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SUPPLEMENTS:

PLATING OF NORWAY NUMBER 1. BLOCKS A AND B.

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BASIC PRINCIPLES

Twenty years ago stamp collecting was an avocation undertaken for pleasure. Almost everyone was a "general collector" and the stamps of Transvaal or Afghanistan were as much in vogue as were the issues of any other country.

It was pleasant to collect "foreign" stamps. There was something clandestine about it; one hardly ever published the fact he spent his time so foolishly. And it was easy to collect,—perhaps too easy.

Things are different now. Today the shyness has vanished and stamp collecting is no longer considered the pastime for the feeble minded. The hobby has been cloaked in technical phrases, and to the outsider a "philatelist" is something of a superior being. An intellectual. And collecting is no longer easy!

The wild rush to keep up with the rage for minor varieties and specialism, soon gave way to the mad race to keep up with collecting at all. Thousands have been left behind, hopelessly floundering in a sea of blank album spaces, to fill which would not only call for the wealth of Croesus but also for the leisure of a congressman. Indeed leisure and pleasure have no place in the modern philatelists vocabulary. Such words have been replaced with the simple definition "work"!

Naturally this condition has led to all sorts of limitations and we see the "specialist" in United States, British Colonies, Air Mail and so forth. But even these groups have become glutted with varieties, speculative and unnecessary issues. At heart most of us are still just "collectors," and we long for the simplicity of twenty years back when we could revel in the simple joy of possessing a new stamp, content in the fact that it was different in design or color and not in microscopic detail.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. believe that the time is present when we must return to fundamental principles if we are to perpetuate the hobby for the rank and file. Accordingly we have selected that group of stamps which hold the interest of by far the greatest number of collectors in this country, and have published a simplified album. This publication, the ABRIDGED ALBUM for UNITED STATES STAMPS disregards stamps which differ only in perforation, watermark, paper, secret mark, grill, or other minor variation. It provides spaces for every major variety of design, color or denomination in the group which it covers.

We believe this attempt to return to fundamentals will be met with acclaim on the part of every collector who is now struggling with the modern colossus which present day methods of collecting present. We will welcome the criticism and opinions of the public in formulating plans for the broadening of this movement.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. X. APRIL, 1931. No. 2.

Plating of Norway Number 1

By J. Jellestad and A. Odfjell.

THE first postage stamp of Norway, which for many years has been a favorite among collectors of Norway, was not well received when it was issued. In the leading paper "*Aftenbladet*" of January 19th, 1855, the stamp was criticized as ugly, plain and improper. The stamp was not continued for long and in 1855 it was decided to get a new design, which was issued the following year.

Norway Number 1 was not in demand for many years and it took a long time before it came to the front. In *Norsk Frimaerkeblad* 1886 it was advertised for sale for 15 to 25 Ore each (4 to 7 cents). But when *Kristiania Filtelist Klub* was organized there appeared several notes in N. F. T. which show that interest in this stamp was on the increase. R. Falck, a lawyer, was the first to write an article on this stamp, in 1897. It is very interesting especially with regard to the postmarks. However, it does not say much about the stamp but contains a wish: "that if there is a person who ever saw a full sheet of this stamp please let him step forward and tell us about it". But so far no one has come to the front, but today, 33 years later, we feel justified to lay our studies and conclusions before the readers to show how a sheet of 200 stamps was constructed.

It is a big work, a work of a lifetime, where one student builds on what the last man did. For the individual student it has been a constant fumbling, but with united effort it has been a steady forging ahead with digressions. But with steady work by industrious hands, and with cheerful givers, the work has now been completed. An example showing that even the most difficult task and the apparently hopeless problem, can be solved and will be solved.

Among the gentlemen that have contributed to the work on Norway Number 1 in addition to R. Falck, are Messrs. Grundtvig, Hjorth, Dethloff, Torjussen, Mossin, Justus Anderssen, Schou, Harrison, Leavy, Spohr, Stoele, Lindquist and Goodfellow—but there are many more. With the exception of J. M. Leavy and Roman Stoebe, who believed that the types could be arranged from the ground lines in the shield, most students have classified the varieties which P. A. Mossin called types. These varieties are designated by the individual students in various ways to make it easier to recognize each one and decide the relative positions of the stamps in the sheet.

That the work has proven so difficult to such serious philatelists as are named above is due to a lack of fundamental facts. For instance in Mr. Falck's article in 1897 he was not acquainted with the quantity of stamps printed. Mr. Grundtvig in 1907 did not know that the original die was engraved on steel. The information has been dug out from various sources—little by little—but lack of material has always been a handicap. The available material known today in-

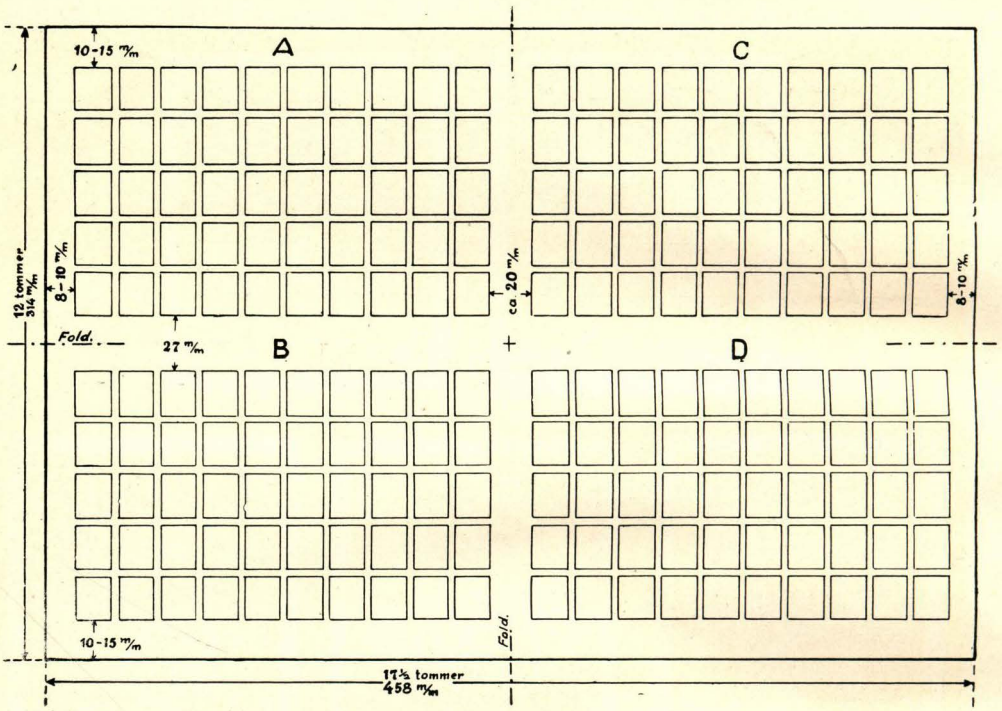


Figure 1. Showing Arrangement of Panes or Blocks.

cludes a block of 39 discovered in 1930, a block of 10 discovered in 1918, two blocks of 6 and several blocks of 4. There is also known, a strip of 8 discovered in 1920, several strips of 6, 5, 4 and 3 and many pairs. Corner stamps and stamps with sheet margins are also well known, in fact there seemed to be too many of them, that is, as long as the theory prevailed that the sheet consisted of two panes of 100 stamps each.

This dearth of material still exists, but there has been valuable cooperation between H. L. Lindquist, Benj. Goodfellow, E. O. Schou and the writers of this article, who pooled their data so that a large number of strips and pairs were gathered, and many thousands of stamps were studied.

Last year we succeeded in reconstructing a number of strips of 10 and several blocks of various sizes and shapes, but the plating was very difficult. However, our confidence in the work already done was established when we saw the block of 39 and found that our reconstruction, as far as this block was concerned, was correct. This helped considerably, but there were still too many corner stamps as well as top and bottom marginal stamps to complicate the situation.

From the record of the negotiations which took place between the engraver Zarbell and the postal authorities, quoted in *"Norges Frimaerker,"* 1855-1924, with regard to the printing of 2 million stamps, it is known that the size of the paper was 17½"x12" (Norw. inches) and that the sheet should contain 200 stamps. Beside this very little was known as to how the sheet was made up, until the well known block of 10 showed us two rows of 5 stamps each with the upper margin 27 m.m. wide and including the lower edges of stamps from the top pane. It was then decided that the sheet consisted of two panes A and B each of 100 dies and in rows 10x10 as shown in *"Norges Frimaerker"* 1855-1924.

However, this arrangement would not correspond with the size of the paper 17½"x12". Several different theories have been advanced to explain this. The



Figure 2. Showing Typical Flaws.

one generally accepted was that the size of the paper had been altered after the contract was made.

The original plan must have been to have the sheet contain more than 200 stamps, as Zarbell writes—"The reduction of stamps on the sheet makes it necessary to increase the order from 40 reams to at least 42 reams."

Collectors who have worked to any extent with the plating of "Norway No. 1" have all discovered too many corner stamps. This could be explained by a repair of the plate and a different replacing of the dies, so that they would be found in two different settings.

It was at this stage that J. Jellestad conceived the idea that the sheet was not 2x100 stamps but 4x50 or four panes of 50 set as a block of 4. He was prac-

tically forced to accept this theory for several reasons. He found that when building up the plating from the bottom row it joined into what had been reconstructed down from the top row before the ten rows had been completed. After repeated checking to locate the supposed error, the thought struck him that there were 5 rows of 10 in each pane. This further reminded him of a discussion between Mr. Goodfellow and Mr. Odfjel regarding a vertical strip of 5 during which one claimed that the strip was from the *upper* right side and the other that it was the *lower* right side, with both proving their theory although without definitely settling the question. But now it is discovered that they were both right. The vertical strip of 5 contained both, an upper right corner stamp as well as the lower right corner.

To further prove this theory it was found that the area for four panes of 50 with a space of 27 m.m. between each pane (as shown on the block of 10) and an outer margin of 10 to 15 m.m. would exactly fill the sheet—17½″x12″.

We were soon convinced that this theory was correct and commenced plating the stamps accordingly. As a result we have succeeded in reconstructing four panes of 50—and consider the plating finally solved. Especially so as we have not seen any material up to this time that we have been unable to place in our reconstruction. But there are several distinct varieties which cannot be placed. This can be explained by the printers having replaced damaged dies with good ones at an early stage of the printing. For instance in the block of 39, which is an early print, it is found that the last stamp in the block is badly damaged. This die was later changed for an undamaged one, which has been found on all pairs and strips examined by the authors.

The well known "cracked plate" was also later replaced by a new die. The variety SKIILING and a few others have also been replaced during the printing as some of them cannot be located.

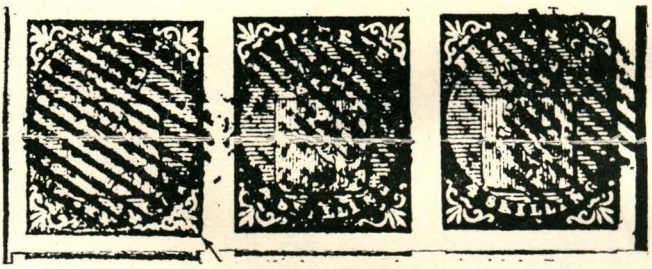


Figure 3. Nos. 41-42 and 43 in Block C which Established Several Positions.

The theory of 4x50 seems to be the only one to explain the many corner stamps and marginal stamps as this accounts for 8 additional corner stamps and 40 additional marginal stamps. As noted previously all stamps with mark of identification can be placed in our reconstruction. Based on the present plating it has been possible to place all marginal stamps and thereby ascertain the position of the 4 panes to each other. With the aid of the block of 10 which belongs to one of the lower panes of 50 and with the marks of the 3 stamps 41-42 and 43 in block C, we were able to definitely establish several positions. Further we have found many marginal stamps with wide margins which showed a crease from folding the sheet. Even marginal stamps on cover many times show this crease. This is an evidence that the whole sheet has been folded along both the wide vertical and wide horizontal spaces and indicates the mutual relation of the panes of 50.

By identifying and locating all marginal stamps, the whole problem was solved as all the marginal stamps at the outer edge have a margin 10 or 12 mm. while the margins of stamps along the horizontal or vertical space are cut very unevenly and with various widths to the margin. All side margins have a hand-made paper edge—while the upper and lower margins of the sheet seem to be cut after the printing.

In the illustrations and descriptions of the 200 stamps which follow, it should be borne in mind that the sketches are made from what we consider an average variety. Even if a larger quantity of material were available to us, it would be difficult to decide which variety is first or second. Some of the marks of identification are so insignificant that the variety can only be located when in a pair or a strip.

The four blocks of 50 have been given the following position:

A	C
B	D

As an assistance when describing the stamps we show a sketch with the various branches of the corner ornaments each numbered. For instance if the description says that there is something to note in N. W. 5—it means that the branch in the North West ornament numbered 5 has a mark of identification.

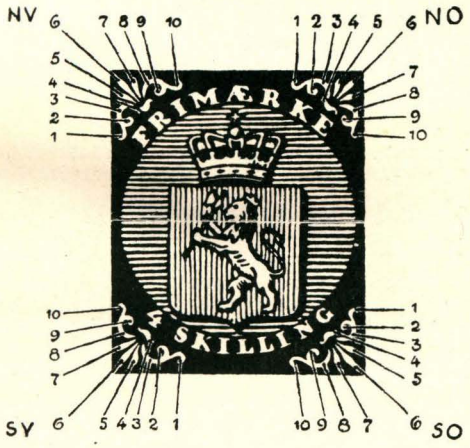


Figure 4. Showing Identification Marks.

BLOCK A.

A. 1. N. W. corner has a hump upwards. From this corner and downwards the cliché seems to be worn. A white blob on N. E. 10 also on S. E. 3.

A. 2. The upper edge of the stamp is rough. N. E. 6, 7 and 8 are joined together with a white flaw and a colored dot in the center of the white. S. E. 1, 2 and 6 have some minor irregularities.

A. 3. Several of the bottom lines in line with the crown are broken. The fifth vertical line from the left in the shield is broken in line with the lion's foot. M. and Æ FRIMÆRKE are crippled, on the top of and above N. E. 1 there are white dots. N. E. 9 is swelled. K. L. and L. in SKILLING are crippled. S. E. corner is rounded.

A. 4. There are two tiny cuts in the left edge in line with the crown. S. W. 5 and 6 join each other in the root. S. E. 1 has a white dot at the end of the curl. Outside N. E. 6 there is two tiny white dots.

A. 5. There is a colored dot in the R in FRIMÆRKE and in the S of SKILLING. N. E. 10 has a white line. To the right of S. W. 1 there often is a white dot.

A. 6. A white dot is protruding from the left top of M in FRIMÆRKE. N. W. 10 has a white dot on the top side. There is a cut in the left edge almost touching the point of N. W. 6. Above N. E. 3 there are two tiny white dots, the upper one touching the edge of the stamp.

A. 7. Four of the bottom lines to the left of the crown and the shield are broken. N. W. 2-7 and 10 have white flaws. N. E. 9 is thick. There is a white dot between S. E. 6 and 7. Æ and K in FRIMÆRKE have a blur each on the topstroke.

A. 8. There is a white flaw below the end of the axe handle. The printing at the upper edge is uneven. S. E. 1 and 3 is crippled. The right edge is rough.

A. 9. The upper edge is uneven. Above N. W. 7 there is a white line. There is a white line from the S. E. corner to S. E. 10 where it runs out in the edge. N. E. 1 has a blob. The lower S. W. edge is irregular.

A. 10. N. E. 3, 6, 7 and 8 have colored dots. The right edge is rough. There is a white horizontal line at the point of S. E. 6.

A. 11. S. E. 1 has a blob. S. W. 5 and 6 join together at the root.

A. 12. N. W. corner has a cut. N. E. 10 has a tiny white dot. S. E. 6 is long. S. W. 7 is misshapen. The right S. E. edge is rough.

A. 13. S. E. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 are crippled and the edge outside these is irregular.

A. 14. The upper left and right edges are bent inwards. The right upper edge is bent downwards and the left lower edge is bent upwards. N. W. 7 is rectangular.

A. 15. C. E. 6 is long and rectangular. The lower right edge is rough.

A. 16. N. E. 6, 7 and 8 have a white flaw. N. E. 9 is thicker than usual. There is a white dot outside S. E. 6.

A. 17. The upper left edge is uneven. The upper right edge is bent inwards. The left lower edge is bent upwards. N. E. is wide at top. S. E. 5 is rectangular and there is a white line at the end of S. E. 6.

A. 18. N. W. 7 is blunt. N. W. 10 is blurred. N. E. 1 forms a ring. N. E. 6 is thick. The S. E. corner is rounded.

A. 19. N. E. 1 is blurred with a white flaw. S. E. 1 has a white dot on the outside. S. W. 5 is rectangular. The left stroke in M is blurred. The right lower edge is bent slightly upwards.

A. 20. S. E. corner rounded.

A. 21. The upper edge rough. S. E. 3 has a white hump. There are two white dots in the ink outside the circle. The middle bottom line to the right of the shield is broken.

A. 22. The right upper edge has a dent. Above N. E. 1 there is a white line. There is a white line running S. W. from the corner of the second L.

A. 23. N. W. 2 is thick. N. W. 5 is short. N. W. 10 forms a ring. So does N. E. 1. N. E. 7 and 8 join together in the root. N. E. 9 is thick. There is a white flaw in the thick shadow line of the shields. The S. E. corner has a cut. K and LL are thick in the lower strokes. The bottom lines to the left of the shield are broken.

A. 24. N. E. 6 and 7 have a white flaw. S. W. 2 has a colored dot. S. W. 9 has a white flaw.

A. 25. S. E. 1, 2 and 3 are thick. S. E. 5 and 6 forms a white flaw. S. E. 7 has a thin line running against the corner. The lower right edge is uneven.

A. 26. The upper shadow line of the shield is broken to the right of the crown. S. E. 9 is blurred. The N. W. corner is bent down. The S. E. corner is bent upwards.

A. 27. The N. W. and S. E. corners are both broken.

A. 28. The N. W. corner is pointed upwards. N. E. 1, 2, 3 and 8 and 9 are all misshapen and thick. R. K and E are blurred.

A. 29. S. E. 4 is thick. S. W. 1 and 2 have colored dots.

A. 30. There is a long white flaw over N. E. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. S. E. 6 is broken, it has a colored dot in the point. The right lower edge has a large cut from the corner to S. E. 8.

A. 31. N. E. 3 has a hump. There is a colored blur in the lower edge under the first L.

A. 32. The white bottom line to the right of the crown and close by the circle has a colored dot. There is a white line at the point of S. W. 6.

A. 33. The upper edge is uneven and blurred. The upper right edge is bent inwards. S. E. 1 has a white hump.

A. 34. The N. W. corner is pointed. The N. E. corner is broken. N. W. 6 has a white vertical line at the point. There is a white line above N. E. 3 and 5.

There is a white dot outside S. E. 2. S. E. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are all misshapened, irregular and thick. There is a cut in the lower edge under S. E. 6.

A. 35. Above N. E. 1 there are a few white dots. N. E. 6 is double and joined to N. E. 7 by a white line. N. E. 9 is thick. S. W. 1 has a white flaw with a colored dot in the centre. S. W. 5 is rectangular, S. W. 6 is pointed. S. W. corners point downwards. The left edge has a dent abreast of the crown.

A. 36. There is a cut in the edge above N. W. 6. N. E. 5, 6 and 7 joined together. N. E. 8 and 9 are thick.

A. 37. There is a dent in the right edge outside N. E. 7. There is a white dot outside S. E. 3. S. W. 8 has a colored dot.

A. 38. N. E. 6 is thick. S. W. corner pointed, S. W. 4 crippled. The right stroke of the N is short.

A. 39. From the point of the N. E. 6 there runs a thin white line. The right edge has a dent abreast of the crown. F has a wide downstroke and no middle stroke.

A. 40. The right edge is uneven. There are two white flaws in the thick right shadowline of the shield. The letter N has a colored dot.

A. 41. All edges are uneven and rough. The K in SKILLING has the upper side stroke broken. The S. W. corner has a dent.

A. 42. There is a white dot between I and M in FRIMÆRKE. The lower edge is rough.

A. 43. A white flaw breaks the crown. The downstroke of the F is wide and the middlestroke has disappeared. Æ has a white dot on the top. N. E. 5 is short and rectangular. There is a white dot to the left of the first I.

A. 44. Upper edge is blurred. N. E. corner has a cut on each side. S. E. 6 is pointed. The left stroke of N has a white line running down.

A. 45. N. W. 8 is irregular. S. E. corner is rounded. The lower edge rough. S. W. 6 is split at the point.

A. 46. N. W. 10 has a blob. N. E. 3 has a short line running upwards. S. E. 3 is broken. The lower edge is rough.

A. 47. N. E. 6 and 9 is irregular. The right and the lower edges are rough.

A. 48. The left edge is uneven. There is a tiny cut in the edge above N. E. 5.

A. 49. The upper edge has a colored blur above N. W. 8 and 10—and a cut from the edge to the point of N. E. 5. N. E. 3 has a hump. There is a white line outside S. E. 6.

A. 50. The left upper edge is bent downwards. The right lower edge is bent upwards. S. E. 2, 3, 5 and 6 are blurred and irregular.

BLOCK B.

B. 1. The upper and the left edges are both rough. There is a line running out from the N. W. corner. N. E. 10 is straight. There are two white dots outside S. E. 2 and 5. S. E. 1 is thick. There is a tiny white line outside S. W. 7.

B. 2. The lower edge is bent upwards at both corners. N. E. 6 is rectangular and thicker. F and E are both irregular.

B. 3. The upper edge is rough. There is a dent in the right edge outside the S. E. ornament. N. W. corner is pointed.

B. 4. S. E. 1, 2, 3 and 5 are damaged, so is also the right edge in this corner. Above S. E. 1 there are two white dots.

B. 5. There is a small cut in the left edge. There is a white line running along N. W. 8 and 10. S. E. 1 and 9 are both thick.

B. 6. The center bottom line on the right side of the shield has a white dot. S. E. 9 and 10 are misformed. The S. W. corner is stumped.

B. 7. There is a white dot on the point of N. W. 6. The lower edge is rough.

B. 8. N. E. corner is broken. S. E. 6 is long and club like.

B. 9. The upper edge is rough. So is also the right edge outside S. E. 3 and 5.

B. 10. The edges to the left, the upper and right are rough. The left edge has two cuts, one above the S. W. corner and another one in line with the 10th bottom line counted from below.

B. 11. The left edge has a cut in the middle. The right edge has a dent in the lower end forming a point of the S. E. corner.

B. 12. N. E. 2 the curl is a bit longer than usual. The lower end of the right edge is rough. There are two flaws, the one over K in SKILLING and the other at the point of S. W. 1.

B. 13. The main stroke of the E has a white dot under the foot. The two bottom lines in the shield utmost to the right are broken. S. E. 6 and 7 are connected by a white dot. There is a white dot under LL. There is a colored dot in the S. In between S. W. 7 and 8 there is a white dot.

B. 14. N. W. 10 is almost absent. The right stroke of M has a hump on the right top side.

B. 15. N. W. 8 and 10 have some tiny white dots on top. N. E. corner is rounded. There is a row of white dots along the lower edge. S. E. 5 has a white dot on top.

B. 16. The right and the lower edges are bent at the respective corners. A white dot unites N. E. 5, 6 an d7. S. E. 6 is long and bending to the right.

B. 18. N. W. 8 has a white dot on the inside. S. E. 3 and 5 have white outgrowths. S. E. 6 is pointed downwards. S. W. 5 is rectangular. The left hind leg of the lion is connected with the shadow line of the shield with a white flaw.

B. 19. There is a white dot between N. W. 5 and 6. There is a white line under N. E. 1.

B. 20. N. W. 8 is thick. There is a flaw line over N. E. 5 and 6. The lower edge is pointed upwards at the right.

B. 21. The upper edge is uneven and rough.

B. 22. The right edge has two white flaws. N. E. 6 is irregular. S. E. 3 and 5 are connected by a white dot. There is a white flaw under S. W. 2. S. W. 5 and 6 join each other and have a white dot between them.

B. 23. The upper edge has several small white dots.

B. 24. There is a blur outwise N. W. 6. N. W. 6 has a white dot on each side.

B. 25. N. W. corner is rounded. N. E. corner is pointed. From the point of N. W. 6 there are a few white dots unto N. W. 8.

B. 26. There are traces of a white line above N. E. 1, 3, 5 and 6. N. W. 7 is rectangular.

B. 27. The right edge is rough. N. E. 3 and 9 are thick. In the right edge of the crown there is a white line. In line with the upper part of the shield and outside the circle there is a white dot.

B. 28. The upper edge rough. N. W. and N. E. corners are pointed. The lower edge has its left end bent upwards.

B. 29. The upper edge is rough. There are two cuts in this edge above N. W. 6. N. W. 10 has a white dot touching the upper side.

B. 30. The right edge is rough. There is a white dot between S. E. 9 and 10.

B. 31. The left end of the upper edge is bent downwards. S. E. 1 is a blob.

B. 32. Both ends of the upper edge are bent downwards. The right edge is irregular. N. W. 2 and 10 have white dots touching them. N. E. 10 is a blob. There are several dots around the S. W. ornament. The top stroke on the first I has a white dot.

B. 33. The lower edge has two large cuts, one under LL, the other under S. E. 10. There is a white line leading from the first L to the lion's right hind leg.

B. 34. The white bottom line under E is broken. S. E. 3, 5 and 6 are grown together. So is also S. E. 7 and 8. S. W. 5 and 6 join each other in the root.

B. 35. There is a tiny white line from the N. W. 3 downwards.

B. 36. There is a tiny white dot between 7 and 8. S. E. 6 is long. There is a cut in the edge outside S. W. 7 and 8.

B. 37. There is a white dot in the right shadow line on the shield. The right edge is rough. N. E. 10 has a white dot. A white line outside S. E. 3.

B. 38. N. W. 6 is rectangular. S. E. 9 is thick.

B. 39. N. W. 7 is rectangular. The top stroke of the Æ has a white dot. N. E. 3 has a white line running upwards. N. E. 9 is thick. The white in the crown is larger.

B. 40. There is a blur above N. W. 7. The right edge is rough.

B. 41. The lower part of the right edge is rough. There is a flaw outside N. E. 8 and 10. S. E. 1 has a blob. There is a tiny white line from S. W. 7 and from S. W. 6.

B. 42. The middle bottom line on the left side is broken. N. W. 10 is thick. N. E. 1 has a hump. S. W. corner is rounded. The points of S. W. 6 and 7 are connected with white line.

B. 43. Both ends of the lower edge are bent upwards. S. W. corner is cut.

B. 44. S. E. 10 is without a curl.

B. 45. The left edge is rough and ras traces of a white line. The N. E. corner has one dent on each side.

B. 46. The right end of the upper edge is bent downwards. N. E. 10 is straight and thick. S. E. 6 is rectangular.

B. 47. N. W. corner is pointed upwards. N. W. 7 is cut. There is only two tiny dots left of S. E. 1. The S. W. corner is rough.

B. 48. N. W. corner is pointed. N. E. 3 has a hump. The right edge is very rough. S. W. 6 is pointed.

B. 49. The edge outside the S. E. ornament is rough. S. E. 5 is long and bent.

B. 50. N. W. 3 has a hump. S. E. 3 has a hump. A white line from S. E. 5. S. W. 3 is rectangular.

(To be continued.)

Patent Cancelling Devices and Cancellations

By Fred. R. Schmalzriedt.

(Continued from page 50.)

So far as known, the only Michigan town to use a patent cancellation, was Mt. Clemens, the county seat of Macomb County, only twenty-two miles from the center of Detroit, but at that time a place of only about 1600 inhabitants. Forty-nine small squares, composed of four square dots each puncturing the stamp, form a large square, there being seven rows of small squares each way, (No. 50). It is known both off and on cover on the 3 cent No. 65, but no year date was used and the killer and town canceler were not used together. From the shade of the stamps, it is likely that this cancellation was used in 1863 or 1864.

A cancellation which greatly resembles that used at Mt. Clemens, and which until very recently I assumed to be the same, differs from it in several respects, but I have not yet been able to identify the town that used it, as I have seen only three copies of the 3 cent No. 65, all off cover. Instead of a perfect square, this cancellation appears to be rectangular, being slightly higher than wide. The dots also are rectangular instead of square, but puncture the stamp in the same manner. In place of the three central rows of four dots each, running up and down, there appear to be two rows of seven rectangles of six dots each. However, I cannot be entirely certain of the description in this instance, as the cancellation is too large for a single stamp and I have reached the foregoing conclusion by using the three stamps that have come to my attention, laying them above one another to form as complete a cancellation as possible, (No. 51).

Another similar cancellation on the 3 cent No. 65 is a square consisting of a number of square dots cutting into the stamp, but as only two copies are known, both off cover, and the cancellation does not appear in its entirety on either stamp, it is impossible to tell the exact size of the square or the number of dots which compose it. Eleven dots show up and down and seven across at the widest point, (No. 52). This was first shown me by Dr. Chambers.

An entirely different type of cancellation is in the form of an open cross, eighteen millimeters from end to end, (No. 53). I know of seven singles and one pair of the 1 cent No. 63 and one copy of the 3 cent No. 65, but all are off cover and I have been unable to find out where it was used. The blades were as sharp as the New York City knife blade and cut entirely through the stamp. A very similar cross was used at Grantsville, Md., although the blades are not as sharp, nor of the same dimensions, (No. 54). The latter was discovered by Hugh M. Clark, of New York City, and appears on a 3 cent No. 65 on a very fine patriotic cover. The cross and town canceller are on opposite sides of the envelope.

From Wethersfield, Conn., comes one of these cancellations that has not heretofore been described. Mr. Stevenson owned it but did not recognize it as a patent and I had it for at least five years before finally discovering what it was. It is on a cover having a 3 cent No. 65, and dated Oct. 10, 1866. It consists of two converging rows of four lines each, impressed into the stamp and envelope in the form of an arrow head, (No. 55), although not sharp enough to cut through, and are plainly discernible on the inside of the envelope. Since the killer and town canceller are on opposite sides of the cover they could not have been attached to each other.

A design that, so far as I know, exists on one stamp only, a 3 cent No. 65, looks like half of a twelve pointed star. It was first described by Dr. Evans; as it is off cover, the place of use is not known. The lines cut through the stamp and impress themselves into the envelope so as to show the design plainly on the reverse side of the paper. (No. 56).

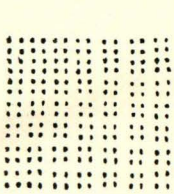
West Haven, Vt., used a circular cancellation having a diameter of 10 millimeters and just within the circle eight solid triangles about equi-distant from each other. In the center is a circle 2½ millimeters in diameter, which cuts into the stamp, (No. 57). Two covers with this cancellation were discovered by A. H. Keyes. No year date is shown and killer and town canceller were used separately.

Perhaps the best known of all these early patent or punch cancellations are those used at Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y. They are variously referred to as target, bull's-eye, cartridge and doughnut cancellations. The one used at Buffalo is by far the most common; the earliest date that I have seen is Feb. 12, 1863, and the latest May 5, 1865. The one used at Albany, while not as common as that of Buffalo is quite plentiful; it has no year date. The earilest identification mark that I have seen on any envelope or letter is Jan. 28, 1863, and the latest Nov. 12, 1863, although I also have covers dated Jan. 2 and Dec. 31. The Rochester cancellation appears to be much scarcer; it also has a year date, which sometimes comes inverted. My earliest date is Feb. 18, 1863, and my latest March 9, 1864. From my investigation, I had about concluded that the Buffalo cancellation was in use about twenty-seven months, and the Albany and Rochester only about twelve months, when Elliott Perry found a 1 cent 1867, grill 9x13, No. 92, off cover with the Albany cancellation. As this stamp was not issued until 1868 the cancellation must have been in use for a much longer period or brought out again after having been once discontinued.

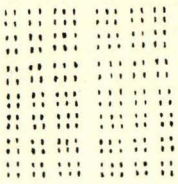
In June, 1865, the Buffalo cancellation appears with the same central circular punch, but the doughnut has been changed to twelve rays, (No. 60), and in July of the same year, it is changed to ten rays, (No. 61). Both are quite rare.

None of these designs were exactly alike. The Rochester cancellation apparently was a perfect doughnut or circle, (No. 62); the Buffalo was broken on one side, towards the town canceller, (No. 59); and the Albany was broken into four parts, (No. 58). The inner circle is complete and is exactly the same in the Albany and Buffalo cancellations, but that of Rochester is always broken at least once and sometimes twice. All of these killers were attached to the town canceller. I have the Albany on the 1 cent No. 63, 3 cent No. 65, 5 cent No. 67, 10 cent No. 68, 12 cent No. 69, 24 cent No. 70, 30 cent No. 71, 2 cent No. 73, 5 cent No. 75, 24 cent No. 78, 1 cent No. 92, and 3 cent envelope No. 2332; the Buffalo on the 1 cent No. 63, 3 cent No. 65, 10 cent No. 68, 12 cent No. 69, 24 cent No. 70, 30 cent No. 71, 2 cent No. 73, 24 cent No. 78 and 3 cent envelope No. 2332 and No. 2352, and the Rochester on the 1 cent No. 63, 3 cent No. 65, 10 cent No. 68, 30 cent No. 71 and 2 cent No. 73; perhaps they exist on others. I might mention here that I have never seen any patent cancellation on the 15 cent No. 77. Judge Emerson advises me that Batavia, N. Y. also used a similar cancellation. He has a cover bearing a 10 cent No. 68 and has seen another with a 3 cent No. 65. He took the cover out of his collection for the purpose of sending it to me to make notes and a sketch and it was mislaid.

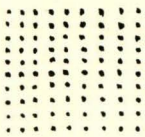
Dr. Chambers recently discovered another cancellation which has a central circle cutting through the stamp in the same manner as those used at Albany and Buffalo. It is on a 3 cent No. 65 and consists of a maltese cross, 16 millimeters across, from which the central portion to a diameter of 7 millimeters has been removed. In the center of this space, is a circle about 5 millimeters in diameter which cuts through the stamp, (No. 63).



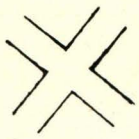
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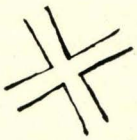
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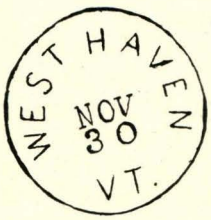
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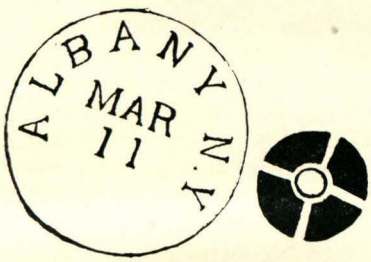


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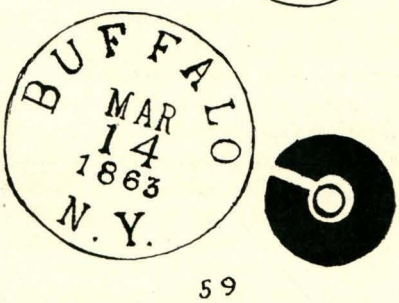


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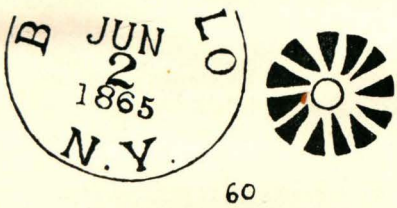




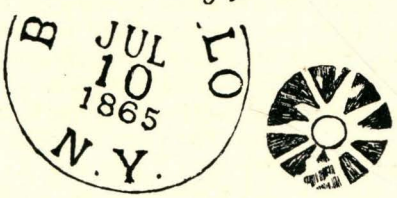
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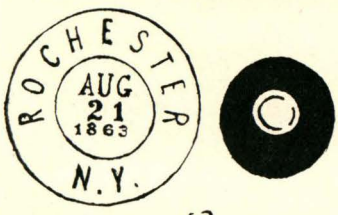
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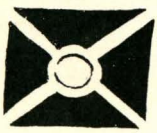
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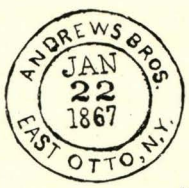
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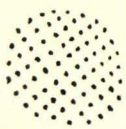
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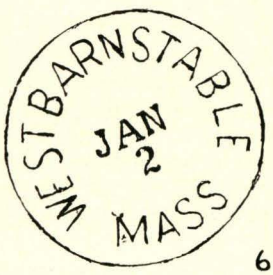


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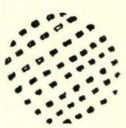


65





66



An unusual cancellation comes from East Otto, N. Y. The dates of the two covers that I have seen are Jan. 22, 1867 and Apr. 22, 1867. The killer consists of a small five pointed star, the points being separated from the central part. Only the points are impressed into the stamp and envelope, (No. 64). The town canceller was used separately. Apparently, the use of this killer was discontinued at about this time, as I have a cover, dated Apr. 30, 1867, on which it is missing. The same type of town canceller appears on the envelope, but the stamp is cancelled 4/30 in manuscript. Each of these covers is franked by a single 3 cent No. 65. This cancellation was first reported by Mr. Goerner.

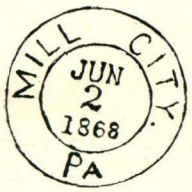
I have a cover that is somewhat of a puzzle to me. In the upper right corner, where the stamp is usually placed, appears the town cancellation in blue, Kingston, N. J., Aug. 15. In the center of the envelope is a pair of the 3 cent No. 65, each cancelled in black by the same killer which consists of a number of dots arranged in the form of a disc and in appearance very similar to this type of cancellation that generally appears on stamps of the 1857 issue. The pegs causing the dots punctured the stamp and face of the cover. The cover was addressed to Trenton, N. J. and, of course, it is possible that the stamps, because of their unusual position on the envelope had not been cancelled at the sending office, and being noticed, the killer was applied at the office of receipt. (No. 65).

West Barnstable, Mass. used a cancellation consisting of a number of small rectangles arranged in disc form. The town cancellation and killer are both in blue, but are not in the same relative position on any two of the six covers that I have seen and must therefore have been put on separately. The dates run from Jan. 2, to Dec. 19, but no year appears and none of the envelopes have letters. (No. 66).

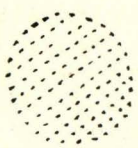
The latest use of the early patent cancellations that has come to my attention comes from Mill City, Pa., and was only recently located by Mr. Goerner. It consists of a number of small dots, arranged in the form of a circular disc, which are impressed into the stamp very much like the cancellation last described. As the town cancellation is on the opposite side of the envelope from the killer, they must have been affixed separately. The date on the cover is June 2, 1868, and the stamp used is one of the two 1867 grills that I know of with patent cancellations. It is a 3 cent and seems to be No. 94 with the 9x13 grill, (No. 67).

A cancellation that is unlike any other that I have seen appears on two copies of the three cent 1861, No. 65, both off cover. Two horizontal parallel lines, 2½ millimeters apart extend the entire width of the stamp. The cutting, however, which seems very sharp, appears to be upward through the gum and into the paper, as though there had been a thread or wire under the stamp; the force from the canceller causing it to cut the stamp from underneath. If this is the case, it may be that the stamps were used on a patent envelope. The remainder of the design is so incomplete that it would be useless to attempt to describe it. (No. 68).

