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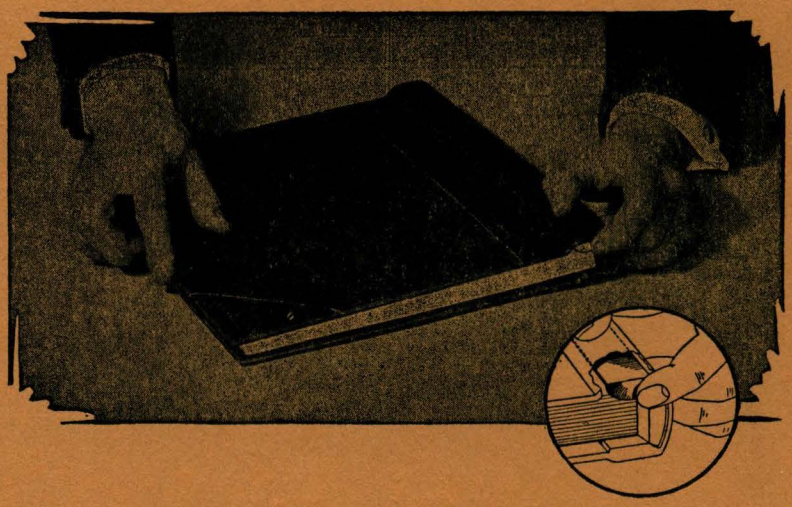
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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. XV. APRIL, 1936. No. 2.

The Chinese Air-Post 1920-1935

By James Starr, F. R. P. S. L., and Samuel J. Mills.
Drawings by James Starr. Photographs by George S. G. Cavendish.

IN the fall of 1933 the authors found themselves in possesssion of what was then considered a complete collection of Chinese first flight covers, and also of a mass of correspondence with Chinese postal officials and with the officials of the various aviation companies flying the contract mail.

They were of the opinion that, with this data, they were in a position to write an authoritative article on the Chinese Air-Post which would be of great benefit to collectors interested in the subject, and a standard work on the service from the date of its inception to the date of writing.

They had expected to be able to complete this work in a couple of months, but, very soon after starting to reduce the information to writing, they found grave discrepancies between the statements of the post office authorities and those of the aviation companies, and, in some cases, one or both of the above differed from information already in the authors' possession. This required considerable correspondence with China and, therefore, subsequent delay, and, in the meantime, the service was being further extended month by month.

Instead of completing the article in two months, it has required more than two years and the authors have concluded to close it with the end of 1935.

In some cases they have been able to reconcile the discrepancies above alluded to. In others, they have found it impossible to do so and have concluded that the only thing to do was to submit their evidence on both sides of the question, leaving the readers to form their own conclusions.

The authors feel that they have not achieved their ambition to produce an absolutely authoritative article on the Chinese Air-Post and can only feel that they have succeeded in placing on record information which is correct as far as they can ascertain, most of which it will be impossible to obtain in China today or at any future period by any foreigners.

The authors wish to acknowledge their obligation to the following gentlemen who have cheerfully supplied all the information in their power and assisted in every way in the production of the article: Dr. Lloyd S. Ruland, of Binghamton, New York; Dr. C. W. Luh, of Peiping, China; Mr. Church Chu, of Shanghai, China; Mr. Roger D. Wolcott, of Canton, China; Mr. J. M. X. Chollot, of Canton, China; Mr. C. J. Spiker, United States Consul-General at Canton, China.

The authors are also indebted to numerous officials of the Chinese post office, of the China National Aviation Corporation, and the Eurasia Aviation Cor-

poration, who have politely answered questions that must have been extremely boring to them.

Two methods of presenting the article were possible. Under the one, the flights would be listed chronologically regardless of the route covered and the operating company. The other was to disregard chronology and group the various flights under the systems to which they belong. The latter method seemed preferable and has been followed.

We have divided the service into four groups:

First—Pioneer and Experimental Flights, which include all flights made during the pioneering period, all special flights upon which mail was carried by the authority of the Chinese post office, and flights over regular routes which were not covered by either of the contracting companies listed in following sections.

Second—Routes flown by the China National Aviation Corporation, including all trial and regular first flights made by the planes of that Corporation under its contract for carrying the mail over the routes assigned to them.

Third—Routes flown by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation under the same conditions as above.

Fourth—Routes flown by the Southwest Aviation Corporation under the same conditions as above.

The above divisions cover the regular airmail service. As an addenda we give a list of sporadic flights made by individual aviators who carried letters without the authority of the Chinese post office.

We also give a list, as far as we have been able to compile it, of the names of the towns reached by the airmail service and the Chinese characters for those names, and, in conclusion, instructions for reading Chinese postmarks.

The numbers in parentheses after the title of each flight refer to the number of the flight as listed in Appendix A.

If any of our readers find any statements in the following article which, in their opinion, are erroneous, or have any new and more complete information, the authors would very greatly appreciate it if the same were brought to their attention. They can be reached by letters addressed to the *Collectors Club,* New York, N. Y.

I. PIONEER AND EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHTS.

1920. Tientsin-Peking & Return Experimental Flight.(1)

According to D. Field's 1934 catalog, the first Chinese airmail was flown from Tientsin to Peking on May 7, 1920. This was an experimental flight. The catalog states that two special air chops were used, one being placed on the mail before departure, the other on its arrival at Peking, and that covers are known with the receiving chop only.

The first of these chops is shown in Figure 1, the Chinese characters meaning the same as the English under them.



Fig. 1.

The second one is shown in Figure 2, the five Chinese characters meaning the same thing as the English.



Fig. 2.

At the "Apex" Exhibition held in London in May, 1934, a set of postcards, showing pictures of first flight covers, was sold. Among them was one labeled "First Chinese Airmail" which showed a cover addressed to R. McKenzie, Esq., c/o Jardine Matheson & Company, Peking, as shown in Figure 3. The stamps are cancelled by the "clock" postmark similar to that used in the Peking-Tientsin flight of 1923.

Up to the time of writing, no other information has been obtainable in regard to this flight, but it must have taken place, as the "Apex" authorities would not have published a postcard of the cover unless they were absolutely sure that it was authentic. We understand that these postcards were all checked up by Fred. J. Melville before being printed.



Fig. 3.

J. B. Macdonald, Vice President of the *Hongkong Philatelic Society,* in "Airpost and Air Stamps of China 1920-1934," lists this flight, and says, "As far as can be ascertained, only two specimens of this flight exist." He illustrates a cover bearing a single one cent and a horizontal strip of three three cent junk stamps, the postmark of which cannot be read, but which bears the

narrow chop above mentioned and a postmark in the upper left corner, reading "Tientsin 7th May 20." This letter was apparently flown from Peking to Tientsin.

1921. Peking-Shanghai Flight.(²)

On July 1, 1921, an aerial service was established by the postal authorities to carry mail between Shanghai and Peking, the actual work being performed by a private company which was remunerated by receiving the proceeds of the sale of the special stamps issued for the service.

The mail was carried by train between Shanghai and Tsinan, thence by plane to Peking, and vice versa.

Tsinan is the capital of Shantung Province and is on the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad, 450 miles by airline northwest of Shanghai and 230 miles by airline southeast of Peking. The flying time between Tsinan and Peking was 2½ hours.

Planes were scheduled to leave Peking on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning on the alternate days. No flights were made on Sundays.

According to E. G. Young (*Mekeel's W. S. N.*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 27, July 8, 1922) "the service was suspended on July 10, resumed July 18, suspended again August 15, resumed again (I do not think so), and eventually suspended and stamps withdrawn from sale on September 23, the balance of stamps on hand are said to have been returned to the Peking office."

Special stamps were issued for this service, the single rate being 15c in addition to the regular postage rate. These were placed on sale at Shanghai on Friday, July 1, at 8 A. M., the mail for the first trip to Peking closing at 8:30 A. M. the same day. Four hundred covers were carried on this flight from Shanghai to Peking.

The suspension notices in each case were issued after a day or two had elapsed without a flight due to lack of equipment or machines being out of repair. There should have been 6 flights a week, leaving the termini on alternate days and in this way the maximum number of flights should be about 25. However, it is doubtful if half that number was actually successfully made. Mail carried on unsuccessful flights was forwarded by train and arrived in Shanghai several days after mailing.

The issue consisted of 5 values—15c blue green and black; 30c scarlet and black; 45c deep violet and black; 60c dark blue and black; 90c olive green and black.

The stamps measure 40½x30½ mm. and were prepared by the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing and were printed on white wove unwatermarked paper, perforated 14½.

The sheet contains 25 stamps in five rows of five, with the border about 10 mm. wide. Guide lines are between the second and third horizontal rows and between the third and fourth vertical rows. The label of the Bureau (46x1 mm., white lines on background the color of the stamp and a hairline border with curved ends) is above the second and fourth stamps of the top row extending slightly over the stamp on either side, and below the corresponding stamps of the bottom row. Plate numbers 2¼ mm. high are above the third and fifth and below the twenty-third and twenty-fifth stamps and sheet numbers 7½ mm. high are found in the upper right corner—all Roman numerals.

The design shows a bi-plane in the center, with a view of the Great Wall and its towers and the mountains in the background. In the upper corners are the values in Chinese which are repeated in English in the lower corners. At the top is a straight label with curved ends and at the bottom an oblong, both containing Chinese inscriptions. The translation of the top label is "Chinese Republic Postage" and the bottom label "Aerial Post Stamp."



Fig. 4.

A special chop was used on first flight covers in each direction and, at Shanghai, it was used to cancel the airmail stamps, the regular stamps being cancelled with the regular postmark. At Tsinan and Peking all stamps were cancelled with the usual postmark and the special chop was applied on the back of the cover.

The translation of the special chop is "Mail Carried By First Flight of the Aerial Postal Service Established by China."



Fig. 5.

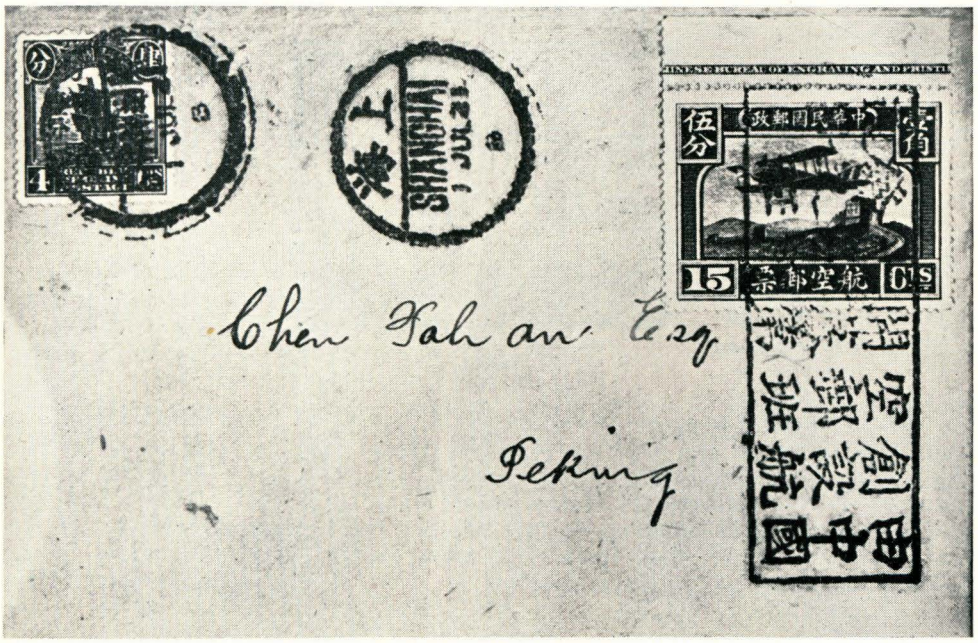


Fig. 6.

At Shanghai the chop was an oblong, measuring 69x24 mm., but the size varies slightly, as at Shanghai 5 separate chops were used. These contained the same characters, but, as they were handmade, the characters differ slightly from one another and the chops vary a little in size. The chop contains 20 characters which are arranged in 7 vertical columns, the first six columns containing 3 characters each and the last column two. All samples seen are in black ink.

See figure 6 on page 73.

At Peking the chop measures 38x31 mm. There is no information as to how many different chops were used there. It contains the same 20 characters, but they are smaller and of somewhat different shape than those used at Shanghai. The characters are arranged in 5 vertical columns of 4 characters each and all chops seen are in violet ink.

It has been stated that the violet chop was used only on registered mail but the authors have both registered and ordinary covers carrying the violet chop.

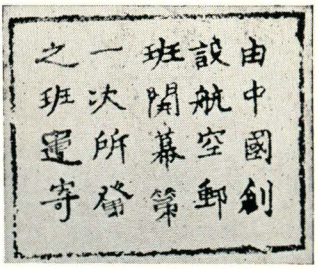


Fig. 7.

At Tsinan, for mail going by air to Peking, a chop similar to the violet Peking one was used. This chop measures 40x30 mm. The characters are the same as those used in the Peking chop but are of different cutting. All copies seen are in black ink.



Fig. 8.

Our statements as above in regard to the Tsinan—Peking chops were taken from observation of the covers in our possession. Mr. MacDonald states that the Tsinan post office had no special cachet and that mail originating at that point for Peking received the special cachet upon its arrival. At this late date it is useless to try to check up on this point at the Chinese post office. If Mr. MacDonald is correct, then there must have been at least three chops at the Peking post office, as the black chop on our cover differs in minor points from both of our violet chops, which, in turn, differ slightly in the cutting of the characters from each other.

First flight covers from Shanghai were postmarked July 1, 1921 and backstamped at Peking July 1.

First flight mail from Peking was postmarked July 1, flown to Tsinan and there transhipped by rail to Shanghai where it was backstamped July 2, 11 P. M.

Flights subsequent to the first day were postmarked with the usual current cancellation.

Many covers have come into the market with the first day chop, and carrying the full set of airmail stamps, which were never flown and which were cancelled to order. Genuine first day flight covers *must* bear the usual postage stamps *in addition* to those of the airmail; the former *should* be cancelled with the regular postmark, the latter with the special chop (if mailed at Shanghai) and also they *must* bear the backstamp of the receiving office, all with the proper dates.

1921. Peking-Pei-Tai-Ho Beach.(3). First Series.

According to a letter (No. 11254, General) from the Postal Commissioner of Peiping (Peking) dated April 14, 1931, a service was inaugurated between Peking and Pei-tai-ho Beach on August 12, 1921, planes leaving Peking every Friday morning and returning from Pei-tai-ho Beach every Monday morning—a weekly service. The first return flight from Pei-tai-ho Beach was August 15; ordinary postmarks were used. This service was discontinued, according to Theodore Champion, September 28, 1921, and he issues a warning that many covers dated 1921 are cancelled to order.

Pei-tai-ho Beach is a summer resort on the Gulf of Chihli, about 150 miles in an airline almost due east of Peking, from which it is reached by the Peking-Moukden Railroad via Tienstin. It is largely a bungalow town.

1922. Second Series.(4)

This service was resumed in the summer of 1922, the first flight being made on August 4. It was again suspended on September 11.

1923. Third Series.(6)

The service was reopened again in 1923, but only two flights were made. Planes left Peking on August 24 and 31, and returned from Pei-tai-ho Beach on August 27 and September 3.

We deem it very likely that the Pei-tai-ho Beach to Tientsin flight of August 27, 1923, listed by Mr. MacDonald was part of this service.

1923. Peking-Tientsin.(5)

Service between the above points was inaugurated on May 23, 1923, and is said to have been suspended on October 31, owing to lack of funds.

D. Field says that flights were made from Peking on May 23, 28 and 30, to which Macdonald agrees, except that he says "Little is known of the flight of May 23. First flight generally taken as May 28."

A flight undoubtedly was made on May 23, which is the first flight on the route, as we have a cover which is postmarked Peking, 23 May, '23, 8 A. M., and it is backstamped "Tientsin, 23 May, '23, 11:30" with the clock postmark hereafter described. It is also backstamped with the usual circle postmark, reading "Tientsin, 23 May, 16 (4 P. M.)"

D. Field lists return flights from Tientsin on May 23, 28 and June 8, but Macdonald only lists a first flight on May 30.

Contemporaneous records are more than vague, and whether the above flights were the only ones (made) or whether the service continued sporadically to October 31, it is impossible to state.

It should be remembered that while the Bureau of Posts was endeavoring to establish an aerial postal service for China, funds borrowed for that purpose were being diverted by Tsao Kun, the President, for other purposes, and practically no records of these abortive attempts to establish regular service were kept by the postal authorities or anyone else, and that little or no information came out of China at that time in regard to these trial flights until the China National Aviation Corporation started to establish its routes in 1929.

On this route stamps were cancelled by the ordinary postmark and, in addition, special hand stamps were irregularly placed on the envelopes by the post-office as follows:

1—At Peking, on mail for delivery in Tientsin.



Fig. 9.

The Chinese characters above mean the same thing as the English. This chop was applied in black ink. Upon arrival at Tientsin, that office sometimes placed a large circular cancellation on the envelope in addition to the regular receiving postmark. This was similar to the cut shown below and was in violet ink.



Fig. 10.

