

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. IX.

JANUARY, 1930.

No. 1.

The Franklin Carrier

By ELLIOTT PERRY.

Notes and Comment

IN an official record of the post office department bearing date of November 17, 1851 and containing certain pertinent data added to the original report soon after November 26, 1851 will be found the following statement:—

"The duty of procuring and issuing postage stamps having been performed by this office since the commencement of their use, in 1847, a statement of the number procured and issued to postmasters for sale may not be uninteresting. * * *"

Here is then given the number of 5c and 10c stamps of the 1847 issue received from the contractors, issued to postmasters, and the balance on hand, which balance, "has been considerably increased since 1st July last by the return of those redeemed by postmasters from persons holding small parcels at the time the three cent rate for paid letters began."

The foregoing part of the report evidently was prepared before November 17, 1851, but part or all of the following section must have been added after that date.

"Under the act of March 1851 there have been procured from the contractors Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. of Philadelphia

580,000	twelve cent stamps	.....	\$ 69,600.
24,120,000	three cent stamps	.....	723,600.
3,600,000	one cent stamps	.....	36,000.
330,000	one cent stamps for letter carriers	.....	3,300.
28,630,000 stamps procured			\$832,500.

Of these there have been issued to postmasters for sale, between the 1st July and the 26th November of the present year, in 4,614 different parcels.

184,950	twelve cent stamps	.....	\$ 22,194.
21,737,600	three cent stamps	.....	652,128.
2,935,900	one cent stamps	.....	29,359.
330,000	one cent stamps for carriers	.....	3,300.
25,188,450 stamps issued			\$706,981."

The only records of shipments of carrier stamps to postmasters which I have been able to find are as follows:—

On October 11, 1851 there were 250,000 one cent stamps noted as "carriers" sent to New York city. For some reason which the records of shipments and

arrivals do not explain this shipment was not received at the New York post office until April 15, 1852.

On the same day as the New York shipment there were 50,000 one cent carrier stamps sent to New Orleans, which were received there eight days later—October 19, 1851.

On October 21, 1851 there were delivered to J. C. Montgomery at the post office at Philadelphia 10,000 Franklin carrier stamps. This shipment is bracketed with another delivery of carrier stamps at Philadelphia. The other shipment is dated November 17, 1851 and consisted of 20,000 Eagle carrier stamps delivered to W. J. P. White.

The total of the shipments to New York and to New Orleans plus the 10,000 Franklin stamps and 20,000 Eagle stamps delivered at Philadelphia is 330,000 stamps and exactly equals the number of carrier stamps furnished by the contractors up to November 26, 1851. It is also exactly equal to the total issued to postmasters as given in the report dated November 17, 1851. By these records all the Franklin carrier stamps and the first 20,000 of the Eagle carrier stamps are perfectly accounted for.

These records agree perfectly with the correspondence between the Post Office Department and the contractors which was published in the *Steinmetz Miscellany* in 1913. The statements of special interest in that correspondence may be briefly summarized:—

August 2, 1851—the contractors are instructed to send impressions of carrier stamps in green, yellow or any other color which could readily be distinguished by candle light from the postage stamps then in use.

August 12, 1851—the department ordered 300,000 Franklin Head Carrier stamps printed in blue on pink paper.

September 21, 1851—the contractors notify the department that the carrier stamps ordered are ready for delivery. (Note:—The amount delivered was 10,000 more than were ordered).

October 10, 1851—Design of a new carrier stamp (Eagle), by J. C. Montgomery of the Philadelphia post office, sent to the contractors by the department with slight changes suggested and order to print one million.

October 21, 1851—Ten thousand new carriers of General Montgomery's eagle design ordered by telegram of postmaster general to contractors.

June 4, 1860—The contractors advise the department to save time in getting out the proposed 30c stamp by taking the Franklin head of the Franklin carrier stamp which, they erroneously state, "has never been used". Also " * * * let us state that the Eagle carrier stamp has been comparatively unused; but one post office (at Cincinnati, Ohio) making occasional demands for a small supply. This stamp now almost useless—we have not printed it for years—could be altered and made to answer for the Fifteen-Cent rate. * * * We enclose a specimen sheet of the Eagle carrier stamp printed in orange. * * *"

June 21, 1860—Letter from the department to the contractors. "Can you furnish me with a few specimens of each kind of postage stamp that you ever made, either for circulation or as mere patterns—not including those now in circulation?"

June 25, 1860—The contractors reply to the department's letter of June 21. " * * * we have no designs for postage stamps other than those formally adopted by the Department and now in circulation. The two carriers' stamps, viz.—head of Franklin and Eagle—were deemed unnecessary; and the former was not used, while the latter was used only as city postage in Cincinnati. Impressions of both of these were forwarded you on the 4th inst. Our original designs, having been prepared with much care and in due accordance with instructions, were adopted for circulation, and hence there has been no occasion for drawings and engravings beyond these."

Referring to Luff's "*Postage Stamps of the United States*" on pages 244,

245 and 246 I find several statements I am unable to reconcile with data at hand. He gives the date of issue of the Franklin carrier as September 29, 1851 and states, "The date of issue is taken from official records. From the same source we learn that the Franklin stamp was replaced by the Eagle carriers' stamp on November 17, 1851". I have not been able to find the records to which Luff refers but note that November 17, 1851 is the date of the official report first quoted in this article and is also the date of the only delivery of the Eagle stamps of which I have found a record. It is quite evident the two recorded deliveries of carrier stamps at Philadelphia were not made from any supply sent to the department at Washington; but were delivered directly from the contractor's establishment in Philadelphia to the post office there. It is rather curious that General Montgomery should have received the only supply of the Franklin stamp in Philadelphia while W. J. P. White, who apparently was Montgomery's successor, received the first delivery of the Eagle stamp which Montgomery himself had designed.

The date of the shipments of carrier stamps to New York and to New Orleans indicates they could only have been the Franklin design. The first order to print the eagle stamp was dated October 10, 1851 and at that time the Eagle plate had not been made. The only carrier stamps available in October 1851 were in the Franklin design. Franklin carriers are known used in both New Orleans and Philadelphia but neither the Franklin nor Eagle could have been extensively used in New York—certainly nothing like 250,000 of the Franklin were used in New York. Franklin or Eagle stamps bearing genuine New York cancellations or genuinely used on New York covers are excessively rare if they exist at all.

What happened to the large New York supply of Franklin stamps between October 11, 1851 and April 15, 1852 and what became of them after they finally reached New York? I can only hazard the guess that they were prepared for shipment in October 1851 and the package went astray or for some unknown reason was not actually sent until early in April 1852 and for another unknown reason most of the stamps, or all of them, were not used. It is reasonable to suppose they purposely bore no value so they could be used at the different carrier rates prevailing in different cities and this makes it even more difficult to understand why the New York post office perhaps held up their delivery or did not use them extensively after they were delivered.

Possibly the answer to this problem lies in the difficulty which the carrier service of the U. S. post office in New York experienced in competing with the local posts, or in the fact that Swarts' Dispatch—the Chatham Square Post Office—was closely connected with the government mail and handled a great deal of the government's carrier business in New York city. There is much evidence to support the belief of students who have worked on the carriers and locals of New York that the Swarts stamps are either U. S. carrier stamps or are just as much carriers as they are locals. The Swarts stamps listed as locals under type L 255 read "SWARTS—FOR—U. S. MAIL—ONE CENT—PRE-PAID". Swarts' carrier service was in operation before 1851 and continued as late as 1857.

Another fact to be considered is the use of the ordinary 1c 1851 as a carrier stamp. New York covers showing such usage are not common but some of those in existence indicate it was customary to use the 1c 1851 for the carrier fee as early as 1852, if not from the appearance of the 1851 issue in July 1851. The Toppan, Carpenter & Co. letter of June 25, 1860 states the Franklin and Eagle carrier stamps "were deemed unnecessary". The New York letter carriers seem to have discovered this before any of the government carrier stamps reached New York.

The New York and New Orleans shipments of the Franklin carriers are dated one day later than the first order to print the Eagle design and those shipments contained all the Franklin stamps the department had ordered print-

ed. The contractors could not fill the telegraphic order sent them October 21, 1851 for 10,000 Eagle carriers because the Eagle carriers were not then ready for delivery. This order evidently was intended for the Philadelphia post office because on the same day the contractors delivered 10,000 Franklin carriers at Philadelphia. These 10,000 stamps were part or all of the difference between the 300,000 ordered by the department and the amount actually printed by the contractors, and the immediate delivery indicates they were not specially prepared to fill the telegraphic order, but had already been printed.

The telegraphic order of October 21, 1851 asking for Eagle stamps but immediately filled by Franklin carriers seems to show the Philadelphia post office was running short of stamps for its carrier service. This apparent shortage of carrier stamps may explain why the hand-stamped provisional adhesives and perhaps the provisional envelopes—(Scott types C 31 and C 32)—were issued and if that is the correct reason for issuing those provisional carriers it is reasonable to place the date they were issued as before October 21 or November 17th, 1851. I see no reason for issuing the provisional adhesives after there were plenty of Eagle carriers available, or later when the ordinary 1c adhesive of 1851 was commonly used to pay the carrier fee. The provisional handstamped envelopes may have been issued at any time before 1860, or may have been sold only in the fall of 1851. Specimens used after 1851 are known.

The Brown Orange Color

I am not able fully to agree with Luff's conclusions regarding the Franklin stamp printed in brown orange on white paper, altho I think, as he does, that the impressions in this color were proofs. A proof might be used illegally and receive a genuine postmark, also it might be issued by a post office accidentally and be accepted for postage. Such use by a lawful purchaser would be justifiable on the purchaser's part, if not strictly legal. I do not agree with Luff that the brown orange stamps are late impressions. Those I have seen I consider very early impressions. An excellent test is to judge them by the methods Luff gives in his book for distinguishing the reprints of the Franklin from the originals. The fine colorless lines of the brown orange prints are as distinct as on the most clearly printed originals. Their appearance agrees well with the theory that they were printed before the blue stamps.

Luff quotes the following letter to Dr. H. C. Yarrow, dated August 10, 1869, from W. M. Ireland, Chief-clerk to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, and states that the favor in which the brown-orange stamp has been held is probably due to that letter.

"Yours referring to 'carriers' stamp' has come to hand. The following is as near a description of it as can be made: Head of Franklin, looking to left; frame oval geometrical lathe work; ornamental multirayed stars at corners. The word 'Carriers' in straight line at top of stamp; the word 'Stamp' in straight line at lower margin. A five-pointed star at each end of the words in brackets. Color '**Orange Brown**.' Typographed in color on white paper. Shape upright rectangular. Proofs were issued printed in blue on pink paper; also in green and yellow. It was issued about Sept. 29, 1851, but was suppressed almost immediately, owing to its great similarity to the then three cent stamp. Only about 300,000 were ever issued. There is but one specimen, a cancelled one, now in possession of the Department. I regret there are none, else you should be supplied. The plate was, according to our best information, destroyed after the stamps were suppressed."

Commenting on the Ireland letter Luff says, "Upon this mass of misstatements has been based the claim that the original color of this stamp was brown-orange and that the copies in blue on rose-colored paper represent a second printing. Who has ever seen a *proof* of this stamp in blue on pink paper?" Also, "As the plate was in existence until August 1897, the value of the writer's 'best information' on that point is small."

After careful study of the Ireland letter and the correspondence in the *Steinmetz Miscellany*, which was not published until about thirteen years after Luff's book was written, I do not agree with several of Luff's conclusions and think much of his criticism of the Ireland letter was not justified. I find only three of Ireland's statements inaccurate or open to question; the color of the stamp; the statement that it was typographed in color on white paper; and his remark about the plate having been destroyed. Regarding other statements Ireland made which Luff concluded were wrong my own conclusion is that Ireland was right. I certainly cannot agree with Luff that the Ireland letter is a mass of misstatements. The description of the design is accurate and many other details of the letter check closely with data in the *Steinmetz Miscellany* and in other official records.

Ireland's use of the word "issued" requires explanation. When speaking of proofs he did not mean they were sold to the public or issued to postmasters for sale. When speaking of the 300,000 stamps issued (which were blue and not brown-orange) he refers to the amount issued or sent to postmasters. His statement does not necessarily mean this large quantity was issued—sold—to the public.

Ireland's inaccurate use of the word "typographed" may be a clue to facts regarding the preparation of the carrier stamps which have not come to light. Possibly his error in using it and stating the stamp was issued in brown-orange was due to a reference in the government records or in the correspondence with the contractors which he mis-interpreted. The letter of October 10, 1851 in which the department ordered one million Eagle carrier stamps specifies that they be printed from steel (dies) plates. Why steel plates? Had the contractors contemplated using any other method of printing for the department? Were the contractors then printing for postmasters some of the Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore letter carrier stamps that were type-set or typographed?

Several of the semi-official stamps—(Scott types C 28 and C 29)—used by letter carriers in Philadelphia within a year or two previous to the first delivery of the government carriers were printed on rose-colored paper and although they may or may not have been printed by the Toppan, Carpenter firm, that they were unknown to that firm is most improbable. It is suggested that when the contractors printed the sample colors asked for by the department August 2, 1851 their inspiration to print a sample of the Franklin carrier on pink or rose paper very likely came from those rose paper local carriers.

Illustration No. 5 depicts a carrier stamp with profile of Franklin facing to the right. This design is believed to be entirely bogus but if it is a genuine essay it probably has some connection with the original stamps of 1851. The frame imitates the 1c 1851 and the prints are lithographed on colored paper. It is known in blue on rose paper, in green on green paper and other colors and papers may exist.

The department's letter of August 2, 1851 instructing the contractors to send "impressions of carrier stamps in green, yellow or any other color which could readily be distinguished by candle light from the postage stamps then in use" certainly agrees closely with the proofs mentioned in the Ireland letter. Is it unreasonable to suppose these "impressions" were plate proofs and therefore that the plate was already made? Only ten days elapsed between the date of this letter and the definite order of August 12, 1851 to print 300,000 of the Franklin carrier in blue on pink paper. This seems too short a time in which to obtain approval of the color and make the plate.

Luff states, "The statement that the stamp was withdrawn on account of its resemblance to the three cent stamp then in current use has been, for many years, accepted and repeated without question. There is certainly very little resemblance between the two stamps. Had Mr. Ireland said the one cent stamp, the resemblance in color and design would have been more apparent." I do not

wholly agree with Luff's criticism because I do not believe Mr. Ireland and he were talking about the same stamp. The letters in the *Steinmetz Miscellany* constantly refer to distinctive colors for different stamps. The reference to "candle light" in the letter of August 2, 1851 is very pertinent. Also it should be remembered that the commonly used envelopes of the period were buff colored. Luff sees the similarity between the blue on pink Franklin carrier and the ordinary 1c stamp of 1851—both being printed in blue—and both having the Franklin profile—but there is no other similarity. Ireland refers to the similarity between the brown-orange Franklin carrier and the 3c 1851—which at that time was copper-colored or orange-brown. The arrangement of the inscriptions and the lathe-work border on the two stamps are identical and with the chief difference being in the portrait one could readily be mistaken for the other by candle light.

In spite of its inaccuracies I regard the Ireland letter as a valuable record of the events which took place over a period of only a few weeks eighteen years before it was written. Possibly the perfect description of the Franklin design may have been taken from the specimen Mr. Ireland mentioned but the language used in the description is not such as would ordinarily be used in a letter. Such phrases as "frame oval geometrical lathe-work; ornamental multirayed stars at corners" smack too strongly of the terms used in official descriptions.

The letter reads as though Ireland had found documents referring to the Franklin stamp and had summarized the data but copied the description much as he found it. How else could he have known about the green and yellow proofs? Proofs in blue on pink paper may exist and if printed on the same paper used for the stamps how can anyone tell whether such prints are proofs or stamps? None of the letters mention an official approval of any color; there is nothing more than a request for sample colors and an order to print. Is it reasonable to suppose the order to print in blue on pink paper was given before the department had seen any such prints? I think not. I think Ireland was perfectly correct about the blue on pink proofs. Undoubtedly they were submitted between August 2 and August 12, 1851 and the blue on pink combination was selected in preference to the green or the yellow proofs submitted at the same time.

Suppose it is admitted that proofs in blue on pink paper do not exist or have not been identified, does that really prove anything? The imperforate 24c, 30c and 90c of the 1857-60 issue, all of which are now believed to have come from proof sheets, were catalogued and accepted as issued stamps for many years both before and after Luff's book was written, and the perforated Franklin carrier on white paper which was printed about 1875 was not generally known to exist until after 1915.

The chief value of the Ireland letter lies not so much in the data it contains as in the inferences that may reasonably be drawn from it. What was the source from which his information was obtained? Are the records I believe he found still in existence and if so, what other information do they contain?

I do not think the brown-orange Franklin carriers were ever ordered for regular issue. Possibly the "yellow" proofs were a sheet actually printed in brown-orange and perhaps some of these were issued intentionally, or by error, and were used for postage. That might account for the cancelled specimen in the department in 1869, which was not to be found when Luff's book was written thirty years later, and for the specimen cancelled "EW—ORK—FEB 12" which Luff mentions. If this last stamp was in the shipment received in New York in April 1852 it could not have been used before 1853.

Neither do I think the brown-orange Franklin carrier was printed in 1860 in connection with the 30c stamp then in preparation. I am strongly of the opinion it was printed in August 1851 as a trial color and was not found acceptable. The Franklin design was made more distinctive by printing it on pink

paper and when General Montgomery's eagle design was submitted this was so different from any stamp then in use that the Franklin design was discarded. All the evidence available indicates the first printing of the Franklin on pink paper in August-September 1851 was the only printing of this design for issue as postage stamps.

Reprints

The following data regarding the reprints is taken verbatim from Luff's book—page 355:

"At the same time that the plates and rolls of the 1851-57 issue were delivered to the Continental Bank Note Co. the plates of the Franklin and Eagle carriers' stamps were also placed in their charge, with instructions to make reprintings from them. This was done on two occasions, April 22nd, 1875 and December 17th, 1875, on both of which dates 10,000 copies of each stamp were printed.

"The first printing of the Franklin stamps was made on remainders of the original rose-colored paper. The second printing was on a slightly thicker and softer paper of a paler tint. It is very difficult to distinguish the reprints on the first paper from the originals. The latter are found in bright blue, dull blue and dark dull blue. The reprints shade from a marine blue to indigo. But the best test is to be found in the printing. The impression of the originals is clear and fine while the reprints are too heavily inked and often blurred. In the original stamps the background of the medallion shows a hatching of diagonal lines. Traces of these lines can occasionally be seen in the reprints but, as a rule, the background appears to be solid. Around the medallion extends a tessellated band with rosettes at each corner. This band is composed of alternate light and dark diamonds, crossed by groups of colorless lines. On the original stamps these lines are clear and sharp, while on the reprints they are indistinct and often filled with color, especially where they cross the dark diamonds.

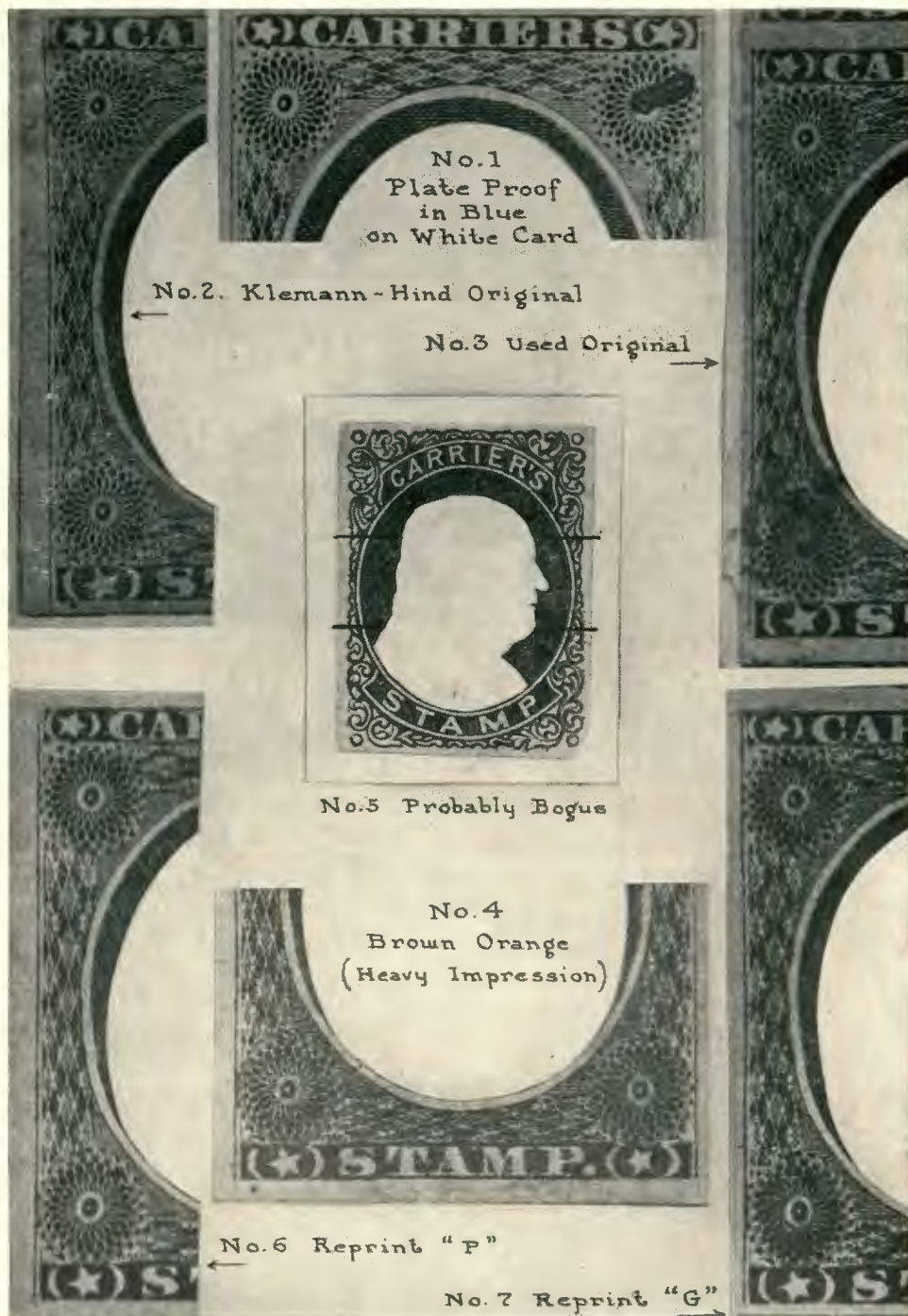
"The reprints of the Franklin stamp are imperforate and without gum."

The standard catalog states, "Reprints of the Franklin carrier are printed in dark blue, instead of the dull blue of the originals." This statement is true to some extent but it ignores important exceptions. In my opinion some of the originals are considerably darker than some of the reprints.

For several years students who have devoted much thought to the Franklin carrier have frequently failed to agree in distinguishing some of the originals from some of the reprints. They agree that certain stamps are undoubtedly from the original printing of 1851; that others are certainly reprints of 1875; and on certain other stamps hold opposing opinions.

Few covers bearing the stamp are known and I believe more are seen emanating from Philadelphia than from New Orleans. The carrier cancellation most commonly used in Philadelphia was a small five-pointed star struck in red, and very frequently it was so carefully applied near the center of the stamp—even on the smaller carrier stamps, Scott type C30—that no part of it extends beyond the stamp to tie the stamp to the cover. Too often one cannot be certain the stamp was used on the cover to which it is affixed. If the star itself is genuine the stamp also must be a genuine original but often the star is so blurred that its genuineness may be very difficult to prove.

Another difficulty lies in variations in both shade and impression among stamps which were printed in 1851. A few years ago John A. Klemann obtained two unused copies, without gum (?) which had lain away in an envelope for many years. The paper was rather pale and the impressions were so sharp and details of the design showed so clearly that by comparison other stamps known to be originals might readily be taken for reprints. The impression on these two blue stamps was more like that on the brown-orange prints than any originals I have examined, and I am firmly impressed with the thought that these blue stamps must have come from one of the very earliest impressions



Varieties of Originals and Reprints of the Franklin Carrier.

taken from the plate. If these Klemann copies are blue-on-pink trial impressions—proofs—it seems probable they came from the batch of color samples the department wrote for August 2, 1851 and which the Ireland letter states were "issued".

Recent examination of a stamp believed to be one of the two Klemann copies, (see illustration No. 2), tends to confirm the supposition that it came from a different printing than other copies seen and believed to have been printed in 1851. Unless there were two batches of ink used for the lot distributed to New York, New Orleans and Philadelphia and one batch happened to be very much like that used for some of the reprints of 1875, the stamp in question cannot reasonably be explained except by assigning it among the trial impressions ordered August 2, 1851.