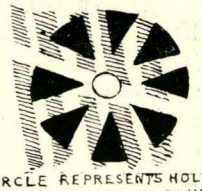
Before the stamps of the National Bank Note Co. printing with grill were out of use, we again find the postmasters using cancellations that puncture the stamp. I have two copies of the 1 cent No. 134, both off cover, which are cancelled with a design of eight rays in black; in the center a circular piece about 3½ millimeters in diameter has been punched or cut from the stamp. In addition, these stamps have a cancellation in blue which looks like a wide broken grid, or it may even be in the form of a leaf; only a portion of the cancellation showing on each stamp. It is not possible to definitely fix the city that used this cancellation, but it very much resembles one used at Chicago, Ill., (No. 69). The device used for this cancellation was probably covered by the Charles S. Wells patent, No. 50058.



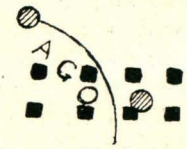
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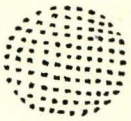
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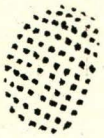
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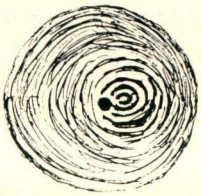
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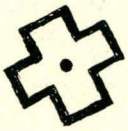




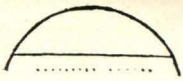
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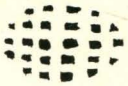
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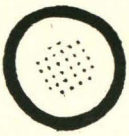
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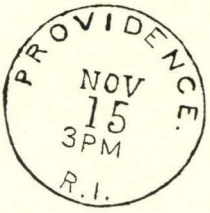
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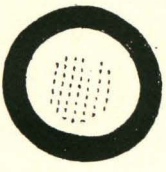
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A cancellation very similar to the one last mentioned was used at Chicago, Ill.; the same existing on three copies of the 3 cent of the Continental Bank Note Co. printing, No. 158, a 1 off cover. The Chicago town cancellation as well as a killer in blue, appear on each of these stamps; two of them have a cross-road and the third has sixteen small squares. In addition, the stamps have from one to four holes about 3 millimeters in diameter punched through them, (No. 70). It seems likely that the John L. Wickers patent No. 189000 may have been used for experimental purposes by the Chicago postmaster; this also being the place of residence of Mr. Wickers.

A scarifier cancellation that I have seen on one stamp only appears on a 3 cent of the American Bank Note Co. printing, off cover. The stamp is cancelled with a circular black disc, 24 millimeters in diameter, with a colorless letter N with long serifs on top in the center thereof, and separating the disc into two parts. In the center of this letter, the colored surface of the stamp has been removed from a round area 3 millimeters in diameter. The cutting or scraping device seems to have been gauged so perfectly that the stamp is not cut through at any point. (No. 71). Several of the patents herein described would seem to fit the device responsible for this cancellation, but I have no idea where it was used.

The only other stamp of the National printing with grill having a patent cancellation that I have seen, is a 3 cent No. 136, which has a series of dots in disc form, very similar to the cancellations used by a number of towns while the 1857 issue was still in use, which cut deeply into the stamp, (No. 72). Another, very much like it, I have seen on a 3 cent American No. 185, (No. 73).

New York City, in 1872, used what may be a target or cork cancellation, with a central punch quite similar to the one used in the sixties. I have a cover used June 3, 1872, that has a strip of three of the 1 cent National, without grill, No. 145, each stamp being struck with the killer, including the punch, also a 3 cent National, No. 147, off cover. The punch does not cut through either stamp or envelope, but is plainly visible on the inside of the latter, (No. 74). The town cancellation appears only once and the killer three times, but it seems quite likely that the cancelling device was turned so that only the killer was applied to the second and third stamps, as the distance between the circle on the town canceller and the killer is the same on the cover and on the stamp off cover.

A very similar type of cancellation was used at Augusta, Me., the stamp in this instance being a 1 cent Continental, No. 156. Although this is on the face of a cover, the cancellation is very indistinct; it looks as though it might be a target, the punch being the bull's-eye, (No. 75). No town cancellation is used and only the one copy is known; it was discovered by Dr. Ralph W. Payne, of Greenfield, Mass.

Another 1 cent Continental, No. 156, has a cancellation that looks like a five petalled flower with a round colorless center, in the middle of which is a punch exactly like the two last described. Only one copy off cover is known. (No. 76).

On the same order is a hollow cross cancellation on a 3 cent Continental, No. 158. The bars of the cross are 14 millimeters across and 6 millimeters wide. The punch is in the center. Sufficient of the circle surrounding the town cancellation is visible so as to satisfy me that the killer was attached to it. (No. 77).

A peculiar cancellation is what appears like a bow, turned upside down, and beneath the string, a row of sixteen very small dots, cutting through the stamp like so many pin-points, (No. 78). This is known in black and also in blue. I have seen two in the former color and one in the latter, all on the 3 cent National, without grill, No. 147, but as all are off cover I cannot say when or where this cancellation was used.

I have a 6 cent National, without grill, No. 148, off cover, which has a black cross-road and a dot about 2 millimeters in diameter not quite in the center thereof. This dot has been hit by a round blade sufficiently sharp to almost cut it from the stamp. However, quite recently I located a 2 cent National, No. 146, on which the blade could not have been nearly as sharp, because it does not actually cut through the paper, (No. 79).

To Mr. MacLaren, I am indebted for a 10 cent Continental, No. 161, off cover, with a broken or cut cork cancellation in blue. The center of this has also been hit by a round blade, also inked in blue, which is barely 2 millimeters in diameter, (No. 80). The blade in this instance does not appear to have been as sharp as in the one last mentioned.

Another 10 cent Continental, also cancelled in blue, is quite different from any other that I have seen. Twenty-six irregularly shaped dots, widely spaced, are arranged in the shape of an oval. (No. 80). The stamp is on a piece of the envelope and the design punctures both.

And now, a variety of cancellations, the principal feature of which is the perforating or puncturing of the stamp and usually the envelope. The number of pins causing these perforations varies with the devices used in the several cities and at times in the same city. As they were inked, the face of the stamp looks as though it had so many dots and I shall so refer to them for convenience. In all but a few instances the town canceller and killer were attached to each other. I have seen only one stamp, where the cancellation does not have one or more outer circles or guards; it is a 15 cent National, without grill, No. 152, on which there appear to be seven rows of dots arranged to form a hexagon, the central row having seven dots, each of the next six, then five, and the outer rows four each. (No. 82). I do not know where this cancellation was used, as the stamp is off cover; it comes from the collection of D. L. Ballentine, of Detroit, Mich.

A similar type consists of thirty dots, the two central rows having six, the adjoining ones five and the end rows four each. These dots are surrounded by a heavy circle or guard sixteen millimeters in diameter, and between this and the dots appear portions of an incomplete inner circle, (No. 83). This cancellation I have seen on the six cent No. 159 and 15 cent No. 163 of the Continental and 3 cent No. 184 of the American printing, but as all are off cover, I do not know where it was used.

Another, identical with the last, except that the incomplete inner circle is missing, appears on two copies of the 3 cent American printing, No. 184, but again, both are off cover, so that the place of use cannot be determined, (No. 84).

Providence, R. I., used a cancellation very much like the last; but this one has no less than fifty-two dots, the four central rows having eight, the next on each side six and the two outer rows four each. The circle surrounding them is only 14 millimeters in diameter, (No. 85). I have seen six copies, all on the 3 cent American No. 184. Only one copy is on cover; it is dated Nov. 15, but has no year date.

Boston, Mass. and Providence, R. I. both used a cancellation consisting of a heavy black circle about 3 millimeters wide and an outside diameter of approximately 20 millimeters. Apparently the only difference between the two is in the number of dots or perforations, although the Boston circle may be somewhat wider and larger. The Boston cancellation (No. 86) has seven rows; the three central rows each having eight, the next on each side seven and the outer rows five dots each. This is most plentiful on the 2 cent American No. 183, fairly common on the 1 cent No. 182, and is known on the 3 cent No. 184, but I have seen only the 2 cent vermilion on cover. None of these has a year date but I have postal cards used from September 22, 1881 to October 6, 1881, and the latest month and day on an envelope is November 11. The Providence cancellation

(No. 87) appears to have only six rows of perforations; the first has six, the next seven; the following eight; then seven, six and two. It is known on the 2 cent, No. 178, 1 cent No. 182, 2 cent No. 183, 3 cent No. 184, 6 cent No. 186 and 3 cent No. 207, and 2 cent envelopes Nos. 2417, 2463 and 2479, and also on a postal card. The earliest date of use that I have seen is April 6, 1880 and the latest cover of which I know was mailed Nov. 26th, 1881; it is in the collection of Dr. Stephen A. Welch. While it is true that the cancellation is not always plain enough to show completely, it would not surprise me to learn that a similar cancellation, with fewer dots or perforations was used elsewhere, as a number of my stamps look as though they could not possibly have been made with either the Boston or Providence canceller.

A very similar cancellation, I have seen off cover only. The outer frame or guard is an ellipse, twenty-five millimeters in diameter the long way and only 20 millimeters the other. It is heavy, but not as wide as the one described above that was used at Boston and Providence. It has a thin inner circle 13 millimeters in diameter and apparently the number and arrangement of the dots is about the same as in the Providence cancellation, although I cannot be certain of this, for, while I have the cancellation on four stamps, 1 cent No. 182, 2 cent No. 183, 3 cent No. 184, and 3 cent No. 207, all are off cover and not one of them is sufficiently distinct for positive proof, (No. 88).

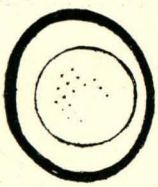
Providence also used a cancellation with the same number and arrangement of dots, surrounded by two thin circles, the inner one being 13 and the outer 20 millimeters in diameter, (No. 89). This is known on the 6 cent Continental, No. 159, and the 1, 2 and 3 cent American, Nos. 182, 183 and 184. The earliest cover that I have seen with this type was used March 19, 1881, and the latest Oct. 21, 1881.

Another double circle variety was used at Penn Yan, N. Y., the inner circle bein 15 and the outer 20 millimeters in diameter. There appear to be seven rows of dots, the outer ones having three each, the next five each, and the three inner ones seven each. It seems as though the perforations are larger and more square, as though made with a peg instead of a pin, (No. 90). This type of cancellation is known on the 3 cent Continental, No. 158, 3 cent American, No. 184, and 10 cent American, No. 188. I have seen only one cover, discovered by Mr. Goerner; it is dated February 6, 1880.

Dresden, N. Y., also used a double circle, the inner being 13 and the outer 18 millimeters in diameter. This has 4 rows of dashes instead of the usual dots; the two inner rows have six and the two outer four each; they cut entirely through the stamp and face of the envelope, (No. 91). I have seen only one cover, a 3 cent re-engraved No. 206, which has been in my collection for a long time. It is dated May 3, without year date, but fortunately has the receiving cancellation of Willard, N. Y., May 4, 1882, and a fine Maltese cross on the back of the envelope. I also have this cancellation on a 7 cent National, No. 149, off cover.

Elliott Perry only recently found a 6 cent Continental, No. 159, with a somewhat similar cancellation. I cannot be certain whether the guard consisted of two narrow or one wide circle, nor how many perforations there were as the cancellation is too incomplete. (No. 92).

What is probably the prettiest of this type of cancellations appears on a 3 cent 1879, the drawing not doing it justice. I have been told that it was used at Albany, N. Y., but have not been able to get this confirmed by positive proof; and have seen only one copy, off cover, which was found by C. B. Durland. There are six rows of dots which completely puncture the stamp and face of the envelope on which it was used. The first row has four dots, the next three have six each, the following one four and the last one three. Around these dots are sixty-two dashes 1½ millimeters long arranged in a circle, the inside of which



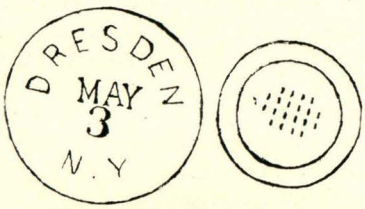
88



89



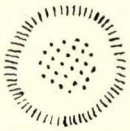
90



91



92



93



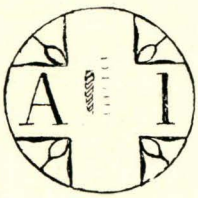
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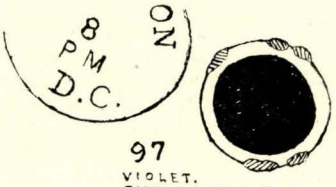


95



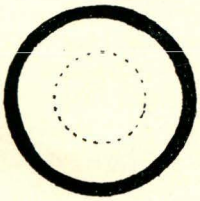
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97

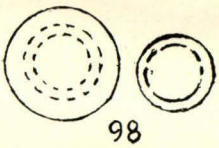
VIOLET.
SHADED PARTS
REPRESENT
SCRAPED SURFACE



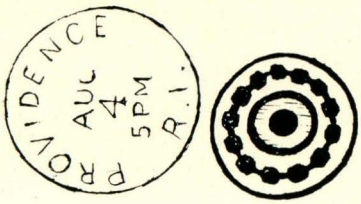
99



100



98



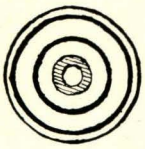
SHADED PORTION REPRESENTS
TORN PART

101



WHITE CIRCLE
REPRESENTS
TORN PART

101-B

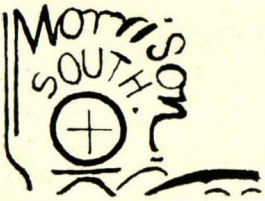


SHADED CIRCLE
REPRESENTS
SCRAPED SURFACE

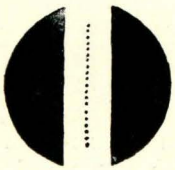
102



103



104



105



106

is 13½ millimeters and the outside 16½ millimeters in diameter. While these dashes also cut into the stamp, the blades apparently were set so as to be impressed upon the stamp without affecting the envelope, (No. 93).

A cancellation that looks like a large C surrounding twelve dots, arranged in four rows, two, four, four, and two, appears on a one cent Continental, No. 156. The dots only cut into the stamp, (No. 94). As I know of but one copy off cover, its place of use is unknown to me.

A 7 cent Continental, No. 160, off cover seems to have a similar arrangement of dots surrounded by an entirely different outer frame. It is rather incomplete on the only stamp that I have seen with this cancellation but looks as though a circular cork had the central portion removed in the form of a square for the purpose of providing room for the puncturing points responsible for the dots and in addition had four horizontal and three vertical lines cut through the outer remaining circle so as to form eight rectangles and four triangles rounded on the outside. (No. 95).

Washington, D. C. used a cancellation that is quite different from any other that I have seen and which I believe was attached to the town canceller. It consists of a circle with the letter A just inside of same on the left and the figure 1 on the right. Above and below the letter and figure is a triangle, making four in all; each of them having a scroll within it. In the center appear two vertical rows very close together, of small cuts about ¾ of a millimeter apart. These cuts apparently were made by two revolving cog-wheels the cogs of which must have been thin and sharp, the object being not only to cut into the stamp but at the same time to tear away a portion of the surface of the stamp, (No. 96). Three copies of the 3 cent American No. 184, are known, all on cover, but there is nothing to indicate the year in which this cancellation was used. It was first called to my attention by Stephen C. Lyon, of Providence, R. I. The John Goldsborough patent No. 133435, seems to be the one that covers the device that was used for this cancellation. In the drawing, I have tried to show the effect of the cogs cutting into the stamp by one wheel and the tearing away of the surface by the other, although on all of the copies that I have seen, both wheels have torn away or scraped part of the surface of the stamp.

Three copies of another Washington, D. C. scarifier were discovered by Lyman J. Seely, of Hammondsport, N. Y., and although all of them are off cover, sufficient of the town cancellation appears to identify it. All of the stamps are the 2 cent vermilion on soft paper, No. 183; the cancellation is a bright violet. The central part is a solid disc 14 millimeters in diameter; surrounding this is a thin circle, 18 millimeters in diameter, which not only cuts into the stamp, but at irregular intervals tears away a portion of the surface, (No. 97). From the portion of the killer and that portion of the town canceller which shows on two of the copies, I am of the opinion that they were attached to each other. Patent No. 165,308 issued to David M. Cooper, undoubtedly was responsible for the device from which this cancellation comes to us.

A thin black circle about fifteen millimeters in diameter, having two inner colorless circles consisting of numerous small cuts or tears cutting entirely through the stamp, being seven and ten millimeters in diameter, appears on a 1 cent National, without grill, No. 145, (No. 98A). This stamp is off cover, so that it is impossible to determine where it was used; it also was sent me by Mr. Seely. Very recently, John Kay, of Detroit, Mich., discovered a 3 cent National, without grill, No. 147, with this cancellation, but in this instance the majority of the cuts meet one another, so that the circles are almost complete. On this stamp the black outer circle does not show at all, (No. 98B). The Joseph J. Scholfield patent, No. 176075, seems to fit this cancellation exactly.

Another cancellation, very much like the one just described, exists on a pair of 3 cent American, No. 184. In this case, however, there is only one circle of 23 cuts, 12 millimeters in diameter. The guard caused a solid black circle about one millimeter wide and 25 millimeters in diameter. (No. 98.)

A cancellation that, so far as I know, exists on the 3 cent American, No. 184, only, four copies, all off cover, being known, is so well described by Mr. Stevenson that I shall use his language: "The outer ring (15 millimeters in diameter) is the guard. The next ring of short lines, tangent to a circle concentric with the guard represents actual cuts and punctures of the paper. On specimens where the blow was properly applied, the cuts all go through the paper and the (inner) circle is nearly cut away. The stamp is quite fully cancelled. On others, the blow was a bit oblique and the points or blades at one side are through the paper, while the others cut in different degrees. It would seem nearly impossible that these cuts should come from a revolving element that turned around the center of the canceller, as that would seem to require that they cut in a circle not as they do. Motion is, however, indicated by the nature of the cuts or punctures. Possibly these points were given just such a motion by the mechanism with intent to tear out such a circle of paper, clawing it, as it were, away from the rest of the stamp." The cancellation has the appearance of a buzz saw within a circle (No. 100).

What is known as the Wesson patent was first described by J. Klemann, Jr., in the *Philatelic Gazette* in November 1915. This was used at Providence, R. I. None of the covers that have come to my attention show a year date, but Dr. Welch has a post-card with this cancellation which was written August 4, 1879. This, apparently, was a rather pretty design, which I judge from a combination drawing of several copies (No. 101); but it generally looks like a more or less solid black doughnut with a circle torn out of the stamp by a revolving blade (No. 101B). This killer was attached to the town canceller. I only have the 2 and 3 cent American, Nos. 183 and 184 with this cancellation, but A. E. Owen has a horizontal pair of the 2 cent vermilion, No. 183, this pair having been the subject of Mr. Klemann's article; Dr. Chambers has a copy of the 5 cent Taylor on hard paper, No. 179; and Dr. Welch has the post-card heretofore mentioned.

There is another cancellation very similar to the Wesson patent; I believe it is covered by the Anthony Daul patent, No. 196638. The inner circle however, instead of tearing or cutting through the stamp, only removes about half the thickness of the paper and is smaller and narrower than in the Providence (Wesson Patent) cancellation. This circle is surrounded by three other circles approximately ten, sixteen and eighteen millimeters in diameter (No. 102). I have seen only two stamps with this cancellation, both off cover. One is a 3 cent of the American Bank Note Co. printing, No. 184, and the other a 3 cent War Department on hard paper, No. 1584.

Only recently, I came into possession of a ten cent American No. 188, which has four wide concentric circles, the outside diameter of the outer one being eighteen millimeters and the inside diameter of the inner one three millimeters. The central round space inside the inner circle is almost cut out of the stamp by a very sharp device. (No. 102).

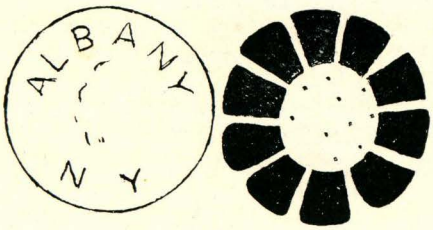
Karl Koslowski, of Detroit, Mich., recently called my attention to an unusual and pretty cancellation on the 3 cent re-engraved, No. 207. The central part of the design is a cross which cuts entirely through the stamp, it being very evident that the blades must have been very sharp; around this cross is a circle 10 millimeters in diameter, which in turn is surrounded on three sides by the words "Morrison South" in fancy letters and on the remaining side is a scroll. In my quest for information, I called on Charles A. Nast, of Denver, Colo. He informed me that the Hon. John Evans, second governor of Colorado, who, before going West, had been a Chicago physician and had laid out Evanston,

one of Chicago's suburbs, named after him, was the projector of a railroad running from Denver to Morrison, seventeen miles away. The name of it is Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R., and it is still operating. From this, it might be inferred that this is a Railroad cancellation. I have seen only two copies, but understand that there are two more in existence, (No. 104).

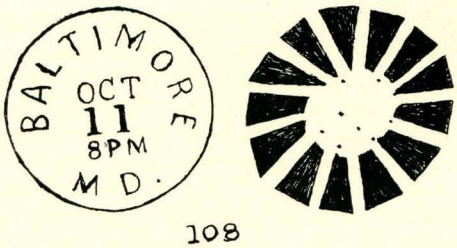
Two cancellations, very similar to each other, also appear on the 3 cent re-engraved, No. 207, but I have seen only one copy of each, off cover, so that I do not know where they are from. A solid black disc, 22 millimeters in diameter, has the central portion removed to a width of 6½ millimeters. On one appears a single row of 20 dots, close together, which pierce the stamp like so many pin points (No. 105), while the other has two rows of 12 dots each (No. 106).

The commonest patent cancellation of the later period has the general appearance of a sun-flower. It consists of a number of rays surrounding twelve small square punctures arranged in the form of a cross. The number of rays ranges from seven to fifteen and the width and shape varies greatly; sometimes they are close together and again they are widely spaced. Naturally, the outer width is always the greater. Some of these rays are shaped like the petal of a flower, some like a key-stone, others are almost a perfect triangle, while still others are long and narrow, some pointed and some with a blunt end towards the center of the cancellation. Albany, N. Y. (No. 107), Baltimore, Md. (No. 108), Buffalo, N. Y. (No. 109), Cleveland, Ohio (No. 110), Louisville, Ky. (Nos. 111, 112 and 113), Springfield, Ill. (No. 114), San Francisco, Cal. (No. 115, Madison, Wis. (No. 116) and some other city (No. 117) used this type of cancellation in black; Chicago, Ill. (No. 118), I have seen only in blue; and Springfield, Ill. (No. 119) for a time used bright violet. Since all of the black cancelled copies from Springfield that have come to my attention are on the Continental printing, while I have one cover with the violet cancellation, bearing a 1 cent and a pair of the 6 cent of the American printing, dated June 11, 1881, I am inclined to think that black was used first. From cancellations, enclosures and notations apparently made on envelopes by the receivers, I am able to give dates of use as follows: Albany, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1885; Baltimore, Md., Oct. 16, 1877; Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1876; Louisville, Ky., Sept. 17, 1876 to July 31, 1878; Madison, Wis., Mar. 14, 1877; and Chicago, Ill., May 8 to June 28, 1876. Having been used in so many cities over a stretch of approximately nine years, this type is known on a greater variety of stamps than any other patent cancellation. In the National printing, I have seen it only on the 7 cent, No. 149; in the Continental printing on the 1 cent, No. 156; 3 cent, No. 158; 6 cent, No. 159; 7 cent, No. 160; 10 cent, No. 161; 2 cent, No. 178; 5 cent, No. 179; 3 cent Agriculture, No. 1502; 1 cent and 6 cent Treasury, Nos. 1571 and 1574; 2 cent, 3 cent, 15 cent and 30 cent War Department, Nos. 1583, 1584, 1589 and 1591; in the American printing, on the 1 cent, No. 182; 3 cent, No. 184, and 6 cent No. 186; on the 1 cent re-engraved, No. 206; and on the 3 cent envelope, No. 2436; the latter having been mailed at Baltimore. In most cases, the killer and town canceller unquestionably were attached to each other, but this cannot be true of all of them, since no town cancellation appears on the face of the Cleveland cover and Baltimore envelope which I have in my collection. Perhaps it was possible to detach them at will, although we know that those used at New York City were soldered together. At times, the outer ring must have been improperly adjusted, so that the points did not protrude below it as I have quite a number of stamps which were not even touched by the points. The Louisville postmaster apparently removed the points after having used this style of canceller for some time, and the central portion of the design was a solid disc which did not mutilate the stamp.

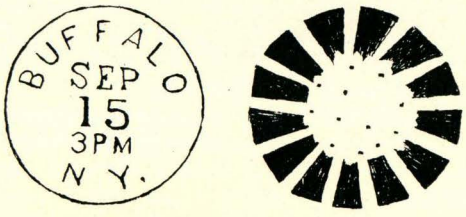
A somewhat similar cancellation appears in blue on a 1 cent Continental, No. 156. Only about one-half of the cancellation shows on the single copy that



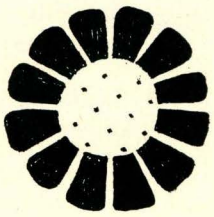
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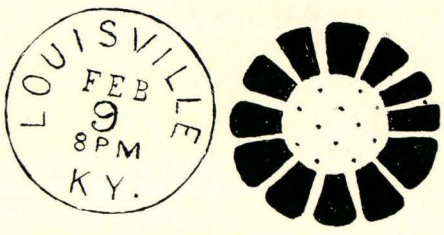
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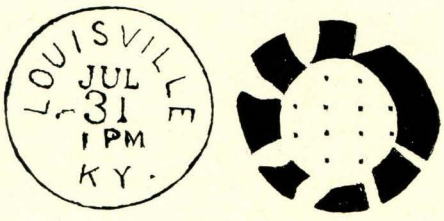
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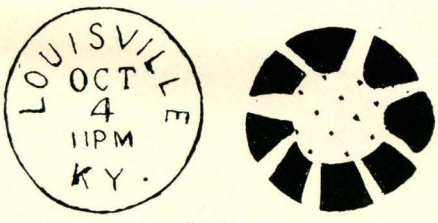
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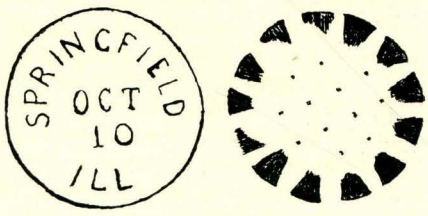
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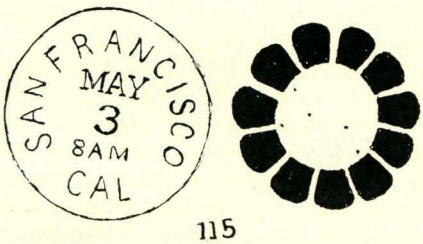
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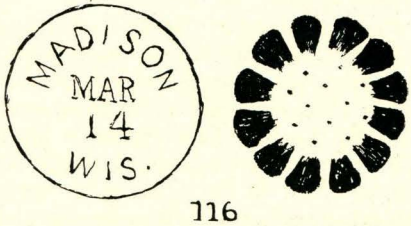
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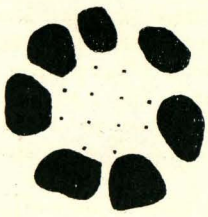
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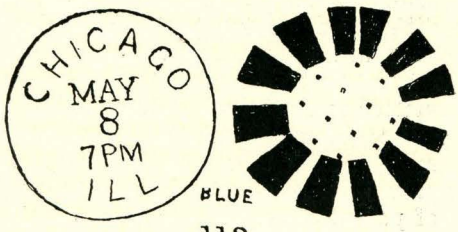
115



116



117



118

I have seen, but it looks as though it consisted of eight rays which are tumbling down towards the right. These apparently surround twelve colorless small square punctures, similar to those in the type last above mentioned and arranged in the same order, (No. 120).

An unusual variety of patent cancellations was discovered by George B. Sloane and described by Mr. Stevenson in the July 1916 number of *The Collectors Journal of Chicago*, as follows: "A quite new variety of puncturing canceller design is on a 3 cent Continental in black. The broken rings guard is clearly printed, but does not mar the stamp in the least, showing that the blow in cancelling was not abnormal. The eight little triangular points of the inner circle are forced strongly into the stamp, three of them going through it. The others show a tendency to punch out paper with their flat tops, rather than to merely puncture the paper." (No. 121). I also have a copy of this cancellation but only two of the triangles seem to be impressed into the stamp.

What looks like a black cork cancellation, 19 millimeters in diameter, quartered, appears on a 2 cent vermilion, No. 183, off cover. In the center, between the four quarters, is a heavy black circle about 4 millimeters in diameter. A sharp, circular blade cuts entirely through the stamp; the small round piece of paper in the center apparently hanging by a few threads only, (No. 122). The only known copy is in the collection of A. E. Owen.

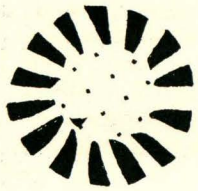
Mr. Owen is also the possessor of the only known copy of a 3 cent Continental, No. 158, which has a black doughnut cancellation about 17½ millimeters wide. The inner circle of the doughnut is about 5½ millimeters across and the edge of this circle is cut around by a blade equally as sharp, as in the type last mentioned, so that the center almost falls out of the stamp, (No. 123). This also is off cover.

A cancellation that penetrated the stamp is known on at least two copies of the 2 cent red brown of 1883, No. 210. The collector who first showed it to me thinks that he has seen two other copies on cover but as yet has not been able to locate them. The outer portion or guard appears much like the Albany cancellation of 1863, a circle broken into four parts, only somewhat larger. The central geometric design appears to have been made by a separate instrument or by a movable part in the center of the cancelling device, (No. 124). As both copies that I have seen show a portion of a circle like those used on town cancellers I am of the opinion that the killer and canceller were undoubtedly attached to each other.

The latest use of a patent cancellation of which I am aware, comes from Lebanon, Pa., but no year date appears on the only cover that I have seen. It consists of three concentric circles, 13, 17 and 21 millimeters respectively in diameter, with twenty-four large square and eight triangular dots inside the inner circle. When the device for this cancellation was first used, these dots cut deep into the stamp, but later the canceller must have become worn so that there is no evidence of penetration whatsoever. (No. 125). I have this cancellation on the 1 cent re-engraved, No. 206; 2 cent red-brown, No. 210; 2 cent green, No. 212; and 1 cent blue, No. 214; and 2 cent brown envelope No. 2510.

Patent cancellations were also used on the 1864 issue of Hawaii, and 1876 issue of Spain; in Canada on the 1882 issue; and in Fiji in 1882; and very recently, George B. Sloane sent me a copy of Russia No. 99, that has one quite different from any that I have seen before. However, it has not been my purpose, and I have neither the time nor facilities to make a study of these cancellations on the stamps of foreign countries. Likewise, I have not gone into the matter of the punched 50 cent Columbians which I understand were used to pay for the transportation of newspapers and periodicals in large quantities and might perhaps be more properly listed under precancels; the cut cancellations on the United States Revenue stamps of the Civil and Spanish War issues; nor of patent envelopes, chemical and double papers, which have been written about

from time to time in philatelic journals. The stamps issued by the Government cut with a cogwheel punch or eight small holes in a circle also do not come within the scope of this article any more than do the grilled stamps, since all of them were turned out in this manner by the government, while I have tried to confine myself to cancellations and the devices that were used for that purpose.



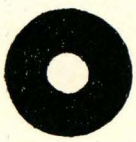
119



120

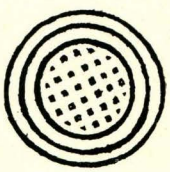

121


122


123


124




125

Cities and Towns Using Patent Cancellations

Albany, N. Y. 58, 107
Arlington, Vt. 33
Augusta, Me. 75
Baltimore, Md. 108
Boston, Mass. 86
Buffalo, N. Y. 59, 60, 61, 109
Canal Dover, O. 44
Cerro Gordo, Ill. 45
Chicago, Ill. . . . . 70 (Blue), 118 (Blue)
Clear Spring, Md. 49
Cleveland, O. 110
Denver, South Park & Pacific R. R. . . 104
Dresden, N. Y. 91
East Otto, N. Y. 64
Fall River, Mass. 48
Geneva, Ill. 8
Grantsville, Md. 54
Hartford, Conn. 36
Holyoke, Mass. 6
Kingston, N. J. (?) 65
Lebanon, Pa. 125
Louisville, Ky. 111, 112, 113
Madison, Wis. 116
Mansfield, Mass. 43
McConnellsburgh, Pa. 2
Mill City, Pa. 67
Morrison, Col. (R. R.) 104
Mt. Clemens, Mich. 50
New Brunswick, N. J. 42
New York, N. Y. . . 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 74
North Vassalboro, Me. 37
Penn Yan, N. Y. 90
Philadelphia, Pa. 40
Providence, R. I. 85, 87, 89, 101
Railroad 104
Red Hook, N. Y. 2
Richfield, O. (Blue) 9
Rochester, N. Y. 62
St. Clairsville, Pa. 46
San Francisco, Cal. 115
Skowhegan, Me. 4
Springfield, Ill. . . . . 114, 119 (Violet)
Sylvania, O. 2
Tilton, N. H. 41
Tom's Brook, Va. 5
Trenton, N. J. (?) 65
Ware, Mass. 34, 35
Warwick, R. I. 7
Washington, D. C. . . . . 96, 97 (Violet)
West Barnstable, Mass. . . . . 66 (Blue)
West Haven, Vt. 57
Wethersfield, Conn. 55
Youngsville, Pa. 47

Not known . . 1 (Blue), 2 (Black, Blue), 3, 30, 31, 32, 38 (Blue), 39, 51, 52, 53, 56, 63, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78 (Black, Blue), 79, 80 (Blue), 81 (Blue), 82, 83, 84, 88, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 105, 106, 117, 120 (Blue), 121, 122, 123, 124

The End.

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

By EDWARD STERN.

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

(Continued from page 74.)

PRESIDENTIAL FRANKS.

I TERM a Presidential Frank one that was written while the President was in office. These can generally be identified either by the year date of the post mark or style of cancellation where the year date does not show and very often the early covers were dated in manuscript by the recipient, for filing purposes.

It is of extreme interest to collect them this way and, of course, difficult to complete the set. On the other hand a set of Presidential signatures can be completed quite easily if collected disregarding dates or office held at the time of signing. I have made a special effort to collect them properly dated as will be noted by illustrations to follow.

The rarity can be determined by the length of time a President was in office and his known standing as a letter writer. The list on page 140 is my idea as to the comparative rarity from Washington to Grant, later Presidents are covered in another paragraph.

Letter Written and "FRANKED FREE" by George Washington While President.

Dated January 16th, 1792, and mailed from Philadelphia, where the White House was then situated. The letter is addressed to Mr. Anthony Whiting.

My letter, of yesterday's date, was closed, and sent to the Post Office, before it occurred to me, to enquire whether you have taken advantage of the present frost to store the House with Ice. Do not neglect to have it well filled, and well pounded, as it is filling.—Ice, put in whilst the weather is intensely cold, keeps better than that which is taken up in more moderate weather—and still more so, than that, which is in a state of dissolution—But, if you have not already embraced the present spell, you must take such as you can get, or you will probably get none, as it is not likely, that there will be a hard freezing spell, after the middle of this month.

I am—Yr. friend &c,
G. Washington.

Mr. Anthony Whiting managed the Farm House at Mount Vernon for George Washington and while he was absent discharging the duties of President it was his custom to exact from the Manager a full report of the proceedings on his various Farms, once in each week.

It was George Washington's custom while President to "FRANK" his letters by signing "PRESIDENT, U. S." as shown by above address sheet, but, while serving in the Continental Congress, also after he retired as President, he Franked by signing "G. Washington." Various forms are shown in this collection, such as "ON PUBLIC SERVICE," which he used while in the Continental Congress and the word "FREE" or "BY POST" while in public life.

It also shows how in the early days before we had envelopes a letter was written on one side of a double sheet of paper, then folded, one end was tucked into the other and sealed with wax. In order to open, the seal had to be broken, thereby damaging the addressed sheet, the letter remaining intact.

In this period the postmark used was a small circle showing day and month. The abbreviation for January was "IA."

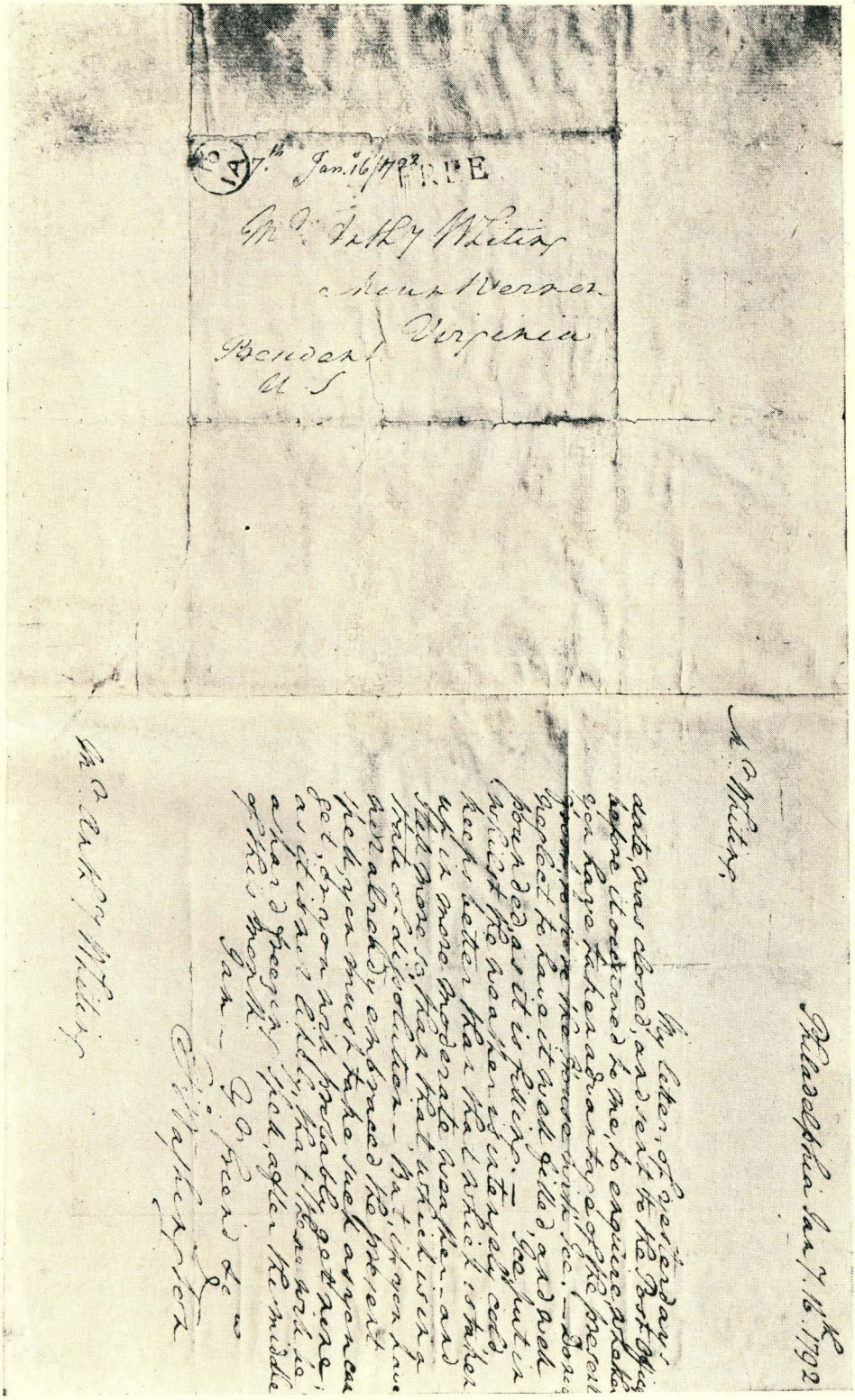


Plate 4A. Letter Written and "Franked Free" by George Washington.

