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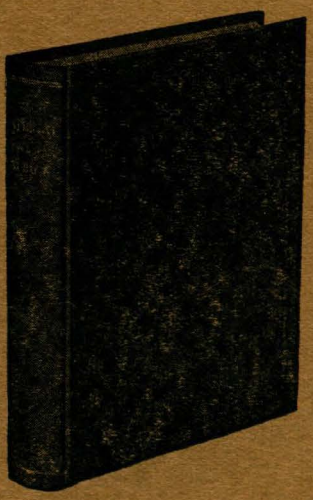
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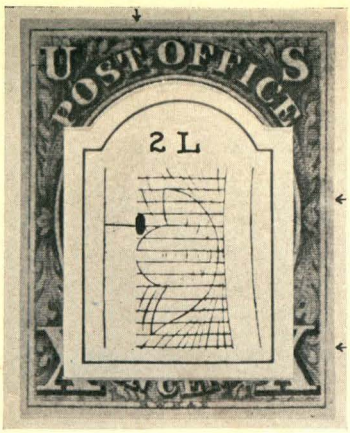
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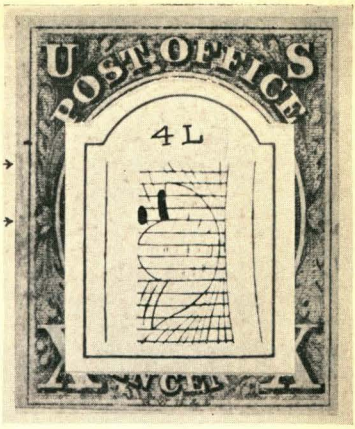
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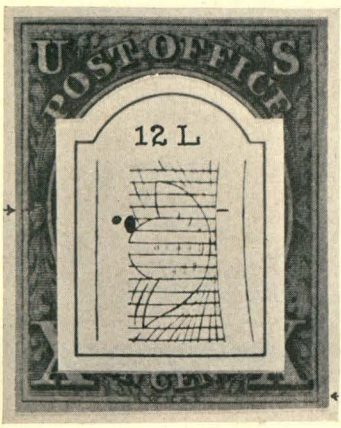
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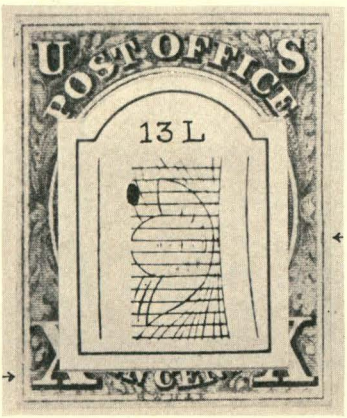
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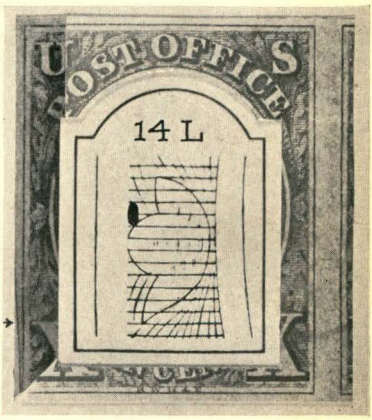


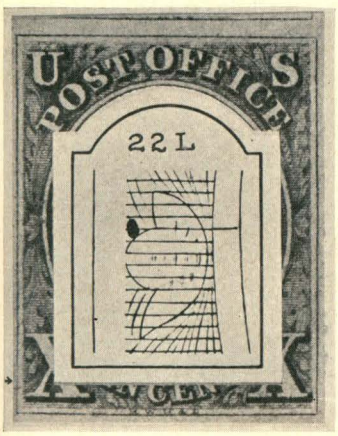


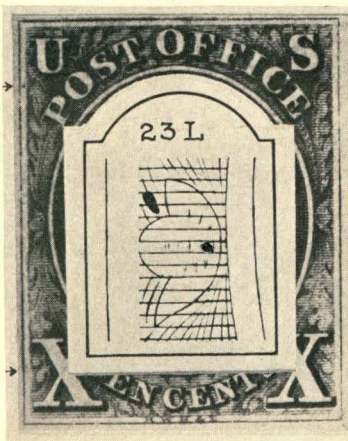


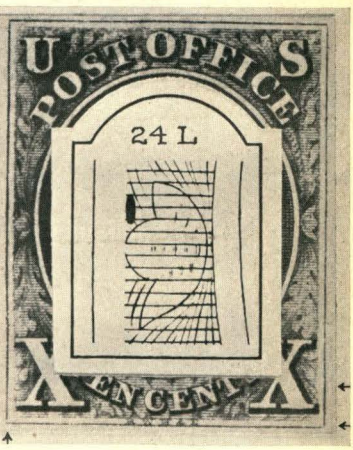


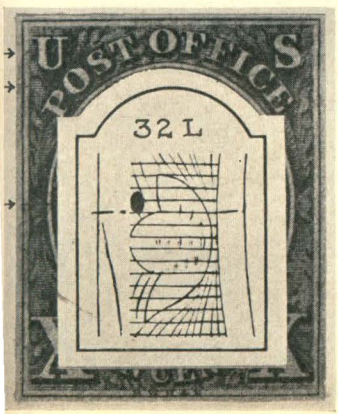


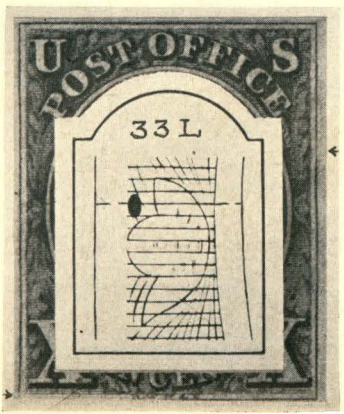


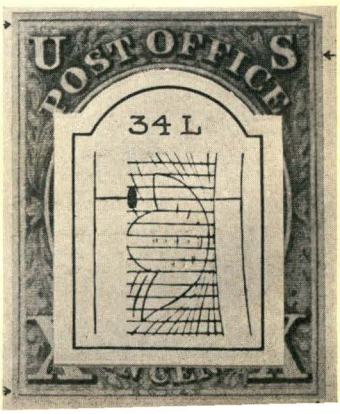




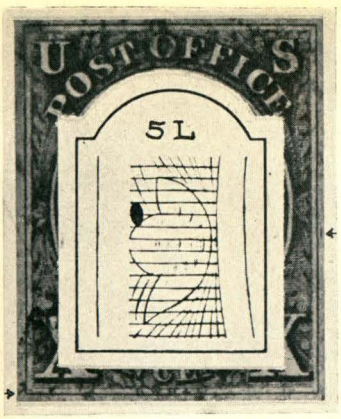


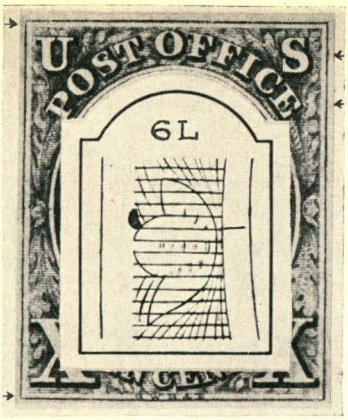


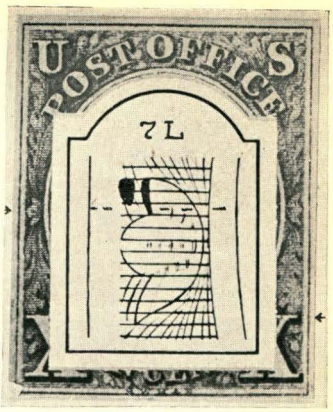


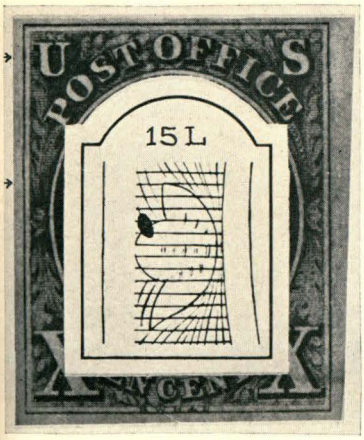


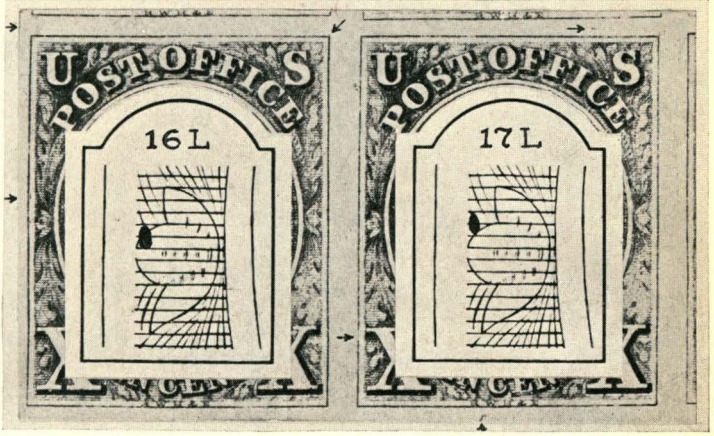
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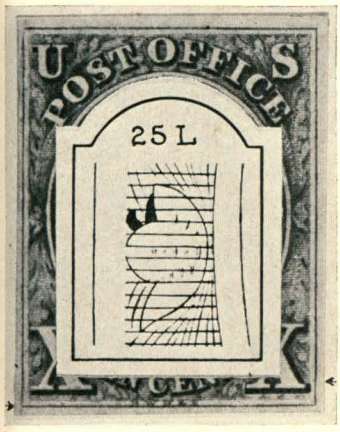


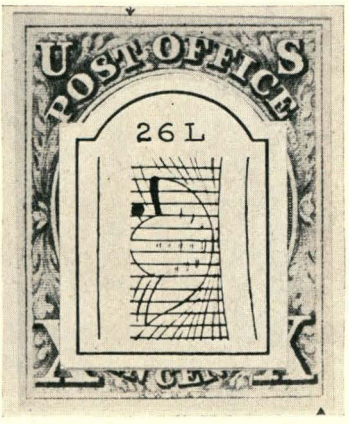


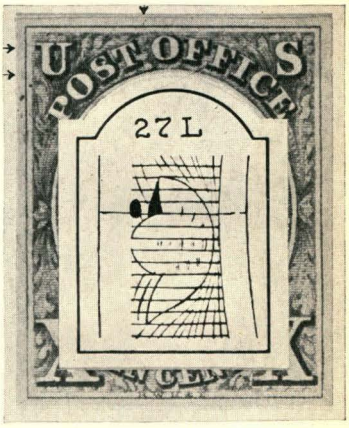


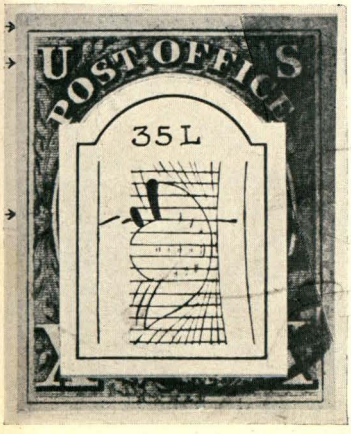


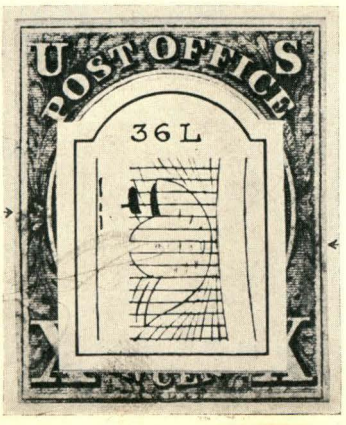


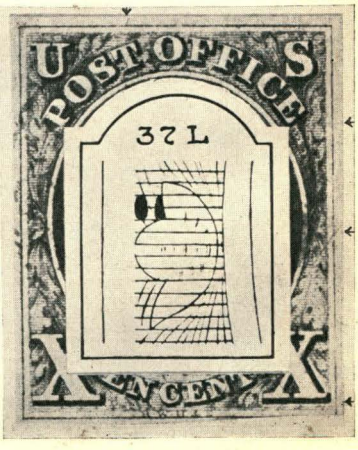




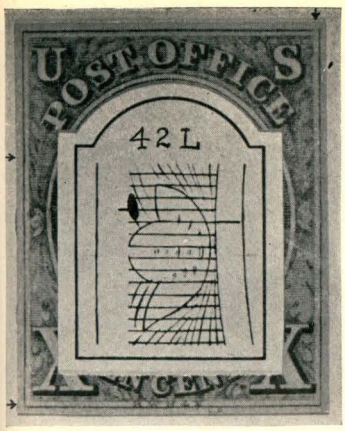


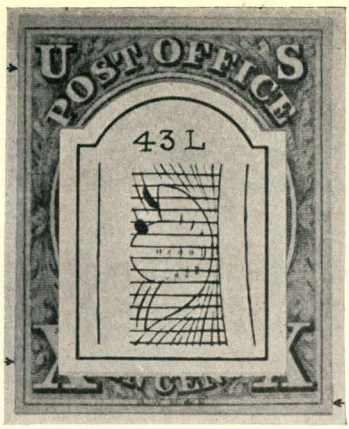


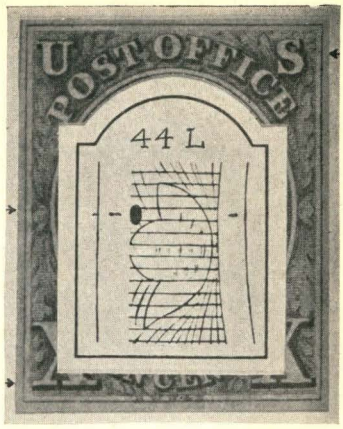


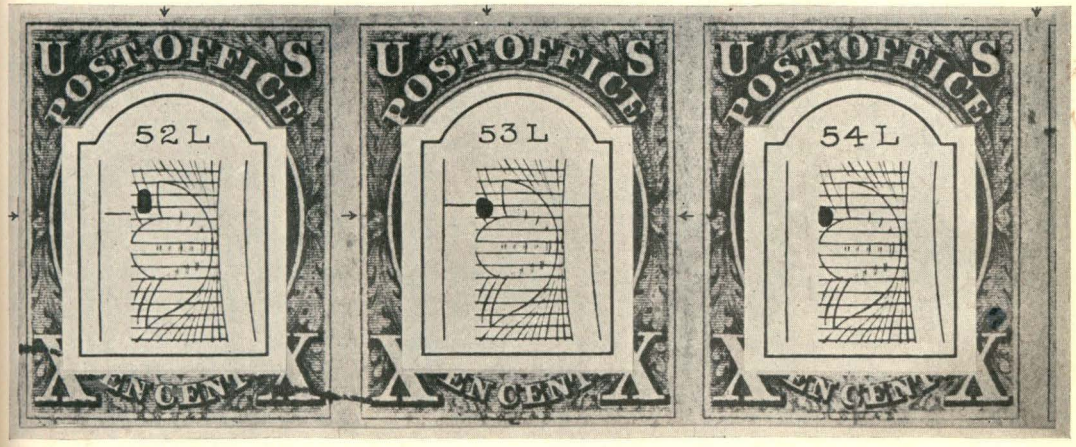


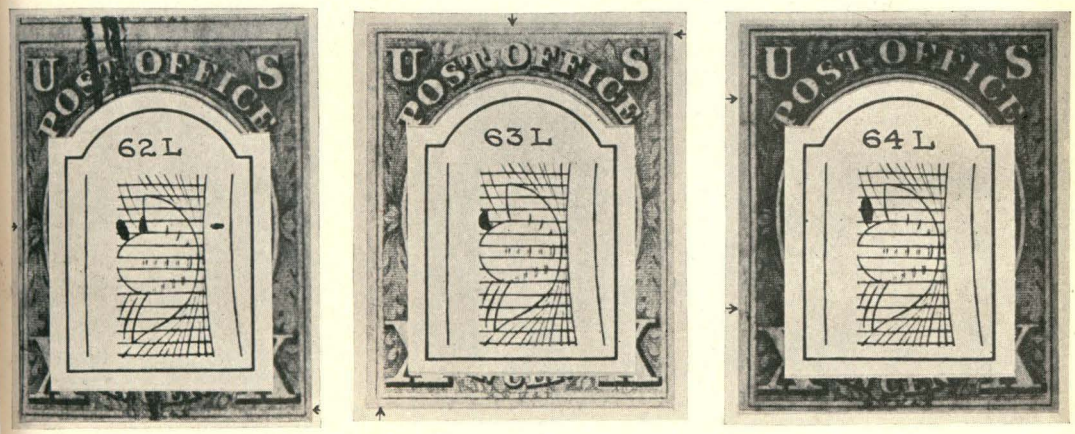
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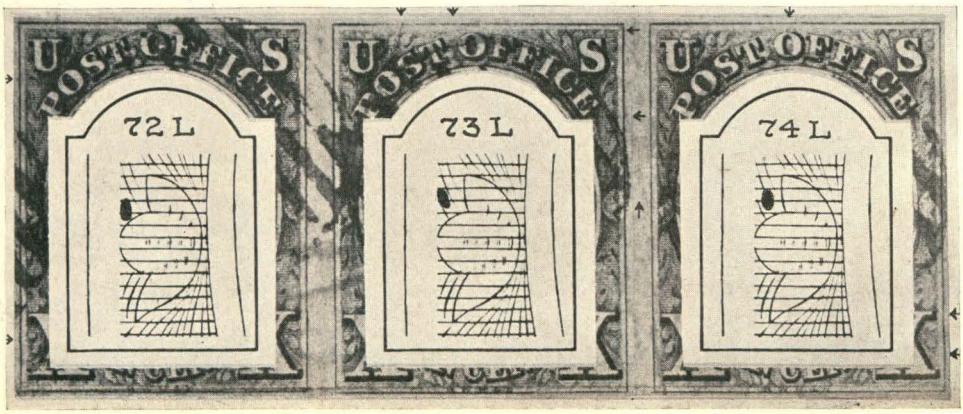




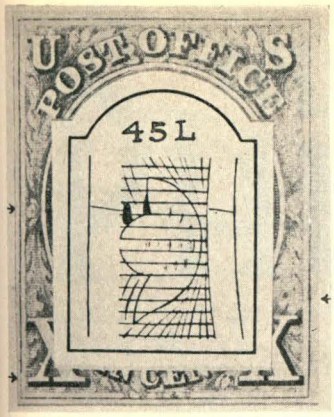




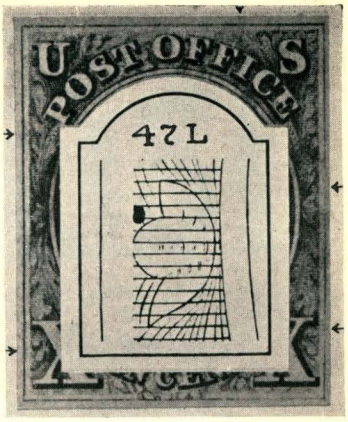




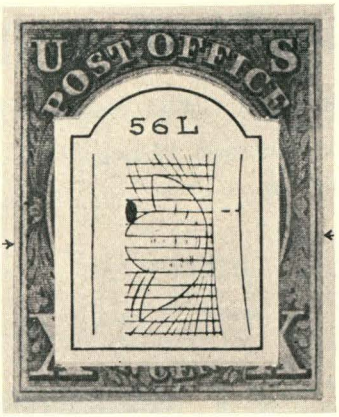
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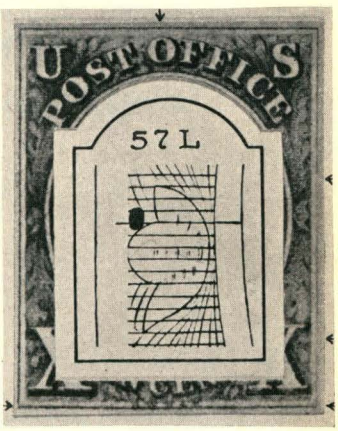


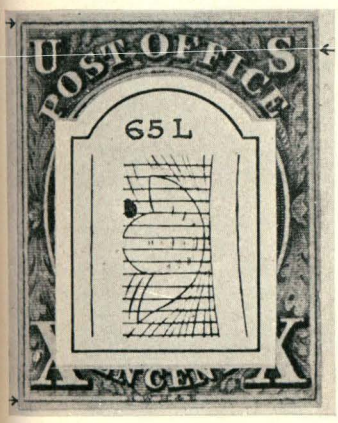


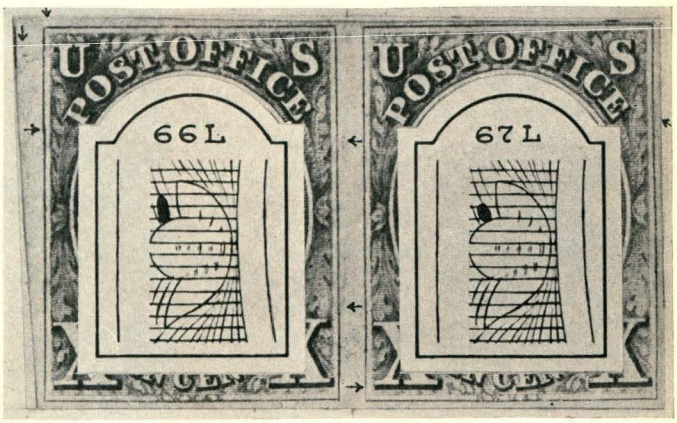


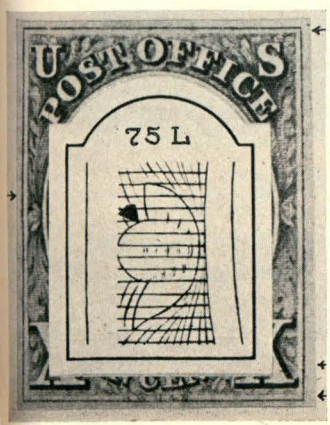


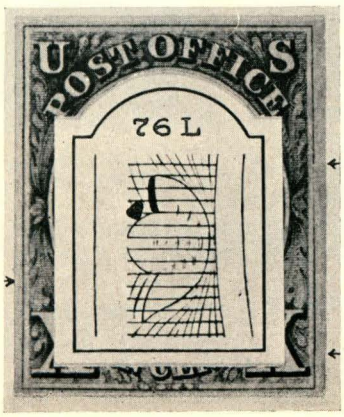


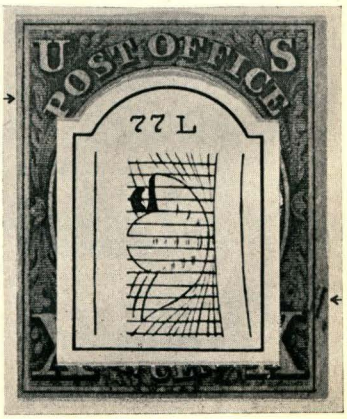












COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VIII. JANUARY, 1929. No. 1.

*"It is impossible to present the man apart from his environment."**

William H. Russell

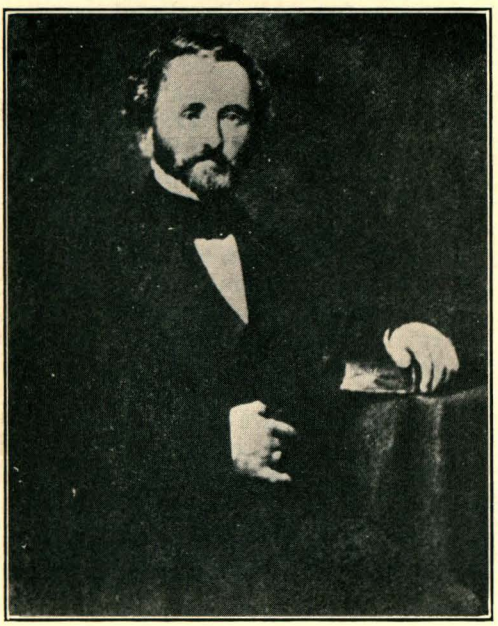
Originator and Developer of the Famous Pony Express

By Victor M. Berthold

(Copyright 1928 by Dr. Victor M. Berthold.)

FOREWORD.

By Henry C. Needham.



WILLIAM H. RUSSELL
The Founder of the Pony Express.

DURING the last few years much interest has developed in the history of the early express companies—none more so, perhaps, than in the story of the Pony Express. Many articles have been written and published in the daily papers, weekly and monthly magazines and, particularly, in the philatelic publications.

The Author of this article is perhaps the foremost historian of Western Express Companies, their Franks and Postmarks, and, therefore, naturally most familiar with the history and story of the development of mail transportation to the middle States and the West coast of the United States; he has recently returned from an extended trip to California where he carefully examined files of early newspapers and many unpublished manuscripts.