The Chinese characters in the horizontal line actually mean "Dispatched by Chinese Postal Airplane."

2—At Tientsin, on mail for delivery in Peking, the black chop shown in Fig. 9 was sometimes placed by the postal authorities.

Pei-Tai-Ho Beach-Tientsin.(7)

Mr. Macdonald lists the above flight on August 27, 1923, and says, "A flight was made each way on that date." No other information in regard to it is given in his catalog, nor in any other that we have seen, nor was any information received from China in regard to such a flight at the time it is said to have been made.

From the dates given, it would seem to the authors that this was really a part of the Peking—Pei-tai-ho Beach flight of August 27, 1923, Tientsin being

about midway between the two points. It seems probable that the plane stopped there going and coming, rather than that this flight constituted a special service.

Moukden-Peking Proposed Flight.

According to M. D. Chow (*Philatelic Bulletin,* Vol. II, No. 2, 1926) it was proposed to start an airmail service between Peking and Moukden, and for this service a set of stamps was prepared, presumably, by the Post Office.

Mr. Chow describes this proposed flight and says that after the preparation of the stamps, it was decided that the Chinese air service should eventually cover the entire country and, therefore, the stamps for the service should indicate that fact instead of being confined to this one route. The set therefore was never issued, and the route was never established as far as can be found out.

This essay consisted of three values—15c green, 30c red, and 45c violet. The stamps appear to be lithographed and are of coarse impressions on heavy white wove paper, perforated 12 with small and rough holes. They measure 30x29½ mm. between perforations. There is no information in regard to the sheet, number printed or what became of the issue, except that Mr. Chow states, "Several years ago the stamp was not in evidence, but recently, in the Peking market this stamp has been seen." Also that "only the 15c and 45c appeared, and all were overprinted 'Specimen' in English and Chinese."

The central design shows a bird, probably a carrier pigeon, flying towards the observer. In the lower left foreground is the Temple of Heaven at Peking. Further back to the left is the Lama Pagoda at Moukden, from which radiate beams of light. At the bottom, in a colorless space, is the monogram AM. At the top in the curved label are six Chinese characters reading "Chinese Republic Postage" and at the bottom are six more characters in the old seal form which may be translated "'Inauguration Aerial Mail Peking to Moukden Commemorative Stamp." In the upper corners, in circles, are the values in Chinese, and, in the lower corners, in squares, the corresponding values in English.

As has been stated this set was never placed on sale, and, presumably, the stamps were destroyed, although there is no information as to this fact. But about 1925 a few copies of the set, unused, came into the market, and also some cancelled copies. Those seen by the authors are the 15, 30 and 45c values and are without the "Specimen" surcharge. The cancellation is either in black or red ink and covers a corner of the stamp only. Not enough is shown to be able to read the postmark. These stamps are evidently cancelled to order.



Fig. 11.

Mekeel's Weekly for August 30, 1926, states that a correspondent in Peking reports the existence of this set and says of it "They were prepared sometime ago, but none had as yet been seen on flown covers."

In the fall of 1935 the authors received a copy of a pamphlet published by the *New Life Philatelic Society* of Hangchow, China, Volume 3, No. 3, dated December, 1929, in which it describes the Moukden-Newchwang flight of 1924, and goes on to say:

"The Peking to Newchwang airmail stamps were not yet issued but were seen after this flight." From all the above information it would now appear that these stamps were probably printed about 1924 for a proposed route from Moukden to Peking that never was flown, and that they were either prepared too late to be used on the Moukden to Newchwang service, or were deliberately not used on that service on account of the disapproval of the design.

1924. Moukden-Newchwang.(8)

This service is one of those of which it is almost impossible to secure any really definite information.

It was apparently established in 1924 by order of Chang Tso Lin, the Governor-General of Manchuria, with the ultimate idea of a route from Moukden to Peking. It is said that it was originally intended to run for a period of one month as an experiment and that it opened during the month of May, 1924. Proving successful, the operation was extended to cover the month of June.

The *New Life Philatelic News*, Volume 3, No. 3, of December, 1929, gives the above information, and adds that planes left Moukden on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. for Newchwang, and returned from Newchwang the same days of the week at 4:30 P. M.

Mr. Macdonald lists two flights on this route, May 6 and 8. D. Field says that the service was maintained during April and May. The Acting Deputy Commissioner at Newchwang, in a letter dated April 11, 1931, to Mr. Mills, states "about five or six years ago, there were airmail flights between Moukden and Newchwang, but that the said flights discontinued after about two months' time. We have no such flight at present."

The latest information we have is from a correspondent at Canton, who, in a letter dated January 2, 1936, states:

"I have to give the whole of my story in order that you see how my information was gathered. Naturally you know what Th. Champion & others say on this service, operated in April/May 1924, but no particulars on the **first** flight.

"I thus wanted to find same out. I wrote several times to our Agents in Newchwang and at Moukden. At the latter place we have a personal friend who tried all the possible, **he looked in the newspapers,** could not find any mention of same. The P. O. is useless as all the records are gone. The missions did not know anything about it. I asked to the Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. D. G. Folts, who is also a collector and was at Moukden, made extensive enquiries, but could not find anything.

"Church Chu, who sold me 3 pigeon stamps, gave me exactly the same information as your article. But

"I wrote also to the Secretary of the **Chinese Philatelic Society,** Z. V. Yeames, he answered (copied in extenso) as follows: Shai. Sept. 13/1934.

'In reply to your favour of August 6th, I beg to say that so far as I can learn from others re Moukden/Newchwang first flight as follows: there was no official flight took place, but only two trials. The first one was 1924 May 6th, and some one says that there were letters bearing the unissued King Houng Air Mail stamps.

I hold myself a Moukden/Newchwang (to Mr. F. G. Scale—Shanghai, perhaps yours is the same) dated Moukden 8th May 1924

Newchwang 9th May

(Shanghai 13th May)

thus I took it that the second flight was done on the 8th May."

"Further I inquired also from A. Le Pileur, a well known authority on Flown covers, residing in France. He answered me on the 22nd October 1935:

'According to the information I could find, the flights Newchwang-Moukden take date on the 6th & 8th May 1924. They are not official. They were decided by Marchal Chang Tso Ling.'

"I presume he means they were "trials."

"You hold one dated 19th.

"No doubt that if the service has lasted two full months, even with only say 2 flights a week, there would be a great amount of covers on the market, you undoubtedly know that it is practically impossible to find any. Consequently, I think, that so far, one should take:

The 6th May 1924 as the 1st trial flight (not seen so far)
The 8th May 1924 as the second trial flight (I have one)
The 19th May 1924 as a third trial flight (yours)".

All authorities agree that no special cancellations were used on the route and the rates were those of ordinary postage plus 15c per 20 grams, aerial stamps, the first issue being used.

Our only cover is postmarked Moukden May 19th. and is backstamped Newchwang on May 20th. As it was addressed to Shanghai, it is also backstamped at that point May 23, 1924, midnight. From Newchwang mail was forwarded to destination by ordinary means.

Moukden is the Manchu name of the town in question. Its Chinese name is Fengtien. Newchwang is also known as Yingkow. In the latter case, both names are Chinese.

SPECIAL FLIGHTS.

1924. Peking-Tientsin.([9])

A special flight between these two points took place in August, 1924, in connection with an Air Exhibition held in Peking. Only 4 or 5 covers carried on this flight are known. The one in our possession is postmarked Peking, August 1, '24, 1.00 p. m. and is backstamped at Tientsin, August 2, 7.00 a. m. According to Mr. Macdonald only five covers exist.

It is presumed the mail was closed on August 1st. and flown on the 2nd. as the railroad time between these points is only about four hours. A special chop was used as shown in Fig. 9.

1925. China-Japan.([10])

On April 21, 1925, Major Francesco de Pinedo of the Italian Royal Air Force, accompanied by his mechanician, left Rome in a regulation naval 450 H. P. Savoia Hydroplane. He crossed Southern Europe and Asia, proceeding

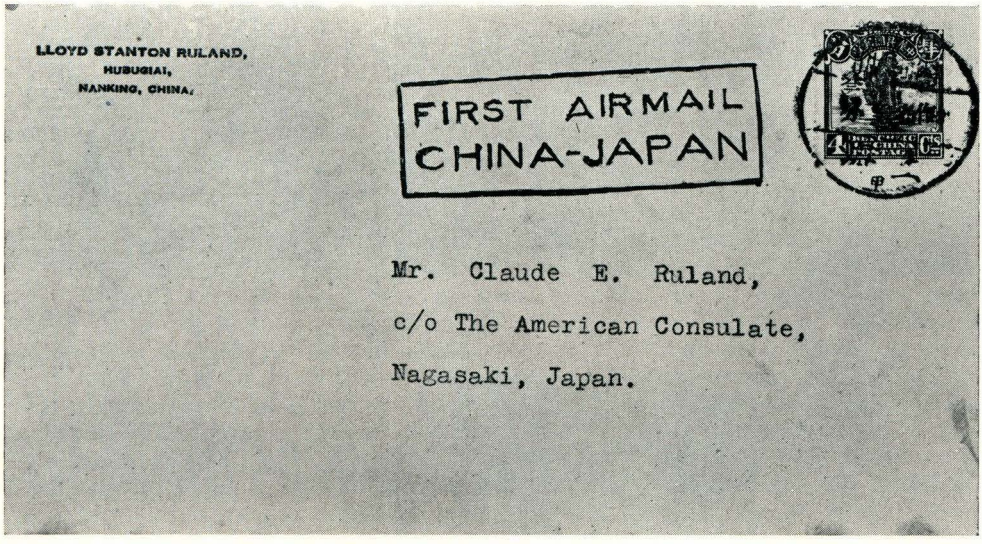


Fig. 12.

to Sydney, Australia. Thence flying over 1000 miles above the open sea, he skirted the East Indies, Philippines and Formosa, never seeing the main land until he reached Shanghai.

From Shanghai to Kagoshima, with the co-operation of the Italian Consul-General in Shanghai and the Shanghai post office, he carried a mail of 70 letters. These letters were all addressed to Nagasaki, Japan. Kagoshima is the best flying field in the vicinity of Nagaski.

He left Shanghai on September 12, flew to Mokpo, Korea, where he spent the night. Leaving in the morning, he flew to Kagoshima, whence, after refueling, he proceeded to Tokio, arriving on September 26, 1925.

The above letters were franked by the 3c Provisional (Scott's No. 229) cancelled with the regular Shanghai postmark, dated September 12, 1925, and also a special chop in light violet ink consisting of an oblong with two lines of English "FIRST AIRMAIL—CHINA-JAPAN" as shown in the cut below. The cachet was applied at the Shanghai post office.

On arrival at the Kagoshima flying field, de Pinedo turned the mail over to a Japanese official of the flying field to be forwarded to destination through the Japanese post office. After refueling, he flew to Tokio without mail.

When considerable time had passed and the mail had not reached its destination in Nagasaki, complaint of its non-delivery was made to the American Consul-General at Nagasaki, who immediately instituted a search for the missing mail.

This was located, but not until the first week of March, 1926, in the possession of a Mr. Sasaki, in the Japanese Bureau of Aviation, Department of Communications, at Osaka, and then only 52 letters of the original 70 were recovered. Mr. Sasaki, with many apologies, mailed the letters to their Nagasaki address, but none of them have received the backstamp of the Japanese post office which should have been applied immediately after their original delivery to the Japanese official at Kagoshima.

On the return trip, de Pinedo left Tokio on October 16, reaching Shanghai on the 18th., where he was supposed to receive a mail for Europe.

Permission had been secured to carry 80 letters from Shanghai to Hongkong and 20 letters to Rome. These were posted at the Nanking office on the afternoon of October 17. They carried, in addition to the regular postmark, a four-line cachet, reading:

First Aerial mail
Shanghai to Hongkong (or Rome)
Carried by
Major de Pinedo

Ordinarily, these letters would have reached Shanghai early the following morning on the night express from Nanking, but the very day they were posted the troops of Chekiang Province, attempting to cut off the retreat of those of Fengtien Province, cut the railroad at several points and the letters had to be carried by a steamer to Shanghai and, instead of reaching there on the 18th., were not delivered to the Italian Consulate until the 20th. De Pinedo could not wait and left Shanghai on the morning of the 19th., without this mail. Some of these covers have been offered for sale, but it should be definitely understood that while they are an interesting souvenir of a contemplated flight, they were not actually flown and probably never got any further than Shanghai. In this respect, these covers are not even in the class of the mail received at the Canton post office to be flown to Yunnanfu. (See Canton—Yunnanfu Flight following). Owing to the crash of the plane before the date of that flight, this mail was actually forwarded by the Chinese post office to Yunnanfu by ordinary means.

Whereas, these de Pinedo covers only travelled, as is shown, from Nanking to Shanghai.

De Pinedo reached Indo-China on the 20th.; crossed India by November 1 and arrived at Rome after a flight of 36,000 miles in his original plane on November 8, 1925.

1928. Shanghai-Canton.(11)

The plane "Spirit of Canton" flew from Canton to Hankow, Nanking, Peiping (Peking), Moukden, Tientsin, Shanghai and back to Canton on a Nationalist Government Good Will Tour.

It left Shanghai for Canton on December 18, 1928, and carried on this last lap one bag of mail which contained one letter each for Sydney, Australia, and the U. S. A., 119 for Shameen (an island in the river on which is the foreign concession in Canton), 226 for Canton and 124 for other foreign countries, a total of 471 letters, and, in addition, some newspapers.

The mail was postmarked Shanghai, December 16 and 17, 1928, in black, with the usual postmarks and was back-stamped Canton, December 18, 1928.

Some of the letters carried had 3 additional chops, 2 in violet and one in green as shown below.

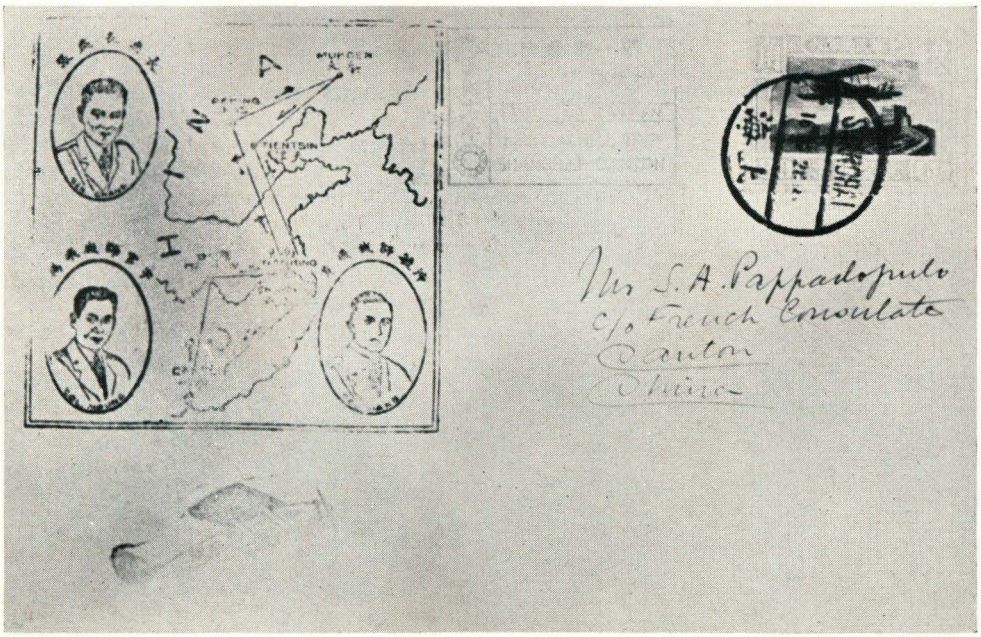


Fig. 13.

Fig. 13A at right to more clearly show cachet of Spirit of Canton.



The portraits shown on the large chop are, right to left, Colonel Young and Colonel Wang, respectively, and, in the upper left corner, General Chang, the men who made the flight.

In the small chop the vertical characters at the left read "Republic 1928," and the characters at the top read "First Flight Shanghai to Canton." The green chop at the bottom is a picture of the airplane.

A few of these covers were franked with 1921 airmail stamps, the rest with ordinary postage stamps.

1929. Canton-Pakhoi.([12])

On February 18, 1929, a postal flight was made from Canton to Pakhoi. The plane used was the "Kwangchow" (Spirit of Canton) which was dispatched at 8 A. M. on that date, and carried, according to a letter from the Postal Commissioner at Canton, dated June 11, 1930, 123 letters, 63 cards and 25 newspapers.

Mail on this flight is postmarked Canton, February 18, 1929, 7 A. M., and backstamped at Pakhoi, February 18, 1929, 2 P. M. The return flight([13]) was made on February 21, the mail being cancelled at Pakhoi, February 20, 1929, and backstamped at Canton, February 21, 10 A. M. The plane carried mail to the amount of 252 letters.

1929. Canton-Shanghai.([18])

This flight, which has been termed the first flight from Canton to Shanghai, was not really a first flight on an established route, but a special one in honor of, and to give fame to, Rignot and Arrachart, two famous French army aces.