Comparative Scarcity of Presidential Free Franked Envelopes.

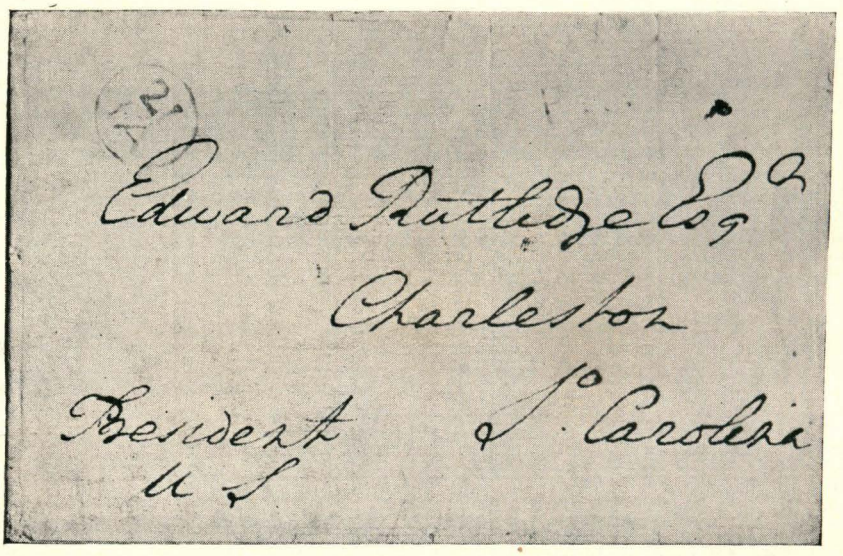
Washington to Grant

1789-1877

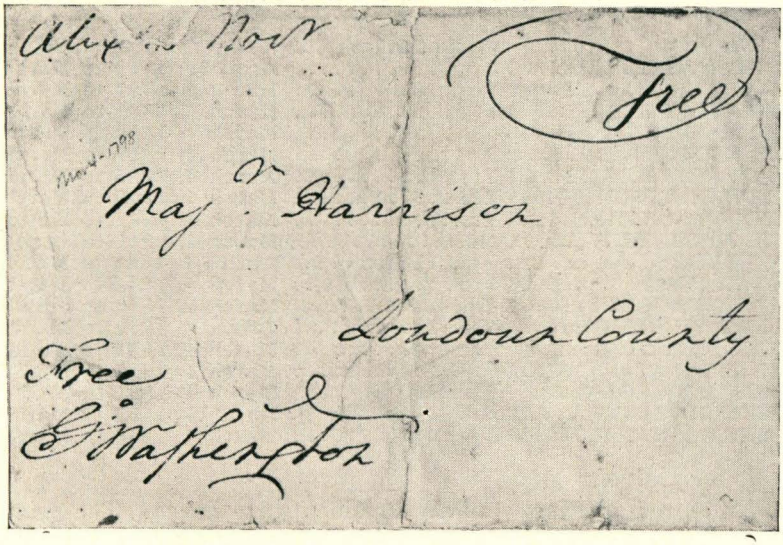
This list pertains strictly to Envelopes Franked while the President was in office and must not be confused with Envelopes bearing signatures of a President while holding another office. For example, Buchanan as Senator, Monroe as Secretary of State, Madison as Secretary of State, Johnson as Member of Congress, these are very frequently met with but, when Franked while President, are comparatively scarce.

WM. HENRY HARRISON
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
GEORGE WASHINGTON
ZACHARY TAYLOR
JOHN ADAMS
ANDREW JOHNSON
JAMES MONROE
JAMES K. POLK
THOMAS JEFFERSON
ANDREW JACKSON
JAMES BUCHANAN
U. S. GRANT
JAMES MADISON
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
JOHN TYLER
MILLARD FILLMORE
MARTIN VAN BUREN
FRANKLIN PIERCE

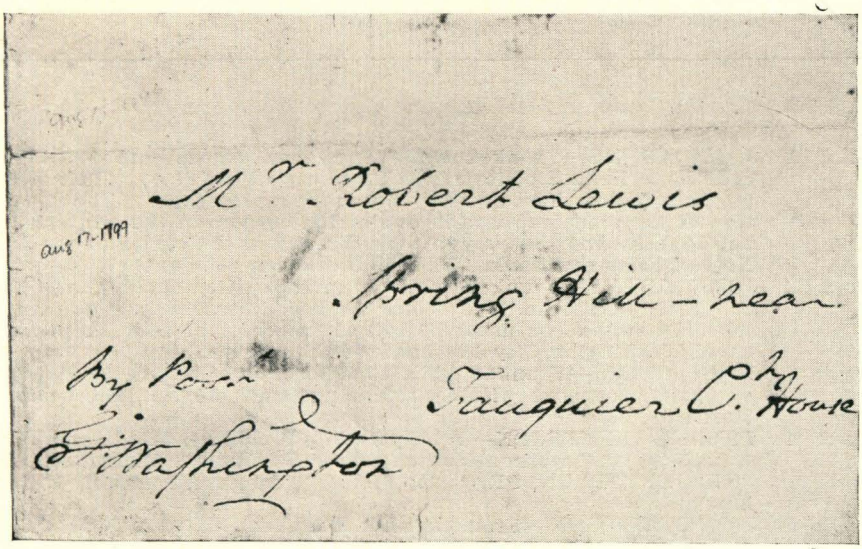
PRESIDENTIAL FRANKED ENVELOPES.



Cover # 1 **GEORGE WASHINGTON**—Franked while President, dated January 21, 1791. His customary method of Franking while in office was to sign "PRESIDENT U. S." instead of the usual "FREE" and full name. Note circular postmark 21.1A. Abbreviation for January 21, addressed entirely in his own handwriting.



Cover # 2 **GEORGE WASHINGTON**—Franked while in private life, dated November 4, 1798. About one year before he died, signed "FREE G. WASHINGTON."



Cover # 3 **GEORGE WASHINGTON**—Franked while in private life, dated August 17, 1799, four months before he died. Signed "BY POST, G. WASHINGTON" instead of the customary "FREE." Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Presidents of the United States.

No.	Names	Term of Office	Dates of Office
1	GEORGE WASHINGTON	8 Yrs.	April 30, 1789 to March 4, 1797
2	JOHN ADAMS	4 Yrs.	March 4, 1797 to March 4, 1801
3	THOMAS JEFFERSON	8 Yrs.	March 4, 1801 to March 4, 1809
4	JAMES MADISON	8 Yrs.	March 4, 1809 to March 4, 1817
5	JAMES MONROE	8 Yrs.	March 4, 1817 to March 4, 1825
6	JOHN QUINCY ADAMS	4 Yrs.	March 4, 1825 to March 4, 1829
7	ANDREW JACKSON	8 Yrs.	March 4, 1829 to March 4, 1837
8	MARTIN VAN BUREN	4 Yrs.	March 4, 1837 to March 4, 1841
9	WM. H. HARRISON	1 Mo.	March 4, 1841 to April 4, 1841
10	JOHN TYLER	3 Yrs., 11 Mos.	April 4, 1841 to March 4, 1845
11	JAMES K. POLK	4 Yrs.	March 4, 1845 to March 4, 1849
12	ZACHARY TAYLOR	1 Yr., 4 Mos.	March 5, 1849 to July 9, 1850
13	MILLARD FILLMORE	2 Yrs., 8 Mos.	July 9, 1850 to March 4, 1853
14	FRANKLIN PIERCE	4 Yrs.	March 4, 1853 to March 4, 1857
15	JAMES BUCHANAN	4 Yrs.	March 4, 1857 to March 4, 1861
16	ABRAHAM LINCOLN	4 Yrs., 40 Days	March 4, 1861 to April 15, 1865
17	ANDREW JOHNSON	3 Yrs., 10½ Mos.	April 15, 1865 to March 4, 1869
18	ULYSSES S. GRANT	8 Yrs.	March 4, 1869 to March 4, 1877

Free Franks of practically all the Presidents are shown. The privilege was abolished during the latter part of President Grant's term of office, therefore, the later Presidents were not required to Frank their mail from that time on as "Penalty, Official, White House and Executive Mansion" envelopes came into use which did not need signatures. However, most of them are known with signatures except Presidents Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley, which I have never seen or heard of.

Most of the later Presidential Franked Envelopes were signed by favor on personal request. Illustrations of some of these are shown, which I have received in this manner, and notwithstanding their lack of official status, I value them very highly.

PLATE 6

Cover # 1 **JOHN ADAMS**—Franked while President, dated June 17, 1799, addressed to Benj. Stoddert, then Secretary of the Navy. This was written on a folded sheet of heavy brown wrapping paper. The usual location of the signature was in one of the corners of the addressed sheet but John Adams always wrote his directly in the center of the address. Note circular postmark. 17 IV, abbreviation for June 17.

Cover # 2 **JOHN ADAMS**—Franked while in private life, dated about 1824, a few years before he died. Note marked difference in signature showing old age, and as usual he signed in center of address. It has the usual Washington City Postmark of that period.

Cover # 3 **JOHN ADAMS**—Franked while President, dated March 30, 1798. Signed similar to above. Note circular postmark 30 MR, abbreviation for March 30.

Cover # 4 **THOMAS JEFFERSON**—Franked while President, dated June 26, 1802. Addressed to Governor Monroe (later President), Richmond. Signed "TH. JEFFERSON, PR. U. S., FREE." Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 5 **JAMES MADISON**—Franked while President, dated February 8, 1811. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 6 **JAMES MONROE**—Franked while President, dated about 1820. Addressed to Charles Everett. A notation on back of envelope that "if Mr. Everett should have left the Springs, the Postmaster will please return this to Washington." The letter was forwarded from Virginia and marked "supposed to be at Saratoga Springs, N. Y." It has the usual Washington City Postmark of that period. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.



Plate 6—Presidents.

Historical Interest of a Presidential Frank.

Many of our Presidents held numerous Cabinet positions before they became President and had the Franking Privilege under each individual classification.

The following are illustrated under their respective administrations.

John Adams, President 1797-1801
Vice President under George Washington
Thos. Jefferson, President 1801-1809
Secretary of State under George Washington
Vice President under John Adams
James Madison, President 1809-1817
Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson
James Monroe, President 1817-1825
Secretary of State under James Madison
Secretary of War under James Madison
John Quincy Adams, President 1825-1829
Secretary of State under James Monroe
Martin Van Buren, President 1837-1841
Vice President under Andrew Jackson
Secretary of State under Andrew Jackson
John Tyler, President 1841-1845
Vice President under Wm. H. Harrison
Millard Fillmore, President 1850-1853
Vice President under Zachary Taylor
James Buchanan, President 1857-1861
Secretary of State under James K. Polk
Secretary of State under Zachary Taylor
Andrew Johnson, President 1865-1869
Vice President under Abraham Lincoln
U. S. Grant, President 1869-1877
Secretary of War under Andrew Johnson

The majority of the above mentioned Presidents were also Senators or Members of Congress prior to their holding the offices named.

PLATE 7

Cover # 1 **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS**—Franked while President. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting. Postmarked Washington City.

Cover # 2 **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS**—Franked while in private life. Addressed to Edmund Quincy, American author.

Cover # 3 **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS**—Franked while in private life, dated August 30, 1847, six months before he died. Postmarked Boston. This is about 20 years after his retirement and the signature is quite shaky due to his advanced age.

Cover # 4 **ANDREW JACKSON**—Franked while President. Addressed to H. D. Gilpin, who was solicitor of the U. S. Treasury, also Attorney General. Postmarked "City of Washington." Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 5 **ANDREW JACKSON**—Franked while President, addressed to A. Jackson, Jr., his adopted son, Wheeling, Virginia. It is similarly postmarked to the above Cover with an interesting notation on Envelope—"The Postmaster at Wheeling if Mr. Jackson has passed before this reaches his office will forward it to Nashville. A. J." Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 6 **ANDREW JACKSON**—Franked while in private life. Addressed to Amos Kendall at Washington, who was Postmaster General during his administration. It is postmarked in blue Nashville, Tenn., where he died and is buried. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

(To be continued.)



Plate 7—Presidents.

The New Membership Divisions of The Collectors Club

By Stephen G. Rich.

FOR some time past there has existed a feeling that the membership arrangements of the *Collectors Club,* as they existed from about 1926, did not care satisfactorily for all the persons who might desire to become members of the Club. There had appeared a definite desire to provide for the growing number of persons in the New York metropolitan area who have business as well as residence outside the city proper. Among the families of members there are quite a number of young collectors, for whom some provision could be made, to the mutual benefit of these young people and the Club. Accordingly, President Lindquist appointed Otto Reichelt and the writer as a committee to investigate the situation and to report desirable changes.

We found our task fairly complicated, and had to call in the services of the then vice-president, Charles Curie, to be sure that we had worded the recommendations so that they would carry exactly the effects that we had found were desired by the membership. Our recommendations, looking very legal and complicated indeed, were duly submitted at the annual meeting of 1931, and became the basis of the changes in by-law and constitution now in effect.

The Collectors Club now has two entirely new groups of members—"Suburban" and "Junior". The definition of a "Resident" member has been altered.

The *Resident* membership has now been limited to persons having either a business or a residence address within three boroughs of New York City and four cities just across the Hudson River in New Jersey. The aim of this limitation on resident membership is to limit it to those persons who can readily reach the club for most of the meetings. The delimitation of the resident membership area accordingly was fixed by considering transportation conditions, rather than political boundaries or distances on the map. The further end of the resident membership area, in southern Brooklyn, is well over sixteen miles from the clubhouse; but it is within a single subway fare and a ride of less than three-quarters of an hour.

The inclusion of the four cities in New Jersey:—Hoboken, Weehawken, Union City and Jersey City—in the resident membership area was determined by transportation considerations. An arbitrary line had to be drawn somewhere; and since these four cities are surrounded by towns from which it is not likely that the Club will draw any appreciable number of members, but beyond which are strictly suburban communities, the boundaries of the four cities were taken as the further limit of resident membership.

Although Staten Island is within the city of New York, it is entirely suburban in character and the committee had no hesitation in excluding it from the resident membership area. Queens, on the other hand, offered a puzzling problem. A large portion of it is more conveniently and quickly accessible from the clubhouse than most of Manhattan or the Bronx; a still larger portion is entirely suburban. A survey of location of members in Queens showed that nearly all present or past members in that area were commuting to Manhattan daily; the very few who had business addresses there had them in such places that reaching Manhattan from them was fairly slow. The whole of Queens was therefore treated as suburban.

The Bronx obviously became entirely resident.

The establishing of a new class of *Suburban* members is the most far-reaching innovation. It was desired to provide membership at somewhat less cost than to resident members, for persons who would be likely to attend more often



Membership Areas of the Collectors Club.

Shaded Area—Resident Membership.

Within Outer Border, Outside of Shaded Area,

Suburban Membership.

All others, including foreign, Non-Resident Membership.

than non-resident members, but whose business is outside the city. Such persons have to make a special trip to the city for a Club meeting, and therefore will not be the most regular attendants as a rule. The Club has therefore established suburban membership with annual dues of ten dollars, for persons having business or residence addresses within the suburban area, but having neither sort of address within the resident membership area. The definition of the suburban area reads as if very complicated. It amounts, however, to taking the outer limits of the heavy commuting area in every direction.

It was possible, in most cases, to use county boundary lines to define this area; but in at least two cases the lines had to follow township boundaries. There is a strictly suburban sections in the extreme southwest corner of Connecticut that had to be included; and Morris County, New Jersey, is divided in the middle between suburban and non-suburban areas. In two cases, the indications of probable future suburban development led the committee to simplify the definition by including whole counties, the further portions of which are not yet fully suburban. Westchester County in New York and Passaic County in New Jersey are thus included in their entireties.

The accompanying sketch-chart indicates the boundaries of the membership areas, and a number of the more prominent towns that are just inside or just outside the boundaries of these. It will be clear to those knowing the metropolitan area that in most cases the boundaries have been drawn so as to include the limits of heavy commuting on the various railroad lines. Except for the outward extensions to include the two counties in their entireties, as mentioned previously, the boundaries will be found to lie just beyond the limits of heavy commuting.

Suburban members, as previously stated, pay ten dollars annual dues. By vote of the Board of Governors, no initiation fee is charged them. They possess all rights save those of voting in business meetings and holding office. Suburban members who desire these two privileges must become resident members and pay resident members' dues. As the by-laws now stand, a suburban member may elect to become resident, despite not having the resident's qualifying address; and likewise a non-resident member may elect to become suburban or resident in the same way.

Junior membership in the Collectors Club now exists, for sons and daughters of members of any classification, at least fourteen years old but not twenty-one years of age. They pay annual dues of three dollars; by vote of the Board of Governors no initiation fee is charged them. When a Junior member attains the age of twenty-one years, his junior membership ceases and he must become a member under whichever classification he belongs, if he desires to remain in the Club.

The membership rules as they now stand further fix the cost of life membership. Three classes of life membership exist: resident, suburban and non-resident. The fee is twenty times the annual dues for each class of member.

No initiation fee is charged for junior, surburban or non-resident membership.

Due provision has been made in the membership rules for such contingencies as transfer from one class of life membership to another, defining business addresses of persons employed at or connected with branch offices in the suburban area, and others of a like nature.

Doubtless some few details of the delimitation of the various membership areas may need alteration in the future, as unexpected changes in the character of various districts take place, or as expected ones may fail to occur. Meanwhile, the new scheme has already commended itself to the membership of the Club; applications for suburban membership are being received; junior members are being proposed, and the total result is an extension of the influence of the Club as well as of its benefits, to persons who have hitherto been unreachable.

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl.

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(Continued from page 31.)

THE 1902 ISSUE.

THE high character of the work executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in connection with the Pan-American Series had been so satisfactory to the Post Office Department that the Third Assistant Postmaster General was anxious to inaugurate an entirely new general issue. The then current regular series had been in use with but minor changes since 1890, for when the Bureau of Engraving and Printing assumed the production of Postage Stamps in 1894 there was not sufficient time to have new designs prepared, the Bureau simply adding small triangles to the upper corners of the dies of the 1890 issues, these dies having been turned over to them by The American Bank Note Company, in accordance with their contract. The thought was that an entirely new issue would give the Department newspaper publicity and tend to make the public "Post Office conscious" and thus increase the use of the mails.

It was reported from Washington as early as February, 1902, that "the Third Assistant Postmaster General has asked the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to prepare designs for a new postal issue. The Bureau was asked to supply better photographs (if possible) and to employ special pains in designing a series particularly attractive and distinctive, and fully as creditable as the Pan-American."(1) The results obtained by the Bureau artists were most pleasing and Philatelic writers of the day vied with each other as to which series would be awarded the palm as being the most artistic, the Pan-American or the new 1902 issue.

The subjects were the same as those used on the previous general set with but few changes and additions. Lincoln, whose portrait appeared on the four, and Grant on the five cent of the 1894 issue, changed places in this new series, and Martha Washington took the place of Sherman on the eight cent. It is interesting to note that this was the first time a portrait of an American woman had appeared on any United States stamp.

One new denomination, of thirteen cents, was added to cover the registry fee of eight cents plus the single rate for International letter postage. The Department decided to use a portrait of Benjamin Harrison for this stamp, requesting Mrs. Harrison to send to the Bureau the photograph best liked by the former President. The only other change of subjects occurred on the one dollar stamp, where Admiral David D. Farragut replaced Admiral Oliver H. Perry.

East stamp bore the inscription "SERIES 1902" which caused certain European Philatelic papers to inquire whether it was the plan of this country to issue new stamps each year. This "fear" was set at rest as most of the stamps

(1) Mekeel's Weekly, March 1, 1902.

of the "SERIES 1902" did not reach the Post Office until the middle of 1903, and were not supplanted by another general issue until 1908.

The Bureau's cost of printing stamps had been constantly rising and the Post Office Department believed that it might be possible to have the work done for less money by some private concern. Bids were asked for but only two were received, one from The American Bank Note Company, the other from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the only two concerns who really had facilities for doing this work. Upon examination of the bids the Bureau was found to be lower by several thousand dollars. Their prices meant taking the work at a loss, but such loss would be made up by the Treasury Department, of which the Bureau is a part. After consideration it was felt that the Bureau was best fitted to print the stamps for the Post Office Department; also, possibly for political reasons, it would be better to take the business at a loss rather than to have to dismiss the Bureau's five hundred employees, which act might easily make campaign material for the opposition. The Bureau's bid was as follows:

Ordinary Stamps	5 Cents	per 1,000
Postage Due Stamps	7 Cents	per 1,000
Special Delivery Stamps	15 Cents	per 1,000
Stamp Books of 12	$2.82	per 1,000 books.
Stamp Books of 24	3.45	per 1,000 books.
Stamp Books of 48	4.46	per 1,000 books.

In 1906 bids were again requested for printing our postage stamps for a period beginning February 1, 1907. The bids were opened in October and the same two parties were again found to be the only ones who had figured the work. This time The American Bank Note Company quoted lower figures on nearly every denomination and kind of stamps. The average estimates were as follows:

	American Bank Note Company	Bureau of Engraving and Printing
Ordinary Postage stamps	.0550 per 1,000	.057 per 1,000
Special Delivery	.10 per 1,000	.156 per 1,000

On November 23, 1906, Postmaster General George B. Cortelyou awarded the printing contract to the Bureau in spite of the fact that the Bank Note Company's bid would have meant an annual saving of about $17,000. The reason given by the Postmaster General was that he felt this saving would be more than offset by the loss on the stamp printing machinery, even if sold to the American Bank Note Company at its market value. In addition he believed it would be to the best interests of the Government to have the Bureau print our stamps, rather than an outside party.

There were, however, certain items connected with this last bidding that would have been of great interest to philatelists. Had The American Bank Note Company been awarded the contract there is no doubt but that an entirely new series would have been issued. Furthermore, the specifications on which both parties bid provided that all of the ordinary stamps above the two cent denomination were to be delivered to the Post Offices of the twenty-six largest cities and should have "engraved across the face their names and locations, while the others shall be overprinted, from electrotype plates, across the face, with the names of these Post Offices respectively and the abbreviated names of the states in which they were located."

The purpose of this was to prevent robberies of Post Offices by making it impossible to sell stamps at any other place. This would have meant 5,900 different types of engraving or printing on the stamps and as there were eleven varieties above the two cent it would have meant about 65,000 varieties of this issue.

This surcharging idea gave philately a great deal of publicity in newspapers throughout the world. Most papers ridiculed the idea and "pitied the poor collectors,—" "Forty years previous Mexico had given up the idea and now a great nation was considering doing what had failed in that country."

Fortunately the scheme was found to have too many sound objections and it was dropped. One die had been made with a Chicago inscription, but it was never used.

In addition to winning new converts to the ranks of philately, by the sheer beauty of the designs of this series, there were several new methods of issuing stamps inaugurated that tended to increase the number of collectors, who readily grasped the wide possibility of interesting specialization.

The use of automatic vending machines had greatly increased since the beginning of the twentieth century and the manufacturers soon turned their attention to stamps as a new use for their products. They found, however, that the stamps from perforated sheets, when pasted together and then rolled into coils, were not satisfactory, as the perforations were entirely too fragile and the coiled stamps would not work well in a machine,—they needed imperforate sheets which they could privately perforate to fit their own individual requirements. The Post Office Department, therefore, issued stamps unperforated in full sheets to be used for this purpose. This gave collectors new varieties, i. e. the unperforated and those that had special perforations of the various types of machines used at the time.

A short time after the vending machine had been successfully introduced, stamp affixing machines made their appearance. The latter had more influence on the future of coil stamps than did the vending machines and were really the prime factors in the tremendous growth in the demand for this type of issue.

The manufacturers of vending and stamp affixing machines were quite successful in selling the machines but the system of supplying the stamps was found to be unsatisfactory. Users were handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining coils to fit without ordering direct from the makers. The manufacturers felt that if the Department would issue stamps in coils to fit their individual machines and have these on sale at the various Post Offices it would greatly increase the desirability and use of their products.

The vending machines had received the attention of the Post Office Department quite some time before coil stamps were first made by the Bureau. Under order No. 472, dated November 24, 1905, a committee was appointed "to investigate the merits of certain vending machines." In the report of Postmaster General George B. Cortelyou for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, it was stated, "The committee reported that the adoption of automatic machines for the sale of stamped paper would not, for the present, be advantageous."

George von L. Meyer, who succeeded Mr. Cortelyou as Postmaster General, was greatly interested in the subject of vending machines and it was mainly due to his efforts and through his cooperation with the manufacturers that coil stamps were issued by the Department. His reports for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1907 and 1908 contained the following comments. These are of great philatelic interest, as they mark the first steps which led to the many changes in the kind of stamps issued and the method used for printing them. The fascination and the opportunity for study of our twentieth century stamps are mainly due to this interest in "coils" by Postmaster General Meyer, which eventually led to the Rotary Press issues. The report follows:—

"Report of George von L. Meyer, P. M. G. for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1907.

STAMP—VENDING—MACHINES.

The Department is undertaking to demonstrate by careful experiments the desirability of adopting automatic stamp-vending machines, adapted to receive our 1-cent and 5-cent pieces, for the sale of stamps and postal cards. This method of selling stamps is in use in other countries and the proposition to consider its adoption in the United States has excited no little interest. The use of slot machines has become so universal and popular in other fields that there seems every reason why they should be adapted to the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal

cards, provided machines can be built which combine the necessary features of moderate expense and absolute accuracy in operation. Any measure that promotes the convenience of the public should be utilized whenever possible to do so without undue cost.

Their use in Post-Office lobbies will afford an all-night service to the public with no expense for clerk hire, and their use in post-office stations, hotels, railway stations, news stands, department stores, and drug stores will add immeasurably to public convenience. An appropriation of $25,000 for experimental purposes along this line is estimated for.

The committee appointed to inspect and examine the stamp-vending machines, which had been submitted to the Department for test, examined twelve machines, carefully considering the claims in support of each as made by their representatives and owners. Three proved to be valueless for the purposes of the Department, while all the others possess unquestioned merits. However, not one of the machines was found to be immediately available for use, due to defects in minor parts of construction, which it is claimed, by the inventors, are easy of correction or improvement. For this reason it was deemed best to grant additional time before making an actual working test. This will be done when the machines are finally submitted, some time during the month of December. If the tests then indicate that the machines will meet the requirements of the service they will be placed in several of the larger Post Offices, for permanent use."

A Further Report of George von L. Meyer, P. M. G., for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1908, states,—

"AUTOMATIC STAMP—VENDING MACHINES.

In the last annual report mention was made of the fact that the Department was undertaking to demonstrate by careful experiments the advisability of adopting automatic stamp-vending machines for the sale of stamps and postal cards. Their adoption in post-office lobbies will afford an all-night service to the public with no expenditure for clerk hire, and their use in post-office stations, hotels, railway stations, news stands, department stores and drug stores will add immeasurably to public convenience.

Twenty-five machines were submitted to a committee of this department for test during the year, and six were found to possess sufficient merit to warrant practical trials under actual selling conditions in post-offices. The machines tested were not mechanically perfect, but the owners assert that the defects will be corrected.

I have every expectation that satisfactory machines will result from the work now going on, but this department is not yet prepared to accept any make for its own use.

As a direct result of the department's action much interest has been aroused, and there are to-day in private use a number of American stamp-vending machines."

The only mention of Government Coils of this issue at the time they were current was in the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year of 1908. This comment, which follows, was the first mention by the Department reports of special stamps for the vending machines.

"The Department is now prepared to fill requisitions of Postmasters for limited quantities of stamps in Coils or rolls for use in stamp vending and stamp affixing machines. There is a growing demand for stamps put up in this form, which the Department will endeavor to meet."

The Government coils turned out at the request of the manufacturers of automatic machines, did not have any private perforations but were made with the regular Government 12 gauge perforations between the stamps. Philatelic papers made no mention of this new variety, which was issued early in 1908, and today these experimental coils are exceedingly rare, as few were saved, most collectors and dealers not realizing their existence at the time that they were current.

Starting with this series philatelists were able to obtain certain of the low values, showing the same designs but being issued in four different ways, allowing for detail specialization of each of these groups. Collecting of United States stamps in their various forms suddenly developed into a very interesting study and an increasing number of serious collectors turned their attention to them.

Issue of 1902-03.

The inscription SERIES 1902 in small type appears at the top of the one, three, four, eight, ten, thirteen and fifty cent, and one, two and five dollar stamps. It is also at the top of the two cent Shield stamp. In the other values this inscription appears at the bottom.

The paper used was soft and porous.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals. White gum was used.
Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Size of stamps: 7/8x23/32 of an inch.

The general description of the SERIES 1902, taken from the Report of Third Assistant Postmaster General C. E. Madden, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is as follows:

"During the year a new series of postage stamps, known as the 1902 Series, has been issued, to replace the Series of 1894. After the two cent stamp had been issued it was decided that a more artistic design could be made, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was requested to prepare one. The improved design was first issued to Postmasters November 12, 1903.

"To add historical and educational interest to the series the name of the person whose portrait is presented appears on each stamp and the years of birth and death. The words SERIES 1902 appear in small type upon each of the stamps with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, POSTAGE and the denomination in words in bold faced white letters as well as in Arabic numerals."



Imprint.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 400 for all denominations up to and including the fifteen cent,—the latter being also printed from 200 subject plates. The 400 subject plates were cut along vertical and horizontal guide lines into panes of 100 and in this manner delivered to Post Offices. The fifty cent and the higher values were printed only in sheets of 200, and cut along the vertical guide line into panes of 100. On the 400 subject sheets each pane of 100 had two imprints and plate numbers, these being on the side and top or on the side and bottom, while on the 200 subject sheets the imprints and plate numbers were on the top and bottom, there being no side imprints or numbers. These imprints reading "Bureau, Engraving & Printing" were designed and engraved by Harvey F. Ellis of the Bureau (illustrated.) The watermark appeared horizontally on the 400 subject sheets and vertically on those of 200.

#300—One Cent, Green.

Portrait of Benjamin Franklin.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued February 3, 1903.

This stamp was designed by R. Ostrander Smith, who also designed every stamp of this issue with the exception of the two cent Shield type.

The central vignette is a portrait of Franklin, facing one quarter right, from a painting by John B. Longacre; this is in a simple line frame with an arched top. On each side of the portrait is the seated figure of a man, nude except for flowing drapery about the loins; the head and one arm support an Ionic capital on which is superimposed a small United States shield. The other arm is extended upward and holds aloft in the upper corners of the stamp an electric light bulb.

"SERIES 1902," "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" appear in three lines at the top of the design and under the portrait is Franklin's name with

the dates of his birth and death, "1706—FRANKLIN—1790." Under this in two straight lines appear "POSTAGE ONE CENT." The numerals "1" are in the lower corners in elongated panels. The portrait was engraved by M. W. Baldwin, all decorative ornamental work by R. F. Ponickau and the lettering and numerals by H. F. Ellis. These three engravers of the Bureau, together with Rose and Weeks, also executed the engraving work for the balance of the series.

The stamp first appeared in a light yellowish green and gradually passed through various shades of grey green to a very dark tone. There were two sheets found which showed imperfect printing, on these the ink was so thin that the lettering was barely legible and the design quite indistinct.

Shades,—a: Pale yellowish green.
b: Yellowish green.
c: Deep yellowish green.
d: Pale grey green.
e: Grey green.
f: Dark grey green.
g: Blue green.
h: Deep green.



Double Transfer in Lower Part of Stamp. Strips and Blocks A & B, B & C or A B & C Come From Plate 3345. Those Showing A & C May Come From Plate 3365 or Any Later Plate.



Triple Transfer.

Varieties,—a: Worn Plate.
b: Double Transfer.

One interesting variety is easily recognized by a dot which joins the "E" of States with "2" above it. This is quite constant, beginning with plate 3365 and can be seen without a glass. This was no doubt caused by a piece breaking off from the transfer roll which, being in relief, did not cut into the plate. A second break in the transfer roll caused another dot variety a short distance to the left of the first break also above the "E." In **all** of the **early** impressions from this transfer there are certain lines doubled in the tablet lines at the right and left and in the letter "S" of Postage. This double is constant and could only be caused by a Shift in the transfer roll. As the space separating the two lines is very thin it finally broke down into one and on some of the later plates has almost entirely disappeared.

Eight unusual and rare shifts have been found to date. They occur in the top and bottom labels, in the white border around the vignette and in the margin above and below the stamp. One "twisted Shift" is known, the misplacement of the relief being counter clockwise.

In this stamp we also find a "DOUBLE—Double Transfer" which is one form of a Triple Transfer. In this stamp there is a **Westward** shift showing at both sides of the vignette, in both

year dates, in the left numeral and in the left margin around the knee and arm of the child's figure. In the same stamp there is a larger **Downward** shift showing in the lower label and in the margin below the stamp. By no stretch of the imagination can these two shifts in the same stamp be said to be produced by one placement of the relief.

c: Position Blocks.
1. Right and left halves—Top and bottom arrow blocks.
2. Upper and lower halves—Right and left arrow blocks.
3. Right and left, upper and lower quarters, centre line blocks.
4. Plate Number Blocks.

One Cent Plate Numbers.

Thru the courtesy of A. E. Owen we are able to submit a full list of the plates used for this series. Through his efforts the history of almost every p'ate has been recorded and many plates generally listed as not having been used are now listed as having gone to the press.

1541—42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 78, 79, 80, 81
1608—09, 10, 11, 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 80, 81, 82, 83
1700—01, 02, 03, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 93, 94, 95, 96
1801—02, 03, 04, 21, 22, 23, 24, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 81, 82, 83, 84, 97, 98, 99
1900—45, 46, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88
2029—30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 39, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 64, 77, 78, 79, 80, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92
2141—42, 43, 44, 73, 74, 75, 76, 81, 86, 87, 88, 93, 94, 95, 96
2257—58, 59, 60, 73, 74, 75, 76, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88
2310—11, 12, 13, 91, 92, 93, 94
2407—08, 09, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 51, 52, 53, 54, 68, 69, 70, 71, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 93, 94, 95
2500—01, 02, 03, 52, 53, 54, 55, 60, 61, 62, 63, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87
2645—46, 47, 48, 75, 76, 77, 78, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
2700—33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 89, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99
2800—01, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
2907—08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
3000—01, 02, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 26, 29, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 82, 95, 96
3103—04, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 78, 82, 86, 89, 94
3201—03, 07, 14, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 61, 66, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 90, 93
3320—64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96
3400—01, 02, 04, 07, 76, 77, 82, 83, 85, 89, 92, 94, 95, 99
3500—06, 09, 15, 18, 29, 30, 35, 58, 67, 88, 90, 96, 98, 99
3692—96
3704—10, 14, 19, 25, 26, 31, 38, 41, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 60, 61, 64, 68, 69, 71, 72, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98
3800—03, 05, 09, 13, 15, 18, 74, 75, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 98
3900—01, 05, 07, 09, 10, 14, 17, 19, 21, 22, 26, 30, 33, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96
4130—31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 91, 92, 93, 98, 99
4201—16, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 40, 41, 46, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59, 65, 66, 70, 73, 74, 78, 81, 82, 87, 88, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97
4301—02, 03, 04, 05, 09, 10, 11, 14, 19, 24, 25, 28, 34, 40, 41, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 62, 66, 70, 71, 76, 86, 87, 92, 97
4403—12, 13, 21, 22, 27, 28, 32, 36, 40, 50, 53, 55, 58, 62, 66, 67, 72, 73, 74, 78, 79, 80, 84, 85, 86, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99
4504—05, 06, 11, 17, 29, 33, 39, 47, 54, 59, 62, 65, 66, 67, 71, 73, 74, 78, 82, 85, 86, 91, 92, 97

4600—01, 03, 05, 06, 08, 09, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 29, 30, 33, 37, 40, 41, 45, 56, 73, 74, 75, 79, 80, 81, 82, 88, 91, 94, 98, 99
4700—02, 05, 06, 10, 12, 13, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 33, 34, 37, 38, 42, 44, 48, 52, 53, 57, 58

Plates not used,—

3927
4762—63, 67, 68, 73, 74, 78

#300—One Cent, Green, Booklets.

Portrait of Franklin.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12 between each stamp.
Issued March 6, 1907.

The first booklets were issued for the two cent denomination during 1900 but more than four years elapsed after the ordinary one cent stamp of the 1902 series appeared before the latter denomination was supplied to the public in book form.

Special plates were prepared for printing these. They were of one hundred and eighty subjects, divided into three rows of ten panes of six stamps each, with a margin at the top of each pane for binding into book form. They were perforated twelve between every stamp on a pane, but imperforated on the outside edges. The plates had horizontal and vertical guide lines terminating in arrows, as well as two plate numbers, but the margins being cut off in perforating the sheets these numbers were lost to collectors,—except in two positions. These two, the arrow and plate number at the top of the sheets, were indented on the plates and appear on the margins of the panes. They occur on the right hand stamp.

Mr. Owen has called our attention to a minor plate variety. On one plate of this issue number 3472 is found above the upper left hand stamp instead of the right. This number location does not occur on any other plate of either this or any other issue of Booklet Panes. It was evidently a mistake on the part of the engraver.

The horizontal guide line passes below the first row of stamps in the middle row of panes in the sheet. The vertical guide lines pass to the right and left of the centre row of panes.

On the booklet panes the watermark is in a vertical position, i. e. it runs from the top or bottom of the stamp instead of from the right or left as in the ordinary manner.

Shades,—a: Greyish green.
b: Dark green.
Varieties,—a: Position panes on 180 subject plates.

A—Ordinary pane.
B—Pane with half of arrow line in margin, guide line at right.
C—Pane with half of arrow line in margin, guide line at left.
D—Pane with plate number on margin.
E—Horizontal guide line thru pane.
F—Horizontal guide line thru pane, vertical guide light at right.
G—Horizontal guide line thru pane, vertical guide line at left.
H—Vertical guide line at right.
I—Vertical guide line at left.

Pane "A" occurs fifteen times on each plate; "E" occurs eight times, and all others only once on these 180 subject plates.

Booklet Plates used,—

3339—40, 41, 42
3468—69, 71, 72, 74, 75, 79, 80
3503—08, 10, 14
4544—50, 53, 57

Booklet Plates not used,—

4563—68, 72, 76, 79, 83, 89, 93

#314—One Cent, Green, Imperforate.

Portrait of Benjamin Franklin.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Imperforate.
Issued October 2, 1906.