The piece which perhaps has been responsible for more disagreement than any other Franklin carrier item is the Slater block, so-called because for a great many years it belong to A. B. Slater, the prominent Rhode Island collector. Mr. Slater's recollection, together with an old memorandum, convinced him he purchased the block from F. Trifet of Boston before the reprints of 1875 were made; therefore it was certainly from the original printing. The "Slater" sale auctioned by the J. M. Bartels Co. in New York in May 1912 contained a block of (about) twelve Franklin carriers listed and sold as reprints. This block was purchased by a dealer who either knew the history of the Slater block or for some other reason believed it to be from the original printing of 1851. In the succeeding months there was considerable comment among collectors and dealers based on the statement or supposition that the block was a "sleep-er". It has since been cut into smaller pieces and I believe part or all of it has been offered in apparent good faith as from the original issue.

In a recent conversation Mr. Bartels informed me that his recollection of the block did not at all agree with Mr. Slater's. He was quite certain the block was a reprint and had been purchased by Mr. Slater at an Albrecht auction sale sometime in the 1890s. There cannot be the slightest doubt of the good faith of both gentlemen. Mr. Slater's memo has been destroyed. A pair supposed to have been cut from the Slater block has recently been subjected to a new test and gave a reprint re-action. I am obliged to conclude that if Mr. Slater's recollection is correct the block he purchased from Trifet in the early 1870s could not have been the same block which was in his collection later and was sold in 1912.

It is very easy to understand how conflicting statements regarding the Slater block could make a great deal of trouble. When compared with stamps from that block many reprints would agree perfectly and would therefore be classed as originals by those who believed the Slater block to be original, yet would not agree with other stamps generally accepted as unquestioned originals. In 1920 the Needham collection contained five unused blue-on-pink Franklin carriers which were sold as originals. Every one of them will agree with one printing or the other of the 1875 reprints.

Fortunately for philately Herman Toaspern has found a test for the Franklin carriers which is extremely simple and yet seems to be infallible. His method has been tested with many stamps, both with his co-operation, and independently and in no case has it failed to check with known facts. All Franklin carriers, other than proofs assigned to 1851 and later, divided into three distinct groups. In the case of reprints the re-action obtained is either a very definite light yellowish green or else is a very dark blue, perhaps slightly purplish. There were two reprintings on rose paper and the paper for each was not the same but by the Toaspern test the two reprints on colored paper may be separated regardless of any difference in shade of ink or paper. When so separated, stamps which gave the green re-action are in a different shade group from those that gave the blue re-action and a high proportion of the stamps

which gave either of the reprint re-actions would be classed as reprints by anyone using only normal eyesight who would compare them carefully with known originals.

Stamps accepted as undoubted originals from the regular issue of 1851 always agreed with each other in the Toasperm test and gave a re-action quite unlike either of the reprints. In the absence of conflicting data I believe it is safe to assume that Franklin carriers giving the same re-action as known originals are also originals while Franklins giving other re-actions are either reprints, proofs of 1851 or later, or have been tampered with or doctored.

A third reprinting of the Franklin carrier was made in or about 1875. As this reprinting was made in blue on the hard, crisp, very white paper used for special printings in 1875 and the stamps were perforated it seems likely this printing was an error. Perhaps someone forgot the Franklin carrier should be imperforate and printed on rose paper. Of the perforated reprint on white paper only five copies—two singles and a strip of three—are believed to exist.

I regret it has not been possible to obtain information regarding shipments of the Eagle carrier after the first shipment or delivery on November 17, 1851. Many of the used Eagle stamps and covers bear cancellations or postmarks of Philadelphia and Cincinnati and copies used on Washington covers are also known. The Eagle stamp may or may not have been sent to and used in other cities.

In conclusion I desire to express my gratitude to Sidney F. Barrett, J. Murray Bartels, Arthur Hind, John A. Klemann, "Charlie" Phillips and "Uncle John" Slater for their kind assistance by the loan of stamps, or otherwise, in making this article possible; to John N. Luff for having drawn so freely from his incomparable "Postage Stamps of the United States" and for a store of patience and encouragement that truly "passeth all understanding", and last, but certainly not least, to the only "Toasty", (F. H. S. L.), with my most sincere congratulations to him for having found a workable solution to the ancient and bothersome reprint puzzle.

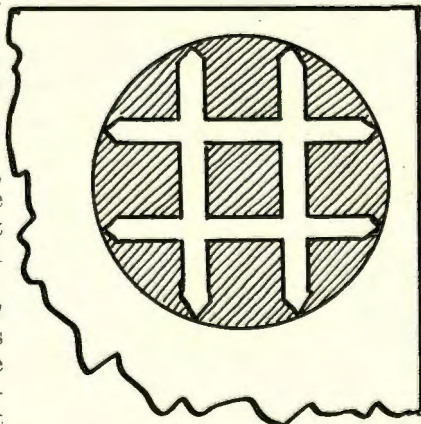
A Patent Cancellation

By P. H. THORP.

WE are all more or less familiar with that interesting period in the development of our postal administration when fostered by the Bank Note Companies, the country was in a furor to invent canceling devices to prevent the re-use of postage stamps. Chemical papers, trick cancellations and double papers have come in for their share of study but that there is still much room for study is testified to by the following facts.

A brief article entitled "*An Interesting Envelope*" by Walter S. Scott caught this writer's eye when reading the October issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*. It remained in my memory for the story didn't make sense—there was most evidently something lacking. A few hours later, when examining a collection I saw an envelope with a round hole in the upper right corner. I was prompted to find out more.

Mr. Luff very promptly supplied the missing link by producing an article



he had written some 15 years ago, published in *The American Journal of Philately*. The way the two articles, Mr. Luff's and Mr. Scott's, dove-tail together is extremely interesting and I believe will prove so to our readers, some of whom may have puzzled over the device noted. Because it more clearly explains the incident, we publish first Mr. Luff's article of 15 years ago:

AN INTERESTING STUDY—By John N. Luff.

For some years I have had in my collection of United States stamps a three cents of the issue of 1861, which has attached to the back of the stamp two vertical strips of yellow paper crossed by two horizontal strips. The strips are about two millimeters wide and are placed about eight millimeters apart each way. The ends of the strips taper almost to points. On looking carefully it is seen that this arrangement is not composed of separate strips, but that the whole has been cut with a die from one piece of paper. I have frequently been asked what was the purpose of this device, but could only give the unsatisfactory explanation which I received when I bought it, i. e., that it was some sort of a patented arrangement intended to keep the stamps from sticking together—which it obviously could not and did not do. I have seen the same thing in one or two other collections of United States stamps, but the owners were no better informed than I as to its meaning.

A few days ago Mr. H. E. Deats sent me four envelopes, saying he thought that they might interest me, which they did, as I found in them the long-sought explanation of my oddity. As I think it may also be of some interest to others, I will describe these envelopes.

In the upper right corner of each envelope an opening, either oval or rectangular, has been cut with a die. The paper has not been entirely removed from within these openings, a small part of the original material, arranged in some fanciful device, having been spared by the die. This was attached at several places (usually four) to the sides of the opening. The points of juncture were so small that the connections could be severed almost without effort. One of the designs left by the die was diamond shaped, touching the surrounding rectangle at the four points; another had in the center a small oval, around which were four ornaments of triangular shape connecting it with the edges of the oval opening.

The intention of all this was that, a letter being enclosed in the envelope, the stamp should be affixed in the opening over the fanciful device and adhering to the letter behind it. By this means the letter and envelope were fastened together and the former could not be removed without destroying the latter. Enclosed in one of the letters was a circular explaining the purpose and merits of this device. It reads as follows:

"STAMP SEALING AND POSTMARK PRESERVING ENVELOPE"

By the use of the ordinary envelope we lose the advantage of preserving upon the letter itself the Post Mark and Postage Stamp, which are generally thrown aside with the unattached envelope, and it is also difficult to identify the letter and envelope as belonging together, after they have once been separated.

We have prepared an envelope with one or more openings, through which by the use of the postage stamp, the letter and envelope are sealed fast together, and when the letter is removed from the envelope, the postage stamp and post mark placed thereon remain adhering to the letter.

We claim that the following advantages must arise from the general use of this or a similar system of envelope, provided the Post Office Department sanctions it, so far as to print a clear and distinct post mark on such Postage Stamp, or if preferred, directly on the letter, through an additional opening, made especially for that purpose.

First.—Sealing the letter independent of the envelope by the stamp, thus making the operation of stamping the most perfect security for the sealing; and the stamps having to be put on the front of the letter before it can be sent, this sealing is not liable to be neglected.

Second.—Sealing the letter and envelope fast together, and thus increasing the difficulty of substituting envelopes, or of removing the enclosure, either by violence or from neglect of sealing, or from bursting, in consequence of bad gumming.

Third.—Securing to the Government the destruction of the stamp in opening the letter, or its general preservation thereon.

Fourth.—Defining the location of the stamp on the letter, and this in the most convenient position for the post office mark.

Fifth.—Securing on the letter itself the legal evidence of the time and place of mailing, and giving information as to the Post Office and State from which the letter is sent.

Sixth.—Preserving an evidence of the action of the Post Office in regard to the punctual mailing of letters.

Seventh.—Supplying by the public stamp any private deficiency in the neglect of dating the letter.

An envelope affording all these advantages can be furnished at a very little, if any additional cost, and it is quite probable that if one were adopted which depended exclusively on the stamp for sealing, it might be produced much cheaper than if made in the ordinary way.

Leeds & Vaux
110 Broadway, New York.

Extract from the Commercial Bulletin, of Boston, November 30th, 1861:

"At a recent meeting of the Newcastle (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce a communication was read from Glasgow, calling attention of the inconvenience arising from the use of envelopes in commercial communications, from the difficulty of proving dates of postal and delivery of letters, and urging the desirability that the post marks should always appear on the letters themselves. The Chamber expresses the opinion, that in business letters it would be much better to avoid the use of envelopes."

Of the four envelopes sent me by Mr. Deats all but one had been opened. The act of opening them left the stamp and the die-cut device attached to the letter. The cancellations appears partly on the stamp and partly on the letter. In one instance a second opening has been provided to permit the dated postmark to be stamped on the letter, instead of on the envelope. Most of the cancellations appear to be of a private nature and not those employed by the government. One of them, as well as the copy in my possession, appear to be regularly postmarked, from which it may be inferred that at least a few of the envelopes were passed through the post. Three of the envelopes have a row of perforations across one end, apparently intended to facilitate opening them.

And now we will reprint Mr. Scott's article as it appeared in the October 1929 issue:

AN INTERESTING ENVELOPE—By Walter S. Scott.

Dear Vaux:

Arrived safely last night. Have just been to see envelope man. Found him, just as I supposed, with a few samples of coarse brown envelopes, with two sized holes, which he thought was a great matter to have such a variety—one big round hole and one little one. He was going to do great matters, but the war came on, and he thought it was not worth while to try—but Secretary Cameron is a particular friend of his and as soon as the war was over he would get him to take it up and make the government about it. He has thought of putting the stamp in the hole but says the government will not post mark them unless they are made to do so. He wants to sell out the whole right—says his son owns half, but he would take a thousand dollars at any rate, on a risk. I told him I could not give him a thousand cents, for I have no money to give, but if he was a mind to say what he would let me have it for any time within a month, or how much more within three months, and how much in six months and one year, or any other proposition, I would consider it, to see whether it was possible to get back our thirty five dollars we had spent, but it would require very particular personal application anyway, and perhaps after working hard for six months and spending considerable money it would all amount to nothing. I think I will manage it all right to make some contingent arrangement, by which we can secure the use of this patent and then we can add our improvements if necessary.

Thine truly,

Leeds.

It is quite evident that Mr. Scott's letter was prior to the stamps and advertisement noted by Mr. Luff. We see Vaux and Leeds attempting to secure from the inventor (still an unknown equation) a patent means of canceling letters so that the date would appear on the letter and not the envelope. Apparently the inventor had not thought of the possibilities of leaving parts of the envelope over the hole. This latter idea was quite apparently the improvements Vaux referred to in his letter to Leeds.

The question arises how far did this idea progress before it was abandoned? Also how extensive was the use of these patent envelopes?

Rabbit Creek—Rabbit Town—La Porte

An Idyll of the Sierras.

By ERNEST WILTSEE.

ONE of the earliest discoveries of gold in the great rush of 1848 and 1849, was at Bidwell's Bar on the Feather River.

Hearing of the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, Major John Bidwell, afterward General Bidwell, who had early entered the Sacramento Valley, hastened to the scene of the discovery on the south fork of the American River, studied the situation, and then wisely decided that he had an excellent chance of discovering gold nearer home. Returning north to the Feather River, he followed it up a short distance and soon made a discovery equally rich with Marshall's, at the well known Bidwell's Bar. Working one or two white men and some Indians, he soon took out a considerable sum of money, and purchased the great ranch near Chico, which was afterwards associated with his name. This was the first of the important discoveries in the north, and miners soon flocked in, forced their way up the devious and rough windings of the mountain streams, and soon after settled six rich camps along the high divide, between the Yuba and Feather Rivers. Particularly rich "diggings" followed the discovery of gold in Little Grass Valley, and along a stream called Rabbit Creek, at an altitude of 4500 feet. And so the camp of "Rabbit Creek" was founded in the autumn of 1850, which soon became one of the largest and most affluent of the widely known and "roaring" camps of the early fifties.

The early citizens of Rabbit Creek displayed the energy of the times, and even in 1851 were busy bringing in water ditches from long distances, to better work the rich gravels around the camp. Due to the facts of the richness and extent of its gravel deposits, and the sense and skill displayed in working them, Rabbit Creek at once rose to pre-eminence. And as its citizens became affluent, it speedily became the star of an aggregation of roaring camps in Sierra County, which proudly for a time poured forth more gold than any other County in the State. These camps, perched high on the ridge between the Yuba and the Feather, were Rabbit Creek, Port Wine, Brandy City, Hepsidam, "City of Six," and Gibsonville. Today all but La Porte and Gibsonville are "ghost towns." Downieville, the County Seat, was twenty miles away, snugly ensconced in the canyon of the Yuba, on the banks of the North Fork, with Goodyear's Bar just below.

Rabbit Creek was one of the many camps in the North where access was only to be had by Pack Mule Express. It was in the most rugged region of the Sierra foothills. It was not until 1864, fourteen years after its founding, that the Knox Turnpike was started from Oregon House to La Porte and Quincy. The wet winter of 1862 led to this act, so many of the pack mules having been drowned in the floods, and communication for months having been practically cut off and at a standstill. The toll road to Downieville was begun in 1865.

Rolling into these mountain camps in ease, "en auto," today, in an hour or two from the valley, it is difficult to realize the arduous journey which its citizens and visitors were compelled to make on horseback for fifteen years. Two or three days were often consumed in the journey from Marysville, and even after the stages were running in 1866 it was not easy. The Downieville stage left Marysville at 3:00 A. M., and reached Downieville at 6:00 P. M., if they had luck. If the season of the year were unpropitious, it was midnight before it arrived.

As the citizens and miners of Rabbit Creek became affluent, so did its importance rise, until no troupe of traveling players found their tour of the times complete without stopping at its widely known theatre. In these early days, while San Francisco was the desired spot, after the necessity of other audiences forced these actors and actresses to the more arduous but more remunerative tours of the mining camps, these tours became necessities, when the fickle San Francisco audiences became tired of the performers. They usually began at Rabbit Creek on the North and worked South through the mountains to Sonora on the South. Great names played on these rough mountain boards. Lotta Crabtree, the peerless "Lotta," Lola Montez and even Edwin Booth, Junius Booth, Catherine Sinclair, wife of Edwin Forrest, Laura Keane, Ned Harrigan and Billy Birch, with a host of others less celebrated in after years, appeared before these miners audiences, and were greeted with showers of gold nuggets, varying in size according to the intensity of the appreciation, as their efforts pleased their frontier audiences.

None of this aggregation of camps on the high Divide had a post office even in 1854. They were doubtless served by the many express companies running into that mountain region and into Downieville and Goodyear's Bar.

The name of "Rabbitt Creek" soon palled upon the hardy miners of the rich camp. They wanted something more substantial. Consequently in 1855 the camp became "Rabbit Town," and a post office of that name was installed on September 13th, 1855 with Eli S. Lester, postmaster.

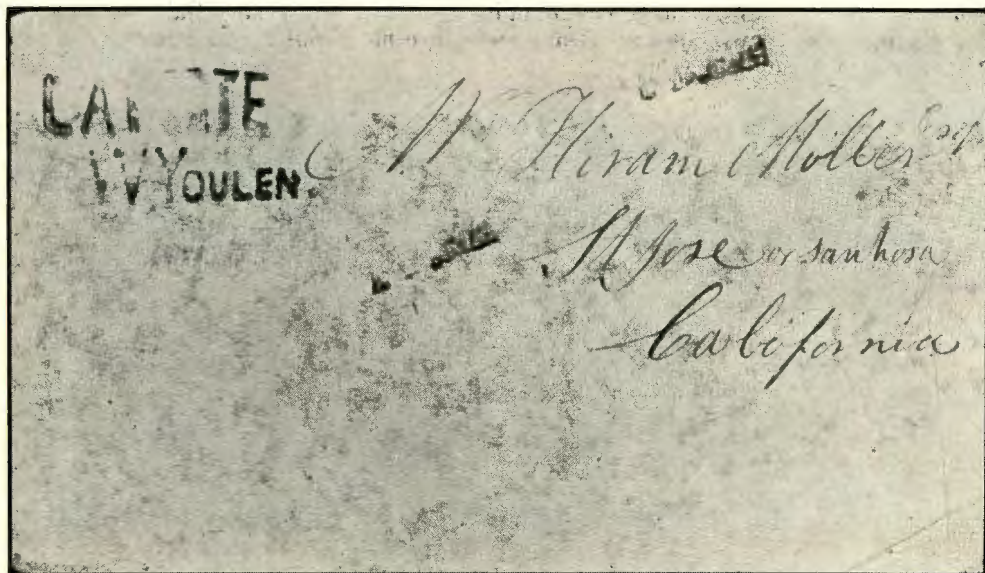


Cover No. 1—Rabbit Town with Copley's Miners Express.

This rare cover bears a ten cent envelope stamp of the 1853 issue, number 2317. It shows that Rabbit Town was a post office in 1856. "Copley and Co's Miners Express" was one of the Pack Mule Expresses serving that region. Frequently they took their mail to Marysville and there turned the letters for the East over to the U. S. Post Office, as other examples show. But on this particular occasion, probably due to the installation of the new post office at Rabbit Town, this letter of some hardy miner, gathered up at some outlying point in the district, for every point was served by the Pack Mule Expresses, was turned into the new post office at Rabbit Town, thence to go on its long journey East to Benjamin Varney at East Boston, Mass.

But any affiliation with the animal kingdom had become obnoxious to the camp and the citizens thereof. They desired no further connection with animals bearing furry skins. Dignity, and poise, the inevitable consequences of prosperity, were fast succeeding early and merely natural nomenclature. Consequently in 1857 a public meeting was held, and the name changed November 5th for the last time to "La Porte". The La Porte post office was installed November 19th, 1857 with Jesse C. Lester, postmaster.

And now we come to an episode almost unheard of in the dignity of the United States post office, and only possible in such a remote and surging camp as the recently christened La Porte, far away amid the forest-covered high Divide, in the beautiful Sierras. A careful search of the records at Washington reveals no post master of La Porte named "W. Youlen." This upon the positive statement of the first Assistant Postmaster General. But there he was, in all his glory, as strong and sturdy as his mountain pines.

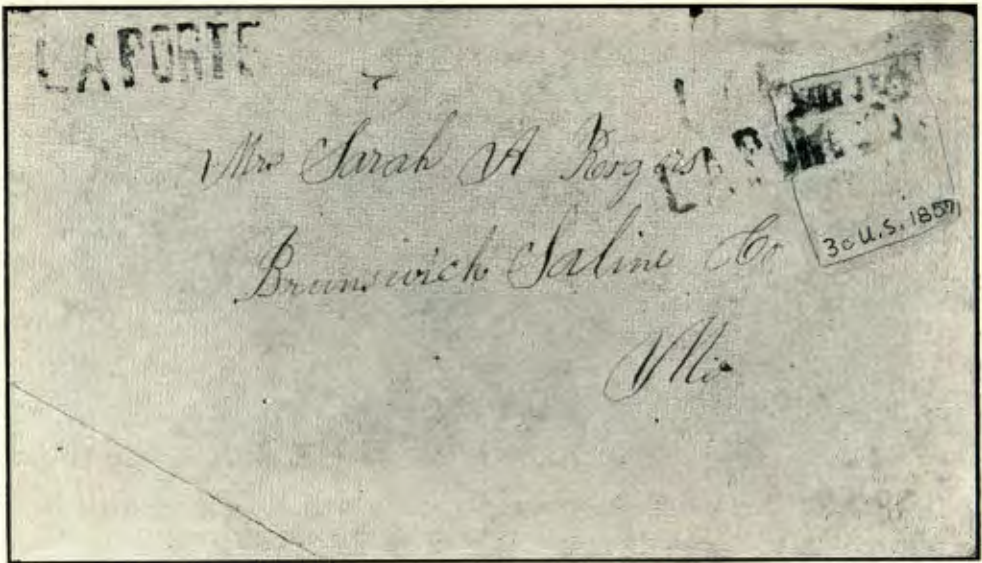


Cover No. 2—Cancelled at La Porte, "Free" by Postmaster W. Youlen.

Cover No. 2 proves conclusively that W. Youlen was Pastmaster. Also that he used a "Free" Postmaster's frank on two letters that we know of, directed to valley points. That, satisfied with seeing his own name on the U. S. Mail, he affixed no date, no month and no year. Intrigued with the dignity of his position, he had a wood block carved with his own name, the cover being a companion of Mr. Lyons shown in the October number of this magazine, and this shows that "W. Youlen" was separately handstamped. This remarkable cover manifests other signs of the times. Hiram Miller was the uncle of James F. Reed, one of the organizers, rescuers and survivors of the ill-fated Donner party, which so nearly completely starved to death in their efforts to cross the Sierra in the winter of 1846. Miller lived with Reed at San Jose.

But the writer of this cover took no chances from a jumble of Spanish and English. He wrote it "St Jose," mingling the two languages, which was eminently incorrect. But to insure true delivery, he obligingly added the phonetic nomenclature, namely "or San hosa". I do not think that any other such effort at early efficiency exists in the annals of the State. It reached its destination truly enough, and seventy years after was found among the Reed correspondence with the other letters to Hiram Miller.

Now "W. Youlen" was not a Congressman and was never appointed a Postmaster. How then can he come into the picture? The answer seems simple if one considers those active and vigorous times. California was remote. The post office was little respected, and Washington was far away. If the regular Postmaster had been taken away from his Sierra home, by any or all of the numerous exigencies of mining life, either shot, died suddenly, or levanted from any of the innumerable causes that in those days necessitated such sudden journeyings, why should not W. Youlen step valiantly into the breach and succeed him? He evidently did, as these mute witnesses show. Nor was friend Youlen apparently very familiar with post office procedure. While he doubtless did his best, he rough-hewed his journey through the Postmastership without that attention to post office details that might have been expected as much as it was desired. An inspection of four of these covers shows that in no instance did he come down from his lofty heights far enough to inscribe the date, much less the month, on any of the envelopes which graced his regime. "LA PORTE" alone, as canceller and date stamp, was good enough for him. Not even "Cal" to signify the rising state of the Grizzly Bear. Also brother Youlen did not seem to be strong on the postal rates.

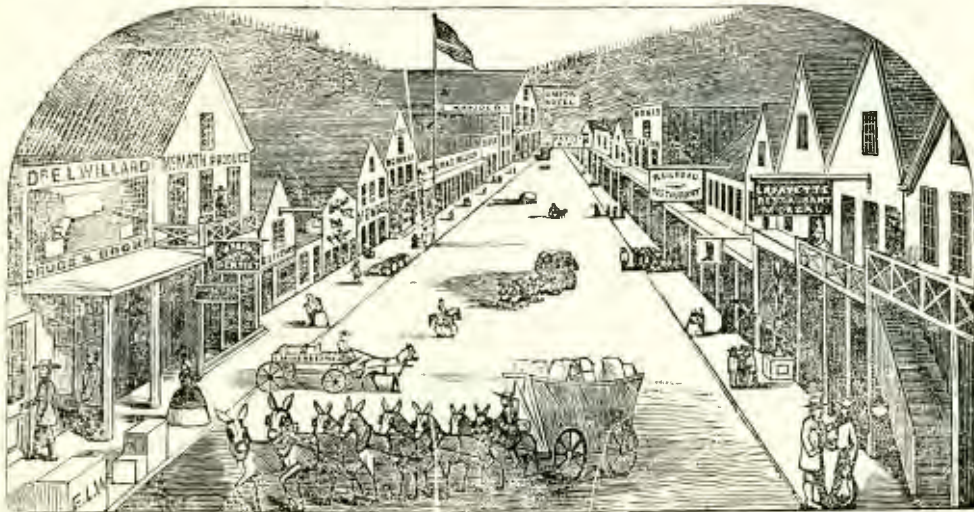


Cover No. 3—Cancelled simply "LA PORTE" by W. Youlen. Addressed to Brunswick, Missouri. This singular cover bears a single 3c 1857 #44 and never bore anything else.