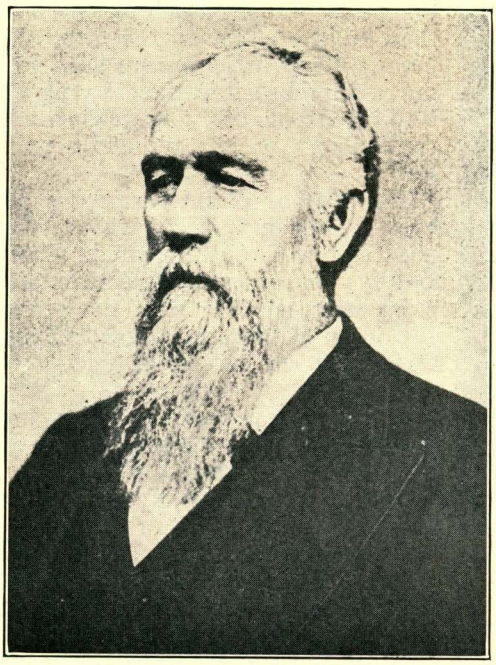
In studying the story of the Pony Express it became a matter of moment as to why the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company, developers of the Pony Express and largely owned by the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, failed to receive

*Bancroft Chronicles of the Builders, Vol. I, page 8.

the contract for transportation of mail by the Pony Express under the postal appropriation bill passed by Congress on March 2, 1861, and why such contract was awarded to the Butterfield Overland Mail Company, which concern was really controlled by the Wells Fargo interests, and for some years had operated a passenger stage and express line through to California by way of the Southern States—the so-called Southern Route.

The two Senators from California, William McKendree Gwin and M. S. Latham did all they could to increase transportation of mail to their State. They were apparently rather favorable to the Southern cause and particularly to the development of the Pacific coast into an independent state or republic.

At the period in question, 1860-1861, chaos existed in the United States. The people in the South naturally wished to retain all their ancient rights and institutions. In the North there was a certain division of sentiment between the political parties. The record, as unearthed by the Author, apparently shows that in the summer and fall of 1860 the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, of which firm Mr. Russell was the financial and executive member, held a Government contract for the freighting of Army supplies to various military posts in the West; that certain moneys were due the firm for services completed, and that request was made for advances to cover the expenses of certain services for 1861. The firm apparently drew drafts on the Treasury, approved by the Secretary of War,—these were called acceptances and were payable at certain future dates. The Author clearly brings out the condition of the Treasury at this period; the freighting firm naturally required money; to procure this they discounted or attempted to discount the acceptances with various bankers; in this attempt they were not successful, except in a very minor degree. To increase the security in a manner sufficient to tempt lenders certain Bonds held by the Interior Department, in trust for Indians, and known as the Indian Fund, were delivered to Russell. This procedure was, of course, illegal and unauthorized. There seems to be no clear evidence that at the time of the delivery Mr. Russell had knowledge as to the ownership of the Bonds. We find no authority likewise that Mr. Russell ever questioned the right of the Secretary of War to approve or accept the drafts for unearned services, although such authority, never having been given or authorized by Congress, was clearly illegal. Upon maturity of these acceptances and the inability of the contractors to meet them considerable trouble at once arose and, on January 30, 1861, the Grand Jury at Washington, D. C., found true bills of indictment against William H. Russell and others; The charges alleged larceny by abstracting the bonds, receiving stolen bonds, and conspiracy to defraud the United States Government. There was a hearing before a Congressional Committee but the Author has been unable to find a record of the actual disposition of the matter; A report from the Librarian of Congress fails to show the final result of the case; it was probably quashed for the record shows that apparently Russell made



ALEXANDER MAJORS

the amount good. To realize the sum necessary it is more than likely that Russell liquidated many of his business assets and borrowed quite heavily from Holladay and the Wells Fargo people. Being more or less impoverished he and his partners were quite willing to turn over to others their Pony Express line.

On April 26, 1861, Russell had resigned from the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company and Bela M. Hughes had become President.

It is of interest to note that in the "Alta California", one of the daily newspapers of San Francisco, under date of April 30, 1860, it is stated that the Overland Mail Company had passed to the control of Wells Fargo & Company.

The main idea of the Author of this article is to show the condition of the United States during 1860-1861 and the possible and probable reason why the Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Company was changed as to ownership, and the opinion generally held as to the character and standing of Mr. Russell.

During the early period of the Pony Express it ran without subsidy and at a loss. Under the new ownership it was subsidized until the completion of the Trans-Continental Telegraph in the Fall of 1861. H. C. NEEDHAM.

CHAPTER I.

AMONG the outstanding figures in the history of American communications, who by their life's work have won the admiration and gratitude not only of their contemporaries but of all future generations, the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell holds a conspicuous place. Of these three men, United States philatelists have always been especially proud of William H. Russell, the creator of the Pony Express of 1860, an enterprise that startled the entire world by the boldness of its conception and its rapid and brilliant execution, weaving a magic chain by which the East and West of the United States were brought into communication within the then marvelous short time of only eight days. This phenomenal work was accomplished by a few individuals who, although knowing that financial success without government subsidy would be well-nigh impossible, did not hesitate to sacrifice their heard-earned fortunes in the struggle to safeguard and continue their epoch-making enterprise. Are these statements vapid and vainglorious exaggerations, or are they fully corroborated by all students whose publications on the Pony Express are considered standard works?

Here are a few paragraphs penned by Glen D. Bradley, a keen student of the eventful years 1860-1861:

> "So completely was this organization neglected by the Government in so far as extending financial aid was concerned, that its financial failure as foreseen by Messrs. Waddell & Majors was certain from the beginning."**

> "At the very beginning it cost about $100,000 to equip the Pony Express line, in those days a very considerable outlay of capital for a private concern." (2)

> "The operating expenses of the line aggregated about $30,000 a month, which would alone have incurred a deficit as the monthly income never equalled that amount." (3)

> "It is to the everlasting credit of Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell that this group of men possessed the perseverance and **patriotic** determination to continue the enterprise even at a certain loss, and in spite of Federal neglect, until the telegraph made it possible to dispense with the fleet of riders." (4)

Next we submit a few lines written by Alex. Majors, a member of the firm

---

**Story of the Pony Express—Glen D. Bradley, p. 167.
(2) Idem, page 169. (3) Idem, page 170. (4) Idem, page 173. (5) "Seventy Years on the Frontier", by Alex Majors, page 183. (6) Idem, page 167. (7)"Overland Stage to California", by F. A. Root & W. E. Connelley, page 106. (8) Idem, page 118.

of Russell, Majors & Waddell, in his fascinating story entitled "Seventy Years on the Frontier." Referring to the Pony Express of 1860 Majors says:

> "Mr. Russell consented to take hold of the enterprise (creating the Pony Express) provided he could get his partners, Mr. Waddell and myself, to join him. With this understanding he left Washington and came to Leavenworth, Kansas, to consult us. After he had explained the object of the enterprise we both decided that it could not be made to pay expenses." (5)

> "It so transpired that the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell had to pay the fiddler, or the entire enterprise of organizing both the Stage Line and the Pony Express at a loss—as it turned out—of hundreds of thousands of dollars." (6)

In consonance with the opinions above expressed, we quote from the *"Overland Stage to California"*, by Messrs. Root and Connelley:

> "At the beginning of this undertaking (the Pony Express), Russell is said to have furnished the money and paid most of the bills, and without his encouragement and financial aid the enterprise might never have been started." (7)

> "It cost an enormous sum of money to organize and equip the Pony Line, and it was a matter of continuous expense to keep the line in shape. The enthusiastic projector of the Pony Express sank at least $100,000, and the partners who lent aid to the enterprise also lost their fortunes." (8)

The following paragraph, relating to the estimation in which the entire firm was held by its contemporaries, is taken from *"The Story of the Pony Express"*, by Glen D. Bradley:

> "Probably no firm has ever surpassed in integrity that of Russell, Majors & Waddell, famous throughout the West in the freighting and mail business before the advent of the railroads in that section of the country. With these men the verbal promise of one of their number was a binding guarantee and as sacredly respected as a bonded obligation!"

And finally, a few paragraphs from the well-known pen of W. F. Bailey. After having told of the opposition of Messrs. Majors and Waddell to the plan submitted by their partner, Wm. H. Russell, the creator of the Pony Express, because they could not see that such a stupendous enterprise could earn the expenses, Mr. Bailey continues:**

> "But when Russell informed them that he was committed to Senator Gwin and his friends, this settled the matter, for the word of this firm, once given, was to them as binding as their written obligation, and they unitedly threw their whole energy and resources into the carrying out of the pledge made by one of their members."

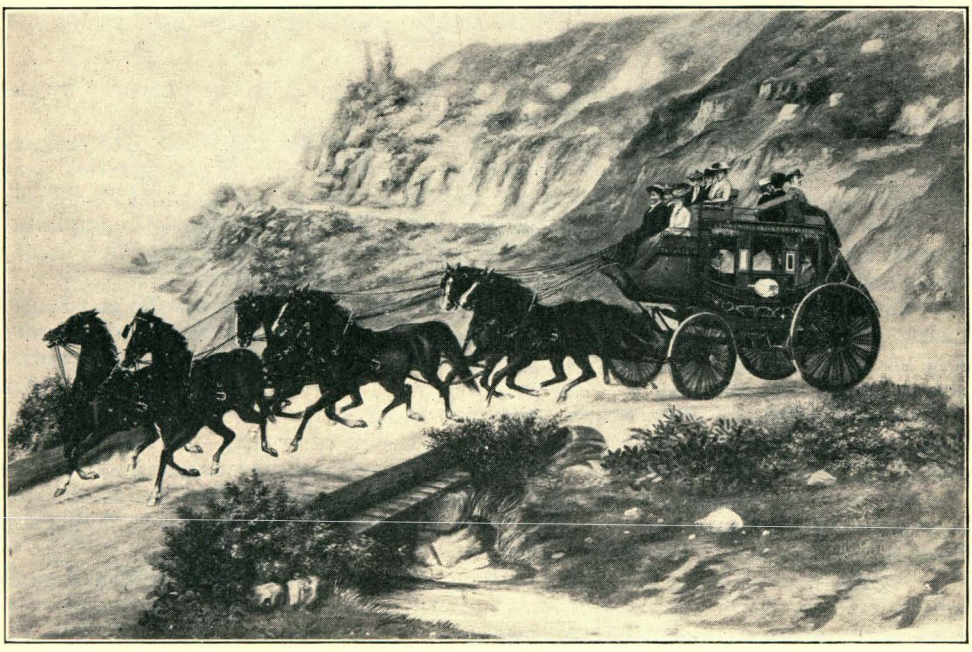
To give his readers an adequate picture of the high character of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, Mr. Bailey then introduces the pledge which each employee had to sign, "not to do anything incompatible with the conduct of gentlemen." After the outbreak of the civil war the company also required from each employee a pledge of allegiance to the United States.

From the above it is apparent that the overwhelming consensus of all these writers is that Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell had accomplished a truly patriotic work which entitled them to the everlasting gratitude of their fellowmen, and that their splendid reputation and high business principles were known throughout the country.

Let us make a note of this unsolicited and unprejudiced evidence of the character of the men who constituted the firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell, because when our story is finished it will be left to the readers to decide whether William H. Russell should be judged on the basis of these character witnesses, or condemned on the basis of allegations embodied in the findings of the Grand Jury which sat in Washington on July 30, 1861, and indicted the "Napoleon of

*Glen D. Bradley—The Story of the Pony Express, p. 21.
**Bailey—Story of the Pony Express, pub. Century Magazine, V. 56, p. 883.

the West'' for having received stolen bonds and for conspiring to defraud the United States Government. But of these events later. At present it will be best to withhold all judgment until there has been placed before the reader a picture of the times that so tried the souls of men and of the persons who, directly or indirectly, contributed to the events leading up to the indictment of Russell. Indeed, without a knowledge of the political and economic conditions that prevailed during the year preceding the secession of the Southern States and the opening of the year that saw Abraham Lincoln as director and conservator of the Union, it is well-nigh impossible to give an intelligent answer to the question: ''Was William H. Russell an honest man?''



The Old Banning Stage Line Out of San Pedro to Arizona in the Early Sixties.

CHAPTER II.

The Political Situation of the Free and Slave States.

It is reasonable to assume that political events of such magnitude as the attempt to dissolve the Union in the spring of 1861 could not originate from the events of the day. There are generally cited three reasons why the South attempted to dismember the Union, which are: (1) the election of Abraham Lincoln, called a sectional President; (2) the wrongs inflicted upon the South by the Free States, and (3) the claim by the South that the North, through its majority representation, had perverted the Constitution from its original intent and purposes. The latter grievance referred to legislative attempts to outlaw slavery in the United States, limit state rights.

To the present generation the word ''slave'' sounds like an anomaly, but not so to the Southern States that had helped to form the Union, a consolidated government out of States, diverse in interests and each jealous of its sovereignty. In those days a slave was a piece of valuable property that represented wealth and prosperity to the owner.

In the *''History of the Southern Rebellion''* by Orville J. Victor the author gives some very instructive information concerning ''slave'' property:*

*O. J. Victor, Vol. II, p. 21.

"On the 6th of March, 1861, Mr. Curry of Alabama had introduced in Congress and had adopted the following resolution:

> "Resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the introduction of Slaves into the Confederate States from the United States, except by persons emigrating thereto for the purpose of settlement of residence."

"This looked like 'coercing' Virginia, one of whose best sources of income was the production of negroes for a Southern market. The Richmond Examiner published the following statistics:

> "There are now in this State [Virginia] negroes of the estimated value of nearly $400,000,000. Upon an inside estimate they yield in gross surplus produce, (1) from sales of negroes to go South $10,000,000; (2) tobacco $8,000,000; (3) flour $8,000,000; (4) corn, cotton, etc., $2,000,000, or a total of $28,000,000."

For one of the slave-holding States to lose $478,000,000 in property by the freeing of the negroes was not a mere trifle.

The official records of the Government show that from 1815 to 1845 emigration to the South was greatest. During that period Virginia emigrated some $450,000,000 worth of slaves and in the middle decade of the term $180,000,000.

How much or how little the South may have been justified in her complaints against the North is a mooted question, but the fundamental reason which finally caused the secession of the eleven Slave States is unquestionable.

Viewed through the eyes of the political leaders of the South the constantly rising tide of public opinion demanding the abolition of slavery was a grave menace, threatening both their property, based on slave labor, and their entire social fabric. In addition to these well-grounded apprehensions, the rapid gain in population of the Free States, emphasized more forcibly by each decennial census since 1820, and their phenomenal accession of wealth—in the main the result of free labor—made the political and economic preponderance of the North over the South a foregone conclusion. From 1850 to 1860 the total property valuation for taxation, according to the U. S. marshal's returns, had risen from $7,000,000,000 to $16,000,000,000.

Again, provided the two main political parties of the North were willing to act in concert, the North, under the Constitution by mere majority representation, could at any moment control and enact federal legislation inimical to the political and commercial interest of the slave-holding States. Recognizing the danger, the South had tried to meet this impending disaster by consistently advocating and favoring the creation of new slave territories, such as Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico. The plan of the South to detach California from the Union, by force if needed, we shall consider in a later chapter.

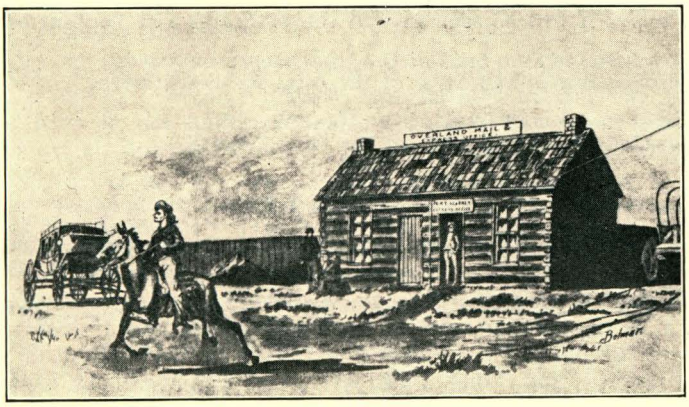
However, to this well-defined policy of the South belong also Wm. Walker's efforts, financially supported by the South, to create new slave-holding territories in Mexico and Central America.

Up to the end of 1860 the South, by its concentrated votes, had been able to prevent any legislative action which was considered detrimental to its special interests. It was also due to the power of concentrated votes in Congress that the South had been able to prevent legislation favorable to the routes of communication north of the Slave States and to confine government aid solely to the Southern or Butterfield Mail route. The failure of receiving government aid was one of the main causes of the financial failure of Russell's great enterprise. This fact is attested to by W. F. Bailey, who writes:

> "Owing to the heavy losses, not only in connection with the Pony Express service, but in other directions, caused by the depreciation of currency, and the inability to make collections from the Government, because of the failure of Congress to make necessary appropriations, the Company became involved in debt to the amount of $1,800,000."*

*W. F. Bailey—The Pony Express—Century Magazine, #56, p. 882.

The following tables, prepared from the 1860 Census of the United States, irrefutably prove all these assertions. These official statistics reveal the overwhelming preponderance of the Free States in population, representation, and wealth, over the eleven Seceded States, and show how hopeless was the attempt of the South to dismember the Union. In plain words, about 18% of the total white population demanded that about 69%, which possessed 74% of the number of representatives and 68% of the total wealth of the nation, should endorse their sectional and economic views. In the face of these facts the Southern Rebellion was doomed to failure from the very beginning.



Pony Express and Overland Mail Office at Fort Kearney, 1861.

TABLE A.

POPULATION STATISTICS, CENSUS OF 1860.

Free States:			
New England States	3,135,000		
Middle States	7,459,000		
North Western States	7,881,000		
Pacific States	433,000		
Free Territories	220,000	19,128,000	
4 Loyal Slave States (white population)		2,708,000	
Total Loyal Population		21,836,000	
11 Seceded States (white population)		5,583,000	
Excess of Loyal White Population		16,253,000	
Based on the total population the percentages are:			
Loyal white population		21,836,000	(69.4%)
Disloyal white population		5,583,000	(17.7%)
Slave population		3,950,000	(12.6%)
District of Columbia		75,000	(00.3%)
TOTAL POPULATION		31,444,000	

TABLE B.

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES & WEALTH, CENSUS OF 1860.

States & Territories	Number of Representatives	Real Estate & Personal Property
6 New England States	25	$ 1,863,849,000
3 Middle States	59	3,727,759,000
8 North Western States	61	3,456,390,000

2	Pacific States	4	236,805,000
4	Territories	–	41,142,000
4	Loyal Slave States	23	1,590,420,000
27	Loyal States & Territories	172	$10,916,365,000
11	Disloyal or Seceded States	61	$ 5,202,166,000
38	States and Territories	233	$16,118,531,000
	District of Columbia	–	$ 41,085,000
	GRAND TOTAL	233	$16,159,616,000

From the above it will be seen that of the 38 States and Territories:

27 Loyal States had 74% of the total Representatives
11 Seceded States had 26% of the total Representatives

27 Loyal States had 68% of the total Wealth
11 Seceded States had 32% of the total Wealth

CHAPTER III.

After this short exposition of the causes that finally led up to the attempt of breaking up the Union, it is of equal importance, when the case of the Government vs. Russell is presented, to have a picture of the results of Buchanan's administration, as regards the state of the Union at the end of 1860.

It is a trite saying that the success or failure of a Presidential Administration depends largely upon the qualifications of the members of the Cabinet. This was never so true as when applied to the Cabinet of President Buchanan, of whom three, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Treasury, were more or less intimately connected with the indictment of William H. Russell. To avoid even the suspicion of any personal bias, all subsequent statements are quoted from the *"New International Encyclopedia."*

James Buchanan, President of the U. S. 1857-1861
Vice President, Breckenridge of Kentucky (John C.)

"Had the votes of every slaveholding State, except Maryland * * * In the executive chair he was apparently subservient to Southern politicians and allowed their threats of secession to influence his actions * * * In his last message he charged the North with having brought about the existing crisis in national affairs by a discussion which had 'produced its malign influence on the slaves and impressed them with a vague idea of freedom."

Isaac Toucy, Secretary of the Navy.

"Was secretly a traitor and as Secretary of the Navy scattered fleets over the seven seas so that the U. S. should be unable to concentrate an effective naval force in the event of possible hostilities."

Indeed, so successfully did the Secretary carry out his policy that at the outbreak of the rebellion in February, 1861, a House Committee reported that only two vessels, one of 20, the other of 2 guns, were available for the defence of the entire Atlantic coast.

Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

"As early as 1849 Mr. Cobb was the Speaker of the House and became Governor of Georgia in 1851 and finally became the Secretary of the Treasury in Buchanan's Cabinet. He resigned in 1860. Thereafter he became President of the Congress that drafted and adopted the Confederate Constitution. It was he who in 1856, in defense of slavery, published **"A Scriptural Examination of the Institution of Slavery."**

The following paragraphs are reprinted from the *"History of the Southern Rebellion"* by Orville J. Victor.

"Mr. Cobb's financiering had shaken the credit of the Government so far, that its paper not only no longer commanded a premium nor even touched par, but was only disposed of at ruinous rates. The act authorizing the loan restricted its sale at par, and capitalists refused to take it. This refusal left the department nearly bankrupt at the moment of Mr. Cobb's withdrawal, to lend the force of his great financial genius to the construction of a new Government. He assumed the keys of a plethoric chest—he left the keys of an empty one."*

"There is in the Treasury, subject to draft of the Treasurer of the United States, but little more than half a million, and there are requisitions in the Treasury Department amounting to nearly ten millions of dollars unanswered. In the present condition of the country it would be impossible to borrow the money needed to meet the wants of the Treasury, unless at a discount which would seriously impair the public debt, without some pledge in addition to that of the faith of the Government."**

In fact, the Government had become so nearly bankrupt during the closing days of the Buchanan Administration that it only escaped by paying double interest, and that by the special favor of the New York banks, which obtained in return the appointment of John A. Dix as Secretary of the Treasury.

"Mr. Dix, as the representative of Northern sentiment, and having the confidence of the magnates of Wall Street, was a wise choice; and if the brief period of Mr. Buchanan's term would not allow of a full restoration of public credit, it would, at least, permit him to stay the decline which threatened a fatal issue."***

Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior.

"From 1839 to 1851 he was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives and served as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. In 1857 he became Secretary of the Interior. In January 1861 he resigned and was appointed aid to General Beauregard. From 1862 to 1864 Thompson was Governor of Mississippi. After the assassination of Lincoln, Thompson was charged with complicity and a price was put on his head. He then escaped to Europe. When he returned he was brought to trial, and a civil suit was brought in 1876 for the money taken by Bailey while Thompson was Secretary of the Interior."****

As we deal with one of the accusers of William H. Russell it seems appropriate to add a few paragraphs from the Report of the House Select Committee, dated February 2, 1861, printed in the "*Congressional Globe*" of February 12, 1861.

"Concerning the fraudulent abstraction of certain bonds held by the Government in trust for the Indian tribes from the Department of the Interior, the Committee reports as follows:

"It soon became evident that the mere abstraction of certain bonds from the Interior Department, a fact easily ascertained, was an incident of minor importance in comparison with the transactions preceding and connected with the act, and your Committee therefore considered it incumbent upon them to trace as accurately and thoroughly as possible, through the tortuous windings of vast and complicated interests, and extensive, though concealed, ramifications, the motives and purposes and deeds of those who have been the parties to a daring and unprecedented fraud upon one of the Departments of the Government. It will be seen that the Government holds State Bonds and certificates and U. S. stocks for certain Indian tribes to the amount of $2,525,241.82. The Government having the bonds in its possession was the Trustee of the Indians who were the actual owners of them. Neither the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, nor the Secretary of the Interior ever counted the bonds in person, and the only information that either of them could have possessed touching their safety was the payment of the coupons every six months. One of the disbursing clerks appointed by Hon. Jacob Thompson was Godard Bailey."

It is regrettable that the House Select Committee did not see fit to explain what they meant by "tortuous windings of vast and complicated interests, and extensive, though concealed ramifications." Had they done so, perhaps the Grand Jury in Washington City might have cleared William H. Russell of the charges preferred against him.

*O. J. Victor, Vol. I, p. 389. **Letter of John A. Dix to President Buchanan. ***O. J. Victor, Vol. I, p. 389. ****O. J. Victor, Vol. I, p. 390.

J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

"The New International Encyclopaedia" has but a few lines concerning Floyd, i. e.

> "Early in 1858 he began a rather questionable practice of accepting drafts from a firm of government contractors in anticipation of their earnings. In December, 1860, Floyd, whose resignation had been requested by the President, retired from the Cabinet and became later on a brigadier general in the Confederate Army."