These were issued in full sheets of four hundred subjects divided into panes of one hundred by the horizontal and vertical guide lines which remained uncut. These lines appeared on the private coils every twenty stamps, which length was divided in half by a paste up which joined the strips together. They were printed from the same plates as were the perforated varieties.

Most of the imperforate sheets were used for the manufacturing of private coils. Some of them, however, fell into the hands of philatelists and varieties not found in the perforated sheets are obtainable in these stamps.

Only 5,015,000 copies were issued and as most of them were cut into strips for vending machines the imperforate stamps are much more desirable than the perforated ones, blocks showing arrows or centre line being especially so.

There were no special printings and as requisitions came to the Bureau for unperforated stamps they were removed from the "work in process" before they were sent to the perforating machines. As a result, in spite of the small issue and the short time they were current there are a number of shades in this variety.

Inasmuch as they were not officially recognized by the Department as a regular issue variety until 1909, we have given the imperforate sheets full description under the latter group of stamps.

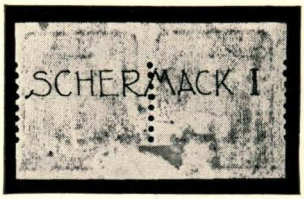
Shades,—a: Pale grey green.
b: Grey green.
c: Deep grey green.
d: Blue green.
e: Deep green.

Imperforate sheet varieties,—
a: Arrow blocks.
b: Centre line blocks.
c: Plate number blocks.
d: Double Transfer—Some of the Double Transfers as noted for One Cent Perforated, #300.

PRIVATE COILS.

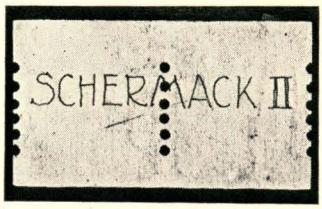
There were four main types of private perforations used for the 1902 issue, each of which had two or more sub-divisions; of these one was used only for the two cent. Different kinds of private perforations were made for use in the various types of vending and stamp affixing machines. The illustrations shown are photographic copies of the varieties as made by the machine manufacturers who would perforate the entire sheets which had been pasted together in strips of fifteen, end to end or side to side, then cut into strips and rolled into coils of 3,000. Private perforations used for this series are illustrated herewith. Additional varieties were used in later issues and will be illustrated as they first occur, thereafter only being listed.

Varieties,—a: Schermack I ..... Perforated vertically.
b: Schermack II ..... Perforated vertically.
c: Schermack III ..... Perforated vertically.
d: U. S. Automatic Vending Co. I.... Notched horizontally.
e: U. S. Automatic Vending Co. II.... Notched and perforated vertically.
f: U. S. Automatic Vending Co. III... Notched horizontally.
g: Brinkerhoff I..... Perforated horizontally.
h: Brinkerhoff II..... Perforated horizontally.

















Private Perforations.

i: Line Pairs.
j: Paste-up Pairs.
k: Paste-up Pairs and Plate Numbers.
l: Double Transfer—Same double transfers as noted for One Cent perforated—#300.

Plates used for printing imperforate stamps,—

3119—20, 21, 22
3228—30, 31
3364—65, 66, 67
4149
4370—71, 76, 86
4474—98, 99

#316—One Cent, Green, Coil (Endwise).

Portrait of Benjamin Franklin.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12 horizontally.
Coiled endwise.
Issued February 18, 1908.

In February 1908 the first Government coil was issued. This was in the nature of an experiment and collectors and dealers of the time gave them scant heed, most of them not being aware of their existence. The output was very small, as less than a year later new designs superseded this series. As a result many of these coils are extremely rare and frequent attempts have been made to counterfeit them.

The coil stamps were made from regular sheets of four hundred, perforated twelve in the horizontal gutters between the stamps. After being thus partly perforated they were cut vertically into strips of twenty. The strips were then pasted together forming rolls of 500 and 1,000 and so delivered to the Post Offices. The guide lines and paste ups occur in the same positions as on the private coils. Standard issues of coil stamps are always perforated between the stamps and imperforate on the edges. This type of coil is known as an endwise coil, i. e.

one stamp is above the other with the perforations horizontal and the vertical sides of the stamp imperforate,—it is also called a "vertical coil" and a "perf horizontal coil."

This endwise variety is much scarcer than the sidewise coil of this issue, though appearing almost six months prior to the latter. Being merely an experiment the distribution of this type was very limited with the result that few fell into the hands of philatelists before being replaced by the new issue. Most of the available supply had been used for postage in machines especia ly adapted for endwise coils.

Shades,—a: Blue green.
Varieties,—a: Guide line pair.
b: Paste up pair.
c: Paste up pair showing plate number.
d: Double Transfer—Same double transfers as noted for One Cent Perforated #300.

#318—One Cent, Green, Coil (Sidewise).

Portrait of Franklin.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12 vertically.
Coiled sidewise.
Issued July 31, 1908.

This type differs from the endwise coil only in the position of the perforations and the imperforate sides. On this variety each stamp adjoins the other horizontally with vertical perforations, the top and bottom edges being straight edge. It is known as a "sidewise coil" or a "perf vertical coil." In this type the guide line is vertical but occupies the same relative position as in the other.

There had long been a mistaken idea on the part of collectors and dealers regarding these "part perfs," many believing them to be "imperforate between" the stamps. The latter type is not a coil stamp but an error on the part of the Bureau in operating the perforating machines.

Though not as scarce as the previous variety this coil is very desirable.

Shades,—a: Blue green.
Varieties,—a: Guide line pair.
b: Paste up pair.
c: Paste up pair showing plate number.
d: Double Transfer.—Same Double Transfers as noted for the One Cent Perforated #300.

Number issued,—

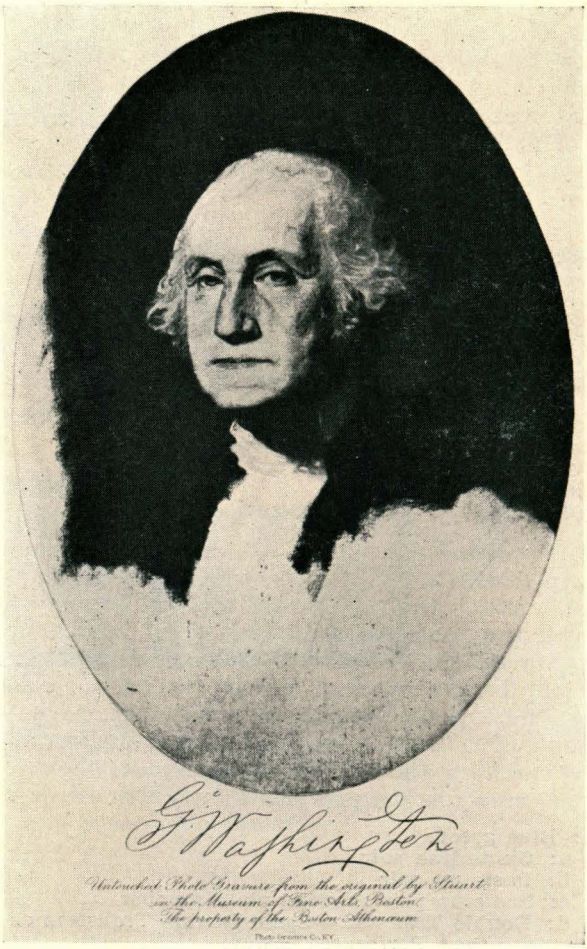
The Reports of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing regarding the number of one cent stamps of the Series of 1902 delivered to Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

	Ordinary		Booklets
1903.....	568,212,426		
1904.....	1,334,969,800		
1905.....	1,475,394,100		
1906.....	1,706,257,400		
1907.....	2,037,117,300	(a)	25,850,400
1908.....	2,573,458,400	(b)	42,687,360
1909.....	1,377,088,548	(b)	33,126,240
Total.....	11,072,497,974		101,664,000

(a)—Includes Imperfs issued.
(b)—Includes Imperfs & Coils.

#301—Two Cents, Carmine.

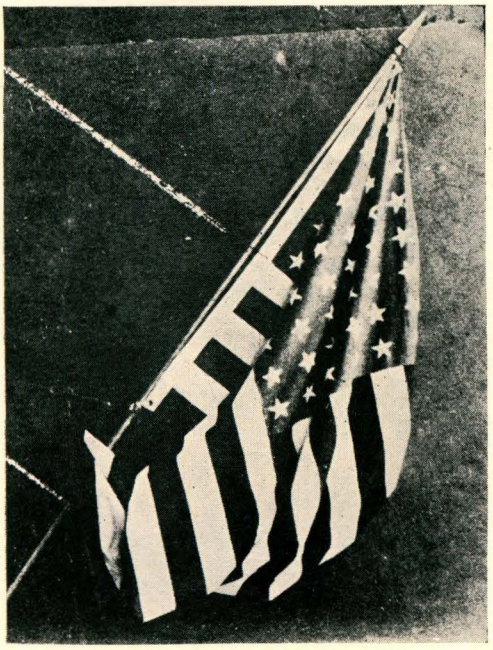
Portrait of Washington (Flag Type).
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued January 17, 1903.



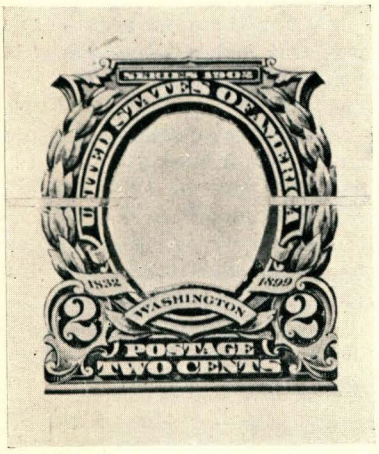
The portrait of Washington, facing one quarter left, is after a painting by Gilbert Stuart. The frame, a well balanced cartouche, with an eliptical centre, has a slightly curved top containing the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." American flags fall gracefully on either side, with Arabic numerals "2" appearing in the lower corners. "WASHINGTON" is in a curved panel beneath the portrait with the two dates "1732—1799." "POSTAGE TWO CENTS" is in two straight lines at the base of the stamp. R. O. Smith spent considerable time on this design and the Department felt that the results were most gratifying. The portrait was engraved by G. T. C. Smillie, from the original painting in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. It is the property of the Boston Athenaeum Society. Mr. Smith's original sketch for this design is illustrated, together with a photograph of the American flag, draped, used by the artist in making the final drawing.

Several sketches were prepared for this stamp,—they are illustrated. One of them shows a trial drawing or essay in which the two cent stamp was tried out with the frame eventually used for the eight cent denomination.

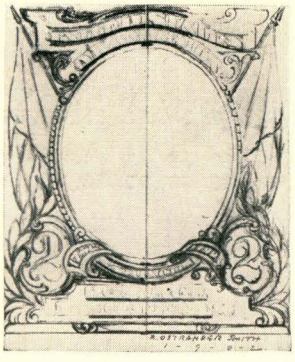
When the Philatelic writers of the day saw the die proof of this stamp they proclaimed it a masterpiece, but unfortunately when the stamp isself appeared the result was most disappointing. The die proof had been made in black and the fine details showed particularly well on both India paper and cardboard, but



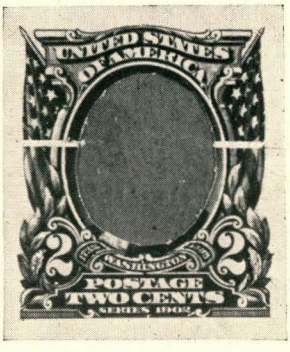
Flag Used as a Model by Mr. Smith in Preparing the Design of the 2 Cent "Flag Stamp."



Trial of the 8 Cent Frame for the 2 Cent Stamp.



First Sketch for the 2 Cent Flag Stamp.



First Design for the 2 Cent Flag Stamp.

From Original Drawings by R. Ostrander Smith.

when the stamps were printed on the regular stamp paper by fast presses, red ink plus the dampened stock gave a very mediocre effect, and the finished stamp did not compare in beauty with the one it replaced. The Post Office Department was flooded with letters criticizing this stamp, and newspapers joined the universal agitation. *The New York Times* versed the general opinion of the day by writing "that if not labeled WASHINGTON it could be taken for ADAMS, MADISON or MONROE." They further stated that the stamp looked like a caricature of the famous Stuart painting and some papers claimed that it might be a picture of "Mr. Dooley." Many felt that the portrait should have been fine enough to have sufficient identifications without making it necessary to append a title. Some of the copies, in fact, were so poorly printed that they were often believed to be counterfeits.

It was quite apparent that the complaints made a strong impression upon the Post Office Department, and in less than two months after the stamp had been issued the Third Assistant Postmaster General decided to supercede it with another.

When the news became public that the stamp would be replaced, the Department was again deluged with mail, but in most cases these letters were in favor of the current design. The Post Office Department, however, had decided on the change and proceeded with designs for a new stamp.

The total quantity can only be approximated as the new design was issued during the second quarter of the year ending June 30th, 1904. The report for the fiscal year of 1904 has been divided into three sections,—first, the quarter ending September 30, 1903, during which only this "flag" stamp was issued; second, quarter ending December 31, 1903, during which both stamps were being issued, and third, the balance of the year, during which only the second two cent "Shield" stamp was being printed.

This "flag" design having been replaced long before the Department furnished stamps in imperforate sheets or in coils, it does not exist in either of these two forms.

Shades,—a: Rose red.
b: Deep rose red.
c: Deep carmine.
d: Carmine.
e: Red.
f: Bright red.

Varieties,—a: Plate number blocks. Position Blocks.
b: b: Double Transfer. Several small shifts are known in the lower portion of this stamp. The best ones show the lower frame line nicely doubled.

Two cent "Flag Type" plate numbers,—

1513—14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77

1603—04, 05, 06, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99

1704—05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 30, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68

Plates not used,—

1558
1729

Quantity issued,—

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1903	1,609,279,626
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1903	714,946,200
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1903	937,315,600*
	3,261,541,426

#301—Two Cent, Carmine, Booklet.

Portrait of Washington. (Flag type.)
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued January 24, 1903.

The popularity of booklets having been well established during the previous issue this variety of the two cent stamp appeared a short time after the ordinary stamp.

*Note: This includes the second type issued November 12, 1903.

Twenty-four special 180 subject plates were made for printing these booklet stamps, and of these plates all but four were used. During the short time that this stamp was current almost 130,000,000 were issued in booklet form, but in spite of the large quantity issued few collectors realized their philatelic value and a comparatively small quantity was saved.

Booklet panes of six are as much a collectible variety as are coils and imperforates. The position panes make interesting study and more collectors are turning their attention to these varieties.

Large quantities having been issued at one time, printings were quite infrequent and there was little variation in the color.

Shades,—a: Rose red.
b: Carmine red.
Varieties,—a: Position panes on 180 subject plates.

A—Ordinary pane.
B—Pane with half of arrow line in margin, guide line at right.
C—Pane with half of arrow line in margin, guide line at left.
D—Pane with plate number on margin.
E—Horizontal guide line thru pane, vertical guide line at right.
F—Horizontal guide line thru pane, vertical guide line at left.
G—Horizontal guide line thru pane.
H—Vertical guide line at right.
I—Vertical guide line at left.

Pane "A" occurs fifteen times on each plate; "E" occurs eight times, and all others only once on 180 subject plate.

Booklet plates used,—

1582—83, 84, 85, 94, 95, 96, 97
1664—65, 66, 67, 88, 89, 90, 91
1769—70, 71, 72

Plates not used,—

1788—89, 90, 91

Quantities issued,—

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1903	64,805,760
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1903	41,419,920
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1903	48,884,800*
	155,110,480

#319—Two Cents, Carmine.

Portrait of Washington, with shield forming background.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued November 12, 1903.

This stamp, although inscribed "SERIES 1902," did not appear until almost the end of 1903. The Government lists this, in its reports, after the Flag Type two cent stamp and refers to it as the "Two Cent Revised Design." We will, therefore, place it in the same order.

The background is a United States shield, in the centre of which is a simple lined vertical frame with a slightly curved top and indented base, enclosing a portrait of Washington, facing one quarter left, after a painting by Gilbert Stuart. In the lower corners are the numerals "2" each framed with a small wreath, laurel on the left and oak leaves on the right,—"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in two curved lines on the upper part of the Shield, and "1732—WASHINGTON—1799" on a ribbon under the portrait,—"POSTAGE TWO CENTS" "SERIES 1902" in three straight lines across the base of the Shield. The die was engraved by Smillie, Ponickau and Rose. Designed by C. A. Huston.

*This includes Shield type "Booklet."

The Department and the Bureau went to the opposite extreme in designing this stamp and with its rather crude lines and poorly balanced parts it is the least artistic of the entire series.

Considering the tremendous quantity issued to Postmasters the limited number of collectible freaks is a mute though thorough refutation of the theory that most errors are specially made. In June 1907 a block of twenty-five was found at the Washington Post Office, imperforate horizontally, according to J. M. Bartels, of these ten were used for postage and the balance, consisting of two blocks of six and a strip of three, are now in the hands of collectors. The Postmaster at San Francisco received a package of these stamps in which several sheets had the perforations missing between the two top rows, according to Scott's S. U. S. To facilitate their separation the postmaster had the imperf rows rouletted and the stamps sold over the counter. There are, therefore, some blocks and vertical pairs perforated all around and rouletted between.

The most interesting feature is the tremendous variety of shades of red, carmine and lake, in which it appeared. It has been said that there were almost two hundred different gradations obtainable through the five years this stamp was current. We have listed only twenty of the most distinct shades, but each one had its subsidiary colors.

Shades,—a: Pale vermilion.
b: Vermilion.
c: Scarlet vermilion.
d: Scarlet.
e: Red.
f: Bright red.
g: Deep red.
h: Carmine red.
i: Dull carmine.
j: Carmine.
k: Bright carmine.
l: Bright carmine-lake.
m: Carmine-lake.
n: Deep carmine-lake.
o: Pale carmine-lake.
p: Bright lake-red.
q: Lake-red.
r: Deep lake-red.
s: Bright rose-red.
t: Lake.

Note:—The writers have a collection in blocks of four that contain all of the shades mentioned above. The stamps were all collected at the time of issue.

Varieties,—a: Plate number blocks.—Position Blocks.
b: Imperforated horizontally.
c: Vertical pair, imperforated between.
d: Rouletted between.
e: Double Transfer.

The usual but not common shift is found in the lower label in the "T" and "S" of "TWO CENTS", in the "ST" of "POSTAGE" and in the white space just inside the lower frame line. Better shifts show in "WASHINGTON" and in the year dates, as well as showing up strongly in the top of "POSTAGE" and "TWO CENTS". There are many varieties of this shift to be found among the perforated, imperforated and the booklet panes.

Several unusual shifts have been found among the perforated stamps. In the lake shade a block of four has been found with one stamp showing a flaw or damaged plate with the adjacent stamp a fine shift. Double transfers in the lake shades and booklet panes are quite desirable.

Plate numbers,—Two Cent Shield Type.

1805—06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 77, 78, 79, 80, 93, 94, 95, 96

1901—02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99

2000—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 65, 66, 67, 68, 73, 74, 75, 76

2133—34, 35, 36, 69, 70, 71, 72, 89, 91, 92

2201—02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 93, 94, 95, 96

2306—07, 08, 09, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99

2400—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 88, 89, 90, 91

2508—09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 56, 57, 58, 59, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99

2608—09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92

2701—02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 41, 42, 43, 44, 65, 66, 67, 68, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 85, 86, 87, 88, 93, 94, 95, 96

2810—11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 75, 96, 97, 98, 99

2900—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90

3003—04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 36, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98

3100—01, 02, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 90, 91, 93

3200—04, 05, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 22, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 88, 89, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98

3301—04, 05, 06, 09, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 68, 69, 72, 75, 76, 89, 90, 95, 99

3403—08, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 70, 73, 78, 81, 86, 87, 90, 91, 96, 97

3501—02, 07, 16, 19, 28, 33, 34, 37, 39, 47, 48, 51, 52, 55, 59, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 89

3600—05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 59, 60, 63, 65, 68, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99

3700—01, 02, 03, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 43, 44, 45, 58, 59, 65, 67, 73, 74, 79, 84, 92, 96

3801—06, 08, 11, 12, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 83, 84, 86, 88, 92, 95, 96, 97, 99

3902—03, 04, 06, 08, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46, 48, 54, 55, 56, 62, 63, 64, 69, 70, 75, 81, 85, 89, 98

4000—05, 06, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
4100—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 40, 41, 45, 46, 52, 53, 58, 59, 66, 67, 73, 74, 75, 80, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 95, 96, 97
4200—02, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 38, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 54, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 67, 68, 69, 72, 76, 77, 80, 84, 85, 86, 91, 92, 98, 99
4300—06, 07, 08, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 59, 60, 61, 65, 69, 72, 73, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99
4400—01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 33, 34, 37, 38, 47, 48, 49, 52, 54, 56, 59, 60, 61, 63, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, 76, 77, 81, 82, 83, 87, 88, 89, 90, 95, 96, 97
4500—02, 03, 07, 08, 09, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 55, 56, 60, 61, 69, 75, 81, 87, 88, 95, 96, 99
4604—11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 76, 77, 78, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97
4701—03, 04, 07, 08, 09, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 50, 56, 64, 69, 72, 76, 79, 80, 81, 82, 87, 89, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
4800

Plates not used:

1859—1912—39, 2050, 2190, 2707—32, 80, 3165—77, 81, 92, 95, 3720, 4121, 4790—91, 92, 4801—02

Number issued,—

The Report of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on the quantity of stamps delivered to Postmasters during the fiscal year ending June 30th, is as follows,—The second quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904 includes the Flag type two cent stamp as well as this one. Note that the last half of this year, however, consists only of the Shield type.

Second quarter of Fiscal year 1904	937,315,600	
Last half of Fiscal year 1904	1,705,638,500	
Fiscal year 1906	3,711,777,600	
Fiscal year 1906	4,019,338,200	
Fiscal year 1907	4,236,011,100	(a)
Fiscal year 1908	4,329,055,000	(b)
Fiscal year 1909	2,065,535,827	(b)
	21,004,671,827	

(a) Includes imperfs issued.
(b) Includes imperfs and coils.

#319—Two Cent, Carmine, Booklets.

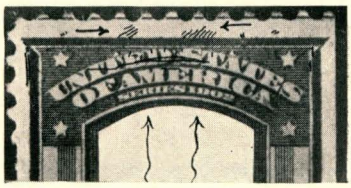
Portrait of Washington, Shield type.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12 between each stamp.
Issued December 3, 1903.

These two cent Shield type Booklets were issued a short time after the ordinary stamp and long before the one cent Booklet appeared. They were printed in large quantities but as the demand was not nearly so great as for the ordinary stamp there are not as many shades.

Like the other booklets of this series these were printed from 180 subject plates and are found in the same position panes. It is not as scarce an item as the others though complete position collections are difficult to obtain.

(a) Includes imperfs issued.
(b) Includes imperfs and coils.

Shades,—a: Light carmine rose
b: Carmine rose.
c: Bright carmine rose.
d: Carmine lake.
e: Lake.



The Big Shift of the Booklet Stamp.

Varieties,—a: Usual nine position panes. (See one cent Booklet.)
b: Double Transfer—One exceptionally fine shift has been found. The ribbon containing the word "WASHINGTON" and the shading of the coat collar above appear at the **top** of the stamp, showing over "UNITED STATES" and in the gutter above. (Illustrated.)

Plates used for Booklets.

1845—46, 47, 48, 89, 90, 91, 92
1949—50, 51, 52
2009—10, 11, 12
2109—10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, 24
2233—34, 35, 36
2302—03, 04, 05, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78
2411—12, 13, 14, 67, 96, 97, 98, 99
2504—05, 06, 07, 48, 49, 50, 51
2600—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07
2713—14, 15, 16, 69, 70, 71, 72, 81, 82, 83, 84
2879—80, 81, 82
2923—24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 55, 56, 57, 58
3011—12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33
3196—97, 98, 99
3215—16, 19, 21, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 99
3300—02, 03, 07, 08, 11, 12, 54, 55, 59, 60, 87, 88, 97, 98
3405—06, 09, 10, 13, 14, 21, 22, 36, 37, 43, 44, 49, 50, 59, 60, 64
3521—25, 26, 31, 32, 49, 50, 53
3636—37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 47, 48, 61, 62, 64, 66, 67, 69, 70, 73
3733—34, 39, 40, 53, 54, 55, 56, 62, 63, 66
3810—14, 17, 19, 22
3923—24, 28, 97, 99
4001—02, 03, 04, 07, 08, 52, 57, 61, 62
4106—07, 08, 09, 14, 15, 18, 20
4223—30, 31, 35, 39, 42, 47, 48, 75, 79, 83, 89
4357—58, 63, 64, 67, 68, 74, 75, 79, 82
4418—23, 30, 35, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 57, 64
4551—58, 64, 70, 77, 80, 84, 90, 94, 98
4602—07
4749—51, 55, 60

Plates not used:

4613—14
4765—66, 70, 71, 75, 86

Number issued,—

The Report of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on the quantity of stamps delivered to Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30, is as follows: The second quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, includes the Flag type two cent stamp as well as this one. Note that the last half of this year, however, consists only of the Shield type.

Second quarter of Fiscal year 1904	48,844,800
Last half of Fiscal year 1904	98,948,760
Fiscal year 1905	212,566,560
Fiscal year 1906	250,239,120
Fiscal year 1907	278,948,280
Fiscal year 1908	276,559,320
Fiscal year 1909	150,205,596
	1,316,312,436

#320—Two Cents, Carmine.

Portrait of Washington, Shield type.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Imperforate.
Issued October 2, 1906.

Like the one cent unperforated stamp this variety was prepared especially for the use of manufacturers of private vending machines and together with the one cent was first issued to Chicago. Had certain New York dealers been aware of this they could have saved themselves a great deal of mental anguish, as they were victimized by a young man who offered and sold panes of one hundred at prices ranging from $10.00 to $25.00 each. The affable young man's story was that according to a Departmental friend of his these were errors and only a few sheets had gotten out. None of the dealers so "taken in" would admit it at the time for fear of becoming the laughing stock of the trade. One dealer sold his copies at $2.00 a block, with the statement that "it might be a scarce item or perhaps become a regular issue."

As only 10,615,000 copies were issued and as most of these were used by manufacturers of private coils this variety is much more desirable than the perforated stamp. Copies of imperforate stamps should always be collected in pairs or preferably in blocks of four. Position blocks from these imperforate sheets are especially sought after.

Shades,—a: Red.
b: Carmine.
c: Scarlet.
d: Carmine-lake.
e: Deep carmine-lake.
f: Lake.
g: Deep lake red.

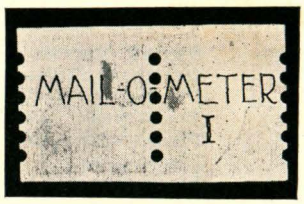
Imperforate varieties,—
a: Arrow blocks.
b: Centre line block.
c: Plate number blocks.
d: Double Transfer,—(same as noted for #319).

Private Coil varieties,—
a: Schermack I.—Perforated vertically.
b: Schermack II.—Perforated vertically.
c: Schermack III.—Perforated vertically.
d: Mail-O-Meter I, Perforated vertically (illustrated).
e: U. S. Automatic Vending Co. I.—Notched horizontally.
f: U. S. Automatic Vending Co. II.—Notched and perforated vertically.
g: U. S. Automatic Vending Co. III.—Notched horizontally.
h: Brinkerhoff I.—Perforated horizontally.
i: Brinkerhoff II.—Perforated horizontally.

Note: The other Private Coils have been illustrated under the one cent green of this series.

Plates used for Imperforate stamps,—

3160—61, 62, 64
3222—28, 30, 31, 48, 49, 50, 51
3305
3451—52, 53, 54
4152
4227—43, 45, 50, 62, 69
4323
4651—71
4701—04



#321—Two Cents, Coil (Endwise).

Portrait of Washington (Shield Type.)
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12 horizontally.
Coiled endwise.
Issued February 18, 1908.

This variety was issued on the same day as the one cent Coil perforated horizontally, sharing with it the place of one of the rarities of our twentieth century stamps and with the exception of the three cent "Orangeburg" it is the most desirable coil stamp.

Frequent attempts have been made to counterfeit this endwise coil; ordinary perforated varieties have been trimmed to produce imperforate sides. It is usually possible, however, with the aid of a glass to see evidences of the removed perforations. Pairs have also been found which upon investigation have proved to be imperforated stamps with counterfeit perforations. The latter can be checked with the perforations of an ordinary pair and if they do not coincide with *all* horizontal perfs it is best to refuse to accept them as genuine coils. Sometimes, however, this "faking" has been so cleverly done as to almost deceive the expert. One of the commonest forms of counterfeit coils is that made from booklet panes where one side is always imperforate and the row of perforations on the other side is often considerably off centre. It is quite easy to trim the off centre perforated side and leave "no evidence." The horizontal perforations are, of course, correct having been made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The coils showing the perforated guide line should not in itself be taken as proof that they are genuine, as these might be trimmed copies of booklet stamps from the centre row of panes on the booklet plates. The certainty that a "Coil" is not from a booklet plate can most certainly be told by the watermark which on booklet panes runs *vertically* along the length of the stamp, while on stamps from ordinary plates, from which coils were genuinely made, the watermark is *horizontal.* Even this latter test is not infallible, for we have seen *one* pane of booklet stamps of this series on which the watermark appeared in a horizontal position,—how this happened is hard to say as the paper was cut so that the watermark must necessarily run vertically,—it may have been part of a damaged sheet of paper that had been recut.

Extreme care should, therefore, be taken when purchasing this coil and only copies guaranteed by reliable dealers should be accepted as genuine.

Having been made from four hundred subject ordinary sheets, as were all coils in this series, the same varieties exist as on those already noted.

Shades,—a: Carmine red.
b: Carmine.
Varieties,—a: Guide line pair.
b: Paste up pair.
c: Paste up pair showing plate number.
d: Double transfer—(same as noted for #319).

#322—Two Cents, Carmine, Coil (Sidewise).

Portrait of Washington, Shield type.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12 vertically.
Coiled sidewise.
Issued July 31, 1908.

Though current for a much shorter time than the endwise coil stamp, it is not nearly as scarce, though far from common.

As most of the vending and stamp-affixing machines required stamps perforated vertically, there was a wider distribution for this sidewise type of Government Coil than of the endwise. When philatelists finally realized that these

"straight edged" stamps had philatelic value there were more of these available than of the latter, although the supply at best has never been large enough to supply the demands of all collectors.

Fewer efforts have been made to counterfeit this coil but collectors should still be wary of purchasing it except from a reliable dealer and then only if guaranteed. It is naturally advisable that these and all other coils be collected in pairs or strips as it is almost impossible to trim a pair of ordinary stamps and destroy "all the evidence."

Shades,—a: Carmine red.
b: Carmine.
Varieties,—a: Guide line pair.
b: Paste up pair.
c: Paste up pair with plate number.
d: Double Transfer. (Same as #319).

#302—Three Cent, Purple.

Portrait of Andrew Jackson.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued February 11, 1903.

The portrait of Jackson, from an engraving by A. Sealey, faces one quarter right, with the shoulders cloaked. The vignette is flanked on each side by a nude bearded man, in the form of a caryatide supporting an architectural cornice. The waist of the figure is encircled by a belt with a shield shaped buckle. One arm is bent above the head and the other forearm flexed upward from the elbow, the hands supporting a robe over the head, back and sides. The portrait opening is formed by the sides of the figures, and the numerals of value, in small cartouches, cover the lower limbs. An arched line above the portrait and a straight panel line below complete the frame. "SERIES 1902" 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in two straight and one curved line, appear at the top, while "1767—JACKSON—1845" and "POSTAGE THREE CENTS" are in three lines at the bottom of the stamp. It was engraved by Smillie, Ponickau, Rose and Weeks, of the Bureau, and designed by R. Ostrander Smith.

There was no great demand for this stamp among the general public and it never appeared in either imperforate coils or booklet form. Considering the number of years in use the limited shades are surprising.

Shades,—a: Bright violet.
b: Violet.
c: Purplish violet.
d: Deep purplish violet.
Varieties,—a: Plate number blocks.—Position blocks.
b: Double Transfer. One fine shift in the lower label has been found. It shows in the bottom of "THREE CE—" and at the left of the label.

Three Cent Plate Numbers,—

1586—87, 88, 89
2516—17, 18, 19
2806—07, 08, 09
3511—23, 27, 36

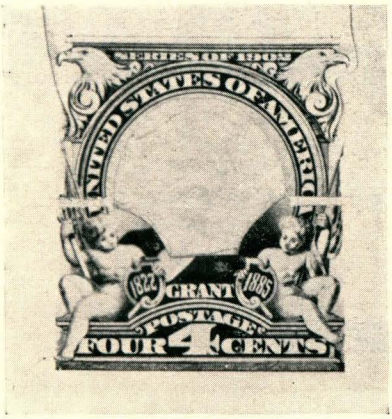
The report of the Director of the Bureau on quantity issued for the fiscal years as follows:

1903	16,776,426
1904	40,439,700
1905	43,314,600
1906	47,581,500
1907	49,154,100
1908	50,587,800
1909	28,357,948
Total issued	276,212,074

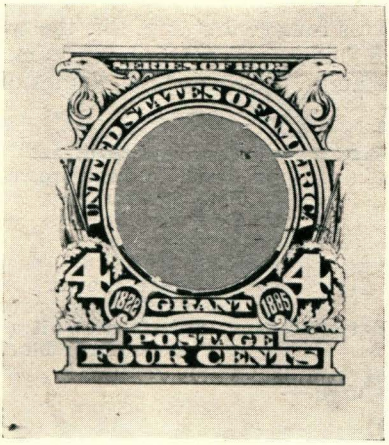
#303—Four Cents, Brown.

Portrait of Ulysses S. Grant.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued February 3, 1903.

The portrait of Grant was taken from a photograph, the origin of which is unknown.



First Design for the 4 Cent Value.



Second Design for the 4 Cent Value.

From Original Drawings by R. Ostrander Smith.

The distinctive features of the border are eagles' heads looking outward in the upper corners, a well defined arch with perpendicular haunches extending slightly below the half circle form the enclosing lines of the portrait. Wreaths of oak leaves surround the numerals near the lower corners, and above each of these numerals are two small American flags, the staffs leaning slightly outward. "SERIES 1902" is in a straight line at the top; "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in a curved line surrounds the upper part of the portrait. "1822—GRANT—1885" appear below and the words "POSTAGE FOUR CENTS" in two straight lines at the base. Engraved by Smillie, Rose, Ellis and Ponickau, of the Bureau, and designed by R. Ostrander Smith. The first design prepared for this stamp suggested seated figures supporting United States flags, (illustrated). This was later changed and the original drawing of the latter is also illustrated. It varies somewhat from the finished engraving.

This stamp was also issued imperforate, in sheets of four hundred, yet there is not a single copy known in this condition. They were made especially for the Schermack Company and all copies were perforated with the "notch" commonly known as "Schermack III." The following history of this scarce stamp is interesting.

"On May 15, 1908, twenty-five sheets of 400 each of the four cent stamp in imperforate condition arrived at the Detroit Post Office,—this constituted the entire issue. The consignment was received in a sealed package which without being opened was turned over to the Schermack Vending Machine Company,—the only outsiders who ever saw the stamps in imperforate condition were the employees of that concern. On the day of arrival the stamps were cut into strips which were pasted together sidewise in the usual manner.(1) After the entire lot had been run

(1) Authors Note: These were actually perforated first and then cut into strips. The authors have in their collection several large blocks of various issues showing these perforations.

thru the perforating machine known as Schermack III delivery was made to two Detroit firms, The Burroughs Adding Machine Co. receiving 6,000 and The Hamilton Carbardt Co. 4,000. This particular perforation consists of a long hyphen-hole cut vertically between the stamps. Thus the single specimens would appear imperf all around except that twice at each side of the stamps a portion of the margin (about 2mm.) is a trifle wider. They were probably used on catalogues requiring four cents and as no one knew of their philatelic rarity few were saved. There are only twenty-three known copies, a strip of five, three pairs and four singles in mint, and five singles and a heavily cancelled strip of three used. This is the rarest twentieth century coil."(2)

This four cent stamp, like the two cent Shield type, is found in a great number of shades, and with nearly as many differences in colors as noted on the two cent stamp. The principal shades only are listed, tho each had its minor variations.

Shades,—a: Orange-brown.
b: Bright orange-brown.
c: Red brown.
d: Deep red brown.
e: Brown.
f: Dark brown.
g: Yellowish brown.
h: Deep yellowish brown.
Varieties,—a: Imperforate: **all** used for Schermack III Coil.
b: Plate number blocks. Position blocks.

Plates used,—

1477—78, 79, 80
1797—98, 99
1800
2298—99
2300—01
4214—55, 64, 71
4501—12, 20, 27
4747—54, 59, 61

Plates not used,—

4788—94

The report of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal years ending June 30, of the following years, gives the quantities issued as:

1903.....	18,925,756	
1904.....	47,981,400	
1905.....	53,598,200	
1906.....	58,761,200	
1907.....	62,926,100	
1908.....	66,213,800	—this includes the Imperfs.
1909.....	38,259,918	
	346,666,374	

#304—Five Cent, Blue.

Portrait of Abraham Lincoln.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued January 20, 1903.

Two standing female figures, in flowing robes, rest against the vignette border line with arms extended over the portrait holding wands of olive branches, the other hands of the figures carry flags which float behind their heads. Numerals are in the lower corners on small Shield frames under the figures. "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in straight and curved lines are at the

(2) Philatelic Gazette, December 15, 1910.

top of the stamp, and "1809—LINCOLN—1865" "POSTAGE FIVE CENTS" and "SERIES 1902" appear at the bottom in four lines, two straight and two slightly curved. The portrait of Lincoln was engraved by M. W. Baldwin, after a photograph by Brady, and the frame by Ponickau, Ellis and Rose. The stamp was designed by R. Ostrander Smith.

The philatelic writers of the day believed that there was a definite meaning expressed in this design and Mr. Smith, the artist who prepared it, has confirmed this belief. "In making studies for all of the frame designs of this series," said Mr. Smith, "I tried to give expressions to some outstanding phase or incident of the subject's life. On the 1 Cent stamp, for instance, you will find incorporated an electric bulb, suggesting Franklin's experiments with electricity. On the 2 Cent Washington the natural thought was the flag of our country, and so on through the series up to the $5.00 value, on which you will find a dignified architectural treatment together with the heads of Liberty and Justice, suggesting the legal phase of Marshall's life."

"So in the design of the 5 Cent stamp," pointed out Mr. Smith, "the two female figures represent a reunited North and South, surrounding the great patriot, Lincoln, who brought them together. Both figures are shown supporting American flags and extending olive branches of peace above Lincoln's head."

The Metropolitan Philatelist, in commenting on the picture of Lincoln, said, "The portrait is said to be a good likeness of Lincoln during the war time. The features are unusually thin, careworn and sad, doubtless a faithful representation of his state of mind at that time."

A careful examination of the frames of each subject of this series will disclose a definite thought behind the designs.

This denomination was used mainly for foreign bound letters, and as the demand was large there were frequent printings with resultant variations in color.

Shades,—a: Blue.
b: Deep blue.
c: Dark blue.
d: Indigo.
e: Deep indigo.
f: Pale blue.