"La Porte" alone and unattended, unhampered by date, month or State, was good enough for W. Youlen. If the world did not know where it was, why so much the worse for the world! And day, month, and year? Why what meant time to W. Youlen? La Porte in all its sweet simplicity was fair enough for him!

But the date and the month on a postmark, have always been held as fundamental essentials in the Post Office Department. Now of course every Post Office through which the efforts of brother Youlen passed, became cognizant of the uncurbed freedom of his soul, and the consequent infringement of the regulations of the United States P. O. Department. And sending mail East to Brunswick, Saline Co., Missouri for three cents when the rate was ten, may have been unhallowed joy to W. Youlen, but it was hardly calculated to bring acute pleasure to those hard-headed economists at Washington, D. C. Also such an exten-

sive use of the franking privilege that he required a wood block signature for his name, combined with the town, certainly stamps him as a pioneer in that line of endeavor. And although it has become a necessity of the mass production of later business years, it may hardly have been deemed necessary in a small hamlet in the Sierras in 1858.



LA PORTE, SIERRA COUNTY, CAL..

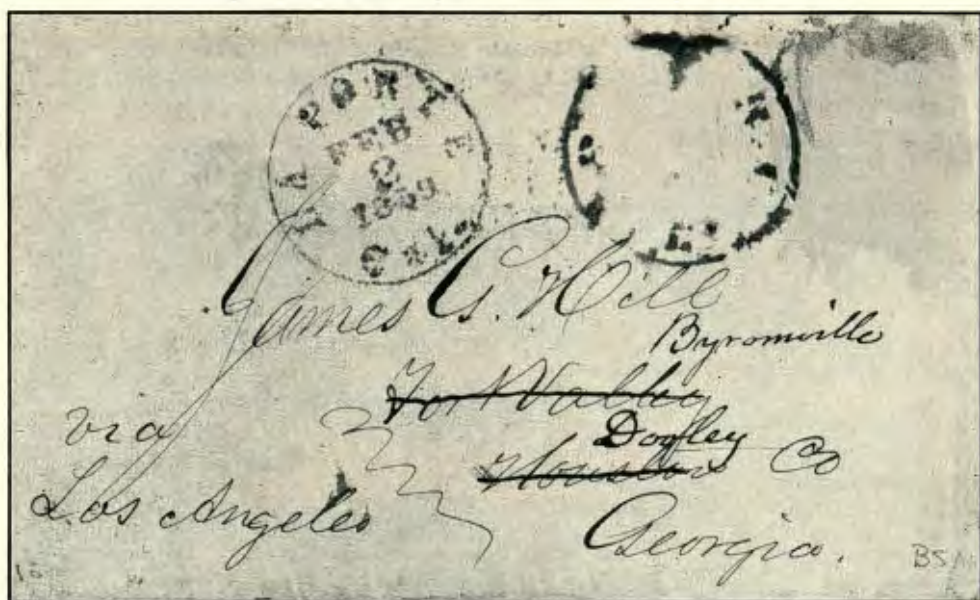
(MAIN STREET.)

Wood cut of La Porte in 1858, from the collection of W. Parker Lyon.

So consequently, while we have no record of the fact, it can be safely reasoned that an all-seeing, perfectly hide-bound Post Office Department, entwined as it was with all sorts of rules and regulations, soon caught sight of W. Youlen's eccentricities, and doubtless took action of a summary nature, unceremoniously ejected him for these and other deficiencies, and that W. Youlen's incumbency of office probably lasted an exceedingly short time. For these La Porte covers of his regime are exceedingly rare, only five altogether being known to the writer and all from one correspondence. But however short, at least it was long enough to provide us with the evidences of the activity of his mind, and of the free untrammelled trend of his efforts, and to conclude, as is natural, that in a vigorous, new, unsolved period, when an empire was arising out of a plain and a forest, that personal initiative, so far from the seat of prosaic methods, could not be denied.

But at least, if his brief climb to fame as Postmaster of La Porte, (uninvited thereto by the U. S. Post Office Department), did not resound down the ages, at least he left enough evidence to collectors of the 1830's to ponder over the incidents of his brief sway, to call attention to his strong personality, and to wonder, who he was, whence he came, why uninvited he should have come at all, and how and where he went. Let us trust that all these momentous questions will some day be solved. If there be a chance for the hieroglyphics of Yucatan, at least W. Youlen, one time self-made Postmaster of La Porte, Cal., should have his day!

And so all honor to W. Youlen! At least he has provided us with a salutary and wholesome evidence of the times in which he lived, and has contributed one more evidence of the activity of mind and method, in that new and vigorous period which environed him.



Cover No. 4—La Porte, California.

Cover No. 4 shows the usual cancellation of La Porte in after years. It is in blue on a ten cent envelope, die II on white paper No. 2308.

After the joyous efforts of W. Youlen, La Porte simmered down into the mediocrity of every-day procedure. The hey-day of its wild career had passed. It is quite probable that W. Youlin's efforts took place in 1858. The full canceller of 1859 with date, month, and year, would seem to have been inspired by the more or less rigid instructions which would probably follow a period of lapse. To read from the context, La Porte was busily engaged in atoning for W. Youlen.

In later years, as the more easily mined gold was worked out, the town declined. A cancellation of 1874 shows merely the conventional canceller of the period. La Porte's period of glory was over.

The interesting incident in this article is the only one the writer has ever found, where an entirely unaccredited person took over the duties of a U. S. Postmaster. But considering the period, the men, and the locality, it is only what could have been expected. The sudden removal of a Postmaster would not disturb the hardest adventurers after Fortune that the world has ever known. If the regular Postmaster disappeared for good or bad reasons, why wait for a tardy Post Office Department to appoint one? Knowing the psychology of the age and place, nothing less could be expected than that "W. Youlen" should step gaily into the breach, not caring particularly how well he was equipped for the position. The mail came in and it had to go out; doubtless W. Youlen saw that it did both.

From the roaring camp of early days, La Porte, like many others, has struggled on to maintain a bare existence. Many of its comrades have passed completely away; even the ground on which they stood, in several instances, having been "hydraulicked" down the steep canyons into the valley below. But this hoary adventurer still maintains its site, and its position in the Sierra, against winter's snows, and summer's suns. Almost a "ghost town," but still enjoying the beautiful sunshine, it struggles bravely on. And Rabbit Crook with its prominent actors, Rabbit Town with its short reign, and lastly La Porte, thanks to W. Youlen, will never be quite forgotten.

Comments on Translation of Kohl's China

By JAMES STARR.

Continued from Page 192.

1921 POSTAL SERVICE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE:—The sheet of this issue consists of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, without panes, with guide lines horizontally and vertically between the 5th and 6th stamps and other guide lines at the four corners of the sheet. The label of the Bureau appears with a hair line border, colorless letters, and background the color of the stamp in the sheet margin over the third and eighth stamps of the top row and under the corresponding stamps of the bottom row.

1923 PAOTZSKU BANDIT POST:—There are two stamps of this so-called post. One 50c value on red paper printed in black, the other 10c on yellow paper, also printed in black. These were fully described in the Shanghai "*Philatelic Bulletin*," volume II, No. 3, and are distinctly unofficial and unauthorized. They were merely a joke to keep up the spirit of the prisoners. Letters from these prisoners carried the usual Chinese stamps and a copy I have is hand stamped, "This letter was received from Paotzsku Bandit Camp and forwarded through the American Rescue Mission."

1923. 3 CENT STAMP, SURCHARGED 2 CENTS:—This stamp exists with surcharge inverted, and there is said to exist 12 or 13 known copies. Mr. M. D. Chow owns a single and a block of four.

The inverts were found by a French Naval doctor attached to a French gun boat navigating the Yangtze River, at a small port far up stream. He offered them to Mr. Theodore Siddall, but they could not agree on a price, so he took them to Paris and sold them to Champion. As the port was an obscure one it is highly likely that all others of the pane or sheet that probably originally existed, were used in the mail and lost to collectors.

1923 ISSUE, PEKING PRINT:—The statement that the sheets contain 200 stamps in continuous rows, (page 144 of the Translation) applies only to the cent values. Dollar values continued to be printed in sheets of 50.

In addition to the above plates, there are special sheets containing different numbers of stamps and arranged in different combinations which are manufactured for the use of stamp booklets. (See article on Stamp Booklets, *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Volume VII, No. 1.)

STAMP BOOKLETS:—The information regarding stamp booklets is, to me, exceedingly interesting but I question if it is correct.

My previous information was that the original booklets were issued on October 10th, 1917, and the one book contained eighteen 3 cent, six 1 cent and four 10 cent stamps; the other, twenty-eight 1 cent and twenty-four 3 cent stamps. The next issue of booklets that came my way (and I was advised there was no issue between them) contained four assortments:

- No. 3 contained 6 one cent, 18 three cent and 8 five cent stamps,
- No. 4 contained 10 one cent and 30 three cent stamps,
- No. 5 contained 28 one cent and 24 three cent stamps,
- No. 6 contained 20 ten cent stamps.

In the article on these Booklets in the *Philatelist*, Vol. VII, No. 1, I commented on the fact that the 4 cent stamp existed in the booklet sheet as well as in the usual sheet and concluded that these sheets were prepared for booklet use but were never issued.

If Kohl is correct as to the contents of the booklets he mentions on page 142 of the translation, it would seem that the reason for the 4 cent booklet sheet is explained and that my previous information was incorrect. In this case however I believe Kohl's booklets are a second issue and that they come after the first issue described by me and before the four booklets containing the re-engraved stamp of 1923. If any one can give any positive information on this subject, I hope they will communicate with me.

In 1925 the Postal Commissioner at Nanking gave a special franking privilege for a benefit performance held for the Hospital there. This was on December 3rd, 1925 and consists of a double circle bearing the words "service des postes" with a 5 pointed star at the bottom and four Chinese characters meaning Postal Regulations Public Business. Covers are extremely rare.

What is probably the first advertising cancellation of China appeared on a cover dated April 5th, 1927 and consists of the national flag bearing the characters meaning "Support the Nationalist Government," which also appear in English under the flag.

1927. In March, 1927, the Post Office employees at Shanghai went out on a sympathy strike in favor of the Nationalist cause. No mail was received or forwarded from the Post Office.

A temporary Post Office was opened by the Shanghai Municipal Council on March 25th.

Under its regulations, letters could not exceed 1 ounce in weight, must be addressed in English, and stamped with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp. Stamps were on sale from 9.30 March 25th at the following rates:—"8 stamps of the value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d each for \$1.00 gold; 4 stamps of the value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d for a 50 cent note." The first mail via America was advertised to close at 4.30 P. M., March 25th, and the hours of the Emergency Postal Service were from 9.30 A. M. to 12 noon and from 2.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M.

This service only lasted for a day and a half as the strike was broken and the Emergency office closed.

During this period The Dollar Line received letters franked with Chinese stamps which received a steamboat cancellation and carried no Chinese postmark.

British troops in Shanghai at this period maintained their own post called The Field Post Office. Its mail did not pass through the Chinese office. Its postmark consisted of a double line circle with "Field Post Office" in capitals at the top, the date in two lines in the center, the number of the office with a solid black line on either side of it at the bottom of the circle. There were three offices, No. 1 being at Kalee Hotel P. O. Shanghai, No. 2 the Field Force at Hongkong and No. 3 Avenue Haig P. O., Shanghai.

A similar postmark was used in the Emergency Postal Service.

1923 CONSTITUTION COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE:—The sheet of this issue consisted of 50 stamps in one pane, 10 rows by 5, guide lines and Bureau imprint placed as before. The imprint consists of letters 1 mm. high in the color of the stamp, without background or border.

1925 SUPPLEMENTARY STAMP, (Page 154 Translation):—The number of known inverts of this stamp is exactly 10, of which 7 are unused and 3 are cancelled. There were two different kinds of sheets used for this stamp, the normal sheet and the booklet sheet.

On September 7th, 1929 there came into my possession a vertical pair of these stamps *imperforate between*, and with the bottom stamp *imperforate at the bottom*. This pair is postmarked Antung, 10th month, 3rd day, year illegible. The seller states it is the only part perforated pair of the Peking printed stamps that he has ever seen and considers it is unique.

As it is apparently genuinely postally used this claim may be correct, but it is quite possible that other copies exist. If any reader knows of any such I

would greatly appreciate it if he would communicate with me as I would like to verify the number existing.

1921:—Early in this year at least the 1c and 4c stamps appeared printed on thicker paper with white gum. The design is unchanged but the new issue is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. taller and slightly narrower than the old one, the masts of the junk are $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. higher. On March 26th, 1926, the color of the 4c stamp was changed from grey to bronze green. A horizontal strip of 3 of the latter color exists with blind perforations between. Early in 1927 the current issue began to appear on a superior grade of paper made in Canada. The colors are much brighter than those of the old issue. Up to date all values up to \$2.00 have appeared; the 4c being in both colors.

In the *Philatelic Bulletin* (Shanghai) Vol. III, No. 1, D. C. Chang states that several offices in the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangse, ran out of stamps during the winter of 1926-27 and were unable to obtain supplies on account of the Civil War then ravaging those provinces.

Postage due stamps were used for postage but only the regular rate was collected from the addressee. To identify such "pay on delivery" letters, two chops were used. One was a rectangle containing 32 Chinese characters meaning "In view of delays caused by the war, the stock of postage stamps has been exhausted before the arrival of supplies. Postage on this letter should be collected by office of delivery from the addressee but this letter should not be treated as taxed mail matter."

The other chop is oblong and reads in English "Postage of — cents, or — coppers should be collected on this letter."

The due stamps were affixed by the office of delivery and postmarked in the usual way.

1928 MARSHAL CHANG TSO LIN ISSUE:—This issue consists of 1c ochre, 4c olive, 10c blue and \$1.00 scarlet and is printed on white wove paper unwatermarked, perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$. It was prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in solid sheets of 100 stamps, with guide lines dividing it into four P. O. sheets of 25 each. Old style imprint of B. E. & P. in usual places. Its life was short as very soon after its appearance Chang was compelled to leave Peking and was assassinated on his way north. I have however one cover which was used on November 7th, 1928, a considerable period after the issue is supposed to have been withdrawn.

1929 UNIFICATION COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE:—This issue was placed on sale at Foochow April 15th, 1929. The issue consisted of the same four values in the same colors as the last and is on white wove unwatermarked paper, perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$, in sheets of 100. Guide lines divide the sheet into four post office sheets of 25; Bureau imprint in the usual four places as above.

1929 SUN YAT SEN COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE:—The set was issued at Nanking on June 1st, 1929, in connection with the two day nation-wide funeral ceremony of re-interring the body of Sun Yat Sen in the specially prepared tomb at the foot of the Purple Mountains just outside of Nanking, by the side of the Ming tombs. The set consists of the same four values in the same colors, paper, perforation and sheet as the two preceding special issues.

The central design is a picture of the tomb, surrounded by a spray of rice heads. In the four corners are the values in Chinese and English. The characters in the label above the central design read "President Sun's National Funeral Commemorative Postage Stamp."

AIR POST STAMPS:—For the first flight from Peking to Tsinnan or from Shanghai to Tsinan, a special wooden chop was used bearing the inscription in Chinese characters meaning "The mail distributed by the first flight of the Aerial Postal Service established by China." For the mail leaving Shanghai, these characters are arranged in three horizontal rows. The first and second rows contain 7 characters; the third 6. The chop is in black ink and there were 5 different chops used.

For mail leaving Peking, the same characters were used but they were arranged in four horizontal rows of 5 characters each. This chop may be found in both black and purple ink.

When Major Francesco de Pinedo accomplished his flight from Rome to Japan and return, he carried mail from Shanghai to Tokio or rather to Kago-shima, Japan. This mail received the sanction of the Shanghai Post Office and consisted of 50 letters. These bore the 3c on 4c provisional with the regular Shanghai cancellation, September 12th, 1925 and a special chop in bluish ink reading "First Air Mail China—Japan."

According to M. D. Chow, (*Philatelic Bulletin*, volume II, No. 2), it was proposed to start an air service between Peking and Moukden and a set of stamps was prepared for the purpose. Later it was decided that this service should eventually cover the entire country and the stamps ought to indicate the fact. This series was therefore never issued.

The set consisted of three values. 15c green, 30c red and 45c violet. The stamps are a coarse print, and appear to be lithographed on heavy white wove paper unwatermarked, perforated 12, small holes and rough. They measure $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ mm. and there is no information in regard to the sheet, the numbers printed or what became of the issue, except that Mr. Chow states:—"Several years ago the stamp was not in evidence but recently in the Peking market this stamp has been seen." The central design shows an eagle flying toward the observer, in the lower right foreground is the Temple of Heaven at Peking. Farther back to the left is the Lama Pagoda at Moukden, radiating from which are beams of light. At the bottom in a colorless space is the monogram A. M. and in a curved label at the top are the Chinese characters meaning "Chinese Republic Postage." The values are in the four corners in Chinese and English. At the bottom of the stamp are six columns of Chinese characters reading "To commemorate the opening of Air Mail Peking to Moukden Stamp."

According to the *American Philatelist* for October 1929, page 41, the air mail lines of China have been taken over by the Robertson Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis, Mo. Of this I have so far, been unable to obtain any further information, but about July 1st there appeared a new issue of aerial stamps.

This issue consists of the same values in the same designs and colors as the stamps of the first issue and appears to be from a reengraving of the original plates.

The colors of this set are slightly duller than those of the original issue and the plainest difference is in the rudder of the plane. In the original issue the vertical (top) fin contains five bands, three of these are shaded with solid lines and appear dark, the other two are light and the shading consists of broken lines or dots.

In the reengraved issue, the entire rudder is dark and the top fin carries a circle with a cog wheel rim, intended for the full sun.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Imperial Post.

1904 PROVISIONAL ISSUE:—Stamps of this issue are found with a peculiar cancellation consisting of a series of lozenges. I do not know what this cancellation is and if anyone can advise me, would be pleased to hear from them. The same cancellation is found on the regular issue of 1904.

1904 REGULAR ISSUE:— $\frac{1}{2}$ c blue of this issue exists in horizontal pair, imperforate between.

1911:—5c brown uncharged. I find it difficult to understand the meaning of Kohl's remarks on page 155 of the Translation. Apparently he says the uncharged stamps listed by Senf in 1915 were genuinely issued PROVIDED

they had no connection with the wholesale lot acquired by him later on and offered for sale at 1.25 marks.

That this stamp was ever offered for such a price is news to me as I have only come across 4 or 5 copies and the price of these was \$125 to \$300.

This stamp was cataloged by Scott in 1915 and its existence was known prior to that date. The cancelled copies are probably more common than those uncanceled and are not considered as valuable. I am advised by the Rev. Lloyd S. Ruland, who lived for years in China, that the Chinese question all used copies as it is very easy to remove the surcharge chemically and then cover up the spot occupied by the surcharge by fake cancellations and that he has seen many so-called unsurcharged cancelled copies, which had been so treated. This concurs with my own views as to the cancelled copies. There can be little doubt, in my opinion, that the stamp was never officially issued unsurcharged.

In "Note on the Postage Stamps of China," published as previously stated, the 1c and 2c brown postage due unsurcharged are listed, but the 5c brown is *not*. It is my opinion that a few of these unsurcharged 5's got out unofficially. More of them may have come from a sheet which escaped surcharging as intimated by Kohl.

If it could be ascertained from Messrs. Waterloo & Sons when they sent the unsurcharged stamps to China, it might be possible to determine whether any of them were in China at the time the 1c and 2c unsurcharged were issued. If none of them were shipped with the 1c and 2c stamps, it would have great bearing on the subject.

1912 ISSUE, FOOCHOW PROVISIONAL:—These stamps have been extensively counterfeited, the counterfeits are very good and the greatest care should be exercised in purchasing them and absolute guarantee should be required.

While not catalogued, the 1 and 2 cent brown and 1 and 2 cent blue stamps exist surcharged; Mr. M. D. Chow gives the numbers as ten each of the former and three each, of the latter.

I can find no proof that these four were ever issued.

The ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 20 and 30 cents blue and 1c brown exist with the Harbin two character surcharge in black. The same remarks apply to these as apply to the surcharged postal issues.

1912 SHANGHAI SURCHARGE:—The 1c brown exists with inverted surcharge as well as a 5c brown listed.

1912 LONDON SURCHARGE:—The 1c brown of this issue exists with the surcharge inverted. H. F. Bowker obtained seven copies of this stamp from a dealer in Honolulu in the spring of 1928. These were remainders of a pane of 25 which the dealer had obtained from Champion of Paris and neither he nor Champion had noted that the surcharge was inverted. The remainder of the pane had been sold by the dealer as ordinary stamps at half catalog.

1913 REGULAR REPUBLICAN ISSUE, LONDON PRINTING:—Sheets of this issue consist of 200 stamps in 8 panes of 25 stamps each.

1915 CHINESE PRINTING:—The sheets of this printing contain 200 stamps in solid rows without panes. The difference between these printings is most difficult to determine. In the Chinese print the first line above the point of the angle to the left of the figure "1" in the lower right corner, is broken. In the London print it is unbroken.

In 1928 this series began to appear on Canadian made paper and up to date I have seen the 1c and 4c values.

At some time or another prior to 1904, provisional postage dues were made by surcharging the regular issue with the words "Postage Due" in English and Chinese characters meaning the same thing. I have seen 4c, 5c in orange, lilac and flesh, 7c maroon, 10c green, 16c and 20c so used on portions of cover. On other covers the 2c green and 10c blue are used with "Postage Due" written in red ink.

At Hangkow on November 25, 1925, the supply of postage due stamps was exhausted and owing to the Civil War, it was impossible to secure fresh supplies from Peking. Postage stamps were provisionally used as dues and were cancelled with the following chops: An oblong in black with the word "cancelled" in English at the top and the Chinese characters "siao" and "ts'u" beneath the latter, meaning "to annul and to take away." With these was one or the other of the following chops: An oblong divided into two horizontal bands, the upper bearing the characters "Chien"—"to owe" and "tsz," a "fee," or "insufficient fee." In the bottom line are the characters "Ur Fen Ho Tsien and Wan" meaning respectively "two cents to collect copper money documents."

The third chop is an oblong containing the English word "paid." The two latter chops are usually used on tax mail matter. These covers are rare. The "paid" chop is found in both black and purple ink.

EXPRESS LETTER STAMPS:—As the author will have an article on these in the following number of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, it is useless to comment on them here.

OFFICIAL SEALS:—In the translation on page 150, cut V-2 and V-1 are reversed. Cut V-2 applies to the first issue of 1899 and cut V-1 belongs to the issue of 1910. This error occurs in my copy of the catalog in German.

In 1912 the stamp shown as V-1 was surcharged horizontally in red with the characters meaning "Chinese Republic" and in 1918 a stamp illustrated as V-3 was issued and if anyone is interested in the subject, there are three types of this stamp. In the first the ends of rice straws over the Chinese characters are closed by a line. In the second type, the stems are formed by two side lines with no end and in the third type the color is grass green and the background of the stamp is of smaller dots and the stems of the rice are solid lines.

In 1917 a new stamp was issued similar to the last, $56\frac{1}{2} \times 39$ m.m. as against $49\frac{1}{4} \times 33\frac{1}{2}$. The dots in the background are heavier and there is less shading around the English letters.

In 1926 the same general design appeared in much larger form, the stamp measuring $72\frac{1}{2} \times 50$ m.m. and is put out in horizontal coils instead of in sheets. Pairs imperforate between may be found.

In 1927 the stamp was reduced to $35\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ m.m. This also comes out in coils, is perforated 12 vertically and the stamps are gummed.

Issues for Eastern Turkistan.

Kohl's 18 F.1. This error occurs only on the \$1.00 stamp with Type I surcharge. It is found in the top row of the sheet and always has the brown perforation guide line on the right hand side of the stamp.

The surcharge of the first issue has been counterfeited. In the forgery the two horizontal lines inside the three sides of the square of the bottom character of the surcharge do not meet the perpendicular side lines, but form with the middle vertical line a two armed cross.

In 1916 Yuan Shi Kai, while President of the Republic, attempted to establish a Monarchy with himself as Emperor. This abortive attempt lasted 83 days and resulted in his resignation and shortly after he died.

A set of stamps was prepared for the proposed empire at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These were on white wove unwatermarked paper, perforated 14. The set consisted of 3 values, viz.:

- 5 cent, red showing the Chien Men gate
- 10 cents, blue showing the Tien An Men gate and
- 50 cents, green showing the temple of Tai Ho Dieu

The values in Chinese were in the upper corners, in English in the lower. At the top were the characters, Chung Hwa Ti Kwo, or Chinese Empire and at the bottom K'ai Kwo Chi Shang, "Opening national flourishing age."