The writer of the above fails to mention, however, that the same Grand Jury that indicted William H. Russell found one joint indictment against Bailey, Russell and Floyd for conspiring together to defraud the United States Government:

Quite another picture is that drawn by the historian, Glen D. Bradley, in his famous *"Story of the Pony Express."* Speaking of California he writes:

> "When the Southern States withdrew, a conspiracy was on foot to force California out of the Union and organize a new Republic of the Pacific, with the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains for its Eastern boundary. That these conspiracies existed is revealed by the official correspondence of that time. That they had been fomented for many months is apparently revealed by these additional facts. During Buchanan's administration John B. Floyd was Secretary of War. When the rebellion started it was found that Floyd while in office had removed 135,000 firearms together with much ammunition and heavy ordnance from the big government arsenal at Springfield, Mass., and distributed them at various points in the South and South West. Of this number 50,000 were sent to California where 25,000 muskets had already been stored, and all this was done underhandedly without the knowledge of Congress."

After Floyd had been retired from office, the *"Atlanta Constitution"* of March 16, 1861, published the following eulogy of Floyd:

> "But for the foresight and firmness and patriotic providence of John B. Floyd, in what stress and peril would the Cotton States be floundering this day! He saw the inevitable doom of the Union, or the doom of his own people. For many months past, from his standpoint, he had an extended field of vision, which enabled him to see the great danger which threatened us. When his faithful loyalty to his own persecuted people began its labours in our defense, in what condition were the Southern States. The North had the heavy guns, the light arms, the powder and the ball, just as the North had everything else that belonged to the common Government. How quietly were men shifted from our soil who might have been here today to murder us at Abraham Lincoln's order! How slender the garrisons became in the Southern forts which were made for us and belong to no one else, but which a savage enemy now chafes and rages to get possession of. Who sent 37,000 stand of arms to Georgia? How came 60,000 more prime death-dealing rifles at Jackson, Miss.? And in short, why have we anything at all in the South to mail the strong hands of the sons of the South with at this hour, when every heart and arm of her children is needed in her defense? Truth demands it of us to declare that we owe to John B. Floyd an eternal tribute of gratitude for all this. Had he been less patriotic than he was, we might now have been disarmed and at the mercy of a nation of cut-throats and plunderers."

There remains a question which requires elucidation. Was it desirable, or was it not highly undesirable, for the advocates of secession to have William H. Russell create a direct and rapid system of communication between Washington and California, outside the control of the Southern States? If undesirable and, from a strategical point endangering the defence of the Confederate States, would not the Secretary of War, guided by his "foresight, and firmness and patriotic providence" by which he disarmed, as nearly as possible, the United States Government, have also been farsighted enough to obstruct the continuance of the Pony Express of 1860, either through his own machinations, or by joining in with existing commercial interests, such as the supporters of the Butterfield route, and thus covering his actions? This question is a fair one, as Floyd must have foreseen the outcome of his patriotic endeavors and was pre-

pared to evade any responsibility in the matter, or any criminal action that might be taken against him by the government. Thus, as soon as he was actually indicted on February 12, 1861, for malfeasance in office and for conspiring to defraud the government, he fled to Virginia. It is by no means an exaggeration to affirm, as Bradley does:

> "So completely was this organization—the Pony Express of 1860—neglected by the government in so far as extending financial aid was concerned, that its financial failure, as foreseen by Messrs. Waddell and Majors, was certain from the beginning."

In his story of the Pony Express, W. F. Bailey furnishes the true reason of the apathy of the government.

> "The representatives of the South in Congress by their concerted votes were able to prevent legislation favorable to the routes north of the slaveholding States and to confine government aid to the Southern routes."

Again we may ask: "Is it reasonable to assume that one of the leading exponents of secession, J. B. Floyd, would have been averse to using all possible means to obstruct the continuance of the Northern route, opened in 1860, instead of favoring to the best of his ability, the hostile efforts of a great rival commercial concern for which the Southern representatives had voted a government subsidy to enable that concern to construct and operate a route nearly entirely passing through slaveholding territory?"

Speaking of rival commercial interests we recall that Mr. Fargo, of the Wells, Fargo & Co., was a director of the Overland Mail Company, commonly spoken of as the Southern, or Butterfield route. In his "*History of the Express Business*" A. L. Stimson, referring to the Overland Mail Company, writes:*

> "It was, in fact, in the hands of the originators and owners of the Wells, Fargo & Company and was designed for the transportation of the Express as well as the mail."
>
> "Shortly after the opening of the Pony Express the Butterfield Overland Mail Company passed to the control of the Wells, Fargo & Co."*

When it became known through a public announcement, (Feb. 27, 1860) that Russell, Majors & Waddell, then the contractors for the Central Mail Route, via Salt Lake City, planned to start a horse express from St. Louis to Placerville via Salt Lake City, such news caused considerable apprehension to the friends of the Butterfield Company.

On November 24, 1860, a St. Louis despatch to the "*Alta*" stated:

> "There is a reason to believe that Butterfield & Co. will move heaven and earth at the next session of Congress to secure a daily mail contract so as to run off the Pony Express. This is the result of tremendous rivalry between the companies."

Thus we possess plain, unvarnished evidence that the Southern States did not favor a northern route, and that the supporters of the Butterfield Company were "moving heaven and earth to run off the Pony Express."

What means these united hostile forces employed to gain their goal can only be surmised in the absence of tangible documentary proof, but no fair-minded juror, if these facts had been laid before him, would have failed to take them into consideration when presented with the testimony of a person who acknowledged that, after abstracting the bonds from the Department of the Interior, he had delivered them to Wm. H. Russell, taking as security acceptances signed by the Secretary of War; acceptances which, in accordance with the findings of the House Select Committee were "unauthorized by law, and deceptive and fraudulent in their character."

The report of the Committee does not elucidate other rather important points, namely, was Mr. Bailey familiar or unacquainted with the character of these fraudulently issued acceptances also would he have entered into negotiations with Wm. H. Russell without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Floyd?

(To be concluded.)

*History of the Express Business—A. L. Stimson, p. 261.
**Alta, Apr. 30, 1860.

Washington Postmarks 1800-1901

By Harry M. Konwiser.

(The following chronological arrangement of postmarks used in the city of Washington, D. C. exemplifies the interest and possibilities of this form of collecting. There is a fast growing interest in the postal history of the country and postmark collections formed along the lines herein indicated have a distinct historical as well as a philatelic value. The illustrations are reduced in size but in same proportion so that relative sizes are shown. The exact sizes are indicated in millimetres.—H. L. L.).

1800 WASH. CITY. with month and day. Circle 26 mm. Red-brown. Period after "Wash" centred. Also 1801.

1801 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. Circle 25 mm. Red-brown.

1804 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. Circle 28 mm. Dot under "n".

1807 WASHINGTON. CITY. Ornaments at bottom. Circle 28 mm. Red-brown.

1808–15 As 1804.

1809 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. (Day larger than previous). Circle 28 mm. Red-brown.

1817 As previous, with ornaments. Circle 30 mm. Red-brown.

1820 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. Circle 30 mm. Also 1828.

1821 As previous with ornaments at bottom of circle.

1824 As 1821.

1826 As previous, with and without ornaments. Circle 32-33 mm. Red-brown. Also 1829.

1828–9 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. No ornaments. Circle 33 mm. Red.

1833–35 CITY OF WASHINGTON. with month and day. Circle 35 mm. Red-brown. Same 1837.

1836–41 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month and day. Circle 30 mm. Green. Also in black. Also in red, 1836.

1840–43 As previous in green. Also red. (Similar 1836 red.)

1845 ALEXANDRIA D. C. with month and day. Circle 28 mm. Black.

1846 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month and day. Circle 30 mm. Red Brown. Clearer type used than in 1840. Also 1853 with additional PAID handstamp.

1848–53 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle 30 mm. Red. Also with FREE at top above circle. Also larger size, 33 mm. Same style.

1850 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day and FREE at bottom in circle 33 mm. Black.

1852 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with day and month. Used with additional "Paid 3" in circle. Black. (Note day above month).

1853 WASHINGTON D. C. with day above month and "FREE" at bottom inside circle.

1853 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. With "5 cts." at bottom of circle, 33 mm. Black. Also same style Free (caps) at bottom.

1856 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year and "FREE." Circle 33 mm. Black. Also 1863. Also, without year.

1857 WASHINGTON CY. D. C. with month, day and year and "FREE." Circle 33 mm. Black. Notice "Cy" abbreviation.

1857–61 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and "FREE." Circle 33 mm. Black.



Representative Washington Postmarks 1800 to 1874.

1859 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month, day and year shown on stamp. From Elliott Perry collection. Late use "Washington City", but "E. P." has a "Washington City" (without D. C.) on cover, apparently showing late use of "CITY".

1860 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year. Circle 33 mm. Black. (On stamped envelope).

1861 As above with year omitted.

1861 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle 23 mm. Black. Used with killer for stamp (May be 1865 use, however). Also, same style for years later.

1862 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month, day and year. Double circle outer 30 mm. Black.

1862 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year. Doubled circle, outer 33 mm, inner 19 mm. Black. On patriotic frank, no killer. Also on Post Office Official cover, no killer.

1863 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year. 33 mm. Black. As previous this style. (Also probably 1861.)

1864 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day. Double circle. Outer 25 mm. Black.

1864 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year abbreviated, also "FREE." Double Circles, outer 30 mm, inner 15 mm. On franked cover. Also reported by Elliott Perry as an 1861, 3c cancelled with target. Probably 1862 usage without "FREE." Larger Circle than this type with year date, 1862 known on cover with 3c 1861. 1862 use with and without killer. (E. Perry.)

1864–73 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and "FREE." Circle 23 mm. Black.

1866 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle 24 mm. Black. On cover, Elliott Perry collection.

1866 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day. Thick letters. Circle 23 mm. Black.

1866–67–68 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day. Circle 22 mm. Black.

1867–70 WASHINGTON. D. C. CONGRESS. Free with month and day. Circle 30 mm. Black.

1869–73 WASHINGTON D. C. "FREE" with month and day. Circle 26 mm. Black. Letters spaced away from Circle. (Also 1866).

1869 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and date. Circle 26 mm. Black. On cover with 10c 1869 to Europe. Elliott Perry collection.

1872 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day. Circle 24 mm. Black.

1873 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and hour. Circle 28 mm. Black.

1873–74 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle 26 mm. Black. Style as previous. With killer.

1875 WASHINGTON D. C. LOCAL with month and day. Circle 28 mm. Red. On Postcard.

1874–76 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and hour. Circle 28 mm. Black. Used combined with killer.

1875–77 WASH'N. D. C. REGISTERED with month and day. Circle 28 mm. Black. Used with killer. Also in blue.

1876 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and hour. Circle 28 mm. Black. Used with killer.

1877 Similar to previous, but spacing around letters. Also 1879.

1878 WASHINGTON. D. C. with month, day, hour and year. Circle 28 mm. Purple. Used with killer.

1878 Registered. Dec. 24/1878. Washington, D. C. in box, 55x23 mm. Violet. (Also seen without box as mark on 1883 cover.)

1879 Similar to 1876. Purple. With crosswords killer.

1881–83 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month, day, hour, year and "2." Circle 28 mm. Black. Used without killer on official cover.

1882 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day, hour and year. Circle 28 mm. Black. Used with "5" in 3 ring Circle. Machine killer-postmark combination.

1883 As above with grid killer. Also with year abbreviated.

1883 WASHINGTON D. C. and "REG" in oval, 35 mm width, "REG" in inner oval, 20 mm width, shown used on stamp. Cover also has "Registered May 9, 1883 Washington, D. C."

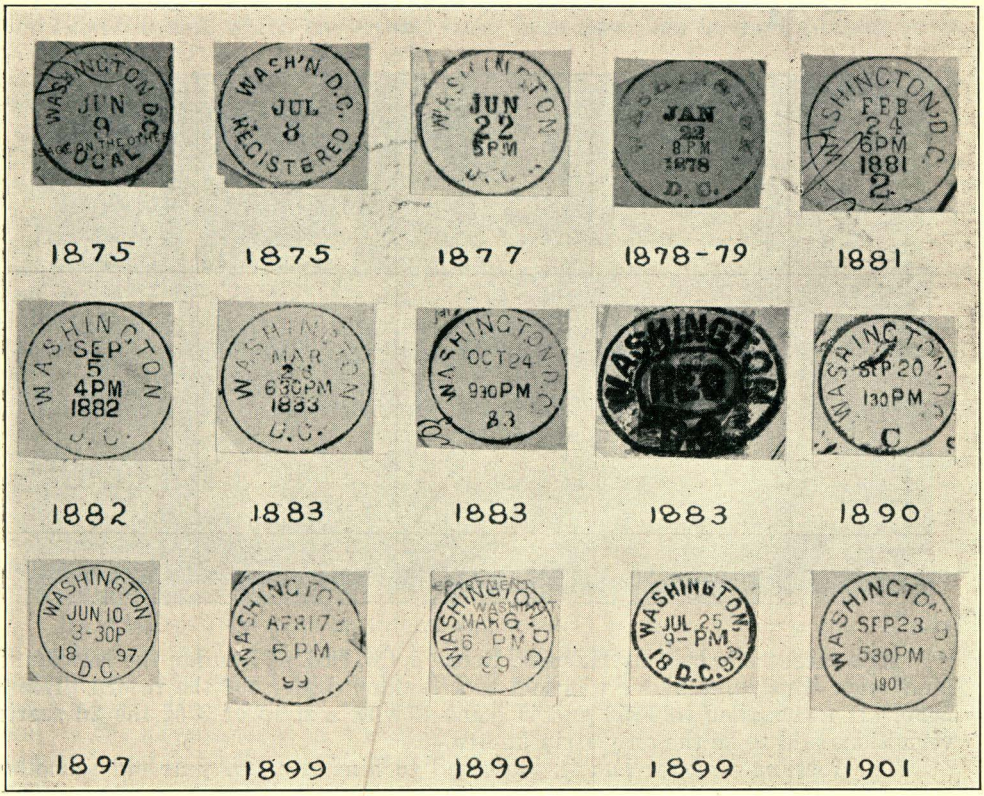
1883–87 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day in one line, hour and year abbreviated. 25 mm. Black. Used with "8" in grid killer. (Has Washington Receiving mark. Black.)

1884 WASHINGTON, REC.D. month, day, hour and year with "7". Receiving Postmark. Circle 27 mm. Black.

1887–88 WASHINGTON. D. C. with month and day, hour and year abbreviated. Circle 25 mm. Black.

1890 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day in one line, hour and "C" at bottom, 25 mm. Black. Used with "C" in grid killer. The year abbreviated, '90 is on outside of Circle. On reverse has "Wash. D. C. Transit, Sep 20, 2.30 P M. '90". All in Circle 28 mm. Black. Also with year inside circle.

1897 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and date in one line, hour and year apart, above D. C.—"18" at left and "97" at right. 22 mm. Black. Used with "Congress Postal Universal" killer.



Additional Washington Postmarks 1875 to 1901.

1898 WASHINGTON D. C. Jul 20 2 P M 1898, all in oval 26 mm width, 15 mm deep. Black. Used with "2" in lines, as receiving mark.

1898 WASHINGTON, D. C. Wagon Collection Postmark.

1899 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day in one line, hour and year abbreviated. Circle 25 mm. Black. Used with grid "2" killer.

1899 About as above, wording more compact. Used with straight line killer, plus "2" in grid.

1899 Similar to 1897, except straight line bar killer.

1899 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and date in one line, hour and year next two lines, latter abbreviated. Circle 23 mm. Black. Used with killer, plus "2" in grid.

1890 As above.

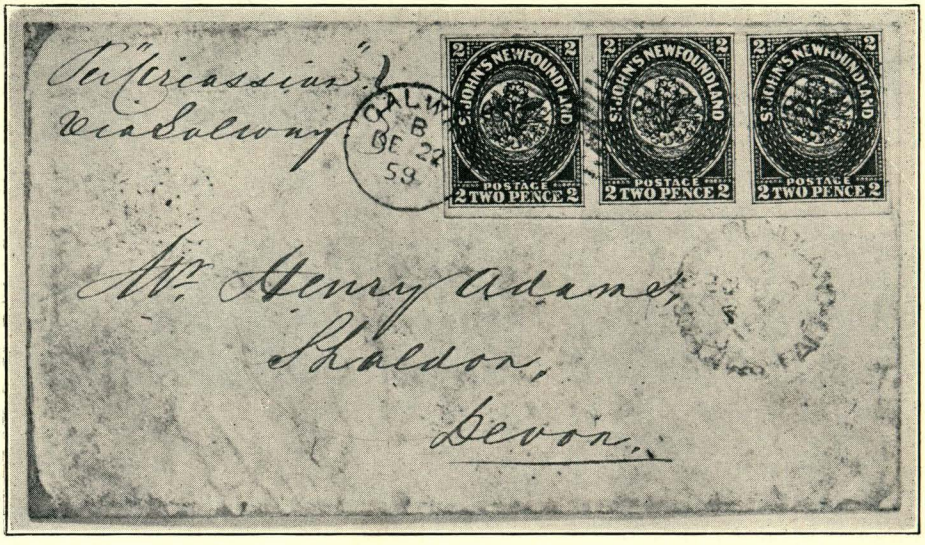
1891 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and date, hour and year. Black. Circle 20 mm. Used with straight line killer, containing "1" in centre at left.

1893 As above.

1901 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day, hour and year. Circle 27 mm. Used with grid "2" killer.

And so endeth 102 years of Washington Postmarks.

A Superb New Foundland Cover.



At a recent sale held by Harmer, Rooke & Co. Ltd. of London the Newfoundland cover illustrated above was sold to a London dealer for the record price of £600. It was mailed in 1858 and is franked with a strip of 3 of the 2d scarlet vermilion, said to be the only strip known.

The fortunate owner had it presented to him as a ten year old schoolboy collector, by his grandmother, who received it from her uncle to whom it was addressed.

1000th Meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

THIS unusual event was made the occasion of a great reunion of Philatelists on Thursday, October the 4th, 1928, at the magnificent rooms of the Germania Club, which were graciously loaned for this occasion.

Many well known stamp men travelled long distances to be present at this event and among these we noted P. M. Wolsieffer from Philadelphia and A. F. Lichtenstein, Hugh Clark, Charles J. Phillips and John Klemann from New York. Other well known men present included, Saul Newbury, Gus Mosler, John Oleson, A. W. Filstrup, A. L. Schuyler, R. McP. Cabeen, Dr. C. W. Hennan, E. R. Jacobs, P. MacGuffin, C. E. Severn, B. L. Voorhees, with contingents from Cleveland, Cincinnati and many other cities.

One of the features of the meeting was a grand display of Rarities by two of our greatest collectors.

Arthur Hind showed Mauritius: Post Office, 1d. and 2d. unused and 1d. and 2d. used on one cover; and a unique block of four of the unused 1d. first printing of the Post Paids in earliest state; Hawaii: Both types of the exceedingly rare 2c. Missionary; Nova Scotia: Superb pair of 1/- cold violet used on cover to India with a 6d. yellow green, also his magnificent collection of Nevis, most of the rarities being shown in uncut sheets.

Alfred Lichtenstein showed his famous collection of Switzerland Cantonal and Rayon Issues, which has several times been described in the Philatelic press, so we will not attempt to regilt gold.

During the exhibition B. L. Voorhees held a very successful auction. Some fine Sydney Views sold very well, especially choice copies on covers.

The Banquet took place at 7 P. M. with over 200 guests present. Mr. Voorhees, President of the Society, turned the meeting over to Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, who made a most efficient toastmaster.

The proceedings started with the reading of the Minutes of the First Meeting of the C. P. S. held in October, 1886, when P. M. Wolsieffer was elected the first Secretary. The Minutes of the 500th meeting were then read and this was followed by a Roll Call of this, the 1000th meeting.

Charles E. Severn then had the honor of presenting a Gold Medal to our dearly beloved P. M. Wolsieffer, who, in October, 1886 was one of the band of collectors who founded the Society. In responding "P. M." gave some details of the early days and then sprang a surprise on Charlie Severn by presenting him with a Gold Medal in the name of the Society.

The toastmaster then called Charles J. Phillips, who referred to the fact that he went into the stamp business in 1886, the same year in which the C. P. S. was inaugurated. He then referred to the wonderful record of 1000 meetings and doubted if any other Society had such a record, except perhaps the *Royal Philatelic Society of London*, which was founded in 1864 and as it averages some 16 meetings a year, may possibly have exceeded the thousand.

Mr. Phillips then gave an interesting account of many of the great "Finds" of early days, and told some stories of King Edward VII. who never collected stamps, but who called him in for expert advice on stamps he proposed to buy for his son. He especially stressed the great influence H. M. King George V. had on the advancement of Philately in Great Britain, what a great relaxation he had found this hobby at all times and especially during the stress of the great war.

In conclusion Mr. Phillips proposed the toast of the President of the United States coupled with that of H. M. King George V., Philately's King. He said

that he did this at some risk in the City of Mayor Thompson, but the toast was received and drunk amidst great enthusiasm.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein was then called upon and after some very interesting and amusing stories of his father's connection with stamp collecting, he proceeded to lay stress on what the 1000th meeting of a Philatelic Society, or in fact any society, really meant, and that such a meeting deserved the support it received in having people to represent all parts of the country there. He also stressed the need for real "constructive" work in philately such as that meeting represented.

Mr. Lichtenstein then asked permission of the chairman to speak about a bit of constructive work that really had nothing to do with the 1000th meeting. He referred to the *American Philatelic Society* and the good work that had been done during the past year by one of the Vice-Presidents, Gustave M. Mosler. As President A. H. Wilhelm had definitely declined to stand for office again, Mr. Lichtenstein asked the meeting to endorse Gus Mosler as their nominee for the next President of the A. P. S. L. A. Hanford of Cleveland seconded Mr. Lichtenstein's proposal in a remarkably witty speech which quite swept his audience. The motion was put by the chairman and carried unanimously. Gus Mosler in a few words thanked the meeting for the honor tendered him.

Victor Rotnem of Minneapolis was then called upon and founded his introduction on the theory that Club activities in philately are the outgrowth of the psychology that man is a social being and seeks the companionship of his fellows. He pointed out that City Clubs and our great A. P. S. are needed outlets for the gregarious tendencies of philatelic man. Mr. Rotnem asked the assembled crowd to consider the need for careful thought and reflection in selecting their nominees for next year's official board of the A. P. S.

Arguing that the stability and usefulness of the A. P. S. depends upon the proper selection not only of President but particularly of the Board of Vice-Presidents, he urged the meeting to come together in open caucus to consider suggesting a board who would carry on the high type of efficiency of the Cincinnati group now in office composed of G. M. Mosler, W. C. Kennett and Dr. Tedeschi.

After deliberation unanimous acclaim was given by the assembled philatelists to a suggested Chicago Board, with Dr. C. W. Hennan, A. F. Boehm and C. F. Mann as Vice-Presidential nominees.

Dr .Hennan then said there was a visitor from New York who he was determined to call upon because he would not catalog Netherland and Colonies as they should be and introduced Mr. Hugh M. Clark for a few words.

Mr. Clark in the course of an interesting but far too brief speech said how glad he was to be back among the gang in his own home town, although he had left Chicago many years ago.

Mr. Clark also referred to the catalog of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. and quoted a few figures to show the vast work entailed in fixing prices for some 180,000 items. Some people, he stated, even went so far as to ask for quotations on stamps in extra fine, and ordinary condition. This might mean over a quarter of a million separate quotations. In conclusion he blamed local collectors for not giving him more help. He sent out some hundreds of question slips in Chicago and District and only had two answers.

The meeting shortly afterwards concluded after a few words from various visitors who were present but as our reporter had to leave we have no record of these.

In conclusion a special word of praise must be given to the really superb Program of the Proceedings. This was largely the work of Richard McP. Cabeen and must have entailed a vast amount of research work.

The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of P. M. Wolsieffer. This is followed by an article by C. E. Severn on "Early Days". Then Mr. Cabeen gives an account of "Early Chicago Postal History". A list of Chicago Local Posts, First Railroad Postal Cars and a list of members of the Society.

The Counterfeit One Dollar 1914 Peking Print of China

By H. F. Bowker.

WHILE I have known of the counterfeiting of the 10 cent, 50 cent and $1.00 values of the first Peking print, 1914 issue of China for several years and have carefully examined all copies of that printing of Scott's numbers 185, 190 and 191 that I have seen, in the hope of finding these scarce forgeries, my diligence was never rewarded until recently when I have come onto a single postally used copy of the latter value.