Varieties,—a: Imperforated horizontally.
This is a minor variety and comes from a sheet incorrectly perforated. It can be found in pairs and blocks of four imperf between the horizontal stamps.

b: Plate number blocks. Position blocks.

c: Double Transfer.
A very fine shift has been found in the top of "FIVE" and the horizontal shading lines around the bust in the vignette are nicely doubled. This same shift is found on the imperforate stamp and must, therefore, be from one of the plates used for the latter.

A second shift shows the right numeral and the lower frame line at right doubled—another shows the left numeral, the panel above it, the "I" of "FIVE" and the lower frame line doubled.

Five Cent Plates used for perforated stamps.

1537—38, 39, 40
1663
1885—86, 87, 88
2225—26, 27, 97
2951—52, 53, 54
3147—53, 57, 58, 59
3484—88, 93, 98
4073—74, 75, 76
4190—94
4203—09

Plates not used—2228

#315—Five Cent, Blue.

Portrait of Lincoln.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Imperforate.
Issued May 30, 1908.

The total number of five cent stamps issued imperforate was 13,500 of which 10,000 were sent to the Indianapolis Post Office. Almost all of these were used by the manufacturers of vending machines for whom they had been prepared. The story goes that a member of the *Detroit Philatelic Society* heard of there being some imperforate stamps of the five cent denomination at the Indianapolis Post Office and notified the Society's President. The members sent for as large a quantity as they could get, receiving about 825 copies, which were distributed pro rata in blocks of twenty-five and fifty. Other collectors bought about 350 copies at the Washington Post Office and a full sheet of 400 was bought by a collector in New York. This is said to be the total known copies of this stamp unused and without private coil perforations. Some of these stamps were used for postage,—one of the writers has a used copy which by its wide margin all around could not be a trimmed stamp,—and we have seen another copy on the original cover.

From these facts it is quite obvious why a centre line block of this stamp is one of the rarities of the twentieth century and why the individual stamps readily command such high prices. There were only twenty-nine sheets in all that were issued imperforate and as most of them were used by the manufacturers of private coils not more than five could possibly have remained intact in centre line blocks. With the known quantity being less than 2,000 copies, the ordinary imperforate stamps of this denomination have never been sufficient to supply the needs of collectors. Like other desirable items attempts have been made to counterfeit the imperforate stamps by trimming off all perforations. It is, therefore, best to buy this stamp only in pairs or blocks of four.

Shades,—a: Blue.
b: Pale blue.
Varieties,—a: Plate number blocks.
b: Arrow line blocks.
c: Centre line blocks.
d: Double Transfer.—Same as described for the perforated stamp.

Private Coils,—

Schermack I—II—III.
U. S. Automatic Vending Co. I—II—III.

Plates used for the imperforate stamps.

2951—52, 53, 54
4073

#317—Five Cent, Blue.

Portrait of Lincoln.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12 horizontally.
Coiled endwise.
Issued February 24, 1908.

The Government in its endeavor to aid in the promotion of vending and stamp affixing machines prepared this denomination in coils for use on letters bound for foreign ports. In the two lower values the Government coils were issued *after* there had been private coils used for these denominations but in this value the official type preceded the others.

Like the other coils attempts have been made to counterfeit this variety in a manner similar to some of those described under the two cent and the same care should be exercised in buying this denomination.

Shade,—a: Blue.
Varieties,—a: Guide line pair.
b: Paste up pair.
c: Paste up pair showing plate number.
d: Double Transfer. (Same as #304).

The reports of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of five cent stamps delivered to Postmasters during the fiscal years, are as follows:

1903.....	34,539,426
1904.....	77,112,900
1905.....	83,190,900
1906.....	95,265,700
1907.....	103,660,200
1908.....	105,244,900
1909.....	51,312,548
Total.... ...	550,326,574—this includes the Imperfs and Coils.

#305—Six Cents, Brown-red.

Portrait of James A. Garfield.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued February 20, 1903.

The design was prepared by R. Ostrander Smith, the vignette portrait facing three-quarters right, from a photograph, was engraved by Smillie and Baldwin of the Bureau, and the frame by Rose, Ponickau and Ellis. The latter has an architectural feeling, fluted Ionic columns flank either side, resting on a straight base, supporting an ornamental cornice bearing the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." The numerals "6" are on cartouche shield superimposed on the columns. "1831—GARFIELD—1881" appear on a ribbon beneath the portrait and the words "SERIES 1902" and "POSTAGE SIX CENTS" are in three lines across the base.

In spite of the fact that this stamp had the smallest sale of any below the ten cent value, it appeared in quite a number of distinct shades. There was a great deal of confusion when it was first issued, because of the great similarity in color with that of the ten cent, and the color was later changed from brown red to claret. This is listed by the Post Office Department as "Magenta" but so far as philatelic journals and catalogues are concerned "Magenta" is a color that is not recognized for this stamp. It was not issued imperforate.

Shades,—a: Dull brown-red.
b: Light brown-red.
c: Bright brown-red.
d: Dark brown-red.
e: Brown-red.
f: Claret.
g: Deep claret.
Varieties,—a: Plate number blocks. Position blocks.

Plates used for the six cent.

1598—99
1600-01
4658—60, 64, 66
All plates used.

Number issued—Bureau Report—

1903.....	4,880,456
1904.....	15,109,700
1905.....	18,166,300
1906.....	20,276,600
1907.....	21,647,700
1908.....	23,952,000
1909.....	13,534,718
Total.....	117,567,474

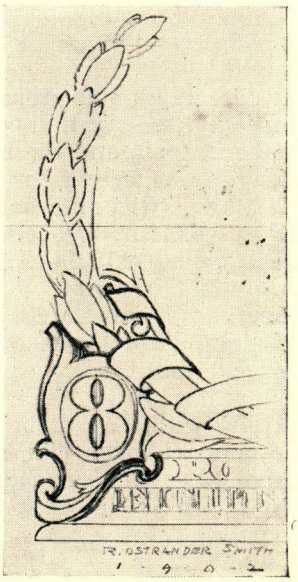
#306—Eight Cent, Lavender.

Portrait of Martha Washington.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued December 9, 1902.

The vignette was engraved after an unfinished painting by Gilbert Stuart. The eliptical frame, with a curved panel bearing the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" on the upper half, is bordered by a laurel wreath at the sides, leaving an unconnected space on the upper part of the cartouche in which appear the words "SERIES 1902." Vignette and frame engraved by Smillie, Rose and Ponickau, and the design by R. Ostrander Smith. A part of the original drawing for this border is illustrated.



Martha Washington.



First Sketch for the 8 Cent Value.

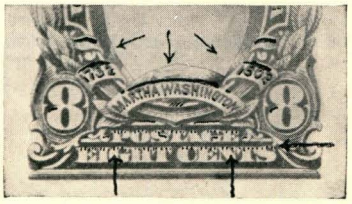
This is the only stamp of the series where the first name of the subject was used,—the reason being obvious. When the Third Assistant Postmaster General announced that the portrait of a woman would adorn one of the new stamps many women's clubs sent numerous suggestions to the Department. To each recommendation there seemed to be some objection, in most cases it would have meant slighting one group or another, and finally the Department chose Martha Washington, there being less antagonism against using her portrait than any other acceptable one. Possibly due to the well balanced design and the color used, this stamp was regarded as the best looking of the entire set, according to press and philatelic reports of the time.

It had a wider variation of colors between one extreme and the other than any of the entire issue, even surpassing the two cent "Shield" type. The latter

was printed in different shades of red, but the color of the eight cent gradually changed from pale lavender to black. The deeper tones were not accidental, but were made by the Bureau to overcome the great similarity of color of the thirteen cent stamp.

Shades,—a: Pale lavender.
b: Lavender.
c: Pale greyish purple.
d: Greyish purple.
e: Black purple.
f: Violet purple.
g: Dark violet purple.
h: Deep slate.
i: Slate-black.

Varieties,—a: Plate number blocks. Position blocks.
b: Double Transfer.



Shift Shows on a Stamp with Centre Line Straight Edge at Left.

This shift shows the bottom frame lines nicely doubled. Another shift occurs in all of the lower lettering and ribbons (illustrated).

Plates used for the Eight cent stamp.

1497—98, 99
1500
2802—03, 04, 05
3557—65, 70, 76

Plates not used,

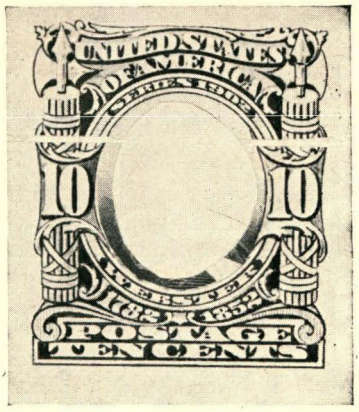
4777—83, 84, 85

Number issued, according to Bureau Reports.

1903	13,664,826
1904	21,628,600
1905	26,301,600
1906	30,753,500
1907	31,875,300
1908	34,965,400
1909	17,652,248
Total	176,841,474

#307—Ten Cents, Pale Red-Brown.

Portrait of Daniel Webster.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued February 5, 1903.



First Design for the 10 Cent Value.

The side of the ornamental frame consists principally of lateral fasces with battleaxes projecting from their tops, edges outward. "SERIES 1902" in a straight line at the top, and "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in two curved lines above the vignette. The numerals "10" are at the sides, superimposed on the fasces. "1782—WEBSTER—1852" appear below the portrait, with "POSTAGE TEN CENTS" in two straight lines across the base of the stamp. Portrait and frame by Baldwin, Ponickau, Rose and Ellis. Designed by R. Ostrander Smith. The first design for this stamp differed considerably from the final one, it is illustrated herewith as a matter of interest.

The shades of this stamp were rather similar to those of the six cents when first issued, but were made lighter as those of the latter were made darker to accentuate their difference.

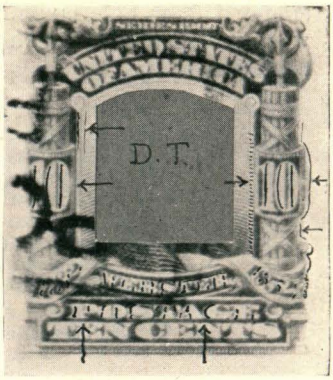
Shades,—a: Pale red-brown.
b: Red-brown.
c: Deep red-brown.
d: Pale orange-brown.
e: Orange brown.
f: Deep orange-brown.
Varieties,—a: Plate number block. Position blocks
b: Double transfer.
c: Shift of almost the entire stamp.

Plates used,—

1590—91, 92, 93
2289—90, 91, 92
2826—27, 28, 29
All plates made for this stamp were used.

Bureau report of number issued to Postmasters.

1903	12,251,226
1904	32,689,000
1905	36,473,400
1906	43,763,600
1907	48,414,900
1908	51,549,100
1909	34,869,348
Total	260,010,574



Double Transfer.
From Original Drawings by R. Ostrander Smith.

The shift illustrated was discovered by Le Grande Payne, a well known philatelist of Indianapolis.

#308—Thirteen Cents, Brownish Purple.

Portrait of Benjamin Harrison.
Watermarked USPS.
Perforated 12.
Issued November 18, 1902.

Resting on each side of the upper half of the eliptical opening for the portrait is a semi-nude figure, the lower limbs being draped. That on the right holds a mallet in her right hand, while the left rests on a carved head. The left figure supports with her right hand a book resting on her knee, and the left pushes back the mantle covering her head. The bases supporting these figures and partly hidden columns carry an ornamental cornice bearing the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" and "SERIES 1902" in four curved lines. The numerals "13" are in simple squared frames in the lower corners and the words "1833—HARRISON—1901" and "POSTAGE THIRTEEN CENTS" appear below the portrait. The vignette was engraved by M. W. Baldwin of the Bureau and the frame by L. F. Ellis. Design was by R. Ostrander Smith.

This stamp was the first one issued of this series. It was also the first time the United States had one of a value of thirteen cents. This was provided to cover Registry and a single letter rate for international postage. The Post Office Department expected a heavy demand for these in place of one eight cent stamp for registry and a five cent stamp for the postage on a letter bound abroad. The public, however, did not take kindly to them, their sale in fact being the smallest of any of the lower values. The amount used was sufficient to repay the Department for the expense of making the die and plates and the Post Office Department continued issuing a thirteen cent stamp as long as the registry rate was eight cents. It was listed by the Department as dark slate but all stamps printed were of brownish purple cast and at night the color was often mistaken for the eight cent value.

Shades,—a: Light brownish purple.
b: Brownish purple.
c: Purple brown.
d: Pale slate-brown.
e: Slate brown.
f: Black brown.
Varieties,—a: Plate number blocks. Position blocks.
b: Double Transfer—lower left frame line doubled.

Plates used,—

1473—74, 75, 76
3827—31, 35, 40

All plates used.

Number issued, as per Bureau Report:

1903	3,149,121
1904	2,072,100
1905	2,518,000
1906	4,523,700
1907	5,075,300
1908	6,770,700
1909	3,831,253
1910	3,086,756
1911	263,244
Total	31,290,174

#309—Fifteen Cents, Olive Green.

Portrait of Clay.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued May 27, 1903.

The portrait of Clay, from an engraving by A. Sealey, is surrounded by an oak wreath and beaded line border. Above is a cornice and a curved entabliture carrying the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." "1777—CLAY—1852" and "SERIES 1902" appear below the portrait, with "POSTAGE FIFTEEN CENTS" in two straight lines in a panel across the bottom of the stamp. The numerals "15" are on small cartouches on either side, just above this lower panel. The simplicity of the design is exceptionally appropriate for enframing the picture of a man such as Henry Clay, and the judgment of the designer, Mr. Smith, was most commendable. Engraved by Baldwin, Rose, Ponickau and Ellis.

To better understand the use for this and other higher values, it is advisable to study the postage rates at the time these stamps were issued. The classification of different articles having changed but little since then, there seems to be no need of going into a detailed list of those included in each class, and we have, therefore, generalized each group.

First Class Mail.	Letters, etc., and any sealed envelope or package, rate—2c per ounce or fraction thereof.
Second Class Mail.	Newspapers and periodicals, bearing notice of entry as second class when mailed by publisher. Rate—1c per pound.
Third Class Mail.	Merchandise up to eight ounces—1c per 2 ounces or fraction thereof.
Fourth Class Mail.	Embraces all mailable matter over 8 ounces. Limit of weight 4 pounds—Rate 1c per ounce.

In addition to this, there was also a Parcel Post classification for Foreign bound packages, at a rate of twelve cents per pound for most countries served by this system except Chile and Bolivia, on which the pound rate was twenty cents. The limit of these packages was eleven pounds. In comparing the fourth class rate with parcel post it will be noticed that it cost more to send a package in the United States than it would have cost to Europe. There were no zones in

the fourth class and a package mailed in New York for local delivery cost the same as it would if deliverable to Los Angeles.

This denomination was, therefore, used mainly for letters over two ounces to Europe and on fourth class and Parcel Post packages. The local rates being rather high there were comparatively few packages sent requiring blocks of four of this denomination and they are much scarcer than mint blocks.

There is a narrower range of shades of this stamp than any of the lower values though a rather large quantity was used.

Shades,—a: Light olive-green.
b: Olive green.
c: Deep olive-green.
d: Greyish olive green.
Varieties,—a: Plate Number blocks.
b: Position blocks on 400 subject sheets same as 1 cent.
c: Position Blocks on 200 subject sheets,—
1—Right and left arrow complete.
2—Right and left halves, top and bottom arrow.
3—Right and left halves centre line block.

Plates used,—1607—(200 subject plate.)
2330—(200 subject plate.)
3202—06, 08, 09 (400 subject plates.)

Number issued,—

1903	344,756
1904	4,628,200
1905	6,152,400
1906	7,220,240
1907	8,784,180
1908	7,733,120
1909	6,342,858
Total	41,205,754

#310—Fifty Cent, Orange.

Portrait of Thomas Jefferson.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued March 23, 1903.

The vignette is a portrait of Thomas Jefferson, facing slightly left, after the painting by Gilbert Stuart. A vertical elipse flattened at the bottom surrounds the vignette, the upper corners being filled in with conventional leaf ornaments. Perched eagles, with their beaks outward, appear in the lower corners and superimposed upon them are the denomination numerals "50." "SERIES 1902" and "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" are in two curved lines above the portrait frame, and the dates and words "1743—JEFFERSON —1826" appear below. "POSTAGE FIFTY CENTS" in two lines, occur at the base of the stamp.

It is interesting to note that there had been some agitation by business concerns for the issuance of a stamp of a rate between the fifteen and fifty cent values, one of either twenty-five or thirty cents being requested. An intermediate value was felt to be needed for carrying fourth-class packages weighing less than three pounds. The Department had this suggestion under advisement for some time, finally deciding against it.

But one plate was laid down for this denomination, the demand being rather limited. Blocks of four of this value were used principally on packages sent to Chile or Bolivia and are almost rarities, being even more desirable than mint blocks which are none too plentiful. The design was prepared by R. Ostrander Smith and the engraving work executed by Smillie, Ponickau and Rose, of the Bureau.

Shades,—a: Orange.
b: Deep orange.
Varieties,—a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks from 200 subject plates.

Plate used—1602

Number issued,

1903	78,706
1904	263,060
1905	325,610
1906	394,050
1907	458,230
1908	439,930
1909	411,688
1910	280,500
Total	2,651,774

#311—One Dollar, Greyish Black.

Portrait of Farragut.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued June 5, 1903.

The subject is a portrait of Admiral David D. Farragut, enframed by a particularly appropriate design. The border line of the vignette is a half circle surrounded by a panel bearing the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" and in this stamp the numerals of value "$1" appear in the upper corners on small shields. A marine seated an dholding a musket is in the lower left corner of the frame, and a sailor supporting a boat hook appears in the right. The dates and title "1801—FARRAGUT—1870" are below the portrait and "POSTAGE ONE DOLLAR" is across the base in an ornamental horizontal panel. The portrait is from an engraving by Charles Schlecht. Border designed by R. Ostrander Smith and the engraving done by Smillie, Ellis, Rose and Ponickau.

This stamp, being used for foreign bound packages weighing almost the acceptable limit, is the highest value that actually served postal needs. Except for a package sent first class mail, weighing over thirteen pounds, there was no possible use for this denomination in blocks for postal service, and it is very doubtful if the stamp exists in used blocks.

The total quantity issued was not very large and mint blocks of four have always been a desirable item. Collectors who have not obtained copies of this stamp are advised to do so as the available supply in mint condition is entirely inadequate to fill the needs of United States collectors.

Shades,—a: Greyish black.
b: Black.
Varieties,—a: Plate Number blocks.
b: Position blocks from 200 subject plates.

Plate used,—1629

Number issued,—

1903	12,361
1904	45,940
1905	59,055
1906	65,240
1907	79,915
1908	68,890
1909	61,473
1910	35,000
1911	67,500
1912	9,000
Total	504,374

#312—Two Dollars, Blue.

Portrait of James Madison.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued June 5, 1903.

The main use for both the two and five dollar stamps was for settling certain accounts between individual Post Offices and the Department. When a publisher of newspapers or magazines asked for a change from third to second classification for his mail, an application was filled out at the local Post Office for this change and forwarded to Washington by the local postal authorities. The Post Office Department sometimes took as long as six months before reaching a decision and during this interim the publisher was permitted to mail his output at the requested lower rate, provided however that he deposit with his local Post Office the cash difference between the old rate and the one requested. If the Department passed favorably on his request the money deposited was refunded. If the plea was denied the local Postmaster would send the deposit on to Washington. Instead of sending money, however, a special form was filled out and the amount so deposited by the publisher sent to the Department in postage stamps cancelled with copying ink. A duplicate copy of this special form kept on file showed a replica of the cancellation used. Due to the delay of the Department in reaching a decision there was apt to be a considerable amount of money to be forwarded at one time and for this the high value stamps were used. These stamp remittance forms, together with the cancelled stamps, were kept on file at the Post Office Department in Washington for about three months and were then destroyed, though a few at one time were given away. Unfortunately most of these high values were burned in the Department furnaces.

The Post Office regulations covering the above read as follows:

"Where an application has been made, as hereinbefore provided, for the entry of a publication as second class matter, and a deposit is made of money sufficient to cover postage at the third class rate—one cent for each 2 ounce or fraction thereof—on all copies individually addressed for mailing, (for which a special receipt must be given the publisher), the postmaster will issue, on form furnished therefor, a permit conditionally allowing the publication transmission in the mails as second class matter pending its classification. Deposits of postage at said rate must be required on all issues mailed under such permit. If publication is accepted by Department as second class matter excess deposit will be refunded. If it is held to be third class matter the entire deposit must be sent to Third Assistant Postmaster General in cancelled postage stamps, which will be accounted for as sold and at fourth class offices as cancelled."

The portrait of Madison is in a circular frame, after a painting by Gilbert Stuart. The border, designed by R. Ostrander Smith, consists of sprays of conventional palms on each side, the stems extending behind the below a sharp-pointed shield in each lower corner upon which are the numerals of denomination "$2." "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in two curved lines appear above the vignette with "SERIES 1902" in the upper corners. Below the portrait are the dates and title "1751—MADISON—1836" on a curved ribbon, and across the base of the stamp we find the words "POSTAGE TWO DOLLARS" in an ornamental horizontal frame. The engraving was done by Smillie, Ellis, Ponickau and Rose.

This stamp was the last of this series to remain on hand at the Bureau after all of the others had been distributed. A considerable quantity was issued to Postmasters as late as 1916, one year after the available supply of the $5.00 value had been depleted.

Shades,—Blue, dark blue.
Varieties,—a: Plate Number blocks.
b: Position blocks from 200 subject plates.

Plate used,—1630

Number issued,—

1903	3,041
1904	6,355
1905	4,605
1906	5,235
1907	4,865
1908	1,355
1909	1,864
1910	1,258
1911	131
1912	1,238
1913	255
1914	506
1915	955
1916	6,209
Total	37,872

#313—Five Dollars, Green.

Portrait of John Marshall.
Watermarked USPS in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued June 5, 1903.

The vignette, with the head facing slightly left, was engraved by G. F. C. Smillie, after an old engraving by Charles Schlecht. The frame, designed by R. Ostrander Smith, consists of a central elipse, with the lettering "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in a curved band around the upper part. "SERIES 1902" appear in small letters at the top of the stamp. A strong architectural feeling predominates in the design of the frame; fluted columns flank the sides, and on either end of the entablature immediately above these columns are mythological heads of Liberty and Justice, facing each other. The numerals "$5." appear on scrolled backgrounds near the lower corners, superimposed on Ionic columns. "1755—MARSHALL—1835" are beneath the portrait and "POSTAGE FIVE DOLLARS" are in two straight lines below. The frame was engraved by Baldwin, Rose and Ponickau of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

This is very probably the rarest of the regular issues of the Twentieth century in block form, although it was available for over twelve years. The quantity issued was very small and most of the stamps were used by the Department for transmitting certain funds as heretofore mentioned. Furthermore, there being no postal use for this denomination dealers did not stock them when current, as they could not even dispose of them for postage. We understand that many copies were bought by collectors at that time for less than face. It is a block that is missing in most collections, even where price has been no object. Opportunity to obtain this block at even double catalogue should not be overlooked. There are probably less than two hundred mint blocks known today.

Having been delivered to Postmasters as late as 1915, blocks of four in used condition are not likely to be nearly as scarce as cancelled $1.00 blocks. Shipments to Russia in 1917 often carried postage of $20.00 or more and some of these cancelled five dollar stamps have undoubtedly found their way back to this country.

Shades,—a: Dark blue green.
Varieties,—a: Plate Number blocks.
b: Position blocks from 200 subject plates.

Plate used,—1620

Number issued, according to Bureau Reports.

1903	2,811
1904	3,710
1905	5,885
1906	5,210
1907	11,545
1908	730
1909	3,001
1910	3,551
1911	2,646
1912	1,608
1913	3,134
1914	1,110
1915	4,270
Total	49,211

Specimen Postage Stamps.

This was the last of the regular issues that were hand stamped "Specimen" and only a few of these sets were so overprinted. The first delivery of stamps to the Third Assistant Postmaster General for Specimen purposes were no doubt hand stamped by his office, but later deliveries were not. The term "Specimen" as understood by the Bureau and the Post Office Department, meant stamps that were not intended for postage use but were to be sent to various foreign countries as a means of enabling the latter to identify our stamps when applied to letters or packages intended for delivery within their domain. Some of those listed under "Specimen stamps" by the Bureau in their annual reports were intended for Post Office files and the Government collection. Because of the existence of these stamps hand stamped with the word "Specimen" the following has been sub-divided into various yearly reports.

1904 100 of each denomination delivered to Third Assistant Postmaster General for Specimen purposes. We believe that these were the only ones that were hand stamped "Specimen."

1904 721 of each denomination were delivered to the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the Universal Postal Union. None of these, or any of the following, were either overprinted or hand stamped.

1905 100 each of the four cent and the ten cent values for Specimen purposes.

1907 100 each of the one cent and two cent Shield type for Specimen purposes, and 20 copies of each denomination for the Universal Postal Union.

1908 3 copies of each denomination for the Postal Administration of Siam.

1909 3 copies of each for the Empire of Ethiopia.

1912 1 copy each of the $2.00 and $5.00 for the Government Collection.

PROOFS.

We have seen large die proofs of the entire set, including the two cent Shield type stamp, mounted on cards. We have also seen small die proofs, 27x30 mm., of the entire issue, with the exception of the two cent Shield type, although the latter may exist.

(To be continued.)

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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Bulgaria (5)

(Continued from Volume IX, Page 240.)

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 go.d mark.)

1 Lev=100 centimes or (later) stotinki.

1920 (Oct. 24). Types 40-45. Issue commemorative of the 70th birthday anniversary of the Bulgarian poet Ivan Vasoff (with portraits of the poet or motifs from his life and masterpiece, "Under the Yoke"). Designed by Raiko Aleksieff (whose initials are found on the stamps). Offset-printed by the Bulgarian state Printing Works; perforated 11¼ (line perforation).



40
Vasoff's Birthplace in Sopol.



41
"The Bear Wrestler" from V's masterpiece.



42
Portraits of Vasoff in 1870 and 1920.



43
Latest sketch of Vasoff.



44
V's Dwellings in Philippopolis and Sofia.



45
Monk, "Paisi," from V's poem.

				Quantities
161	30 stotinki raspberry red	$ .01	$ .01	1,000,000
162	50 stotinki dark bottle green	.02	.02	750,000
163	1 lev gray brown	.02	.02	200,000
164	2 leva brown	.03	.04	200,000
165	3 leva black violet	.04	.06	200,000
166	5 leva deep blue	.06	.06	200,000

The stamps were current at first only from October 24 to 28; not more than ten sets were sold to one customer at the postal window.—*Sheets* of 100 (10x10) stamps; the rather extraordinarily large sheet margins are without inscription. Because of the method of manufacture one occasionally finds stamps of different shades side by side in the same sheet.—The paper is of inferior quality, the perforation occasionally very imperfect. *Imperforate* copies have come from printers' waste.

All previous issues were *demonetized* on December 31, 1921, after the appearance of the two London recess-printed issues (pictorial and Bourchier issues). The Vasoff stamps, however, were again placed in provisional use for some weeks a month later (because of lack of stamps).

1921 (March). Type 46-47. Recess-printed by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., London, by the modification of the former designs Types 14 and 21 by the removal of the crown over the arms shield at right. Perforated 12 (line perforation).



46



47

167	3 leva purple	$ .04	$ .03
168	5 leva cobalt blue	.05	.05

Nos. 167 and 168 were issued as the first stamps of a London recess-printed series, the remaining values of which began to appear gradually from June onwards. Because of this delayed arrival of the lower and most used denominations from London, the postal administration placed in provisional use the stamps Nos. 169-173 (see below), which had been manufactured in Berlin in 1915 and which, because of altered political circumstances, were no longer intended for issue.—The London series was printed in *sheets* of 100 (10x10) stamps. Name of the printing firm on the lower sheet margin. For Types 46 and 47 there were used the London designs for the *Rome* issue (see No. 93), not those of the later local issue (No 116, q. v.).

1921 (Middle of June). Types 48-52. Forced issue of commemorative stamps manufactured in 1915 but not issued then (see Nos. 135-137). Typographed at the State Printing Works in Berlin; thin, smooth paper. Nos. 169-171 (upright format) perforated 13x13½; Nos. 172-173 (oblong format) perforated 13½x13 (comb perforation).

169	10 stotinki wine red (Type 48)	$ .01	$ .02
170	10 stotinki wine red (Type 49)	.01	.02
171	10 stotinki wine red (Type 50)	.01	.02
172	10 stotinki purple, lilac purple (Type 51)	.01	.02
173	20 stotinki blue (Type 52)	.02	.03



48
Czar Ferdinand.



49
Head of Ferdinand; map of Bulgaria with Macedonia and the Dobruja.



50
Schara Mountains.



51
Bridge over the Vardar at Uskub.



52
Artillery posts, Monastery on Lake Ochrida in the Background.

As can be seen by the designs and the inscription "1915", Nos. 169-173 had been manufactured in 1915 as supplements to the commemorative issue made in Berlin for the celebration of the liberation of Macedonia (Nos. 135-137). However, because their arrival was delayed until after 1915, the stamps were not placed in use. Their issue at the beginning of June, 1921, (as a result of the non-appearance of the recess-printed stamps ordered from London, see above) brought instantaneous protests from the Entente and Jugo-Slavia, which took offense at the picture of the ex-Czar (Translator's note: The Entente deposed Ferdinand after the World war) and at the representation on the stamps of parts of territory not belonging to Bulgaria. The issue was therefore withdrawn forthwith, but finally its use was permitted for one day *in the interior only*. The stamps were actually used only in small numbers and hardly exist on the market on genuinely sent letters.

Sheets of 100 stamps divided into 2 panes of 50, as for Nos. 135-137. The sheet margins show the ridge lines as well as the order and control numbers of the Berlin State Printing Works. The *gum* (possibly because of long storing) has a peculiar striped character.

1921 (June ff)-1922 (March). Type 53-56; No. 177: Type 16. Recess-printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London; perforated 12 (line perforation).



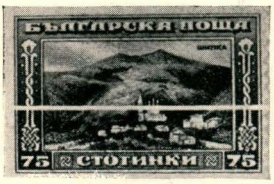
53
Sofia.



54
Statue of the Russian Czar Alexander II.



55
Czar Boris.



56
Chapel in Shipka Pass.



57
Harvester.

174	10 stotinki slate violet (July, 1921)	Type 53	$ .01	$ .01
175	20 stotinki green (July, 1921)	Type 54	.01	.01
176	25 stotinki dark greenish blue (March, 1922)	Type 55	.01	.01
177	50 stotinki brownish orange (Dec., 1921)	Type 16	.01	.01
178	75 stotinki violet purple (July, 1921)	Type 56	.01	.01
179	1 lev deep red (July 25, 1921)	Type 55	.02	.01
180	2 leva brown (June, 1921)	Type 57	.02	.02
181	10 leva lilac brown (July 25, 1921)	Type 55	.10	.10

1921 (Dec. 22). Stamp No. 179 in changed color.

182	1 lev deep blue	Type 55	.01	.01

In contrast to the two stamps of the London recess-printed stamps (see Nos. 167, 168) which appeared in March, completely new designs were made for the denominations appearing from June on, with the exception of No. 177, for which the old Type 16 design of stamp No. 110 was employed. *Sheets* of 100 stamps. Name of the printing firm on the lower sheet margin.

No. 179 was withdrawn from sale immediately upon the appearance of No. 182 on December 22, 1921.

—— **(Dec. 30).** Type 58-60. Commemorative issue in honor of J. D. Bourchier, an English journalist who settled in Bulgaria. Recess-printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London; perforated 12.



58
B. in Bulgarian national costume (Nos. 183, 184).



60
Rilo Monastery, B's place of burial (Nos. 188-191).



59
Portrait of B. (Nos. 185-187).

183	10 stotinki red orange	$ .01	$ .01
184	20 stotinki orange	.01	.01
185	30 stotinki blue slate	.01	.01
186	50 stotinki violet slate	.01	.01
187	1 lev purple	.01	.01
188	1½ leva olive green	.02	.02
189	2 leva green	.02	.02
190	3 leva greenish blue	.03	.03
191	5 leva brown lilac	.07	.08

Sheets of 100 stamps. The issue was placed in use on the anniversary of the death of Bourchier, who lived in Bulgaria as correspondent of the (*London*) "*Times*"; one day later (December 31, 1921) *all earlier issues* with the exception of the Bourchier series and the foregoing London issue were *demonetized.* Because of a theft of large remainders from the National Bank, the *Bourchier stamps* were *demonetized* and invalidated on *February 16, 1923.* Because of a shortage of stamps, however, some values were reissued in the middle of the year.

Stamp *No. 177 in blue,* listed in the catalogs at the end of 1921, was not issued until 1923; according to reliable information, it was not sold at the postal window at all but was furnished only by officials of the philatelic bureau—and then at an advance over face. The last applies also to stamp *No. 179 in blue,* likewise chronicled about the same time. As both were publicly sold from a sales bureau of the post office and were not objected to in use, they are listed under separate catalog numbers; we point to the facts explained above, however, by assigning the stamps only *italic numerals.*

(1923). Stamps Nos. 177, 178 in blue.

192	50 stotinki blue (Type 15)	$ .04	$ .04
193	75 stotinki blue (Type 56)	.04	.04

(Translator's note: These stamps apparently may be explained as follows: Bulgarian currency was dropping rapidly during 1921 and the authorities were forced to raise rates frequently but were anxious to maintain the blue color stipulated by the Universal Postal Union for the stamp used for foreign letters. When the 1921 issue appeared this rate was 25 stotinki and the stamp of that value (No. 176) was printed in blue. Then, to meet the drop in exchange, rates had to be jacked up several times—once to 50 stotinki, again to 75 stotinki, and at last to 1 lev. In each of the two earlier instances the officials had *prepared new stamps of the necessary values in blue,* but *further raises had rendered these stamps useless before they could be issued,* and it was not until the 1 lev mark was reached that the rate remained stable long enough to allow the issue of a blue stamp of that denomination (No. 182). Nos. 192 and 193 were therefore never placed on sale at post offices, but the impoverished government—it was the poorest in Europe at the time—did not object to selling them to dealers and collectors and making a little welcome profit on the side. Both were valid for postage, but, except for the fact of their sale to dealers, they would have been merely stamps *prepared for use* but never issued. Somewhat parallel cases may be found in the constantly mounting value of the blue stamps of France, Belgium, and Congo at about the same period.)

For the *quantities issued,* see those of the overprinted stamp No. 204.

The *due stamps* of 50 stotinki, 1 lev, and 2 and 3 leva were issued as *postage stamps,* officially not until by decree of a circular of November 1, 1923, but actually already from 1922 because of lack of stamps. They were used as such on both inland and foreign mail (see also under due stamps).

1923 (official decree of Nov. 1). Type D6. First stock reducing and provisional issue. Due stamps Nos. 32-35 (from 50 stotinki upwards) issued as postage stamps without overprint; line perforated 11½ or comb perforated 11¾, 12x11½.

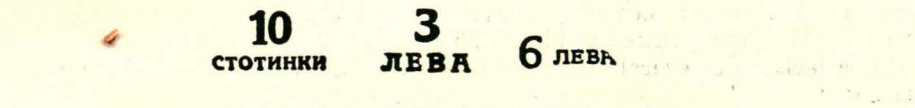
194	50 stotinki a ultramarine	$ .03	$ .02
	b. bright blue	.02	.02
195	1 lev green	.02	.02
196	2 leva lilac rose	.03	.02
197	3 leva orange brown	.05	.04

The due stamps were employed in internal and foreign intercourse not as a temporary auxiliary measure of a single post office but thruout the entire coun-

try, in many cases, apparently, even *before* the above decree of the direction of posts, so that they must be listed with special catalog numbers under the general issues. It is even probable that they were not the forerunners, but actually the *supplements,* of the following surcharged issue, in which the values of 50 stotinki are totally lacking; but of these the 2 leva value, by the tariff increase of that time, was exactly the *single inland rate,* therefore the *value most used for postage.* Actually, the need of 2 leva stamps up to the issue of the definitive stamp No. 211 was so severe that the surcharged stamp of 1 lev (No. 203), in spite of its very large printing, was sold out at the post offices before the other values, since it must have been sold in the greatest measure for franking inland letters; and for the same reason, according to *I. B. J.* 1925 (p. 199), even the 50 stotinki stamp No. 209, which was needed next in moderation, was generally furnished only together with two stamps of 75 stotinki for 2 leva franking. On the other hand, as stated inversely under "due stamps", it appears *very questionable if Nos. 195-197 were ever used at all as due stamps.*

Regarding the several *perforations* (and *sheet arrangements*) of the stamps and regarding Nos. 194a, b, see under next issue and under due stamps.

1924 (Nos. 199, 200, 203-205: Nov. 10, the rest at the end of 1924). Second surcharged and provisional issue: Due stamps under 50 stotinki (Nos. 28-31), with surcharge of an altered face value, issued as postage stamps; and lower values of former postage stamp issues raised in value by higher surcharges. Nos. 199-202 with black, No. 198 with red, surcharge 021 in two lines; No. 204 with red surcharge 022 in two lines; Nos. 203, 205 with blue surcharge 023 in one line. (Surcharges known inverted).



021 022 023
Original Stamp Surcharge

198	10 S. on 1 S. gray to black	Postage No. 143, Type 38	021	$ .01	$ .01
199	10 S. on 20 S dull orange	Due No. 30, Type D6	021	.01	.01
200	20 S. on 5 S. light to dull green..	Due No. 28, Type D6	021	.04	.04
201	20 S. on 10 S. violet	Due No. 29, Type D6	021	.02	.02
202	20 S. on 30 S. orange red	Due No. 31, Type D6	021	.02	.02
203	1 lev on 5 stotinki sap green, green	Postage No. 145, Type 39	023	.03	.01
204	3 leva on 50 stotinki blue	Postage No. 192, Type 15	022	.04	.03
205	6 leva on 1 lev red (known imperf. vert.)	Postage No. 179, Type 55	023	.08	.03

The *quantities* of only the three highest values are known: 16,000,000 copies of No. 203; 4,800,000 of No. 204; 5,000,000 of No. 205; the other printing figures (for example, 1,200,000 copies of No. 201) are only estimates, but the printing of No. 200 unquestionably was comparatively small. In spite of the very large number of the 1 lev value, this was very soon sold out at many post offices (see above).