The only one of the set I have seen was the 10 cent value with the Sin Kiang surcharge in black, a "specimen" copy.

All republican issues since 1915 have been surcharged for this province.

Offices in Tibet.

The inverted "S" in Annas occurs also in the 2½ annas on 10 cent blue. Really used stamps are scarce.

Offices in Yunnan.

Owing to difference in the value of money the regular issue was in 1926, surcharged horizontally in black, up to and including the \$5.00 value, with the characters Hien Tien Shang T'ie Yung, meaning "Restricted for use in Yunnan Province." It is stated that the set up to \$5.00 was put on sale in Yunnan on October 6, 1926, and the \$5.00 added at a later date.

The Chang Tso Lin Issue was not surcharged for use in Yunnan, as far as I know, but the Unification Issue of 1929 received a two column red surcharge, Tien Shang in the right and Tie Yung in the left columns, meaning "For use in Yunnan Province." The Sun Yat Sen Memorial issue received a similar surcharge in black.

Offices in Manchuria.

In the spring of 1927 the current issue, also on account of depreciated currency, was horizontally surcharged with five characters Hien Chi Hei T'ie Yung, meaning "Restricted for use in the Kirin and Heilungkiang." The character Chi is a contraction for Chi Lin and means the province of Kirin. The character Hei is a contraction for Hei Lung Chiang (Black Dragon River) the province of that name. These are the central and northern provinces of Manchuria, the third being Shing King.

This overprint appeared on the Canadian paper issue only according to the official notice and this was in black ink for all values.

In 1928 The Chang Tso Lin issue was overprinted in red in a two column surcharge Chi Hei Tie Yung, "For use in Kirin and Heilungkiang" and the same surcharge was applied to the Unification Issue in 1929 and the Sun Yat Sen Memorials, both the latter in black.

In February 1929 the ½c, 1c and 2c values of the 1927 issues were found with inverted surcharges and later the 4c also appeared. It is reported that a full sheet of each of the first three was found, but that part were "destroyed" and that the numbers extant are 100 of the ½c, 80 of the 1c and 50 of the 2c. This information needs verification. The 4c is said to be the rarest of the lot, but no numbers have been given that I have seen.

In October one used copy of the ½c turned up, the only one so far reported.

Postal Savings Bank Stamps.

In 1919 the Post Office instituted a Savings Bank System. Stamps were purchased, placed on a card and when \$1.00 was thus collected, the card was taken up and the amount entered in a book.

For this purpose current 5 and 10 cent stamps were vertically surcharged in red, with four characters meaning "Exclusively for Savings Bank special use," and on either side in a black hand stamp is usually found the name of the issuing office.

In 1920, for special use in the province of Kwang Tung, an additional horizontal two character black surcharge was added, these two latter characters meaning "small silver coin" and this is known as the small silver coin overprint.

Since writing this article I have come across the fact that the 2cn. green

1897 issue surcharged with small figures of value (Scott's No. 23) exists with the *surchage inverted*. This error is not yet catalogued. Two copies that I know of exist, the one uncanceled of which I have seen a photograph and the other, which I have seen, used. Both were claimed by their owners to be unique, and there is no doubt but that they were entirely honest in their opinions.

Norway

THE PLATING OF 3 SKILLING—1857

By DR. JUSTUS ANDERSSSEN, R. D. P., IN COLLABORATION WITH J. JELLESTAD AND
 ABR. ODFJELL, F. R. P. S. L.

Continued from Page 179.

C BLOCK.

- C 1. The upper frameline is pointed at the left end and at the right it is connected with the rosette by a hairline. There is a colored dot on the white wavy line above the E in TRE.
- C 2. The two pearls under O in NORGE merge together. Æ in the right FRIMÆRKE has its lower leg broken.
- C 3. There is a colored dot on the cheek under the corner of the eye. The O and the G in NORGE are open below. The white circleline is broken above the K in SKILLING.
- C 4. There are colored dots on the cheek under the eye. The right 3 is broken below.
- C 5. ——— has no distinguishing signs. Must be in a pair.
- C 6. A colored dot severs the upper part of E in NORGE. The lower left of Æ in the right FRIMÆRKE is broken.
- C 7. There is a colored dot on the cheek under the corner of the eye (confer C3). There is a colored dot where the shading lines commence on the neck. The white circleline is broken above the IL in SKILLING.
- C 8. The fifth white wavy line in the N. W. spandrel joins the upper frameline. There is a tiny colored dot above the eyebrow.
- C 9. There is a tiny colored dot under the dotting shade below the eye. The O in NORGE is crippled.
- C10. There is a colored dot under the eye. The right frameline is pointed in the lower end. There is a colored dot in the pearl inside the first R in the right FRIMÆRKE.
- C11. In the left FRIMÆRKE the E is deformed and the K has a colored dot. The left frameline is pointed at the lower end. The left 3 is broken below. The second I in SKILLING is crippled.
- C12. In the S. E. spandrel the white wavy line last but one joins the lower frameline. There is a colored dot on the point of the nose—another one above the moustache.
- C13. The lower leg of the E in NORGE is broken. A white wavy line above the IN in SKILLING joins the lower frameline.
- C14. The white circleline is broken under GE in NORGE. The G in SKILLING is crippled. The pearl inside K in the right FRIMÆRKE is triangular.
- C15. There is a tiny colored dot under the corner of the eye. The E in the left FRIMÆRKE is crippled. So is the first L in SKILLING.
- C16. The lower leg of the E in the left FRIMÆRKE is broken. The right end of the lower frameline is pointed. The G in SKILLING is crippled.
- C17. The first L in SKILLING is crippled. There is a colored dot in the second I in SKILLING and another dot in the right 3.
- C18. There is a small cut in the N. W. corner. The white wavy line above the I in SKILLING joins the lower frameline. The right frameline has its lower end pointed.
- C19. There is a colored dot on the nose. Another one in the corner of the eye. The right 3 has several colored dots.
- C20. The edge under IN in SKILLING has an enlargement.
- C21. There is a cut in the lower frameline above the E in TRE. This E has its upper leg broken. There is a cut in the edge under the second L in SKILLING.



C22. The F in the left FRIMÆRKE has a cut. There is a tiny colored dot on the cheek under the eye.

C23. The E in NORGE has the upper leg broken and the lower one thinned. There is a colored dot in the first I in SKILLING. The white wavy lines above LI in SKILLING are broken at top.

C24. The white wavy line—last but one—in the N. E. spandrel joins the upper frameline. Both the 3's are broken below. In the N. W. spandrel the second white wavy line is broken inside the F in the left FRIMÆRKE.

C25. The left 3 and the second I in SKILLING are both deformed.

D BLOCK.

- D 1. The left end of the upper frameline is narrow and has a small colored dot. The I in the left FRIMÆRKE has the foot missing.
- D 2. There is a colored dot in the R in TRE and another one in the K in the left FRIMÆRKE.
- D 3. The white circleline is broken under G in NORGE. The upper frameline is thinned under O in NORGE.
- D 4. The white circleline is broken inside the F in the left FRIMÆRKE. The lower end of the right frameline is pointed. There is a colored dot in the left rosette.
- D 5. The right end of the upper frameline is clubbed with a point. There is a tiny colored dot on the cheek. The pearl inside M in the right FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot.
- D 6. The left end of the upper frameline is thin. The I in SKILLING is crippled. There is a colored dot in the right 3.
- D 7. There is a white dot between the two first wavy lines in the N. W. spandrel. The right frameline is pointed at the top.
- D 8. The last white wavy line in the N. E. spandrel joins the upper frameline, which is thinned at right. There is a colored dot on the cheek.
- D 9. Both the K and the first L in SKILLING are crippled. The two pearls above the N in SKILLING have each a colored dot.
- D10. The dotted shading on the nose is doubled. There is a tiny colored dot between the eyebrow and the hair. The bottom lines above SKIL are uneven. The first L in SKILLING is deformed. There is a colored dot in the G in SKILLING.
- D11. Both the left as well as the right framelines are pointed at the top. The lower frameline is narrow above the LL in SKILLING. The two pearls inside the K in the right FRIMÆRKE are connected by a hair-line.
- D12. The lower leg of the E in NORGE is crippled. Æ in the right FRIMÆRKE has its lower leg broken.
- D13. E in NORGE is crippled (confer D 12) and has also the upper leg broken.
- D14. The white circleline in the N. W. spandrel is uneven under NO. There is a colored dot in the pearl in line with the second R in the left FRIMÆRKE.
- D15. The R in NORGE has the upper corner rounded.
- D16. There is a colored dot in the hook of the eye. The left 3 has a colored dot.
- D17. The upper frameline is raggy below. The white wavy line in the S. E. spandrel above the G in SKILLING joins the lower frameline.
- D18. There is a colored dot in the front of the eye (confer D 16). The upper frameline is pointed at the left end. There is a tiny colored dot in the temple. The bottom lines above the E in TRE and the S in SKILLING have colored dots.
- D19. The fourth and the fifth white wavy lines in the S. W. spandrel join the white circleline. The large pearl under the O in NORGE is halved.
- D20. There is a colored dot in the pearl inside K in the right FRIMÆRKE and inside the second R (on the same side) the pearl is halved. The right side of the top stroke of the T in TRE is deformed.
- D21. There is a tiny colored dot under the eye. The right frameline in the S. E. spandrel is formed where it joins the white circleline. The F in the right frameline is crippled.
- D22. There is a colored dot in the temple above the eyebrow. The tenth white wavy line in the S. W. spandrel is shortened.
- D23. The left end of the upper frameline is bended downwards, and there is a colored dot. The white wavy lines under NO in NORGE have several colored dots.
- D24. There is a colored dot in the left end of the upper frameline. Also a tiny colored dot in the temple.
- D25. Both ends of the right frameline are pointed. There is a colored dot in the pearl above the N in SKILLING.

We may mention that the plating of the 2 skilling Oscar has also been completed, but to write an article about the 2 skilling stamp seems very difficult, as the yellow color is far more indistinct than the greyish shade of the 3 skilling.



Special Issue of Mekeel's to be Devoted to Collectors Club

The Editors of *Mekeels Weekly Stamp News* have extended the *Collectors Club* an offer to devote a special issue of their publication to our interests, which has been accepted and we hope every member will cooperate to make this issue of outstanding importance. Articles of interest are welcomed and we hope that the dealers throughout the world will show their interest in the *Collectors Club* by supporting this issue liberally.



T. Paxton Henry

Major T. Charlton Henry Honored

Signs the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists Amid Historic Surroundings

By FRED J. MELVILLE.

THE Roll of Distinguished Philatelists is a modern institution, but with the signature of His Majesty the King placed personally at the head of the Roll on its inauguration it claims the profound respect of stamp collectors the world over.

It is, as E. R. Woodward said in his oration at the enrolment of Major T. Charlton Henry of Philadelphia, an honor and distinction beyond all cavil and question.

It was fitting, therefore, though unusual and novel, that the first American member who personally signed the Roll, should be called upon to do so within historic precincts, and with simple but dignified ceremony.

There are other American philatelists who have had the honor of enrolment, but as the distinguished document is kept in Britain none has heretofore been accessible to sign the Roll in person.

So on Monday, November 4th, the opening day of Lincoln's greatest week of civic ceremony which concluded with the installing of the new Lord Mayor on the 9th, Major T. Charlton Henry was received and welcomed in the ancient Livery Hall of the Worshipful Company of Painter Stainers in Little Trinity Lane, within the historic mile of the ancient City of London.

To receive him there assembled the Chairman and members of the Congress Permanent Executive Committee, a number of the Distinguished Philatelists whose company Major Henry was to join, and the Presidents and Officials of the chief philatelic organizations of London.

The Chairman, Captain H. R. Oldfield, took his seat at the high table along with the "distinguished philatelists" present. The side tables were occupied by members of the executive committee and guests. At the lower end of the hall, Major T. Charlton Henry sat enthroned before the Table of Signature.

The proceedings opened with an Address from E. R. Woodward, President of the City of London Philatelic Society, which is reported in full. He then called upon Major T. Charlton Henry to sign the document.

The distinguished philatelists acting as sponsors (Anthony de Worms and L. E. Bradbury) then conducted the new member to the Table of Signature where the Chairman received his signature on the historic parchment, thereafter presenting him with the silver pen with which he had signed the Roll.

The Chairman having returned to the high table, the sponsors conducted Major Henry thither to take his seat among the Distinguished Philatelists on the dais.

A few minutes later the new member was invited to address the gathering. The dais emphasized his fine tall figure, as he stood against the oldest part of one of the most ancient structures of London. The wall behind him was the only part of the original hall which escaped destruction in the Great Fire of London in 1666.

Major Charlton Henry, who was visibly moved by the welcome he had received, responded briefly.

At the close of the proceedings the company enjoyed the pleasant and traditional hospitality inseparable from gatherings in the ancient livery halls of the city companies.

Among those present were the following members of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelist:

L. E. Bradbury, G. A. Higlett, Fred J. Melville, Charles Nissen, H. R. Oldfield, P. L. Pemberton, Anthony De Worms.

Others in the Company included :

J. J. Darlow, Executive; W. Hadlow, Executive; A. H. Harris, Streatham Philatelic Society; W. Holmes, Croydon Philatelic Society; E. A. Leigh, Stamp Exchange Protection Society; Rev. C. S. Morton, Jamaica Philatelic Society; A. J. Sefi, Ferts Philatelic Society; J. B. Seymour, International Philatelic Union; C. W. Siggers, Thanet Philatelic Society; J. S. Telfer, Executive Secretary; F. H. Vallancey, London Stamp Club; A. Whittard, London Stamp Club, and E. R. Woodward, City of London Philatelic Society

Verbatim Minutes of a Special Meeting of

The Permanent Congress Executive Committee

Held on Monday, November 4th, 1929

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I think the first thing for me to do is to refer to one or two letters which our Honorary Secretary has received. The first is from Mr. E. D. Bacon, and I will read you his letter, because immediately following that, I have a suggestion to make. He writes: "Dear Mr. Telfer, will you please thank the members of the Permanent Executive Committee of Congress for their kind invitation to the ceremonial fixed for Monday the 4th. instant, which I regret very much it is not possible for me to accept. His Majesty is expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace at 12.30 p. m. that day and I must be there." The Chairman added, that His Majesty was on his way to Buckingham Palace to perform the duties that he always performs with such conscientiousness. If you approve, I think it might be desirable that assembled here as we are in connection with this ceremony with regard to this Roll, on which His is the first signature, and in which He takes such a great interest, we should send Him a message of congratulation that His health permits Him to return, and conveying our best wishes for very long life and happiness in the future. If that meets with your approval, I will ask Mr. Telfer to have that telegram despatched. (Applause.)

Then there was a letter from Mr. Hall, Past President of the Royal Philatelic Society. He regrets that he cannot possibly come and he says he is especially sorry to be absent when his friend Major Charlton Henry is signing the Roll.

There is also a letter from Mr. Goodfellow, who is unable to come up, one from Mr. Percy de Worms, one from Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, one from Sir Nicholas Waterhouse, and one from Mr. Cochrane.

Now the first duty of the Chairman of most meetings is to get out of the way as quickly as possible, and to give you an opportunity of proceeding with the business for which you have been called. But if you will give me one minute, there are just two aspects of philately on which I would like to say a word. One is the aspect of Philately from the point of view of the individual. I do not think it is generally realized that a philatelist cannot hope to succeed unless he does two things. He has to study, and to seriously study, and he has also got to give careful and personal attention to, and to notice little things. Those qualifications, which are absolutely essential for a successful philatelist, are qualifications which are of unbounded value to every individual in this world. The other aspect of philately on which I would like to say just a word is the national aspect. In these days there is an endeavor to create an atmosphere amongst the

nations that will cause them to regard war in the same way as individuals regard fighting and murder, and the best way to arrive at that result, or to attain that objective is for the members of the different nations to come into contact with each other to realize that they all have very much the same views and ideals, and to dispose of mischievous ideas and misunderstandings. Now Philately, in its general aspect does something in that direction, and in its aspect in connection with this Roll, it does a great deal, because it welcomes amongst its members, philatelists from all over the world. Now I have spoken a great deal too long and I have broken my rule, so, with many apologies to you and to Mr. Woodward—I hope I have not trespassed on his preserves—I will ask him to address you on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

MR. WOODWARD: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is fitting, meeting as we are this morning, in the ancient one square mile which is, as you know, the geographical extent of the City of London, to consider one or two aspects, one or two thoughts, which must be in the minds of all of you assembled in this wonderful old hall this morning. As President of the City of London Philatelic Society, and I am very glad to see the Congress Executive and many other distinguished persons assembled here this morning to do honor to one from overseas who in his own land, and indeed in our own land, has done good suit and service to philately, and has earned the respect and commendation not only of his own countrymen, but of all those who study stamps in all parts of the world. It is fitting too, from the hospitable point of view, that we should be in this room and in the City of London. We are on historical ground. We hope to make this Roll of Honor an historic document, and one as much esteemed and respected as the great Charters which constituted this City many centuries ago. We are within hail of William the Norman's house, the great Tower of London. In the other direction are the sites of two of the Royal Palaces, of the Plantagenets and Tudors, in which they delighted to meet their citizen subjects of London. More than that, almost across the road is the site of Shakespeare's theatre, (his Blackfriar's Theatre), in which so many of his plays were produced. And last, but not least, almost over the way, is the Mansion House, the home of hospitality. I had the pleasure some years ago, of hearing a very eminent American subject, no other than Mr. Joseph Choate, then American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, in the Great Banqueting Hall of the Mansion House, propose the health of the Lord Mayor, and he ventured to suggest—and he said he had never heard it disputed—that when Noah came out of the Ark on Mount Arrarat, the Lord Mayor of London, the Aldermen and Commonalty were there to meet him to invite him to take up the Freedom of the City and to partake of a banquet on the same occasion.

Now there can be no doubt that the essence of the City of London is hospitality, and it is in that spirit we meet here to-day, to greet one from overseas, and to give him in some small measure that hearty welcome and true which it is customary in London to give to distinguished visitors. Even this hall itself savours of hospitality in the highest degree. For centuries past the great ones of this land have assembled here and toasted each other and regarded and loved each other, and it is a fitting emblem to-day that we, in promoting to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists our friend Major Charlton Henry of the United States of America, should let him realize and understand in what spirit we meet him and in that spirit we Stamp men will take pleasure in seeing his name added to that Roll.

The Roll is a distinguished document. It has as a first signature the name of His Gracious Majesty the King, therefore the distinction and the honor of the Roll is beyond all cavil and question.

What constitutes a Distinguished Philatelist? I think the words which form the foundation of this undertaking are very well expressed as follows: "He must be a Philatelist." Now all those who are stamp men will know at once the meaning of the word "Philatelist". "He should be distinguished by

having done service to philately either by research work made available to others, or by service to philately in some public or other capacity. Such service will be considered by the Roll Committee in the following order: Research work published for the benefit of philately, formation of notable collections which have been accepted or displayed for the benefit of philately, and journalistic work or in the reading of papers." In addition to the enrolment of the name upon the Roll, there is a special letter to be presented at Congress to each recipient of the honor. It is to this order of things, Major Charlton Henry, that we invite you to-day, and we hope to see the fulfilment of the Congress' wish that you should join the distinguished men whose signatures appear thereon. Who are the men whose names appear thereon? Those who have studied the Roll will know that the names which adorn, or embellish, that parchment, and which appear in the ribbons on those columns, are the great names of departed men who have done good suit and faithful service to the stamp world before the Roll was instituted, and in the centre appear signatures of those who have received the honor during their lifetime. In the course of events some of them have departed from us, but there is an undying record of their work to us as stamp collectors, I hope that for many many years to come there will be an expression of feeling that stamp collecting is not an isolated pursuit, but that it gathers into its fold all sorts and conditions of men. It is not limited to those who are rich and opulent and who can form large and representative collections. Philately is open to the poorest schoolboy. Indeed many of the Societies in this country organize and carry out Junior Societies to educate the young of the country. When I say "educate" I use that word advisedly because there is a real and permanent education to be obtained from the collection of stamps. There is the historical value of the internal organizations of the countries, which put forward stamps with historical subjects illustrating their own time and history, and the geographical aspect in learning in all parts of the world where those countries are and what they are, which send out stamps for postal service. There is more from the technical point and educational point of view in the production and manufacture of stamps, from the artist who designs, from the engraver who prepares the proof, to the great printers who produce some of the most artistic pieces of paper which can be found in the world. That is the educational aspect.

We are all united with one mind and we meet in different parts of the world—those of us who can travel—to take part in philatelic conferences, attend philatelic exhibitions, exchange ideas, make and cement friendships and bring into the lives of every one of us, being of different nationalities, all that is kindly and good in human intercourse. I think that stamps play a very great part in the national friendships which exist. Therefore I have every pleasure now, in that sense in inviting Major Charlton Henry to sign the Roll. The Chairman will be prepared to receive and conduct him through that process, and in wishing him a hearty welcome in our midst, I ask him to take with him across the seas, when he goes back home, the hearty good wishes and good feeling not only of this assembly here, but of those who are interested in stamps in this country and who are agreed on the philatelic prestige of his visit to this ancient hall, and to the enrolment of his name in their midst as a Distinguished Gentleman and Philatelist.

(The Chairman then vacated the Chair and took up a position at the "Table of Signature" and received the signature of Major T. Charlton Henry.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Major Charlton Henry, we shall be very glad if, as a souvenir of this occasion, you will accept this silver pen with which you have signed the Roll. I have pleasure in congratulating you and in welcoming you here.

(The Chairman then again took the Chair and Major T. Charlton Henry was accompanied to a seat reserved for him upon the dais by his Sponsors.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I am sure we should all of us be glad to hear a few words from Major Charlton Henry. I hope he will not feel that we are taking an undue advantage in asking him to address us. (Applause.)

MAJOR T. CHARLTON HENRY: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Permanent Congress Executive Committee of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain: I assure you that I am completely and really and truly overwhelmed with the reception that I have received to-day. In Philadelphia, where I come from, such a ceremony as this is absolutely unknown; it is unheard of in any such connection. I really am perfectly at a loss to express in any way the feeling I have for the kindness, consideration and goodness which you have shown me to-day. I only trust that this honor, which is certainly appreciated by me from the bottom of my heart, and the faith that you have put in me in conferring the same upon me, will never give anyone cause to wish that the same had not been placed in me. All I can say, coming from that great country across the sea, is that the more we try to bring together, as we all shall, the best in Philately, it does away, when all true philatelists get together, with any base foundations made by men, and tends to bring the world into one fraternity. I am sorry that I have not a more gifted tongue to express my thanks, but it comes from the heart and not from the lips. Gentlemen, I thank you.

MR. G. A. HIGLETT: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I rise to express in a very few words on behalf of all of us, our thanks to Mr. Woodward for his very able address to us upon the Roll and the distinguished names appearing thereon, and also to all those gentlemen of the Congress Executive or otherwise, who have assisted in bringing together and carrying out this gathering. We have all been intensely interested and pleased, pleased to meet Major Charlton Henry, and pleased that it has been possible to hold this gathering in such an historical setting. I am sure we can do no more than to thank you and all those who have taken part in promoting this gathering.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Higlett has, on your behalf, expressed thanks to Mr. Woodward for his services to-day. Will those who are in favor of what he has expressed, please signify in the usual way? (Applause.)

MR. WOODWARD: Mr. Chairman, Major Charlton Henry and brother philatelists, I am very thankful indeed to think that we have had a very happy and pleasurable gathering. In responding to the vote of thanks you have given me, I should like to use the words of a countryman of Major Charlton Henry who, although his countryman, is proclaimed universally as a great man. I refer to Abraham Lincoln. In his words I say: "I do the very best I know how, the very best I can, and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me will not amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing that I was right would make no difference."

Gentlemen, I would conclude with another word or two of Abraham Lincoln's: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it." I recall those words now to those who are occupying their minds with how best to deal with the fakers, the forgers and the fraudulent manufacturers and repairers of stamps. There is a duty to do, and, taking the words of Abraham Lincoln, let them have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let them dare to do their duty as they understand it.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your vote of thanks.

MR. ANTHONY DE WORMS: Gentlemen, this is a great surprise to you and to me. I never thought I should be called upon to address you in any way. I have pleasure in proposing a very hearty vote of thanks to our Chairman for presiding at this—I might almost call it—unique meeting. I have been present on several occasions, I think, when the Roll has been signed, but this is an absolutely unique occasion, and I think Major Charlton Henry ought to be congratulated on his reception. I have very much pleasure in proposing a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much indeed, gentlemen. In conclusion I have two important things to say, or probably three. This ceremony is usually accompanied by the presentation of a letter of thanks to distinguished philatelists. That letter of thanks has been sent to Major Charlton Henry in America, and he has had it, and, therefore, we are unable to present it now.