These counterfeits are reputed to have been used by postal clerks employed in the Shanghai post office. The *modus operandi* being to place the stamps on letters or parcels presented for mailing. The stamps were then cancelled immediately with a hand cancelling stamp and the proceeds pocketed. By this method none of the forgeries got out of the hands of the passers except in a cancelled state, in which shape they were not likely to excite the interest of anyone who might interfere with the operation of their scheme.

The present copy shows a part of the usual circular Shanghai postmark with the entire Chinese character "Shang" on the stamp. It is perforated 15 while the genuine stamps are perforated 14 or 14½ despite Scott's listing given as 14 or 15. As is usual with forgeries, the present one differs materially from the genuine stamps in many details, the most noticeable of which are given below.



Genuine.

(a) The curved labels at top and bottom are bounded by a hairline at center where they are superimposed upon the upper and lower marginal frames. This line does not touch the outer line of border.

(b) The Chinese character at NW is clearly drawn.

(c) The four ornamental scrolls surrounding the center medallion are sharply drawn and each line or dot composing the scroll is distinct and separate from every other dot or line.

(d) The Chinese character at NE has equally wide bands of color separating the three sections.



Forgery.

(a) The curved labels are bounded at top and bottom by coarse lines which touch the outer line of border at the bottom.

(b) The outer frame of this character is more narrow than in the genuine and that part of the character inside the outer frame is very indistinct and poorly drawn.

(c) The scrolls are poorly drawn, the lines and dots composing them being coarse and scraggly.

(d) This character is much smaller than that in the genuine and the strip of color between the 1st and 2d sections is wider than that between the 2d and 3d.

(e) All lettering in English in the lower label is carefully and accurately drawn.
(f) The "O" of "POSTAGE" is similar to that in "OF".
(g) The wall surrounding the three doors of the temple is covered with dots.

(e) The top of letter "E" of "REPUBLIC" is higher than the tops of the other letters.
(f) The "O" of "POSTAGE" is narrower than that in "OF".
(g) There are no dots in the lighter part of the walls about the doors.

FRANCE TO HOLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

An International Philatelic Exhibition is announced for Havre, France, from May 18th to 26th, 1929 and full information concerning it can be obtained from M. Coyette, 35, rue de Maubege, Paris, 9e, France.

The prospectus indicates that the exhibition has been planned on an extensive scale with classes for all the principal groups. Gold, Silver gilt, Silver and Bronze medals will be awarded in each class together with a grand prize for the finest international exhibit and a special prize for the finest French exhibit.

An International Bourse of Dealers and Philatelic Societies is planned to be held during the exhibition. The officers are as follows: President, M. Seigneure; vice presidents, MM. Ackein, Deschaseaux, Le Begue, Lesout; Secretary, M. Hugues and Treasurer, M. Koch.

W. T. WILSON ANNOUNCES SOME IMPORTANT PURCHASES.

The October-November issue of W. T. Wilson's Bi-Monthly contains the announcements of some especially important purchases including collections of India, Indian Native States and Luxemburg and a few others of lesser importance including Hungary, Japan, French Colonials and Consular Offices and Modern Portuguese Colonies. There are also some attractive offers in original covers.

LANSDOWNE STAMP CLUB HOLDS THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The third annual Exhibition of the Lansdowne (Pennsylvania) Stamp Club held on November 30th and December 1st was a splendid success and should prove an inspiration to other local Clubs throughout the country.

The local newspapers as well as five Philadelphia papers gave much publicity to the exhibition which was an important factor in its success. The judges were C. J. Phillips, Major G. W. A. Camp, and P. H. Ward, Jr., all members of the Collectors Club, who awarded 24 prizes, including a grand prize for the best all around exhibit. This was won by Clarence W. Brazer, Lansdowne, Pa., for his collection of United States Proofs and Essays. This collection has been largely formed within the past year and represents almost everything obtainable in the special field which it covers.

MOZIAN BRINGS OUT POCKET SIZE LOOSELEAF ALBUM.

Vahan Mozian, 298 Fifth Avenue, New York City has just brought out a small pocket sized looseleaf album with a page size of 4 3/8 x 6 1/2 inches. The binder is spring backed and comes in Green and Dark Red colors. It will prove a useful book for a small specialized collection and for stamps desired to display at club meetings, etc.

STAMPLESS COVER TYPE SHEET.

Delf Norona, one of the pioneer students of Stampless Covers, Secretary of the Stampless Cover Society, a Unit of the A. P. S., has evolved a type-classification for Stampless Covers that is unique as well as logically arranged for collectors.

The various designs are placed into four general groups—circles, ovals, rectangles and arcs. These major groups are identified as C. O. R. A. and minor groups are labeled M or Ms, the latter for manuscript postal markings.

These designs are then divided into a number of classes, as: P—Plain single unbroken outer line; F—Fancy Single unbroken outer line; B—Broken line; C. D.—Circular Postmark with double outer lines, etc.

A type sheet, showing the classifications and designs, illustrated, is contained in the November, 1928 issue of Stampless Covers and is sold at 50 cents. This may be ordered from F S. Eaton, 70 Sachem Street, New Haven, Conn.

H. M K.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTORS CLUB ROLL OF HONOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the *Collectors Club* held Monday, November 26th, 1928, the following names were added to our Roll of Honor:

Dr. J. Brace Chittenden
Prof. Dr. Carl Lindenberg

Both men are so close to the hearts of our members and have been so fully represented in the columns of this magazine during their life time that no extended statement of their outstanding achievements for philately are called for at this time.

* * * *

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, THE ORIGINATOR OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

The name of Dr. Victor M. Berthold attached to any article is in itself assurance of a work of exceptional thoroughness and historical scholarship. It is very fortunate that philately has at this time a man of his ability and capacity to assemble the rapidly disappearing records of our early postal history and present them in the very readable style which Dr. Berthold possesses.

The present article on William H. Russell, originator of the famous Pony Express and President of the Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company adds a very important chapter to the history which Dr. Berthold has been unfolding. The Doctor worked steadily for over six months to gather the data which serves as the basis of the article before he wrote a single line, and much of this data was collected during a recent trip to California where he could inspect many records available in no other place.

We always feel honored at the privilege of presenting any of Dr. Berthold's work and the present "Foreword" by Henry C. Needham makes it doubly valuable for he has been a valuable collaborator with Dr. Berthold in much of his most important work.

* * * *

ZEPPELIN COVERS.

The public interest in the flights of the Graf Zeppelin has attracted attention to the philatelic phase as represented by the covers and the special stamps issued for the event. There can be little doubt but that this interest has been instrumental in creating a vast number of new collectors and the continued use of stamps in ever increasing numbers to commemorate important events should have a very beneficial effect upon our hobby.

The editor is indebted to Paul Kohl of Germany for one of the covers with the 4 Reichsmark value, which we consider one of the handsomest stamps of recent times.

CORRECTIONS IN THE FRANCE TRANSLATION.

L. Meinertzhagen, the author and translator of the article on France appearing in our last issue, calls attention to the following corrections which should be noted by our readers:

On Page 268: The remark under Fig. IIA in the plate of illustrations, namely "**Predamaged** state of Fig. II" really refers to the Fig. II below. Fig. IIA being the **damaged** state.

On Page 283; The varieties listed are all **bisections** except in the case of No.'s. 30, 45 and 42 (80c, 80c and 20c) which are quarterings. The bisections are usually diagonal but may be vertical or (very rarely) horizontal.

In the original copy this information was conveyed by special characters which were not available on our linotype machine.

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TRANSLATION OF THE CHINA SECTION OF THE KOHL HANDBOOK.

Among the requests for special translations which have been received, those requesting China have been by far the most numerous, and we are pleased to present a translation of this section through a series of fortunate circumstances. The editor was first put on the track of this translation by James Starr of Philadelphia who secured a copy of it from John A. Agnew, while he was in London. Mr. Agnew when approached on the subject not only gladly gave his consent but assisted in preparing the copy and rendering other valuable assistance. The translation itself was prepared by A. E. Seal who deserves considerable credit for his careful work. Mr. Starr further made a special trip to New York so that the stamps for the illustrations could be photographed from his collection and has been of invaluable assistance in checking over the manuscript and reading the proofs. The cooperation of these gentlemen will be much appreciated, I am sure, by every collector interested in the stamps of China.

Several other translations are under way and we welcome suggestions from our readers as to the subjects in which they would be particularly interested. Suggestions from those able to render any assistance in translating or checking is especially desired.

* * * *

BERLIN TO HOLD INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXPOSITION IN 1930.

Plans are well advanced for an important International Philatelic Exposition to be held in Berlin in the fall of 1930.

The Committee in charge is composed of the best known Stamp Collectors and Dealers in Berlin with Dr. E. Stenger as Chairman and Drs. Kalckhoff and Pirl as Vice Chairmen. The Committee has been assured of the cooperation of the important collectors throughout the world, and anyone interested can get information from the Secretary Maj. a. D. v. Rudolphi, Seegefelder Strasse 10, II, Berlin-Spandau, Germany.

* * * *

THE FREE MAIL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The article on the "Free Mail" by Harry M. Konwiser, which appeared in the last issue of this magazine, has received a large amount of favorable comment and the *New York Times* in its issue of Nov. 9, 1928, printed practically the entire article in a column and a half which it devoted to the subject.

Here again philatelic research is adding an important contribution to historical records.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

The translations appearing under this heading are all originals prepared under the auspices of the **Collectors Club,** who hold the copyright for the English translations and who reserve all rights for republication. Suggestions for future translations are always welcome as well as criticisms on any of the translations that may appear. Furthermore we want to know whether or not this work appeals to our members. Letters pertaining to this subject should be addressed to Alfred F. Lichtenstein, P. O. Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City.

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China

Translated by A. E. SEAL

And published through courtesy of JOHN A. AGNEW.

Stamps for illustrations furnished by JAMES STARR.

1 Silver Tael equals 10 Mace equals 100 Candarins equals 1000 Cash.

From 1896: 1 Mexican Dollar equals 100 Cents.

THE Chinese Empire possessed in olden times, for the conveyance of Official and State correspondence, a courier service with extensive ramifications throughout the entire country; this service was organized on military lines under the Ministry of War. The forwarding of all private (unofficial) postal documents was carried on by numerous private forwarding agencies which for the most part formed important guilds amongst themselves, occupied not only with their own affairs and with the sea-carrying trade, but with any kind of forwarding business. (A clear description of their method of work was given by Ruhstrat D. B. Z. 1898, Page 178). The vast majority of these post offices and guilds were purely private undertakings working for a profit which was, especially in populous districts, considerable, although the charges were generally, on account of competition, relatively small. In certain cases a regular postal service was also established by certain trading groups or communities under separate management. For example, the Protestant Missionaries in the Province of Shantung established their own postal service between their stations because the Chinese private service was inadequate. Among the posts established and managed by a community or corporation special philatelic

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Collaborator: P. Kleeberg, 52, Theaterstrasse, Chemnitz.

Bibliography: W. A. Warner: "The Emissions of China, Shanghai, Korea and Japan, Chicago, 1899".—D. J. Maus: "The Post in China", D. B. Z. 1901 Sept.-Nov. (This treatise, in which in almost every section are found assertions opposed to the entire sebsequent literature, nevertheless contains, in spite of errors, many noteworthy representations and details; see also I. B. J. 1898 January onwards.)—J. Mencarini: "Note on the Postage Stamps of China, 1873-1905" (first published in "China, Imperial Maritime Customs I, Statistical Series, No. 3 and 4" 1905; reprinted in Gibb. M. J. XVII and Ph. J. of Ind. 1906).—C. L. Harte-Lovelace: "Notes on the Postage Stamps of China", Gibb. St. W. VIII, Page 398, IX Page 256, X Page 491, XI Page 445 & 473.—F. J. Melville: "The Postage Stamps of China", London, 1908.—P. Kleeberg: "China, Its Post & Stamps, 1878-1910".—Paul Kohl, Chemnity 1911, (richly illustrated).—On the first issue see specially: B. W. H. Poole, "The First Issue of China", St. Coll. II, Page 127, Page 139.—J. Mencarini: "The Postage Stamps of China 1878-1883", paper read at the Shanghai Phil. Soc. on the 22 Feb. 1922.—The important knowledge of the general development and history of the Chinese State Post depends principally upon the official annual reports of the Post Secretary (Mr. Piry) which have appeared in extracts in the technical press. In the literature quoted above see before all Kleeberg, Maus & Melville, also P. King: "Notes on the Chinese Postal Service", Office of St. Coll. 1917. An explanation of the individual symbols &c. of Chinese stamps was given by C. A. Howes in "The Stamp Designs of Eastern Asia", New York, 1905; he also wrote about them from a philatelic standpoint in Mek. W. St. 1916.

importance has been won by those which were established at first by the municipality of the foreign quarter of Shanghai and later by the municipalities of the foreign quarters of other Treaty Ports, principally because these so called "Treaty Ports Local Post Offices", contrary both to the imperial courier-service and to the unofficial forwarding agencies, issued and used their own stamps. The stamps of these post-offices, which operated not only amongst themselves and with the post office of the Imperial Maritime Customs (see below), but also directly with the foreign post offices already existing at that time in China and therefore were in no way merely local offices, will be cataloged in subsequent numbers of the Handbook under Shanghai, seeing that the offices of almost all the other Treaty Ports originated from branches of the foreign post of Shanghai.

The general Imperial State post was developed as an administrative branch of the Central Government out of the Imperial Maritime Customs Post. The imperial courier-lines between Pekin and Shanghai, which conveyed the mail of the Maritime Customs as well as diplomatic correspondence, obtained about 1860, after the transfer of the foreign embassies to Pekin in consequence of the Tai-ping rebellion, a special importance, particularly in the winter months when, in consequence of the freezing-up of the ports, the postal service was referred exclusively to land routes. As about the same time, through the admission of European officials, especially (1859) Robert Hart, the Imperial Maritime Customs attained an unexpected development, (both as regards organization and yield), the management of the entire postal service in its district, including the diplomatic, was handed over to the Customs administration, Robert Hart at the same time being appointed General Inspector of the Imperial Maritime Customs office. With the continually growing extent and organization of the Maritime Customs service the development of the postal lines also increased. The Customs postal service conveyed no longer exclusively official correspondence but by degrees its services were claimed also for private correspondence, at first only for that of the European officials of the Customs service but later on also for that of other European private individuals or firms in the Treaty Ports, so that in 1876 the Imperial Maritime Customs office began to organize a general public postal service. The establishment of the first public lines between Pekin, Tientsin and Shanghai was followed by the opening of further post offices at Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Chungkiang; in 1878 the Maritime Customs Post introduced its own stamps which were first issued to the public in Tientsin in August, and in Shanghai in December of that year. By an imperial edict of the 20th March 1896 a general State-Post was introduced into China under the direction of the Imperial Maritime Customs Post and Robert Hart (who still remained General Inspector of the Customs Office, the Postal administration not being separated from the Customs until 1911), was entrusted with its conduct and organization. But even with the establishment of this public State Post, the mails were by no means a State monopoly; on the contrary, the general Imperial Post, like the Customs Post previously, worked in unison with the numerous private postal institutions and associations, the foreign post of the Treaty Ports (see above) being on the other hand suppressed shortly after the establishment of the State Post. As time went on however the Imperial Post obtained the upper hand of private undertakings, which it, in part, absorbed and in his official report for 1898 Mr. Piry was able to assert that the competition of the private posts had as good as ceased.

The stamps of the Maritime Customs Post were only valid for use in the interior. All external and over seas correspondence was conveyed by the Customs Post to one of the Foreign post offices in the Treaty Ports, see later, and there handed over for further conveyance. Postage on external correspondence handed in at the Customs Post (see particularly on this point Maus D. B. Z. 1901 Pages 138/39 and 151/52), was paid either by the sender defraying the

whole of the internal and external charges in stamps of the Customs Post, (at most 9 Candarins), in which case the Customs Post carried the letter as far as the nearest Treaty Port, at the same time itself affixing the necessary foreign stamps which were frequently protected against theft by strokes of ink or by a small rectangular mark I. P. O., half on the stamp, half on the letter; or the sender himself affixed stamps of the Maritime Customs Post (for the inland charge)) and foreign stamps of the prescribed value (for the external charge). This accounts for the sought-after double "postages" which, along with the Customs stamps, have mostly stamps of Hong Kong, France (or French Indo-China) and later those of Germany also, apparently because the Chinese postal officials were supplied principally with such, or because the letters were conveyed mainly through the post offices of those three States, whilst double postages with stamps of Japan or Russia rarely occur and with U. S. stamps still more rarely. After the establishment of the general Chinese State Post conditions at first remained unaltered except that, from 1897 on, stamps of the Imperial Post took the place of the Customs stamps where double postages occur. China indeed already proposed in 1897 to enter the Postal Union and in subsequent years sent a representative to the World Postal Congress, but did not secure formal entry into the Union until March 1st 1914 (with effect from 1st September 1914). On the other hand from about 1894 onwards the Imperial Postal Administration gradually concluded treaties with all those foreign Postal Administrations which maintained post offices or had possessions on the Chinese coast, in consequence of which Chinese postal values became valid in all foreign countries under the Pau scale of values so that Piry's Annual Report for 1904 announces that the postal relations of China with all the States of the Postal Union were exactly the same as if she herself were already a member.

Abongst foreign Postal Organizations, (see on this point Kleeberg, M. u. G. Z. 1922, Pages 181/82), *Germany* opened for the first time her own office in August 1886 in Shanghai, the then terminus of the German-East Asiatic chief line, which was soon followed by branch offices both in China itself and in the leased area of Kiauchau. At first German stamps were used without overprint, then with overprint, whilst Kiauchau obtained a separate postal administration in 1900. Following on China's declaration of war against Germany, the whole of the German post offices in China were closed in 1916, after Tsingtao had already fallen in November 1914. For further details see under German Empire: Post in China, or under Kiauchau.—*France* opened her first Chinese post office in 1862 in Shanghai, (numbering stamp 4013 small cipher, then 5104 large cipher), which was followed by one at Tientsin in 1889 and by numerous others from 1898 to 1902. For political reasons the French offices in North and Middle China were under the direct administration of the mother-country, that is, the French Ministry of Posts, and therefore used the stamps of the mother-country, at first without, later with overprint; on the other hand, the French post offices in South China were under the neighboring French colony of Indo-China which prepared a general issue for them, as well as separate issues for the individual offices. For further details see France: Post in China, or French-Indo-China: Post in China.—*Great Britain* occupied Hong Kong in January 1841 and established postal stations at an early date in Canton and Shanghai to which, in 1850 or 1852, were allotted obliterations but only letter obliterations and probably Paid-obliterations. Amongst the obliterations hitherto listed as used by British Naval Stations, A81 was (see Lond. Phil. 1923, Page 3) allotted as ship's obliteration to a line of steamers trading with China, and in the same way A86 was issued in April 1859 as ship's obliteration (and possibly used later in Shanghai). A88 was also issued in April 1859 at first as ship's obliteration, but was used from 1874 by the English post station in the Gulf of Pechili. The obliteration B62 was allotted, probably about 1862, to Hong-Kong, which, after its elevation to a Crown Colony on 1.5.1860 had obtained its own Postal Administration, and in 1862 issued its own stamps. The occurrence of B62 during

the 60's on English (and British-Indian?) stamps may probably arise from British or British-Indian naval and military individuals in their correspondence with the mother-country using the stamps of the latter. The Postal Administration of Hong Kong immediately established branch offices in the Treaty Ports, which were later extended as far as Japan and the Portuguese colony of Macao. (The latter were abolished at the entry of Japan and Portugal into the Postal Union). In these sub-post-offices letters were at first (up to about 1864) not franked, but subsequently the stamps of Hong Kong were used which however were not at first obliterated by the branch offices, this being done afterwards in Hong Kong itself with B62; not until the 70's were defacement numbers allotted to these sub-post-offices, (obliterations D27-D30 were assigned to Hong Kong for those places in June 1876), followed from about 1884 by defacement by means of the local post mark. At the end of 1910 these English post offices in China were placed immediately under the General Postal Administration, and on the 1st. January 1917 stamps of Hong Kong overprinted "China" were issued for them. While according to the Colonial Journal (see St. Coll. VIII, Page 155) stamps of Hong Kong were used only because the range of values could not be completely replaced by English stamps, on the other hand, according to the technical Press, the overprint was really due to the use of stamps of Hong Kong, and to the difference in value of the Mexican dollar in Hong Kong and China. See for further details Hong Kong or Great Britain: Post in China. For the field post of British Indian troops in China see below and Page 501 (of the Handbook).—*Italy,* whose military or naval forces had already had some field posts, (see below), established in September 1917 her own post offices in Peking and Tientsin which however were only available to the embassy and consular staffs, as well as to the Royal Guard and the Royal Navy. These post-offices used Italian stamps with special overprint. For further details see Italy: Post in China.—*Japan* established comparatively early her own post offices in China, principally in the north, with scattered offices in the south. In 1916 there were 54 Japanese offices in China, including Manchuria. The Japanese used at first the stamps of the motherland without overprint, and from the new year 1900 similar stamps with the overprint CHINA in Japanese script. For further details see Japan: Post in China.—*Austria-Hungary* established after the Boxer rising a post office in Pekin for the Imperial Guard left behind there (see below).—*Russia* opened a post office at its embassy in Pekin in 1858, which used the stamps of the mother-country without overprint (letters with such up to about 1885 are rare!). The establishment of numerous public post offices in North China and Manchuria was followed in 1899 by the issue of special overprinted Russian stamps for China. After Russia had occupied in 1916 26 post offices in China and Manchuria, these were, as the result of an agreement with the Soviet, closed in November 1920, with the exception of Kharbin, which still remained. (Apparently the Russian railway post still operated at certain of the railway stations between the frontier and Harbin, as we have seen, for example, the last issue with post mark of the station Manchuria.) For further details see Russia: Post in China.—The *United States of North America* established in 1865 their own post office in Shanghai which used stamps of the motherland, and from 1919 Special overprinted stamps. At the end of 1922, (at least midnight of the 31st. December) all foreign post offices in China were closed in accord with the Washington agreement. (For *Belgian* essays see Page 243 of the Handbook.)

In addition to these general or consular post offices, in the majority of cases their own field posts were joined to the various contingents which composed the East Asiatic Expedition against the Boxers (1900) and, in part, the Naval or Guard detachments left behind after the defeat of the rebellion had military postal agencies which to some extent operated up to the world war. Most of these fiel dor military post offices used the stamps of their mother-coun-

tries without overprint; for the field post of the British-Indian contingent special issues were produced with the overprint C. E. F. on British-Indian stamps, which continued up to the world war (see page 501/02 of the Handbook) while British-Indian service stamps used apparently in China do not have this overprint.—The Austro-Hungarian contingent, (see above), did not use a particular stamps, but the cruiser "Maria Theresa" at the end of 1901 received a special obliteration (copy in Kleeberg) which possibly also occurs on stamps. An independent postal agency was established at the Austro-Hungarian embassy in Pekin for the imperial guard, later Naval detachment, which was left there, and which at the end of 1903 also received its own obliteration (copy and description of the same in Kleeberg, Pmk. No. 73/74, Page 132). This post station, existing up to about 1910, was, like the Italian, (see above), not a public one, but merely an embassy and military post office. Current Austrian and Hungarian stamps were used, (also Bonian, see Page 343 of the Handbook).—We have seen specimens of the Italian field post or naval obliterations from China. Besides the three obliterations shown in Kleeberg there was in use at first, according to the Italian national catalog, another obliteration, "Comando Battaglione Marinai".—During the Russo-Japanese war numerous Japanese and Russian field post offices operated in Chinese territory.

The number of foreign stamps used within Chinese borders was still further increased by the ship's post of the vessels of all nations trading in China, such as the Russian volunteer fleet, the English P. & O. line, the Messageries Maritimes, the German East-Asiatic and Australian line, besides the German Yangtse line trading inland, etc. On such ship's letters from China are found occasionally not only stamps of the country concerned but of other foreign States also, or even Chinese stamps, just as, on the other hand, the Chinese Postal Administration conveyed, without hesitation, letters bearing only foreign stamps.

Conversely, the Chinese State Post opened at the end of 1909, in Thibet, its own post stations which at first used Chinese stamps without overprint, and since 1911 similar stamps with special value overprint. For further details see Chinese Post in Tibet, Page 50.—In Eastern Turkestan (Sin-Kiang) the establishment of a public postal service had apparently already started in 1910, and in 1915 a special overprinted series was issued. For further details see issues for Eastern Turkestan, page 47.—For the Imperial Post on the island of Formosa, see thereunder.

Post of the Imperial Maritime Customs Office (Customs Post).



1878 (Aug.) Stamp I. Dies (of copper) engraved by a native from designs by H. B. Morse, an official of the Customs. Color print of the statistical department of the Imperial Maritime Customs administration in Shanghai. White paper; perf. 12½.

