.
21 June : **Muaja.** At the N. end of L. Nyasa. (See Langenburg).
2 July : **Neu-Langenburg.** (See Langenburg, 5 June, 1895).
26 Oct. : **Ruanda.** In Kigali, the principal town of the District of Ruanda. (See Vol. I, p. 295).
14 Nov. : **Ngerengere.** On the Central Ry. between Dar-es-salaam and Morogoro. **Closed 31-12-12.**
1909. 1 Dec. : **Buiko.** Temporary terminus of the Usambara Ry.
1911. 1 Jan. : **Dodoma.** On the Central Ry., between Kilossa and Kilimatinde.
1 Feb. : **Leganda.** W. of Moschi.
3 Aug. : **Salale.** N. of the Rufiji delta, opposite the island of Mafia but a few km. from the coast.
31 Aug. : **Soga.** On the Central Ry. W. of Dar-es-salaam.
5 Dec. : **Handeni.** About 120 km. W. of Pangani and about 50 km. S. W. of Korogwe.
20 Dec. : **Kissenji.** District Ruanda, on the shore of L. Kivu, close to the Belgian Congo border.
1913. 11 Feb. : **Ngomeni.** A station on the Usembara Ry., W. of Tanga.

25 March : **Umbulu.** N. of Kondoa-Irangi, S .W. of Aruscha.
9 May : **Mnyussi.** On the Usambara Ry., 69 km. from Tanga.
1 July : **Urundi.** At Gitega, in the district of Urundi. (See Vol. I, p. 295).
1 Sept. : **Utete.** On the rt. bank of the Rufiji, west of the delta.
2 Sept. : **Musoma.** On E. shore of L. Victoria.
1914. 18 April : **Kigoma.** On E. shore of L. Tanganyika, 6 km. N. of Ujiji. The terminus of the Central Ry.

It has already been noted that, up to April, 1901, the range of service at the agencies in the interior, unlike that of the coastal agencies, was limited to letter post (ordinary and registered). It was only on April 1, 1901, that a money order service was instituted and even then it was limited to exchange with offices on the coast or other offices within the colony. The variations in the rate of exchange liable to occur between the paying-in and the paying-out dates and the length of time taken in sending the exchange notes to Germany or to foreign countries made such a service outside the colony a practical impossibility.

Payments made in Germany or abroad were addressed to Dar-es-salaam and a local money order made out there.

Even this limited service to the coast was not instituted at all the offices in the interior, simply through there being no need or demand for it at some places *(e.g.* at Muhesa and at Korogwe, both on the Usambara Railway). It was only after the introduction of the fixed value rupee and the new heller coinage on August 1, 1906 that direct money transactions between the interior and Germany, etc. became possible and it was probably on this date also that the C. O. D. service was introduced at such offices as were permitted to do a money order business.

The agencies in the interior did not generally undertake the parcels service introduced at the coast in 1891. Exceptions, however, were the offices at Muhesa and Korogwe on the lower section of the Usambara Railway and the office at Langenburg on L. Nyasa. The parcel post at the last was forwarded by Nyasa steamer through British territory and down the R. Shire by Blantyre to the port of Chinde, but statistics show that in 1904, for example, there were only three parcels carried from Langenburg.

The agencies on L. Victoria (Muanza, Bukoba and Schirati) were permitted a direct parcel service with Germany and abroad in 1908 because the forwarding could be done directly through British territory by the Uganda Railway from Kisumu to Mombasa. (Incidentally this accounts for the occurrence of stamps of German East Africa with British East African postmarks such as Kisumu or Mombasa).

Finally, later on after the opening of the Central Railway, various other agencies were allowed parcel post service.

From the foregoing facts it is clear that up to April 1, 1901, there was practically no need of the stamps of the higher denominations at the agencies in the interior, so that the question of the possible occurrence of Forerunners of 2 Mk. value (German Empire No. 37) with postmarks of such agencies is reduced to one of purely theoretical interest.

According to Friedemann the Rupee values for German East Africa were in circulation in January, 1901, although perhaps the old Imperial 2 Mk. stamps were still being used up then. It can be definitely said, however, that the 2 Mk. stamps were not generally given out to the agencies in the interior (or, at most only to a few of the postally more important ones) so that in the case of most of the interior offices open before 1901 there was not even the theoretical possibility of 2 Mk. stamps having been used. Even later on, as is generally admitted, genuinely postal usage of the Rupee values at offices in the interior was for years very small, their use being mainly limited to the large coastal offices.