It was scheduled to leave Canton on July 13, 1929, and the covers carried are all postmarked Canton, 6 A. M., 13.7. They started on schedule, but owing to fog and storm were obliged to return. On Sunday, the 14th., they had magneto trouble and could not start, but got off at 6.00 A. M. on the 15th., arriving at Hungjao Airfield, Shanghai, 800 miles north, at 2:30 P. M. the same day, and the covers are backstamped Shanghai, 5 P. M., July 15.

They carried 300 covers with the red cachet as shown on the cut below.

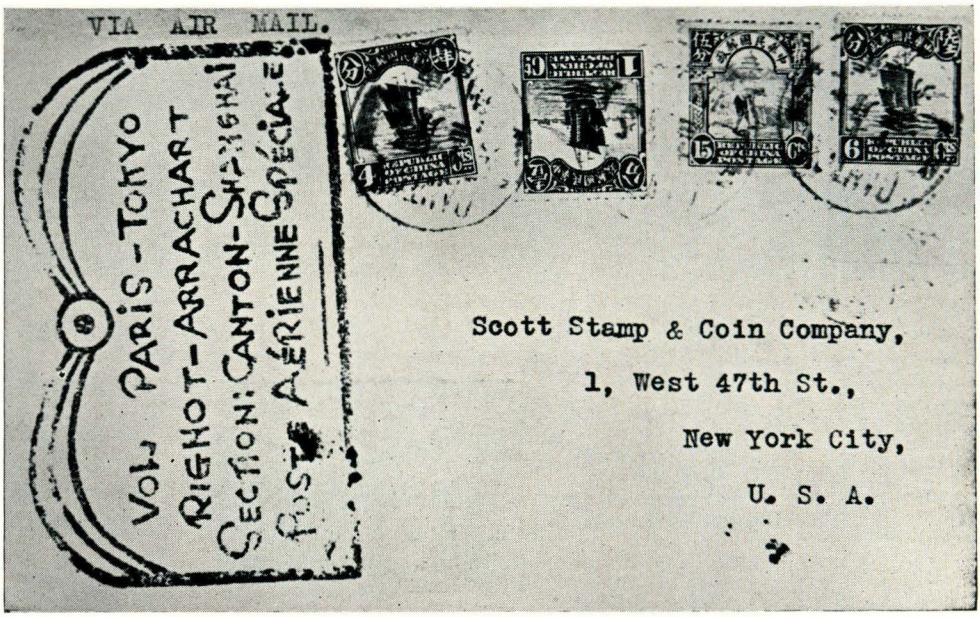


Fig. 14.

Of these, 35 were addressed to points in the United States, some (number not given) to Yvert and Tellier, and one other French dealer, for registration and sale. The remainder were to Chinese addresses.

In addition to the above, they carried perhaps 50 other covers which were posted too late to receive the red cachet or were posted from a sub-station. As the Canton post office had returned their stock of the first issue air mail stamps and had not yet received those of the second issue in replacement, all but 15 covers, at the most, of this flight were franked with ordinary stamps. These 15 covers carried first issue air mail stamps taken from the collections of the senders.

1929. Canton-Yunnanfu. (Not flown).([26])

On November 26, 1929, a special flight was scheduled from Canton to Yunnanfu, but, on the day before it was to take place, General Liu crashed at Wuchow, smashing his Ryan plane and injuring himself very badly.

For this flight 300 covers had been received and postmarked and, after the accident, the Chinese post office forwarded them to destination by ordinary post. Stamps were cancelled with the usual postmarks and dated Canton 11-25-29, the date the mail was closed, and are backstamped with the Yunnanfu postmark and dated December 2.

These covers are also postmarked on the back Canton, Nov. 26, the date of forwarding by the usual mail.

The covers bear a red and blue horizontal stripe in the upper left corner and a violet chop beneath it as shown on the cut below.

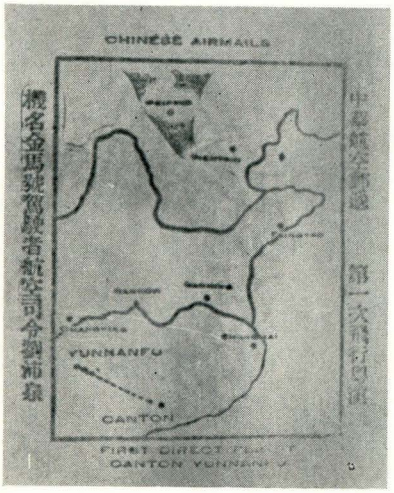


Fig. 15.

The translation of the Chinese characters at the top is as follows: left column "Liu P'ei Ch'üen Aviation Officer, Pilot of Plane Golden Horse."

The five upper characters at the right read "Chinese Aerial Postal Service," and the 7 lower characters at the right read "First Flight Kwangtung to Yunnan," Kwangtung being the name of the province in which Canton is situated, and Yunnan being the province of which Yunnanfu is the capital.

Many of these covers were at first offered as flown covers, but *none* of them was actually flown as the plane crashed as above stated. This is official, coming from the Postal Commissioners at Canton and Yunnanfu.

1930. Canton-Wuchow Military Flight.([29])

According to a letter from the Postal Commissioner of Kwangsi Province, the military plane "Chukiang" took off from Canton for Wuchow at 10:10 A. M. on December 1, 1930, and arrived at Wuchow on the same day at 12:30 P. M. Only 20 letters were received by that plane and distributed through the Wuchow post office on that date. It was not generally known that the plane would carry mail for the public, which accounts for the small number of letters carried.

The rate on these letters was 15c airmail, plus 4c regular postage, and the stamps are cancelled by a small red chop 19 mm. square, carrying 4 Chinese characters meaning "Carried by Airmail," in addition to the regular postmarks. This small chop was applied by the Canton Aviation Bureau.

In addition, the cover carries a large red chop approximately 1¾ inches square, applied by the Canton military authorities. This chop carries 21 characters in old seal form, but unfortunately the only copy seen is too blurred to trans'ate.

Curiously enough, the postage stamps on these covers were not cancelled at the Canton post-office and, upon arrival at Wuchow, the receiving postmaster cancelled them with the usual Wuchow postmark which is dated December 1, 1930, 1:00 P. M.

The pilots and mechanics employed on this flight were members of the Canton Air Force especially detailed for this duty, and, unfortunately, their names have not been reported.



Fig. 16.

Canton-Wuchow Regular Service.([32])

This service was operated by the Canton Aviation Bureau, a branch of the Canton Military establishment, which established a passenger line between the above terminals on December 1, 1930 (letters from the United States Consul, at Canton, dated February 6, 1935) and, on January 16, 1931, airmail service between the two points was inaugurated as per the following postal notification:

POST OFFICE

Notification No. 1040

Inauguration of Canton-Wuchow & Wuchow-Canton Air Mail Services

Acting under instructions from the Director General of Posts, an Air Mail Service, temporarily limited to Letters and Postcards, will be inaugurated on Friday 16th January, 1931, when the first air mail will be closed at Canton at 9 a. m. and Wuchow about noon. The tariff of air mail postage is fixed at 15 cents per 20 grammes in addition to the Domestic postal rate of 4 cents for 20 grammes or the International Postal rate of 15 cents per 20 grammes.

Air mail stamps are now on sale at the following offices:—

Canton Head office
Fatshan
Sub-office No. 1
" No. 8
" No. 10
" No. 4
" Honan
and Inland Offices

Letter and postcard mails will be closed at the Canton Head Office daily at 9 a. m., Shameen at 8.20 a. m. and at the times indicated in the other sub-offices.

Wuchow Air Mails for Macao and Hongkong will reach Canton in time to be closed with the mails to be dispatched on board the afternoon steamers leaving for those destinations.

V. V. STAPLETON-COTTON,
Postal Commissioner.

Canton, 10th January, 1931.

According to the same authority, this service flew 22,800 miles before it was forced to close down on May 9, 1931, due to the need of the line's equipment for other purposes. A total of 875 passengers, 100 pounds of mail and 30 pounds of express were carried during the time of operation. There were no fatalities during the above period. The pilots and mechanics on the run were members of the Canton Air Force, as stated for the Military Flight. Two planes were flown on the route. They were American machines of cabin design. The round trip was made daily, planes leaving Canton in the morning about 8 o'clock and returning from Wuchow in the early afternoon, the distance being 112 miles.

The run was financed by the Aviation Bureau with some assistance from the Chinese Postal authorities in the form of a mail contract. All costs, above the amount received from passenger and mail revenue, were borne by the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

According to a letter from the Postal Commissioner at Canton, dated May 18, 1931, the first regular flight, as stated above, took place on January 16, 1931, at 8:00 A. M., and carried 695 letters.

Our covers from Canton to Wuchow are franked with 4c regular postage and 15c airmail stamps of the second issue, and are postmarked Canton, January 16, 6 o'clock A. M., and backstamped Wuchow, January 16, 1 o'clock P. M. They bear a special cachet as shown in the cut at right.

The cachet is generally found in violet ink but it is stated that some copies exist in black ink and that they are not common. The Chinese characters in both columns are the same and mean the same as the English.

The return flight from Wuchow to Canton



Fig. 17.

was made on the same day. Covers bear an oblong cachet 39 by 17 mm. in red ink, enclosing the characters "Hong Kung" and "Par Avion." They are franked with 15c airmail stamp and 4c postage stamp, which are postmarked Wuchow, January 16, 1931, 10 A. M., and are backstamped at Canton, January 16, at 3 P. M.

It was arranged that this mail should connect with the boat from Canton to Hongkong, thus making a considerable saving in time on this flight. A total of 414 letters was carried.

1932. Von Gronau Round-the-World Flight.

Shanghai-Hongkong-Manila Section.(64)

In the late summer of 1931, Captain Von Gronau left the island of Sylt, Germany, on a flight to Chicago, via Iceland, Greenland and Canada, to prove the practicability of establishing a regular airmail route between Europe and the United States. He flew a Dornier plane, No. 2053, and carried 50 pieces of mail for the round trip. These chiefly consisted of postcards. He carried at least 4 covers which were postmarked at Lang Lac, Ontario, September 1, 1931, the last stop before Chicago.

The flight was apparently extended to a trip around the world as the plane arrived at Shanghai some time after 1 P. M. on September 23, 1932, from Kagoshima, Japan. It took off for Berlin, via Hongkong and Manila, at 8 A. M., September 25, 1932. Mail closed at Shanghai at 5 P. M., September 24. He

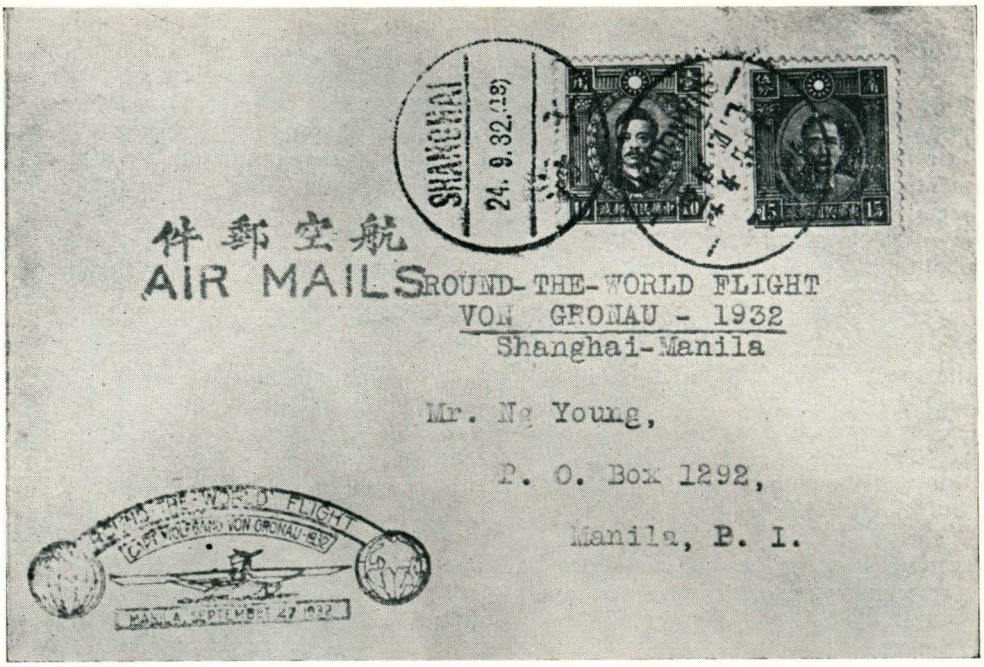


Fig. 18.

arrived at Warnemunde, Germany, January 2, 1933. Not being a regular postal route, airmail stamps were not used on the covers.

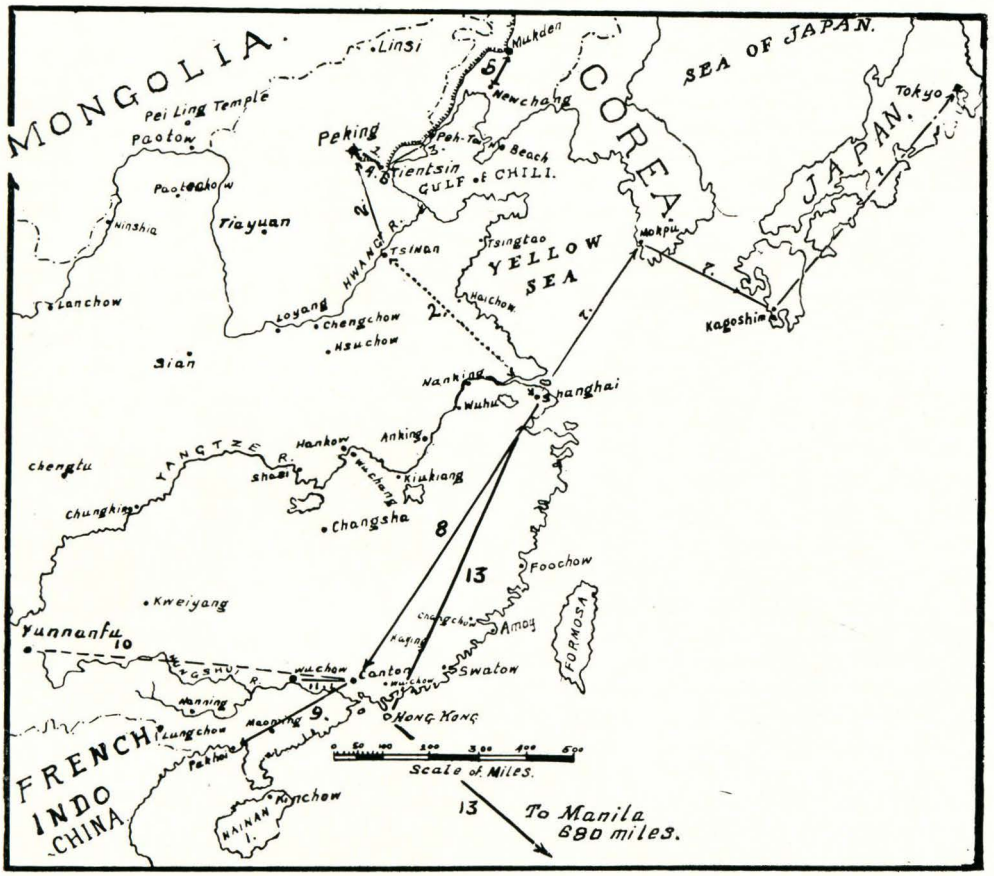
The mail was postmarked Shanghai, September 24, 5 P. M., and the rate for Hongkong letters was 5c and those for Manila 25c.

According to the postmaster at Hongkong, the bag of mail for that place contained 111 letters for Hongkong and 16 letters in transit to other places,

which latter were forwarded by the usual route. The Hongkong letters bore a typewritten inscription in red "Round the World Flight Von Gronau 1932 Shanghai-Canton."

The Hongkong letters also bore a chop in red of 4 Chinese characters, beneath which is "Airmail." The Chinese characters mean the same. These covers are backstamped Hongkong, 11 A. M., September 26, 1932.

Mail for Manila carried the same postmark as that for Hongkong and is backstamped Manila, September 27, 3:30 P. M., and, in addition to the red chop spoken of, carries a purple chop as shown in Fig. 18 on page 86.



Map 1—Pioneer and Experimental Flights.

Map Route Numbers			Chronological List Numbers
1	1920.	Tientsin-Peking Flight	1
2	1921.	Shanghai (Tsinan)-Peking Flight	2
3	1921-22-23.	Peking-Pei-tai-ho Beach Flight	3, 4, 6 & 7
4	1923.	Peking-Tientsin Flight	5
5	1924.	Moukden-Newchwang Flight	8
6	1924.	Peking-Tientsin Flight	9
7	1925.	China-Japan Flight	10
8	1928.	Shanghai-Canton Flight (Spirit of Canton)	11
9	1929.	Canton-Pakhoi Flight	12 & 13
8	1929.	Canton-Shanghai (Rignot-Arrachart)	16
10	1929.	Canton-Yunnanfu Flight (not flown)	26
11	1930.	Canton-Wuchow Military Flight	29
12	1931.	Canton-Wuchow Regular Service	32
13	1932.	Shanghai-Hongkong-Manila Flight	64

Numeral "1" Cancellations on Denmark Number One

By Harry M. Konwiser.