Another thing is that I wish to thank you for the way you received the proposal which I made at the beginning in regard to the suggested telegram to His Majesty. The telegram has been prepared, and if you approve, I will hand it to Mr. Telfer and ask him to despatch it. It reads as follows:

"The Permanent Executive Committee of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, together with many whose names appear on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists now in meeting assembled, desire to offer to His Majesty the King their congratulations on His return to-day to His Capital and hope that health and strength may attend Him in the future."

Then, gentlemen, there is one thing more I wish to say before I declare the meeting closed. As you will see, there is a table over *there* with refreshments. We hope that you will all honor us by taking some light refreshment, and may I say that I trust that our friends of the Press who have been good enough to come here, will not think that they are excluded from that invitation, because they are not.

Gentlemen, there is one other matter I should have mentioned. It has been pointed out already how much we are indebted to the Worshipful Company of Painter Stainers for allowing us to use this historic hall. May I, on your behalf, convey a special expression of thanks to the Worshipful Master and his Wardens? (Applause.)

That, gentlemen, concludes the business of the meeting.

Berlin Stamp Exhibition

An International Stamp Exhibition will be held in Berlin from September 12th-21st, 1930. The cooperation of many of the leading collectors throughout the world has already been secured and the Exhibition will be one of first importance. Rooms have been secured at the Zoological Gardens and the Manager in charge is Guido Terzer, Berlin W. 30, Neue Winterfeldstr. 1. *The Collectors Club* has undertaken to raise a substantial sum for the Exhibition and subscriptions can be sent to A. F. Lichtenstein, Post Office Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City. The Postmaster and chief Mayor of Berlin have accepted honorary positions on the Committee and a competition is being conducted among art students for designs for the medal and exhibition labels. No doubt a large delegation from the *Collectors Club* will attend this exhibition and any member planning to attend should file his name with us.

A NEW COVER ALBUM.

A new Rapkin product, the "Coventine" Album, provides a convenient means for taking care of entires up to $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The pages consist of glassine envelopes, edged at the ends with cloth. They can be easily removed from the binder, which is of the spring-back type. The use of the glassine envelopes permit both front and back of the covers to be seen. The album will accommodate fifty covers.

Julius C. Morgenthau

The philatelic career of J. C. Morgenthau covered so wide a sphere that no one of his friends is able to present it completely. Until the scattered threads are carefully gathered together and woven into a consecutive story—a story which will be the history of philately during the past generation—it will be impossible to present any adequate sketch.

We are indebted to the Klemann's (J. A. and J. J.) for the following brief yet comprehensive outline of his philatelic activities:

"Prior to Mr. Morgenthau's entry in the stamp business, he was engaged in the haberdashery business in Chicago. There he met E. B. Power and about 1893 they went into the stamp business together under the name of the Chicago Stamp and Coin Co.

"About 1896 Mr. Morgenthau came to New York and bought out the business of Henry Gremmel from his estate, and continued this business under the name of J. C. Morgenthau & Co. This was a general wholesale and retail business with periodical auction sales, and about 1905, Mr. Morgenthau liquidated his entire stock of stamps and from that time devoted himself entirely to the auction branch of the business. He handled most of the important collections which were sold at auction during that period, and up to the time of his death his auction sales aggregated over \$3,000,000.

"There was no movement in philatelic circles with which Mr. Morgenthau was not connected. He was a charter member of the Collectors Club and held every office of importance, and, of course, his connection with the American Stamp Dealers' Association and Association for Stamp Exhibitions is common knowledge.

"He had a keen analytical mind and the ability to cut through to the important point in any matter under discussion. It was this ability which made him the leader in these various activities."

P. M. Wolsieffer, the veteran of Chicago and Philadelphia, knew J. C. M. intimately and contributes the following sincere tribute:

The following lines, concerning one of my very best friends, philatelic and otherwise, are written entirely from memory and I may be in error as to some of the dates. When I left Chicago early in 1914 to return to Philadelphia, and disposed of my business, all records of the early years of my acquaintance and business relations with Mr. J. C. Morgenthau were destroyed or lost.

I went to Chicago from Philadelphia in February, 1882, and for the first three years was traveling for a music concern. About 1885 I quit the road and took charge of their publishing department. In the fall of that same year I helped to found the Chicago Philatelic Society and the American Philatelic Association (now A. P. S.).

From the extensive news items of all the Philatelic papers of that period about the organization and activities of these two Societies I became acquainted with Mr. J. C. Morgenthau about 1888, who for several years after gave me his entire business of securing anything he desired in stamps or philatelic supplies.

Mr. Morgenthau was always a student of stamps and from the very first I went to him with all my knotty problems and there were very few he could not untangle.

At that time he was associated with a concern called the "Bee Hive," conducted by Morgenthau, Boland & Co., on State Street above Monroe. Mr. J. C. Morgenthau was the Credit Man and his brother, Maximilian Morgenthau (then a specialist in the stamps of New Grenada or Columbian Republic was also a member of the firm. Mr. Joseph Beifeld (also an old time stamp dealer and publisher) was a cloak manufacturer, supplied the "Bee Hive" cloak department, and was supposed to have an interest in the concern.

Just about the time of the World's Fair, 1893, my friend Eustace Power came to Chicago, and after becoming acquainted with philatelic conditions, formed a concern called "The Chicago Stamp & Coin Co.," with the aid of Mr. Morgenthau and other leading Chicago collectors.

Later on this concern was moved to New York and merged in with the J. C. Morgenthau & Co. business, where it continued until Mr. Morgenthau passed away.

In the latter part of 1899 and early 1900, when I held frequent auction sales in New York, Mr. Morgenthau always gave me the freedom of his office for the exhibition of my sales and their clearance. He was one of the kindest and most helpful friends at all times and never considered me a competitor.

One of his frequent sayings was "Prompt payments make fast friends"; another was "There can be no competition among real friends."

Whenever I had a good property to dispose of at private sale he could in the majority of cases find a buyer. Whenever I turned over a property to him for auction, like the Cornwall and other collections, he would insist that I accept a commission.

Not only have I lost a most sincere friend, but Philately has lost one of its most shining lights. No tribute can do him justice.

In answer to our request for information J. M. Bartels writes:

"I am in receipt of your favor of the 28th inst. asking me to cooperate and let you have all the data I might have at my disposal regarding J. C. Morgenthau's philatelic career.

"I have thought over the subject, but feel that although I have known him ever since he began business in New York, I do not recall anything of outstanding interest which is not quite generally known to others who have probably been a little more closely associated with him than I have personally.

"Of course, we dealt together for years, but his career is so well known that I know of nothing that I could add that would be helpful or of any special interest."

And finally Mr. Dietz, a friend of his younger years, writes:

"Concerning the late Mr. Morgenthau, I do wish I could give you some data on his stamp career. I knew him in earlier years but have been out of touch with his activities for so long that my story would be but patchwork. I do know, however, that the man was always considered to be of a very high type—and of unimpeachable integrity. One naturally trusted him—and he never fell down on the trust. Of the dead I care to remember only that which was fine and big and clean—and in that light he will live in my memory."

The good work that Mr. Morgenthau did during his lifetime will long remain an inspiration to the many who knew him intimately and it is a pleasure to announce that his friends in the *Collectors Club* have made up a fund which has been given as a memorial to him.

The list of contributors to this fund follows:

Contributions to J. C. Morgenthau Memorial Fund.

Chas. M. Ams
S. Barrett
Collectors Club
Chas. Currie
Fort Orange Stamp Club
Col. E. H. R. Green
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The Charles Lathrop Pack Collection



The Charles Lathrop Pack collection of the *Substituted Heads of Brazil* has been made available for any stamp exhibition wishing to display it. Elliott Perry, Westfield, New Jersey, is the Custodian of the Collection and all inquiries concerning it should be addressed to him.

The collection has already been sent to several exhibitions, and while it is always entered "Not for competition," several special awards have been given it as an expression of appreciation.

We picture two of these herewith, one from the fourth Australian and New Zealand Philatelic Congress and International Philatelic Exhibition, and one from the Oakland Philatelic Society.

Thanks to Mr. Pack, the *Collectors Club* is enabled to officially extend tangible cooperation to exhibitions, and we hope that other exhibitions will take advantage of this offer.



A prospectus is now in course of preparation, outlining the plans for the development of the Collectors Club. Your cooperation is invited.

H. R. Harmer Esq.
 No. 8, Old Bond Street.
 London, W.1.

Dorset Cottage,
 Hastings Road,
 Bexhill-on-Sea.

29th Oct. 1929.

Dear Mr. Harmer,

I am in receipt of
 your favour of the 28th Oct. and thank
 you for cheque enclosed in full settlement
 of the sale of my Egypt collection,
 sold for £3,450 -

I am very pleased with the result
 of the sale, and desire to thank
 you for all the trouble you have
 taken.

Believe me,
 Sincerely yours
 A. Mackenzie Low.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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STARTING THE NINTH VOLUME.

With this issue, which starts our ninth year of publication, we had planned some radical typographical changes. A new two color cover had been designed by our artist and we had made some artistic layouts for the editorial columns of the magazine. These we submitted hopefully to the Board of Governors of the *Collectors Club*, rather expecting mild enthusiasm for the change, but they didn't go over at all. The present conservative style of cover and presentation has become so identified with our journal that the Governors were loath to change it, and on the whole I agree with them. From time to time we will slip in a few attractive layouts to help brighten the pages but as a general policy the magazine will continue to "be itself."

* * * *

RECORDING PHILATELIC RARITIES.

For some years the *Collectors Club* has fostered the idea of a central recording headquarters for philatelic rarities. It has been proposed that an attempt be made to photograph and record every known rarity worth over some arbitrarily fixed amount, as well as other special stamps recorded for some specific purpose, and that a permanent record be kept of the changes of ownership. Each stamp so recorded would be passed upon for genuineness and once it had been so authenticated, this record or "pedigree" would follow it for all time. As a result the time would come when every valuable stamp would practically require its "pedigree" to make it salable and when any new finds came on the market they would have to be authenticated beyond question before they would be recorded.

This plan is foremost in the scheme of the new and enlarged activities of the *Collectors Club* which we are striving to attain and we have hope that the day is not far distant when we will be able to carry it through to completion.

In view of this plan, which has previously been written up in our columns, we were particularly interested in an editorial in the October 1929 issue of the *London Philatelist* which proposes a suggested *Register of the Royal Philatelic Society, London* very much along the same lines that we have advocated. No doubt two such records could be maintained simultaneously although it might be advisable to work out some plan to avoid duplication of identical work.

* * * *

AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIC RECORD.

Collectors of the stamps of Australia and Oceanic countries will be interested in the *Australian Philatelic Record*, edited by J. R. W. Purves, L.L.B., Box 1994 S, Melbourne, C. I., Australia. The magazine covers news of the Australian Commonwealth very fully and there is also much other readable matter on general Philatelic topics. The subscription price is 4/6 per annum.

IS PHILATELY CHANGING?

In *Gibbon's Stamp Monthly* for October, Stanley Phillips comments on the present trend of philatelic writers, particularly in America, to delve into the by-paths of Philately rather than follow the approved lines of strictly philatelic research and concentrate on paper, gum, method of production, color of ink, perforation, watermark, quantities issued, plating, and the similar topics so well known to the philatelic student.

August Dietz in the November issue of *The New Southern Philatelist* makes further comment on the same subject and we believe the whole matter will be of interest to our readers:

To quote Stanley Phillips:

"I asked myself this question when I looked through the last number of *The Collectors' Club Philatelist*, the excellent organ of the Collectors' Club of New York. In that issue there were no less than thirty-four pages devoted to articles on stampless covers, postal franks, and historical subjects, so that those who consider that 'the stamp's the thing' are given food for thought.

"Personally, I find the study of old covers and delving among musty documents for historical data intensely interesting, but so is the study of the stamps themselves. Nowadays there is a strong tendency to study everything except the stamps—history, postmarks, pre-stamp marks and franks, and a host of other matters. It is often very fascinating and it is certainly much easier.

"That, I think, is one of the reasons for these wanderings in the by-ways of Philately. It requires a great deal of time and energy to produce a serious philatelic study of even a comparatively simple issue or country, and time and energy, in these days, are so often mortgaged in other directions. Therefore we turn to simpler matters and the stamp is, by many, neglected."

August Dietz, after quoting the same paragraphs, adds the following comment:

"Where is the border-line beyond which I may not go, without losing caste, in 'the study of the stamps themselves?' To be precise, what constitutes this formal 'study?' Are these the ethical limitations: Name of the engraver; firm of printers; kind of paper; color of ink; quality of gum; scale of perforation; dates of issues and quantities; errors; type varieties; shifts; double transfers, and a few other technical matters?

"If that is the great goal, we may as well begin rehearsing the 'Swan Song' of Philately. None but bespectacled prodigies, with Einstein tendencies would thereafter be attracted to stamp-collecting.

"The broader view is acquired in taking the flower-lined 'by-ways' that lead to the human side of any study, instead of plodding along the well-worn, monotonous, but clearly marked roads of the caravan. Romance avails and the mind contracts in that atmosphere."

As editor of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* it has been my constant endeavor to present a "balanced ration." Articles on plating and other forms of philatelic research have been an important feature of each issue, in addition to the splendid technical translations from the *Kohl Handbook*. In addition to this we have made a definite effort to present a more "readable" type of matter of general interest and historical value. That this type of matter has been appreciated by many of our readers is evidenced by the many flattering comments that have been received, some of them from non-philatelists who have expressed surprise at the interest to be found in philately.

But there has been an even more important motive behind this presentation of historical data.

Much of the information necessary to prepare these articles must be secured from people still alive, who have had some intimate connection with the subjects under discussion; private records are traced down and many of them preserved from possible destruction and the scenes of many of the places are visited to verify conclusions. Far from following the line of least resistance, many of these articles have made necessary trips to remote parts of the country and hours

of tiresome research among musty old files of newspapers and books. It has been felt that much of this matter will be forever lost if it is not secured right now and it has been our intention to go a step even further by presenting a series of reminiscences with old-time collectors in an endeavor to preserve for posterity many of the "side lights" that can only be presented by the pioneers in our hobby while they are still with us.

We would like to hear from our readers on this important subject, for after all we are editing this magazine to meet your wishes and will be guided by your comment and suggestions.

* * * *

MAJOR T. CHARLTON HENRY HONORED.

The unusual ceremony accompanying the signing of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists by Major T. Charlton Henry contains so much of interest to every collector that we are pleased to present in complete detail the splendid account sent us by Fred J. Melville and a verbatim report from the Hon. Secretary, J. S. Telfer. We heartily endorse Mr. Telfer's remarks which accompanied the report: "*We feel sure the more intercourse there is between the two nations, the better will be the understanding and the greater the friendliness, not only in a Philatelic sense.*"

* * * *

THE FUTURE OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

In previous issues of this magazine we have commented upon the future of the *Collectors Club* and as we approach the time when the leasehold on our present location is about to expire the matter must be given serious consideration. We are naturally planning for bigger and permanent things—endeavoring to undertake a worthwhile work that will justify the liberal financial support of our wealthy members.

This program proposes an endowed permanent home, an efficient working philatelic library, a recording room for philatelic rarities, an extension service of philatelic lectures, a philatelic press syndicate to prepare and broadcast philatelic articles, an expert committee to pass on the genuineness of stamps, a reference collection for the use of this committee and students of philately, a permanent series of philatelic exhibitions for the general public besides a real club for members.

A prospectus setting forth these definite aims, with complete plans for the proposed building and suggested sites for its location, together with carefully analyzed estimates of the income and expenditures, is nearing completion as these words are written and we hope, in our next issue, to be able to report that sufficient encouragement has been received to carry through our ambitious program.

* * * *

CORRECTIONS IN THE TRANSLATION OF KOHL'S BERGEDORF.

We always welcome corrections and suggestions on any matter that appears in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* and particularly in connection with the translations of the Kohl's Handbook for so many technical expressions are included that it is difficult to avoid some errors or ambiguous phrases.

We are indebted to E. W. Floyd of England for the following suggestions in connection with the translation of Bergedorf in our last issue:

Page 204. Line 14. Omit "four" and "of four."

Page 205. Period after "white" in second line of heading as "Imperforate" and "Gummed" refer to all proofs of this issue.

Line 10. "Plates" should read "Stones." No plates were used and this was wrong in the original.

Heading after "Permanent Issue" would read more clearly as follows: "Lithographed in black (No. 4 in blue) on colored paper."

Omitted from table following:

3.	1½ sch.	(a) black on yellow.....	_____	_____	} 100,000 90,000
		(b) on sulphur yellow....	1.50	600.—	
		Tete Beche	10.00	_____	

The prices of the used should also be revised as follows: No. 1 175.— instead of 75.—; No. 4 500.— instead of 5.00; No. 5 600.— instead of 6.00.

Third line from bottom: No's 13 should be No's. 1 and 3; comma after 2 and 4 in the next line and in last line should read "rows of four on No. 5."

Page 206. Line 2. The first "3" should be "2."
 Line 15. "69" groups should read "6."
 Line 30. "Horizontal" numbers should read "Italic."
 Line 32. "Center lines" should be "gutters" or "spaces."

Page 207. Line 9 from bottom should read: The one for 1B was made from the same intermediate stone as No's. 1A and I (the intermediate block types are the same on 1A and 1B).

Page 209. Line 3. Should read "1¼ sch. Herzgoth Holstein red lilac."

Middle of page: "with print through the stamp" should read "with overprint across the stamp."

• Line 10 from bottom: "Horseshoe dated" should be inserted before "Bergedorf."

Page 210. "No's. I-IV" should read "No's. I and IV."

* * * *

F. Aretz of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, who has been very helpful with suggestions regarding the translations, has also sent in a number of suggestions which add a number of ideas to those mentioned above.

He in particular calls attention to the fact that the "Horseshoe" cancellation should really be described as a semi circle. On page 205 several dates should be revised as the proofs were found in the archives in the city of Lubeck in 1912 and there were 27 of number V. The Reichspost Museum received their proofs in 1893 instead of 1863.

In connection with the reprints mentioned on page 210 the reference refers to the handbook on reprints published by the German Philatelic Society (Germania Ring) which was compiled by Major Ohrt, Dusselkamp, Dusseldorf, Germany. Three volumes have appeared which sell at \$5.00 per volume.

* * * *

FEATURING SPECIAL ITEMS FOR SALE.

The suggestion to feature special items which collectors or dealers are offering for sale, as outlined in the last issue of our publication, has not met with any great response so that it is not included in this issue. However, if any of our readers have anything special to offer at any time, we will still be glad to mention the fact.

Collectors Club Philatelist--- Philatelic Literature Supplement

Volume V.

JANUARY, 1930.

No. 3 (W. No. 18).

Review No. 18.—Four Quarters, Year Ending December, 1929.

CHASE (Dr. Carroll): THE 3c STAMP OF THE UNITED STATES 1851-1857 IS-SUE. By Dr. Carroll Chase. Published by J. O. Moore, Inc., Hammondsport, New York. 1929. VIII—(2)—369—(1)—(3)pp., 9¼x*½in., bound cloth, price \$6.00.

This long heralded work has at last made its appearance in permanent form, having run as a serial in the *American Philatelist*. The work will always stand as a monument to Dr. Chase and is probably the outstanding philatelic work on any single value. The reason for the work in the Doctor's own words: From the Preface—"It is needless to say that the 3c 1851-1857 is the most popular of all United States stamps and, in the opinion of many, the most interesting. **Contents:** Preface, p. V; Contents, VII.—Chapter I: Preliminary, 1 to 14; II: The Firm Making the Stamps, 15 to 20; III: Essays and Die Proofs, 21 to 33; IV: The Houdon Statue of Washington, 34; V: The Design, Date of Issue, and Numbers Issued, 35 to 39; VI: Details of Plate Arrangement, 40 to 53; VII: Plate Varieties in General, 54 to 78; VIII: The History of Each Plate, 79 to 81; IX: Plate 1 (Early, Intermediate, and Late States), 82 to 88; X: Plate 2 (Early and Late States), 89 to 93; XI: Plate "0", 94-95; XII: Plate 3, 96 to 109; XIII: Plate 4, 110 to 112; XIV: Plate 5 (Early and Late States), 113 to 116; XV: Plate 6, 117 to 118; XVI: Plate 7, 119-120; XVII: Plate 8, 121 to 122; XVIII: The "Plate 10 Group", 123 to 130; XIX: The "Plate 9-13 Group", 131-136; XX: On Identifying the Plates, 137 to 143; XXI: Varieties of Paper, 144 to 148; XXII: Varieties of Color, 149 to 153; XXIII: Varieties of Impression, 154 to 156; XXIV: Varieties of Gum, 157 to 158; XXV: Varieties of Perforation, 159 to 176; XXVI: Comparative Rarity of Singles and Multiples, 176-178; XXVII: Catalogue Quotations, 179 to 199; XXVIII: Demonetization, 200 to 204; XXIX: Original Plate Proofs and Specimen Copies, 205-207; XXX: Rates—Domestic and Foreign, 208-209; XXXI: Postmasters' Provisionals of the 1851-'57 Period, 210-211; XXXII: Bisected Stamps, 212-215; XXXIII: Reprints and Their Proof, 216-220; XXXIV: Counterfeits and Fakes, 221-223; XXXV: Postmarks in General, 224-233; XXXVI: Town Postmarks, 234-252; XXXVII: Route Postmarks, 253; XXXVIII: Route Postmarks—Railroad, 254-272; XXXIX: Route Postmarks—Inland Steamboat, 273-276; XL: Route Postmarks—Steamboat Agent, 277-278; XLI: Route Postmarks—Mississippi River Packet, 279-297; XLII: Route Postmarks—Way and Steam, 298-300; XLIII: Route Postmarks—Steamboat and Steamship, 301-305; XLIV: Route Postmarks—Express Co., 306-319; XLV: Paid and Numeral Postmarks, 320-326; XLVI: Obliterations, 327-332; XLVII: Miscellaneous Postmarks, 333-339; XLVIII: New York, Philadelphia and Boston Postmarks, 340-342; XLIV: The Cover Itself, 343-351; L: **BIBLIOGRAPHY**, 352-353; LI: Check List, 354-361; Index, 363-369.

JARRETT (Fred): B. N. A. BOOK "STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA." By Fred Jarrett. Concise Explanatory Notes on All Issues of the Colony of Canada, Dominion of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Vancouver Island, British Columbia and Newfoundland. Standard Priced Catalogue of the Postage and Revenue Stamps, Proofs, Essays, Color Trials, Airmails, Early Precancels, Cancellations, Covers, Pairs, Strips, Blocks, Plate and Minor Varieties, together with a Complete Check List and Priced Catalogue of the Postal Stationery of Canada, by T. L. Derwent Kinton, M. A. Published by Fred Jarrett, Box 214 G. P. O., Toronto, Canada. Printed in Canada by W. R. Phillips & Co., Toronto. XVI—610pp., 8¼x5½in., bound in flexible leather cover, price \$6.00.

Mr. Jarrett calls this a catalogue but in justice to the work its name should be the "Canadian Stamp Encyclopedia" as it covers about everything philatelic concerning British North America. There is only one part missing, the Bibliography of Canadian (B.N.A.) Philately and I hope Mr. Jarrett will be able to include this in the next edition. **Contents:** Preface, p. V; Portrait of Author, VI; Index to Contents, VII-XV; Early Postal History, 1; Suggested Plan for the Systematic Study of the Various Stamps of the Provinces and Dominion of Canada, 3; Stamps as an Investment, 6; General Notes, 7; De-

partment Order No. 1: Letters bet. Canada & U. S., 16; Trial Perforations, 17; Notes on the Pence Issue, 20; "Cracked Transfer", 27; Plate Varieties, 28; 10d Blue, 35; Re-Entries & Other Plate Var., 37; 12d Black, 38; Postal Rates, 42; Issue of 1859, 42; 1868 Issue—D. of Canada, 53; Extracts from "The Post Office Act, 1867", 59; "Small Cents Issue", 60; Registration Stamps, 70; Jubilee Issue, 75; Queen Victoria Numeral Issue, 79; King Edward Issue, 82; Quebec Tercentenary Issue, 84; King George Issues, 85; War Tax Stamps, 91; 1927 Historical and "Jubilee of Confederation" Issue, 93; Bahamas Special Delivery, (Scott's 41) Used from Canada, 97; Cash Register, "Postage Paid in Cash" Labels, 99; Proofs, Essays & Color Trials, 100; Canadian Postal Stationery, (By T. L. D. Kinton, M. A.), 101; Province of Canada Check List, 107 to 163; Air Mail Catalogue of Canada & Newfoundland. (By O. W. R. Smith, Gordon Crouch, Fred Jarrett), 163a-212; Vancouver Island, 213; British Columbia & Van Couver Is., 214; Check List, 224-227; New Brunswick, 227; Check List, 233-237; Newfoundland, 237; Check List, 254-273; Nova Scotia, 274; Check List, 279-284; Prince Edward Is., 284; Check List, 291-297; Revenue Stamps, 298; Manitoba Law Stamps, 315; Quebec Assurance S., 318; Quebec Prohibition S., 319; Check List Revenue S., 320-370; Postmarks and Cancellations, 372; Ring Cancellations, 379-414; Types of Town Postmarks, 416-436; Franks, 437-441; Commercial & Bank Can., 442; British Columbia Express Co. Markings, 442; Ship, Steamboat & Packet Postmarks, 443-449; Military Can., 449-450; British "Paid" Markings, 451; Canada & U. S. Markings, 452-461; "Paid" Markings, 461-464; Figures Denoting Amounts Due or Paid, 465-466; Larger "3" Types, 467-472; "5" Instead of 5c Stamp, 472-475; "Unpaid", 475-483; British Postmarks, 484; "Money Letters", 485; "Too Late", 486; "Way Letters", 487; "Call & Advertised", 489-493; "Dead Letter Office", 493-495; Crowns, 495-497; "Leaf" Types, 497-499; "Flower" Types, Etc., 499-509; Star Types, 509-511; Letters, Representing Initials of Postmasters, Post Offices, etc., 511-520; Crosses, 520-522; Faces, Bogey Heads, Etc., 522; Cogwheel Types, 522-525; Geometrical & Other Unclassified Types, 525-535; Corks Quartered, 536; In Six, Seven or Eight Segments, 538-542; Flag Types, 542-547; Registered Mail Markings, 547-553; Franks, 553-562; Railway Post Office, 562; Railway Postmarks, 565-577; Railway Station P. O., 577; City Sub-Station P. O., 578; List of Railway Cancellations, 578-587; Precancel Catalogue, 588-595; pp. 596-610 Advertisements.