The *original stamps* of Nos. 198 and 200 show an exceptionally large number of *shades* (specialists distinguish at least three different shades of each); but in the original stamps of Nos. 199, 201, 202, and 203 one can also separate differences in clearness and saturation, some of which apparently were never issued without surcharge (as due stamps). Yet it is remarkable that stamps with *several sheet arrangements* received the *same surcharge of 10* or *20 stotinki;* of the stamps surcharged *10 stotinki,* the oblong stamp No. 142 was printed in two panes of 10x5 separated by a vertical gutter, the upright due stamp No. 30, on the other hand, in continuous rows of 10x10; and, since, according to the sheet material we have seen, the *overprint was made on unseparated sheets of 100 for the entire series* (even when the original sheets existed in two separated

panes), so *two separate overprint arrangements,* also, were in use for the 10 stotinki surcharge. But it is interesting that *two separate plate arrangements* were also used for the *20 stotinki surcharge,* for which the *identically shaped due stamps Nos. 28, 29, and 31* were used: The (later) printings of the due stamps Nos. 28-42 used chiefly for this issue were no longer printed in 2 panes of 50, one above the other, but in continuous rows of 10x10; but besides these, at least for No. 202, sheets of the old printing were also surcharged, these being manufactured in *two separated panes* of 50 each. But since it is certain that these latter were also overprinted in undivided sheets of 100, the *20-stotinki surcharge* must *also* have been produced *in two different plate arrangements.* From this fact, in connection with information given later under the due stamps, it happens that No. 202, possibly also Nos. 199-201, occur with *comb perforation* vv¾*x*vv½ *besides with line perforation* vv½, a distinction which must be taken up later in these columns, as the comb perforation must always be the rarer.

Errors: *Gibb. M. J.* and *I. B. J.* first mentioned Nos. 200 and 203-205 with *inverted surcharge,* while *E. T.* (1925, p. 38) showed two used copies of No. 202 with the same error, but it appears by no means certain whether these "errors of printing" have really passed by the inspection unnoticed.—*Scott's M. J.* 1925 mentioned a *horizontal pair* of No. 205 *imperforate between.*—The numerals of the first three stamps of the bottom row of *No. 200* frequently show errors on the original stamps in that the left border lines are frequently broken into either in the center or at the top.

1925 (End of June-Oct. 12). Types, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64. Definitive issue. Typographed in one or two colors at the State Printing Works in Sofia on colored or white paper; Nos. 206-208 perforated 13 (comb perforation), No. 209 perforated 13 (comb perforation) or 11½ (line perforation), Nos. 210-212 perforated 11½ only, but No. 211 in both line and comb perforation.



61



62



64
Cathedral in Sofia.



65
Harvesters.

206	10 stotinki carmine & gray blue on rose (July)	Type 60	$ .01	$ .01
207	15 stotinki copper red & yel. brown on dull blue (July)	Type 60	.01	.01
208	30 stotinki black & brownish yellow (July)	Type 60	.01	.01
209	50 stotinki dark chocolate on green (End June)	Type 61		
	P1: perf. 13		.01	.01
	P2: perf. 11½		.02	.02
210	1 lev gray olive (Aug.)	Type 62	.02	.02
211	2 leva gray green & chamois (July)	Type 63		
	P1: line perf. 11½		.03	.03
	P2: comb perf. 11½		.04	.04
212	4 leva brown carmine & pale yellow (Oct. 12)	Type 64	.05	.05

Sheet arrangement, plates, marginal imprint: We have seen the stamps in Type 60 and 61 in sheets of 100 (10x10) from which one side margin, however, is always lacking; the printed sheets must therefore have contained (at least) 200 (20x10) stamps, either in continuous horizontal rows of 20 or in two 100-subject panes separated by a narrow gutter. But moreover, on our sheets of Nos. 207 and 209, the *border print*, i. e., the small bars which protect the top of the plate from the thrust of the counter-cylinder and the blow of the color cylinder, are found exclusively on the *side margins*, which allows the conclusion that for both stamps the plate of 100 was placed in the press *not upright* but *sidewise*, so that the lion design stamps were printed horizontally. But to ascertain this is also to assume that, for the forms with horizontal rows of not less than 20 cliches, the plates were composed of two such forms of 200 or of four forms of 100 cliches and that therefore the whole sheets of 15 and 50 stotinki contain 400 stamps. The sheets or part sheets of the 10 and 30 stotinki (Nos. 206, 208) that we have seen, on the other hand, show bars of color also on the lower sheet margin, so that these lion design stamp appear to have been printed upright. Of the oblong stamps we have so far seen only sheets of 100 of No. 211 (2 leva), but these likewise were only panes (separated by a gutter) of larger units.— Further, on all values, above or below one of the marginal bars, is found a *long Bulgarian inscription* which gives, after the designation of the respective value, two numbers with dates following, the second of these, strangely, always being somewhat earlier than the first. Since the two dates occur before the Bulgarian word for "*order,*" they are undoubtedly the *order* and *printing numbers* of the respective printing; the fact that the two dates closely correspond on our sheets of 15 and 50 stotinki and 2 leva, while the similar dates preceding the order numbers differ a trifle on several values, therefore appears not unimportant philatelically. (We find such *order numbers* for the first time on sheets of the Boris stamps in 1921, No. 145b). At right or left of the inscription, moreover, is found a larger six-figure *numerical designation* (for example, "No. 001697") which might be a sheet number or printing number but is printed in the color of the upper plate, so that it must bear some relation to the print itself.

The *perforation* from the comb machine gauging 13 is frequently rough, occasionally even extraordinarily poor, while the line perforation 11½ generally punched clear, very large holes. Especially fine, according to our sheet material, is the comb (row) perforation 11½, which we have seen so far only on the 2 leva value and which punched holes substantially smaller but at least just as sharp as the line perforation 11½; single stamps of 2 leva with P1 and P2 are to be distinguished by this difference. Moreover, with P1 the lower sheet margin is always perforated thru and the upper one sometimes (namely, when it bears no marginal bars), while the comb machine ats an upright row perforator, so that the horizontal sheet margins are never perforated with P2.

Addenda by the Translator

66
Ruins of Sveti Kral Cathedral.

1926 (April 16). Type 65. Issue to commemorate the anniversary of the bombing of Sveti Kral Cathedral, Sofia. Typographed at the State Printing Works, Sofia. Perforated 11½ (line perforation).

213	50 stotinki gray black	$ .02	$ .02

On April 16, 1925, funeral services for the assassinated General Kosla Gheorghieff were held in the Sveti Kral or St. Nedolia Cathedral, in Sofia. During the ceremonies a bomb, placed by communists, exploded on the cathedral roof and 200 persons, including two cabinet ministers, were killed. *No. 213* shows the cathedral ruins after the explosion and was issued on the anniversary of the bombing. After it had been issued it was *felt that the subject had been*

ill chosen, as it might create resentment, political unrest, and even reprisals. The stamp was therefore *withdrawn from use* and the *remainders were burnt.*



67

1926. Type 66: Type 62 redrawn. Printing as before. Perforated 11½ (line perforation).

214	1 lev greenish gray	$ .02	$ .02

There are *numerous differences between Types 62 and 66.* The *most prominent* is the *light* (white on the stamp) *shoulder sash on Type 66,* the omission of this being perhaps the reason for the redrawing. However, the whole head has been redrawn and is more erect, the lettering at the top is less heavily shaded, and there are other minor differences.

A 50 stotinki in a castle design was rumored in preparation in 1926 but was not issued (unless No. 213 might have been said, erroneously, to be in a castle design).



68

1926 (June 1). Type 67. Commemorative issue in observance of the 50th anniversary of the death of Christo Boteff, Bulgarian poet and revolutionary. Typographed at the State Printing Works, Sofia. Perforated 11½.

215	1 lev olive green	$ .02	$ .02
216	2 leva slate violet	.03	.03
217	4 leva claret	.05	.05

Sheets of 50 (five horizontal rows of 10).

Boteff was not only a lyric poet of national renown, but in 1876 he led a short-lived revolution against the Turks and was killed in a battle with the Sultan's troops.

—— **(End of year).** Type 66: New color and additional value.

218	1 lev gray green	$ .02	$ .02
219	2 leva brownish gray	.03	.03

No. 218 appears to have been issued about October, 1926, and No. 219 some two months later.



69

1926-1927. Type 68. Typographed in two-colors with central lion colorlessly embossed. Perforated 11½.

220	6 leva dark blue & pale green (1926)	$ .10	$ .10
221	10 leva sepia & brown orange (1927)	.15	.15

Nos. 220 and 221 are notable because both the designation of value and the words for "Bulgarian Post" are repeated in two languages, Bulgarian and French.

No. 220 was issued at the very end of 1926; No. 221, about June, 1927.

1927-1928. Type 3. Commemorative issue in celebration of the 50th anniversary of Bulgarian independence from Turkey. Type of 1881. Typographed in two colors. Perforated 13 (comb perforation).

222	10 stotinki brown carmine & gray green (Feb., 1927)	$ .01	$ .01
223	30 stotinki a. indigo & buff (Oct., 1927)	.01	.01
	b. dark blue & bistre brown (March, 1928)	.01	.01
224	50 stotinki black & scarlet (March, 1928)	.01	.01

Nos. 222-224 may be distinguished from the stamps of 1881-1882 in several ways. The easiest is by the *differences in colors.* No. 10 stotinki stamp of the early issues was in colors remotely resembling those of No. 222. No. 11 bears some resemblance to No. 223, but the blue is not so dark. Also, the reddish underprint of No. 18 is lighter than that of No. 224. The *perforation* also differs, being 14½x15 for the early issues and 13 for Nos. 222-224.

1927-1928. "Airpost" stamps for Sofia-Rustchuk-Varna air line. Types 68, 66, 64 overprinted with 024-027 (for No. 225 also with new value) in various colors. Perforated 11½.



024



025



026



027

		Stamp	Overprint		
225	1 lev on 6 leva dark blue & pale green (1927) (Inv.)	No. 220	Carmine	$ .03	—
226	2 leva brownish gray (1928)	No. 219	Red	.05	—
227	4 leva brown carmine & pale yellow (1927)	No. 212	Blue	.10	—
228	10 leva sepia & brown orange (1928)	No. 221	Green	.25	—

These stamps were supposedly issued for use on the Sofia-Rustchuk-Varna air line, which was operated by a German company, the Dunavad. The *quantities* of Nos. 225 and 227 were 100,000 each, and we suppose the other values were overprinted in like quantity to round out an even number of sets. Of this number, *80,000 sets were given to the company and were sold to stamp dealers at a premium over face* in an attempt (according to I. I. Matincheff in *Scott's M. J.*, Jan., 1928) to bring the stamps into the position held by No. 123. The remaining 20,000 sets were sent to the post offices but were supposed *not to be sold to the public,* it being ordered that the *clerks receive the letters and affix the stamps themselves.* Apparently, however, there was a leakage of unused copies to the public.

To make the matter even more ridiculous (according to the above authority), the *airplanes made flights for only a brief period* (if, actually, at all), but the government gravely continued to accept letters for air mail transit (at double

the ordinary postage rates) and *forwarded* them *by train!* The inscription on the plane reads "Air Post."

For some time chroniclers would not list the issue, believing it was the unofficial or semi-official product of the Dunavad. Now it has been admitted at least to *Scott,* but the taint of rampant speculation is not removed by the fact that the stamps were officially issued by the government.

1928 (Nov.). Type 69. Typographed by the State Printing Works, Sofia. Perforated 11½.

229	1 lev olive green	$ .02	$ .02
230	2 leva brown	.03	.03



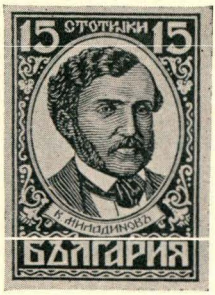
70

At the time of their issue Nos. 229-230 were believed to be the forerunners of a complete new issue.

1929 (Apr. 29?). Issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Bulgarian independence and the 1,000th anniversary of the death of Czar Simeon. Types 70-79. Typographed at the State Printing Works, Sofia. Unwatermarked. Perforated 11½.



71
St. Clement.



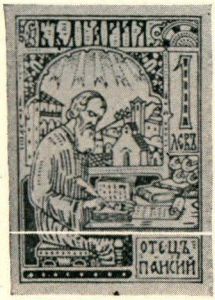
72
K. Miladinoff.



73
Vassil Lersky.



74
Monastery of Drenoro.



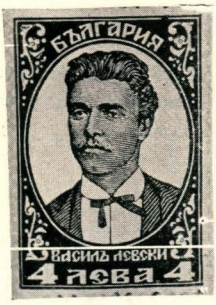
75
Otez Paissy.



76
Czar Simeon.



77
Zuben Karakloff.



78
Oborichte.



79
Gueorghi Benkowski.



80
Czar Alexander II of Russia.

231	10 stotinki black violet	$ .01	$ —
232	15 stotinki claret	.01	—
233	30 stotinki carmine	.01	—
234	50 stotinki olive green	.01	—
235	1 lev brown red	.02	—
236	2 leva dark blue	.03	—
237	3 leva sage green	.04	—
238	4 leva olive brown	.05	—
239	5 leva red brown	.06	—
240	6 leva greenish blue	.07	—

Czar Simeon (893-927) was the greatest Bulgar ruler of medieval times. The observance of his millenary came in 1927 and the stamps were therefore two years late. They were also a year tardy for the independence semi-centennial, but were issued just 50 years after the first Battenburg prince, Alexander, was elected to be Bulgaria's ruler.

Czar Alexander of Russia was largely instrumental in securing Bulgarian freedom from Turkey. The other men pictured are, for the most part, revolutionaries.

The stamps appear to have been issued on April 29, the anniversary of Alexander's election.

Supplementary Stamps

1924 (Aug.). Type 85. Charity stamp to assist the building of a sanatorium for postal officials (the design of which is shown on Type 65). Typographed in one color at the State Printing Works, Sofia, on colored paper; perforated 11½.

1	1 lev black on green	$ .03	$ .03



85

The use of this stamp was obligatory on all inland correspondence on Sundays and holidays as a *supplementary stamp in addition to the proper postage;* otherwise these pieces of mail were not forwarded. The entire proceeds went to the fund for the building of a health center for postal (including telegraph and telephone) employes. The stamp was *not* sent to *Universal Postal Union* in *Berne.—Sheets* of 10x10 stamps, *border imprint* with designation of the *printing order* on the lower sheet margin (see above).

1925 (end of year). Type 86. Additional values to No. 1 (The design shows another view of the sanatorium.



86

2	2 leva blue green	$ .05	$ .05
3	5 leva deep blue	.12	.12

1926 (July). Type 85. Change of color.

4	1 lev chocolate	$ .02	$ .02

1927 (July-Sept.). Types 85 and 86. New colors.

5	1 lev orange	Type 85	$ .05	$ .05
6	2 leva violet	Type 86	.05	.05
7	5 leva rose	Type 86	.11	.12

(To be continued.)

Morgenthau Memorial

In the January 1930 issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* on page 37, appeared an announcement of the fund being raised by the friends of Julius C. Morgenthau, to be given in his memory to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Avenue at 19th Street, New York City, to be used for research in the prevention and cure of cancer.

The list of the contributors was given at that time, and to this should be added the name of S. Newborg.

The fund has been given to the Hospital who advised us that it is very welcome at this time as they are badly in need of money to carry on their work. A list of the contributors has been sent to the President of the Hospital at their request, and I am sure that everyone who participated in this splendid testimonial to the memory of J. C. Morgenthau will be pleased to know how welcome the gift was.

Gentlemen:—

Att: Mr. H. L. Lindquist
PRESIDENT

Your kind letter of December 31st enclosing check for $750.00 to be used for research in the prevention and cure of cancer has been received and will be acknowledged by our Treasurer; but I wish to personally thank you for your thought of us and for your contribution. It is very encouraging to us to feel that we have your support and interest in our work.

Again thanking you for your contribution and hoping to have your continued interest, I am

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Myra B. Conover,
Superintendent.

MBC:B

Dear Mr. Lindquist:

This will acknowledge your letter of December 31st which was received during my absence in the south, and I take this opportunity to write and thank the family and friends of Mr. Morgenthau, as well as yourself, for the very generous check of $750.00 which has been received for use in research in the prevention and cure of cancer.

We are extremely pleased to have received this contribution, and I can assure you that the money will be well spent. In the past two years our Hospital has increased the Out-Patient visits over 50,000 per annum. This, added to our already very large service, will give you an idea of about how badly we need money. We are rendering a better service than ever before and contributions in these hard times are most acceptable. Again thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours, (Signed) Ancell H. Ball, President.

Shifted Transfer On The 15c-1869 Type I

By C. W. Bedford.

W. S. Robison of Mentor, Ohio has found a shifted transfer on the 15c-1869, Type I that is worthy of notation. The shift is in the brown plate or frame, showing clearly in the numeral, above the "U. S." and best in the left margin, the misplacement being down and to the left. The illustration shows the shifted lines somewhat plainer than they appear on the stamp for a glass is necessary to bring out the full details.

The stamp itself is a nicely centered copy with a light blue town cancellation thru the upper left corner. At the upper right there is a slight surface abrasion with three perforations missing. The blue medalion is registered quite low and is normal.



Shifted Transfer.

New plate varieties on the early U. S. stamps are infrequently found and Mr. Robison is to be complimented on his find. He is one of a group of nearly one hundred Shift Hunters who have cooperated for nearly two years in the collecting and publishing of new data regarding plate varieties on the stamps of the United States, with special attention being paid to the later issues. The findings of this group of specialists are broadcast by the socalled "*Shift Hunter Letters*" which are illustrated by use of the same Offset printing process that was used for the Offset issue of 1918. These Shift Hunters are affiliated with no one Philatelic society but will cooperate with all who are interested in plate variety data. They have no officers or dues, each one sharing in the expense of the letters and illustrations.

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

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

THE NEW CLUB ROOMS.

The Collectors Club is now installed in its new quarters at 30 East 42nd Street, New York City (Room 329) and members and their friends are cordially invited to pay them a visit. The central location and the attractive appearance of the rooms has already resulted in the use by members remaining in the city and usually other members will be found with whom you can spend a social hour or two.

The big undertaking of moving was efficiently handled under the direction of our Vice-President and Chairman of the House Committee, Beverly S. King. All of the books were thoroughly cleaned by professionals before moving and packed in cartons, which made them easy to handle. Alfred F. Lichtenstein provided a number of large packing cases for our duplicates, which he took to his warehouse, where they are now stored.

Fortunately for us the *Union League Club* were moving at the same time as ourselves and Ferrars Tows, a member of that club as well as a Governor of our own, secured from them a beautiful large rug for our main club room, as well as drapes for our windows, with a lamp and two chairs to match, which he donated to the club with his compliments. Alfred F. Lichtenstein sent us a safe for our records and valuable property and the Rich's, Joseph S. and Stephen G., authorized the purchase of a new steel filing cabinet at their expense. This provided us with all of the added furnishings that we required except for the steel bookshelves, and the expense of these as well as the cost of moving, totaling about $900, is being met by popular subscription among the members. At this writing over $700 has been received and there is no question but that the full amount will be raised to cover the expense without drawing upon our regular funds.

The display cases from our old rooms have been installed in the new quarters and for the first two weeks they were filled with the collection of Canadian Cents Issues recently donated to the club by Charles Lathrop Pack, so that all of the members could become familiar with them. This collection was then taken out to be exhibited at several of the philatelic clubs in Canada and the frames allotted to various members who are to keep them filled with interesting items. As a consequence members will always find something of interest on display at the rooms.

Harry M. Konwiser, the new librarian, has actively taken charge of arranging our library in the new cases and already they are in shape for easy reference. He has been assisted in this work by a corps of willing workers, including A. F. Auerbach, our new secretary; O. G. Reichelt, our past secretary; Louis Robbins, who has worked so efficiently on the library for the past few years, Max G. Johl and Beverly S. King, collaborators in the wonderful article on 20th Century U. S., which we are now running in this magazine, and various others who have responded to our appeal for aid.

The first meeting in the new quarters was held on February 18th, 1931, when a delegation of the *Springfield Stamp Club* paid us a visit and gave a display as described elsewhere in this issue. It was very fitting that our old friends from Springfield should take part in this historic occasion and a goodly crowd was on hand to greet them.

It has been decided to hold no further auctions in the club rooms so that they will be available to the members at all times, and it is hoped that the Club will soon develop into a rendezvous of local and visiting collectors for their social and business engagements.

* * * *

THE INCREASED SIZE OF OUR MAGAZINE.

The comments that have been received from members and subscribers on the increased size of our magazine with the resulting assortment of articles has been very encouraging and we hope to maintain this size, at least for the present volume, and even increase upon it. For many years the editor has prided himself on the fact that the magazine has been more than self supporting, and even with our increased size it is hoped that this condition can be continued. This result is only possible by the advertising support of dealers everywhere and as the subscription list of the *C. C. P.* contains the names of the most important collectors of the world it is of distinct value to carry a message to this important group purely from a prestige standpoint. As the magazine is published but quartely the appropriation required to do this is not excessive. Every reader can be of much help in building up our advertising clientele. Perhaps you alrealy patronize many of our advertisers and may have been doing it for years but it would help considerably if you would mention in your correspondence that you have noted their announcements in our columns and appreciate their support of our magazine. This thoughtfulness on your part will enable us to improve the magazine and continue it as one of the leaders in our hobby.

* * * *

PLATING NO. 1 NORWAY.

For many, many years specialists in the stamps of Norway have striven to plate Number 1, but up to the present time their efforts were unsuccessful, due partly to the fact that they were all proceeding on a wrong premise, partly to lack of material, but more largely on account of the difficulty in identifying many of the specimens. At last, however, the work has been completed, and it is our privilege to present the final results in this magazine. Through our cooperation in defraying the costs of all illustrations this work has already appeared in the *Nordisk Filatelistist Tidskrift*, but as few of our readers have access to this magazine or can read it in the original Norwegian we feel sure that this important study will be welcomed. It should do much to stimulate renewed interest in this classic stamp which has been a favorite for many years.

* * * *

PATENT CANCELLING DEVICES AND CANCELLATIONS.

In the compiling of data on the early United States Cancelling Devices and Cancellations, no more important contribution has ever been made to the hobby than the one on Patent Devices now appearing in this magazine. Fred R. Schmalzreidt is eminently qualified to do this work for he is a lawyer by profession and his legal training has enabled him to dig out the essential data from a mass of information and present it all in complete and readable form. When the full story of U. S. Cancellations is finally written, as suggested by Delf Norona, here is one chapter that will require little revision.

Reminiscences of the Veterans

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

THE first dinner of the Veterans was held at The Mayflower, 15 Central Park West, on Monday, May 19th, the following being present: J. M. Bartels, John Klemann, Eugene Klein, A. Krassa, H. L. Lindquist, Walter Scott, L. J. Seely, Edward Stern and Charles J. Phillips.

Owing to a previous engagement or to illness, the following were unable to attend: J. N. Luff, Hugh Clark, Percy Doane and Elliott Perry.

Parma.

The following notes and letter was read from a well known friend and collector, Robert Walser:

"In 1850-1860 there was in Paris a Company named Union des Gaz, founded by the banking firm of Goldsmith, Breitmeyer & Co. in order to build and manage Gas Works in the chief Italian Towns.

"The archives of this Company were brought to light about 1898 and contained amongst a great many beautiful and rare letters, a cover franked with 80c. and 20c. of the Provisional Government of Parma, stamps, issued in 1859, which is yet today the only specimen of the 80 centesimi, known on a cover.

"This letter was then offered for sale for weeks in the open market of the Bourse des Timbres aux Champs Elysees, Paris, for 300 Francs and could not find a buyer, as everyone thought it was a fake, none of that stamp at that date having ever been seen used, even off cover.

"Finally Jules Bernichon, renowned Paris dealer of that time, took it on approval and sent it to Dr. Diena, who confirmed its authenticity. I was the first collector to have this cover in my album, having acquired it for the sum of 1200 Francs or $240.00. Two years later I disposed of it at a profit which enabled me to buy my first automobile and after changing hands several times amongst well known Italian collectors, the cover was sold again last year for 150,000 Lire or $9,000.00.

"I still have a photo of the above, reproducing the cover together with Dr. Diena's certificate.

"After this I only regret to have to be ranged amongst the 'Veterans.' "

Mr. Phillips then called upon the Veterans in order, each to give some of their experiences of the old days.

John Klemann and the Crawford Collection.

Mr. Klemann stated that after some correspondence he went over to England about June 1914 and saw Lord Crawford at Haigh Hall, Wigan.

When he arrived in London he found instructions to go up North to Lord Crawford's Seat. As he was not used to travelling in England and as there was considerable activity on account of the stress of matters on the Continent, he was asked whether he was in the Army or Navy and replied, "No, I am a civilian." They then told him he would have to ride on the ordinary train without sleeping accommodation, but he was supplied with a sleeping bag. When he reached Wigan he was asleep and went on to another station some distance off where he had to plan how to get back to Wigan. He eventually arrived there, but there was no one to meet him as he was past his time, so went to a garage and said he wanted to drive out into the country.

The proprietor brought out a third rate Ford but when he learned he was going to see Lord Crawford he got out his best car. Arriving at his destination he stayed for several days and made a bid on the collection. The matter was not decided immediately, so he went over to Paris, but things became so restless in Europe that he was advised to go back to America and sailed on the Vaterland, arriving in New York on the 4th of August.

About six or seven weeks later he received notice to go to London and get the collection as his offer had been accepted.

As War had been declared he had to get a special passport, which took him four months, but eventually he left in November, 1915 on the Philadelphia, going to Liverpool. There he had further trouble as he had to register as an alien and get a permit to even go a certain distance from the sea coast. This took him several days before he arrived once more at Wigan. He was received by Mr. Fair, Agent for Lord Crawford, who had to be in London on official duties.

He checked up the books, found them correct, had them put into long boxes like coffins and then went to London to meet the Solicitors and transfer the money to them. After the solicitors passed everything and gave him the bill of sale, Klemann had to go back to Liverpool with the collection. He covered this with full insurance against all war, fire and sea risks and finally got ti safely back home.

The purchase price was a little over £12,000, about $60,000.00.

United States 1847, 10c, Unused Strip.

J. M. Bartels gave the history of the famous strip of four U. S. 1847 unused and with gum.

This strip was from the left upper corner of the left pane with full sheet margin at the top and side.

Mr. Bartels was in Washington about 1898 when a friend came up to him in the Gymnasium, and said, "Bartels, I hear you collect stamps." I have been going through some papers my father left. Someone sent him forty cents in stamps which he never took out of the letter." These turned out to be the rare strip. His friend asked Bartels if they were of any value and he said, "Yes, bring them around and I will give you something handsome for them." Bartels paid his friend for the strip, who then said to the rest of the boys in the Gymnasium, "Come on out, it is my treat tonight, I found some money."

At this time the stamp was cataloged $20.00 each unused. A friend told Bartels, "You have got a fine strip. It is worth a good deal more than single stamps. Do not sell it for $80.00 which is the catalog price but ask $125.00 which I am sure you will get." Some months later Bartels sold the strip to Alexander Holland, whom he met in Chicago.

For many years its location was unknown but one evening at the *Collectors Club* Bartels met Joe Lozier and they spoke about the strip. Lozier told him that he had bought it from Morgenthau for $315.00.

The Lozier collection was sold to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. for $101,000.00 this strip being in it. Eventually Mr. Duckwall purchased it for about $7,000.00.

Last year the Duckwall collection passed into the hands of W. H. Colson, who resold this fine strip to A. H. Caspary, in whose collection we trust it will remain for many years to come.

Great Britain £5, Used in New York.

A. Krassa reminded us of the days when the Great Britain £5 stamp, used postally, was fairly common in New York.

On one occasion he secured 62 copies that came on packages from London to the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. when the Erie Railroad was being reorganized. The certificates of stock were largely held in London and were sent over by registered post. Most packages had one £5 stamp used with one or two £1 stamps. Two packages that he secured had two £5 stamps on them. One of the clerks in the office secured these and sold them to Krassa about 1896.

United States, Block of 21, 3c. Lake, From the Cracked Plate.

This block, which is now in my possession, consists of three horizontal rows with bottom sheet margin. The plate is cracked in two places from the bottom extending up and across two stamps for each break. The big cracks are numbers 84, 94 and 96, and a smaller crack on No. 74.

Edward Stern gave the following interesting history of this unique block which is from Plate V.

About twenty years ago, he had a client, a young boy, who used to buy new issues from him. One day the boy said, "I have got a block of three cents at home that I do not take any interest in. Probably you may have a customer for it." Eddie Stern said, "Bring it in some day" and about six months later he brought it in. He asked him what he wanted for it. The boy said, "I do not know—just give me a credit for it on my new issue account and I will be glad to take anything that you think fair." Stern then suggested $50.00 and the boy accepted it and said, "Alright."

Up to this time Stern had thought it was a regular block without any varieties and never troubled to examine it closely. Soon after this Dr. Chase happened to come in and he showed it to him. Dr. Chase said, "That is a mighty pretty block showing the cracked plate and it was from this block that they discovered the position of the cracks."

Stern then offered it to Chase for $350.00 but it was not convenient and eventually it was sold to McDaniels for $450.00.

John Klemann then continued the story, stating that about 1923 he was in Denver and eventually bought McDaniels collection of the 3c. 1851, reckoning that he paid $2,500.00 for the block, the price of the collection being $7,000.00 in all.

Later on John Klemann sold this unique block to Judge R. S. Emerson for $3,500.00. After keeping it for some seven years, the Judge sold it to me in the early part of this year for $6000.00 cash.

Here we have the complete history of this unique item.

United States 1847, 10c.—The Ludlow-Beebee Find.

From Elliott Perry I have secured some more interesting particulars about this Find, of which partial information was published in a previous number of the *Collectors Club Philatelist.*

In this number, P. H. Ward kindly gave me particulars as far as within his own personal information.

Apparently when Major Bandholtz first secured these he sold to a considerable number of dealers. Burger Bros. had between 20 and 30 copies, I believe, all singles. Mr. Krassa also had a parcel including a strip of three. Various other small parcels appear to have been sold in Philadelphia but the Major's great sale was to H. F. Colman of Washington. His purchase was about 240 copies.

Colman appears to have sold a small number of these, possibly locally, and eventually he sold the balance of his stock consisting of 218 copies to the late B. K. Miller. These are now in the New York Public Library. Amongst them there are many pairs and several strips of three.

Elliott Perry tells me that he was so far advanced with the plating that even the purchase of this big lot aided him very little.

Mr. Ward's purchase was about 127 copies, including a strip of four and eight strips of three.

It is quite possible that Major Bandholtz sold small lots to other dealers of which we have not been able to get any trace, but it is pretty well proved that he had about five hundred in all, of which we have records of well over four hundred.

L. J. Seely's Human Interest Stories.

Mr. Seely gave some interesting stories which he calls Real Human Interesting Ones. He states:

"Some friends of mine moved into a new house and the boys, in going through the attic, found a stamp collection, which happened to be a rather good one. In the United States it began with the 5c and 10c of 1847 and went right up through the 1869's and the Bank Note Issues.

These boys did not care for the stamps and eventually swapped with me for two volumes of the bound *Argosy Magazine.*

Afterwards when I checked up the same collection and told the boys what it was worth, the boys whom I traded with, who were bigger than myself, took back the stamps and also kept my two volumes of the *Argosy.*

Some two years later, I was in Rochester and Stuart Macy, a grandson of R. H. Macy, stopped me and said, "Do you want to buy some stamps?" "Well," I said, "Sure, I always want to buy stamps." The boy replied, "Well, Fatty and I need a half dollar and we have got some stamps." So he took me up to his mother's safe built into the wall of their house and brought out several cigar boxes full of United States 1867, 1869's, and Bank Note issues, thousands and even tens of thousands of them.

The boys said to me, "What do you want out of these?"

I said, "Oh, I would like some of those 24c Bank Notes, those 7c red ones and some of those 30c blacks." So they filled a cigar box with these values and said, "Are these worth 50c to you?" and I said, "Certainly." So I gave them 50c and commenced to sell the 24c to a German who paid me $10.00 for 100 copies. Afterwards I heard that he sold them at $100.00 per hundred.

No. 3, Real Human Interest Story is as follows:

"When my wife was in school she had a room-mate, a very charming girl. Her mother had married a very ill tempered lawyer up in Rouses Point. Eventually the man left his wife and daughter and the woman struggled along for some twenty years. These people's name was Swinburne.

About six years ago a man called me up from a Cornell Reunion and said he wanted to show me some stamps. He brought over some beautiful 24c August 1861 on covers, and 24c steel blue, with other things, and I bought several hundred dollars worth from him. All these covers were addressed to Swinburne, the same family that is mentioned about. Eventually I said, "Where did you get this stuf?" I have known that family for over twenty years and I never knew they had a stamp." He said, "I got it from a boy named Swinburne who wanted a Setter Puppy that I had and he had no money. I mentioned stamps to him and he said, "We have a trunk full of those up in the attic at home. I will give you the whole damn trunk full for one of your puppies." "Alright," I said, "I will trade with you but first I would like to see what the stamps look like." The first cover that we picked out had a strip of four 10c, 1847 on it, so we immediately agreed to trade.

My friend made an important collection and estimates that he put $20,000.00 worth from this trunk into that collection and he sold New York dealers, as he states, another $17,000.00 worth.

The poor woman who sat on a gold mine for twenty years is still hard up and the boy gave a family fortune away for a puppy. This is a true story.

The California Temperance Envelope

By Ernest A. Wiltsee.

THE Cause of Temperance has been a long time in arraying its forces against the demon "Rum."

Many collectors are familiar with the envelopes in the East that are adorned with the expressions of opinion of the Prohibition forces, ever since the passage of the Maine Prohibition law on June 2nd, 1851.

It had always been supposed that the Temperance people had confined their expressive minds to eastern envelopes, with different scenes portraying the beautiful results of their cause, and the evil results that arose to the intemperate. But only the other day the writer discovered two rare envelopes, issued in California, and published by Barber and Baker of Sacramento, a small house in an interior town. That there should be no doubt as to its significance, "Temperance envelope" is printed at the bottom. The two items found were addressed between ministers; the jovial pioneers of the "fifties" were not usually hidebound in the matter of drinks.



The California envelope does not depict the painful effects of the "Rum" fiend as its eastern contemporaries do. It endeavors to succor the cause by an abundant supply of pure water.

Fortunately, the Reverend G. S. Phillips, who received the envelope, endorsed thereon the date, November 5, 1856; so there is no doubt as to the period of its use.

After securing these copies the writer made a hasty survey of the Coast to see whether it was known there; and discovered that as far as California is concerned it is unique. No dealer in San Francisco or Los Angeles had ever seen or heard of this envelope; and the leading collectors of entires, Messrs. Lyon, Parker, and Loeb, had never known of it before.

But in the excellent "Pictorial" collection of E. S. Knapp, of New York, a third item was found which had been mailed from the Coast to a correspondent in the east. Although, singularly enough, it did not bear the name of the publishing house.

These three items are all that are so far known. It is also entirely unknown to the New York dealers. We thought it would be well worth while to depict it here, as the envelope is of great rarity and has only just now come to life after over seventy years.

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Review No. 20.—Half-Year Ending: January, 1931.

SLATER (A. B.): (The) STAMPS OF THE PROVIDENCE, R. I. POSTMASTERS 1846-1847. By A. B. Slater. Privately printed for Mr. Slater by Haley & Sykes Co., Providence, R. I., U. S. A. (July, 1930). 104pp., 9¼x6¼in., paper cover, 300 copies published.

Mr. Slater published an article on the Providence stamps in the April, 1918, **"American Philatelist"** and one number of "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" of same month, but later knowledge has added corrections and additions to this article so that we now have a complete account of these stamps and at the same time a fine description of the author's wonderful collection of these stamps known as the "PROVIDENCE COLLECTION" and is now in the custody of the Rhode Island Historical Society for permanent exhibition and study. In presenting this work to the philatelic world Mr. Slater has created an American Philatelic Classic and also one of the best treatises on a single subject that has been published. Contents: Uncle John, p. 3; Introduction 5; Trust Agreement, 6; Index to Text, 8; Index to Illustrations, 11; Index to Covers, 12; Undetermined, 14; Fakes, 14; Present Ownership, 14; What Is a Postage Stamp? 17; Early Posts, 17; First Government Postage Stamps, 19; Perforations, 19; First Postage Stamps in the United States, 19; Providence Despatch, 22; United States City Despatch Post, 22; Postmaster's Stamps, 23; U. S. General Issue of 1847, 25; Providence Post Office, Locations, 25; First Providence Postmaster of Record, 28; Providence Post Office, Personnel, 28; Postal Rates, 1845-51, 29; Welcome B. Sayles, Providence Postmaster, 1846, 29; Providence Stamps Ordered, 31; George W. Babcock, Engraver, 31; Providence Street Names and Numbers, 31; Layout of Stamp Plate Changed, 32; Henry A. Hidden & Co., Plate Printers, 33; Paper Used for the Stamps, 35; Ink Used for the Stamps, 35; Stamps and Plate Delivered to Postmaster, 35; Handbills Announcing the Stamps, 35; Stamps Gummed and Put on Sale, 35; Stamps Accounted for, 37; Worcester Rumor, 37; Postmarks and Cancellations, 38; Welch Collection of Providence Post Marks, 39; Beginning and End of Providence Stamp Sales, 40; Covers with Ten Cent Rate, 40; The Hagen Fine, 41; Lycurgus Sayles Gets Plate and Remainders, 43; George F. Bliven Finds Plate and Remainders, 44; E. B. Hanes Buys Plate and Remainders, 44; Stamps Remainders from Post Office Sales, 44; Approximate Present Distribution, 45; Rumors About Plate, 46; Plate Cleaned and Proofs and Reprints Made, 47; Providence Trial Impressions (1893), 47; Providence Card Proofs, 48; Providence Reprint Papers, 49; Rumors About the Reprints, 50; The Plate Electroplated, 50; New York Trial Impressions, 50; Printer's Waste Posing as "Rare Impressions", 52; New York (1898) Reprints and Paper, 53; Lettering on Backs of Reprints, 53; Mandel's Sheet in Green, 54; Bogert & Durbin Co. and Ownership of Plate, 54; Corrosion of Electroplated Film, 54; Used Stamps Not on Covers, 57; George Hussey's "Fac-Similes", 57; Mr. Charles A. Pabodie, 58; Mr. George Hussey, 58; Hussey's Lithographs, 59; Hussey's Private Letter Book, 59; Hussey's Stamp Papers, 59; Geneva "Fac-Similes", 61; Taylor's "Fac-Similes", 62; New York "Fac-Similes", 62; Philadelphia "Fac-Similes", 62; Sundry Illustrations of Providence Stamps, 63; Providence Covers, 64; The Clapp Find, 64; The Coggeshall Find, 65; The Diman Find, 65; The Thompson Find, 65; The Booth Find, 66; The Wyckoff Find, 66; The Waterman & Burgess Find, 66; The Johnson Find, 67; The Pierce Find, 67; The John Waterman Find, 67; The Name Erased Find, 67; The Leonard Find, 68; The Ripley & Talcott Find, 68; The Kimball Find, 68; The Newbold & Craft Find, 68; The Firth Find, 68; The Cornelius Find, 68; Covers Reported But Not Determined (Henschell, etc.), 69; Providence Cover Fakes, 70; Bennett Cover, 70; Illustrations of Providence Covers, 74 to 104.

MELVILLE (Fred. J.): ORIGINS OF THE PENNY POST. By Fred. J. Melville. Pub. by Philatelic Institute, London: 26, Plumstead High St., S. E. 18. MCMXXX. 120—(4 blank)pp., 8⅜x6⅝in., bound cloth, price 15/6 or $3.87.