WHILE looking through some data on Danish stamps I came across an original chart, showing the variations of the numeral "1" cancellation, as prepared by the late John Spohr, of Paris, an outstanding student-specialist on the stamps of Denmark.

These are herewith illustrated, and the accompanying notes may be useful to philatelists who fancy the early concentric circle postmarks of Denmark.

I am attempting to explain the twelve variations of "1" as follows:

Early writers on these stamps maintained there were at least five variations of the "1" circular Copenhagen cancellation, but Mr. Spohr shows twelve different types—in the three-ring format and in chronological order these twelve are:

1. Common on the first stamps.

No. 1. Common on the first stamps.

Nos. 2, 3, 4. Principally met with on the stamps of 1854, the 2s and 4s and 8s and 16s of 1857, but also occur on several shades, especially the yellow brown, 4s 1858. Nos. 2 and 3 appear on the 4 R B S, which was in use up to about April, 1855. It is quite likely that Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were in use simultaneously, from Nov. 1854, to 1858, with No. 4 perhaps even later.

Nos. 5 and 6. The latter especially are never very clear. The outlines of the numeral are rather bruised and the horizontal footstroke heavy and irregular.

No. 5. Probably worn out and perhaps recut No. 2 and No. 6 a wornout No. 4. Nos. 5 and 6 are common on the two stamps of 1858 (4s and 8s with wavy spandrels) and rouletted 4s and 16s of 1863. Occasionally found on the preceding issues, which is natural as the "pointille" stamps were still in use.

No. 7. It is surely of more recent date than Nos. 2 to 6. There are some doubtful specimens on the issues of 1864 but Spohr had a fine copy on a 2sk blue of 1854. This last one served as a model for Figure 7 and it should be noted the outlines are exceptionally regular and clear cut, proving the cancellation was made with a new punch or canceller.

Of course the fact that the cancellation is on a stamp of 1854 (not on cover) does not prove that this special postmark was in use in 1854 or thereabouts. From its general appearance it belongs to the later group; the first six being rather thick set, while the last six are of more delicate appearance. Maybe No. 7 started the thin types and had but a short life. (Copies of this 7 type on covers are not known!)

Nos. 8 and 9 seem to have been put in use in 1864, at the appearance of the new perforated issues. They are common on all values of the 1864, scarce on the preceding imperf. stamps.

No. 10. The few specimens known are on the bi-colored issue of 1870.

No. 11. Occurs on 1870 issue, more common than No. 10.

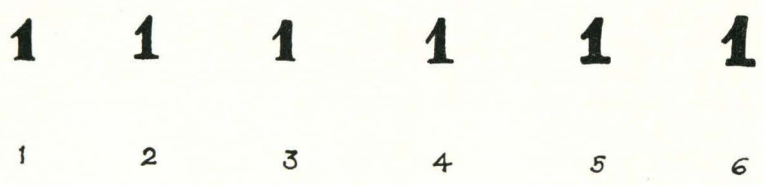
No. 12. Seen only on "ore" values. May occur, however, on bi-colored skilling issue.

Types of Three Concentric Circles.

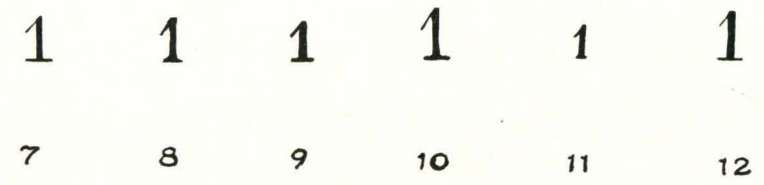
(Illustrations—A. B. C. D.)

Type A. Total width 19 mm, width of white center space 9½ mm.
Type B. Total width 18¼ mm, width of white center space 9½ mm.
Type C. Total width 18 mm, width of white center space 10 mm.
Type D. Total width 19¼ mm, width of white center space 11¼ mm.

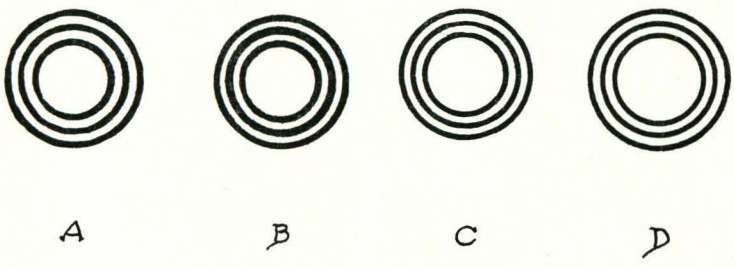
It will be difficult in many instances to fit one or another specimen in the proper groups, as many cancellations are blurred and rather difficult to classify.



1 2 3 4 5 6



7 8 9 10 11 12



A B C D

Numeral "1" Cancellations on Denmark No. 1 and Types of Concentric Circles.

Numeral "1" Cancellations on Denmark Number One.

Schedule Arranged From Data Compiled by the Late John Spohr.

Type No.	Type of Concentric Circles.	Height in MM.	Width in MM.	Special Features of Numerals.
1.	A and B	5 ½	1 ¾	The top is pointed; the foot stroke very short.
2.	B	5 ¾	1	The top is pointed.
3.	A	5 ¼–5 ½	1 ¼	The top is broad and flat.
4.	B	6	1–1 ¼	Narrowing upwards, top narrow and flat.
5.	B	6	1 ½	Top flat and half mm. less broad than numeral; foot stroke very thick.
6.	B	6 ¾	2	Top flat; foot stroke irregular and in most cases very thick.
7.	C	6 ⅛	¾	Top almost pointed; foot stroke 3 ½ mm; whole numeral extremely clear cut and regular.
8.	B	6	1	Top flat and broad.
9.	B	5 ½	1	Top almost pointed.
10.	A	7	1	Top flat and narrow.
11.	A	4	⅝	Top flat, foot stroke very short.
12.	D	6 ½	1	Top broad and flat; clear cut foot stroke.

Third International Philatelic Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y., May 9th to 17th, 1936

By H. L. Lindquist.

THE plans for the *Third International Philatelic Exhibition* to be held in the United States are rapidly nearing completion as these lines are written, and it is hoped that every reader of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* is planning to attend the Exhibition, which will be the most important that has ever been staged.

On the first three floors of Grand Central Palace, the Exhibition will be housed. There will be over 3000 frames of exhibits, in addition to over 100 dealers booths, a lecture hall and a large space reserved for government exhibits. On the mezzaning floor there is also a lounge which has been reserved by the leading philatelic organizations, who will act as hosts during the entire duration of the Exhibition.

A number of governments have arranged for exhibits at the Exhibition, including the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland, Finland, Denmark, Italy, and Norway. These exhibits will range from stamps actually being printed by the United States Government, to films and the die of the one penny black from Great Britain, and many beautiful frames from other governments.

At no previous exhibition has there been so much official recognition. The American Bank Note Company will have on display a very fine exhibit of steel-engraving processes, and Captain W. A. Courtney of that concern will give a lecture illustrated by moving pictures on steel engraving.

On Tuesday, February 18th, 1936, an auction sale was held among the dealers for choice of space. The Scott Co, with a bid of $325.00, secured first choice, while second choice was allotted to Nicolas Sanabria for the highest premium paid for space, $500.00. Others to pay substantial premium for their choice of space included Y. Souren Co., H. E. Harris, C. J. Phillips, Economist Stamp Co., Emil Bruechig and C. I. Crowell. A Committee of Honor, composed of all of the leading representatives of the Governments, States and Cities, together with many foreign Ambassadors and Consuls, have honored the Exhibit by accepting appointment to the Committee, and the personal attendance of many of them is expected.

During the progress of the Exhibition, there will be a continuous program of lectures and moving pictures in the lecture hall, and in addition there will be a wide choice of social activities for the ladies as well as for the gentlemen.

The opening will take place on Saturday, May 9th, when members of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc. will be admitted to the show at 11 o'clock for a preview of the Exhibition. The formal ceremonies and opening to the public will take place at 2 o'clock, and many notable guests are expected to be present.

On Sunday, May 10th, there will be privately conducted auto tours through the suburbs of New York, ending at one of the country clubs for dinner. This day will be devoted to talks, such as "Religion on Stamps."

Monday, May 11th, is designated as "International Day" and will be turned over to the notable visitors present, including Sir John Wilson, president of the *Royal Philatelic Society of London,* Dr. Emilio Diena of Rome, Edwin Muller of Vienna and Frank Godden, the Commissioner-General from Great Britain. The general topic of the day will be "Around the World with Postage Stamps."

Tuesday, May 12th, which is designated as "Exhibitors Day," we will have many of the prominent visitors and exhibitors as guests, and they will give talks on their specialties.

Wednesday, May 13th, is devoted to the dealers, who will have entire charge of the program.

Thursday, May 14th, will be one of the big days of the Exhibition, for this is designated as "Airmail Day," and will be attended by many prominent airmail pilots, who will address the gathering. The *Air Mail Society* will be holding its Convention in New York at this time and they will have active charge of this day.

Friday, May 15th, is designated as "Philatelic Organization Day," and there will be addresses by President Eugene Klein of the *American Philatelic Society,* Dr. F. M. Coppock, president of the *Society of Philatelic Americans,* and presidents and officials of other leading philatelic organizations.

Saturday, May 16th, is "National Junior Day," with Dr. Elias Silberstein in charge. Capt. Tim Healy, the idol of the juniors of the country, will give several talks on this day, as will Frank Wilson, who has been active in junior work for many years.

Sunday will be devoted to the farewells.

All through the week there will be a constant series of informal dinners and entertainments.

A third Prospectus is now ready and gives further details, but come to the Exhibition yourself and enjoy the greatest stamp show that has ever been staged.

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Max G. Johl.

A NEW ERA IN PHILATELY

ON March 4, 1933 an ardent philatelist became the President of the United States. The fact that Franklin Delano Roosevelt had been an active collector for many years had been frequently mentioned during his campaign and collectors throughout the country rejoiced that one of their number had received the highest honor it is possible to bestow upon a fellow American. U. S. collectors had little cause to complain about the cooperation of previous administrations, but with the President an avowed philatelist, the hobby could be expected to make even greater strides than before. It was expected that whatever might be injurious to collectors would be eradicated and that the benefits of the "New Deal" would also accrue to them as collectors and to philately in general.

During President Franklin D. Roosevelts' first two years in office philately received more publicity than during the previous decade. There can be little doubt that it increased the public's understanding of the fine points of collecting as well as the benefits of the hobby.

To properly understand the events that took place in the latter part of 1934 and 1935, which are of extreme importance in our philatelic history, it is necessary to repeat some of the facts appearing in Volume II of this series insofar as some of the events of 1933 therein treated, cast their shadows into 1935.

PEACE COMMEMORATION STAMP

1933

On March 10, 1933, less than a week after the inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the information service of the Post Office issued a press release about a new stamp. This is in part.

"Postmaster General Farley announced today that with the personal approval of President Roosevelt, who is an enthusiastic stamp collector, he has directed the issuance of a special stamp to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the issuance of the Proclamation of Peace, at Newburgh, N. Y., April 19, 1783."

Ralph A. Barry, Stamp Editor of the *New York Herald Tribune*, in his column of March 1, 1933, mentioned this release under the heading.

"Farley will honor Home State in this First Special Stamp Issue," "Roosevelt lets him Commemorate Anniversary of Peace after Revolution, Reproducing Newburgh Farm House which was Washington's Headquarters,"

and continued the story with this opening paragraph:

"To New York State, the home of President Roosevelt, goes the honor of the first commemorative stamp issue to be authorized by the new administration. President Roosevelt, himself an ardent philatelist * * *, late Thursday night gave permission to Postmaster General James A. Farley to prepare a three cent stamp to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Declaration of Peace after the War of the Revolution."

An elaborate ceremony accompanied the initial printing of the Newburgh stamp on April 11, which event was reported by the Information Service of the Post Office Department in the following press release:

"Postmaster General James A. Farley today viewed for the first time the intricate and interesting process of the printing of United States postage stamps.

"Accompanied by Joseph C. O'Mahoney, First Assistant Postmaster General, W. W. Howes, Second Assistant Postmaster General, Clinton B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster General, Harllee Branch, Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General and M. L. Eidsness, Jr., Superintendent, Division of Stamps, the Postmaster General motored to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the members of his party were guests of Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau.

"There was a special reason for the visit of the Postmaster General to the Bureau today. The huge rotary presses at the government institution began today to turn out the first printings of the special three cent purple stamp, which is to commemorate 150th anniversary of the issuance of the Proclamation of Peace, signed at Newburgh, New York, on April 19, 1783. There will be 50,000,000 of these anniversary stamps printed at the Bureau for distribution to postmasters throughout the country, the first day sales to be at the post office at Newburgh on April 19, next.

"As the presses started grinding, shortly after one o'clock, the Postmaster General, standing alongside Director Hall, was subjected to a barrage of movie men and still camera operators. They clicked and grinded for almost half an hour, but the Postmaster General maintained his good nature throughout. He enjoyed every minute of his stay at the Bureau.

"Just before Director Hall had requested the Postmaster General to start the big rotary press on which the first sheets of the Newburgh stamp were printed, the Postmaster General said:

"It is with the utmost gratification that this, my first visit to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has given me the opportunity of witnessing the initial printing of the Proclamation of Peace commemorative postage stamp.

"It is fitting that the first stamp to be issued under the authority of the administration of President Roosevelt is to mark one of the closing chapters in the War for Independence, the formal ending of hostilities.

"It was from the Hasbrouck House at Newburg, N. Y., which is depicted on this stamp, that General Washington penned that historic document proclaiming peace between the Armies of the Colonies and Great Britain.

"The old Hasbrouck House, which is still standing, and the surrounding park, are now owned by the State of New York, but this famous revolutionary shrine belongs to no single State, but to the entire Nation.

"From the viewpoint of the historical record, it is appropriate, therefore, that the first day sale of the new stamp on April 19, is to be at Newburgh, N. Y., where this memorable drama was enacted."

"When the press was stopped temporarily, and the first sheets of the purple stamp were turned out the Postmaster General stated that President Roosevelt had instructed him to purchase a sheet for him.

"As you know," he remarked, "the President is an enthusiastic stamp collector."

"Then the Postmaster General endorsed one of the sheets as follows:

"For President F. D. Roosevelt for his collection. 4/11/33."

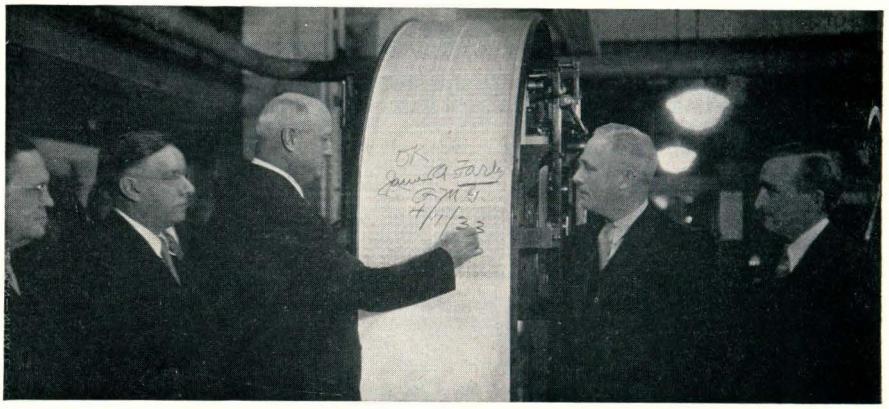
"To each of his three children—Betty, Ann and Jimmy, Jr., he endorsed a sheet of the new stamp as follows:

"From Dad, 4/11/33."

"A sheet containing 100 of the new stamps, perforated, will be delivered to President Roosevelt and to each of the Postmaster General's children.

"Following the ceremonies, the Postmaster General and his party were guests of Director Hall at a buffet luncheon, served at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing."

While the Postmaster General was autographing the sheets, the heat of the drying trough caused the paper at the top of the trough to become brittle and made it impossible to pull these sheets through the remainder of the rotary press. The autographed sheets were therefore removed and being a short length were of necessity perforated on the flat plate machine. This resulted in these sheets being perforated 11x11 and therefore different from the regular issue. Other sheets with the standard perforations were exchanged for the original autographed sheets and the ENTIRE LOT of six sheets were destroyed, in conformity with the Bureau custom, in the presence of witnesses.



Postmaster General James A. Farley affixing his signature of approval to the first printing of the Newburgh Stamps.

The photographs of Postmaster General Farley autographing the sheets were carried in numerous newspapers and collectors noticing that these were imperforate, wondered if these were delivered in a form different from those available to the general public. At the request of collectors, H. L. Lindquist, publisher of STAMPS, the weekly magazine of Philately, wrote to the Department as follows:

James A. Farley, Postmaster General, April 13, 1933.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

I was very much interested in the news released just received showing you autographing copies of the new Newburg Commemoratives for your children. If you have an extra copy of the photograph I would very much like to have it for reproduction in our magazine STAMPS. * * *

Inasmuch as the stamps you are autographing were all on the press, I am wondering if they were delivered in the imperforate condition, or whether they went through the perforating machine, before you sent them out."

This was answered by the following letter:

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.