THORP (Prescott Holden): STAMP COLLECTING WHY AND HOW. RIDING A HOBBY With Prescott Holden Thorp, Managing Editor of "Scott's Monthly Journal." Pub. by Scott S. & Coin Co., 1 West 47th St., N. Y. City. XIV—185pp., 7½x5¼ in., bound cloth, price \$2.50, plus postage 7c.

Another general work on philately for the beginner and those who never have felt the fascination of stamp collecting. England has given a number of these, but I think this is the first American on just these lines. **Contents:** Foreword, p. IX; Contents, XIII; Chapter I: Treasure Trove, 1; II: Some of the "Whys" Explained, 8; III: Various Types of Stamp Collections, 26; IV: The First Post Office and First Stamp, 41; V: Starting Your Collection, 56; VI: The Album, 67; VII: All Aboard, 71; Stamps That Confuse, 84-85; VIII: Reaching Port, 86; IX: Condition, 95; X: On the Making of Paper, 111; XI: Watermarks, 119; XII: Perforations and Grills, 128; XIII: The Printing of the Postage Stamp, 139; XIV: Errors, 155; XV: Conclusion, 163; XVI: Glossary of Philatelic Terms, 167; XVII: A Key to Aid in Classifying Stamps. Compiled by Lewis A. Armistead, 176.

LISSIUK (K.) PHILATELIC CO., Inc.: THE HISTORICAL AIR MAIL CATALOGUE. An Authoritative Catalogue of Air Mail Stamps and Historical Covers. 1929. Pub. by K. Lissiuk Philatelic Co., Inc., 1476 Broadway, New York City. 167—10 (adv.)—(1)—2 (Index)—(2) pp., 7½x5¼ in., bound cloth, price \$2.00 and postage. **Contents:** Foreword, 2; Special Notice, 3; Conquest of the Air, (By Nicholas Afonsky), 5-67; History of Air Mail, (By Henry C. Renouf), 68-75; A Catalogue of Air Mail Stamps and Historical Covers. Compiled and Edited by Kalenik Lissiuk and John Nicklin, 87-167; Advertisements, 10pp.; Index, 2pp.

BARTELS (J. Murray): STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS OF THE UNITED STATES: THE NESBITT ISSUES 1853-1869. Complete Priced Catalogue and Reference List of all Types and Varieties. First Edition by J. Murray Bartels. Pub. by J. M. Bartels Co., New York August, 1929: 29—(3) pp., 9x6 in., paper cover, 500 copies printed, price \$2.00.

From the Preface: "Another problem of American Philately has been solved, another chapter completed with the present publication. It has required the study of these issues for a quarter of a century before it seemed possible to

ascertain not only what types exist and on what envelopes and wrappers they are found but also their relative rarity and value. No claim is made that this list constitutes a closed subject and that further researches have nothing to add. It can be stated however that after examining something like 25,000 envelopes and wrappers of the period covered by this work we are fairly certain that new discoveries cannot be numerous.—This publication is only made possible by the indefatigable research work of our old friend and associate Dr. V. M. Berthold, whose work on the subject of Nesbitt Envelopes became famous during the past twenty-five years.—The basis for this catalogue and full description of all types except those of the 1864 3c will be found in "The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of U. S. Envelopes by Victor M. Berthold," pub. in 1906, a few copies of which are still available at \$2 each. This work was supplemented some years later by the same author in his article, "100 Types-3c-1864 Issue" in the "Philatelic Gazette" for Jan., 1918. This monograph was also separately printed in pamphlet form (a few copies on hand at \$1), and recently has been revised by the writer as a few changes were necessary.—The designations of the types in this catalogue corresponds with the works mentioned above.—**Contents:** Preface, 3; First Issue. July 7th, 1853. Dies 1 to 8, 5-9; Second Issue—1860. Dies 9 to 14, 10-13; Third Issue. August 15th, 1861, 14-17; Fourth Issue. 1863-65. Dies 23-33, 17-29.

PRATT (Thomas H.): THE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. By Thomas H. Pratt, Richmond, Virginia: Press of The Dietz Printing Co., 1929. 43—(1)pp., 9¼x5½ in., paper cover, price \$1.00.

Anything concerning the Confederate States Stamps is always of great interest to the philatelic student of American stamps because so little has appeared concerning them in the past and we welcome this work of Mr. Pratt's and thank him for compiling it. **Contents:** Word Before, 3; Some Postal History of Memphis, 5; The Two-Cent Blue Adhesive, 14; The Five-Cent Carmine Adhesive, 26; The Five-Cent Carmine Envelope, 40; Appendix: From Keating's History of Memphis, Vol. II, Page 131—Gallaway, Col. M. C., 41.

GIBBONS (Stanley), INC.: THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES ISSUED DURING THE YEARS 1847 to 1869. A Complete Reference List of all Varieties. Fifth Edition, 1929. Stanley Gibbons, Inc., 38 Park Row, N. Y. City. 46—(1)pp., 8½x5½ in., paper cover, price 50 cents.

Contents: Foreword, 2; Introduction, 3; Issue of 1847, 4; The Issue of 1851-60, 6; The Issue of 1857, 14; The Issue of 1861, 22; The Issue of 1852-6, 32; Issue of 1867-8, 35; Issue of 1869, 39; Appendix, 45; Adv. 46.

—, **THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES PRODUCED BY THE NATIONAL, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANIES 1870 to 1893.** A Complete Reference List of all Varieties. Fourth Imprint, 1929. 40pp., 8½x5½ in., paper cover, price 50 cents.

Contents: Foreword, 2; General Observations, 3; How to Locate the Issues, 4; Issues of 1870-82, 7; Issues of 1882-8, 32; Issues of 1887-8, 34; Issues of 1890, 35; Issue of 1893, The Columbian Issue, 37.

—, **THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES. PRODUCED BY THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING DURING THE YEARS 1894 to 1900.** A Complete Reference List of all Varieties. 4th Imprint, 1929. 32pp., do, do, price 50 cents. **Contents:** Int., 3; Preface, 5; Issue of 1894, 7; Issue of 1895, 15; Issue of 1898, Trans-Mississippi Issue, 26; Adv. 31 & 32.

CARROLL (C. A.): A PRICED CHECK LIST OF GOVERNMENT PRECANCELED ENVELOPES. By C. A. Carroll. Pub. by Joseph J. Gloeb, "The Precancel Bee", 2758 Clarkson Ave., Omaha, Neb. FIRST EDITION, July, 1929. 34—2pp., 5¾x4¼ in., paper cover, price 35 cents.

As it is less than a year since the first precanceled envelope appeared this certainly is a very fine list of the known varieties for a first list. **Contents:** Foreword, 2; Introduction, 3; Official Precancels, 4; Errors & Minor Varieties, 5; Great Increase, 5; Illustrations of Government Cancellations, 6; Watermarks (actual size), 7; Priced List by States in alphabetical order, 8 to 33; Memo, 34; 2pp. adv.

MITCHELL (Dr. W. I., Editor): THE MITCHELL-HOOVER CATALOG OF UNITED STATES BUREAU PRECANCELS (Supplement to the Standard Precancel Catalog). FIFTH EDITION, July, 1929. Pub. by Hoover Brothers, 35 West 33rd St., New York City. 70—6(adv.)pp., 5¾x4¼ in., paper cover, price 50 cents.

This catalog of 70pp. is an increase of 13¾ pp. over the 4th edition pub. in January, 1929. The arrangement by States is far more preferable than by Cities as was the last edition. The publishers have suggested that future editions be arranged on the loose leaf system thus making the next 6th edition a per-

manent one, additional pps. being printed from time to time and so keeping it up to date. This I think would be a very nice addition to Precancel Literature and appreciated by the few as the price would have to be greatly increased. By all means have this as a Edition de Luxe, but a regular edition like this 5th must be published to make a success. Contents: Foreword, 2; How Varieties Occur, 3; The Experiments, 4; Varieties of Cancellation, 4; Statement by the Publishers, 7; Index, 8; Style Chart, 9; Catalogue of U. S. Bureau Precancels, by States and Cities alphabetically, 10 to 70; 6pp. Advts.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY: PROSPECTUS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL STAMP SHOW. Sponsored by the American Philatelic Society Open to All Stamp Collectors. Hodgson Building, 2nd Avenue South at 4th Street, Minneapolis. At the time of the American Phil. Soc. Convention in the Twin Cities, August 19-24, incl., 1929. 16pp., 9¼x6in., free.

Contents: Directors, 1; Board of Judges, 2; Foreword, 3; The Stamp Show, 4; Insurance, 5; Exhibition Rules (including Sections), 7 to 14; Special Notices, 14; Advance Notice on Intention to Exhibit, 16.

ZUMSTEIN & CIE: EUROPA BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG ZUMSTEIN. 13th Auflage. 1930. Herausgeber Zumstein & Cie., Marktgasse 50, Bern. XII—468pp., 8½x5½in., bound cloth, price 3 francs 50.—Two Supplements: Worterverzeichnis Dictionnaire zu Zumsteins Briefmarken-Katalog, "A": German, French, English, Dutch, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian 24pp., 7½x5½in., yellow paper, price 0.75 Schw. Francs.—"Do" "B": German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Czechoslovakian and Polish. 36pp., do.

Fine new edition of this very well known catalogue, which with the two dictionaries in 14 languages makes it readily useful for all. A necessity to any philatelic library. There is a gain of 14pp. over the 1929 edition. Contents: Preface, III; Special Notices, IV; Prices, VI; Index, VII; Catalogue by countries: Albania to Wurtemberg, 1 to 446; Addenda, 447; Advertisements, 448 to 468.

WALSHE (M. O'C.): THE OBRENOVICH STAMPS OF SERBIA (1866-1904). By M. O'C. Walshe. Pub. by "Stamp Collecting", at The Vallancey Press, Ltd., 15 St. Bride St., London, E. C. 4. 1929. "Stamp Collecting" Handbook, No. 37. 36pp., 7½x4¼in., paper cover, price 25 cents.

Contents: Contents, 2; Introduction: Sketch of Serbian History, 3; Chapter I: Stamps of Prince Michael Obrenovich III (1866-69), 5; II: Stamps of the Reign of Milan Obrenovich, Prince & King (1869-90), 15; III: Stamps of the Reign of King Alexander I (1890-1904), 23; IV: Forgeries, 32; Appendix I: Text of P. S. Act, Oct. 31st, 1866, 34; II: BIBLIOGRAPHY, 35.

ANDERSON (John): SCOTS LOCAL CANCELLATIONS. Being a Study of Certain Obliterations used by the Post Office in Scotland during the years 1854-1860. Wholesale Agent: H. F. Johnson, 33 Fleet St., London, E. C. 4. 35—(1)pp., 8½x5½in., paper cover, price 1/6 or 37c.

Contents: Acknowledgments, 2; Introduction, 3 to 8: Definition of Scots Local Cancellation, 3—Obliterator or Cancellation Stamp, 4—Period of Use, 5—Relative Rarity, 6—How to Arrange a Collection of Cancellations, 7—Distribution, 7—Colour, 7—Measurement, 7—Topographical, 7—The Illustrations, 7; Catalogue of Scots Local Cancellations by Types I to XXII, 8 to 21; Appendix I: **ROUGH BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LITERATURE DEALING WITH BRITISH POSTMARKS** (a) Great Britain, 22—(b) Scotland, 23—(c) Ireland, 23; App. II: List of Post Offices and Receiving Houses in Scotland 1854-1860, 23 to 35.—In little local works of this kind Philately is enriched by this list of Scottish Post Offices which alone makes the pamphlet well worth the price. (First published in "The Scots Philatelist", R. C. Corbett, Editor, Levernbank, Barrhead, Scotland. Sub. 4/- (\$1.00) per year, Vol. IV, commences with October, 1929, number. Reprinted with revisions).

MAYR (Ig.) & HANUS (L.): ILLUSTRIERTES HANDBUCH UND PREIS-KATALOG DER STEMPEL-MARKEN VON OSTERREICH-UNGARN ERGANZT DURCH DIE STEMPELMARKEN DER OKKUPATIONSGEBIETE UND DER SELBSTANDIGEN STAATEN OSTERREICH UND UNGARN. Bearbeitet von Ig. Mayr-Wien und L. Hanus-Prag. Wien 1929. Verlag: Briefmarkenhaus Rudolf Friedl, Wien, I., Wollzeile 8. SECOND EDITION. 199—(1)pp., 9x6in., paper cover, price 6 Reichsmark.

The first edition of this work was published in 1923 and consisted of 97pp., so this edition is a much more thorough work, probably the last word on the Revenue Stamps of Austria-Hungary. And for anyone interested in Foreign Revenue Stamps indispensable.—Contents: Preface to 2nd Edition, 3; Index, 4; Introduction, 5; Catalogue of Revenue Stamps of Austria, 9 to 104; Lom-

bardy-Venetia, 105 to 111; Hungary, 112 to 178; Military, 179-181; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 182-189; Occupation, 190-197; Liechtenstein, 198-199; Advertisements, 1p.

SOBETZKY (Georg): OESTERREICH-FLUGPOSTKATALOG con Amtssekretar Georg Sobetzky. 1929. Verlag "Die Postmarke", Ges. m. b. H., Wien IX/1. 51—(1)pp., 8 7/8x6in., paper cover, price ———.

Another Air Post Catalogue. Contents: Preface, by Dr. Robert Paganini, 3; Introduction, 5; PART I: Official Air-Post-Stamps, 9; PART II: Unofficial Air-Covers, 13-18; PART III: Postmarks, (A) Austria-Hungary, 19-29; (B) Austria, 30-47; PART IV: First Austrian Air-Posts with other Countries, 48-51.

KORTEWEG (P. C.): UITGEBREIDE CATALOGUS VAN NEDERLAND EN KOLONIEN bevattende een opgave van alle bestaande typen, tandingen, kleurnuances, oplaagcijfers, en data der uitgegeven zegels, benevens vele afstempelingen. Opnieuw bewerkt P. C. Korteweg en vele anderen. Uitgegeven door N. V. J. Mebus Postzegelhandel, Rokin 24, Amsterdam. 59—(5)pp., 8 7/8x5 3/4 in., paper cover, price 1 gulden.

Contents: Catalogue of Nedland, 1 to 28; Dutch Indies, 29-42; Curucaco, 43-49; Suriname, 50-59; Holland Revenues, 4pp.; Plate Numbers, 1p.

PEURSEM (J. H. Van): DE GESCHIEDENIS VAN HAWAII OP DE POSTZEGELS door Mr. J. H. Van Peursem. Overdruk uit de Philatelist, Postbus 897, Rotterdam. Uitgave van De Haagsche Postzegelhandel, Noordeinde 90, Den Haag. 1929. No. 1: "PHILATELIE EN GESCHIEDENIS". 8pp., 10 1/4x7 3/4 in., paper cover, price 25 cents Dutch.

Contents: I: Oudere Geschiedenis (tot 1811), 3; II: Het Kininkrijk Hawaii, (1813-1893), 4-6; III: Hawaii Sinds 1893, 6-8.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

FLYING PIONEERS AT HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y.: Under this title, Lyman J. Seely has written "A Very Brief Outline of the History of The Cradle of Aviation, and of the Work of Invention, Development and Demonstration of Aeroplanes done there by Glenn H. Curtiss, Alexander Graham Bell, The Aerial Experiment Association and their associates between 1908-14."

The book is splendidly illustrated with photographs of practically all of the machines used in these historic flights. While the book contains nothing of direct philatelic interest, it will be indispensable to every collector of air-mails and particularly of Pioneer flights.

H. L. L.

Further Remarks on the Soviet Philatelic Association

By FRANK L. COES.

(Editor's Note. We publish below an interesting letter from Frank L. Coes of Worcester, Mass. outlining some of his personal experiences in securing stamps from Russia. In view of our article in the last issue of this publication we believe it proper to present both sides of the picture.—H. L. L.)

H. L. LINDQUIST, *President*,
51 West 48th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lindquist:—

I have been considering the article on Page 183 of the *C. C. P.* for the month of October, and wonder if you will not like a little additional inside information.

While this article in true in parts, and inspired in the remainder, it leaves out some things which seem to indicate that the plea for the orphaned and destitute children is a judicious alibi, not so seriously considered by some of the U. S. S. R. under officials.

As you know I have made some effort along the lines of Zemstvo (Rural) issues up to the time the revolution removed the Czar, and as this material came along up to and including the early months of 1915, I felt fairly sure my source

of supply was accurately informed, and finally submerged in the wave of suppressive laws and official orders. Later this source was again active through a border city, and still later, (to the present) active "by permission" (license?) through this same intermediary.

I am not at all interested in the legal permission (as such), but I am interested in the fact that sheets of Zemstvo items have been coming through for a year, seemingly "censored and picked" by the official censor, the items priced and marked as "used", "pen cancel by carrier" etc., being removed and unused reprints (listed in the U. S. S. R. catalog at much lower figures) substituted. My correspondents both state that these removals are made *at the inspection point*, and that they have protested without avail.

Tentative suggestions that similar used items are wanted through other sources, brings the reply that such used items are "very valuable" and net figures are quoted which are far above the prices which appear on the censored or "inspected" sheets.

There can be but one explanation to this, and that is that some official is feathering his own nest at the expense of "comrade" collectors in the center of the country, and that protest from the sender is possibly dangerous, and from the outside of the country, wholly useless.

I wrote *Mekeels* when the new Soviet catalog came out, a short review of its contents, and at that time expressed my belief that the whole thing was inspired, and intended to be a money maker. Failing that, to suppress any possible personal interest, gain, or paper celebrity that might result from personal research or knowledge.

While there is a great doubt as to the value of many of the items as quoted in the first double language catalog of the Rural issues, it remains evident that the official inspectors know the *real* values and have the means at their disposal of obtaining any especially desirable items, by the simple method of substitution.

It is evident that this is done methodically, because the dates of travel indicate a stop somewhere in the official inspection of from five to fifteen days, to which we can add the usual time for registered mail, and the P. O. is not at all backward in postmarking to show that this rest period is in the confines of the U. S. S. R.

As long as this system of official interference goes on, just so long will it be useless for the small Russian collector, or the outlander, to endeavor to use this "exchange with abroad, under special rules" as quoted in the official letter.

It really amounts to prohibitive suppression by the Inspecting Bureau; (if this is the correct term) and if such a system can be carried on under the nose of the Posts Dept. most of the outland collectors will, I think, agree with me that it is likely the funds for the destitute children get to them on about the same percentage that was used in the old joke about "foreign missions". (99 cents to get it there and 1 cent for the heathen.)

Painful as it must be to these writers of inspired and approved utterances, these things exist. The collector however small who dares to submit himself to this system, has marked himself as a "property owner" who is thereafter at the mercy of officialdom. Really is, not maybe.

And his correspondent is signing up for this form of graft, with the knowledge that any protest is wholly useless.

I understand that the Russian collector who thus signs up, is thereafter subject to a definite and all embracing "required report" of his dealings and profits (if any after the picker gets thru) and if this is so, is it not the first system which actually puts a direct tax on stamp collecting, collections, *and profits?*

Your note about a clear conception of this official effort could not be complete without this disclaimer.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHLE'S HANDBOOK *By Dr. Herbert Munk*

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Bulgaria

TRANSLATED BY KERMET E. PARKER.

(PRICES: The prices quoted in this article are those of the original Kohl Handbook, translated into United States dollars on a basis of 20 cents to the German gold mark.)

1 Lev=100 centimes or (later) stotinki.

BULGARIA was a Turkish province until 1878, and during that time Turkish postal paper was used (Cancellations of Sofia and other Bulgarian places on Turkish stamps are much sought by specialists and rare). Bulgaria was acknowledged by the Berlin Congress of July 13, 1878, to be an autonomous state (at first under the nominal continuation of Turkish sovereignty). After that it appears that at first, until the introduction of distinctive stamps, inland letters were prepaid in cash and mail had to be provided with stamped "paid" markings. According to Glasewald (Phil. 1899, p. 12) the use of such marks must also have continued after the introduction of stamps, yet with the stamps mentioned by him (registered letters from Sliven in February, 1880, and a letter from Shipka Pass) it is a case of post offices in Eastern Rumelia, which was not united with Bulgaria until 1886 (at the time of the Russian occupation of Eastern Rumelia, of which period we have seen other letters with "paid" markings).

Foreign letters were generally posted at the Austrian or French post offices, and this practice still continued at first after the declaration of Bulgarian independence.

As for the Austrian post offices, the postal bureau in Rustchuk sold Austrian stamps on the basis of a decree of February 12, 1864, the remaining offices not until after June 1, 1864 (until then cash payment was prescribed). At first the stamps for Lombardy-Venice (eagle type issue of 1863, close-perforated, and the wide-perforated issue of 1863-64) were sold; from June 1, 1867, onward, the general issues for the Levant. To this period (1864) belong the Austrian post offices in Bulgaria at Rustchuk (to 1884), Sofia (to 1880), and Varna (at this last a consular post office and Lloyd postal expedition existed until 1884); in that from 1868 to 1880 comes Vidin (for details see *Pmk.* 1923 No. 54).—Of the two Austrian post offices in Eastern Rumelia, which was not united with

Author: Dr. Munk. For a variety of previously unpublished facts we are indebted to an inspection of the Elster collection and of balance of that of Mr. Kosack, Berlin. For the exact number of copies among the remainders auctioned in May, 1918, we are indebted to the kindness of Peter Bacon of Sofia.—**Literature:** The only major work is that of B. W. H. Poole, "The Postage Stamps of Bulgaria," D. Field, London, 1910, a partial translation of which by Dalwigk appeared in the B. B. Z. 1913. Separate articles and items are found principally in the German philatelic press, as, especially up to 1918, Bulgaria's chief philatelic relations were with Germany.

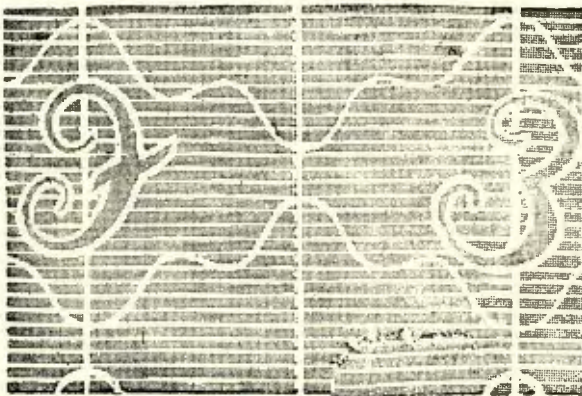
Bulgaria until 1886, that at Burgas was already established in 1880, that at Philippopolis, on the other hand, not until 1889. The Sofia cancellation is the rarest; the rest are rather common, particularly on the general issue of 1867.—A *French* post office remained (according to Yvert Spec. until August, 1876) at Varna and employed the numeral cancellation 4018 (small numeral), later 5103 (large numeral).