To his long list of publications Mr. Melville has added a very interesting book on

the early Penny Posts of London and as the introduction explains this book so well I give in full: "That a penny is a proper price to pay for the postage of an ordinary letter is a much older notion than most people realize. In the popular mind, penny postage began with introduction of Inland Penny Postage as planned by Rowland Hill and put into operation January 10th, 1840. The present historical collection of early papers and documents takes us back nearly two centuries before 1840 for the first recorded proposals for a penny post, and for the first creation of a penny post for London. It is an interesting coincidence that the surname of the author of the earliest pamphlet on the subject was Hill, like that of the postal reformer of 1840. John Hill's pamphlet, which is of great rarity, has not been reprinted before its inclusion in the present collection. Mr. Henry B. Wheatley made a brief reference to it in "The Academy" (Dec. 17th, 1879), and its contents were summarized in my small book "A Penny All the Way" (1908). Rowland Hill was not aware of its existence until after the uniform inland penny postage was in operation. A Dr. Henderson called his attention, in May, 1845, to the copy in the British Museum, and Dr. John Edward Gray, of the Museum, had a manuscript copy made for him. Two decades after John Hill's tract appeared, the London Penny Post was launched, and became a most successful institution under the organising genius of William Dockwra. It is to the contemporary records of the Penny Post that the main portion of this collection relates. Nearly 300 years ago London had a penny post, reliable and efficiently managed, whereby not only letters but parcels and commodities up to 1lb. weight were carried anywhere within the Bills of Mortality for one penny. Even the 1lb. weight was fixed upon as a limit after persons had been unreasonable enough to send things "of extraordinary bulk" by this conveyance. In making this collection of papers available to British philatelists and students of postal history, it is not necessary to compare the purchasing power of the Penny in 1680 and 1929. All who have studied the history of the British Post Office believe firmly in the penny letter-unit as the basis of its highest prosperity and of its greatest social and commercial value. Fred. J. Melville."—Contents: Introductory Note, p. 7; Contents, 9; Chapter I: John Hill, Postal Reformer, 11; II: John Hill's Pamphlet, 17; III: Case of the Undertakers, 26; IV: Dockwra's Penny Post, 40; V: Penny Post after Dockwra, 107; VI: Postcript, 115; Types of Dockwra "Paid" Marks, 119.

MELVILLE (Fred. J.): GREAT BRITAIN: Line-Engraved Stamps. By Fred. J. Melville. Pub. by The P. Institute, London, 26, Plumstead High St., S. E. 18. 82—20(Adv)pp., paper cover 1/6; cloth 2/6; lambskin $1.25. THIRD EDITION.

This is the third edition of "MELVILLE-STAMP-HANDBOOKS, No. 1" first published in 1910.—Contents: Introductory Note, 7; Production of Stamps, 11; 1840-1880, One Penny, 41; 1840-1880, Two Pence, 56; 1870-1880, One halfpenny, 60; 1870-1880, Three Halfpence, 63; **"BIBLIOGRAPHY"**, 66; Check List, 72.

GREENWOOD (Charles H.): (The) PROVISIONAL ISSUES OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF MAFIA. By Charles H. Greenwood. Pub. by D. Field, 7, Vigo St., Regent St., London W. 1. "W. E. P." Series of Philatelic Handbooks, No. 12. 1930. 32pp., 8¾x5⅝in., paper cover, price 29c post free.

We are glad to welcome a newcomer to this series after fourteen years, as No. 11: Togo: The Stamps of the British and French Occupations, which was published in 1916. Reprinted from **"West End Philatelist"** XXVI, (1929-0), pp. 135-152-173.—Contents: The Island, p. 5; The Capture, 5; The First Issue, 10; The Second Issue, 11; The Third Issue, 15; The Fourth Issue, 16; The Fifth Issue, 17; Cancellations, 19; Note, 19; Acknowledgments, 20; Check List and Prices, 21.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.: SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1931. 87th EDITION. Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 1 West 47th St., New York City. (2—8—1887—VI(Information for S. Coll.)—2—24pp. (Watermarks)—39 (Sets)—21 (Accessories)—8pp (Memoranda), 6½x4½in., bound: cloth $2.00; thumb Indexed $2.50.

Another edition of Scott's is before me and it is difficult to find something new to say about it. It is of course the American Standard Handbook on the Stamps of the World and must be in the library of every collector of U. S. as well as all other stamps of the world in order to keep pace with all the new stamps that have appeared as well as the prices on all issues as this is the standard on which every stamp sold in the U. S. is founded. The 86th Ed. contained 1798pp. of cat. of the stamps while the 87th Ed. has 1870¼pp. a gain of 72¼pp. to be exact. The U. S. and Confederate States occupy the first 102pp.

as usual with two values 4c Taft and the commemorative Braddock's Field Issue on page 1871. The increase in U. S. prices is confined mostly to the Postmaster's Stamps which have been increased materially, but as these are the playthings of millionaires why should the majority by far worry and at best (while mighty interesting) they are merely curios as they were never given full official sanction by the U. S. Government. While most of these have gone up, I notice that the New Haven 5c envelope (red) has dropped $1,000, why? Have more of these been found? Taking it all-in-all it is of course the best yet as it is the most complete Scott yet published.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.: SCOTT'S STANDARD CATALOGUE OF AIR MAIL STAMPS. Being a compilation of all stamps listed in the Standard Postage S. Cat., 1930 ed., which pertain to Air Mail, and giving the prices at which most of them may be purchased, used or unused, from the S. S. & C. Co. FIRST EDITION, 1930. Pub. by S. S. & C. Co., New York, N. Y. 2—15—2 (Adv.)—1pp., 9x6in., paper cover, price 15c.

This is a very nice little price dcatalogue for all Air Mail collectors as it saves much time one would take to look an item up in the big catalogue, and the price makes it available to most anyone. A secon dEdition is announced for this month which will be materially increased as it will include Regular, Commemorative and Semi-Postal issues, pocket size, cloth bound and priced at 50c.

BERKSHIRE EXCHANGE: (The) STANDARD AIRPOST CATALOGUE 1930 EDITION. Pub. by The Berkshire Exchange, 1576 Broadway, New York City. 333—(3)pp., 7¼x5in., bound cloth, price

This new edition of Airpost stamps and Covers is probably the most complete authentic catalogue published in the English language as Mr. Wilson, who has had active charge of this work has been constantly collecting and classifying all kinds of data, and delving into every conceivable work ever published on the subject, since November, 1928. Supplemented by a vast amount of original research work contributed by eminent collectors and dealers from all parts of the world. The standards on which this catalogue has been compiled, have been derived from the following definition: Aer Philately, otherwise known as Airpost Collecting, is the collecting of Airmail Stamps, Flown Covers, and related historical data connected with the inauguration and expansion of airmail service, as conducted by the various Postal Authorities, throughout the world. And all material can be sub-divided into the three following classes: I, Official Airmail Cover: One which is carried under government authorization and which is officially handled by the national post office at some point. An airmail cover MUST, obviously be flown. (However, we have included a few instances of commemorative markings and covers that failed to be flown due to some circumstance that avoided a flight after the cover had been prepared. There are no Semi-Official airmail covers in Aero Philately. II: Official Airpost Stamp: A stamp which is issued by a government which is sold over the counter. The entire direct revenue of such a stamp goes to the post office. III, Semi-Official Airpost Stamp: One which is issued by a company having an authorization from the national government. This stamp may be sold over the counter at post offices. All or part of the revenue derived from their sale goes to the company. The stamps may be cancelled at the post office or at the agencies of the company. All flights are included up to the end of 1918 whether or not they are official, from 1919 to date only definite official flights are included. All prices are market prices. (From the introduction).—Contents: Preface, p. 3; United States, pp. 5 to 86; Abyssinia to Virgin Islands, 87-331; Table of contents, 332-333; (334-336, Advertisements).

HOOVER BROTHERS: STANDARD PRECANCEL STAMP CATALOG 1930. FOURTEENTH EDITION. Hoover Brothers, 1261 Broadway, New York City. XII—824—16pp. Adv., 9x6in., paper cover $2.75; cloth $3.25.

This new edition of the Standard Precancel Catalogus is so far ahead of the last edition in every way it is useless to make comparisons. The new book is not perfect of course and I have noticed certain omissions from the 1929 edition that I know exist. The greatest fault that I can find with it is the prices of the earlier issues which have been doubled and trippled in many instances regardless of supply. Another fault is of course the numbering which will be dealt with in the next edition and corrected. Otherwise the catalogue is a most standard. The Universal Style Chart needs a few additions which also will be taken care of in 1931 edition. Contents: Introduction, p. II; General Notices, II; State & Special Editors, IV; General Information For Precancel Collectors, VI; Index of Bar Type Precancels and Other Early Types, VIII; Post Office Department Rulings, X; Hoover Bros. Blank for reference of Precancel Collectors, XI & XII; Universal Style Chart, 1 to 4; Catalogue Alpha-

betical by States and Towns, 5 to 924; 16pp. Adv.; Universal Style Chart 10pp. folded attached to back cover, 5 printed on. The U. S. Bureaus Precancels have been taken from the main catalogue and made into a special list, pp. 882 to 898. Also the Government Precancelled Envelope special list, 899 to 924.

PRECANCEL STAMP SOCIETY: 1929-30 PRECANCEL STAMP SOCIETY YEAR BOOK. VOLUME VI. Compiled by the Secretary: John Spaulding. 48pp. (45-8 Adv.), 8⅝x5¾in., paper cover, free to members.

Contents: Portrait Group, 7th Annual Convention, Sept. 5-7, 1929, Kansas City, p. 1; Officers, 1929-30, 2; Proceedings of 7th Annual Convention, 3 to 29; Constitution of the P. C. Soc., 30-32; P. C. Soc., Membership List, Alphabetical, 33-44; Adv., 45-48.

GIBBONS (Stanley) LTD.: GIBBONS PRICED CATALGOUE. Part I: Stamps of the British Empire 1931. THIRTY-SEVENTH EDITION. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W. C. 2. XX—(4)—528—(6)—(3)—64(Adv.) etc.), 7⅛x5in., bound cloth, price 6/6 net.

——, Part II: Stamps of Foreign Countries 1931. THIRTY-FIFTH EDITION. Do, XVI—(4)—1376—(64)Adv., etc., do, do, price 10/- net.

New yearly editions of this catalogue are as important to Great Britain and British Colonies collectors as Scott Catalogue is to American collectors, as it is the great authority for varieties as well as prices. The new additions are better than ever being more complete and is necessary to all American collectors who have any dealings with Great Britain and Colonies and all libraries should have it on their shelves for reference purposes if for no other reason. The U. S. section (including U. S. Possessions) are listed on pp. 1261 to 1319.

HULL (A. F. Bassett): (The) POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, POST CARDS AND TELEGRAPH FORMS OF QUEENSLAND. By A. F. Basset Hull. Edited by the Publication Committee of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, the text, embodying the results of later research, being largely augmented by Captain C. W. G. Crawford, C.B.E., R.N. With illustrations of the stamps described, sheets of collotype, and other illustrations. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society, London. (All Rights Reserved), London, 1930. XIX—(1)—181—(3)pp., 11x7⅝in., paper cover.—34 plates of illustrations. Price complete £2 2s, postage extra. PART I, only.

This publication promised long ago is at last published and adds a splendid work to their list of publications. It is the first authoritative work on the Postage Stamps of Queensland. Part I (now under review) deals with the stamps in the Perkins, Bacon type, the high values in the Bradbury, Wilkinson design, together with the Postal Fiscals. (The second volume will include the electrotyped issues, postal stationery, and other matter.) As will be seen from the Preface, Mr. A. F. Basset Hull's manuscript was revised after a visit to England in 1902, otherwise it is substantially the same as the original articles which appeared in **Vindin's Philatelic Monthly,** 1892-94. As the general aspect of stamp collecting has altered so considerably in the last twenty years, the Publication Committee have thought it desirable to augment and supplement Mr. Hull's work, so as to bring it more in accord with the modern views of specialism. With this in view, a Reference List Committee of the R. P. Soc., London, was appointed on the 11th December, 1919 to compile a Reference List, and to make a detailed investigation into papers, and perforating machines, used in the production of Queensland postage stamps. Their report is given in this volume, the Reference List being included in the second and final volume. As regards the electrotyped issues from 1879 Onwards, the Pub. Comm. decided that, while making the utmost use of Mr. Hull's text, the whole should be re-written and brought down to the introduction of the definitive issue for the Commonwealth of Australia. This work, as also the revision of the Hull manuscript, was entrusted to Captain C. W. G. Crawford, who also acted as secretary to the Queensland R. L. Comm. The Essays, Proofs, Specimen Stamps, and Reprints are incorporated in the text where they belong instead of dealing with them in a separate chapter. The Committee feels that some explanation should be given as regards the delay in publishing this work. Within a few months of the publication of New South Wales, Part II., the world was convulsed by the Great War, which automatically put an end to any idea of proceeding with the Queensland work. (From the Introduction). —This volume, the second of the series designed to cover the history of the adhesive and impressed postage and telegraph stamps of the Australian Commonwealth deals with the issues of the State of Queensland up to the end of 1900 (extended by Comm. to 1912). In June, 1892, I visited Queensland, and on presenting letters of introduction from the Hon. Postmaster-General

of Tasmania, I was courteously permitted to search the records of the various departments which were concerned in the production and issue of postage stamps, and to make extracts with a view to the compilation of a history of the stamps of Queensland. I succeeded in obtaining a quantity of information which enabled me to compile a work on the subject, published in **"Vindin's Philatelic Monthly"**, VI (1892-3), pp. 67-79-102-127-148-158-179, VII, (1893-4), pp. 10-21-35-52-70-82-95-112-129-138-161-171. In 1902 I visited England, and there obtained copies of a few records relating to the first issue of stamps which were in the possession of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. These enabled me to complete the history of these stamps. The stamps, which have been issued since my visit to Queensland in 1892, are described largely from examinations of specimens, and from contemporary references in the **"Australia Philatelist"**, which I edited for some years. I have not attempted to deal exhaustively with the variations of type found in all the electrotyped stamps of 1879-1900. To do this would necessitate access to complete sheets of nearly every variety (1879-1912 re-written by the Committee). (From the Preface, by A. F. Basset Hull). Contents: Introductory Note (By the Publication Committee), V; Preface (By A. F. Basset Hull), VII; Contents of Vol. I, IX; Plates (Index to), XI; **BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS AND ARTICLES IN PHILATELIC JOURNALS.** By E. D. Bacon, C.V.O. (Reprinted from the **"Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society"**, October, 1909, and broupght up to 30th June, 1929, by the Publication Comm.) pp. XIII to XIX; Queensland. Historical and Descriptive: (A). Of the Colony, p. 1—(2). Of the Post Office, 2; Report of the Queensland Reference List Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 7—(A) Papers Used for the Queensland Issues, 8—(B) Perforations, 23—(C) Perforating Machines, 31; Chapter I: New South Wales Stamps Provisionally Used in Queensland, 1859-60, 61; II: The First Issue of Queensland Postage Stamps, 1860-62, 68; II Continued: Portrait of Queen Victoria on the Plates of Queensland and Other Countries Engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. (Notes by R. B. Yardley), 90; III: Unwatermarked Series of 1852-63: The Beginning of the Contract Period, 95; IV: Small Star and Script Watermarked Series of 1864-66; Continuation of Contract Period, 103; V: Fourpence and Five Shillings of 1866, and the End of the Contract Period, 109; V: Continued: 1867 Printings of the One Penny, Two Pence, and Six Pence, 117; VI: Truncated Star Watermarked Series, 1868-74, 119; VII: Cron Q Watermarked Series of 1868-79, 126; VII: Continued: (B) Fourpence Lithographed (1875-79), 132; VIII: Provisional Printings of the Six Pence and One Shilling Made in 1879 and 1880 respectively, 135; IX: Lithographed Postage and Revenue Stamps Used for Postage—(A). Stamp Duty Series, 138; IX, Continued: (B). Lithographed High Values in the Perkins, Bacon Type, 149; X: High Values in Bradbury, Wilkinson Design—(A). Printed from the Line Engraved Steel Plates, 1882-1903, 157; X, Continued: (B). Printed from Lithographed Transfers from the Steel Plate, 1905-12, 165; APPENDIX A: Details of the Printings of the First Type Queensland, 1860-1880, 167; APPENDIX B: Plating the High Values in the Bradbury, Wilkinson Type, 171.—Addenda: 34 Plates of illustrations (loose).

HANCIAU (L.): (La) POSTE BELGE ET SES DIVERSES MARQUES POSTALES 1814-1914. Par L. Hanciau. Edite Par **"Le Philateliste Belge,"** Bruxelles. 1929. 478—(2)pp., 10⅛x7⅜in., paper cover.—(Supplement) Planches, 15 full page plates—(2)pp., paper cover. Price complete

This the last work of the Late L. Hanciau on Belgian Postmarks is a splendid one, probably one of the best treatises on postmarks that has yet appeared on the postmarks of any country. Mr. Hanciau was connected with the J. B. Moens firm of Brussels for many years and he was the compiler of probably all of Mr. Moens handbooks and editor of the **"Le Timbre Poste"** and **"Le Timbre Fiscal"** as well although his name never appears in any of the works or journals. On account of the modern way of collecting stamps this subject Postmarks has become as important (especially with early issues) as the catalogue of the stamps of any country. Therefore collectors of Belgium Stamps must have this work to make their catalogue on Belgium complete. Such a work on U. S. Postmarks is badly needed.—Contents: Preface, p. 5; PART I: POSTES ET TELEGRAPHES: Chapter I: Timbres a date (1814-1860)—(A) & (B). Perceptions et distributions. 1814 a 1860—(C). Distributions, 1836-1860, pp. 15 to 60; II: Timbres D'Obliterations—(A). Perceptions, 1849-61—(B). 1849-63; (C). 1864-73, pp. 61 to 88; III: Timbres a date et d'obliteration (1870-1914). Perceptions et distributions—(A). Journauz et imprintes 1861, 1866, 1881, 1893—(B) Emploi general 1870-81, 1870-97, 1897, 1902, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911-13, 1914, pp. 89 to 162; IV: Timbres a date speciaux et d'obliterations—(A) Obliterations anticipees,

1894—(B). Agences postales 1904—(C). Bureaux temporaires, villegiatures et expositions, 1878—(D). Depart et Arrivee, 1814—(E). Receptions, 1893—(F). Recouvrements divers 1879—(G). Facteurs, relais. Depots et depots-relais, 1838, 1885, pp. 163 to 222; V: Timbres de Bureaux-Frontieres ou D'Echange. Emissions diverses 1815-85, pp. 223 to 272; VI: Ambulants: (A). Chemins de fer belges, 1841-1914—(B). Chemin de fer nord francais, 1854-1914—(C). Ambulant Mons-Maubeuge, 1908?—(D). Ambulant Erquelinnes-Paris, 1866?—(E). Ambulants-convoyeurs, 1884, pp. 273 to 324; VII: Bureaux Mixtes et de Station: Emissions, 1850-1914, pp. 325 to 331; VIII: Localites Depourvues de Bureau de Poste, pp. 333 & 334; IX: Timbres de Facteurs Ruraux (Correspandances generales), pp. 335 to 342; X: Messagers-Pietons, pp. 343; XI: Paquebots-postes, 1899-1914, pp. 345 to 347; XII: Les Postes Militaires, 188-1914, pp. 349 to 355; XIII: Timbres Telegraphes—(A). 1865-1911—(B). Prives, 1914—(C). D'Agences, 1899-1914—(D). Bureaux temporaires, 1914—(E). Depots-relais, 1887-1914—(F). Militaires, 1899-1914, pp. 357 to 404; XIV: Timbres a Date Aministratifs. Emissions diverses, 1892-1914, pp. 405 to 408.—PART II: MARQUES POSTALES. Chapter I: Marques Postales Diverses—Varia, pp. 411 to 470; Indication des pages ou il est question des cliches, pp. 471 to 474; Errata, 475; Table des matiers, 477.—ADDENDA: Planches, XV plates of types bound separatell.

TORQUAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY—SEFI (Alexander J.) & GREENWOOD (Charles H.) Editors (the) PHILATELIC CONGRESSES OF GREAT BRITAIN. YEAR BOOK for 1930 Issued on the occasion of the SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS, meeting from June 23rd to June 27th, 1930, under the auspices of The Torquay Philatelic Society. Edited by Alexander J. Sefi and Charles H. Greenwood. Pub. by The Torquay Philatelic Society. (Hon. Secretary: S. A. Oliver, 16, Strand, Torquay.) 108—(4)pp., 8⅞x5¾in., bound cloth, price 4/6 ($1.12).

Contents: Index, p. 4; P. C. of G. B. Its Aims, Objects and Rules, 5-9; Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, 10-12; Societies Affiliated to the P. C. of G. B. and the names and addresses of their Hon. Secretaries, 13-15; 16th P. Cong. of G. B. Held in Birmingham, under the auspices of the Birmingham P. Soc., June 3rd-7th, 1929. Report of Proceedings, 16-21; Torquay: The English Riviera, 22-27; 17th P. C. of G. B., Committees, etc., 28-29; Torquay P. Soc., 30-31; Permanent Executive Comm., 1930, 32; Report of the Congress Executive Comm. For the year 1929-30, 33-37; Accounts for Season 1929-1930, 38; Nomination Form for Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, 30-41; Societies Sending Delegates to the 1930 (Torquay) Congress, 42-44; Delegates Attending the 1930 (Torquay) P. C., 45-46; Programme of the 17th P. C. of G. B., Torquay, 1930, 47-49; Text of a Paper to be read at the Morning Session of Congress, on Tuesday, June 24th, 1930, by Miss Penn-Gaskell: THE LURE OF POSTMARKS AND CANCELLATION, 50-54; Text of a P. to be read at the Morning Session of Congress, on Wednesday, June 25th, 1930, by Mr. Stanley Phillips: THE PROTECTION OF THE COLLECTOR AND DEALER, 55-65; Previous Congresses, 65; Text of a P. to be read at the Morning Session of Congress, on Thursday, June 26th, by Mrs. D. F. Warin: PHASES OF PHILATELY, 66-72; Text of a P. to be read at the Morning Session of Congress, on Friday, June 27th, by Dr. S. H. Browning: ELECTROTYPING—A PAPER AND DEMONSTRATION, 73-82, illustrations machines, 83-86; Lantern Lectures (loans), 86; Congress Notes, 87-89; (1) Membership of Congress, 87—(2) Congress Awards, 87—(3) Congress Records, 88—(4) Congress "PHILATELIC INDEX", 88-89—(5) Report of the Sub-Committee for "THE GLOSSARY OF PHILATELIC TERMS", 90; 91 to 108 (Advertisements) and 4 blank pages for Notes.

VALLANCEY (F. Hugh): (The) **"STAMP COLLECTING"** YEAR BOOK. THIRD EDITION (1928-1929). Edited by F. Hugh Vallancey. 96pp., 7¼x4¾in., paper cover 1/- net; cloth 2/-.

Pub. Jan. 1st, 1929, so this is a very late review.—Contents: Contents, 2; Foreword, 3; Business Names Registration, 3; Calendar, 1929, 4; A Rapid Review of the Year, 5; STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR 1927-28. Compiled by Charles F. Ingram, 6; Aero-Philately in 1928, by "Air Ace", 12; P. C. of G. B.: (1). Executive Comm. (1928-9), 14—Congress Cup Awards, 14—(3) Roll of Dist. P., 15; R. P. Soc., London, Awards: (1) Crawford Medal, 16—(2) Tapling Medal, 16—(3) Tilleard Medal, 16; Illustrations of P. Stamps, 17; Exhibitions of the Year, 17; P. Auction Activities (1927-8), 18; Brief P. Glossary, 21; British Philatelic Association, Ltd., 24; Stamp Exchange Protection Soc., 27; National Register of Philatelists, 27; Stamp Trade Protective Asso., 27; Stamp Collectos' London, 28; Phil. Societies, 30; St. Exchange Clubs, 33; DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD'S PHILATELIC PRESS.

Compiled by C. F. Ingram, 37; S. Auctioneers, 45; Auction Commission Agents, 45; Stamp Experts, 45; Directory of Advertisers, and Advertisements, 46-47 to 81 (British Section); (Overseas Section), 82-94; Adv. (95-6).

PHILLIPS (Stanley): STAMP COLLECTING AND HOW TO ENJOY IT. By Stanley Phillips (editor, Gibbons' Catalogue, "Gibbons' Stamp Monthly"). London: 1928. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2. VIII—120—8pp. (Adv.), 7½x5in., cloth bound, price 2/6 ($0.62) Net.

This is the fifth work of Mr. Phillips, the others are (1). The Fascination of Stamp Collecting (Out of print); (2). Stamp Collecting for All, 29c; (3). Stamp Collecting for the Million, 14c; The Stamps of Great Britain, (1911-21) 93c; and is a valuable addition to any philatelic library. Contents: Foreword, p. V; Chapter I: Stamp Coll. as a Hobby, 1; II: The Roots of a Hobby, 4; III: The Romance of the Postage Stamp, 9; IV: Postage Stamps as National Symbols, 15; V: The Romance of the Post, 20; VI: The Romance of the Stamp Printer, 25; VII: The Collector's Progress, 29; VIII: Postage Stamps and History, 33; P. S. and Religion, 50; P. S. and Charity, 55; XI: Round the World on Stamps, 59; XII: P. S. and the Arts, 73; XIII: Science, Invention and Engineering, 83; XIV: The Sportsman and His Stamps, 87; XV: Heraldry in the Stamp Album, 93; XVI: A Go-as-you-please Collection, 97; XVII: Yarns from the Stamp Album, 103; XVIII: Cash and Stamp Collecting, 110; XIX: Finale, 119.

BISHOP (Captain G. T.) & MORTON (C. S.): TREATY PORT POSTMARKS ON HONG KONG STAMPS. By Surgeon Capt. G. T. Bishop, C.M.G., R N , retired, and Rev. C. S. Morton. (Reprinted from "The Stamp Lover"). London, 1927. Pub. by Junior Phil. Society, H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet St., London, E. C. 4. (Stamp Lover Handbooks, No. 8). 23—(1)pp., 7¼x4¾in., paper cover, price 1/3. Contents: The article, pp. 3 to 19; BIBLIOGRAPHY, pp. 20-21.

DEAVILLE (A. Stanley): (The) COLONIAL POSTAL SYSTEMS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND & BRITISH COLUMBIA 1849-1871. (Reprinted from "The Third Annual Report of the British Columbia Historical Association). By A. Stanley Deaville. Pub. by "Stamp Collecting", at The Vallancey Press, Ltd., 15 St. Bride St., London, E. C. 4. (Stamp Collecting Handbook, No. 36). 36pp., 7⅛x4¾in., paper cover, price 1/6.

There are certain countries or Colonies whose very name are alluring as Australia (all colonies), British Guiana, etc. and among them is Van Couver Island and British Columbia. (From the "Introductory Note"): "The story of the origin and development of the Postal Service on the Pacific seaboard of British North America is a subject worthy of the serious attention of students of British history, for it forms a chapter of unusual and perhaps unique interest in the absorbing narrative of postal affairs in the British Empire. The details are not easy of elucidation, but such difficulties serve only to make the subject one of more than ordinary fascination for the original researcher; and the romantic highlights of the fur-trading period and the lurid glare of the gold-rush days light up the story here and there with vivid touches of the picturesque. The task of sifting the mass of unpublished postal material which exists in the Provisional Archives and in the records of the Post Office Department is by no means a slight one. The following paper, which should be regarded as merely a preliminary essay in the work of preparing a definite and authoritative account, contains but a brief summary of the principal developments, with slenderest possible connecting-links of postal history to bind the story together. To the enthusiast monographs of this nature are most interesting when most detailed, and it is hoped that the information now imparted may serve to stimulate interest in the subject and prepare the way for the more complete account which will be published in the near future. Some of the statements now made may be at variance with others already in print, but they can be fully substantiated by incontrovertible official documents." Contents: Contents, p. 2; Introductory Note, 3; Chapter I: Early Days, 5 to 10; II: Birth of British Columbia, 11-16; III: Stamps for Combined Colonies, 17-25; IV: Stamps for Vancouver, 26-28—Stamps for British Columbia, 28-32; V: Stamps' Wider Status, 33-36.

BARTELS (J. M.) COMPANY: UNITED STATES ENVELOPES. COMPLETE PRICED CATALOGUE OF 20th CENTURY ISSUES—ENTIRE 1901 to 1930. Arranged According to Dies, Sizes, Papers, Knives and Watermarks. J. M. Bartels Company, 116 Nassau St., New York City. SECOND EDITION, September 1st, 1930. 63—(1)pp., 9x6 in., paper cover, price

From the Preface: "During the six years which have intervened since the pub. of the previous edition of this catalogue and the four years since the supple-

ment was issued, many new envelopes have appeared for various reasons. The list includes not only the new watermarks but totally new issues as well as new dies of the current issues. The large number has caused the former listing to become so out of date that the necessity for a new edition embodying all essential changes has for some time been apparent. The very satisfactory system of listing watermarks in parallel columns, introduced in the 1924 catalogue, has been retained. Its advantages have become even more apparent with the addition of several watermarks. The actual numbering of individual items, however, has been changed in a few instances. In several cases it has been determined that envelopes previous'y listed do not in rality exist and they have therefore been deleted. In order to avoid the resulting gaps in numbering in some places and "A" and "B" numbers in others, the numbers have been reassigned to give consecutive listing and, so far as possible, one without letter designations. A complete list of these changes which occur largely in the 1916-1c Die C and Die D lists, will be found in the Appendix at the back. Also, owing to the insertion of Air Mail Enve'opes, it has again been found necessary to advance the numbers of the Official Envelopes by 1,000. The numbers of the Post Office and War Department Envelopes now start with 6,001 and run consecutively from that number. In some cases the existence of an envelope, the seriously questioned, is not sufficiently doubted to awrrant its deletion. In such instances a question mark (?) has been inserted in place of the price. Again, a list of all of the 1904-2c recut types, omitted from the 1924 Catalogue, has been included. In addition to this list of all City Types of surcharges, where such exist, together with illustrations, have been included for each of the surcharged issues. Many explanatory notes have been added and it is hoped that these may later be amplified as more definite information is available concerning the scarcer items. Still another improvement in listing is the use of double letters to designate minor varieties. The first of these two letters indicates the watermark and the second the variety. In response to the demand for clearer notes and descriptions, these have all been revised. The descriptions of dies and of various types of the 1910-1c Die C and 2c Die D are entirely new. Great care has been taken in pricing. The revision of this catalogue is the work of David H. Burr. (J. Murray Bartels)."—Contents: Preface, p. 3; Description of Dies, 5 to 9—Watermarks, 12—1904, 15—1907-13, 17—1915-16, 26—1916-19, 31—1920 Revalued Series, 40—1924, 52; 1925, 53—1925 Revalued Series, 54—Series of 1926 (July 27) Sesquicentennial, 61—1929-30, 61—Air Mail Envelopes (1929), 62—Official Envelopes (Postal Savings System), 62—APPENDIX, 63.

OSLO FILATELISTKLUB: KATALOG OVER NORGES FRIMERKER. Utgitt av Oslo Filatelist 1929. Oslo Filatelistklubs Forlag. 33—(1)pp., and 4 full page plates of types, 4⅞x6in., paper cover, price Kr. 2.50.

Contents: Forord., p. 3; Cat. of Adhesive Stamps, 5 to 29; Postage Due Stamps, 29-32; Official Stamps, 32-33.

GIBBONS (Stanley), INC.: (The) POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES. Issued During the Twentieth Century 1901-1929. A Complete Reference List of all Varieties. SIXTH EDITION, 1930. Stanley Gibbons, Inc., 38 Park Row, New York City. 152pp., 8½x5⅞in., paper cover, price $1.00.

Contents: Foreword, p. 3; Terms Used in This List, 3; Guide Lines & Arrows, 4; Rotary Press, 5; Imprints, 6; Unperforated Stamps, 6; Coils, 7; Ill. of Coils, 8; Series of 1901, 9-10; Series of 1902, 11-15; Series of 1903, 16-17; Series of 1904, 17-18; Series of 1907, 19; Series of 1908-9, 20-25; Series 1909, 26-27; Series 1910, 28-33; Series 1912: Panama Pacific Issue, 34; Series 1914, 34; Series 1912, 35-40; Series 1914, 41-46; Series 1915, 1916, 47-54; Series 1917, 55-63; Series 1918-19, 64-70; Series 1919, 71-73; Series 1919-22, 74; Issue 1920, 75; Issue 1923, 76-95; 1923 Harding Memorial Issue, 96; Huguenot-Walloon Issue (1924), 97; Lexington-Concord Issue, 98; Norse American Issue (1925), 99; 17c President Wilson (1925), 100; 13c President Harrison (1926), 100; Sesqui-Centennial Issue (1926), 101; Ericcson Memorial Issue, 101; Battle of White Plains Issue (1926), 102; Vermont Sesqui-Centennial Issue (1927), 102; Surrender of Burgoyne Issue (1927), 103; Valley Forge Issue (1928), 103; Hawaiian Issue (1928), 103-4; Monmouth (Mollie Pitcher) (1928), 105; International Civil Aeronautics Conference Issue (1928), 105; Rogers Clark Issue (1929), 106; Edison Commemorative Issue (1929), 106; Sullivan Expedition Issue (1929), 107; Kansas & Nebraska State Overprints (1929), 107-109; Battle of Fallen Timbers (1929), 109; Ohio Canalization Issue, 110; Air Mail Series (1918), 111-12; Do, 1923, 113; Do, 1926-7, 114; Lindbergh Air Mail Issue, 115; 5c Air-Mail, 116; Parcel Post Stamps, 117-18; Registration 1911, 119; U. S. Booklets, 119-125; War

Booklets, 126-128; Private Co. Coils, 129-142; List of Earliest Dates & Numbers Issued, 143-152.

VAN PEURSEM (J. H.): DE VOLKENBOND. Door Mr. J. H. Van Peursem. No. 5 "Philatelie en Geschiedenis." 1930. 36pp., 8x5 7/8 in., paper cover, price 1/8.

——,: TIEN JAAR VILNIUS-KWESTIE (Poolsch-Litausch-Conflict) 1920-9 October 1930. Door Mr. J. H. Van Peursem. 1930. 31—(1)pp., do, do, do. (No. 6).

——,: DE GESCHIEDENIS VAN BRAZILIE OP DE POSTZEGELS. Door Mr. J. H. Peursem. (No. 7). 1930. Pub. by De Haagsche Postzegelhandel, Noordeinde 90, Den Haag. 23—(1)pp., 10 3/8 x7 1/2 in., do, price

The three above pamphlets are additions to Mr. Van Peursem's handbooks Philately and History which are a very interesting series, well printed, fine paper, illustrations very clear and cheap at prices asked. The first refers to the League of Nations. The second Polish-Lithuania conflict, 1920. The third Brazilian history. There should be an English translation (edition) of these pamphlets.

ZUMSTEIN & CIE.: EUROPA BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG ZUMSTEIN. 14 EDITION, 1931. Nerauskeber Zumstein & Cie, Marktgasse 50, Bern, Switzerland. XII—484pp, 8x5 1/4 in., bound cloth, price 3.50 Swiss Francs. Also the usual two Supplement Dictionaries printed on yellow paper: "A" (German-French-English-Dutch-Danish-Swedish-Norwegian) — "B" (German-Italian-Spanish-Portuguese-Russian-Czechoslovakian-Polish). "A" has 24pp.; "B" has 36pp., 7 7/8 x5in., price each 0.75 Schwr. Fr.

A fine addition of this old classics. The catalogue proper in 1929 had 447pp., 1931 has 465, a gain of 18pp. The published price 87c makes it about the cheapest catalogue of European Stamps of any published.

WARD'S PHILATELIC NEWS: Philip H. Ward, Jr., P. O. Box 2175, Middle City Station, Philadelphia, Pa. November, 1930, Vol. I, No. 1, 20pp. & cover, 7 1/2 x5in. Subscription pric $e1.00 a year (7 or 8 numbers).

A new philatelic journal, nicely printed on superior paper. Contents: We Are Here, p. 2; The Edward R. Wood, Jr. Collection, 3; Items from Stock, 12; Market Tips, 15; U. S. Twentieth Century Part Perforates, 17; Shanghai Overprints, 19.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

Charles Lathrop Pack Again Honored

Under date of February 16th, 1931, Mr. Pack received the following letter:

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON

41 Devonshire Place,
London, W. 1, 16th. Feb., 1931.

Dear Mr. Lathrop Pack:

I have very great pleasure in informing you that, in recognition of the distinguished services you have rendered to Philately over such an extended period, and as a token of the high esteem in which you are personally held by the Fellows and Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, you were, at the last meeting, unanimously elected an Honorary Life Fellow of the Society.

This is the highest distinction it is within the power and privilege of the Society to confer, a privilege which is most rarely exercised.

On behalf of the Society, I desire to express the hope that you may for long continue to enjoy the pleasures of the pursuit in which you have taken such an active and keen interest.

Believe me, dear Mr. Lathrop Pack, to be,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) L. DORNING BECKTON,
President.

Forest House, Lakewood, New Jersey, U. S. A.

This is a well deserved recognition and one which the *Collectors Club* conferred on Mr. Pack many, many years ago. Mr. Pack also holds the distinction of being the only philatelist to whom the Collectors Club Medal has ever been awarded.

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1033 H. Weber, Mexico, D. F.
1034 T. R. Sucher, New Haven, Conn.
1035 W. Raineri, Genoa, Italy.
1036 L. G. Hubbell, New York City.
1037 Max G. Johl, New York City.
1038 R. H. Stephen, Detroit, Mich.
1039 M. D. Joyce, New York City.
1040 M. H. Williams, New Haven, Conn.
1041 Holcomb York, New Haven, Conn.
1042 Roman R. Pardo, Buenos Aires, Argentine.
1043 Oscar R. Lichtenstein, Jr., New York City.
1044 Louise B. Lichtenstein, New York City.
1045 F. L. Thornberry, Utica, N. Y.
1046 Theodore E. Steinway, Jr., New York City.
1047 Henry Z. Steinway, New York City
1048 John H. Steinway, New York City
1049 Mortimer J. Kaufmann, New York City.

Candidates for Membership.

C. A. Kilfoile, Schenectady, N. Y.
Proposed by A. F. Lichtenstein
Seconded by W. L. L. Peltz

A. G. Thompson, London, England
Proposed by H. F. Johnson
Seconded by L. M. Josling

B. W. N. Russell, Leicester, England
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by T. E. Steinway

F. T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposed by R. W. Swearingen
Seconded by C. W. Brazer

F. A. Fleischman, Scotia, N. Y.
Proposed by A. F. Lichtenstein
Seconded by W. L. L. Peltz

E. C. Betrix, Newark, N. J.
Proposed by W. R. Frick
Seconded by S. G. Rich

J. D. McCullough, Oblong, Ill.
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
Seconded by B. L. Voorhees

Dr. A. M. Barrett, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Proposed by John Kay
Seconded by Dr. E. J. Bernstein

Robt. F. Haase, New York City
Proposed by A. F. Auerbach
Seconded by B. S. King

Paul F. Beaver, Springfield, Mass.
Proposed by H. P. Atherton
Seconded by A. F. Auerbach

Winthrop S. Warren, Springfield, Mass.
Proposed by B. S. King
Seconded by M. G. Johl

Chas. Curie, Jr., New York City
Proposed by C. Curie
Seconded by S. G. Rich

Jerr Hess Barr, Reading, Pa.
Proposed by E. Klein
Seconded by C. W. Kissinger

H. C. Murdock, Newton Centre, Mass.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie

E. C. Lowe, Robinson, Ill.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist

C. M. Taylor, Camden, N. J.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie

W. O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie

Sidney Mandl, Chicago, Ill.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie

C. A. Gould, So. Orange, N. J.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist

R. V. Bleecker, Cleveland, Ohio
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist

W. J. K. Vanston, New York City
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie

F. C. Rozelle, Portland, Me.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie
A. R. Brigham, Worcester, Mass.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie
J. McD. Wellford, Richmond, Va.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie
J. C. Dorsch, Baltimore, Md.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie
J. C. Wolf, Baltimore, Md.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie
B. B. Du Bose, Atlanta, Ga.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie
R. N. Smith, Worcester, Mass.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie
H. W. K. Hale, Montreal, Canada
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie
R. C. Burleigh, St. Johnsburg, Vt.
Proposed by F. Schmalzriedt
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist
B. Ehrenberg, Yonkers, N. Y.
Proposed by E. Stern
Seconded by S. F. Barrett

STAMPLESS COVERS ABSORBED BY POSTAL MARKING.