In this connection the yearly statistics published by Kalckhoff from 1900 onwards in the *D. B. Z.*, dealing with the letter, parcel and money order services of the various German Protectorates, are very instructive. For the money

order business of the offices in the interior of German East Africa it must be remembered, however, that up to August, 1906 the figures deal only with business between such offices and the coast.

Before the period of railway construction began the posts were forwarded to the interior by the old established carrier routes and when the postal administration took over the forwarding these routes mainly radiated out from Dar-es-salaam, although the route to Kilimanjaro and the north went from Tanga as early as Oct. 1, 1894, along the line followed by the Usambara Railway, which was started in 1893.

From Dar-es-salaam the main road inland followed the line taken later by the Central Railway through Kilossa and Tabora to Ujiji on L. Tanganyika, with a route branching off at Tabora to L. Victoria (Muanza and Bukoba). This was the route operated by the old private post of Messrs Schülke & Mayr (See above). At Kilimatinde there also branched off southwards a route to the southern end of L. Tanganyika (Mimarckburg), and at Kilossa one to Iringa.

A second main route ran via Mahenge and Ssongea to Wiedhafen on L. Nyasa and from there connected with Langenburg by the S. S. "Hermann von Wissman". This steamer provided general and postal communications between the German stations on L. Nyasa and those in British Nyasaland. It had no ship-post or ship cancellation. (Alleged M. S. ship cancellations from it are known).

Posts were sent along these various routes twice or thrice a month. After the Usambara Railway from Tanga started building in 1893 and as it gradually pushed its way towards Kilimanjaro the carrier post was *pari passu* replaced by train post, whilst the starting point of carrier delivery was extended further and further northwards as the railhead pushed up. The individual halting places as the railhead moved onwards are shown as temporary termini in the list of the postal agencies of the interior. The Usambara Railway was taken over by the Imperial Government at the beginning of 1902. It was open as far as Same about 1909 and later on it was extended to Moschi.

Various railway station cancellations, with "USAMBARABAHN" (Usambara Railway) below and the name of the particular station above, may be found on stamps. Usually these are stations which had no postal agency (e.g. *Kihuwi, Same* and others) and as a rule there is another post office cancellation. This railway stamping was abused for philatelic ends and was forbidden by the administration in Dar-es-salaam at the beginning of 1908 although the practice did not actually cease until 1909.

The main carrier route westwards from Dar-es-salaam to Lake Tanganyika was gradually replaced by the Central Railway from 1905 onwards. Starting at Dar-es-salaam in Feb., 1905 it reached Morogoro in Oct., 1907; Tabora in July, 1912; and the terminus, Kigoma, only in 1914. The terminus at Kigoma is a few kilometers north of Ujiji, the end of the old carrier route.

The Central Railway, like the Usambara Railway from 1-1-09 onwards, had its own Railway Post. The oval die used for cancelling had the inscription "MITTELLANDBAHN (DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKA)" (Central Railway—German East Africa) and, in the centre, "BAHNPOST" (Railway Post) with the train number and date.

A branch line northwards from Tabora, along the route followed by the old private post of Messrs Schülke & Mayr, was under construction at the time of the outbreak of war in August, 1914, but had only advanced a distance of some 40 km., and it does not appear to have left behind any postal or philatelic traces.

From December 17, 1900 onwards (opening of the so-called "Colonial Counter" at P. O. 19, Berlin S. W.) the contemporary stamps of German East Africa were on issue in Berlin. Stamps issued after 1914 were never on sale in the Colony and must be regarded purely as "Berlin counter issues."

(To be continued.)

Brief Reviews

THE STANDARD CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD, 38th Edition, 1939, by Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich, England. Price 5/-.

This edition contains the usual summary of the total number of stamps issued, which is now 66,630. Europe heads the list with 21,325, Africa comes next with 14,532, followed by Asia with 11,951, America 11,698, West Indies 3,877, and, lastly Oceania with 3,247. Over 300 new illustrations appear in this edition and although they are reduced to one-third of the regular size, they are all very clear and plain.

This catalog is the standard among many collectors and continues to improve with every issue.