Plate I. (Aug. '78), first printings. Sheets of 5x5 stamps, 3-3½ mm. apart. Size of stamps (from edge to edge of the perforations) 25½x29½ mm.: edges of the sheets top 45 mm., bottom 40 mm , side 6 mm. Mostly thin, transparent paper; perforation clean.

Plate II. (June '82). Sheets of 5x5 stamps, 4½-5 mm. apart. Size of stamps, (compare above) 27x31 mm.: edges of the sheets top and bottom about 2½ mm.; side about 18 mm. Very thin paper, occasionally thicker paper with factory watermark, perforation clean.

Plate III. (3 March, '83:) last printings. Sheets of 5x4 stamps, 2½-2¾ mm. apart. Size of stamps (compare above) 24½x27½ mm.: edges of sheets 6-8 mm. all round. At first thin, later thicker and duller paper; perforation mostly rough, seldom clean.

	Plate 1.			II Paper. A thin		II Paper. B thick Factory Watermark.		III Paper A thin		III Paper B thick	
1	1C. a. yellow green, imp..	14.00	12.00								
	b. green	12.00	9.00	15.00	12.50	17.50	15.00	—	—		
	c. deep green	14.00	12.00					—	—	12.00	10.00
	d. dull green			——	——						
	e. olive green									10.00	10.00
2	3C. a. orange red, imp...	3.50	2.50								
	b. Venetian red	7.50	3.80								
	c. red	7.00	3.50					—	—		
	d. salmon red			14.00	7.50						
	e. dull red			14.00	7.50						
	f. brown red							—	—		
	g. brick red, dull brick red									15.00	17.50
	h. orange brown									9.00	7.00
3	5C. a. yellow ochre, imp..	4.00	3.75	10.00	7.50						
	b. yellow brown	7.50	4.50								
	c. orange	5.00	5.00								
	d. yellow	——	——					—	—	12.00	7.50
	e. chrome yellow									12.00	7.00

Numbers Issued of Above.

		I+II	II
1.	1C. yellow green	89011	117475
2.	3C. orange red	298828	269940
3.	5C. yellow ochre	137865	101745

Plates; arrangement of the sheets:—According to Mencarini each of the 25 dies was engraved separately in copper and the printing plates made up out of these original dies. M(encarini) found in 1905, in the statistical office of the Maritime Customs administration a block of four copper dies of all three values (for illustration of these blocks see Mencarini, 1922); all the values differ somewhat in the drawing. The same dies were always used for the three plates of each value (for Plate III only 20 dies) but in each plate in a different arrangement, which is shown by the fact that the 25(20) dies, which owing to their separate engraving all show slight differences, occupy in all three plates different positions. Specially striking dies are, for example, the break of the bottom border under "C" in No. 1, the missing stop after CHINA in No. 3, etc. The design of Nos. 1, 2, shows under the dragon five, that of No. 3 four small pearl-shaped circles. Extremely fine prints of No. 1 Plate in all three values exist in sheets and parts of sheets in which all the stamps have one such circle more than the final prints, (see illustration), thus Nos. 1, 2, six (instead of five), No. 3 five (instead of four) circles. These "pulls", which in 1912 reached London through a high official of the Customs office (see below) are proofs: Poole (St. Coll. II and elsewhere) was able to prove from complete sheets both of the proofs and of the issued stamps, that originally all 75 dies contained these six or five pearls, and that they were, perhaps on artistic grounds, taken out later but still before the definitive printing. Their removal was carried out with insufficient care on several dies, so that slight traces of the pearls in



Proof.



Issued Type.

the shape or one or two small dots or strokes remained which now afford a further means of determining the place of the individual dies (see for example the illustration of a whole sheet each of No. 2-I and No. 3-I in Kleeberg and Mencarini 1922). Large portions of sheets and blocks have been obtained almost exclusively of Plate I. In Plate III, especially in No. 2, signs of wear are noticeable.

Imperforate stamps (of Plate I) were, at least of Nos. 1, 2, issued, but they are extremely rare (75.00 to 100.00). So far as unused specimens of such are concerned they can only be regarded as really issued originals when with *full gum,* as imperforate parts of sheets, *without gum,* which in 1912 along with the above mentioned proofs and other remainders were brought to London by a high Customs official, are only waste sheets. The same is the case with imperforate specimens or blocks in differing colors (carmins or clay-yellow in No. 2 or No. 3) on soft, thick paper. That the pretended imperforate originals to be found in important specialized collections belong in part entirely to the above mentioned proofs is shown by the illustration of an imperforate block of four of the 3C. in Mencarini 1922, where the stamps all show the six pearls characteristic of the proofs, (see illustration). Imperforate specimens on thick, toned or brownish paper are on the other hand distinguishing stamps which, (like the Bavarian "instruction-stamps", see Page 203/04 of the Handbook), were struck in strips on the packets of stamps to distinguish them; specimens of these distinguishing stamps appear to have been wrongly used for franking, or equally so to have been obliterated. Besides entirely imperforate stamps, part imperforates, or pairs imperforate in the middle, were issued (line perforation); specimens also occur with whole or part double perforation.

The paper in Plates I and II is generally thin and transparent, although Harte found several specimens of No. I, II on thicker paper, which showed portions of the letters (LOND)ON of a factory watermark, (our list II B). According to Mencarini, the paper was not altogether uniform, but the stamp paper from London was in case of need supplemented with native sheets, so that paper of varying strength and make was used for all three plates. For Plate III remainders of thin paper (A) were used at first, then thicker paper (B).



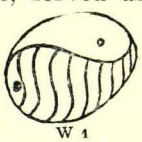
1885 (25 Nov.) Stamp 2, like stamp 1, but better drawn in smaller size. Colored print, done in Shanghai, as before. Thin, white paper, with Wmk. W. 1. Colors somewhat susceptible to water and light! At first perforated 12½ rough (P1), from about 1888 perforated 11¾ clean (P2).

		P1 12½ rough		P2 11¾ sharp		Issued.
4	1C. a. yellow green	3.50	1.50	.60	.50	508,667
	b. dull green	3.50	1.50	.75	.50	
	c. dark green	4.00	2.00	1.50	.80	
5	3C. a. lilac, imp.	4.00	1.50	1.00	.50	850,711
	b. red lilac	4.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
	c. dull lilac	4.50	1.75	.70	.50	
6	5C. a. yellow olive, double print	7.00	1.60	1 00	.75	348,161
	b. greenish ochre	10.00	1.75			
	c. olive brown	7.00	1.60			

Arrangement of the sheets, Plates:—The sheets contained 40 stamps in two groups of 20 each (4x5) separated by a narrow gap of about 4 mm., margins of the sheets about 11 mm. (for illustration of a whole sheet each of Nos. 4 and 5

see Kleeberg). From the fact that, in this issue also, stamps occur with definite peculiarities in various positions it may be concluded that there were at least two settings of the plates which according to Harte accompany the change in perforation. Thus a stamp of No. 4 with two small engraving (22¼x19 mm. instead of 22¾x19½ mm.) is the 18th of its group on Plate I, and the 13th on Plate II. A die with (wholly or partly) visible sharp, oblique break through the left upper corner was in Plate II the 17th of one group. As this variety, which also occurs in the Cent-overprints exists only or almost only with 11¾ perf. the injury to the die concerned must have happened immediately before the setting-up of Plate II.—The double print of No. 6, 11¾ perf. was illustrated by S. R. Turner in 1908.

Colors, Paper, Watermark:—As the result of the susceptibility of the colors (see above) certain recurring shades (for example No. 4 in blue-green) are due entirely to damp; occasionally the color has suffered also through decomposition in the gum; to the latter is also attributable the yellowish paper in some shades of Nos. 4 and 6.—The Yin-Yang, the Chinese symbol of fertility represented by the pairing of two figures imaging the male and female principle, served as watermark. In printing, a precise position of the sheets was not maintained, so that the mark occurs in all four positions without any material distinguishing peculiarity. The distances between the watermark symbols on the wire mould were not always equal so that they occur at various distances from each other.



W 1

Perforation:—Both these were line perforations and throughout the 12½ machine worked roughly, as was already the case in the last impression of August 1878. In the new, clean perforation 11¾, distinction may be made between small and large holes.—Imperf. specimens on paper with wmk. I, and thus belonging to actually issued stamps, only exist in the case of No. 5, also used (Price ———). On the other hand Nos. 4 and 6 imperf. are only proofs (rare!), the former on silk paper, the latter on ordinary paper, without wmk.

Specimens are known of Nos. 5 and 6 on unwatermarked paper with imprint FORMOSA or four Chinese characters; these refer to essays of a special issue made by the Chinese State Post for Formosa (see Ante and Formosa). As both overprints are known as connected pairs from two groups with the dividing strip between, apparently a group each of the same sheet was used for each overprint.

The remainders of Nos. 4-6 in the various post offices were afterwards called in by the imperial post, and used for the provisional overprints Nos. 26-28, 38-40, (which see).

1894 (16 Nov.). Memorial issue for the 60th. birthday of the Dowager Empress. Designs by R. A. de Villard of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Lithographed in color at the Japanese Government Press in Tokyo, 1896/97, (therefore after the establishment of the Imperial State Post). New impressions Nos. **7-15,** from the Press of the Statistical Section of the Imperial Maritime Customs in Shanghai (so called Shanghai printings for the auxiliary series of the Imperial State Post in Cent-values No. 16 etc., which see). Thin white paper. Shanghai printings somewhat thicker paper, with watermark W1 perforation 11¾



3



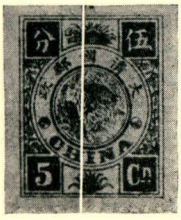
4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11

				Issued.
7	1C. Brick red	1.20	1.20	100,077
7	1C. Salmon			
8	2C. Light green	1.60	1.60	78,404
8	2C. (a) Dull yellow green			
	(b) Dull olive green			
9	3C. (a) Orange yellow	1.70	1.50	188,494
	(b) Brown yellow		1.50	
9	3C. Yellow			
10	4C. Rose	3.25	3.25	44,689
10	4C. Light rose			
11	5C. Dull orange	3.50	3.50	32,779
11	5C. Yellow			
12	6C. (a) Brown	3.25	.25	54,247
	(b) Chocolate brown	3.75	.75	
12	6C. Light red brown			
13	9C. Dull green (Deep & clear) imp.	4.00	4.20	58,523
	Error 1 Tête-bêche (Pair)	20.00	20.00	(2,341)
13	9C. (a) Light yellow green			
	(b) Light green			
14	12C. Dull orange	5.50	5.50	33,509
14	12C. Yellow			
15	24C. Rose carmine	3.50	3.50	34,035
15	24C. Blood red			





Not issued (1897, so-called retouched plate) 2 C, light green, figure of value 2 with straight foot. See right hand illustration. (*)

The quantities issued, (according to Mencarini), appear too small; possibly they refer to the number of office-sheets issued. The later Shanghai printings Nos. *7-15*, were exclusively intended for the first auxiliary series of the Imperial State Post with the surcharge in Cent-values introduced in 1896; a quite small number of unused specimens without surcharge reached the public, either inadvertently or through special relations, perhaps also because individual specimens

escaped being surcharged through incorrect placing of the sheets. According to English specialists there are about 3,000 Japanese printings to one Shanghai. These were in several impressions taken from the old plates, and can only be distinguished by their colors and the somewhat stronger paper; No. 13 tete-beche (error 1) was however (see below) corrected on the stone before the production of the Shanghai prints. (Compare also the following auxiliary issues; a complete exhibit of all the Shanghai printings was given by Harte-Lovelace, Ph. Rec. 1910).

Arrangement of the Sheets. The small size stamps Nos. 7-12 (*7-12*) were printed in groups of 20 (4x5), the large size values Nos. 13-15 (*13-15*) in groups of 25 (5x5). The sheets of the small stamps were made up of 12 of such groups, or 240 stamps; those of the larger also consisted of several groups.

Imperforate specimens of this issue are extremely rare and amongst the stamps actually issued only No. 13 is so known (Price 20m.). The vertical pair of 9C. imperforate, in the Tapling collection, was apparently manufactured from a vertical pair, imperforate between, by clipping the free horizontal borders. Such pairs of stamps, imperforate between, or partly so, occur in all values, mostly in the Tokyo printings, (even of No. 13 tete-beche error 1), and in the case of the small size stamps it is mostly the horizontal, and with the large stamps mostly the vertical perforations which are missing. Imperforates on smooth, light-tinted paper, with watermark, of Nos. 13-15 in somewhat varying shade are proofs and are very rare, as are also stamps on Chinese silk paper with quite clear impression and very full colors. Imperforates of Nos. 8, 11 and 12 also exist on striped silk paper in light green (No. 8), orange (No. 11), brown (No. 12), the two first horizontal, the last vertical, which have been cancelled with a red Locality-stamp "Anping March 20 1894", that is, with the stamp of the Marine Customs office at Anping in Formosa in the red color of the Service stamp. Finally, there are also proofs of the Shanghai issues on white smooth paper without watermark, as well as on thin Chinese paper (also very rare). Of No. 7 we have seen a sheet with (faint) vertical double perforation.

No. 13 (error 1) occurred in a bottom row of a sheet, in the left hand corner, and no longer occurs in No. *13* (corrected on the stone as mentioned above).

There exist *black* impressions of all values of this issue, which differ in details from the design of the stamps actually issued. They presumably come from newly restored reserve plates prepared by the Shanghai Press. Stamp No. (*), which has not been received without surcharge, and which was used for the surcharged stamp No. 31 IIi (which see) came from these reserve plates, while no stamps were issued from the reserve plates for the other values, even later with Cent-surcharge. The fact, however, that Mencarini illustrates in his catalog such stamps with the rough perforation of the later issues, allows the supposition that some stamps were also produced from these reserve plates, perhaps in extremely small numbers, although nothing is yet known of them for certain. An exact description and copy of the design of these reserve plates in all values, and of their difference from the issued stamps of the black printing appears in M. u. G.-Zeitung 1922, pages 228-232.

Imperial Chinese Post, From 1898 Chinese Imperial Post.

Current (Auxiliary) issues of the Imperial State Post in Cent-values, with utilization of stamps of the Imperial Maritime Customs Post (or the subsequent Shanghai printings Nos. *7-15*) and of revenue stamps (illustration 12).

For the Provisionals becoming necessary through the introduction of Cent-values various issues or printings as well as various surcharges were used, so that original values of the same issues occur with different surcharges and, vice-

versa, the original values of different issues occur with the same surcharges. Generally, no special intention was at the bottom of the employment of the different issues or surcharges; rather this continual alteration originated solely in the fact that the constant stream of new Provisionals only lasted a short time, so that on the one hand any stocks or fresh supplies and remainders were used for surcharges, and on the other hand every possible private press was requisitioned to produce the Provisionals. These issues therefore, arranged chronologically according to their dates of production and issue, provide at the same time a confused and quite fortuitous mixture of issues and part-issues, in which those that belong together are widely separated, while on the other hand Provisionals of varying designs and surcharges are compressed into the same issue period. It therefore comes about that opinions differ very widely respecting the dates of production and issue of individual Provisionals, and that the data obtained by Mencarini from official sources, upon which the entire chronology is built, have been found to appear apparently in need of correction in details. In cataloging the auxiliary issues we have therefore departed from the principle of temporary sequence and have divided them according to their inner relationship into two groups: the first includes the Provisionals in the Maritime Customs issues (including the later Shanghai printings), grouped according to their three surcharges, A1, A2, A3; the second group contains the surcharge issues where the 3 cent revenue stamp (illustration 12) was used. First, however, we give, with reference to our later catalog numbers, a review of the supposed sequence of the various Provisionals.

	Our Nos.	Date of Production
1897 (1 Jan.) Memorial Stamps Nos. 7-15 (Tokyo remainders) and Shanghai prints Nos. **11, 12,** with surcharge A1	16—25	Dec. '96-Feb. '97.
" (Mid. Feb.) Issue 1885 with surcharge A1	26—28	10 Feb.-17 March
" (After Mid. Feb.) Revenue stamp 3 Cents with surcharge A4—A6	41—45	Printing enacted 13 Feb.
" (March) Shanghai printing Nos. **7-15** and remainders of Memorial Stamps Nos. 7, 8, 10—15 with surcharge A2.	29 I—37 I	
" (April or May) Revenue stamp 3 Cents with surcharge A7—A9	46—48	According to Mencarini April at latest
" (May) Shanghai Prints Nos. **7-15** and No.(*) and remainders of Memorial Stamps Nos. 7-15 with surcharge A3.	29 II—37 II	
" (May) Issue 1885 with surcharge A3	38—40	

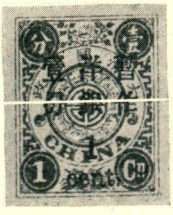
The distinction between the quantities issued and used of individual Provisionals is only known with respect to some surcharged stamps of the second group, (see page 708 of the catalog), and for those of the 1885 issue; besides, the official statement of the numbers issued and used, (copied by Mencarini, Kleeberg and Melville), only gives those of the various values (Cents) without regard to the different issues used for the surcharge, so that the actual quantities issued of the individual catalog numbers cannot be learnt; we have therefore refrained from copying the issue figures. As regards surcharge errors, with the exception of double or inverted surcharges, we have only cataloged actual errors in the plates. Besides these, are also found smaller imperfections of individual characters or letters, as well as simple irregularities in printing, as far example the omission of individual letters from the surcharge, &c. **For** the proportion of the Tokyo and Shanghai printings of the Memorial Stamps Nos. 18-25 and 29-37 see Ph. Rec. 1910.

No. 1 Group.

Remainders of Memorial Stamps Nos. 7-15, new Shanghai printings of the Memorial series Nos. *7-15* and remainders of the 1885 issue Nos. 4-6 with surcharge A1 (small figures of value), later A2, A3, (large figures), (see illustrations Pages 705 and 706 of catalog).

The substitution of large figures of value for small was done intentionally in order to make the figures plainer, while the difference between A2 and A3 (a varying greater distance between the lower Chinese characters and the figures of value, see below), is not only much less important, but was also certainly not intentional, and apparently arises simply from the circumstance that, (according to Mencarini), the surcharges of this group from February to July were produced by two different Chinese private presses. We have therefore represented the Provisionals with surcharges A1 as a separate issue and allotted them special catalog numbers, but have grouped A2 and A3 in one issue, cataloging them as only sub-species of the same although their production occurred at different times (March or about May).

1897 (1 Jan.-Feb.). Auxiliary issues with black surcharge A1 (small figures of value, height of surcharge 17 mm.), applied to the remainders of Memorial Stamps Nos. 7-15, the newly prepared Shanghai printings Nos. **11-12**, and the remainders of the 1885 issue (Nos. 4P2-6P2). Surcharge produced in the Press of the Statistical Department at Shanghai.



A1

1. Remainders and Shanghai Printings of the Memorial Issues (Illustrations 3-11).

(Hor. Indicates that perforations were horizontal and Vert., that they were vertical.)

		Stamp No.	Price.		Surcharge Error I Double		Surcharge Error II Inverted	
16	½ cent on 3 C. (a) orange (Hor.)	9a	.50	.50	——	24.00		
	(b) brown yel. (Vert.)	9b	1.75	1.50				
	Error II. 1 inst. ½		60.00	——				
	Error III. 2 inst. ½			?				
17	1 cent on 1 C. brick red (Hor.)	7	2.75	2.20	——	——	—	—
18	2 cents on 2 C. light grn. (Vert., Hor.)	8	2.00	2.00	20.00	20.00		
19	4 cents on 4 C. rose (Vert.)	10	1.60	1.60	——	——		
20	5 cents on 5 C. (a) dull orange (Vert.)	11	.75	.50				
	(b) yellow	**11**	——	——				
21	8 cents on 6 C. (a) brown (Vert.)	12a	2.00	2.00				
	(b) chocolate brown	12b	2.50	2.50				
22	10 cents on 6 C. (a) brown (Vert.)	12a	4.00	4.00				
	(b) chocolate brown	12b	4.60	4.60				
	(c) light red brown	**12**	——	——				
23	10 cents on 9 C. dull green (deep, light)	13	7.50	6.00	30.00	30.00	—	—
24	10 cents on 12 C. dull orange (Hor.,Ver.)	14	8.00	8.00				
25	30 cents on 24 C. rose carmine	15	10.00	10.00				

2. Stamps Nos. 4P2—6P2 of the 1885 Issue.

				Impression
26	1 cent on 1 C. green	2.50	2.50	38,000
27	2 cents on 3 C. dull lilac	3.50	3.50	42,000
28	5 cents on 5 C. olive	1.80	1.80	56,840

(To be continued.)

Collectors Club Philatelist---Philatelic Literature Supplement

Volume V. JANUARY, 1929. No. 1 (W. No. 16).

Review No. 16.—Half-Year Ending: January, 1929.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.: SCOTT'S SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS. FIFTH EDITION, 1928. Edited by Hugh M. Clark. Printed and Pub. by Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., 1 West 47th St., cloth, price $2.00.

New York City. 10+196+18pp. (Adv., 9 printed on), 6⅛x3½ in., bound

This is certainly a late review for this catalogue as the sixth edition is announced for December but it being the most valuable publication on U. S. stamps a review at any time is in order.—(From Foreword): "The 5th Ed. differs materially from all its predecessors. The listings have been generally revised and added to and the quotations brought up to the present day market conditions. The scope of the catalogue itself has been extended by the addition of three important groups. Lists are shown of **U. S. Revenues, First Issue,** and **U. S. Die and Plate Proofs** based on data compiled by John W. Nicklin; Confederate States—General Issues have been listed along original lines by that recognized authority, Edward S. Knapp." The general arrangement is in three parts under each value: (1) **Normal**, including Color varieties, Original gum, On cover, Pair, Block of Four; (2) **Varieties,** inc. Bisected, Errors (D. transfer, etc.), **Stitch watermark;** (3) **Cancellations,** Gridiron, Town, Paid, Railroad, Way, Steamboat, Numerals, etc.—Contents: Foreword, III; Introductory Notes, V; Index, IX; General Issues, 1 to 103; Parcel Post, 104-5; Coil Stamps, 106-110; Booklet Panes, 111-12; Official Stamps, 113-134; Postal Savings, 135; Special Delivery, 136-138; Newspaper Stamps, 139-146; Postage Due, 147-152; Parcel Post Due Stamps, 153; Reprints, Re-Issues and Special Printings, 154-162; U. S. Die and Plate Proofs, by John W. Nicklin, 163-175; Revenue Stamps. First Issue, by John W. Nicklin, 176-186; Confederate States, General Issues, by Edward S. Knapp, 187-196; Scott's Advertisements 18pp. (9 printed on).—No collector of United States Postage Stamps can afford to be without this catalogue as the contents show it is the last word on the general knowledge of Adhesive U. S. Stamps and the price $2.00 is certainly very reasonable for so much information on all varieties known and latest prices.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON. Edited by: SEFI (Alexander J.) & GILBERT-LODGE (L. J.): (The) PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN YEAR BOOK FOR 1928. Issued on the occasion of the Fifteenth Congress, meeting from June 25th, to June 29th, 1928, under the auspices of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON. Edited by Alexander J. Sefi and L. J. Gilbert-Lodge. The Royal Philatelic Society, London. 102pp., 9x5¾ in., bound cloth, price 3/10, 95c.

With this: the fifteenth Congress, the permanent committee have changed to issuing one permanent publication which will be uniform from year to year instead of publishing two pamphlets: (1) Programme; (2) Report of the Proceedings, which were never uniform in size or anything else. This new way it comes bound ready for filing at once and placing on our shelves. Of course we miss the proceedings as heretofore given in a verbatim report, but much of these have been of value only to those who were present. Contents: Foreword, p. 5; Index, 6; R. P. S. Congress Comm., 7; P. C. o fG. B. Permanent Executive Comm. for 1928, 8; P. C. G. B. Its Aims, Objects & Rules, 9; Roll of Distinguished Phil.: (1) Rules, 14—(2) Roll, 16; Societies Affiliated to the P. Congresses, with names and addresses of Hon. Secretaries, 17; Lanter Lectures, List of, 20; R. P. S., Officers, 21; R. P. S. Short Account of its History from 1869 to 1928, 25; Societies Sending Delegates, alphabetical, 37; Delegates attending, alphabetical list, 39; Programme of the 15th P. C. G. B., 41 to 47 with 3pp. for Notes; Congress P. O., 47; Report of the Congress Permanent Executive Committee, for the year 1927-28, 48; Text of papers to be read at this Congress: (a) **STAMP COLLECTING!** Why? How long will it last? What is it? Craze? Hobby? Occupation? Obsession? Sci-

ence? Education? Or What? Choose for Yourself! By Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, F.R.P.S.L., 52; (b) **AS A RECRUIT SEES PHILATELY.** By Dr. W. Byam, F.R.P.S., 62; **FAIR DEALING.** By J. M. H. Wilson, Esq., F.R.P.S.L., 67; (d) **PHILATELIC NOMENCLATURE AS APPLICABLE TO LITHOGRAPHED POSTAGE STAMPS.** By W. Dorning Beckton, F.R.P.S.L., 71; Congress Notes: (1) Future Editions of the Year Book, 80; (2) Congress Awards, 80; (3) Membership of Congress, 81; Congress **"PHILATELIC INDEX"**, 81; (5) Previous Congresses, 83; Advertisements, 84-101.