Mr. H. L. Lindquist, May 1, 1933.
STAMPS, 100th Sixth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Lindquist:

I have delayed answering your letter of April 13, in an effort to obtain the pictures which you desired for reproduction in your magazine.

Just now I have been able to obtain the enclosed photographs of the first printing of the Newburg Proclamation of Peace commemorative stamps, which I trust will meet with your requirements.

The stamps which were autographed by the Postmaster General at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were not delivered imperforate, but in the regular perforated condition similar to all other sheets issued to the public.

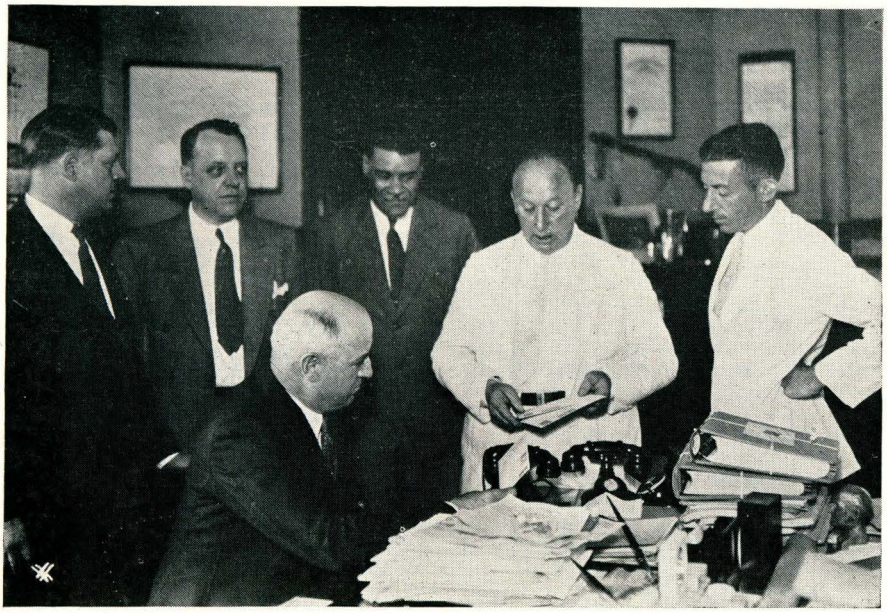
Be assured of our willingness to cooperate with you whenever practical to do so.

Very truly yours,

J. A. LATIMER,
Secretary to the Postmaster General.

On the basis of this letter, STAMPS, May 20, 1933, in presenting the photograph, stated "Mr. Farley okayed several sheets of the stamps for his children and relatives, as souveniers of his first official duty, and many collectors wondered whether these were delivered in imperforate or perforated condition.

We are assured by Mr. Latimer, (Secretary to the Postmaster General) that these were issued in the regular perforated condition, exactly as they are issued to the public."



Captain E. J. Boyd and Robert G. Lyons presenting to Postmaster General James A. Farley covers flown on a non-stop flight from Haiti to Washington.

On July 7, 1933, Postmaster General Farley held a reception in his private office to which philatelists, newspaper reporters and photographers had been invited to witness Mr. Farley receiving mail from Captain E. J. Boyd and Robert G. Lyons. These letters had been carried by these two aviators on a nonstop flight from Haiti to Washington, D. C. arriving the previous day. In describing the event, James Waldo Fawcett in the *Washington Star*, July 9, 1933 gave a detailed description of Mr. Farley's office and mentioned among the pictures on the wall,

"One large frame contains 400 of the Newburgh stamps, autographed with crayon by the Postmaster General April 10."

CENTURY OF PROGRESS SHEETS

1933

The press release of the Information Service of the Post Office Department dated July 8, 1933, announced the issuance of a new variety of postage stamps as follows:

"President Roosevelt today was invited to attend the meeting and banquet of the American Philatelic Society which is to be held at Chicago from August 21 to 26th, 1933. The invitation was extended by Dr. C. W. Hennan, president of the Society, who also asked President Roosevelt to become an Honorary Patron of the American Philatelic Society, of which he is a member. While the President will not be able to attend the meeting in Chicago, it is expected that he will have a personal representative present. Postmaster General Farley has already accepted an

invitation from president Hennan to become an honorary Patron of the American Philatelic Society and invitations have also been extended to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes; First Assistant Postmaster General Joseph C. O'Mahoney; Second Assistant Postmaster General W. W. Howes; Third Assistant Postmaster General C. B. Eilenberger, and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Silliman Evans to become honorary Patrons of the organization as well as to M. L. Eidsness, Superintendent, Division of Stamps and A. W. Hall, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These officials have also been invited to attend the sessions of the Society at Chicago.

"In honoring the forthcoming meeting of the American Philatelic Society, Postmaster General Farley today authorized the printing of the Chicago Century of Progress commemorative stamps in small souvenir sheets, to be printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at its exhibit in the Federal Building at the Exposition. These special sheets will contain twenty-five stamps each, of both the one-cent green and the three-cent purple denominations and bear the following inscription around the border:

"Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, at the Century of Progress Exposition, in compliment to the American Philatelic Society, Chicago, August, 1933."

"The printing of these stamps will enable visitors at the Century of Progress Exposition to view the actual printing of postage stamps as done at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by the flat-bed process. A lecturer will be on hand to explain to the visitors every detail in connection with the printing of these stamps. The printing of these small sheets of stamps will begin within the next two weeks.

"They will be first offered for sale at a special Convention Philatelic branch post office station to be established at the Medinah Michigan Club in Chicago at 8 a. m., on August 25, 1933. On Monday, August 28, they will be available for sale at the Century of Progress branch station of the Chicago post office located in the General Exhibits Building, No. 1, and at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Washington, D. C. The Century of Progress branch station has no facilities for the handling of mail orders and collectors who are unable to obtain these sheets while in Chicago may obtain them in the usual manner by mail from the Philatelic Agency at Washington. Orders for these special sheets of the Century of Progress stamps should be drawn separately and not included with orders for other stamps for sale by the Philatelic Agency.

"It is proposed to sell these stamps to collectors in imperforate form and ungummed. Postmaster General Farley has authorized the issuance of 250,000 sheets of 25 stamps each, of both the one-cent and three-cent denominations. These special sheets will not be issued to postmasters. However, the stamps will be valid for postage.

"By reason of the fact that these sheets are approximately 5 by 6 inches in size, the Department cannot place at the disposal of collectors the usual free service for obtaining first-day covers from Chicago. The president of the American Philatelic Society, however, has expressed his willingness to cooperate with collectors in obtaining such covers, bearing full sheets of the stamps or parts of sheets, for a small service charge. Because of the fact that a large percentage of the membership of the American Philatelic Society will be in attendance at the Convention in Chicago it is believed that collectors can arrange to obtain such quantities of these stamps and covers as they desire through fellow members. The Department asks the cooperation of all philatelic societies in assisting collectors to secure such first-day covers as desired."

The official notice, dated July 14, 1933 said in part:

"The attention of Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service is called to a special printing of 1-cent and 3-cent postage stamps of the Century of Progress design in sheets of 25 stamps each. * * * Collectors may obtain the desired quantity of full sheets of the special printing of the Century of Progress stamps on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency at the rate of 25 cents for sheets of 1-cent denominations and 75 cents for the 3-cent sheets. * * * Sales will positively be restricted to full sheets and the Philatelic Agency cannot undertake to remove stamps from sheets ordered by collectors for use in payment of postage and registration fees on shipments."

James Waldo Fawcett's column in the August 13, 1933 issue of the *Washington Star* published a letter of Postmaster General James A. Farley in which Mr. Farley said:

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.

Aug. 13, 1933.

"On the eve of the 1933 convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans and the American Philatelic Society I am happy to accept the invitation of The Washington Evening Star to extend a greeting to the stamp collectors of the United States.

"The practical values of an intelligent interest in stamps appears to be obvious. Whether accumulated as a philosophic pastime or studied as an authentic science, they have an educational significance impossible to overestimate. They are effective aids to a larger comprehension of the history of the world, and are conductive to generous democratic ideals. They teach an inclusive patriotism, but also preserve universal cultural truths precious to all mankind.

"It happens, too, that stamp collecting is a profitable occupation in terms of material gain. It is a fact that money invested in philately is productive of real dividends. Price standards are fairly stable, and especially for children the wise employment of this form of saving is to be commended.

"Under the leadership of President Roosevelt, himself an eminent philatelist, it will be the policy of the administration to help stamp collectors to the uttermost limits of reason. The Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department exists for their service, and postmasters throughout the country gladly will co-operate.

"Stamp enthusiasts, I am confident, will play their part in the new era upon which the Nation is entering, and I salute the philatelic fraternity with respect and high regard.

JAMES A. FARLEY.

Collectors had been somewhat confused by the Department's use of the words, "Sales will be restricted to full sheets," instead of "full panes." In philatelic terms a "sheet" contains unsevered panes and is the complete unit as printed. This led to requests for the souvenier panes in sheets of 225 subjects. In answer to the question as to such a possibility, STAMPS September 16, 1933 under the heading "Washington Notes" stated that:

"The Postoffice Department have advised that they will not issue the imperforate Century of Progress Exhibition sheets in larger units than twenty-five. This should set at rest the rumor that these imperforates will bo obtainable in full sheets of 225."

BYRD LITTLE AMERICA PANES

1933

On September 22, 1933, the Information Service of the Post Office Department issued the following press release:

"Postmaster General Farley today announced that the Post Office Department will issue a special three-cent postage stamp in commemoration of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. These stamps will be for use on letters mailed through the Little America post office, which is to be established at the base camp of the Expedition in the vicinity of the South Pole.

"The new Little America stamp is being issued solely for use on mail matter of the Antarctic Expedition and will not be placed on sale at post offices for use on ordinary domestic mail. As the Post Office Department has no means of providing philatelic mail transportation to Little America other than through the facilities of the Byrd 1933 Antarctic Expedition, arrangements have been made with the Expedition to accept covers for mailing through the Little America post office, bearing appropriate postmark, at a service charge of 50 cents for each letter, exclusive of the postage rate of three cents."

Printing of the Byrd Stamps was started at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on September 30, 1933 with an elaborate ceremony. James Waldo Fawcett in the October 1, 1933 issue of the *Washington Star* said:

"A distinguished company gathered in the plate printing division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Friday afternoon to see the presses started for the printing of the new 3-cent Byrd Antarctic expedition stamp. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd himself, Postmaster General James A. Farley, First Assistant Post-

master General Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger, Supt. of the Division of Stamps Michael L. Eidsness and many other officials were present when the wheels began to turn. All were the guests of Alvin W. Hall, director of the bureau.

"W. D. Clark, supervisor, explained the processes of manufacture. Two plates, he said, are being used. The stamps are printed in sheets of 200 and perforated in such manner as to avoid straight-edge difficulties. A total of 52,500 sheets, or 10,500,000 stamps, has been specified to date. Two or possibly three weeks will be required for the work.

"When the first sheet to come from the press was shown to Admiral Byrd he exclaimed, 'Nothing has ever pleased me so much as this!' His voice had the ring of a schoolboy's enthusiasm. He carried the stamps to a window and examined the design through a magnifying glass. Later he said: 'In behalf of the men of my expedition and for myself I wish to express our enduring appreciation for this unprecedented action of the Post Office Department in issuing a stamp for our expedition. The authorization of this stamp has made my job much easier, so greatly has it encouraged and pleased 70 men who are laboring day and night to get this scientific undertaking under way. It indicates to them that their efforts as volunteers to add to the knowledge of the human race is being appreciated by our country.'

"Mr. Farley appeared to be equally well pleased. 'The design is so simple and has such noble dignity,' he declared. 'There never has been anything quite like it. I am very happy about it.'

"According to Mr. Hall much of the credit for the stamp is due to the keen personal interest of President Roosevelt. 'The fact is,' he explained, 'that the President suggested and directed the design. The actual work was done by Victor McClosky, who also executed the new N. R. A. stamps, but Mr. Roosevelt gave him excellent help. When the first drawing was submitted, the President requested a change of historical importance, and it was he who selected navy blue as the color of the stamp.'

"After the photographers had recorded the actual starting of the presses Mr. Hall entertained the entire party at luncheon in his office, and Admiral Byrd cheerfully submitted to a crossfire of questions on all the multiple phases of the venture upon which he is about to embark. The occasion was at once informal and distinctly memorable. In crisp, direct, but good-humored fashion, the expedition leader answered queries on flying, sailing, dog-teaming, Antarctic camping and exploring.

" 'The Little America post office,' he said, 'will be the first ever located in an ice age. People perhaps do not realize it, but there is going on in the South an ice age like that which once prevailed in the North, an ice age in its full flood tide. A post office in an environment of that kind is a novelty.'

"The admiral, it was discovered, was a stamp collector in his boyhood. 'But,' he declared, 'I was so misguided as to sell my collection. I wanted to make a trip to Washington, and to get the money for the journey and for a visit in the Capital I parted with my stamps.'

"Mr. Farley said that President Roosevelt—to whom he affectionately referred as 'the boss'—had ordered a full sheet of the new stamps for his collection. It was autographed by Admiral Byrd.

"The Postmaster General told the company that his children have become confirmed 'addicts' of philately. His daughter Betty, especially, he mentioned, as having fallen in line.

"Collectors desiring Little America cancellations should send self-addressed envelopes and 53 cents (postal money order) for each cover wanted to Byrd Antarctic Expedition, care postmoster, Norfolk, Va., before October 8.

"The Byrd stamp in mint condition will be available at the Philatelic Agency October 9."

The press release of the Post Office Department and the official notice dated September 22, 1933 both stated that, "the new Little America 3 cent stamp is being issued solely for use on mail matter of the Antarctic Expedition and supplies thereof will not be placed on sale in post offices for use on ordinary domestic mail."

This caused considerable confusion and in spite of the words "U. S. POSTAGE" at the top, most collectors were uncertain about the status of the stamp. STAMPS, October 14, 1933 under the heading "Notes on U. S. Stamps," listed the Byrd stamp as a new issue with the accompanying statement

"On sale Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C., beginning October 9th. Not

sold at Post Offices nor good for domestic mail. Issued especially for 'Little America Post Office.' "

The October 21, 1933 issue made this comment:

"Our information last week was that the new 3-cent Byrd stamps would not be sold for domestic use, however domestic mail has come through with the stamps and apparently there is no reason why the stamps with the words 'U. S. POSTAGE' on them would not be accepted by the Post Offices as regular postage."

Because of this uncertainty, it was found necessary for the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Clinton B. Eilenberger to announce to the philatelic press:

"You are advised that the Little America stamp is being issued primarily for use on mail matter dispatched through the Little America Post Office at the base camp of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. However, the stamp will be valid for postage on regular mail."

The Information Service of the Post Office Department issued the following notice for release in the Sunday papers, January 14, 1934:

"Postmaster General James A. Farley last night announced that the Post Office Department will issue a special imperforated and ungummed sheet of six 'Byrd Little America' stamps in conjunction with the National Stamp Exhibition, to be held February 10-18 at Rockefeller Center, New York City.

"Only on rare occasions in the past has the Post Office Department issued a similar sheet. The new stamps will be printed at the National Stamp Exhibition by employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. They will be obtainable at face value only at the Post Office Department's branch philatelic agency at the Exhibition, and will not be placed on sale at post offices throughout the country. Following the New York exhibition the new Byrd stamps will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency in Washington.

"The new Byrd issue will comprise the smallest commemorative sheet of postage stamps ever issued by the Post Office Department, each sheet being approximately three and one-half inches by three and three-quarter inches in size. The inscription on the four borders of the 'Byrd Little America' sheet will read: 'Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, New York, New York, February 10-18, 1934—In compliment to the National Stamp Exhibition of 1934.' The stamps will be blue in color and will have a face value of eighteen cents per sheet."

Here again the official notice dated January 18, 1934, mentioned "sheets of 6" and stated that,

"All sales both mail and otherwise will be made in full sheets of which a single plate number will be available."

There had been many collectors who had not approved the issuance of the imperforate 1-cent and 3-cent Century of Progress stamps in spite of the request having originated with collectors. When the news about the Byrd souvenir sheets became public, many collectors again voiced their objection. At the January 1934 meeting of the *Westchester County (N. Y.) Chapter No. 85 A. P. S.*, a motion of objection was presented. This motion was withdrawn only after it had been stated in the discussion that it was rumored that the Byrd stamps existed "outside of the Bureau" in full imperforate sheets and issuance of the souvenir panes was at least an opportunity for all collectors to obtain an imperforate block of four or six.

The January 20, 1934 issue of STAMPS under the heading "Our Washington Letter" made the following comment:

"Washington, D. C., January 12th. It is rumored that four whole sheets of four panes each, perforated were sent out by the Department. Two of these are in the custody of Gimbel Brothers, New York City, and it is understood that these two panes are insured for $15,000."

At the National Stamp Exhibition held at Rockefeller Center, February 10 to 18, 1934, the Byrd Antarctic Expedition display included a full two-

hundred subject imperf sheet of the regular Byrd stamps. The Byrd Antarctic Expedition, while securing cooperation from the Post Office Department was not a Governmental Agency or Department; so far as collectors know, this was the first time that an unfinished full sheet was allowed out of the Department when such an issue was not generally available.