The *market value* of a great many Bulgarian stamps was kept down even before the war by the fact that important *remainders* were stored in Sofia, and in May, 1918, these were sold at public auction by the Bulgarian postal administration. In every important case we have the number of copies auctioned specified (according to the official statement); from these it came to light that the remainders of the Shipka Pass stamps and the 2 and 3 leva stamps of 1896 (Nos. 51 and 52), for example, were by no means so great as had been assumed. On the other hand, the post office had been accustomed to selling small quantities of previous stamps, at above face, to collectors and dealers soon after the issue of a new series (see remarks after No. 30). Where the *numbers issued* can be given with a substantial reliability, it is also found that, even with cheap stamps, they are often surprisingly low according to present day standards.

The numbers subjoined in brackets [] to the statement of the day of the month give the native calendar days—so-called “old style.” (Translator’s note—The Julian calendar, established by Julius Caesar, was the old European standard but had slightly too long a year. It was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, and the Gregorian calendar has subsequently been adopted by nearly all nations. In 1752, when it was introduced into England, the Julian calendar was already 11 days behind, and by 1879, when Bulgaria issued its first stamps, the difference between the two was 12 days. The year 1900 was a leap year in the Julian calendar but not in the Gregorian, so that since that time the difference has been 13 days. The Gregorian calendar appears to have been adopted by Bulgaria during the World war. The Julian calendar dates are those sometimes called “old style”).

Prince Alexander. May 16 (4), 1879, to August 21 (9), 1886.

All issues up to 1889 were manufactured by two-color *typography* at the Russian State Printing Works in St. Petersburg. The *sheets* of 100 stamps contain four panes of 25 (5x5) stamps, separated by narrow white margins between panes and arranged two by two. The *paper* is horizontally laid and furthermore contains, as a *watermark*, horizontal wavy lines in pairs with the crests sweeping against each other; between each two wave heads, as a result of this, is found an oval, and the ovals of a certain vertical row contain single letters.



(Translator’s note: These letters are the initials of the Russian words meaning “Factory for the Manufacture of Government Paper.” The illustration herewith shows how this watermark appears on a block of 4x2 stamps—the horizontal lines are those of the laid paper). The *perforation* is sheet (harrow) perforation and gauges 14 ¼ x15.

1879 (May 13 [1], No. 4: July). Types 1, 2. Bi-colored printing. Fugitive inks. In inscribed band after expression of value: CAHTHM (CAHT.) = Centimes or Greek characters = Franc; inscription in upper half of band = Bulgarian post.



1



2

		Unused	Used
1	5 centimes a. black & orange	\$1.30	\$1.20
	b. black & yellow	1.30	1.20
2	10 centimes black & green, dark green	3.60	3.60
3	25 centimes a. black & dull lilac	1.20	1.00
	b. black & dark lilac	1.30	1.05
4	50 centimes black & blue	3.20	3.00
5	1 franc black & dull carmine	1.40	.90

One copy of *No. 3 imperforate* (used, with town cancellation) with exceptionally wide margins was found in the 12th Kohler auction and another in the 10th Ferrari auction (Illust. in catalog). Regarding the sale of remainders of *No. 5* see remarks on *No. 30*.



3

1881 (June 22 [10]). Bi-colored print and fugitive inks as before. Designation of value in lower inscribed band now as illustrated = Stotinki.

6	3 stotinki carmine & gray (pale, dark)	\$.25	\$.20
7	5 stotinki a. black & orange	.35	.25
	b. black & yellow	.35	.25
	EI Yellow impression inverted in relation to black impression		280.00
8	10 stotinki black & green	1.20	.70
9	15 stotinki a. dark red & green	1.00	.50
	b. red & green	1.00	.50
10	25 stotinki a. black & pale lilac	4.00	2.00
	b. black & dark lilac	4.40	2.00
11	30 stotinki a. blue & light yellow brown	1.20	.60
	b. blue, dark blue, & brown	1.20	.60

No. 7 EI: Nos. 1-11 were manufactured at two impressions. At the first impression only the background (yellow for *No. 7*) was printed, and in this the places for the black impression (lion, inscription band, and little value shields) were cut out and remained white; in these blank spaces the second impression, of the black parts of the design, was then printed and is therefore occasionally somewhat misplaced in relation to the background. In the case of *No. 7* one sheet with the yellow impression already on it must have been placed, by mistake, in an inverted position under the black printing plate, so that the white lions in the background were upside down in relation to the black lines on the finished stamps. Since the remaining blank parts in the yellow impression (inscription band and corner numerals) are symmetrically arranged, the inverted sheet position for the second impression in note noticeable with these. In *No. 7 EI* one sees two white legs, one on either side of the black lion's head, and a white lion's head inverted between the legs of the black lion. Altho only a few

copies of this error are known, the variety appears to have been manufactured in a whole sheet (see above); for, if a single inverted cliché had existed in the black-print plate (which accident would have led to the same result), with the sharp contrast in shape which the head of the rearing lion makes when compared with the under-body, it would have been noticed before the printing, it seems, in an institution like the Russian State Printing Works. The error was first detected in the '90's. The two single copies previously known were cancelled with the five-rayed star in a circle; moreover, in regard to the perpendicular, the black print is somewhat misplaced in relation to the yellow underprint. A third unquestioned copy brought 4,000 Francs at the 10th Ferrari sale. *Unused* copies of No. 7 EI are not known to exist.

(Translator's note: Scott chronicles this inverted background variety as a variety of No. 1, but this is erroneous. It is an error of the 5 stotinki and not of the 5 centimes.)

Bisections of Nos. 2, 8, and 11 (and also of Nos. 14, 17, and 18 of the following issue), which we have seen emanating from Philippopolis, Rustchuk, and other places, are hardly more than philatelic freaks (see also under "Fiscal Stamps").

1882 (Dec. 27 [15]). Type 3. Color changes.

12	3 stotinki	orange & yellow, light yellow	\$.03	\$.03
13	5 stotinki	a. green & gray green	.08	.03
		b. green & greenish yellow	.08	.03
		Ea. rose & flesh	150.00	100.00
14	10 stotinki	a. rose & flesh	.10	.02
		b. rose carmine & flesh	.10	.02
15	15 stotinki	a. lilac & rose lilac	.12	.03
		b. purple & dull lilac	.12	.03
		c. dark purple lilac & lilac rose	.15	.04
16	25 stotinki	dark blue, blue & dull blue	.20	.10
17	30 stotinki	a. purple & blue green	.32	.07
		b. lilac & blue green	.30	.06
18	50 stotinki	blue, dark blue & flesh, rose	.40	.07

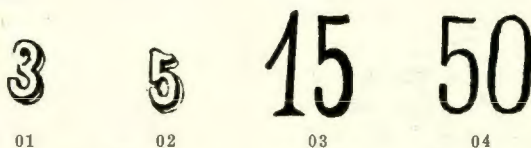
The underprint and the parts of the design proper both show a great number of different *shades* and degrees of brightness in all values. We have specified only real shades as separate sub-varieties. Moreover, in consequence of the use of thin lapis lazuli colors, the underprint commonly shows small unprinted places—Probably with all values there occur some stamps which show one (with some varieties, two, also) *little dot in the color of the second plate* above the tip of the lion's outstretched tongue. Since these little dots always recur in the same place in the stamp design and on several denominations, they cannot be due to printing accidents or mere irregularities of single clichés. One might conceive of them as secret marks, guide marks, or special plate marks (with the use of several plates for one value). Poole places the stamps with these little dots in regular order only in the case of No. 13, and indeed in a firmly fixed distribution in each of the four stamp panes (see above); there come repeatedly to our attention, however, blocks of other values also, in which three or two stamps contain the dot and the others do not. Poole (p. 14) gives a complete distribution diagram of the stamps with one or two dots for all four panes of No. 13 (with two dots on 10 of each 100 stamps), but he gives nothing on the distribution on the other values. It is not to be assumed that this distribution was the same for all values; for when, as the final explanation for these marks, the use of several secondary dies for making the clichés of the lion-plate must be assumed (for example, possibly the die contained the little dots, which were engraved away on some secondary dies) the distribution of the finished clichés in the plates of the various values certainly must have been totally different. Moreover, stamps of the 1881 issue (e. g., No. 7 and, commonly, No. 11) and

even of that of 1879 (e. g., Nos. 1, 2) occur with these black dots in the same place above the tongue, which Poole, for lack of sheet material, appears to have overlooked.—With some values certain stamps in the sheet show small, typical *plate errors*.—Regarding *bisections* of Nos. 14, 17, and 18 see above.

No. 13 Ea: The question of whether this error is due to a falsely inserted cliché in the plate of No. 14 or to an incorrect coloring (error of color) of the 5 stotinki plate is decided by the fact that Richter himself saw at the post office window (but could not obtain) a sheet of this error from which four stamps were already missing. It is therefore striking that no unused pairs are preserved. Of used copies of No. 13 Ea the following are known: Single on letter cancelled at Varna Dtc. 25, 1887 (possibly from the Koch collection), copy together with several other stamps on letter cancelled at Sofia April 12, 1887; single on piece with same cancellation; one copy together with another stamp on piece likewise used in Sofia but on Feb. 27, 1887; and piece from the 10th Ferrari auction showing same date. This last brought 1200 francs. At the same auction three unused copies were sold at 1400, 1500, and 1550 francs respectively. Whether these copies are from the above mentioned sheet or a second one is hard to decide today. It is striking that all the cancelled copies were used in 1887 but in both Varna and Sofia. At least a portion of the above letters do *not* appear to have been philatelically franked.

Provisional Issues

1884 (May 13 [1]). Type 4. First provisional issue: Stamps Nos. 14 (a, b), 11 (a, b), and 16 locally surcharged with O1-O3 in black or cherry red. Typographic surcharge.



		Surcharge		
19	3 on 10 stotinki rose, carmine rose & flesh (Inv.) (Double)	black	\$3.20	\$3.20
20I	5 on 30 stotinki blue & pale yellow brown . . .	black		100.00
20II	5 on 30 stotinki:			
	a. blue & light yel. brown (Inv.) (Double)	cherry red	3.50	3.60
	b. blue, dark blue & brown	cherry red	3.20	3.20
21	15 on 25 stotinki blue & light blue (Inv.)	cherry red	3.20	3.20

1885 (Beginning, No. 25 about June). Type 4 Second provisional issue: Stamps Nos. 14b, 11b, 16, and 5 with black or light red local surcharge O1-O4. Lithographic surcharge.

				Town cancellation
22	3 on 10 stotinki rose carmine & flesh . . .	black	\$2.50	\$5.60
23	5 on 30 stotinki blue, dark blue & brown	light red	2.80	7.00
24	15 on 25 stotinki blue & light blue	light red	2.80	6.40
25	50 (stotinki) on 1 franc black & dull car.	black	9.00	10.00

Typographed and *lithographed* surcharges: The typographic plate, which was produced from type on hand, contained 25 surcharging clichés, so that only one pane of stamps could be overprinted with it at each impression. The provisionals so manufactured were possibly already used up at the end of 1884, but the expected new consignment of the regular issue had not yet arrived from St. Petersburg. Therefore the authorities took the typographic plate (of 25) and from it made, by the transfer method, a lithographic plate of 100 subjects, with

which entire sheets could be surcharged at one operation. Typographed and lithographed numerals therefore have the *same shape and size*; a (partly, rarely wholly) double outline which sometimes occurs with the typographed numerals is due solely to a new color ridge arising from the settling of the ink edges of the numerals and the forming of a second contour line (Such prints are therefore not "first" but, on the contrary, late overprints). The red overprints are fairly easily distinguished by their *color* (cherry red for the typographed, bright red for the lithographed); the *separate slight differences of the stamps used for the surcharge* (No. 13 a or b, No. 11 a or b) are also to be considered. Furthermore, for technical reasons, a *thin* color was used for the typographs, a *thick* one for the lithographs; therefore with the former (because of the raised type on the plate) the color at the edge and in the outer lines of the overprint is frequently pressed in, so that the *contours stand out sharply* (Translator's note: They appear raised on the back of unused copies); while, on the other hand, the lithographed numerals are without any relief and *appear as if painted by stencil*. Sometimes, with the typographed numerals, one also finds numerals *offset* (reversed) from the sheet lying below; these must be distinguished from the above described color ridges and can be drawn upon for the distinguishing of the surcharges. Only a small number of the lithographed surcharges were placed in circulation (see below), so that the fact that they had actually been issued was later questioned by Glasewald, Richter, and Ruhland, and even their genuineness was doubted by others. The true facts were first explained in the essays of Thier (*D. B. Z.* 1898 p. 198f) and Wirsching-Krotzsch (*D. B. Z.* 1899 p. 3ff).

Surcharge errors (typographic): In the tenth Ferrari auction there were found copies of No. 19 with *double surcharge*, also *inverted surcharges* of Nos. 19, 20II, and 21, and, finally, No. 19 in an unsevered pair, *one with and one without surcharge A1*. Of these errors, some already chronicled in the *Am. J.* Sept., 1903, nothing was known in Germany or Bulgaria, altho Gibbons II (also Poole et al) had already listed them, along with No. 20 with *double surcharge, one black, one red*. Since it is apparently an example of the original surcharge, the two-colored surcharge "5" is explained on the ground that *printers' waste* of the typographed surcharge reached the stamp trade; after the black surcharge "5" (No. 20I) had not satisfied, the printers, from considerations of economy, apparently used such copies to test the effect of the surcharge in red (for a similar case, see Barbados). The errors known to us all bear the cancellation of a five-rayed star in circle (see below) which is always suspicious on the provisionals. As for the apparent double surcharge of No. 21 mentioned by Wirsching, in which the second, lighter "5" shows in reverse over the correct figure, it is merely a case of an *offset*, which printed because a stamp pane with overprint still fresh was laid, not beneath, but on the face of another pane (see also above).

No. 20I: The genuineness or actual issuance of the "black 5", which was probably produced before the red, was also doubted later by Richter and Glasewald, but it was proved to be unobjectionable by the notes of Wirsching (*Phil.* 1899 p. 15f) and Dr. Lill (*Die Post* 1898 p. 162ff), as well as by the above mentioned article in the *D. B. Z.* According to one article only 200 stamps could have been treated with the black surcharge; the number of surviving copies can be estimated at 24 or 25 at the most. Of special value must be a piece with No. 20I and No. 14 (15 stotinki inland postage, for illustration see *D. B. Z.* 1899 supplement). This copy, like one other, allows the noting of *Silistria* as the place of use, so that, if the small number of issued copies is assumed, No. 20 must have been placed on sale *only* at Silistria. The first statement of Wirsching, that the "black fives" from the Greiz (Wurzburg) collection come from letters which were addressed from "all possible Bulgarian places" to Fa. Seydel & Co., appears to be contradicted by Wirsching's later article. Three copies of No. 20I along with other, partly doubtful, rarities in one lot, brought 4,000 francs

at the tenth Ferrari auction; it thus appears that, of the three copies of No. 20I which were contained in the lot, all or some must have been genuine.

Demonetization, Remainders: The extraordinarily small use of the *lithographed* provisionals is perhaps explained by the fact that very soon after their manufacture the expected new consignment (see above) arrived from St. Petersburg. Regarding the number issued, nothing is known, but on account of the method of manufacture (see above) the quantities of the lithographed provisionals must be assumed to be rather larger than those of the typographed. None of the surcharged stamps were *demonetized* until September 30, 1888, so that all cancellations up to that day are to be considered as of full value. The *remainders* (probably consisting almost exclusively of lithographed stamps) were sold at the end of July, 1889, to A. Karapiroff of Sofia at an advance of 25 per cent. over face value and resold by him soon afterwards to David Cohen of Berlin for a total of 1,800 francs. Blocks of all lithographed surcharges and even whole 25-subject panes (for example of No. 25) have been preserved and occasionally turn up at auctions. The greater part of these lithographic remainders were later (and possibly not until *after demonetization* cancelled with the five-rayed star in circle (which indeed was in use when the stamps were), while all lithographs which have been shown us on letters genuinely used at the time of currency (almost always registered, stamps often affixed on the back) cancelled with *town mark*. For such copies, the scarcity of which is underrated, our price in the third column is meant, while copies cancelled by favor at a later time (second column) merit nearly the prices of unused specimens. The proofs of Nos. 22-25 to which the official confirmation of their full value by the Bulgarian Central Treasury on December 4, 1889, was appended, were cancelled with the hand seal of the Bulgarian minister of finance; these specimens are also current in the trade. A remainder of about 50 copies each of the *typographed* provisionals (Nos. 19, 20II, 21) was sold at the auction of May, 1918 (see above).

1885 (August). Type 3. New denominations. Designation of value in inscription band in Style I ("Edine" or "Dwa").

26	1 stotinka gray violet (light, dark) & gray..	\$.25	\$.20
27	2 stotinki greenish slate (light, dark) & gray	.15	.13



ЕДИНЪ

ДВА

I

Date of issue according to Moens.

1886 (Aug. 26 [14]). Stamps Nos. 26 and 27 with changed value inscription II ("Edna" or "Dwe").

28	1 stotinka gray lilac & gray	\$.01	\$.01
29	2 stotinki greenish slate & gray	.01	.01



ЕДНА

ДВЕ

II

(Translator's note: The changes in inscription effected in 1886 were necessary to correct grammatical errors in the 1885 issue, which had the numerical adjectives in their masculine forms. "Stotinki," however, is feminine, and in 1886 the feminine forms of the numerals were substituted for the incorrect ones.

1887 (Jan. 1). Type 5. Supplementary value of the 1881-82 issue. (Lev instead of Franc).

30	1 lev black & dull carmine	\$2.00	\$.70
----	----------------------------------	--------	--------



On Nos. 26-29 numerous clichés show small recurrent irregularities, for example, interruptions of the outer border or the inner oval, a spot in the inscribed band or on the thigh of the lion, etc. A detailed description is given in Poole, pp. 18-21.

Altho none of the older stamps of Bulgaria, with the exception of the provisional issues, were demonetized until October, 1901, still the government, after the appearance of the succeeding issues in the '90's, sold small parcels of the remainders (at a substantial premium over face); in this way, according to *D. B. Z.*, the 1 franc value No. 5 was furnished for 5 francs, the 1 lev No. 30 for 2 francs, while the comparative prices of these two high values unused are approximately the reverse in the present-day catalogs. Since the greater part of the remainders of No. 5 were used for the provisional stamp No. 25, the quantity of No. 30 at the beginning must have been proportionately small, as the 1 lev stamp of the following issue was issued as the second denomination of that series on August 1, 1889, long before the other values. Yet in May, 1918 (see above), 1,053 copies of No. 30 were left for the auction and, on the other hand, only 137 copies of No. 5.

Prince (after 1908 Czar) Ferdinand. Aug. 22 (10), 1887, to Oct. 3, 1918.

1889 (No. 35: May 5)-1891. Type 6. Typographed in single colors at Paris; perforated $13\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ (comb perforation).

31	1 stotinka lilac (light, dark)	\$.01	\$.01
32	2 stotinki gray	.02	.03
33	3 stotinki yellow brown	.02	.03
34	5 stotinki pale green, yellow green (Imperf. Vert. (Imperf. Hor.)	.02	.01
	Ep—Imperforate	—	—
35	10 stotinki flesh (5/5/89) (Imperf. Vert.) ..	.04	.01
	Ea—orange (?)	—	—
36	15 stotinki orange	.03	.01
37	25 stotinki sky blue (Beginning 1891)	.04	.02
38	30 stotinki brown (Beginning 1891)	.06	.02
39	50 stotinki dark blue green	.09	.02
40	1 lev brick red (8/1/89)	.15	.04



6

The Stamps in Type 6 (Nos. 31-40, 42-45, 53-59)

Of the stamps in *Type 6* there are in all *three issues* to be distinguished: The *Paris* (narrow perforated) issue of 1889, a first *wide-perforated Sofia* issue (Nos. 42-45), and a second *narrow-perforated Sofia* issue (Nos. 53-59). Of these the wide-perforated issue is easily told from the Paris print as well as from the narrow-perforated Sofia issue. Again, the two narrow-perforated issues are distinguished from one another not only by the different perforation *gauge*, but, above all, by the fact that the Paris stamps always have the *horizontal perforation different from the vertical*, namely $13\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, while the narrow-perforated Sofia issue is perforated the *same on all sides*, namely $12\frac{3}{4}$. Moreover, unused Paris stamps always show a dull, machine-applied gum, while unused copies of the close-perforated Sofia issue commonly have a thicker gum spread as if with a brush. Also *cellulose paper* was never employed for the Paris issue as it was for the Sofia issue. Lastly, the two issues are also distinguishable by the *sheet arrangement* and fixed *plate errors*.

Sheet arrangement: The printed sheets of the Paris issue were proportionately large: 360 stamps divided by a gutter into two panes of 180 stamps side by side, each pane in 15 rows of 12; at least, several pairs of connected half-sheets of the 30 and 50 stotinki which have been shown us in the form of the surcharged stamps Nos. 41 and 90 (q. v.) show this arrangement, and it is hardly to be supposed that the lower, more widely used values were made in smaller units. Also, the description of some (half-) sheets of the 5 stotinki by Poole agrees exactly with our findings. The upper and lower sheet margins contain,

above or below each pane (of 180) some long colored bars in the color of the stamps; the right sheet margin, beside the 9th and 10th rows of the right half-sheet, and the left sheet margin, beside the 9th and 10th rows of the left half-sheet, show in each case a large cross (ornament) in the color of the stamps, while the middle gutter is completely blank. The later Sofia prints, on the other hand (q. v.), were printed in another sheet arrangement: in double sheets of 2x100 (10x10) stamps, side by side. Poole was able to ascertain that the stamps in Type 6 occurred in sheets of 180 as well as of 100 (and presumably in that form already partly as half sheets); he agrees further that certain stamps from the 180-subject sheets show *plate errors* which do not occur in the 100-subject sheets and vice versa. These plate errors, which Poole described for many values (pp. 25-33), are consequently further supporting points for a distinction between the printings made in Paris and Sofia.

Perforation errors: No. 34 Ep is chronicled in *Gibbons II*; the *Am. J.* (1903, p. 314) listed an *imperforate pair* of No. 34; *Gibb. M. J.* of July 13, 1905, a vertical pair imperforate between; and a horizontal pair of No. 35, imperforate between, must also (according to *Kohl*, 10th edition) exist. As it was not a *line perforation*, at least some of these errors are hardly understandable.

No. 34 occurs with wholly filled out background. Price \$.20 \$.15

No. 53 Ea may be a color error (erroneous use of the color of No. 36); yet a copy shown us from the Elster collection shows a peculiar, dull, dark orange (star cancellation). A stamp of the 10 stotinki in yellow brown, which in due course was announced in the philatelic press and also is listed in *Gibb. II* must be identical with No. 36 Ea or be the result of chemical change.

The *remainders* of the issue were auctioned in May, 1918 (see above).

1892 (Jan. 26). Provisional stamp: Stamp No. 38 with black surcharge 05.

41 15 on 30 stotinki brown | \$.06 \$.03 | Printing: 1,000,000

15

05

Supposedly the whole sheets of 180 (see above) were overprinted at one operation. *Surcharge errors and fakes* (source apparently Constantinople). A major part of the *remainder sheets* passed into the possession of a dealer at an early date, so that only 100 copies reached the May auction in 1918.

1892-94. Type 6. First Sofia issue: wide perforations P1: 10½; P2: 11; P3: 11½ (line perforation). Hard, partly cellulose paper of varying stoutness. No. 43 at end of 1893 also on pelure paper.

Perforation:	P1: 10½	P2: 11	P3: 11½	
			A. Wove	B. Pelure
42 5 stotinki light green ...	\$4.80 \$.20		\$4.40 \$.15	
43 10 stotinki flesh	.20 .04		.20 .03	\$.02 \$.01
44 15 stotinki orange	.40 .02	\$.40 \$.02	.30 .02	
45 25 stotinki milky blue ...	.20 .04	.20 .04	.20 .02	

Regarding the *sheet arrangement* of the Sofia prints see above and remarks on Nos. 53-59.

The *wide perforations*, in contrast to the Paris as well as to the later (narrow perforated) Sofia issue, are *line perforated*. P2 actually appears to have been a special perforation (see also Due stamps Nos. 10 and 11). The hard paper shows important variations in thickness, is occasionally (for instance with Nos. 44 and 45) cellulose, and has a dull yellowish gray tone. No. 43 P3B (thick silky paper) was announced in the German stamp papers in November, 1893. *Gibb. II* lists a 10 stotinki brown error also in this issue (see above).—*Remainder sheets* of importance of only No. 43 P3B appear to have come on the market. Of this issue, *no remainders of any sort* reached the May auction in 1918.

(To be continued.)

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

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- W. D. Camp, New York City
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Seconded by H. M. Konwiser
- Geo. K. Smith, Columbus, Ohio
Proposed by O. A. Schenck
Seconded by H. L. Linquist

IN MEMORIAM.

Death has laid a heavy hand upon the Collectors Club during the past months and two more of our most beloved members have passed to the Great Beyond.