VEALE (H. Mallet): (The) STAMPS OF THE BELGIAN CONGO AND BELGIAN EAST AFRICA. By H. Mallet-Veale. Pub. by "The South African Philatelist", P. O. Box 5826, Johannwsburg. 1928. 39 + (1)pp., 8 ½x5 ⅜in., paper cover, price 2/6.

There have been numerous handbooks and catalogues of these stamps published in the past but always in the French language, this is the first (certainly of any importance) to be published in English and is right up to date, July, 1928.—(From Foreword): "Having noticed that the attractions of the stamps of the Belgian Congo and Belgian East Africa are becoming apparent to an ever-increasing number of philatelists the publishers gladly accepted the author's proposal that they publish in handbook form an exhaustive work on the stamps of the countries mentioned, compiled from an intimate knowledge of the various issues and from an examination of the official records of the post office department of the Belgian Congo. We, therefore, have pleasure in placing this exhaustive, reliable and up-to-date handbook before the philatelic public. The Publishers. 2nd July, 1928."—**Geographical:** "The Belgian Congo is situated in about the centre of the African Continent. It is bounded on the North by the River Mbomu and the Soudan; on the east by Uganda, Tanganyika, Lake Tanganyika and N. E. Rhodesia; on the west by Angola, the River Congo and French Congo and on the south by N. W. Rhodesia and Angola. It has, however, an outlet to the west coast via the Congo River. The estimated area is 909,500 sq. miles, the population being between 11 and 12 millions, of which about 7,000 are Europeans. The capital is Leopoldville and the next chief town Boma, the outlet on the west coast. Other towns of importance are Elisabethville and Stanleyville."—**Historical and Political:** "From 1815 to 1875 France was the only European power with colonial ambitions in Africa, but on both the west and east coasts of Africa British traders and missionaries created small spheres of British influence. After Waterloo Portugal retained her west and east African possessions and had some trade with the interior, but she made no attempt to extend her dominions. An event now occurred which changed all this—Stanley's journey across Africa and his discovery of the Congo River Basin early in the 70's. A movement was immediately set foot which really aimed at the partition of Africa. This movement was called "The International African Association for Exploration and Civilisation of the Dark Continent." It was formed under the auspices of King Leopold II. of Belgium. It was Stanley's efforts that The Int. African Asso. developed into the design of founding a Congo Free State, which in the end, in spite of all, became almost a purely Belgian enterprise. In Nov., 1884, at the Berlin Conference, the Congo Free State was finally created, and at the same time the principle was established "that claims to territory could only be made valid by occupation." The Sovereignty was assumed by King Leopold II. of Belgium. In other words, the Congo Free State was annexed by him and was ruled by him until 1908, in which year Belgium took over the administration."—CONTENTS: Foreword, 3; **PART I:** Belgian Congo.—Geographical, 7; Historical & Political, 7; Postage Stamps, 8; Pictorials, 9; Check List, 12 to 22; Charity Stamps, 23-25; Air Post Stamps, 26; Parcel Post Stamps, 27-28; Postage Due Stamps, 29-31.—**PART II:** Belgian East Africa, Postage Stamps, 35-38; Postage Due Stamps, 39.

ROBERTSON (J.): "SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST", Durban Exhibition Number, Vol. 6, No. 6, July, 1928. Ed. & Pub. J. Robertson, P. O. Box 5826, Johannesburg. pp. 65 to 104, 8 ½x5 ½in., paper cover, subscription: 5/- per year.—Contents: The Exhibition (Editorial), 69; Strange Adventures of a Copy of the "S. A. Philatelist", 70; Interesting S. A Postmarks, 71; Familiar Names, prominent S. A. Collectors with portraits, 72, 73 & 100; Freak Envelopes, 77; The Imperforates of Southern Rhodesia, An up-to-date check list, 78; Bond St. Auction, prices, 79; A Review of South West Africa, by C. I. Crowell (reprinted from "M. W. S. News", May 14th, 1928), rarities and prices, 80; Exhibition Committee & portraits, 84-5; South West Africans Simplified, 86; What Philately Needs in South Africa, by Percy C. Bishop, 93; Doyen of S. A. Collectors: Mr. Emil Tamsen with portrait, 96; **"THE PHILATELIC PRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA"**, by Emil Tamsen, 97-98-99; Items of

Interest, 99; **"OUR HANDBOOKS"**, 100; New Issues & Varieties of S. A., 101; Society News (S. A.), 103; Small Advertisements, 104.—(NOTE: I intend to insert from now on a short review of certain of the best or most typical "Philatelic Journals" of the different Countries of the World, this being the first.)

SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS: (The) OFFICIAL PROGRAM OF THE S. of P. AMS. IN ANNUAL CONVENTION AUGUST 13, 14, 15, 1928 at WASHINGTON, D. C. 32pp., 9x6in. Harry B. Mason, Editor. Entertained by Branch No. 5 and the Washington P. Soc. Official Headquarters: Hotel Raleigh.—Contents: Foreword, 5; Soc. of P. Ams., Officers for year 1927-28, 7; Program of the Ann. Conv., 11; The S. P. A., 17; Presidents of the S. P. A., 21; Branches, 21; Ann. Conv. Committees, 23; Paragraphs & Pointers for Those Who Hesitate to Come, 27; How to Distinguish Some of the Celebrities Who Will Be Here, 29; A Hunting Adventure, by J. H. Duhamel, 30.

NISSEN (Chas.) & CO., Ltd.: **"(The) BRITISH PHILATELIST"**, Bound Vol. XX, No. 229 (March, 1927) through 240 (Feb., 1928), green cloth, 7x4⅛in., 100 pp., price 5/6 ($1.37). Pub. by C. Nissen & Co., Ltd., 63 High Holborn, W. C. 1, London, Eng. Edited by Mr. A. B. Creeke. Subscription 3/- per year.

This country never had a journal of importance that catered to United States Stamps only, England has had one other besides this: **"(The) English Specialists' Journal"**, published by H. L'Estrange Ewen, London. Two volumes appeared, I, 9 Nos., II, 8 Nos., Nov., 1895-Dec , 1897. In it appeared many valuable articles and notes and this small paper 362pp. in all became a classic and is now considered a rarity in British literature. (My library contains a bound copy of this with the bookplate of Judge Frederick Adolphus Philbrick, who was the 1st Vice-President and later 2nd President of the Royal (then London) Philatelic Society and also joint author with Mr. William A. S. Westoby of "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain", pub. in 1881 and still is and always will be the foundation reference book of G. B. stamps.) So with "British Philatelist" the past XIX volumes are a mine of information on English stamps.—Contents (chief) of Vol. XX: One Penny. Die II.: Plate 53, by J. B. Seymour, 3; Penny Imperf., Plate 34 (Nissen & Ward, cont. from XIX), 6 & 59; Edinburgh "Brunswick Star" Obliterations: Further Additions, (Seymour & McGowan), 11; "O. U. S." and similar Overprints on Stamps used by Business Firms, concluded from XIX, 14; "B. 12": An Unchronicled Control, 19; British Used Abroad, (Nissen) 22- (Kricorissian) 88-Correction 98; **"REVIEWS"**: (The) British P. O. from its Beginnings to the End of 1925", 23; "Early Dates of the Stamps of Victoria", 44—**Philatelic Literature, Guide** to 44—**Standard Index of P. Literature,** 60; The Mulready: its uses other than for correspondence, (Walker) 27, 43, 51, 56, 82, 91, 99; Occasional Notes, 29; Essays (May, 1879) 1d Stamp, (Bacon) 30; Reply Postcards, (J. C. Taylor), 34; Embossed Shilling of 1847, (A. E. Whitehead) 39-47; Bisected Due, 42; One Penny. Plate 8 of Die 1, (Seymour) 50; One Shilling (Edwardian) Full Beard Var., 55; "Prince Consort" Essay, 63, 71; One Halfpenny. Plate 9, 74; Henry Archer and Perforation. More Notes, (Whitehead) 79; No Control, Error, 86; An Indian Essay, 8; I. R. Official, 8; One Penny. Plate 5: 2nd State. An Unchronicled Re-entry, (Whitehead) 90; Triplicate Perforation, 1d., (G. Ward) 95; Edwardian Penny. Imperforate & used, (Nissen) 96; Die-Proof: New-3. A Noteworthy Experiment, 97.

ZUMSTEIN & CIE: EUROPA BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG ZUMSTEIN. Herausgeber Zumstein & Cie, Marktgasse 50, Bern. 12 EDITION, 1929. XII+452pp., 8⅞x5in., paper cover, price

This is the first time I have seen this catalogue bound in paper, also the size has been changed and arrangement of contents, shorter & wider and 2 columns to the page instead of one. Also we have two SUPPLEMENTS: "Worterverzeichnis Dictionnaire zu Zumsteins Briefmarken-Katalog" numbered "A" and "B"; A—giving words used in catalogue in German, French, English, Dutch, Dannish, Swedish and Norwegian; B—in German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Czechoslovakian and Polish. This arrangement is not nearly as attractive as one column to the page, but being much more economical we will have to stand it. The work is brought up to date and is well worth having.

EDITRICE FILATELICA: ANNUARIO FILATELICO. IV Edizione (1927-1928). Torino: Tipografia Luigi Anfoss, Via Cibrario 3. (X)+251+(3)pp., 8½x5½in., bound paper boards. Contents: (1) Italian Societies, with towns and alphabetical list of members under each, pp. 1 to 188; Index to Italian Phila-

telists, 191 to 234; Index of Italian Philatelic Societies, 237; Index of Italian Philatelic Papers, 241; Index of Italian Cities & Towns as given in Part I, 245 to 251. This is a fine directory of Italy and Italian collectors and as such I recommend it to libraries.

ASHER (Dr. S.): GROSSER GANZSACHEN KATALOG 1928. Robert Noske, Borna (Bez. Leipzig). 1928.

This the "World's Only Complete Catalogue of the Envelopes, Post Cards and Wrappers" is rapidly nearing completion: Tiel VIII, Serbia to Ungarn (Hungary), Part II, pp. 1081 to 1208 having recently appeared. One more part should complete it.

LONDON STAMP CLUB (and other London Societies): LONDON STAMP EXHIBITION AND STAMP TRADE FAIR, Nov. 16th-24th, 1928. Official Prospectus (August 10th, 1928), 8pp., 9⅝x7¼ in., containing List of officers, committees, calender, competitive section, scheme of the competitions, plan and who's who at the stahls.

LINDQUIST (H. L.): Prospectus of "ORIGINAL ETCHINGS OF KING EDWARD VII", by Emil Fuchs. H. L. Lindquist, 109 West 57th St., New York City. 4pp., 3 printed on, 9x5⅞ in.

100 copies are offered for sale at $50.00 each, size to exactly fit an Oriole album.

HARRIS (H. E.) & CO.: Special Catalog Number One, Fall and Winter, 1928-29. H. E. Harris & Co., 535 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 17, Mass. Collections, Packets. Dealers Helps. Supplies. Mixtures. 48pp., 10⅛x6¾ in., paper cover, post free.

An unusually fine packet & mixture list. Send for it.

AIR POST OFFICE: STOCKHOLM-LONDON. Two covers have been addressed to me from Mr. Uno Soderberg, Manager of the Philatelic Agency, Stockholm, Sweden. Both having been carried on the trial flights. (1) This is a Tio Ore envelope with following Swedish stamps (left to right), Gustaf V. 15 ore red; 2 ore orange (perf. 13); 5 ore green (10 vert.); 3 ore copper red (10 vert.) with two special postmarks on right and left "Luftpostexp. N. r 1., Stockholm-London, IV-VIII-28. Printed in center is "AIR POST OFFICE STOCKHOLM-LONDON OVERNIGHT SERVICE 14-15 AUGUST 1928" in 4 lines.—(2) Picture Post Card of Postmuseum, Stockholm. Frimarkssamlingen, with a 10 ore violet (perf. 10 vert.) and a 15o red Gustaf V. Has one special postmark same as on (1) but date reading 29-VIII-28 and "AIR POST OFFICE STOCKHOLM-LONDON OVERNIGHT SERVICE 29-30 AUGUST 1928". The postcard has "As a passenger in the "Flying Post Office" Stockholm-London on its 4th trial night flight I present you my compliments and remain, Faithfully yours, Uno Soderberg, Manager of the Philatelic Agency, Stockholm 2, Sweden." Both pieces have a sticker Par avion Luftpost in two lines contained in a heavy oblong frame of straight lines. Two interesting pieces.

HARRIS (Albert H.) & BAKER (L. A. J.): (The) STANDARD INDEX TO PHILATELIC LITERATURE. Compiled by Albert H. Harris and L. A. J. Baker. Together with the prices at which the publications referred to can be supplied by Harris Publications Ltd., 112 Strand, London, W. C. 2. 10x7½ in., sub. price 1/1/0; interleaved edition 1/11/p. Price 2/6 each part.

Since my last review two parts have appeared, PART IV: Heligoland to Neapolitan Provinces, pp. 65 to 84 and PART V: Negri Sembilan to Roman States, pp. 85 to 104.—As I have pointed out before in my review of the first three parts, I am at loss to understand the arrangement of certain of the items as for example take Holland, Part IV, p. 65: The first list of references are handbooks etc. (separate works) but these are not arranged in any alphabetical order either by author or titles, there are also magazine references mixed throughout, this part as whole should be under a heading "STAMPS OF" and arranged alphabetically; 2nd heading Early, here we find Plating, this should be under separate heading "PLATING"; also are placed under this heading yearly issues which should appear at the end of the Holland list, with a reference see Years under Early; next to last item under Early is 1891 Postmarks but there is a heading "POSTMARKS", why not placed under it? Again last item under Early 1923, Jubilee Issue this should be under Jubilee with a reference under Years; the last heading under Holland is "VARIETIES" which of course should be Minor Varieties.—INDIA has a curious arrangement for a ready reference index: the first part referring to the Stamps of is jumbled up; next we have a heading Honourable East India Company Issues, then Issued Under the Crown, next Empire of India Issues and last Special Subjects: We have here 3 distinct indexes and must consume time to

go through each before we find the reference we are searching for, the first three headings anyone familiar with India Issues knows the yearly issues issued by these three headings and naturally carries them in his mind these should all be placed under the last heading in its proper place. Under the Protected States of India we have three headings: Indian Convention States, Indian Native States, Indian Establishments, please Mr. Harris define the differences? Mr. Edward B. Evans in all his articles never used but one title "INDIAN NATIVE STATES"; Gibbons' Catalogues always uses "Stamps of India Overprinted for use in Native States" for this title, so "INDIAN NATIVE STATES" it is.—This Index is a most valuable publication and should be in the hands of all authors, librarians and collectors who have a library. It is valuable on three counts: (1) Accomplished Fact; (2) Gives references from Separate Works with prices of same; (3) Very Low Price. Send for it before the price is advanced as it is still to be had at the original subscription price and after you once get acquainted with its arrangements it will be of the greatest use. Part VI is about to be issued.—I have another P. L. pamphlet pub. by Mr. Harris: **"ABRIGED LIST OF LEADING ARTICLES ON STAMPS".** With the prices of the journal containing the articles, 16pp., 9 5/8x7 1/4 in. covering "Abyssinia to (part) Great Britain".

YVERT & TELLIER-CHAMPION: CATALOGUE PRIX-COURANT DE TIMBRES-POSTE. THIRTY-THIRD EDITION. 1929. Yvert & Cie., Imprimeurs, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens. XXXII + 1310pp., 7 3/8x4 1/4 in., bound in green cloth, price 28 fr.

This well known catalogue is indispensible in a philatelic library and has gained 38pp. In comparison with the SECOND EDITION, published in 1903: which contained 756pp., one column to the page, much larger print and larger illustrations, illustrates what great progress has been made by catalogue publishers and also how philately has advanced in the last twenty-five years. The illustrations in this catalogue are excellent. The U. S. list is contained on pages 395 to 416 and the illustrations of these are well worth the price of the book. Page XII of the Introduction gives a long list of the changes in this edition. For ready reference or a check list of the world's stamps this is one of the very best published for it lists the normal or regular values (types) by a number and varieties in smaller letters. (From "Philatelical Magazine" Oct. 15th, 1928, page 219, Review by Mr. A. H. Harris): "There is no "differential pricing" in Yvert, just one straight quotation, but in regard to the early imperfs. a most valuable guide is afforded by printing two thin rules above the issue, spaced to show the proper margins between the stamps, thus indicating what size of margin one should expect when paying full catalogue. Many stamps are listed that English catalogues omit, such as Returned Letter stamps and Telegraph stamps. Useful notes are interspersed —such as under Spain, where a note prevents collectors buying specimens with three bars as postally used. They are, of course, cancelled remainders, and worth a fraction of the English catalogue price which does not distinguish between them. There is no geographical arrangement in Yvert—just a plain straightforward alphabetical sequence for rapidity of reference, which after all is the most practical. The word practical, in fact describes Yvert in a nutshell—more detailed than Whitfield King, less ample in many respects than Gibbons, it is yet the most practical catalogue in the world, and the most widely used."

MELVILLE (Fred. J.): VIRGIN ISLANDS, by Fred. J. Melville. MCMXXVIII. Pub. by The Philatelic Institute, London: 26 Plumstead High St., S. E. 18. 68pp., 7 1/4x4 3/4 in., three editions: (1) paper cover 1/8; (2) cloth 2/8; (3) Lambskin 5/3. MELVILLE STAMP BOOKS, No. 24.

I am very glad to see that Mr. Melville is back on his job of adding to this series of the Melville Handbooks, which are doing so much to further our hobby. Anyone having a complete set of these has a concise little library of British, British Colonial and United States and Holland, Portugal, Confederate States of America and Baden. Contents: Introductory Note, p. 5; Table of Contents, 7; CHAPTER I—The Virgin Islands and their Post Office, 13; II—The Nissen and Parker Stamps, 17; III—The One Penny, 19; IV—The Four Penny, 24; V—The Six Pence, 27; VI—The One Shilling, 31; VII—Messrs. De la Rue Take Over, 38; VIII—One Penny Green, 41; IX—Key-Plate Issues, 42; X—The Return of the Virgins, 43; XI—The 4d. on 1s. Provisional, 44; XII—The Interregnum, 45; XIII—Our Lady of the Lilies, 47; XIV—King Edward Issue, 50; XV—The First Georgian Issue, 52; XVI—The War Stamps, 54; XVII—The Script Watermark, 56; XVIII—Combined King's and Badge Type, 57; XIX—Remainders, 60; XX—**"BIBLIOGRAPHY"**, 63; XXI—Check List, 65. There are numerous illustrations and 6 plates (2 double page) throughout.

MELVILLE (Fred. J.): BADEN, by Fred. J. Melville. MCMXXVIII. Pub. by The P. Inst. etc. 59+(1)pp., Do. MELVILLE STAMP BOOKS, No. 25.

Another addition to this series, making two for 1928, I hope a dozen will be added in 1929. Contents: Introductory, 5; Table of Contents, 7; CHAPTER I—The First Numeral Issue, 9; II—Colour Changes, 18; III—First "Arms" Type, 22; IV—Plain Background Series, 26; V—The Final Issue, 31; VI—The Land Post Stamps, 35; VII—Remainders, 41; VIII—Reprints, 44; IX—Postmarks, 49; X—**"BIBLIOGRAPHY"**, 54; XI—Check List, 57. Illustrations throughout the text.

GREAT BRITAIN PHILATELIC CONGRESS: REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1927. Nottingham, June 20th-24th, held under the auspices of THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE PHILATELIC SOCIETY. Pub. at the Offices of "Stamp Collecting," 89 Farringdon St., London, E. C. 4. 1927. 72pp., 7¼x4¾ in. paper c. 2/-.

Contents: Contents, p. 1; Permanent Congress Executive Committee, 3; Societies affiliated to the Congress, and List of Delegates, 4; Congress Diary, 7; Report of the Permanent Congress Executive Committee for the Year 1926-10: (1) Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, 10—Extension Work, 11—Pub. of the Annual Report, 13—General Matters, 13—Future Congresses, 14—Last Year's Recommendations, 14—The Congress Cup, 15; **PAPERS READ:** "THE NEWSPAPER TAX STAMP AND ITS STATUS AS A POSTAGE STAMP. By F. H. Frere, O.B.E., F.R.P.S.L., 17—(2) THE LAW AND PHILATELY. By Benj. Goodfellow, F.R.P.S.L., 33—(3) **"THE PHILATELIC LIBRARY."** Miss E. Brooks (Awarded the Congress Cup), 45—(4) STAMP COLLECTING. By J. Nevin, F.R.P.S.L., 58; Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, 70 & 71.

HOLTZ & GIEBELER: QUALITATEN-KATALOG. Die klassischen Europamarken gebraucht, bewertet nach ihrer Erhaltung in 5 Gruppen. Der Katalog enthalt Handelspreise entsprechend den allgemein ublichen Qualitatsbegriffen. Verlag von (copyright by) Holz & Giebeler, Danzig. 1. Auflage Herausgegeben Herbst 1928. 80pp., 5⅛x4½in., paper boards, price

This catalogue lists the early issues of European Countries in alphabetical order and prices them under five classes of condition. The exact differences between these five classes, as given on page six under the Principals of Classification, is certainly very technical but with the help of a teacher in one of the schools here, I think we have a good English translation: CLASS I—An article (stamp) showing no defects whatsoever, noted by special clearness and special beauty as regards color, perforation and defacement (post-mark). (Called frequently **"Cabinetarticles"**).—CLASS II—A clear article (stamp) of fine color & perforation and clear postmark showing no defects whatsoever. (Called frequently a **"Luxury Article"**).—CLASS III—A flawless stamp which **at most** may only show such a defect in its beauty as unselected stamps of the same kind almost regularly show. For Ex.: Demonstration in Hungary, 1st issues, slight touching by Toskana, strong (heavy) cancellation on perforation edges, older issues of Great Britain, etc. (Called **"Average Piecies".**)—CLASS IV—Defective stamps, still well appearing on the face, somewhat thin however, may have small tears, cancelled repeatedly, piecies cut away, creased, etc., or slightly repaired.—CLASS V—Same as above, only quality not as good, on account of worse flaws than C. IV, or greatly repaired.—Classes I and II are practically the same from these explanations, but the prices show a decided difference. A handy catalogue for reference of prices of European used stamps.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.: SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. Giving date of issue, color, shape and value of every postage stamp that has ever been issued by any Government in the World. With illustrations of nearly every type of stamp, and giving the price at which most of them may be purchased, used or unused of Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd. All prices are subject to change without further notice. Edited by JOHN N. LUFF and HUGH M. CLARK. EIGHTY-FIFTH EDITION, Published Annually, 1929. Pub. by Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., 1 West 47th St., New York City. (2)+(4)+(4)+1760+(8)+24 (Watermark ill.)+72 (Adv.) pp., 6½x4½in., cloth, price $2.00 net; cloth, thumb indexed $2.50 net; postage extra. Again we welcome this annual American handbook, the greatest U. S. Handbook of them all. Last year there were 1687pp. of catalogue proper, this year 1752pp., a gain of 65pp. The United States is given first and runs to 86pp., a gain of only one page over last year, but it must be remembered that this list of United States only skims the varieties, for the Scott Co.'s Specialized Cat. of U. S. Postage Stamps, 5th Edition (reviewed as the first item this month) takes care of this country to the delight of the greatest specialist,

therefore listing everything. In all other countries the lists are thoroughly specialized and a price given whereever possible for stamps in good condition as extra fine copies are always worth more than catalogue in countries such as Mauritius, Philippine Islands, New South Wales, etc. The standard condition, however, varies greatly i nthe stamps of different countries. Early United States, Great Britain and Victoria stamps, for instance, are, as a rule, very poorly perforated and heavily cancelled, so they cannot be expected in such fine condition as specimens from countries where more care is taken in perforating and lighter cancellations are used. Also in many instances, unused stamps with original gum are worth more than the quotations given by us for ordinary unused specimens in good condition. "Fair" copies, which may have slight defects, and actually damaged specimens, when in stock, are, of course, sold for much less than average copies. The quotations given in this catalogue reflect the actual present condition of the market as gathered from all parts of the world; but the prices of stamps are subject to the general laws of supply and demand, and, therefore, are apt to rise and fall. As a general rule, the quotations given herein will be maintained until the appearance of our next edition, but special altered conditions may make it necessary to raise or lower our selling prices without further notice. The appearance of a new issue naturally sends up the prices of the obsolete stamps. Many important price changes are published in **"Scott's Monthly Journal"** published 12 times per year, subscription $1.00.—The prices in italics are tentative and represent approximate values. They are based on sales at public auction and other sources of information. The actual selling prices may be considerably affected by the condition of individual specimens or the momentary popularity of the country. It is impossible to list and price all minor varieties, shades, etc., that exist, without making the catalogue too bulky and complicated for use by the average collector. We usually list in small type the more important minor varieties, but can furnish to specialists other varieties of shades, papers, minor types, cancellations, etc., at current market rates. (From "Special Notes" in front of catalogue, which fully explains the catalogue as next to the lists, the prices are the chief thing.)