Just before the souvenir panes of six of the Byrd stamps were placed on sale, Postmaster General James A. Farley assisted in printing a sheet on a hand press which had been installed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as part of their exhibit. The plate on the press was numbered 21187. All sheets from this plate were destroyed as the printing was merely for demonstration. The panes issued at the Philatelic Agency at the Exhibition all came from plate 21184. The printing of the first sheet was described over the radio and it was announced that this sheet would be sent to President Franklin D. Roosevelt for his collection.

Those standing sufficiently close to the press to see this "first sheet" did not believe that it would actually be sent to the President as it was a poor impression, badly misplaced and incomplete. The *New York American* issue of February 11, 1934 contained a photograph of Mr. Farley examining the sheet. Above the photo was the caption "Postal Chief Turns Printer" while below appeared the following title "PERFECT—the first sheet of "Little America" stamps printed at the American National Stamp Exhibition by Postmaster General Farley was O. K'd by the "Printer" and mailed at once to President Roosevelt as a greeting from the Philatelists."

In referring to the plates of the Byrd Souvenir panes, W. R. M'Coy, Vice President of the *Bureau Issues Association,* in their monthly magazine, the *BUREAU SPECIALIST* said:

"Plate 21183 Byrd imperforate was not finished. Plate 21184 was used at the Bureau to produce the sheets sold at the Exhibition. Plate 21187 was used on the hand press at the Exhibition and the printer assured the writer that the sheets would all be destroyed. We hope this is true and they do not suddenly appear in the store of some governmental appointee."

In the same issue, H. M. Southgate, President of the *Bureau Issues Association*, made the following comment:

"National Stamp Exhibition

"1934.

"The returns for the Post Office outlay at New York from February 10-18 were a total of over $73,000 sales of which over $58,000 were Byrd imperforate panes of which over 326,000 were sold. This means a profit of no small amount to the Post Office Dept.

"In these days of falling revenue the P. O. is becoming commercial-philatelically minded and so long as collectors stand for it, we can expect the issue of questionable varieties will continue and grow * * *."

MARYLAND TERCENTENARY STAMP

1934

On March 1, 1934, newspapers carried the announcement of the details of a three cent Maryland Tercentenary Commemorative stamp to be issued March 23, 1934 at St. Mary's City, Md. The Post Office Information Service issued the following press release on March 14, 1934.

"Printing of the new Maryland Tercentenary postage stamp, soon to be placed on sale by the Post Office Department, was begun shortly after noon today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. With L. W. Robert, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Clinton B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster General, looking on, Postmaster General James A. Farley threw on the switch which started the first run of the big flat-bed presses on which the new stamps are to be printed.

"Also gathered around the press as the first sheet of the new three-cent issue came through were Ambrose O'Connell, Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General; William L. Slattery, Comptroller of the Post Office Department; David C. Winebrenner, 3rd, Secretary of the State of Maryland; former Senator John S. Cohen of Georgia; Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Roy North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General, and Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent, Division of Stamps.

"As the first sheet of the new red Maryland Tercentenary stamps rolled off the press, Postmaster General Farley said: 'We are here today to witness the first run of the presses of the printing of the special postage stamp authorized by the Post Office Department to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of the State of Maryland.

" 'This stamp is in the 3-cent denomination and has as the central design reproductions of 'The Ark and the Dove,' the two small sailing vessels on which the colonists sailed from England to cast their destiny in a new land.

" 'It has been most gratifying, therefore, for the Department to give official recognition to the Maryland Tercentenary celebration through the issuance of this special stamp.'

"Responding on behalf of the State of Maryland, Secretary Winebrenner replied: 'On behalf of the people of Maryland I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Post Office Department for the issuance of this stamp in conjunction with our Tercentenary celebration.'

"In conclusion, Postmaster General Farley said that he believed the new stamp 'will be an extremely popular commemorative issue.'

"The new stamp of which 50,000,000 are to be printed is approximately one inch by seven-eighths of an inch in size, and has as its central design the two ships which brought the first settlers to Maryland shores from England in 1634, The Ark and The Dove. Across the top of the stamp are the words, 'Maryland Tercentenary.' In the upper left corner are the figures '1634' while in the opposite corner appear the figures '1934.' At the left of the stamp is the inscription, 'The Ark and The Dove,' while in the background to the right is the Maryland Coat of Arms. The words, 'U. S. Postage Three Cents' appear across the lower border of the stamp, while in both lower corners is the figure '3.' The color of the new stamp will be red on a white background.

"This stamp will be placed on sale at St. Mary's City, a fourth-class post office in St. Mary's County, on Friday, March 23, and it will be placed on sale at post offices throughout the country the following day."



The First Printing of the Maryland Stamp.

Photo shows Left to Right—L. W. Robert, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, David Winebrenner, Secretary of State of Maryland, and Postmaster General Farley.

MOTHERS DAY STAMP

1934

Postmaster General Farley announced on March 28, 1934 that a Mothers Day Stamp would be issued at Washington, D. C. The press release of the Information Service of the Post Office Department dated April 13, 1934, reported the ceremonies attending the initial printing of these stamps as follows:

"Printing of the new Mother's Day postage stamps, which is being issued by the Post Office Department as a tribute to the Motherhood of America, was begun shortly after noon today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"With Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the First Lady of the Land, looking on, Postmaster General James A. Farley threw on the switch which started the first run of the big flat-bed presses on which the new stamps are to be printed.

"Also gathered around the presses as the first sheet of the new stamp came through were Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Harllee Branch, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Clinton B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster General; Ambrose O'Connell, Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General; Karl Crowley, Solicitor for the Post Office Department; J. Austin Latimer, Special Assistant to the Postmaster General; Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent, Division of Stamps; Roy North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General; L. W. Robert, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"As the first sheet of the new stamps rolled off the press, Postmaster General Farley in presenting them to Mrs. Roosevelt said:

" 'Mrs. Roosevelt, it is one of the great pleasures of my life to take a part in this ceremony incident to the first press run of the new postage stamp in tribute to the Motherhood of America.

" 'What we are, and what we expect to be, are due to Mother, our best friend, to whom we may ever turn in time of trial or adversity for comfort and benediction. It is a simple statement that the primary unit of Government is that of the family, yet during our entire life good government depends upon that early influence with the spiritual and character-building value that is received as a rich heritage from our Mother.

" 'The work of my Department may seem prosaic at times, its functions commonplace, and a custormary integral part of the social and business life of the nation, and it is perhaps recompense enough that we have a realization of a service performed, a task well done. Yet, I daresay the pen of the most gifted writer, the oratory of the most inspired tongue, could but feebly portray the emotions which attend the messages of joy as well as sorrow, that it is our duty to receive and speed on to delivery every minute of the day.

" 'The Post Office Department contributes directly to the happiness of the family and is the means of solace to the loved ones away from the family fireside, and it is altogether fitting therefore that this Department should recognize 'Mother' in this way.

" 'Since 1893 it has been the custom to commemorate events of unusual importance and national heroes by the issuance of postage stamps. Several stamps have been issued portraying women, but no stamp has been issued heretofore for the greatest woman of them all, Mother.

" 'It is entirely proper that we have in our country today organizations whose sole purpose is to keep alive the memory of Mothers who have passed on, and to bring us to a fuller appreciation of those who are still with us. May this good work continue.

" 'We are having printed as an initial order 200,000,000 of the new stamps, which are of the 3-cent denomination. The stamps will be first placed on sale at Washington on May 2nd, and on May 3rd at all other post offices in the country.

" 'The figure 'Mother' on this stamp was taken from the immortal painting by Whistler; the carnations symbolize the purity of her love.

" 'To you, Mrs. Roosevelt, the First Lady of the Land, a devoted mother of a fine and happy family, I dedicate the first sheet of this new stamp issued 'In honor and in memory of the Mothers of America.' "

"Responding on behalf of the mothers of the land, Mrs. Roosevelt replied: 'I receive these stamps with a great deal of pleasure, and I am sure that this Mother's stamp will be one of the most popular issues we have had for a long time. This is a most beautiful stamp and I am sure that the mothers of America are most appreciative of the great honor that has been conferred upon them through the issuance of this stamp by the Post Office Department.'



The First Printing of the Mothers Day Stamp.

Postmaster General Farley, Mrs. Elinor Roosevelt and Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger.

"Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger then stepped up to the microphone which carried a complete description of the entire ceremony to all corners of the nation, and delivered the following address to Mrs. Roosevelt and Postmaster General Farley:

" 'It is perhaps needless for me to say that this impressive ceremony invokes in us all a feeling of sublime appreciation.

" 'Since becoming a member of the official family of the Post Office Department, I have had the rare privilege of participating in the issuance of seven postage stamps commemorating historical events and persons of unusual note.

" 'A postage stamp is an attractive symbol. It is artistic, as well as practicable. We receive daily many requests for the issuance of stamps. These requests are all meritorious in varying degree and were it possible, it would be a pleasure to accede to all of them.

" 'My Bureau is keenly mindful of the responsibility reposed in it in recommending for consideration only those matters that are of unusual interest to the people of our country.

" 'It is my purpose to administer the Philatelic Agency in such a way that the needs of the public may be promptly and properly met in making available for sale stamps not regularly sold in post offices. The activities of the agency will be expanded in our quarters in the new building.

" 'You, Postmaster General Farley, have very aptly described the fitness of participation by the Post Office Department in the beautiful tribute today. I cannot add thereto, except to say that my Bureau is particularly honored in having direction of the issuance of a stamp to 'Mother.' This stamp, in my opinion, will be the most popular of any authorized by the Department, and it will be of particular appeal to every man, woman and child of our land.

" 'Through the benevolence of a Divine Providence, my mother, although in her ninety-ninth year of age, is still with me in the land of the living; her teachings still guide me, her inspiration is a constant aid to me, and to her, with a thankful heart and in a humble spirit, I wish to dedicate my part in this ceremony today.' "

"The new stamp, of which two hundred million are to be printed on the initial order, will be purple in color and of 3-cent denomination and it will be placed on first day sale in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 2, 1934, and it will go on sale at post offices throughout the country the following day.

"This stamp will be approximately the same size as the current Special Delivery Stamp, and will have as its central motif, James Abbott MacNeill Whistler's famous 'Portrait of My Mother.' In the upper left corner appear the words, 'U. S. Postage,' beneath which is the inscription, 'In Memory And In Honor Of The Mothers of America.' Just below are the words 'three cents.' In the lower left corner is a small vase of carnations.

"Following the ceremony Postmaster General Farley purchased several sheets of the new stamps and autographed these for President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Third Assistant Postmaster General Eilenberger and one each for his three children, Betty, Anne and James, Jr."

WISCONSIN STAMP

1934

On May 16, 1934 the Postmaster General announced that he had authorized the issuance of a series of ten National Park Stamps, and on May 23, he authorized the issuance of a 3-cent stamp to commemorate the 300th Anniversary of the founding of the State of Wisconsin and the early explorations in that region of Jean Nicolet.

The initial printing of the Wisconsin stamp on June 29, was witnessed by various notables. This event was the subject of the press release of the Information Service of the Post Office Department as follows:

"Printing of the new three-cent Wisconsin Tercentenary postage stamp, which is being issued by the Post Office Department in commemoration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the State of Wisconsin by Jean Nicolet, French explorer, was begun shortly after noon today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"In the presence of Congressman Michael K. Reilly of Wisconsin, Postmaster General James A. Farley turned the switch which started the first run of the big flat-bed presses on which the new stamp is to be printed. Also gathered around the presses were First Assistant Postmaster General William W. Howes; Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General Roy M. North; Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent, Division of Stamps; Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and John Brogan, Secretary to Congressman James Hughes of Wisconsin.

"As the first sheet of the new stamps, of which fifty million are to be printed, rolled off the press, Postmaster General Farley said:

" 'It is indeed a pleasure to be here today to witness the printing of the first sheets of the special postage stamp authorized by the Post Office Department to commemorate the tercentenary of Wisconsin, which marks the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the French explorer, Jean Nicolet, who holds the distinction of being the first white man to have set foot on the territory now comprised within the State of Wisconsin.

" 'The central design of this stamp depicts the landing of Jean Nicolet on the shores of Green Bay in 1634, modeled from the painting of Edwin Willard Deming, which is now in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The stamp is being issued as a fitting recognization of the 300th anniversary, which is being celebrated by the patriotic citizens of Wisconsin with the cooperation and interest of the entire nation.

" 'The Wisconsin tercentenary commemorative stamp, which is one of the most beautiful specimens it has been my privilege to authorize, is of the three-cent denomination and will be first offered for sale on July 7, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where the original drama was enacted.'

"Responding on behalf of the State of Wisconsin, Congressman Reilly said:

" 'I receive these stamps with a great deal of pleasure. It is a distinct honor to have Wisconsin's founding commemorated by the issuance of a United States postage stamp, and on behalf of the Governor and the people of the State I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Farley and the Post Office Department for the issuance of such a beautiful stamp.'

"Following the ceremony Postmaster General Farley purchased several sheets of the new stamp and autographed these for President Roosevelt, Col. Louis McHenry Howe, the President's Secretary, First Assistant Postmaster General William W. Howes, Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger, and one for each of his three children, Betty, Anne and James, Jr."



Postmaster General Farley, left, and Secretary Ickes participate in the issuance of the first sheet of the Yosemite National Park Stamp.

—Courtesy of "The Washington Evening Star."

NATIONAL PARK ISSUE

1934

The initial printing of the one cent National Park stamp, the first value to be issued, took place on July 9, 1934. This was described in the Departments press release, which stated:

"Printing of the one-cent Yosemite National Park postage stamp, first of the series of ten National Park stamps to be issued by the Post Office Department, was begun shortly after noon today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"With Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, looking on, Postmaster General James A. Farley threw on the switch which started the first run of the big flat-bed presses on which the new stamps are to be printed.

"Also gathered around the presses as the first shet of the new stamps came through were Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General Roy North; L. W. Robert, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Acting Director of the Interior Department's National Park Service A. E. Demarcy; and Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"As the first sheet of the new stamps rolled off the presses, Postmaster General Farley in presenting it to Secretary Ickes, said:

" 'Secretary Ickes, it is a very great pleasure to be here today to witness the start of the presses in the printing of the first stamp to be issued in the special series of ten denominations from one cent to ten cents, inclusive, which will portray notable scenes from ten of our National Parks, representative of different sections of our country.

" 'The stamp now on the press is of the one-cent denomination, on which is portrayed a superb scene from the princely Yosemite, with the mighty El Capitan rising in all its sheer grandeur on the right. This stamp will be followed by the remaining denominations as rapidly as the engraving can be completed.'

"In reply Secretary Ickes said: 'This stamp is without doubt the most beautiful that I have ever seen. The Interior Department, and especially the National Park Service, is under deep obligation to you, Mr. Farley, for your interest and

consideration in the issuance of the National Parks series of postage stamps. The artistic nature of this stamp and the succeeding issues of the Parks Series will do much, I am sure, to stimulate interest in our National Parks.'

"In conclusion Postmaster General Farley responded: 'Our purpose in issuing this special series of commemorative stamps will have been fulfilled if the panorama of scenes from the National Parks to be displayed thereon, serves to quicken public interest in the wonder lands that lie at our doors and which offer such rich returns at a minimum of effort. The stamp program that we are now inaugurating could well have as its slogan 'See America First.'

This Yosemite stamp, which is green in color and which is arranged vertically, will be placed on first-day sale in the Yosemite Park post office in California and also at the Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department in Washington on Monday, July 16, 1934.

"The central design on this new stamp shows a scene in Yosemite Park with the famous El Capitan Mountain at the right. In a solid panel across the bottom of the stamp is the inscription 'U. S. Postage' in white Roman lettering. Resting on this base is a dark panel with curved top and ends, within which in a curved line along the upper edge is the title 'Yosemite' in white Gothic type. Below the title is the figure 1c in white Roman, flanked on either side by white line ornaments. This stamp is inclosed in a narrow double line border.

"Following the ceremony at the Bureau of Engraving this noon Postmaster General Farley purchased several sheets of the new stamps and autographed these for President Roosevelt; Colonel Louis McHenry Howe, the President's Secretary; Secretary Ickes; Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger; and one each for his three children, Betty, Anne and James, Jr."

The "first sheets off the press" which were reported as having been presented to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and others as mentioned in the press release previously quoted were full 200 subject imperforate sheets. The stamps issued to the public were perforated and cut into panes of 50 before being sent to post offices. These presentation sheets were therefore in a form substantially different from those available to collectors in general. These imperforate stamps being issued in limited quantities were certain to be classed as varieties in spite of their really being "made to order" varieties of the normal issue. Being printed from the regular plates, on stamp paper, collectors could not logically dismiss them as being plate proofs or specimens and these imperforate stamps would certainly have to be recognized as major varieties.

Believing that this practice was unfair to collectors of U. S. stamps and that the continuation thereof would be to the great detriment of American Philately, the *Westchester County (N. Y.) Chapter No. 85, A. P. S.* passed the following resolution at their meeting on July 20, 1934.