Harold P. Piser informs us that "Stampless Covers" has been taken over by the International Postal Marking Society, and hereafter all of their material will appear in "Postal Marking."

The Unit will still continue to exist but will in the future only handle auction sales for the A. P. S. Members.

REPORT OF HOUSE COMMITTEE, COLLECTORS CLUB, FOR 1930.

To the Members of the Collectors Club:

Your House Committee during the year 1930 functioned but little. The expiration of our lease on May 1st and the new lease for but one year's extension, caused your Committee, with the approval of your Officers and Board of Governors, to feel that any expenditure on building or furnishings would be a waste of money. Hence no improvements or expenditures have been made. As a result, our present quarters do not present the first class appearance which they otherwise would.

Your Committee trust that the members of the club will approve of this policy.

CHAS. CURIE, Chairman.

CORRECTION RE. PERCY T. BERRY.

I very much regret that by some oversight, which I do not understand, a mistake got in my obituary notice of Percy T. Berry in the last number of this magazine.

Mr. Berry, of course, was never President of the Royal Philatelic Society. What I meant to state was that he had been President of the Melbourne Philatelic Society.

Mr. Berry was Special Representative in Victoria of the Royal from 1923 to 1930, which was the only office he held in our Premier Society.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

EMPIRE STATE PHILATELIC SOCIETY HOLD FIRST ANNUAL DINNER.

On January 20th, 1931, the Empire State Philatelic Society, of which Joe Busch is the President and founder, held their first Annual Dinner at the Hotel Lucerne, New York City.

At the meeting Walter L. Gates showed his collection of Precancels, which was enjoyed by the members.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL STAMP DEALERS BOURSE.

The 1931 meeting of the Bourse will be held on May 18-20 at the Holborn Restaurant, London. Mr. Godden, who has been President of the Bourse for three years, nominated P. L. Pemberton as his successor, and he was unanimously elected for 1931. The Bourse has carried on some very constructive work, and the main committee is now composed of the following members: Messrs. T. Allen, L. Gill, Geo. C. Ginn, F. Godden, C. H. Greenwood, A. H. Harris, S. Homsy, W. Jacoby, O. Marsh, H. Nissen, P. L. Pemberton, F. B. Smith, and F. H. Vallancey.

JOHN N. LUFF ON MEDITERRANEAN TRIP.

We have just received a card from our Life Governor, John N. Luff, postmarked Algeria, February 22nd, 1931, on which he states that he suddenly decided to take a Mediterranean cruise, hoping that the warm weather would improve his health.

Unfortunately he reports that the weather up to date has been very cold and he is only yearning for his comfortable steamheated apartment in New York City.

President's Message for 1930

January 5, 1931.

To the Officers and Members of
the Collectors Club:

The past year has been one of strenuous problems for the Club but I am pleased to report that they have all been met and solved in a manner which I trust will meet with the approval of every member. The long anticipated transfer of our leasehold from Columbia University to the Metropolitan Square Corporation was effected early in the year and on May 1st, 1930 our lease expired and the property was taken over by the Metropolitan Square Corporation. At the same time the 51 West 48th Street Corporation elected not to function further in operating the building so that this duty was assumed by the Club and has been continued up to the present, as a one year lease subject to 60 days cancellation was obtained from the Metropolitan Square Corporation.

As the loss of two of our tennants in the Collectors Club Building made it impossible to operate the buildinig within the income of the club, we have been faced with a monthly deficit which up to the first of the year has amounted to $1139.68 but fortunately one of the Governors, Joseph S. Rich, made a contribution of $500.00 toward this deficit, which has aided materially in carrying on, although it has seriously affected our small reserve. It is due to this added expense that our operating expense for the year shows a loss of $497.47, but we can still show a credit balance in our capital account due to the profits of the past three years.

As the time did not seem propitious to attempt the completion of our Permanent Home Fund a committee consisting of Theodore E. Steinway, Charles Curie, Beverly King and the president was appointed to seek temporary quarters and their efforts were successfully culminated only last week when a three year lease was signed for the offices formerly occupied by the National Cash Register Co. at 30 East 42nd Street. The new rooms will apparently be ample for our purposes providing a meeting room where auctions can also be held almost double the size of our present room. Another room is provided for the library, while a third will afford room for the offices as well as an additional section of our library. We have exercised our option of giving 60 days notice for the cancellation of our present lease and will officially take over the new quarters on March 1st, although we have the privilege of occupying the space at our convenience.

The rental for the new space on a sublease from the National Cash Register Co. is $3000. per year to May 1st, 1931 and $3100. for the three year period beyond that date. In addition to this we expect to secure an adjoining room for our library material at a cost of $300. per year, making a total rental of $3400. per year. This is $900. per year more than our present rental and this deficit must be made up from some source other than the regular membership fees, auction rentals, etc. It is hoped by the writer that provision can be made to use the interest on our Permanent Home Fund for this purpose as it is especially necessary to carry on efficiently during the next few years and the interest involved will bring us no nearer a Permanent Home unless other large contributions are received. Our attorney, Charles Curie, is now looking into the possibility of using the interest for this purpose but should it fail for any reason three of our members have pledged a fund of $550. per year for four years to make up the deficit and it is hoped that the balance can be found without difficulty. The members making this liberal offer are Charles Lathrop Pack $250. per year, Charles J. Phillips $250. per year and Oscar Schenck $50.00 per year for the four years.

In accordance with the provisions of our lease with Columbia arbitrators were appointed to fix the value of our building. After long drawn out negotiations the Club received a check for approximately $35,000. as the awar dof the arbitrators minus several charges which may later accrue to the club. This money less the amounts paid the arbitrators is now held in the General Fund of the Club and a complete report on this Fund will be rendered at some future date when the affairs of the 51 West 48th Street Syndicate have been closed and an accounting made possible.

The membership of the club has made a slight gain during the year and the Summary is as follows:

Total Members January 1st, 1930	691
New Members Added during year	59
Total	750

From this total we have lost the following:

Resident Members:		
Resignations	7	
Deaths	2	
Dropped	3	12

Non-Resident Members:

Resignations	15	
Deaths	8	
Dropped	21	44
Grand Total Dropped from the rolls.		56

Total Membership January 1st, 1931. 694

Of which 141 are resident members and 553 Non-resident members.

Due to a demand which has made itself felt for some years we are endeavoring to provide a Suburban Membership that will enable collectors residing near New York City to become members without the obligation of paying the resident membership dues. We are also taking action to provide a Junior Membership which has long been advocated by Theodore Steinway, and we believe that these two classes will prove popular and bring in a number of desirable members to the club.

As a foundation for our Permanent Home a membership of at least 1000 is desirable and it is hoped that every member will cooperate to increase our membership to this number within the next three years. In fact it might be well to limit the various classes of membership so as to keep the total within this number and eventually create a waiting list after the full quota has been secured.

Meetings.

The meeting during the past year have been of more than average interest and have been more largely attended than usual. In our new quarters it will be possible to encourage an even greater attendance and it is hoped that special meetings like the Aviation Night scheduled for January 7th will be developed as a means of stimulating the attendance at every meeting.

This Aviation Meeting, by the way, is a result of the efforts of Hugh Clark, who has been so successful in putting over unusually interesting and valuable meetings for the club. This is the third consecutive year that Hugh Clark has had charge of the entertainment at the Annual Meeting and I am sure that every member will agree that they have been outstandingly the most interesting of the year.

Each of the meetings have been fully reported in the C. C. P. so no endeavor will be made to repeat them at this time. Some of the finest collections in existence have been shown at the club and the interchange club meetings continue to be an important feature.

On November 19th, 1930, following the exhibition of his collection of Canada: 1869 the "Large Cents" Issue, Charles Lathrop Pack placed the club under another great debt of gratitude by donating this collection to the club to be kept by it permanently. The collection is of exceptional merit and has been formed to provide the basis for the monograph on these issues being prepared for the Collectors Club Handbook on the stamps of Canada. It gives us another splendid collection to exhibit throughout the world and we hope it will prove an incentive to other collectors to do likewise.

Publications.

During the past year Volume 9 of the **Collectors Club Philatelist** was completed and as every member has received it regularly no comment is necessary. As usual several reprints were made of special articles and these have constituted the publishing activity of the club during this period.

Commencing with Volume 10, in celebration of our tenth year of publication, the number of pages will be materially increased. In fact in Number 1 of this volume which is in press as these lines are written 40 additional pages have been added, a 50% increase and almost 100% as far as editorial matter is concerned. This increase makes it possible to present a great variety of matter as well as larger installments of continued articles and it is hoped that enough interest will be created in this larger issue to make it possible to continue on the same basis.

Finances.

Despite the fact that the operation of the current year was conducted at a loss, our capital account shows a credit balance of $1,864.71 and in addition to this the expenses on Volume X No. 1 of the C. C. P. have been advanced and rent for the month of March, 1931 has been paid on our new quarters. The Summary of our Cash Receipts and Expenditures is tabulated below for during the illness of our treasurer, Joseph S. Rich, the president has functioned as assistant with the competent assistance of Miss Mitzi Neuman, who has performed all of the actual work in connection with the office.

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

January 1st to December 31, 1930.

INCOME:		
Club Dues—		
Resident	$2992.00	
Non-Resident	1559.00	
Initiation Fee	250.00	
Auction Income	585.00	
Interest Rec'd	277.55	$5663.55
Net Income realized from Publ. C. C. P.		$ 161.91
		$5825.46

EXPENSES:		
Rent	$2433.32	
Salaries	222.50	
Printing & Stat.	373.74	
Misc. Expenses	653.69	
Leasehold Exp.	639.68	$6322.93
NET **LOSS** for twelve months, Ending Dec. 31, 1930		**$ 497.47**

This represents the net deficit after crediting the totals received from Marshall Hancock and G. B. Sloane to the Rent Account, and the donation received from J. S. Rich of $500.00 to the Leasehold Expense.

BALANCE SHEET

For December 31, 1930.

ASSETS.

Cash		$33,395.06
Plus Advance 10 #1 (incl. duty on cuts, etc.)		958.34
Plus Advance Rent		250.00
Accts. Rec Advertisers		1,142.40
Accts. Rec. Auctions		20.00
Total Assets		$35,765.80

LIABILITIES:

Library Expense	$ 5.75	
Perm. Home Acct.	33,895.34	33,901.09

CAPITAL:

Balance	$2,362.18	
LOSS end. Dec. 31, 1930	497.47	$1,864.71

The Future.

The **Collectors Club** has consistently progressed during the past nine years and has built a solid foundation but is yet far from its goal and must put forth even greater efforts in the future if it is to become established as a permanent institution. The plans and hopes of the Club were crystallized in a Prospectus and the basic facts of these plans have been printed in the C. C. P. and in a special issue of **Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News** devoted to the **Collectors Club.** To carry out these plans requires a considerable fund—$300,000—and to raise such an amount we must have some large substantial donations. Several members have indicated their interest and sympathy with our plans and it is hoped that eventually a way will be found to carry them out and for all time place the Club and the work it stands for on a basis that will be permanent. The good work that could be carried on from such a foundation is tremendous and would have a stabilizing influence on philately that would be beneficial to every collector.

For the immediate future much work is in store for those concerned with the welfare of the club. Arrangements for moving must be completed and all of our effects and especially our library installed in the new quarters. Several members have already volunteered to assist in this work and we hope that every member with the ability to do so will lend a helping hand.

The work of securing new members must continue unabated but without in any way lowering our present high standards. To maintain interest in our plans we must pur forth exceptional effort to carry on a constructive work that will be noticed by collectors everywhere. Our meetings must maintain a high standard and demonstrate that in our new quarters there will be no slackening of our endeavors. We have the material in our club to make all of this possible and I have every confidence that the **Collectors Club** will continue as one of the leading factors in the promotion of interest and confidence in philately.

Respectfully submitted,
H. L. LINDQUIST,
President.

Library Report for 1930

As usual our Library has received during the past year a substantial quantity of literature, consisting of separate works, catalogs and magazines. All donations are acknowledged in the C. C. P. so that it is unnecessary to enumerate them here. We have secured many of the separate works by requesting them for review, and I am sure that we can secure a large portion of the published works on this basis, if the effort is made to secure them.

The current issues of the various publications, which are received on an exchange basis have practically all been carded and filed, and I should like to mention that A. F. Auerbach, has visited the Club daily and taken a great interest not only generally but also in helping me sort the various journals and filing them under their respective letters in the temporary file.

The question of the disposal of our vast amount of duplicates, mostly jour-

nals, has also come up for discussion, and the Club is indebted to H. P. Piser, who has given us his cooperation to secure purchasers for our duplicates. Replies to his advertisement in the POSTAL MARKINGS have been received and a few odd numbers have been sold. However, inasmuch as the duplicates are not yet properly arranged, much time is lost in trying to pick out numbers desired. It is absolutely necessary that at the earliest possible moment the alphabetical and numerical arrangement be completed to facilitate sales. Mr. Piser is very optimistic as to the disposal of the entire lot, especially if they are readily accessible. The space of our regular files is becoming more and more limited so that it is practically impossible to file some books properly. A general check up should be made from the cards against the books and the division where items are located, inserted on the cards. As we are going to move into new quarters I believe it would be an ideal time to complete this, as it would be a permanent arrangement. We have been promised the help of some of our members and Mr. Piser is also willing to give as much time as he can to assist in rearranging our Library.

I also take this occasion to mention that, if any of our members have any philatelic journals we would be very glad to receive them, including the **Collectors Club Philatelist,** of which the first six volumes are practically exhausted, for which we receive requests.

Respectfully submitted,
MITZI NEUMANN.

Permanent Home Fund

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—PERMANENT HOME FUND—FROM JANUARY 1924 TO DECEMBER 31, 1930.

RECEIPTS.

Collection of Pledges made at Annual Dinner in January, 1924	$16,123.35
Other Donations	225.00
Interest on Securities, etc. from January 1924 to December 31, 1930	4,054.97
Total Receipts	$20,403.32

DISBURSEMENTS.

Purchases of Securities as follows:		
$5,000. Union Pacific R. R. 4s of 2008	$4,823.89	
5,000. Pennsylvania R. R. 4½s of 1965	5,166.01	
5,000. Delaware & Hudson R. R. 4s of 1943	4,874.17	
5,000. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4s of 1948	4,916 98	
500. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 4s 1995	498.81	
Total Disbursements		$20,279.86
Bank of America, Balance of Deposit, December 31st, 1930		$ 123.46

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—PERMANENT HOME FUND —FROM JANUARY 1, 1930 TO DECEMBER 31, 1930.

RECEIPTS.

Balance January 1st, 1930	$ 280.00
Interest on Securities, from January 1, to December 31, 1930	815.00
Total Receipts	$1,095.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Purchased:		
5-19-30—$500. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4s of 1948	$ 472.73	
12-31-30—$500. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Gen 4% 1995	498.81	
Total Disbursements		$ 971.54
Bank of America, Balance on Deposit, December 31st, 1930		$ 123.46

New York, N. Y., January 6, 1931.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

ANNUAL MEETING JANUARY 7th.

The annual meeting of the Collectors Club was scheduled for January 7th, and in accordance with the Constitution, the nominating committee presented the names of three candidates for the Board of Governors: Admiral F. R. Harris and H. L. Lindquist were nominated to succeed themselves, and A. F. Auerbach was nominated to replace J. S. Rich, who in turn was elected an Honorary Life Governor, as a token of appreciation for his many years of splendid efforts in support of the Club.

Owing to the fact that a special entertainment was provided for this meeting, the Annual Meeting was adjourned until January 21st, at which time the Annual reports of Officers were read, as published in this issue.

H. L. Lindquist was appointed Editor for 1931 and Chas. J. Phillips was appointed Chairman of the Membership Committee.

Under the Chairmanship of H. M. Clark, a splendid entertainment was provided dealing with aviation Before the meeting the guests and thirty members of the Club were entertained at the New York Athletic Club with W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster General, as guest of honor.

Mr. Glover gave a very interesting talk on Airmail Transportation, pointing out how this particular field is increasing steadily, enumerating the various continental lines which have been established within the last few years, forming practically a complete circle. He also offered his cooperation to collectors of Airmail as much as is in his power to do so. His address was enthusiastically applauded by the members present.

Chas. E. (Casey) Jones and F. E King also gave very interesting talks, relating their experiences of the air.

This meeting was voted as one of the most interesting that has been held in some time, and is a good model to follow for the future.

ARTHUR HIND'S U. S. 1847-1869 EXHIBITED JAN. 21.

An outstanding night at the Collectors Club was on Wednesday, January 21, when Arthur Hind showed his collection of unused United States, issues 1847-1869 inclusive. Mr. Hind was unable to be present in person and delegated me to show the stamps for him

This collection is noteworthy for containing the finest collection of unused blocks of the general issues that is known to exist, several being unique and not being known in any other collection.

The condition throughout is, in general, extremely fine, as Mr. Hind has always sought for the finest possible material in building up his collections. A great many of the stamps have full original gum and are well centered, there being but few exceptions to this requirement.

1847. 5c, unused, with gum, blocks of 4 and 6. 10c. unused, without gum, a superb block of 4, a horizontal strip of 4, and a number of singles with varieties are also shown.

1851-56. 1c. Type I. This exceedingly rare stamp in an unused condition is shown in a strip of 3 coming from the Ferrary collection, being numbers 7, 8 and 9 from the right hand plate. This is believed to be the only unused strip known. Another superb piece in the 1c. is a block of 6 arranged in two rows of 3, from Plate No. 4, the upper row being Type IIIA, and the lower row IA., another probably unique item. There is another block of 8 in two rows of 4, No. 7 in the block being the rare Type III. No. 99 from the right plate. This is said to be the finest known copy of this rare stamp. There are also several large blocks of Type IV. showing numerous recuts. 5c. red-brown, is shown in a block of 4, with full original gum, the only block that is known in unused condition. 10c., there are several outstanding pieces, one being an unused strip of 3 including two recuts, in mint state. Two remarkable items are large used blocks, one of 21 stamps in which Nos. 1 and 2 are misplaced transfers, Type III. being substituted for Type II. and No. 10 in the block is the big shift. The other block is of 16 stamps including 5 recut varieties, a very remarkable piece. 12c., Plate I and Plate 3 are both shown in blocks of 4. The 12c. used, is shown printed on both sides. In the rare Imperf. stamps, which are now listed under the date 1860, there is a pair and 2 singles of the 24c., two pairs of the 30c., and a pair of the 90c., this latterbeing the only known pair.

1857-1860. There is a magnificent lot of all the varieties of the 1c., mostly shown in blocks. The 5c , Type I, are a remarkable showing. In the brick-red there is a mint block of 4, and in the red-brown another block of 4, also mint. All other values are shown in various blocks of 4, of 6 and 9, the most remarkable and outstanding variety being the 24c. red-lilac in a superb block of 6 with full gum.

1861, 1st. Issue. This rare issue is shown complete in mint singles, with

several duplicates, in magnificent condition. In the 10c. there is also a mint block of 4 and in the 90c. a very rare pair of the Imperf.

1861, 2nd. Issue. An outstanding piece is the 3c. true pink color, a mint block of 12, with full gum and with imprint. A unique item is the 5c. buff in a block of 4 with full gum, no other unused block being known in any collection. In the 24c. there is a block of the very rare steel-blue with gum.

1862-66. An outstanding page here is that containing the 3c. scarlet, an unissued variety and one of a high degree of rarity when in fine condition. There are superb blocks of 4, of 6 and some singles and also an imperf. variety.

1867. Of the stamps with grill all over, the 5c. brown is shown in a single copy used and the 30c., two single copies, both used, and all undoubtedly genuine. The rare varieties of the grilled issue are remarkably fine, almost everything being shown in blocks of 4, nearly all in mint state.

1869. In the popular 1869 issue, an outstanding set of rarities is the 15c., the 24c., and the 30c., all unused, with the inverted designs. This is the only complete set of unused known to exist in any collection. There is a complete set, also, of the rare originals with brown gum and without the grill, an outstanding piece amongst these being the 30c., a superb mint block of 15, with imprint and Plate No. 21.

In addition to the above rarities that I have noted, there are throughout this collection, a large number of varieties and a magnificent collection of shades in singles, pairs and blocks.

A hearty vote of thanks was voted Mr. Hind for his kindness in allowing the collection to be shown.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

U. S. POSTMASTERS, CARRIERS, LOCALS, AND 1847 ISSUE.

Laurence B. Mason gave the Collectors Club a real treat when, on February 4th, he showed his special collection as above.

Mr. Mason personally explained the more important items, and I regret that we did not have a reporter present to take down the bulk of one of the most interesting talke we have had for a long time.

Among the more interesting covers shown were the following:

Independent Mail Companies.

Berford & Co. 10c violet, two tete-beche pairs, cancelled "B. & Co. Paid" in red on letter from New York to Valparaiso, Chili, by Steamship via Panama. 3c black, 6c green, two copies, 25c red uncancelled, cut to shape, on letter to Paita, Peru, endorsed Aug. 28, 1852.

Express Mail 1843-1853.

Collection of 30 covers with labels of the early Express Companies, such as Pullen & Co.; Wells & Co.; Livingstone; Wells & Pomeroys, etc., etc.

New York City Local Posts.

City Dispatch Post 1842. 3c gray, three copies. This is the first engraved stamp used in the Western Hemisphere. 2c pink, superb, cancelled "FREE" in black; 2c green, glazed, 2 copies; 2c green, "C. C."; 2c gray, 3 copies one with "C" between TWO and CENTS and "C" at right inverted; 2c vermilion on letter addressed to R. H. Morris, P. M.

City Mail Co. 1845. Cancelled "PAID" in red, very rare.

Stones City Post 1848. Stampless cover with handstamp of post. Probably unique.

Gordon's City Express 1848. 2c vermilion on cover. A very rare item.

Staten Island Express Post 1849. 3c uncancelled and quite rare.

Hudson Street Post Office. Stampless cover with red handstamp of post. Only one known.

Jefferson Market Post Office 1849. 2c blue tied on with N. Y. Postmark. Rare.

Third Avenue Post 1855. 2c rose, the only one known; 2c buff, two copies.

Postmasters.

5c New York 1845, superb unsigned, with small A. C. M. used Aug. 15, 1845.

5c New York 1845, unsigned, cancelled N. Y. foreign mail.

Baltimore 1846. 5c on white, tied on with "PAID" in blue.

St. Louis. 10c, 1st printing. 10c, pair, cancelled Christmas Day (1845).

Carriers.

Fine lot of New Yorks and Baltimores, later included scarce 1c green and Baltimore Carrier used in Philadelphia.

1c red on white, (rare).

Charleston, City Post, Honours 2c bluish, 4 copies, one is error "CENS" and 2c bluish on pelure.

1847 Government issue.

10c, strip of three, U. S. Express Mail used to England.

10c, strip of four, 40c rate to California via Panama.

10c, strip of three, 30c rate from Panama to New York.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

This gathering took place at the Hotel Astor, New York on Saturday evening, February 14th.

About one hundred members and guests attended and the reunion was brightened by the presence of an unusual number of ladies who all seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

Among those present I noted Charles Curie (our new President) and Mr. Curie, Gus M. Mosler (President of the A. P. S.) and Mrs. Mosler, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lichtenstein and Miss Louise Lichtenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Steinway and Mr. Steinway, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lindquist, General Robert Rennie (of Toronto), Oscar Schenck (of Columbus), C. W. Kissinger (of Reading), Mr. and Mrs. Beverly S. King, Harry Konwiser, Frank Crane (N. Y. Times), N. R. Hoover (N. Y. World), G. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Clark, Mr. and Miss John Klemann, Mr. J. J. Klemann, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Lowenthal, Hans Lagerloef with a jolly party of friends, Mr. and Mrs. George Sloane, S. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney F. Barrett, J. M. Bartels, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Perry, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. E. Burger, O. G. Reichelt, D. F. Wheless, and many others.

The dinner was an unusually good one and as dancing took place between each course it did not conclude until about 10.30 P. M.

The tables, each to seat ten or twelve diners, were all most tastefully decorated with flowers by Mrs. H. L. Lindquist.

After coffee was served, Charles Curie, who acted as toastmaster, said that he must call upon a few members for some remarks and that their speeches should be as brief as possible and to the point so that dancing could be resumed.

He first called on our Past President, Harry L. Lindquist, who, he said, had served the Club in that arduous position for five years.

Mr. Lindquist drew attention to the friendships formed in Philately, which were one of the most valuable assets derived from the hobby.

The toastmaster then called on Charles J. Phillips who stated that only about a week previously the President had appointed him to make a drive among the members to raise a sum of money sufficient to pay the cost of moving to our new Club rooms, this being estimated at about $900.00. Although only one week had elapsed Mr. Phillips stated that he had received $571.00 including a generous contribution of $100.00 from W. E. Hawkins. These gifts were from 27 of our members, leavin ga large number yet to help. In addition to the gifts in cash he also noted that Alfred Lichtenstein presented the Club with a very good safe about six feet high and also loaned trucks and containers to move many of our goods to our new premises and was storing our thousands of duplicate books and papers in his warehouse.

Ferrars H. Tows presented the Club with a fine Turkish Rug, some 30 feet long, a set of magnificent crimson hangings for our windows, a table lamp and chairs, all from the sale at the Union League Club. Stephen G. Rich paid for a new steel filing cabinet, which was very much needed.

Another friend offered to pay for a set of electric head lights to be placed over each of the 16 permanent exhibition frames in our new meeting room.

Alfred Lichtenstein then spoke and paid a well deserved tribute to the work done by Beverly S. King, who had sole charge of the removal and of the arrangements in connection with fitting up the new Club rooms.

Theodore E. Steinway, who made by far the most humorous speech of the evening, first of all said that in 1916 he was President of the Collectors Club and the Club was then located at 30 East 42nd St. After what he described as a most miserable year there he was thankful to be out of that building and trusted never to be there again. Now the Club was dragging him back to his old **Bête-noire.** However after he had seen the new rooms and the arrangements made by Beverley King he believed things were going to be very different.

Mr. Steinway then distributed "Certificates of Merit" to those whom he considered had done well for the Club—H. L. Lindquist, Charles Curie, Beverley King and H. M. Konwiser.

This concluded the set speeches whereupon Clifford W. Kissinger of Reading, Pa. said that he wished to donate twenty-five dollars to the Club in affectionate memory of our dear departed friend, Charlie Severn.

Mr. Lindquist then gave a friendly history of the services rendered to Philately by Mr. Kissinger and offered to recite the life history of any other member who wished to follow Mr. Kissinger's good example. No takers.

The Toastmaster then said that the musicians were not quite ready and called on Charles J. Phillips for a few remarks on Membership in the Club.

Mr. Phillips drew attention to the fact that we had lost a number of members from death and from financial reasons—that while our membership includes 700 of the foremost collectors of the world that to enable the Club to fully function as it should for the mutual benefit of collectors and dealers, we should have at least 1000 members. He stated that if each active member would introduce their qualified collecting friends during the year, our aim would soon be realized. Mr. Phillips also drew attention to our recent alteration in the By-laws giving us

a new classification of membership as follows:

1st. Resident members, $25 00 per annum with initiation fee of $25.00.
2nd. Suburban members, $10.00 per annum with no initiation fee.
3rd. Non-Resident members, $5.00 per annum with no initiation fee.

Special attention ts drawn to the fact that the above fees entitle members to free copies of the **Collectors Club Philatelist,** the largest and finest philatelic publication in the world. The last number contains 140 pages with reading matter suitable for every collector. This journal alone is worth the full non-resident annual fees.

Any reader who wishes to join the Club should write for forms and particulars to, Charles J. Phillips, Chairman of the Membership Committee, The Mayflower, 15 Central Park West, New York.

VISIT OF THE SPRINGFIELD STAMP CLUB.

We were all delighted that the inaugural meeting of the Collectors Club in its new rooms on the third floor of 30 East 42nd Street should coincide with the Inter-Club visit of the Springfield Stamp Club.

We met our visitors at the New York Athletic Club and had the pleasure of receiving the following collectors from Springfield: Winthrop S. Warren, President; J. W. Prevost, G. C. Munroe, H. C. Kitson, H. P. Atherton, G. W. Angers, E. P. Radford, K. Clough, P. F. Beaver and A. W. Morris.

About fifteen of our own members joined us and we had a jolly dinner party.

Our visitors brought us two sad items of news: First, our old friend Wm. C. Stone could not be with us owing to the serious illness of his wife; second, that our fellow member E. P. Radford was leaving Springfield to reside in far away Duluth, Minn.

The Springfield Stamp Club is a remarkable example of a serious group of collectors who have solved the problem of interesting their ladies in our hobby.

The Club is confined to thirty active members who meet every other Friday at each other's homes and their ladies accompany them. While the stamp meetings are taking place, the ladies have their bridge parties in another room and later on gather together for light refreshments. This plan has been carried out for the past thirty-six years.

After dinner we all adjourned to our new Club rooms, which were much admired by our visitors.

Charles Curie then introduced Winthrop S. Warren, who was in charge of the delegation. Harry Kitson distributed to our members a very artistic Greeting Card with the following inscription:

"Greetings to the Collectors Club of New York from the Springfield Stamp Club, Febzruary 18, 1931."

The first Exhibitor was John W. Prevost, who has been a member of the Springfield Club since 1881.

Mr. Prevost showed a fine and well worked out collection of French Colonies—General Issues. He has most of them unused but specializes in used stamps in singles, pairs, blocks and on covers.

In the issue of 1859-65 he had used blocks of all values and found that the the 20c was the rarest in this form. He has a fine lot of these stamps used in the various Colonies and drew special attention to the following:

5c cancelled C. C. M. 2, for Military use in Cochin-China. These numbers go up to 8.

10c semi töte-bèche in a fine strip on cover.

Another cover with eight 20c and a 40c.

He stated that blue cancellations were rarer than red.

He showed a block of 40c forgeries and mentioned that they were easy to distinguish; in the genuine the Eagle's feathers lie flat whereas in the forgeries they stand up.

The later issues were a fine lot with many scarce cancellations.

H. P. Atherton showed a real interesting collection of Cancellations of U. S. Forts and of Military Post Offices, on covers.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Atherton said there had been upwards of 400 Forts erected against the Indians but only about 200 of these had post offices.

In his exhibit he included a number of outline maps to show the positions of these Forts. Amon gthe cancellations I noted Choctaw Agency, Omaha Agency, Red Cloud Agency, Camp Van Buren, Jefferson Barracks and Bent's Fort. This Fort was established by a Canadian. In it he had a barrel with a slot in which letters were dropped. Bent tried to sell this Fort to the U. S. Government who offered such a low price that Bent became disgusted, laid a mine and blew the Fort to ruins!

Mr. Atherton said that he found Department stamps on covers with Fort cancellations were scarce.

The earliest date that he had come across was 1814 for Walcott, N. H.

Fort Wrangel in Alaska was built by Russians.

I found this a very interesting and well worked out exhibit.

Robert C. Munroe showed the best lot of St. Helena stamps on covers I have ever seen. Among his large collection I

noted the first 6d with a red cancellation with the Cape Packet Mail postmark.

Mr. Munroe showed sketches and maps of the Island and drew attention to the fact that the British had 5000 Boer prisoners here during the South African War of 1898-1902. He showed many "Censored" letters used from that camp.

He also drew our attention to interesting historical facts; namely, the Civil War of 1861-65 had put the New Bedford whalers out of commission, and ruined many Cape Codders, until Cotton replaced Whaling as an industry.

The earliest dated cover franked with St. Helena stamps addressed to the United States was sent to South Dartford, Mass., and many covers have come from the Cape Cod district as numerous whaling ships touched at St. Helena during their voyages.

Mr. Munroe has secured a lot of St. Helena covers with New Bedford addresses.

On one cover addressed to Philadelphia I noted a 5sh stamp, but the cover is a small one of no bulk and it seems this should be classed a philatelic cover.

Kenneth Clough showed a small selection from his collection of 700 Ship covers.

These include letters franked by Sea Post Clerks who sort letters en route and cancel the stamps with the name of the ship.

He also had a large selection of letters posted at sea in the Purser's office and bearing ship cancellations. Also a number of Packet boat cancellations.

This collection is a decidedly interesting side line of philately and in the near future many items will be of considerable rarity.

E. P. Radford showed a very interesting group of "Odds and Ends," some of which caused considerable amusement.

Among these were Temperance Covers.

A vertical strip of four 2c stamps (Coils) Imperf. of the Lincoln issue.

Stamps used from Fanning Island, which is 940 miles south of Hawaii, and some covers franked with New Zealand stamps. Also some interesting covers from Christmas Island with stamps of the Central Pacific Cocoa Plantations good for local use only.

Also a card carried by Amundsen on the Fram.

The concluding feature was "An Auction from the Rear" with Robert Munroe as auctioneer.

The lots were all mounted between two glass slides and only the back of the stamp was shown. The auctioneer said that the lots consisted of stamps from 50c to $10.00 catalog value. The 35 lots caused heaps of amusement and realized over $61.00. This was donated to the Collectors Club for the purchase of some souvenir of the visit of the Springfield friends.

This concluded a most delightful evening. As usual the Springfield boys show us new and vastly interesting exhibits whenever they visit us. May they come to New York again in the near future.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

TRANSVAAL SHOWN BY HANS LAGERLOEF.

On Wednesday, March 4th, Hans Lagerloef displayed his collection of Transvaal stamps and gave an interesting account of the early issues.

The collection is in five large volumes, two of which are well filled with the interesting stamps of the first type.

I have always taken special interest in these stamps and have had the pleasure of working with them, first with the late E. J. Nankivell and later on with R. B. Yardley when he was compiling the reference lists for the **Royal Philatelic Society.**

The early Transvaal stamps form a grand field for study both from their historical connections and from the fact that they were produced by so many different firms.

Mr. Lagerloef drew our attention to the following:

The Transvaal was annexed to Great Britain on April 12, 1877.

It was restored to the Boers on August 8, 1881.

Lord Robert's victorious army occupied Pretoria on June 5, 1900, and the Transvaal became a portion of the British Empire.

The necessity for the many printings of the first type stamps of The Transvaal will be better appreciated if we take note of the different printers that produced them:

In 1869 the first stamps were printed by Adolph Otto at Gustrow, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

In 1870 the plates of this first issue were sent to South Africa and in April 1870 new stamps were printed by M. J. Viljeon at Pretoria. These stamps were printed on thin gummed paper sent out with the plates from Germany.

Three weeks later Viljeon had used up the German paper and proceeded to make various printings on different kinds of any local paper he could procure.

In September 1870 the printing of the next issue of stamps was placed in the hands of J. P. Borrius at Potchefstroom.

In September 1874 it was decided to perforate the stamps of 1d and 6d and these were printed by P. Davis & Son at Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

In April 1875 a "Stamp Commission" was formed at Pretoria and they printed all the stamps until the 1st British Occupations in July 1877.

After this date we have the numerous overprintings of V. R. / TRANSVAAL.

made by the British on the various remainders taken over by them from the Boers.

In nine years we find nine different firms printing stamps for this country. Just imagine what fun we would have had here if nine firms had produced our issues from 1868 to 1878.

It was a great surprise to the members of the **Collectors Club** to see the grand lot of the scarce first type stamps that Mr. Lagerloef had accumulated in the past twenty-five years.

The condition of the stamps left nothing to be desired, but I think the outstanding feature was the large number of covers, especially those franked with stamps of two or more countries. I specially noted first type stamps used with Griqualand, large "G" overprints, and many used with Cape of Good Hope stamps.

Another good feature that Mr. Lagerloef pointed out was the number of these first issues that he had secured with dated cancellations, which are most desirable to help in classification.

The stamps are arranged by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. catalog and most of the issues are strongly represented, and there are a number of outstanding rarities. In fact there are so many of these that space will not allow of the publication of a list.

Among our visitors we had G. E. Duveen of the **Royal Philatelic Society,** London, who gave us an interesting talk on the arrangements at that Society for displaying collections Mr. Duveen was also kind enough to say that on his next visit to the United States he would bring over his unique collection of Gibraltar to display at the Club.

One feature of our new Club Rooms that seemed to be appreciated was that the sixteen large frames round the room are now kept filled with exhibits by members. These will remain in the frames from two to four weeks according to the wishes of the owners.

At this meeting the following exhibits were in the frames:

Charles Curie—Great Britain, Canada, Queensland and Western Australia.

H. L. Lindquist—Norway.

Harry Konwiser—Denmark.

T. E. Steinway—Hamburg, unused, used and on covers.

John Klemann—Rare Proofs & Essays of U. S. Envelopes.

A. J. Squier—United States Match & Medicine.

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—|—|—|—|—

Correspondence invited. Want lists welcomed, tho no offer to fill them immediately is made at this time.

—|—|—|—|—

The mounting and lettering department is busy with collections for the Memphis Exhibition next September and cannot properly handle much additional work but an effort will be made to accommodate not too many friends if they don't wait too long.

—|—|—|—|—

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The same number also contains an illustrated article by P. L. Pemberton on the early postage dues of SWITZERLAND, announcing the discovery of inverted frames. Another article describes and illustrates a strong retouch, hitherto undescribed, on the 5sh Queensland of 1866.

These, with the usual features, make up an issue of the P. J. G. B. which no serious collector should miss. It will be sent to members of The Collectors Club on receipt of 6 cents in stamps. Annual subscription 60c. Twenty numbers for $1.00 note.

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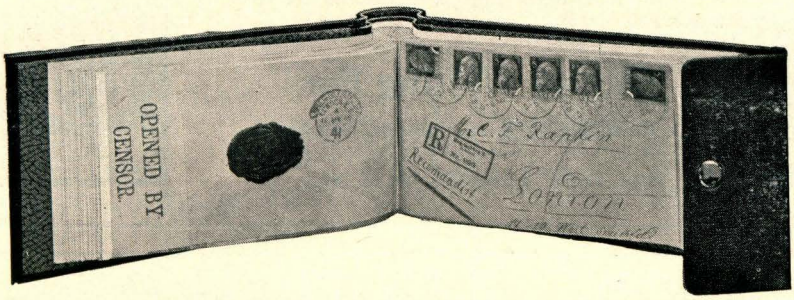
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State of New York, County of New York, SS:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. L. Lindquist, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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

Publisher, Collectors Club, 51 West 48th St., New York City.
Editor, H. L. Lindquist, 51 West 48th St., New York City.
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