VEALE (H. Mallet-): SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. A Check List. By H. Mallet-Veale. Harris Publications, Ltd., 112 Strand, W. C. 2. "PHILATELIC MAGAZINE" HANDBOOK, No. 12, 44pp., 7¼x4⅞in., paper cover, price 2/-.

The stamps of South-West Africa were created in 1923 by surcharging the 1913-22 stamps of Union of South Africa: South West Africa or Zud-West Afrika in two lines on alternate stamps. The types being the settings of this overprint. Besides these regular issues the Postage Due stamps of the Transvaal and South-West Africa were overprinted in the same way with types of settings.—Contents: Type I, p. 3; Ia, 6; II, 6; III, 7; IIIa, 8; IV, 9; IVa, 10; VI, 11; VIa, 12; VII, 14; VIII, 15; Postage Due, Type I, 17; II, 21; III, 22; IV, 23; IVa, 24; V, 24; VI, 25; VIa, 26; Some Interesting Occupation Postmarks, 28 to 43.

SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS (Incorporated): YEAR BOOK 1929. Compiled by the Secretary (Wm. Lycett, 1221 Washington St., Cape May, N. J.). Pub. by the Society. 72pp., 9x6in., paper cover, free to members, to others $1.00.

Contents: Officers, 1928 & 29, Presidents, Branches, p. 1; Regional Vice-Presidents, 2; Articles of Incorporation, 3; Convention Proceedings, Aug. 13th-15th, 1928, Washington, D. C., 5 to 13; Attendants at Conv., 14; Reports of Officers, 15 to 25; Reports of Committees, 26 to 30; **"THE LIBRARY":** Principal Books and Pamphlets in Library, 31 & 32; Roll of Members, 33 to 64; Advertisements, 65 to 72.

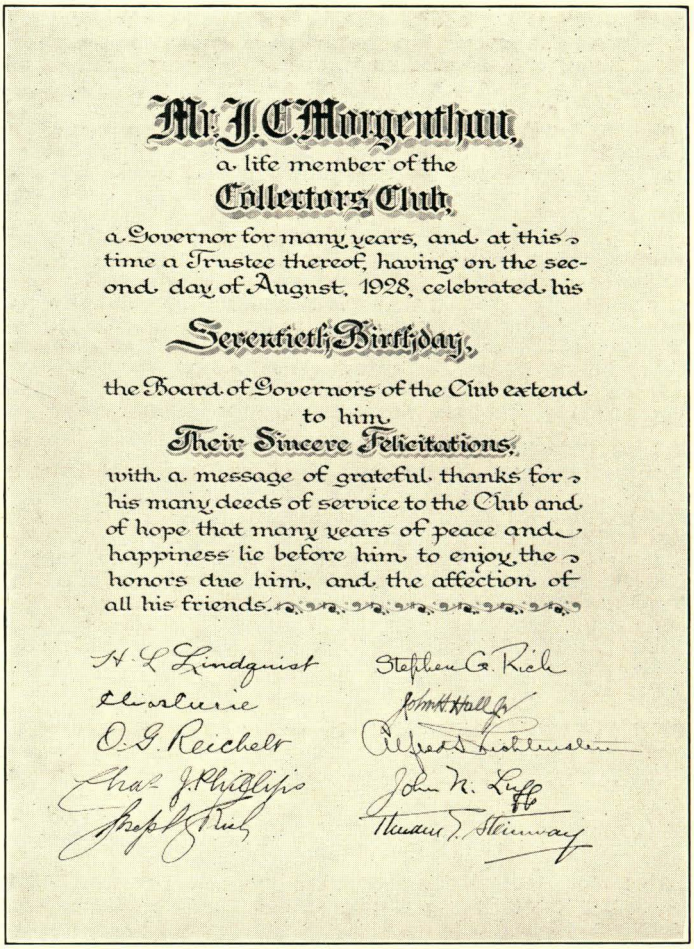
WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

PHILATELIC TRIP THROUGH EUROPE

Werner Voss has written Herr Klebefalz und seine Reise durch Europa (Mn. Klebefalz and his voyage through Europe.) This booklet, published by Schaubek Briefmarken-Albums, C. F. Luecke, Leipzig, is in German, and is called a "Guide for Young Stamp Collectors", but will be found interesting by all stamp collectors.

About one hundred Eroupean countries are philatelically visited, with their stamps illustrated. The booklet contains pictures of stamps, scenes, historical and geographical references and the makers of the Schaubek Album have produced a creditable work.

It is sold at 2 50 Mks. (about 60c) postpaid. H. M. K.



Mr. J. C. Morgenthau,
a life member of the
Collectors Club,
a Governor for many years, and at this time a Trustee thereof, having on the second day of August, 1928, celebrated his
Seventieth Birthday,
the Board of Governors of the Club extend to him
Their Sincere Felicitations,
with a message of grateful thanks for his many deeds of service to the Club and of hope that many years of peace and happiness lie before him to enjoy the honors due him, and the affection of all his friends.

H. L. Lindquist
Stephen G. Rich
O. G. Reichelt
Chas. J. Phillips
John N. Luff
Thomas J. Steinway

The above Resolution was presented to J. C. Morgenthau in commemoration of his 70th Birthday.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

Officers and Committees, 1928

OFFICERS

President—H. L. Lindquist
Vice-President—Chas. Curie
Secretary—O. G. Reichelt

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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Julius C. Morgenthau
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Class of 1930

Harry L. Lindquist
J. Philip Benkard
Joseph S. Rich

Honorary Life Governor: John N. Luff

New Members.

Since the October 1928 issue the following applicants have been elected members of the Club.

888 Paul Hahn, Toronto, Canada
889 C. H. Vaughan, Washington, D. C.
890 W. A. Johnson, Washington, D. C.
891 J. D. M. Phillips, Cleveland, Ohio.
892 A. W. Bork, Prescott, Arizona
893 T. R. Johnston, Saltsburg, Pa.
894 Donald King, Halifax, N. S.
895 G. W. N. Usticke, New York City
896 E. H. Searl, College Park, N. J.
897 Giulio Tedeschi, Torio, Italy
898 B. M. Clark, Elkins, W. Va.
899 B. G. Jones, London, England
900 J. R. Purvess, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia
901 A. W. Deas, Brooklyn, N. Y.
902 R. E. Smith, Detroit, Michigan
903 J. Shack, New York City
904 J. Millaard, Den Haag, Holland
905 W. Bates, Albany, N. Y.
906 C. H. Chapin, Chicago, Illinois
907 P. Leserman, Jr., New York City
908 W. Butler, Toronto, Canada
909 E. Scholes, Victoria, B. C.

Applicants.

The following applications for membership are pending.

G. A. Hagemann, Ystad, Sweden.
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
Seconded by A. E. Pade

C. A. Carroll, Atlanta, Ga.
Proposed by N. R. Hoover
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser

Lt. Col. Tracy, Portsmouth, N. H.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by Paul MacGuffin

W. Gould, Southington, Conn.
Proposed by W. D. Pierson
Seconded by C. J. Phillips

George Ham, Naugatuck, Conn.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by W. D. Pierson

F. C. Atherton, Honolulu, H. I.
Proposed by Membership Committee

E. J. Lee, Cobham, Surrey, England
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by P. de Worms

DEATH OF REV. R. B. EAREE.

Rev. Robert Brisco Earee, who wrote Earee's Album Weeds, the standard work on philatelic forgeries, passed away on November 12th, 1928, at the age of 82. He was a stamp collector from his boyhood days and in recognition of his philatelic labors his name was placed upon the Roll of Honor of Distinguished Philatelists. Rev. Earee was ordained in 1870 and held many Curacies, in 1890 became Rector of Miserden. He was a musician of note, collaborating with Sir Arthur Sullivan (of Gilbert & Sullivan fame) on "Vinite" the only chant composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan.

HANS LAGERLOEF MAKES A VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE LIBRARY.

Our Library has just been enriched by the following important works donated by our good friend Hans Lagerloef:

La Poste Danoise 1624-1924, by Jorgen Bergsoe, in French. A history of the Danish Post from the time of its inception in 1624, under the rule of Christian IV, to 1924. Fully illustrated.

Danske Postfrimaerker 1851-1901, by O. Koefoed, in Danish. A history of the Danish Pest Office Department from the beginning of their use of stamps to the 20th century. It covers the making of their stamps and the varieties and errors produced in their manufacture, a short

discourse on the stamps for Iceland and the Danish West Indies, and some notes on the cancellations on the early issues.

Svenskt Postvasen, in Swedish. A group of essays by various authors, covering completely the Swedish Post Office Department, its history and operations, from its earliest days to the present time, and from the making of their stamps to the delivery of the letters.

Catalogues of Mr. Lagerloef's donations to the Postal Museum of Stockholm.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

SIDNEY P. HESSEL DISPLAYS U. S. POSTMASTERS.

For the first meeting of the season on Wednesday evening October 3rd, 1928, the United States Postmasters and Carriers and Confederate States Provisionals of Sidney P. Hessel were shown.

The collection was in six volumes specially mounted for the Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition where it received a well merited gold award.

Among the outstanding items in the Postmasters were two 5c Baltimores, one on white and one on blue paper, a Brattleboro on cover, a beautiful copy of the Millbury, pages of 5c New Yorks including one used to Canada tied on with the receiving cancellation, a complete sheet of Providence and a reconstructed sheet of the 5c and 10c St. Louis on both papers including a very fine vertical pair and several additional single copies, one of which is on the real pelure paper.

The Carrier stamps were an exceptionally nice lot including many of the rarities and reconstructed settings wherever possible. There was also a volume of regular postage stamps used as carriers which was intensely interesting and complete.

And last but by no means least were the Confederate States Provisionatls. Here, there were so many rarities that a complete listing would be necessary to amply describe the collection.

Needless to say there was a large turnout of members to view these philatelic classics and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Hessel for having afforded so pleasant and interesting an evening.

Sidney F. Barrett.

DANISH WEST INDIES SHOWN OCT. 17th.

On October 17th, the magnificent collection of Danish West Indies formed by the late Johannes Elster of Berlin, Germany, was shown by Charles J. Phillips.

The late Mr. Elster was noted for the wonderful general collection he had formed during the past thirty years. One of his great loves throughout most of his collections was to try and obtain entire sheets and with the aid of his friend Philip Kosack and of the great house of Moens, he attained a great measure of success and many sheets are found in this collection that are not known to exist elsewhere.

The co lection shown at the Club consisted almost entirely of unused stamps. First there are a few British stamps with the cancellation "C. 5." Following this a beautiful lot of singles and blocks of the early issues, amongst these an outstanding piece, which is very considerably under cataloged, the 3c. imperf. on thin paper but printed in a bright carmine instead of the usual dull rose.

In the 4c. blue of 1872 there were pairs and blocks imperf. and imperf. vertically and many shades and minor varieties.

The issues of 1872 to 1896 were worked out in innumerable shades in every printing, both in singles and blocks, these being dealt with entirely separate from the large collection of entire sheets. In this section there is a fine inside margin pair of the 3c. imperf. and many of the plate flaws.

The scarce 14c. lilac and green was represented by two pairs, a block of four and several singles. Throughout this section special attention had also been given to the collection of varieties with inverted frame which have been neglected by so many collectors. Noteworthy here also, were some of the very rare early printings in blocks

In the 1887 issue, 1c. on 7c. lilac and orange, there was a fine block of 9, the middle stamp being clearly double printed.

Here I also noted in the issue of 1895 a block of four of the 10c. on 1c. with the date 1895 which I do not find mentioned in any catalog. This is noted as being worth $70.00. I do not know if it is an essay or a pure fake, but note it for what it may be worth.

The Provisionals of 1887 and 1902 included many varieties in addition to those usually cataloged, such as shifted surcharges, etc. Here also are found several blocks of four of the rare 2c. on 3c. with the small perforation 14.

Quite a feature of the collection was the sheets of the Postage Due stamps of 1902 showing all the different compositions and arrangements. Here I note 3

sheets of the 1c., 3 sheets of the 4c., 2 sheets of the 6c., and 3 sheets of the 10c., a series that probably could not be equalled in any known collection.

Charles J. Phillips.

MR. SINKLER EXHIBITS.

On the evening of Wednesday, November 7th, members of the Club and guests had the pleasure of viewing the wonderful collection of United States Departments and Revenue stamps gotten together by Wharton Sinkler of Philadelphia. Mr. Sinkler, accompanied by our fellow member, Philip H. Ward, Jr., were the guests of the Board of Governors at the Union League through the courtesy of Admiral Harris.

The stamps which were mounted in the frames at the Club room were possibly the finest lot, insofar as completeness is concerned of Departmental blocks, ever gotten together. Practically everything known in block form is present. The collection contains the only complete set of Executive blocks known, as the 1-cent which is in block of six, is unique. The other denominations are represented in blocks of four. The collection contains the State Department blocks formerly belonging to Mr. Ackerman and includes the $2, which is possibly unique. Most of the denominations are in blocks of nine and consists of the 1c, 3c, 6c, 7c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 24c, $2, $10 and $20. The lacking denominations—the 2c, 30c, 90c and $5, have not been seen in block form.

All of the Justice from 1c to 12c, in addition to the 30c, are in blocks. The 15c, 24c and 90c are also varieties which have not been seen and it is doubted if they exist.

Agriculture on hard paper was complete in blocks of nine and the rare soft paper 1c and 3c were represented in blocks of four.

All of the Interior blocks were on hand, including the rare 24c on soft paper.

Treasury, War, Post Office and Navy were complete in block form. Besides the blocks described above, the collection is complete in superb mint singles. The "Specimen" Departments are all present, including the rare high value States.

In the collecting of Revenues, Mr. Sinkler has endeavored to obtain a superb mint single of each variety, and the collection which covers the Civil War period, is almost complete in this condition, with the exception of the Inverts, which are as a rule, used.

Outstanding pieces, include—the imperforate 3c Playing Cards, $1.30, $1.90, $2.50 and $3.50 First Issue, the $200 and $500 Second Issue, and all of the Proprietarys, including the extremely rare $1 and $5 on green paper. It is doubted whether more than two or three of the latter stamp on the actual green paper exist.

The inverted centers are complete with two exceptions, and this lot includes the magnificent $2.50 in fresh unused condition with full gum, also the rare 3c Proprietary.

P. H. W. Jr.

COLLECTORS CLUB VISITS WATERBURY ON NOVEMBER 19.

Another of the enjoyable Inter-Club visits was made to Waterbury, Conn. on Monday, November 19th, 1928, and the Waterbury collectors hung up a new record for hospitality.

The New York delegation consisting of Sidney F. Barrett, Ferrars H. Tows, Charles Curie, J. M. Bartels, Charles J. Phillips and H. L. Lindquist left from the Grand Central Station shortly after 1 p. m. on Monday and arrived in Waterbury at 4 p. m. where they were met by a committee consisting of William D. Pierson, Lamont A. Hall and Rev. Anthon T. Gesner and escorted to the Waterbury Club. Here they were joined by Elliott Perry and his able assistant, J. C. Sherron, who came on in advance to pick up any easy sales that might be lying around loose.

Four members of the delegation were assigned rooms at the Waterbury Club as the guests of the local philatelic society while Messrs. Phillips and Bartels were invited as house guests of the Rev. Gesner and Messrs. Curie and Lindquist were fortunate enough to draw a similar assignment with Mr. and Mrs. Pierson. After some preliminary refreshments at the beautiful home of the Pierson's, the delegation was taken by auto to the Waterbury Country Club where they were joined at dinner by 28 of the local collectors. This club has just completed a fine new building and the president, Irvin W. Day, a member of the Waterbury Stamp Club, outdid himself with a very fine menu.

After this delightful repast the entire assemblage drove to the All Souls Church, where Rev. Gesner had placed the Guild room at their disposal for the evening. It was well that he did so for the membership of the Waterbury Stamp Club turned out in force and apparently enjoyed the exhibits that were shown. The Guild room is large and very well lighted so that the collections were shown to the best advantage.

Mr. Phillips acted as chairman and introduced in order, Sidney F. Barrett, who showed some wonderful selections from the U. S. collection of W. E. Hawkins; Ferrars H. Tows, who showed selections from his fine collection of U. S. Possessions; H. L. Lindquist, who showed sections of his Norways including a few Ship

Cancellations; Charles Curie, who made his usual favorable impression with some well filled pages from his General Collection; Elliott Perry, whose collection of Sanitary Fairs created unusual interest; J. M. Bartels, who showed the popular Danish West Indies and Charles J. Phillips, who closed the exhibition with an extremely interesting showing of Afghanistan.

After the exhibition an informal meeting was held and several new members were secured for the **Collectors Club** as a resulted. Incidentally an advance peep at some of the interesting things that will be shown on the return visit of the Waterbury Stamp Club was secured by some of the members and they were sufficient to assure us of a treat worth waiting for. The New York group returned to New York early Tuesday morning and the trip again demonstrated the splendid feeling of good fellowship which these trips create. H. L. L.

CONFEDERATE STATES, LOCALS AND GENERAL ISSUES DISPLAYED BY HENRY C. NEEDHAM.

On Wednesday, November 21st, there was a large gathering of the Club to inspect the fine old collection of Confederate States formed by Henry C. Needham during the last 25 years.

The sheets were large and very numerous, far too many to be shown in the frames so they were exhibited in three large volumes which were explained by Eugene Costales and afterwards examined by groups of members who were specially interested.

The wealth of the local stamps was an eye opener to the members present and many very interesting and uncommon items were shown. Among the well known adhesive local stamps were the following:

Athens.

5c. dull purple, one exceptional piece was in the very dark color in magnificent condition such as is seldom seen. Amongst the ordinary color there were 3 singles, and 2 pairs mostly on letters. Also a very fine copy on cover of the very rare 5c. red.

Baton Rouge.

First type, short stamp, 5c. green and carmine, a single and one on cover. In the larger stamps there was one single and 5 on covers, including one error of spelling.

Beaumont.

The rare 10c. black on pink was shown in a fine copy.

Charleston.

A strong group consisting of 4 singles, 6 others on covers, and 2 pairs on covers, these pairs being very scarce. The 5c. envelopes were a fine lot on all papers.

Columbia.

Six covers on different papers and several copies with the Post Office design both on the front and on the back.

Danville.

On cover cut to shape of the design as is so often the case.

Fincastle.

This stamp is not cataloged but was in the Ferrary sale and is a 10c. black on buff cover, and Mr. Needham has to a considerable extent proved the genuineness of it by finding similar cancellations on stamps of the general issues of the Confederate States.

Fredericksburg.

5c. blue, a sheet of 20 unused and on covers 2 singles and a pair, the latter being very unusual. In the scarce 10c. red on bluish there are 2 copies, unused, as usual.

Jonesboro.

Here there are two covers on the white and the buff paper.

Knoxville.

Three stamps are shown on covers, one tied on. There are also two envelopes on different papers.

I would like to draw attention here to the price in the Scott catalog of $50.00 for a Knoxville used. The various shades of the Nashville are priced $60.00 each, used, whereas in my experience, the Knoxville is five to ten times as rare as the Nashville.

Lenoir.

Two copies on cover, one very nicely tied on with the postmark, which is very unusual, as they are usually pen-stroked.

Lynchburg.

A fine pair of the blue stamps on cover, very unusual.

Macon.

This is a very fine group. There are a number of copies of type A1 both on and off covers. Type A3, 5c. yellow is represented by two singles and a pair, the latter beautifully tied on, and the rarer type A2, by a fine copy tied on cover.

Marion.

This rare local is represented by a beautiful 5c. on cover.

Memphis.

Here there are a considerable number of blocks of unused 2c. including a magnificent block of the rare indigo or dark blue. Of the 5c. red, unused, there is a fine block of 7, and a number of singles. In the used 5c. red, there are no less than 13 on covers and 2 pairs.

Mobile.

2c. black is represented by 2 singles and a magnificent pair on cover, an exceedingly rare item. The 5c. blue, a very large number of these are shown including a pair and a strip of 3, and many covers.

Nashville.

Two beautiful pages of shades. First of all there are 4 stamps with the Adams Express cancellation and then about 22 single copies and 4 pairs, many of them being very scarce shades. The rare 10c. green is represented by a single and by another copy on cover.

New Orleans.

2c. blue, a very fine lot especially strong in the used. One beautiful copy showing a large portion of the upper imprint. On covers, the 2c. blue is represented by 3 singles and a pair. The 2c. red used, includes 4 singles and one on cover. In the 5c. brown on the different papers, there is a fine block of 4 on the blue paper of which, I believe, only one other block is known, and a very large number of pairs, strips, stamps on cover, pairs and strips with imprints, and many scarce combinations.

Petersburg.

First of all there is the setting of ten types all used on pieces of the original envelope. Also in this fine stamp there are 7 singles and a pair on cover.

Pittsylvania.

A good copy on cover but cut octagonally.

Pleasant Shade.

5c. blue, a very fine unused copy of this very rare stamp.

Rheatown.

Two copies, pen-stroked, as usual.

Spartanburg.

5c. black on cover tied on.

Tellico Plains.

A strip composed of two 5c. and a 10c. stamp, unused.

Uniontown.

5c. green and 5c. green on blue, 2 fine copies on covers.

The General Issues were very strong but space will hardly allow an adequate description. I can only mention a few of the outstanding pieces.

In the 1861 lithographed, there were some beautiful used strips of the 5c. green and several unused blocks of four.

In the 10c. blue there was an entire sheet of the Hoyer & Ludwig with imprints in very fine condition and a fine bright color.

In the rare 10c. rose the outstanding pieces were a block of 4 unused, 3 unused pairs, and a wonderful strip of 3 with the imprint from the bottom of the sheet.

In the used stamps I noted 3 of the rare carmine-rose and also a used specimen with imprint.

1863, 2c. brown-red. Some beautiful strips of 5 used, both with blue and with red cancellations.

In the Lithographed 2c. green there was a strip of 5 on cover and a strip of 3 on another cover, something apparently having been torn off this latter. Here also was one of the rarest pieces of the collection, a vertical pair of the 2c. yellow-green postmarked Richmond, dated July 25, 1862. This real yellow-green is exceedingly rare and very few are known.

The weak part of the collection appears to be the "Ten cents" blue and the "Ten cents" with frame line. Mr. Needham tells me that he parted with most of his frame lines some years ago to Mr. Ashbrook which accounts for the few seen in the collection.

The Exhibit ended by the display of one book consisting entirely of Prisoner's Letters, some of the most interesting being a couple of letters from the prison on Governor's Island, New York.

Charles J. Phillips.

HAWKINS AUSTRALIANS DISPLAYED DEC. 5, 1928.

A goodly gathering assembled on the evening of December 5th to inspect the Australian portion of the William E. Hawkins collection which was displayed by Sidney F. Barrett.

Those who have endeavored to form a collection of these stamps will appreciate the difficulty of securing copies of the early issues in fine condition. Mr. Hawkins has them in beautiful mint condition and the several specialists present spent much time in going through them

after the first showing. Practically all of the major varieties are there, with numerous shades, and most of the listed perforation and other minor varieties in great profusion.

Mr. Hawkins treasures are always a treat for the members and he was given a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy in permitting their display.

The members were given an added treat, for Olin Clark of Hartford was a visitor and showed a wonderful collection of early United States Covers including a large number of the ever interesting Waterbury cancellations.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, who had just returned from Europe gave an interesting account of philatelic affairs that had come under his observation and offered some suggestions that will later appear in the editorial columns of this magazine. Charles J. Phillips gave some interesting information concerning the recent exhibition at Lansdowne, Penna., where he acted as one of the judges and also told some of the facts about the balance of the Ferrari collection which was recently unearthed in Switzerland and which will be covered elsewhere.

Other informal talks made this an especially interesting meeting which was attended by a number of prominent philatelists including Percy de Worms and Mr. Lee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and Oscar A. Schenck of Columbus.

Additions to the Library

Braunschweiger Vortrag, by Wm. Herzog. Gift of Wm. Herzog.

Die Poststempel auf den Braunschweigerischen Marken, by Wm. Herzog. Gift of Wm. Herzog.