Resolution

At a meeting of this Chapter, held at White Plains, N. Y., on July 20, 1934, the following Resolution was regularly adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to our attention from sources considered reliable, that in recent issues of new stamps, several sheets were removed before being perforated and presented to various Officials in Washington, D. C., and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this Chapter that these sheets may ultimately reach the hands of miscellaneous Philatelists, it is our firm belief that the lack of perforation of these sheets will create confusion in the minds of stamp collectors generally, menacing the best interests of American Philately, because of a like issue of such stamps in sheets duly perforated; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That this Chapter record its disapproval of continuance of this practice and that the Officials of the American Philatelic Society are hereby urged to confer with the Postal Administration and request its consideration, with a view to the issuance of all stamps in sheets duly perforated and gummed, in the future.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CHAPTER No. 85, A. P. S.,

RAYMOND A. HASBROUCK,
Chairman of Publicity.

Official:
PALMER HALL STILSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

At the same meeting the Club also passed the following resolution, condemning the practice of requesting souvenir panes of imperforated stamps in honor of Annual Exhibition and Convention of the *American Philatelic Society.*

Resolution

At a meeting of this Chapter, held at White Plains, N. Y., on July 20th, 1934, the following resolution was regularly adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to our attention that the American Philatelic Society is endeavoring to persuade the Postal Administration to issue a special sheet of unperforated stamps, in commemoration of the coming Philatelic Society Convention, to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., on August 28th, 1934, and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this Chapter that the contemplated issuance of unperforated and ungummed sheets of stamps is detrimental to the best interests of American Philately, placing our Country in the position of commercializing the issuance of stamps, thereby causing real harm to stamp collectors generally; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That this Chapter record its disapproval of this contemplated action and that this Chapter hereby petitions the American Philatelic Society to not make such request to the Postal Authorities but to rather likewise express its disapproval to such, and in conversations with the Postmaster General to request his disapproval of the issuance of unperforated ungummed sheets of stamps.

"WESTCHESTER COLLECTORS ASSAIL IMPERF STAMPS

RAYMOND A. HASBROUCK,
Chairman of Publicity.

Official:
PALMER HALL STILSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ralph A. Barry in his Stamp column in the *New York Herald Tribune* of July 28, 1934 in reporting this resolution commented:

"WESTCHESTE COLLECTORS ASSAIL IMPERF STAMPS

"Resolution Protests Release of Imperforate Issues

"For some time past well founded rumors have been current in stamp circles that the first sheets of new stamps from the presses of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington have been distributed among a few officials in imperforate form. These stamps will undoubtedly be listed in the catalogues as irregularly issued but nevertheless they will be a plague to collectors who in the future will have to pay fancy prices for them in order that their collections may be complete. In the past the Postoffice Department has made every effort to avoid errors in stamp issues and that the present proceeding is considered highly irregular is shown by the resolution adopted by the Westchester County Chapter of the American Philatelic Society at a meeting in White Plains on July 20.

"The society also adopted a resolution against the issuance of souvenir sheets of imperforate and ungummed stamps in honor of exhibitions and conventions of stamp collectors as tending to commercialize the issuance of stamps in this country and petitioned the American Philatelic Society to desist in its request for a souvenir sheet for the annual convention of the society in Atlantic City on August 28."

The resolution pertaining to the presentation sheets was passed at the Annual Convention of the *American Philatelic Society* at Atlantic City, August 1934. The bulk of the discussion centered about the method of nullifying the issuance of these imperforate sheets and it was finally voted that the matter be brought to the attention of the Postal Authorities with the request that the sheets so issued be returned for gumming and perforating and be returned to the owners in the same form as those sold to the public. In spite of this resolution several latter issues of the National Park Stamps were presented to government officials in imperforate 200 subject sheets.

The resolution in regard to the souvenir panes was tabled after such debate that the following Convention Committee made no request for a similar variety. This latter fact was also due to the activities of the *National Federation of*

Stamp Clubs and to the universal protest that arose over the issuance of the souvenir panes of 6 imperforate 1 cent National Park Stamps in honor of the Exhibition staged by the *Omaha Philatelic Society*, a local organization.

The September 1934 issue of the *American Philatelist* contained the following editorial comment about the two resolutions presented at the *A. P. S.* Convention:

"The Westchester County, New York Chapter of the A. P. S. has presented a resolution to the Society, requesting that there be a formal disapproval of the practice of the special sheets for A. P. S. Conventions, and also against the practice of allowing imperforate sheets to be prepared for presentation to Washington officials. We are glad to see this healthy reaction to the abuse of the stamp issuing power of this country."

(To be continued.)

Brief Reviews

UNITED STATES STAMPLESS COVER CATALOG. 1936 Edition. Edited by Harry M. Konwiser. Published by Milton R. Miller, Batavia, N. Y. Price $1.25.

It seems to me that the information in the "Introduction" is alone worth the "price of admission"; this includes the following: "Stampless Cover Information," which gives data on when Stampless Covers made their appearance in the United States, their types with a list of R. F. Chambers' "earlies" (and they are early!), and a general classification of types of stampless markings; "Additional Political Divisions," with dates, and a discussion of prices (probably a fine chance for an argument). Also a listing of United States Post Offices in the following times and groups is given, 1789, Territorials in 1817, 1797, Forts in 1817, Forts in 1854, Camps in 1854, Forts in 1865, Camps in 1865. In addition ,the "Information" section defines Way Letters and lists the following: Independent Mail Route Handstamps, Mississippi River Packets, Ship Markings, Steam and Steamboat (New York City usage), Railroad Postmarks, U. S. Express Mail, Private Express Carriers, and gives U. S. Domestic Postage Rates from February 20, 1792, to March 3, 1855.

The bulk of the catalog is divided into States and Territories and the District of Columbia. Under each of these subdivisions the markings are again subdivided into "Straight Line," "Circle Town," "Manuscript Town," "Oval Town," and "Fancy." Under these headings each reported Town marking is listed, often many from the same town due to differences clearly pointed out. As far as possible, each marking listed gives the following information: "Date," "Size," "Rate," "Color" and "Value."

It seems to me that Mr. Darlington has done a particularly fine job on the territories where he has carried the listings beyond the "Stampless" period and into the days of adhesives to give a very complete listing.

As a distinterested (?) spectator, I think that the uniform system of abbreviation used throughout the catalog is an excellent model for future writers to follow on any U. S. Postmarks, whether on "Stampless" or "adhesive" covers.

I don't pretend to know anything about publishing costs, but it looks to me as though Messrs. Konwiser and Miller are either optimists or philanthropists in offering this catalog at $1.25.

—R. J. MECHIN.

THE STAMPS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, A. A. Rosenblum. Publ. Orlo-Smith & Co., Melbourne, Australia, Price 3/6.

This is the fourth edition of this valuable handbook on the stamps of Australia, the first having appeared in 1922, the second in 1926 and the third in 1928. All the later issues are fully described and illustrateh, and there is much material of value to specialists of these stamps.

RYLUNDS ILLUSTREREDE FRIMAERKE-KATALOG OVER ALLE SKANDINAVISKE FRIMAERKER. Publ. A. Rylund, Aarhus. Price 1 Lr.

A very complete price list for 1936, of the Scandinavian countries, including a list of the advertisements of the stamps of Denmark. The Posthorn Issues of Norway are divided into the different perforated issues.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor
Office of Publication, 104 Academy Ave., Federalsburg, Md.
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THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

We hope that every reader of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* will find it possible to attend the Third International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held at the Grand Central Palace in New York City from May 9th to 17th, 1936, inclusive. It is going to be a big event and we want to make it as pleasant as possible for all of those who attend it.

In order to assist the Committee in giving you special service, it is requested that every reader immediately advise us on the following points:

(1.) Advise us at what hotel you will stop. If you have made no reservations, the writer, as Chairman of the Hotel Committee, will be pleased to make them for you at any hotel of your own selection. If you have no preference the Committee particularly recommends the following:

Hotel Astor, Broadway at 33rd St., where the official Reception and Dinner-Dance will be held on Friday night, May 15th, 1936. Rate, $3.00 single, $4.00 double, $4.50 with twin beds.

Hotel Commodore, 42nd St. and Lexington Ave., just a block from Grand Central Palace. Single, $3.00, double, $4.50.

Hotel Lexington, Lexington Ave. at 48th St., directly opposite the Grand Central Palace. Single $3.50, double $6.00.

Hotel McAlpin, Broadway at 34th St., some distance from Grand Central Palace, in the heart of the shopping district, the permanent Philatelic Headquarters in New York City. Single, $2.50, double, $4.00.

Hotel Roosevelt, 45th St. and Madison Ave., just around the corner from Grand Central Palace. Single, $3.50, double $5.00 and up.

(2.) How many tickets will you want for the Reception and Dinner Dance to be held Friday evening, May 15th, 1936, at the Hotel Astor? ($5.00 per ticket).

(3.) Will you be present at the informal reception to members of the *Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc.*, at the Grand Central Palace at 11 a. m. Saturday, May 9th?

(4.) If a visitor in New York, will you wish to join the auto trips around the city on Sunday, May 10th, at 2 p. m.?

(5.) If a resident of New York or vicinity, are you willing to place your car at the disposal of the Committee to take visitors on a tour at 2 p. m., Sunday, May 10th?

(6.) If you participate in the auto trip, will you want dinner at The Country Club? ($2.50).

(7.) Will the ladies of your party be interested in the shopping tour on Monday, May 11th?

(8.) Will the ladies of your party be interested in attending a reception by Mrs. Ogden Reid of the *New York Herald-Tribune* followed by a tour through the *Herald-Tribune* printing plant?

(9.) Will the ladies of your party be interested in a Downtown Sightseeing trip on Tuesday, May 12th? ($2.00).

(10.) Any one attending this downtown trip will have an opportunity to have luncheon on board one of the liners in the harbor. Will the ladies in your party be interested?

(11.) Will the ladies of your party be interested in a Sightseeing trip through Uptown New York on Wednesday, May 13th? ($1.00).

(12.) If they take this uptown trip, will they be interested in a trip through the Metropolitan Museum of Art, followed by luncheon?

(13.) Will any members of your party, ladies or gentlemen, be interested in a trip to the Museum of Natural History and the Planetarium on Thursday, May 14th, at 2 p. m.?

(14.) Are there any other trips or excursions in which members of your party would be interested? If so, specify completely and provisions will be made to assist you.

Every reader of these lines is urgently requested to give us this information as it will help the Committee materially in making proper arrangements for your comfort and pleasure. The complete information about all of these trips will be included in the programs which will be available at the Information Desk in Grand Central Palace upon your arrival. Those who have filed the information with us will be contacted by members of the Committee at their hotels.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB MEMBERSHIP LIST

In this issue will be found the complete membership list of the *Collectors Club,* revised to the date of going to press. Local addresses are purposely omitted as we do not want our members to be annoyed by solicitations from the list. However, any member desiring the address of any other member can secure it by addressing the secretary.

Reprints of this list in small booklet form are also available to any member, on application to the secretary.

Membership in the *Collectors Club* is a distinction and an honor and we hope that all of our members will see to it that their collecting friends who are eligible to membership are offered the opportunity of joining. Dues for resident members are $25.00 per year and for non-resident members $5.00 per year. There is no initiation fee at the present time. A subscription to the *Collectors Club Philatelist* is included in the dues mentioned.

H. L. LINDQUIST.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB extends a cordial invitation to its Foreign and out-of-town members to make the Club their Headquarters during the International Philatelic Exhibition in May. Mail addressed to any member in care of the Club will be held until called for.

Some Letters of Stephen F. Austin

By Christian L. Dull.

ONE of the fascinations of our hobby is the realization that many of our old covers bore messages that have become interesting historical documents. When the cover is itself a folded letter the collector often finds that he actually has such a piece. Recently I made a find of some of these; letters of Stephen F. Austin, the founder of the first Anglo-American Colony in Texas. These are Spanish Texas covers, addressed to Philadelphia, bearing postmarks, not of Texas, but of the first post office they reached in the United States. It is probable that they were carried to these post offices by special messenger and doubtful if any passed through any regular Texan postal service, however as some of the postmarks were very adequately described by Mr. Konwiser in STAMPS, I will turn to historic interest of the letters themselves, which are important at this time on account of the Texas celebration.

Moses Austin, fathe rof Stephen F. moved with his family to Potosi, Missouri in 1796 to operate a lead mine and became a Spanish citizen at the time. As this territory was part of the Louisiana Purchase, Austin again became an United States citizen in 1804. In 1820 he petitioned the Mexican Government for a grant of land to establish a colony in Texas. The Mexican Government was not partial to aliens but his former Spanish citizenship secured him the grant and he moved in the following year, but contracted an illness in the journey and died a few months later. His dying wish was that his son, Stephen F. Austin, should carry out his plans, and this he did, with great success, despite the many hardships and obstacles in his way. The letters tell the story.

"Mine a Burton, Sept. 2, 1813. . . . The day I received a son in law in my family fate deprived me of the other, and such a son (Stephen F. Austin) as every fond parent might be proud of—he has gown upon a Hazardous & Dangerous Expedition, seven hundred miles up the river & though the force is great, at least 3000 strong & every prospect of subduing the Savages & bringing them to terms, this is but little consolation to my mind when I reflect the many dangers he will have to encounter through the wilderness . . . . (signed) Mary Austin".

"Mine a Burton, August 28 (1814) . . . . which adds to the distress & anxiety of my mind is the Situation of our Territory at present, . . . we have every reason to expect an invasion from the Savages this fall—every arrangement is making to repell the force, and we still flatter ourselves we shall be permitted to remain in our Dwellings Unmolested, upwards of two thousand men has marched from St. Louis to meet the Indians on the Mississippi, it tis said a great number of British has joined the Savages and are now descending the river in order to take possession of St. Louis. . . . (signed) Mary Austin".

"San Felipe de Austin Province of Texas, Feby. 1, 1828. . . . I entered this country in 1821 when it was a perfect wilderness and began colonizing and have passed a slavish and laborious life. Immense obstacles opposed our settlement, growing out of the uninhabited state of the country, hostile Indians and other causes, but we have surmounted them all, and now have upward of two thousand souls and abundance of everything and peace and security, ... (signed) Stephen F. Austin."

The subjugation of the Indians, however, by no means ended his troubles as we see by the letter dated "San Felipe de Austin, June 29, 1830. * * * I have been informed that a certain Stephen Wilson * * * has stated to a person in Matamoras that the publication of my letter to you in the *National Gazette*, relative to illegal speculation in the Texas lands, had caused him to lose a large sum. I was told he said $300,000—he ought to have said that it prevented him from defrauding innocent men of that sum, for he well knew that the colonization law did not vest a fee simple right in him as empressario to the lands included in his contract. * * * I have been informed that this

Wilson has vowed vengence against me, and that he is now at Saltillo or Leona Viccano, the seat of govt. of this state, trying to injure me in some way. * * *''

And in the same letter:

"I am of opinion that material change is about to take place in the state of feeling which appears to have existed in Mexico as to the U. S. . . . there has been excitement, but it has grown out of the violence of party spirit . . . The Yorkinos got into power—they put Guerrero president by force of arms, and in so doing not only violated the constitution, but ruined thousands by the plundering of stores and houses in the City of Mexico in December 1828—Lorenzo Lavala was the head of that revolution—he was afterwards minister of the Hacienda—the administration of Guerrero was one uninterrupted scene of public pillage and violations of the constitution from the day he was placed in the presidential chair by force, to that on which force drove him from it. In August last dictatorial powers were given to him which he abused beyond all credibility—about this time the news papers of the U. S. were filled with discussions as to the purchase of Texas and it was stated in some that the U. S. could have it, that all was confusion in Mexico, that the nation was insolvent and wanted money, &c. &c. . . . (signed) Stephen F. Austin."

Subsequent letters show him continually harassed by political troubles, and when war finally broke out we find him on the way to Philadelphia and New York to raise funds in the interest of Texas. In a letter written on the blank portion of a printed form calling for volunteers in the Army of Texas, dated "Nashville (Tenn.) Feb. 16, 1836" he writes:

"I expected to be in Phila. by this time but . . . am now stopped by the ice in the Ohio—the roads are impassable for stages. . . .

"We are at open war in Texas, with Mexico. The repeated violations of our rights, the continued revolutions amongst the Mexicans, the consequent insecurity of personal property, and the evident fallacy of all hopes of stability, or even of anything national, in the political institutions of Mexico, have made it the **duty,** as well as the **right,** of the Texans to resort to arms, and separate from Mexico. Ours, therefore, is a **war of independence**—our object is to form a new republic, a new nation, or to become a part of these U. S. under such guarantee as we are justly entitled to. We have so far beaten the enemy and driven Mexican troops out of the limits of Texas. We have an organized Govt., an army on the frontier, and armed vessels for the protection of our ports. Genl. Santana however is preparing to invade us with all the forces he can collect, and the main contest will be in April and May next. We shall then need all the aid in Men and ammunition, arms and provisions we can get. . . . . (signed) S. F. Austin."

In the following letters written from Chambersburgh, Pa. and New York, respectively he pleads eloquently for the cause of Texas, and to have the facts published in the leading papers, showing his difficulties in overcoming prejudices established in the public mind by Mexican agents, and the unfavorable attitude due to the land speculation mentioned in a previous letter and in which the Texans, themselves, had had no part.