THOMAS L. WELLS

who was president of the Collectors Club during 1916-1917, a Governor as recently as 1925 and our 8th Honorary Member, died in August. Mr. Wells had been

a very sick man for the past few years, during which he had to relinquish his active participation in the activities of the club, but he always took a keen interest in our progress right up to the time of his death.

CHARLES ESTERLY SEVERN.

It was through a telegram from Dr. Clarence Hennan of Chicago that we learned of the sudden and unexpected death of Charles Esterly Severn from a heart attack on Saturday, December 14, 1929, and we have not recovered from the shock as we write this announcement.

It was only a few days previously that we received a letter from him planning some activities for the near future and outlining a conference we were to have in February. He was interested in everything relating to Philately and his devotion to the cause, his constant attendance at conventions, his work as editor of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, and his willingness to listen to the problems of his legion of friends and acquaintances endeared him to everyone with whom he came in contact.

In the passing of Charlie Severn there is a void which can never be filled, and we are sure that every collector, without an exception, will mourn his death.

H. L. L.

LIST OF FRANCE AND COLONIES.

Lesgos and Reel, 81 Nassau Street, have just issued a price list covering France and Colonies which is extremely complete and it will prove to be a valuable check list for specialists in these issues.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

MR. WOOD'S UNITED STATES COLLECTION.

NEW HAVEN NIGHT.

On Wednesday, October 2, members of the Collectors Club had the pleasure of viewing the unusually choice collection of United States from 1845 to 1875 inclusive belonging to Edward R. Wood, Jr. of Philadelphia. As Mr. Wood could not be present, he delegated Philip H. Ward, Jr. to exhibit the collection in his behalf.

A good attendance turned out to see the first exhibition of the season, which contained some of the finest items known to United States philately.

The Wood collection is devoted to mint singles and blocks, in addition to outstanding covers.

Among the Postmasters, the Baltimore 5c on both blue and white are present on the entire covers, with several of the St. Louis, including the rare 20c. Among the 1847 issue, there is a mint block of six of the 5c, a strip of four on entire cover, and a 10c cover showing a strip of five and strip of three, making the 80c rate from New York to California. This is believed to be the only 80c rate known with our first issue upon it. The collection contains two 10c splits, one vertical and the other diagonal. The 1851 to 1857 issues are practically complete in singles and blocks, with but few exceptions.

There are several of the August issues, including the rare 1c and 5c, in addition to the Imperf. 3c and 90c. A block of the 10c, one of four or five known, was to be seen.

In the September issue, all blocks were present, including one of the two blocks known of the 5c buff. The grilled issues were well represented with a 5c grilled all over and blocks of most of the others which are known in block form.

The 1869 series was a particularly choice lot, including mint singles of all values with all denominations without grill that are known to date. These all show full brown gum, which is the way they should be collected. All three of the inverted centers were present, including one of the few 30c known in unused condition.

The Bank Note Issues from 1870 to 1875 were practically complete, with the exception of some of the grilled blocks, which are unknown.

All of the special printings were to be seen, including the rare 2c vermilion and 5c blue on both the hard and soft paper.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

On Wednesday, October 16th, a strong delegation of members of the New Haven Philatelic Society visited us and were entertained at dinner at the New York Athletic Club. At 8 o'clock we all proceeded to the Collectors Club and the following members made a display:

Judge Alfred B. Aubrey of Meriden, who started his Exhibit by showing covers from three towns which he facetiously said had been named after him on account of his renown as a Philatelist. He showed covers from Aubrey, Ala., Aubrey, Texas, and Aubrey, Ark. After this, Judge Aubrey showed some fine specimens of cancellations such as the "devil & pitchfork" on the 3c. 1861 and also on the 2c. Black Jack. He then showed some Air Balloon Covers and a very interesting letter of early United States covers including a number of Locals.

E. A. Young showed items of special interest selected from a collection of covers bearing postmarks of Connecticut towns from the earliest days to the present. The ingenuity of the Connecticut Yankee is shown in many odd and fanciful designs, cut from hard wood or cork and used to cancel the stamps on mail matter. Outside of the famous Waterbury cancellations which are well known to all, many other towns used original designs for the same purpose.

We find the Axe head from Collinsville on the 3c. 1861; the Danbury hats on the 1861 to 1882 issues, New Haven stars of many designs, capital letters being the initials of Mystic Bridge, West Killingly, Ridgefield, Salem, Branford, Bristol, Rockville and numerous others. These were all exhibited.

Also, a number of plate varieties of the 3c. 1851 with Connecticut town postmarks, the best being the shoulder crack from Bristol, 5 line recut on 3c. 1851 from Plymouth Hollow, and the different five line recut on the 3c. 1857 from Litchfield.

Distinctive colors such as the Hartford magenta, New London green, and color combinations from other towns were shown as representing the range of colors used.

The claim was made that there are more odd and unusual cancellations found on covers from Connecticut than from any other State.

W. F. Bishop showed Stampless Covers and early United States on covers, all of this mail addressed to the Presidents and other Officers of the Yale Corporation covering a period from 1819 to 1869.

Four Stampless Covers addressed to Rev. Jeremiah Day, President of Yale College, New Haven, Conn. Cancellations, Providence, R. I. Aug. 9, and PAID all in orange, rate 12½c, 1819.

Savannah, Ga. Dec. 21, and PAID in red, rate 25c, 1821.

Lynchburg, Va., May 16, and PAID in black, rate 25c, 1823.

The fourth cover is addressed to the President of Yale College, and cancelled Brookville, Md., July 1, straight line, and PAID all in black, rate 18¾c, 1837, very fine.

Stampless Covers addressed to Mr. Wyllys Warner, Treasurer of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., cancelled in red forwarded by Hale & Co., N. Y., and collect six cents, Hale & Co. This cover was received by Mr. Warner, Oct. 21, 1844. Another cancelled in red New York, 25 Jan., 5 cts. Philadelphia Rail Road, received July 24, 1851.

Stampless cover addressed to Timothy Dwight, Esq., New Haven, Conn., cancelled in black N. York & N. Haven R. R. and 5, very fine. Received April 6, 1854.

Stampless Cover addressed to Judge Hitchcock, New Haven, Conn., cancelled in green PAID in 3 circles, Macon, Ga., Jan. 28. Very fine, letter was written Jan. 26, 1852.

Mr. Bishop also showed a fine selection of old United States covers of 1847 to 1869, but space will not allow detailed description.

F. J. Wieler, the President of the Bridgeport Stamp Club, showed a very interesting collection of the stamps of the German Empire of 1871 and gave an interesting account of their issue.

R. S. Foster showed an interesting series of cancellations on modern United States stamps but has not sent in any description of his Exhibit.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

EXHIBITION OF U. S. PROOFS AND ESSAYS.

On the evening of November 6th our members were entertained by Clarence W. Brazier, George S. Anthony and Beverly S. King, who put on a joint exhibit of U. S. Proofs and Essays. These gentlemen have what are very likely the three outstanding collections of essays and proofs now held in this country, or abroad.

Their collections necessarily overlap to a considerable extent and the exhibit was therefore divided into three sections.

First, Mr. Brazier showed a most interesting lot of the 1847-61-67 and Columbian issues, essays in various designs and colors followed by proofs of the accepted designs, both large and small die and plate. Many of the engravings had

the original notes of the engravers or the Departmental corrections and suggestions. The range of trial colors was particularly wide and many of the die proofs shown are, of course, the only ones in existence.

His Columbian exhibit was particularly complete, showing original photographs and sketches of the medallions and borders and a profusion of proofs in colors.

The second section exhibited by Mr. Anthony was confined to the nineteenth century General Issues and to the New York and Providence Postmasters.

Mr. Anthony's interesting method of mounting his collection, as he explained, was for study purposes rather than for exhibition by sets and Government books. It consisted of showing one or more mint copies of each stamp, together with any essays, proofs, specimens and experimental work having any connection with that particular stamp.

His collection, however, included complete sets of practically all listed proofs together with complete sets of the five color Card Proofs, the hybrid imitations of Large Die Proofs, a number of interesting sets of Large Die Proofs in other than accepted colors, experimental work in chemical and other papers, Grilles, Cancellations, as well as complete sets of Name and Plate Number strips of the India Proofs of 1869, National and Continental Bank Note Company Issues and Name and Plate Number strips of the "Sample" and "Sample A" stamps.

The outstanding feature of Mr. Anthony's showing of Essays for U. S. stamps was his collection of blocks and singles of the essays for the 1869 issue.

Mr. King completed the exhibition with a strong showing of essays and proofs of the twentieth century Postage, Original sketches, essays and proofs of the Postage Dues and a very complete exhibit of Departments, Special Delivery, Official Seals, and Revenues. Many of these proofs showed the stamps in various stages of development with original annotations made by either the engraver or the Department.

The Exhibition was particularly interesting and many of the items shown seemed to be quite new to the majority of the members present. B. K.

VISIT TO THE NEW HAVEN STAMP CLUB.

On Tuesday, November 12th, a number of members of the Collectors Club paid a return visit to New Haven.

At the Garde Hotel they were met by a committee of the New Haven Society and were entertained at a very fine banquet. The following displays were then given:

J. M. Bartels, exhibited for the first time, an extensive collection of New York City cancellations for outgoing foreign mail in use from 1868 to 1876, mostly on stamps of the National and Continental Bank Note issues. Pages show full illustrations originally drawn by the exhibitor of the designs followed by the stamps. The designs, about eighty in number, are divided into groups as follows:

Stars, geometric and fancy designs, pin wheels, cross roads, and a few miscellaneous items.

A considerable number of original covers addressed to foreign countries prove the used as stated. It is worth noting that nearly all of these cancellations found generally in black appear sometimes in red, but never in blue.

Beverly S. King, showed an interesting collection of proofs and essays of United States postage dues.

John Klemann, showed an interesting but small collection of Greek stamps of the first type in superb condition, every stamp shown having exceptional margins and being lightly cancelled. Klemann explained the differences between the various printings and showed what an interesting country this was to take up as regards the early stamps.

H. L. Lindquist, showed the skillful issues of Norway illustrated with a large number of drawings and designs of the salient portion of the stamp to distinguish the various types. Lindquist pointed out how difficult it was to get blocks of these stamps although so cheaply priced.

John W. Nicklin, showed a collection of air mail stamps of the world in blocks of four in mint condition, only about a dozen blocks of unobtainable being conspicuous by their absence.

The more important blocks in the collection were: Chile 3 and 6 peso, Danzig most of the errors of the 1923 set, the famous Ile de France stamps were also there, the blue and rarer variety being represented by two blocks, showing both spacings. Lithuania was complete including a block of the 60c. of the 1926 set with centre inverted, which, by the way, is the only inverted centre in the Air Mail group besides the 24c. United States. Persia was complete including the rare high value of the first issues, as was Spain. The 30c. of the latter of the 1920 set was included and a full representation of Uruguay blocks, many of which are becoming extremely rare and difficult to secure.

Charles J. Phillips, showed a selection of rare Confederate Locals on original covers, from the famous George Walcott collection. Also, by special request, he showed two of the great rarities from the collection of Arthur Hind, the original entire New Haven envelopes, the 5c. on white paper and the 5c. on buff

paper, these being two of the greatest rarities in an uncut condition in the United States Postmasters stamps, but five or six copies in all, being known.

Elliott Perry, showed the Civil War match stamps used in New Haven County and gave a brief history of the various manufacturers who used them and personal experiences in visiting the old factory sites and original proprietors.

The exhibit was comprehensive, including shades, pairs, strips, blocks, printed pre-cancellations, and general issue stamps with printed cancellations of several manufacturers supposed to have been used before their individual designs were ready and therefore considered to be quasi-provisionals.

The showing comprised the Rag Hollow, Woodbridge, Wallingford and Westville series, (including the black Gorman), and the Hotchkiss stamps.

Stephen G. Rich, showed the Union of South Africa Interprovincials, of 1910 to 1913. These are the last Colonial issues of each of the four colonies that became this dominion after the formation of the new national government. Stamps of all four former colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River and Transvaal, were shown used in each province, arranged by years. Combination of stamps of two, three and four former colonies used together were shown, and also the interprovincial stamps of Transvaal due stamps. The early passing of Cape and Natal stamps, and the rare use of Natal stamps in Orange Free State province were all shown.

Gus Burger, showed a few historically interesting stamps, some of which we will illustrate and describe in a future issue.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

MEETING OF NOVEMBER 20th.

The meeting of Wednesday, November 20th, was devoted to small special exhibits of the members. The meeting was attended by about thirty-five members and visitors, prominent among whom were Frank Godden of London, James Starr and Harry L. Jefferys of Philadelphia.

The outstanding exhibits were Hans Lagerloef's splendid collection of Hong Kong (which incidentally is to be presented very shortly to the museum at Stockholm) and the beautifully mounted collection of China of J. W. Whitefoot.

Following these were several showings of outstanding items by other members of the Club. These included a very fine and highly specialized collection of the first issue of China by James Starr and a collection of the first issue of Ecuador by Charles J. Phillips. Arthur Burger showed a copy of the "Headless Horse-

man" variety on the Baltimore red carrier.

Mr. Phillips gave an interesting report on the trip to New Haven on November 12th. This type of meeting has always proven very popular and will be continued.

O. G. REICHELT.

JUDGE EMERSON EXHIBITS U. S. REVENUES.

Judge Robert S. Emerson came down from Providence Wednesday evening, December 4th, with his wonderful collection of U. S. Revenues.

They were shown in frames in the exhibition room and briefly described by the Judge in an informal talk. This is practically the same collection that he showed at the International Exhibition in New York a few years ago. It is, of course, complete in singles and with its profusion of pairs, strips, and blocks it is a treat for anyone to see, whether or not they may be particularly interested in Revenues.

The stamps are all selected copies as to condition, centering, and colors, and are without doubt one of the finest collections in the country. In the first issue we saw among the imperforated stamps a block of twelve 50 cent Life Insurance, a block of four of the 10 cent Inland Exchange, the latter being the only known block in captivity. A pair of the 1 cent Playing Cards, blocks of this stamp being unknown, strips of three of the \$5 Manifest and four of the \$5 Charter Party.

Two other rare items were a fine strip of three of the \$15 Inland, and a block of twelve of the \$20 first issue.

Among the perforated stamps of this issue there was a profusion of blocks among which were noted one of four of the 2 cent ultramarine Documentary, one of twenty of the 10 cent Contract, ultramarine, and a pair of the \$15 in the same color. A beautiful block of six of the \$200 was outstanding as well as a possibly rarer block of nine of the \$50 green.

The second and third issues abounded in pairs and blocks, the best ones possibly being a block of four of the \$20 and a block of ten of the 40 cent, third issue, both of these from the Eagle collection.

Blocks of four and larger of others were shown from the 1 cent right through to the higher values, with such items as nine of the 70 cent, third, and twenty-four of the 25 cent, second issue, in mint condition, all beautiful pieces.

A unique strip was one of five of the 50 cent Proprietary, also from the Eagle collection, the two end stamps of which were slightly damaged, but a choice piece, nevertheless.

Inverts were shown in profusion, from the one cent through to the \$5.

It was a most interesting display and one that was carefully examined and thoroughly enjoyed by the members present. Judge Emerson was given a hearty vote of thanks for his splendid exhibit.

Following this main exhibit George S. Anthony showed some splendid pages of his U. S. Proofs of the 1869 issue and Stephen Brown showed some interesting covers which he has recently acquired.

BEVERLY KING.

CANDID COMMENTS.

If H. R. Harmer was endeavoring to attract attention to his ideas he certainly succeeded in his article "Candid Comments on the Havre Exhibition" appearing in the June 8, 1929 issue of *Stamp Collecting*.

He rather unsparingly pointed out the discrepancies of several of the collections on display and in particular singled out the collection of Peru exhibited by Hans Lagerloef as "the biggest joke of the exhibition." The writer had just had the privilege of inspecting this collection, in company with several other members of the *Collectors Club*, and taken as a whole it is a collection of which any collector can well feel proud. It is artistically mounted and written up and contains a very fine variety of interesting cancellations and many rare pairs and strips of the early issues. Two or three copies of the rarities probably could be improved upon but those in the collection are far from bad and the two forgeries to which exception had been taken were removed, although they should hardly condemn an entire collection, (and incidentally they were purchased as genuine from presumably reputable dealers).

Mr. Lagerloef is one of our leading collectors and a man who has done much good work to support philatelic exhibitions throughout the world. He has secured an imposing array of awards, most of them firsts, in competition with the best the world has to offer and it seems unfortunate that destructive criticism should be aimed at one whose intentions have always been of so helpful and constructive a nature.

Mr. Lagerloef is a member of the *Collectors Club* which he attends with praiseworthy regularity, is an Honorary Member of the Garfield Perry Stamp Club, an Honorary Member of the Swedish Philatelic Society, and an Honorary Member of the Association for the Promotion of the Postal Museum of Sweden of which the Prince of Sweden is the only other Honorary Member. He has given to this Museum collections valued in the tens of thousands of dollars and

is almost solely responsible for the high standard and value of this collection. There are no doubt other organizations which he could join with profit but the advice that "surely he should join a philatelic society and get some advice before again showing such crudities at an International Exhibition" seems superfluous in view of his outstanding attainments and philatelic achievements.

We welcome candor at all times but let us be kindly and helpful rather than destructive.

H. L. L.

SLIDES SHOWN AT SCHOOL.

Slides, owned by the Collectors Club, were shown before a group of teachers

and students at the High School of Commerce, New York City, on the afternoon of December 3rd, 1929, through the courtesy of Louis K. Robbins, a High School student who has been very helpful in arranging the vast lot of stamp papers in the "C. C." Library.

These slides, presented to the Club by Mr. Joseph S. Rich, depict various phases of philately, such as watermarks, print and type varieties and surcharges, as well as maps, natural history, geography, etc.

The slides were shown the class in geography, a few of whom were stamp collectors. The teachers recognized the value of the study of stamps in school work.

H. M. K.

Additions to the Library

- Uitgebreide Catalogs van Nederland en Kolonien, P. C. Korte. Donated by Millaard.
- Prospectus of the 1st Annual Stamp Show A. P. S. Donated by Society.
- Illustriertes Handbuch u. Preiskatalog der Stempelmarken von Oesterreich-Ungarn. Donated by R. Friedl.
- Die Tschechoslowakischen Plebiszitmarken, 1920, J. Weiss. Donated by Die Postmarke.
- Postmasters Provisionals of Memphis, Tennessee, T. H. Pratt. Donated by T. H. Pratt.
- Descriptive and Illustrated Price List, U. S. and Br. No. America. Donated by Stanley Gibbons.
- Scots Local Cancellations by G. J. Anderson. Gift, Jr. Phil. Soc. of Scotland.
- The Daily Stamp Item, many copies. Donated by Mrs. B. Heineman.
- 3c Stamps of U. S. 1851-57 Issue, by Carroll Chase. Donated by J. O. Moore, Publisher.
- Projet de Statut des Varietes pour les timbres des bureaux Francais et des Colonies emis de 1852 a 1918, Baron de Vinck de Winnezelle. Donated by Baron de Winnezelle.
- Albums with Various Stamps. Donated by S. S. C. C.
- 4 Krotsch handbooks, Oldenburg, Russia, German States, Schleswig-Holstein. Donated by S. S. C. C.
- Stamp King, by Beauregard. Donated by S. S. C. C.
- Histoire des timbres poste francais. Donated by S. S. C. C.
- Stamps of Mexico. Donated by S. S. C. C.
- Three volumes of A. J. P. Donated by S. S. C. C.
- Waterhouse-Catalog of Stamps of U. S. Donated by S. S. C. C.
- A Pioneer British Air Mail, Bath-London. Donated by H. E. Hopkins.
- Waterlow Printings of the Paquete Locals of La Guaira by Turner. Donated by C. W. Hennan.
- Jesurum Issue of the Paquete Locals of La Guaira by Turner. Donated by C. W. Hennan.
- Catalogue des Estampilles et Obliterations Postales de France etc. Donated by A. F. Lichtenstein.
- Philatelic Courier and Stamp Collectors Journal, Halifax 1882, one number and supplements. Donated by A. F. Lichtenstein.
- Price Lists, Early. Donated by A. F. Lichtenstein.
- Postage Stamps of United States, Complete Reference List, 1894-1900, 1870-1893, 1847-1869, 1901-1929. Donated by S. Gibbons, N. Y.
- Premierre Emission des Pay-Bas, Serane. Gift C. W. Hennan.
- Commercial and Historical Atlas of the Atlas of the World's Airways. Gift of C. W. Hennan.
- Errata and addenda to the Handboek over alle postzegels van Nederlands en Kolonien, Auf der Heide. Gift of C. W. Hennan.
- Specificatie van het duitsche Gedeelte der te Koop Aangeboden. Gift of C. W. Hennan.
- Stanlaarwerk over de Postwaarden van Nederland en zijne Kolonien in three parts with plate. Gift of C. W. Hennan.
- Le Trafiget et les services des postes aux Indies Neerlandaises. Gift of C. W. Hennan.
- Souvenir of the U. P. Congress 1924. Gift of C. W. Hennan.
- Les Obliteration temporaires devises et reclames de Belgique de l'Origine a Dec. 1928, edited and donated by Le Phil. Belge.

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1892 Pictorials

1c blue error, o. g. (33a)		3.50	2.10
2c vermilion error, o. g. (34a)		3.50	2.10
4c inverted center, o. g. (35a)	.....	20.00	8.00
Same, in a block of four, no gum but very fine, a show piece	.....	80.00	32.00
Single invert, used	.....	—	10.00
8c inverted center, o. g. (37a)	.....	60.00	24.00
Same, in a splendid block of four	.....	240.00	96.00
Single invert, used	.....	—	25.00
16c greenish blue error, o. g. (Gibbons 88a)	.....	—	15.00
Same in a block of four, o. g.	.....	—	60.00
32c lilac error, o. g. (Gibbons 88b)	.....	—	20.00
Same in a block of four	.....	—	80.00
\$1 ultramarine and black, o. g. (42a)	.....	3.00	1.50
Same, in a mint block of four	.....	12.00	6.00
Same, in a used block of four	.....	10.00	5.00
\$2 brown, o. g. (43)	.....	5.00	2.00
Same, in a block of four	.....	20.00	8.00
\$5 carmine and black, o. g. (44)	.....	12.00	5.00
Same in a block of four, o. g.	.....	48.00	20.00
Single used	.....	2.50	1.00
\$5 inverted center, o. g.	.....	50.00	20.00
Same, fine used	.....	—	25.00
Imperforate 1c to \$5, set of twelve each in a block of four, o. g. very rare.	.....	—	100.00
5c on 6c, block of eight showing Gibbons Nos. 92 to 96 vars. (45, a, 46)	.....	—	10.00

1901 to 1904 Provisionals

Ordinary 1c used (63)	.....	5.00	2.50
10c block of four, one with double surcharge, o. g. (68)	.....	—	50.00
16c used (70)	.....	12.00	6.00
20c o. g. (71)	.....	6.00	3.00
30c o. g. (74)	.....	4.00	2.00
Same, in a block of four, o. g.	.....	16.00	8.00
50c, o. g. (75)	.....	5.00	2.50
Same, in a block of four	.....	20.00	10.00
\$1, o. g. (76)	.....	15.00	7.50
Same, in a block of four	.....	60.00	30.00
1902, 75c on \$1, large C, used (88a)	.....	—	2.00
Same, inverted in a used pair (88b, c)	.....	—	20.00
1903, 3c printed on both sides, block of four, o. g. (91a)	.....	100.00	40.00
1904, 2c on 4c surcharged on back also (96d)	.....	10.00	4.00
Same in a block of four	.....	40.00	16.00

1906 Pictorial

1c inverted center, o. g. (101a)	.....	17.50	8.75
Same, in a block of four	.....	70.00	35.00
1c imperforate block of four, o. g. (101b)	.....	—	40.00
2c inverted center, o. g. (102a)	.....	15.00	7.50
Same, in a block of four	.....	60.00	30.00
2c imperforate block of four, o. g. (102b)	.....	—	30.00
25c inverted center, o. g. (107a)	.....	8.00	4.00
Same in a block of four	.....	32.00	16.00
\$1, o. g. (111)	.....	2.00	1.00
Same, in a block of four	.....	8.00	4.00
\$2, o. g. (112)	.....	4.00	2.00
Same, in a block of four	.....	16.00	8.00
\$5, o. g. (113)	.....	10.00	5.00
Same, in a block of four	.....	40.00	20.00

In addition to the above there are similar varieties in the Officials and of course of the cheaper stamps represented, but nothing after 1914.

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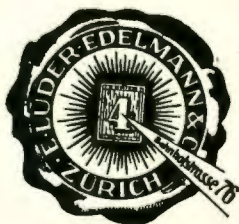
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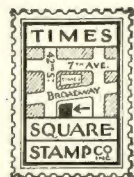
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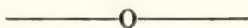
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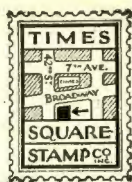
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