Bibliographie ueber Postwertzeichen des Herzogthum Braunschweig, by Wm. Herzog. Gift of Wm. Herzog.

Die Stempel der Postaemter der Stadt Braunschweig. Gift of Wm. Herzog.

Soc. Int. des negociants en Timbres Postes a Paris, several numbers. Gift of J. Klemann.

Corporation Int. des Negociants en Timbres Postes a Bruxelle. Gift of J. Klemann.

Emco Monthly Circular, several numbers. Gift of J. Klemann.

Prix Courant de la Maison Champion de timbre poste de Chine. Gift of J. Klemann.

Int. Postwertzeichen-Markt, 1928 numbers. Gift of J. Klemann.

Catalogue historique & discriptif des timbres de la Poste Aerienne Cmahpion. Gift of J. Klemann.

The Maoriland Collector. Gift of J. Klemann.

Dorotheum, several numbers. Gift of J. Klemann.

Koehlers Philatelistisches Magazin, three numbers. Gift of J. Klemann.

Improved Postage Stamp Album. Gift of J. S. Rich.

Lantern Slides. Gift of J. S. Rich.

Three German-English, English-German Dictionaries. Gift of J. S. Rich.

Reproductions photographiques des principaux lots de la vente Mai, 21-25, 1928. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.

Catalogue 25th Auction N. V. Heckers Postzegelhandel. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.

One issue of Koehlers Magazine. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.

Philatelic Gazette, Vol. I-VII complete, bound. Gift of J. Paalzow.

Virginia Philatelist, Vol. I, II, bound. Gift of A. Paalzow.

Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, 1911/12.13 1921-1927 complete 1928 to date. Gift of J. Paalzow.

Various Volumes American Philatelist. Gift of J. Paalzow.

Briefmarken Journal. Gift of J. Paalzow.

Southern Philatelist, several numbers. Gift of J. Paalzow.

Scott's Monthly Journal, several numbers. Gift of J. Paalzow.

Senf's Briefmarken Zeitung, many numbers. Gift of J. Paalzow.

An historical reference list of the revenue stamps of the U. S., Boston, 1899, bound. Gift of J. Paalzow.

United States Formation of the Union, Documents, 1927. Gift of E. R. Ackerman.

Journal of Continental Congress. Gift of E. R. Ackerman.

Danske Postfrimaerker 1851-1901, de luxe binding. Gift of Hans Lagerloef.

Katalog III over Hans Lagerloefs Frimaerksdonationer. Gift of Hans Lagerloef.

Postmuseum av. Joh. Rudbeck. Gift of Hans Lagerloef.

La Poste Danoise, 1624-1924. Gift of Hans Lagerloef.

Svenskt Postvaesen 1924. Gift of Hans Lagerloef.

Scott Stamp and Coin Company Catalog 1929 Ed. Gift of S. S. C. C.

Annual report of the Smithsonian Institution 1927. Gift of Institution.

Baden, by F. J. Melville. Gift of Philatelic Inst., London.

Virgin Islands, by F. J. Melville. Gift of Philatelist Inst., London.

Philatelic Midget, 1 number. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Granite State Philatelist, four numbers. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
One Dime, many numbers. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Book on Japanese Postage Stamps. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Company. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Auction Catalog, Bucker, Thomas and
Auction Epitome, Wm. Brown. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
H. C. Quinby's Scrap Book. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Stamp Collectors Companion. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Simmons Philatelic Frauds. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
And many other items which were contained in our library, and are filed with the duplicates. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Improved Postage Stamp Album, containing some stamps. Gift of S. S. C. C.
Check list of all the British Colonials during 20th Cent. Gift of S. S. C. C.
Edwardian Stamps of the British Empire, part I, 2 copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.
Postage Stamps worth Fortunes, by F. J. Melville. Gift of S. S. C. C.
Stamp Collectors Annnual 1915, four copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.
S. S. C. C. Standard Catalogue of Postal Cards & Letter Cards, 1898. Gift of S. S. C. C.
Stamps and Beginners, 6 copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.
New England Stamp Monthly, Vol. III. Gift of S. S. C. C.
U. S. Stamps 1851-1860, 3 copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.
Stamps of Oaxaca by R. Enfield, H. B. No. 18, 6 copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.
43. Gift of S. S. C. C.
U. S. 1st Class Mail permits Booklet No.
Crete, by B. W. H. Poole, 2 copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.
U. S. Postage Rates, H. B. No. 25, three copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.

POSTMARK STUDY COULD PROVE AUTHENTICITY OF LINCOLN LETTERS.

Following the challenge of genuineness of the Lincoln letters, published in **The Atlantic Monthly,** by the former chief of the Division of Manuscripts of The Congressional Library, Worington C. Ford, considerable controversy developed in the daily newspapers. Some of the Lincolnia experts agree with the claim that the Ann Rutledge, John Calhoun and others, letters presumably written by Lincoln to are spurious and do not match recognized Lincoln material, subject matter or handwriting. Other students of Lincolnia, however apparently approve of the items.

And so, to the view of Harry M. Konwiser, this afforded an excellent opportunity for Philately to render First Aid, and he suggested to Ellery Sedgewick, Editor of **The Atlantic Monthly,** that the exact period of use could be established by the postmarks.

The New York Times followed up the suggestion of Mr. Konwiser as follows:

> "Commenting on the suggestion of Harry M. Konwiser, Librarian of **The Collectors Club,** that experts (on postal marks and cancellations) could easily identify postmarks on letters if these letters were mailed. Mr. Sedgewick said that few if any of the letters passed through the regular mail service, because New Salem, Ill., was a village of 20 houses and Lincoln was postmaster at one time."

Under date of December 4, Mr. Sedgewick wrote as follows:

> "Dear Mr. Konwiser:—Thank you for your kind and suggestive note. The difficulty is that the early letters of Lincoln, which we shall publish in January, were sent by hand, and the later ones enclosed in envelopes which are not in this collection.
>
> "The whole matter is an extremely complicated one, and we have given much attention to the consideration of the lead which you bring up."

Mr. Konwiser is rapidly becoming an authority on postal markings and is enthusiastic over the historical importance of this phase of philately.

BINMORE TO MANAGE NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO.

The Scott Stamp Company has contracted with Tom V. Binmore for the present management and eventual sale of the New England Stamp Company.

Mr. Binmore will open a new store in Boston in the Fall of 1929, carrying on a general stamp business in the Boston District.

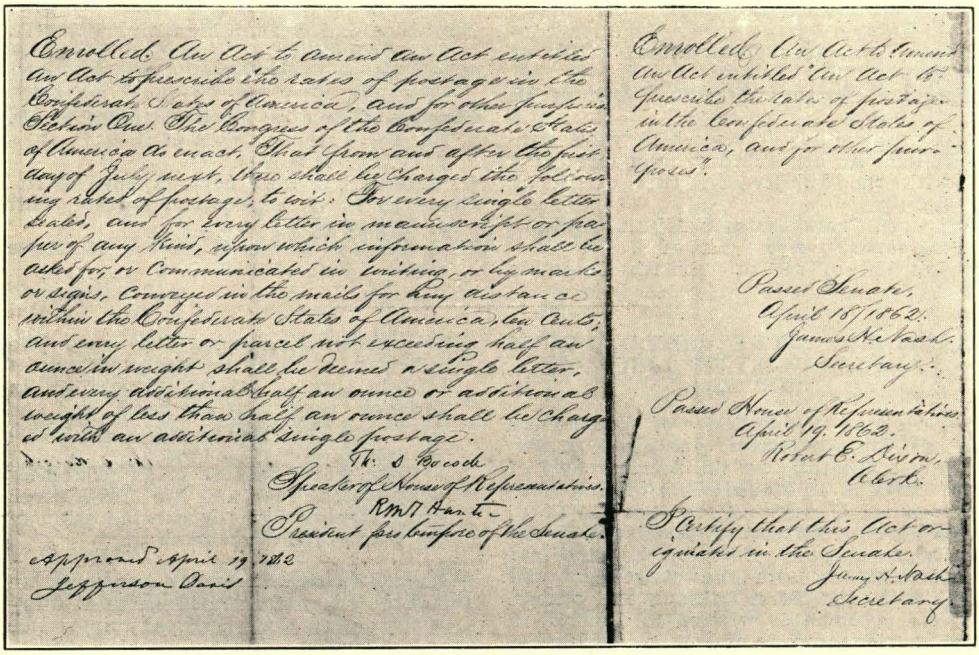
He will also carry in his charge, as New England Distributor, a full stock of Scott Stamp & Coin Company publications and accessories for local delivery to Boston dealers and stores.

In the intervening period, Mr. Binmore at 81 Nassau Street, New York, is revising lists, replenishing stock and bringing everything up to date for the Fall opening.

The many friends of the New England Stamp Company will find a new and well organized company at their service and call.

Hugh M. Clark.

An Historical Document Relating to Confederate Postal History


Enrolled. An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes. Section One. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That from and after the first day of July next, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, to wit: For every single letter, Sealed, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mails for any distance within the Confederate States of America, ten cents, and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional half an ounce or additional weight of less than half an ounce shall be charged with an additional single postage.

Thos. S. Bocock
Speaker of House of Representatives.
R.M.T. Hunter
President pro tempore of the Senate.

Approved April 19 1862
Jeffn Davis

Enrolled. An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes".

Passed Senate, April 18th 1862.
James M. Nash
Secretary.

Passed House of Representatives April 19, 1862.
Robert E. Dixon
Clerk.

I Certify that this Act originates in the Senate.
James M. Nash
Secretary

Reproduced by courtesy Edward Stern. We were fortunate to secure the above illustration just before going to press.

MESSAGE CARRIERS OF TODAY.

The subject of the 1929 Calendar issued by the White and Wyckoff Mfg. Co. of Holyoke, Mass. while not as directly philatelic as the one issued last year, covers a subject that is very closely allied to it.

Under the caption of "Message Carriers of Today" they show the following views: "The Alaskan Dog Mail", "The Mountain Carrier", "The Railway Mail Service", "The Air Mail", "The Lighthouse Mail Service", "The Ocean Mail and Sea Post Service", "The Rural Delivery", "The Summer Motorboat Mail Delivery", "The Pneumatic Tube System", "The Lake Boat Service", "The Mountain Truck Delivery", and "The Reindeer Mail of Alaska." There is an interesting article on each subject and the calendar is well worth having.

British Colonials

I make a speciality of **RARE British Colonials** and I hold one of the **FINEST Stocks in the World** of British Colonial Rarities.

I stock all periods—**19th & 20th Century** and only stamps in the finest possible condition and at reasonable prices will be found in my books.

SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL

Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention

Below are a few items taken at random from my stock; if they do not interest you, then let me know your requirements, as I am sure to have something to interest you and you will find that I have the stamps that you have been seeking for years.

All numbers are from **Scott's 1928 catalogue.**

CANADA. 1851. **12d Black. Laid paper. Brilliant Mint. With the certificate of the Royal Philatelic Society. Scott's No. 3.**
6d. An immaculate **USED PAIR. Scott's No. 2.**
1857. 7½d DEEP Green. A magnificent unused copy. **Scott's No. 9a.**
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1861. **ERROR.** 4d Red. A fine used copy. **Scott's No. 11.**
CEYLON. 1857-58. Imperf. ½d **Mint BLOCK of 4. Scott's No. 14.**
1922-25. 1000 Rs. Superb **Mint. Scott's No. 247.**
GIBRALTAR. 1889. Nov. 10c. Value Omitted. Mint. **Scott's No. 23a.**
Cook ILS. 1902. **2d. Value omitted.** Superb Used. **Scott's No. 33a.**
GOLD COAST. 1889. £1 Green & Red. Mint. **Scott's No. 24.**
MAURITIUS. Early Impression. 2d Blue. An immaculate used copy on entire original. A perfect gem.. Scott's No. 3a.
MESOPOTAMIA. 1918. 2a on 1 P. Mint. **Scott's No. 9.**
1a on 20 P. Mint. **Scott's No. 18b.**
NATAL. 1904-08. £1-10-0. Superb Mint. **Scott's No. 109.**
NEW BRITAIN. 1914-15. 5/- on 5 M. Mint. **Scott's No. 15.**
NEW BRUNSWICK. 1851. 1/- Both shades; superb used copies. **Scott's Nos. 3 & 4.**
NEW FOUNDLAND. 1857. 4d. Superb Used. **Scott's No. 4.**
1/- **Unused. Scott's No. 9.**
1/- **Used. Scott's No. 15.**
NEW SOUTH WALES. 1854-55. 8d Orange. Brilliant Mint. With the certificate of the Royal Philatelic Society. Scott's No. 30.
NEW ZEALAND. 1855. **London. Print.** 1d Dull Carmine. Used. **Scott's No. 1.**
NOVA SCOTIA. 1851-53. 1/- Dull Violet. Superb Used. **Scott's No. 7.**
NYASALAND. 1908. £10. Brilliant Mint. **Scott's No. 11.**
QUEENSLAND. 1860. **1d Superb Used PAIR. Scott's No. 1.**
1868-74. 6d Deep Green. Perf 12. Superb Mint. with the certificate of the Royal Philatelic Society. **Scott's No. 35.**
RHODESIA. 1901. £10. Superb Mint. **Scott's No. 68.**
1909. £2. Mint. **Scott's No. 100b.**
1910. 5d Error of Colour. Mint. **Scott's No. 107a.**
1924. £1. Mint. **Scott's No. 141.**
ST. HELENA. 1863. Imperf. 6d Carmine (4d Surcharge omitted). A brilliant mint copy of this rarity. With the certificate of the Royal Philatelic Society. Scott's No. 10a.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. 1894. 32c. Surcharge omitted. Mint. **Scott's No. 80a.**
1902. 100 Dols. Superb Mint. Scott's No. 104a.
1921-22. 500 Dols. Mint. **Scott's No. 169.**
ZANZIBAR. 1908-09. 100 Rs. Superb Mint. **Scott's No. 118.**
200 Rs. Superb Mint. **Scott's No. 119.**
ZULULAND. 1894-96. £5. Mint. **Scott's No. 24.**

T. ALLEN **5 Blake Hall Rd., Wanstead, London, E. 11, England.**

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.

We are the world's largest buyers of rarities, fine specialized collections and large general collections, for all of which we can definitely pay higher prices than are obtainable anywhere else.

We strongly recommend owners wishing to sell, to get in touch with us before negotiating elsewhere.

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The major part of sales of stamps are made by means of approval selections sent through the post. Such selections can be sent to any part of the world on request.

Our general stock is a very strong one, and we are continually adding the contents of important collections. Among collections purchased recently may be mentioned:—

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A COLLECTION OF JAMAICA. A very nice specialized collection of this popular country, with interesting blocks, covers, and a fine range of postmarks.

A COLLECTION OF CHINA (EARLY ISSUES ONLY). This is a very nice lot, strong in shades and in the various types of postmark.

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We have the finest range of stamp albums, accessories, etc. in the world. A fully illustrated list will be sent gratis on request.

Lists of sets and packets of stamps also free.

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Our magazine, **Gibbons' Stamp Monthly**, is read by 8500 collectors each month. It is unique in character and interest.

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COMING AUCTIONS

JANUARY 23

GARDNER Collection Part III. Mecklenburg to Zululand including rare Mexico, British West Indies and French Colonies, also large lots by countries suitable for medium collectors and dealers.

FEBRUARY 20

Early U. S. including superb 1847 and 1851 on covers, also an unusually fine offering of Patriotic covers and selected foreign.

MARCH 21

JOSEPH A. STEINMETZ Collection, Part I: **United States.** This collection has been forty years in the forming and contains fine early covers of the General Issues, **Carriers, Locals** and Confederates including pairs and larger pieces, bisects, combinations and fancy cancellations.

In unused stamps practically everything is represented including a superb mint

24c Airplane Invert,

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WE beg to announce that through the courtesy of Count C. Spingardi and Baron G. Massola acting on behalf of the heirs of the late

Marquis Ferrari De La Renotiere

we have been fortunate in securing the first choice of that portion of the Collection which was seized by the Swiss Government at his death and consequently not included in the Sales by the French Government in Paris.
These include many Countries intact, in magnificent condition, full particulars of which will be announced later.
In addition to the above we have purchased the Specialized Collection of CANADA Pence Issues formed by Colonel M. A. Studd, D. S. O.

Single Rarities or Specialized Collections Wanted.

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51	1c	Jubilee, Plate No. 15, horizontal pair	$ .25
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52	2c	Jubilee, Plate No. 8, horizontal pair	.25
53	3c	Jubilee, Plate No. 1, horizontal pair	.25
53	3c	Jubilee, Plate No. 3, horizontal pair	.25
53	3c	Jubilee, Plate No. 3, horizontal pair	.25
53	3c	Jubilee, Plate No. 12, horizontal pair	.25
54	5c	Jubilee, Plate No. 10, horizontal pair	1.00
66	½c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 1, horizontal strip of 4	.25
67	1c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 1, horizontal strip of 4	.40
67	1c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 2, horizontal strip of 4	.40
67	1c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 3, horizontal strip of 4	.40
67	1c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 4, horizontal strip of 4	.40
68	2c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 1, horizontal strip of 4	.70
68	2c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 2, horizontal strip of 4	.70
68	2c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 3, horizontal strip of 4	.70
68	2c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 4, horizontal strip of 4	.70
69	3c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 1, horizontal strip of 4	.65
69	3c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 2, horizontal strip of 4	.65
69	3c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 3, horizontal strip of 4	.65
69	3c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 4, horizontal strip of 4	.65
69	3c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 5, horizontal strip of 4	.65
69	3c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 6, horizontal strip of 4	.75
70	5c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 1, horizontal strip of 4	1.00
71	6c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 1, horizontal strip of 4	3.00
72	8c	1897 Maple Leaf, Plate No. 1, horizontal strip of 4	2.50
74	½c	1898 Numeral, Plate No. 1, horizontal strip of 4	.20
75	1c	1898 Numeral, Plate No. 1, horizontal strip of 4	.20
75	1c	1898 Numeral, Plate No. 2, horizontal strip of 4	.20
76	2c	1898 Numeral, Plate No. 1, horizontal strip of 4	.45
76	2c	1898 Numeral, Plate No. 2, horizontal strip of 4	.45
76	2c	1898 Numeral, Plate No. 4, horizontal strip of 4	.50
77	3c	1898 Numeral, Plate No. 1, horizontal strip of 4	.50
77	3c	1898 Numeral, Plate No. 2, horizontal strip of 4	.50
77	3c	1898 Numeral, Plate No. 3, horizontal strip of 4	.50
77	3c	1898 Numeral, Plate No. 4, horizontal strip of 4	.60
84	2c	on 3c M. L. surcharge, Plate No. 5, horizontal strip of 4	1.00
84	2c	on 3c M. L. surcharge, Plate No. 6, horizontal strip of 4	1.00
85	2c	on 3c Numeral surcharge, Plate No. 5, horizontal strip of 4	1.00
85	2c	on 3c Numeral surcharge, Plate No. 6, horizontal strip of 4	1.00

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Price list and Catalogue of this interesting sale will be sent postfree for 50c.

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Northumberland, Nov. 8, 1928. **NEVILLE HEXHAM.**

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This is a side line in which we are particularly interested. WE WANT TO BUY any unusual pieces, and any standard "First Flight" covers prior to the inauguration of the contract air-mail services. One of our customers asks for August 12, 1918; New York-Philada-Washington. Have you one for cash or exchange?

We offer many of the first flights of 1918 and subsequent official flights. Also a fine lot of Lindbergh covers and Contract Route inaugural flights.

PATRIOTICS

Still in the market for the unusual in Patriotic covers, either Union or Southern States Civil War covers; Spanish American War, or World War covers of unusual interest.

Our stocks of these covers are away above the average, and the prices are not based on hysterical regard for their prospective value. Sent on approval to those known to us or against customary trade references.

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IRISH FREE STATE

It is a pleasant surprise, indeed, to see that Scott's are now giving us a complete listing of the different printings of these very popular stamps. This is bound to further increase the interest—and to create many new collectors of Irish. This will mean a heavy demand during the coming season—quite apart from the demand created by collectors who now will find that their collections are far from complete.

The hitherto unlisted varieties will bear the brunt of the onslaught, and I particularly believe that the high values of the two Thom printings—which until now have been passed up by many American collectors—are excellent investments at the present prices. The numbers and cat. prices are taken from Scott's advance sheets:—

RIALTAR

Dollard, 2sh6d, No. 12, (cat. 6.00)	**$ 3.70**
Dollard, 5sh, No. 13, (cat. 12.00)	**7.00**
Dollard, 10sh, No. 14 (cat. 22.50)	**13.25**
Thom, 2sh6d, No. 36 (cat. 35.00)	**23.50**
Thom, 5sh, No. 37, (cat. 20.00)	**15.00**
Thom, 10sh, No. 38, (cat. 35.00)	**26.00**

SAORSTAT

Thom wide o'print, 2sh6d, No. 56, (cat. 2.50)	**$ 1.80**
Thom wide o'print, 5sh, No. 57 (cat. 5.00)	**3.25**
Thom wide o'print, 10sh, No. 58 (cat. 15.00)	**9.00**
Govt. narrow o'print 2sh6d, No. 77, (cat. 1.25)	**.80**
Govt. narrow o'print, 5sh, No. 78, (cat. 2.50)	**1.60**
Govt. narrow o'print, 10sh, No. 79, (cat. 5.00)	**3.20**

My stock of twentieth century British Colonials alone has a market value running way into six figures—figured on a very conservative basis, and with no freak varieties or stamps of doubtful value to bolster these figures. In other words, an active stock—consisting of stamps in choice condition. Collectors should not overlook the advantages had in buying from such a property—unquestionably the most valuable stock of modern British Colonials ever brought together.

12½% BRITISH EMPIRE NEW ISSUE SERVICE—

PROSPECTUS ON REQUEST.

TH. BERG, High View, N. Y.

ITALY ITALY

Numbered by SCOTT if not otherwise stated.
All stamps are mint and in perfect condition.

ITALY—1890-91	No. 58 to 63 (set 6)	$ .60
1910	"Garibaldi" (set 4)	1.50
1911	"Jubilee of the Kingdom" (set 4)	.20
1912	"Campanile of Venice" (set 2)	.15
1913	No. 107 to 109 (set 3)	.07
1915-16	"Red Cross" (set 4)	.18
1921	"Reunion of Venezia Giulia" (set 3)	.25
1921	"Dante" (set 3)	.40
1921	"Victory" (set 4)	.12
1922	No. 117 to 120 (Yvert) (set 4)	1.40
1922	"Mazzini" (set 3)	.30
1922	"Propaganda Fide" (set 4)	1.10
1923-24	No. 142 to 145, 158, 159 (set 6)	.35
1923	"Fascisti—March on Rome" (set 6)	1.00
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1924	"Holy Year" (set 6)	.90
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1926	"St. Francis" (set 6)	.95
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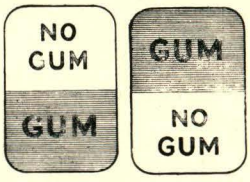
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The Ferrari Collection

Additional Notes by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

As was well known to those of us who were well acquainted with the Ferrari collection, the whole of this collection was not sold in the numerous auctions held in Paris in the last few years.

During my last visit to Paris I saw Mons. Edward Mahe, who told me that after Ferrari had to leave Paris he settled down in Switzerland and for a considerable time was receiving from Mahe consignments of stamps selected by his instructions before the collection was confiscated by the French Government.

I remember that I saw many of the Ferrari sheets of European countries on which there were notations that sets of stamps had been sent to Ferrari in Switzerland. For instance, in the first issue Moldavia, one set of the finest copies was missing, and some of the finer specimens in the Swiss Cantonals, early Spain and so on. As far as I know, Ferrari was making up in Switzerland a single copy superb collection of Europe, but in addition to this he caused Mahe to send him the whole of his collection of Sicily, Greece, Montenegro, Montserrat, Siam and a few others.

For some years it has been quite a mystery as to what had become of these stamps. I have just received particulars with permission to publish them from my friend, Count Camillo Spingardi, who writes me that in conjunction with Baron G. Massola he has purchased these collections from the Swiss Government.

When Ferrari died the Swiss Government insisted on considering him as a Swiss subject and imposed a huge death duty upon the heirs amounting to about $600,000.00, seizing as security all the stamps mentioned and private property owned by Ferrari in Switzerland.

For several years the heirs and the Swiss Government did not agree but an arrangement has now been made. The heirs came into possession of the stamps, or what was left of them, and disposed of them as stated above.

Count Spingardi informs me that he has disposed of the pick of these stamps to Frank Godden, of London, whom I heartily congratulate upon his purchase. I think it is interesting to place on record this brief history of the balance of this famous collection.

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