GEBRUDER SENF'S ILLUSTRIERTER BRIEFMARKEN - KATALOG, 1939, GANZE WELT. Published by Gebrueder Senf, Leipzig, Germany. Price RM 3.50.

The Senf Catalog is the standard among a tremendous following throughout the world. It contains much information and many detailed cuts showing varieties, that will be found of value to every specialist.

STANLEY GIBBONS' PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD. 1939 Edition. Published by Stanley Gibbons, 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2. Price 16/-.

Contains 1924 pages listing 2,367 different new stamps since the last edition, but leaving the volume compact and easily handled. A new feature is the "Simplification Table" to be found at the beginning of all more complicated lists, Afghanistan and Sarawak are entirely rewritten and in the prices in general about 20,000 alterations have been made.

ZUMSTEIN BRIEFMARKEN KATALOG, 1939, 22nd Edition, Published by Zumstein & Co., Marktgasse 50, Berne, Switzerland. Price Fr. 4.—.

This catalog of 642 pages deals with the European stamps and lists all new additions. Prices have been brought up-to-date. Like most of the other European catalogs, it contains much information on minor varieties and will be found a valuable handbook for the philatelic library.

JOHN W. HILL AND THE WATERBURY CANCELLATIONS. A Check List, Published by the Mattatuck Historical Society, 119 West Main St., Waterbury, Conn. Price $2.00.

A paper bound booklet of 47 pages, furnishing a checklist of the know varieties of cancellations made by John W. Hill during his connection with the Waterbury Post Office. Members of the original Waterbury Stamp Club lent their assistance in the preparation of this work which consists of 14 plates and 193 varieties.

JAMAICA, TEMPORARY RUBBER DATE STAMPS, 1881-1938, by L. C. C. Nicholson, Price 1/6. Published by Frank Godden, Ltd., 110 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

Mr. Nicholson, the world famous Jamaica specialist, has just brought out a booklet of 36 pages which gives the different types of rubber stamps used and lists the Jamaican Post Offices opened since 1879, showing the period during which temporary date stamps were used.

GRUNDBEGRIFFE DER POSTWERTZEICHENKUNDE, by Edwin Mueller. Published by Die Postmarke, Wien I, Wallnerstr. 6 A.

This work, devoted to Fundamental Principles of Philately, is a reprint of the articles which appeared during 1932-1938 in **Die Postmarke**, brought up-to-date, revised and additional material added. The book contains 368 pages with numerous illustrations of stamps, watermarks and postal markings. It is an exhaustive work containing an index pertaining to the various illustrations and another index for the different subjects. No price has been given us but collectors interested may write to the above address.

THE BLUE BOOK OF PHILATELY, 2nd Edition, 1938; published by H. L. Lindquist, 2 West 46th St., New York, N. Y. Price, $2.50.

This second edition of THE BLUE BOOK OF PHILATELY contains the names, addresses, "brief biographies," and in many cases the portraits, of 5,183 of the leading collectors of the world. These names are all sub-divided into a geographical list for ready reference, and then further divided under the specialties of each person mentioned.

CATALOGUE DES TIMBRES E'GYPTE, 1939, Second Edition, Cairo, Egypt, Georges N. Zéheri. 128 pages; paper, $2. Edited and compiled by Mr. Zéheri.

With the exception of Scott's U. S. catalog, this work of Mr. Zéheri is without question the finest priced list of the postage stamps of a single country. Besides tabulating every known major and minor variety and illustrating most of them with normal and enlarged photographs, the catalog also reproduces the special cancellations used in conjunction with certain commemorative issues.

The printings of the second Sphynx design are not only separated here, but are individually priced. The 20 para blue, for instance, stands at $3 in the American list. In the Zéheri Catalog the Alexdria printing is quoted at $2.50 and the Boulac printing, which is so different that even a child could tell them apart, is priced at double that. The Crown overprints of 1922, of which there are four distinct types, are also separately priced for the guidance of collectors.

It is exceptionally unusual to find in this great list that the prices are very, very close to actual market conditions: a fact due to Mr. Zéheri's position as a collector who has spent two years checking prices in the United States, his native Egypt and Great Britain.

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Fourth Sale: Australia with New South Wales on October 20th & 21st.
Fifth Sale: United States of America on November 23rd, 24th & 25th.
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