The last letter in this group is written from Baltimore, May 24, 1836, on his way back to Texas. He has just been to Washington to establish proper diplomatic relations and writes,

"All is right at Washington. There is no doubt at all of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna. Texas is safe and her independence will soon be acknowledged."

Samuel Houston was elected president of the new Republic, and Stephen Austin appointed Secretary of State, but died a few months later (December 27, 1836) of malaria.

A printed form announces his death,

"We perform a most painful duty in announcing the death of GENERAL STEPHEN F. AUSTIN, who departed this life, yesterday, at half-past 12 o'clock P. M. at the house of judge McKinstry. His friends and relations have sustained an irreparable loss; his country, just merging into existance, the best and tenderest of fathers; the sons and daughters of Texas have now full cause for mourning, with one solitary consolation, that they will meet the just man above."

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

30 East 42nd Street - - New York City

OFFICERS

President—Laurence B. Mason
Vice-President—Arthur E. Owen
Secretary—Arthur W. Deas
Treasurer—George R. M. Ewing

TRUSTEES

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, *Chairman*
Theodore E. Steinway
Laurence B. Mason

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Class of 1935	Class of 1936	Class of 1937
Arthur W. Deas	Clarence W. Brazer	George R. M. Ewing
Max G. Johl	Frederic R. Harris	Edward S. Knapp
Arthur E. Owen	Harry L. Lindquist	Charles J. Phillips

Honorary Life Governor: John N. Luff.
Librarian: Ralph A. Barry.

New Members.

1441 Dr. Ellis Haworth, Washington, D. C.
1442 H. Phillips, Philadelphia, Pa.
1443 H. R. Kirkland, Chicago, Ill.
1444 J. J. Russell, Glendale, Calif.
1445 Conrad G. Selvig, Crookston, Minn.
1446 H. E. Gerrish, Hartford, Conn.
1447 E. B. Martin, Westbury, N. Y.
1448 N. H. Brock, San Antonio, Tex.
1449 O. W. Fowler, Plainsboro, N. J.
1450 L. H. Haselton, Keene, N. H.
1451 P. Max, Los Angeles, Calif.
1452 J. H. Obrig, Westwood, N. J.
1453 J. T. Judd, Houston, Tex.
1454 R. M. Stone, Boston, Mass.
1455 R. Duphorne, Harper, Kansas.
1456 B. Liechenstein, Passaic, N. J.
1457 G. C. Hahn, Cleveland, Ohio.
1458 C. G. Bacon, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members Deceased.

A. H. Benners
Sidney Mandl
T. Charlton Henry
Marcel Duphorne
C. A. Howes

DEATH OF MAJOR T. CHARLTON HENRY.

The philatelists of the United States have to deplore the loss of one of our greatest collectors and students. Major Charlton Henry died on January 24th, 1936, at his beautiful home, St. Martins, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, where I have had the pleasure of spending many delightful week ends with him.

Major Charlton Henry was born in 1887 and was descended from an old Philadelphia family who owned considerable real estate in that city. He was educated at Princeton University and studied law as a profession, but I do not think he ever practiced.

During the Great War he served on the staff of the 79th Division of the U. S. A., rising to the rank of Major.

As a philatelist Major Charlton Henry was in the first class, and one of the most charming things about him was that he was always so willing to show his treasures in International Exhibitions—at the **Royal Philatelic Society, London,** and at the **Collectors Club,** New York. Not only did he show but he also read original papers, proving that he was a student of the very first rank. I know that upon at least two occasions he travelled specially to London to show parts of his West Indian collection and to read papers.

Major Charlton Henry spent a considerable portion of his youth in England and commenced to collect over there. On his return to the United States he naturally turned to the stamps of his own country, and had a beautiful and very select collection of the early issues. In particular I note a superb mint corner block of four of the 1851-56, 1 cent, Type II with the very rare Type III 99 R. 2. A perfect set of the August issues of 1861 and most of the standard issues in perfect condition.

For some years he specialized in the early issues of British North America, and had a wonderful lot. Among the gems I note, New Brunswick 1/- superb strip of three on a cover with a 3d stamp, addressed, (if I remember right) to Hungary. Canada, a superb 12d on wove paper on cover addressed to the printers Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. This was cut from a sheet on wove paper which the printers had sent to Canada, which has been recently proved by the records of that firm. About 1924 I was spending a week end with Major Henry

when he told me he was disposed to part with his British North America in order to have more time to give to his West Indies. I valued the collection and showed the list and valuation to A. F. Lichtenstein, who was glad to add this collection to his own. I think the price was $30,000.00.

For many years now Major Charlton Henry's chief group of stamps have been the West Indies, and as a group I am convinced that it is the finest in the World.

From the great Worthington collection he purchased the whole section of West Indies, and here he obtained a marvellous lot of mint blocks of four; from the Ferrary collection came many of the rarer varieties, and notably uncut sheets of the rarer surcharges of Turks Island which I sold him.

When I was breaking up the Henry Duveen collection he secured many very choice items, and especially in the London auction sales his agents secured many gems for his great collection.

As a student of these stamps he had few equals. His articles on establishing the order of printings of the Perkins Bacon issues of Barbados and Trinidad are proof of his great care and accuracy. He has been assisting Sir E. D. Bacon in studying the settings of the surcharges of Turks Island.

The last few years he accumulated a mass of material to enable him to study the settings of the Saint Christopher surcharges of 1885, 1886 and 1887. He had gone a long way in reconstructing the settings of these stamps, several of them being great rarities. Will this material be now of great use to the Expert Committee of the **Royal Philatelic Society** in determining the status of doubtful stamps?

To show his thoroughness I quote portions of an article by Sir John Wilson, President of the R. P. S., London:

"As an illustration of Major Henry's complete disregard of any other considerations to arrive at the truth, an article which he submitted to the Expert Committee for their study may be mentioned. Major Henry had suspected the **bona fides** of the "4" on 1d provisional of Turks Island, and for the purpose of establishing their true status he had purchased at no small expense a quantity of these stamps. It was of no moment to him that his further study satisfied him that they should all be condemned: the only thing he cared about was that he had done something to advance knowledge upon the subject and to assist his fellow-students."

In 1920 he was elected to the **Royal Philatelic Society, London,** and in 1930 his name was added to the **Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.**

He was interested in the postal history which the stamps of a country demonstrated, but he never collected a proof or an essay. He was keen on postmarks, on stamps on envelopes, and plating either stamps or settings of surcharges or overprints and was especially keen on condemning varieties which had been accepted through lack of knowledge or material.

He was a valued member of the **Collectors Club** and always willing to give displays of some of his treasures.

To Mrs. Charlton Henry and to his two daughters, Mrs. John F. Ames, Jr., of Boston, and Miss Julia Henry, are extended the sincere sympathy of all the members of the **Collectors Club** for their grievous loss.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Secretary's Report for 1935

The year 1935 has been one in which nothing of serious moment has occurred to mar the peaceful progress of the Club or its members. The Club's condition has continued to materially improve under the able management of our President, Laurence B. Mason.

The year 1935 is the 39th year of the Club's organization, and on Dec. 14, 1936, the Club will complete its 40th Anniversary, which event will be the basis of celebration.

Our present very adequate quarters were secured at extremely moderate rental, due to the efforts of our President, and although the lease expires April 30, 1936, we have every hope he will be able to have it renewed on reasonable terms.

In its operation the Club was enabled to finish the year with a small operating profit. This has been achieved by the strictest economy and even curtailment of necessary operations.

Our principal means of revenue is dues from membership and it behooves every member to consider how much he can do to increase the membership. Another item of revenue is from rental of our Club Room for auctions during day time and to other clubs for meetings during evenings. Our appreciation is extended to those dealers who used our rooms for a rental of $455, and the two clubs who paid $140 for rental of a meeting place.

Our Club Rooms are most admirably located and have adequate accommoda-

tions and the large attendance has repeatedly proven the advantage of having auction sales at the **Collectors Club.** We bespeak further consideration from dealers and other clubs. Our members can do much to help the club's income by recommending the rooms for these purposes.

During the year 1935, the Club has held 18 regular meetings, eleven from January 1, to June 5, and after the summer vacation period, seven from September 18, to December 18th. These 18 meetings were very well attended and the 58 exhibitors showed some remarkable and very interesting collections, the details of which are all covered by reports published in the **Collectors Club Philatelist.**

The meetings have been of more than passing interest in the number of other clubs visiting us, mostly every meeting has been attended by visiting members of other clubs. The three stated visits from other clubs were March 20, **Rhode Island Philatelic Society** from Providence, R. I.; Sept. 18, **Union County Philatelic Society** from Elizabeth, N. J.; and Dec. 18, the **Atlantic City Stamp Club** from Atlantic City, N. J.

The Club made two official visits to other clubs; the first one was to Providence, R. I, on April 23, 1935 to the 50th Anniversary meeting of the **Rhode Island Philatelic Society,** where ten of our members made exhibits; the second was to Elizabeth, N. J., to the **Union County Philatelic Society,** where seven of our members exhibited.

In all, during the year we showed or had the pleasure of seeing 75 outstanding collections of more than usual interest and importance. It is appropriate here to record an appreciation of the fine and interesting programs, at our own meetings and on our visits, to Clarence W. Brazer, Chairman of the Program Committee.

Through the efforts of our membership committee, consisting of your Secretary and Charles J. Phillips, and with the cooperation of many of our members, the Club was enabled to add 101 new names to our membership list. On January 1, 1935 our total membership was 687

During the year we added,

Resident	8	
Nonresident	89	
Suburban	4	
Junior	—	101
Total		788

During the year we lost:

Resident—		
Resigned	2	
Died	1	
Dropped	9	12
Nonresident—		
Resigned	8	
Died	5	
Dropped	25	38
Suburban—		
Resigned	—	
Died	—	
Dropped	2	2
Junior—		
Age Limit	2	2
Total		54
Leaving Total Membership Dec. 31, 1935		734

A net gain of 47 or 7%.

Considering all the elements this total of membership compares favorably with passed high peaks. The membership of the Club on closing date of several preceding years was: 1930, 694; 1931, 783; 1932, 747; 1933, 711; 1934, 687. Our present total membership is within 50 of our highest peak year, 1931—783.

As a further evidence of the progress our Club is making, it may be seen that our gain was nearly twice our loss and that our losses consisted of 10 resignations, 36 dropped for nonpayment of dues and that only six members passed to the Great Beyond. Our record of losses is remarkably small.

The future casts it shadow before. The International Exhibition will be held in May in a building only a few blocks away from our location. Many of our more prominent members are connected with the management work of the Exhibition. We must look forward to increased numbers of our out of town and foreign members coming to this city and visiting our club rooms, perhaps for the first time, and we shall be called upon for extraordinary efforts. We have tried to anticipate our requirements by cleaning up the rooms and getting our Library in shape, but we cannot foresee all expenses and the necessary revenue or income must come from new members. If all the members will take a personal interest in this question and lend their cooperation, we can easily reach the desired total of 900 members.

Your Secretary cannot let this opportunity pass without grateful acknowledgment of assistance and service of Miss Mitzi Neumann in taking care of nearly all of the work of his office.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR W. DEAS,

Secretary

Librarian's Report for 1935

To the President, Board of Governors and Members:

Unfortunately since my appointment as Librarian due to philatelic activities on the outside, such as the writing of magazine articles, the "Stamp Collecting" section of Compton's Encyclopedia, special editorial work for the **Herald-Tribune,** out-of-town visits, such as that to the **Genesee Valley** five day series of meetings and the recent Philadelphia Congress, together with a certain amount of revival in my private business, I have been prevented from devoting the time to the Library I had hoped. Nevertheless, due to the excellent cooperation of Miss Neumann and the Library Committee, Messrs. Johl, Ewing and Deas, the work of rearranging the shelves has been progressing very satisfactorily and bids fair to be accomplished before the International Philatelic Exhibition next May brings a large number of visitors.

Through the work of Mr. Deas the Library material is now all confined within the Library space and through that of Mr. Randall a number of the index records have been brought up-to-date on a new system of cards and also through his efforts reminders for the purpose of checking records have been sent out to all members who have borrowed material from the shelves, to which there has been a good response.

New rules regarding the taking of books by members have been established which are in nowise designed to curtail the use of the Library by members but to preserve proper order on the shelves and permit proper records being kept.

A number of volumes of current magazines in loose form have accumulated over the last several years which it is recommended the Board of Governors order bound when and as finances permit.

One of the purposes of the present checking of the library shelves is to list duplicate material therein and when completed this list will be submitted to the Board of Governors for their determination concerning preservation or disposal.

For the past number of years it has been the custom to retain a petty fund here through the sale of duplicates which amounted to $48.30 for 1935. At the beginning of the year the Cash on hand was $77.74 which brings the total up to $126.04. From this we spent for purchase of numerous philatelic items, as well as on postage and library necessities, as Labels, Paper, Twine, Multigraphing, etc., $60.30, leaving a net balance at this time of $65.74.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. BARRY,

Librarian.

Auditor's Report

New York, January 7, 1936.

The Collectors Club,
30 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Gentlemen:

I have made an examination of the accounts of the Club and enclose herewith a balance sheet as at December 31, 1935, and a statement of income and expenses for the year ending December 31, 1935. Later I will also make an audit of the accounts of the **Collectors Club Philatelist** and submit similar reports.

Yours very truly, E. J. SCHMIEL.

Balance Sheet As At December 31, 1935.

ASSETS.

Cash on Hand		$1,550.80
Accounts Receivable:		
Due from J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund	$ 324.32	
Due from rental of club rooms for auction sales	40.00	$ 364.32
		$1,915.13

(Uncollected club dues for 1935, not carried as an asset, $473.18)

LIABILITIES.

Accounts Payable:		
Balance of subscription to Lounge at the Int. Phil. Exhibition		$ 75.00
Advances, due for loans		1,200.00
Capital Account:		
Net Income for the year ending December 31, 1935	$ 711.76	
Deficit at January 1, 1935	71.63	$ 540.13
		$1,915.13

CERTIFICATE.

I have made an examination of the books and accounts of **The Collectors Club** for the year ending December 31, 1935, and I certify that, in my opinion, the above balance sheet is a fair statement of the financial position as at December 31, 1935.

E. J. SCHMIEL,
Certified Public Accountant.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Year Ending December 31, 1935.

MEMBERSHIP DUES:		
Resident members	$2,602.50	
Non-resident members	2,850.52	
Suburban members	220.00	
Junior members	12.00	
Deduct, subscriptions of $2.00 per member to the C. C. P.	$1,374.00	
Total Net Dues		$4,311.02
OTHER INCOME:		
Rental of club rooms for auction sales	$ 455.00	
Rental of club rooms for other purposes	140.00	
Revenue from sales of books:		
"Stamps of Great Britain"	20.50	
"Stamps of Danish West Indies"	4.50	$ 620.00
Total Income		$4,931.02
EXPENSES:		
Rent	$1,564.75	
Salaries	1,820.00	
Telephone	117.91	
Printing and stationery	172.86	
Postage	203.00	
Miscellaneous office expenses	195.25	
Subscription to Lounge at International Philatelic Ex.	100.00	
Annual Dinner:		
Expenses $ 385.49		
Subscriptions 340.00		
Loss	$ 45.49	
Total Expenses		$4,219.26
Net Income for the year ending December 31, 1935		$ 711.76

OESTERREICH SPEZIALKATALOG, Part 2, 1918-35, E. Mueller, Publ. Die Postmarke, Vienna, Price S. 6.—.

A valuable handbook for the specialist in Austrian stamps. It is written in German but understandable to the specialist.

THE STAMPS OF TONGA, A. A. Rosenblum, publ. Orlo-Smith, Melbourne, Australia. Price 3/6.

A comprehensive and exhaustive stdy of the stamps of Tonga based on material in the Groom collection.

Permanent Home Fund

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January 1st, 1935 to December 31st, 1935.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on deposit January 1st, 1935	$ 352.36	
Interest on securities, from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1935	2,745.00	
Total Receipts		$3,097.36

DISBURSEMENTS:

Purchases:		
October 17th, $1,000, So. Bell T & T 1st S/F 5/41	$1,082.36	
October 17th, $1,500, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 4/95.	1,636.89	
Rental of safe deposit box, at the Chase Deposit Co., 57th St., Manhattan, for the securities of the P. H. F.	11.00	
Total Disbursements		$2,730.25
Bal. on Deposit, Com. Natl. Bk. of N. Y., Dec. 31, 1935		$ 367.11

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AN DDISBURSEMENTS

January, 1924 to December 31, 1935.

RECEIPTS:

Collection of pledges made at annual dinner in January 1924.	$16,123.35	
Other Donations	225.00	
Amount transferred to Permanent Home Fund after settlement 51 West 48th Street lease	33,895.34	
Balance transferred at closing of 51 West 48th Street Syndicate checking account	118.39	
Bank Interest and Interest on securities, from January, 1924 to December 31, 1935	16,043.80	
Total Receipts		$66,405.88

DISBURSEMENTS:

Purchases of securities as follows:

5,000	Union Pacific R. R. 4s 2008	$4,823.89
5,000	Penn. R. R. 4½s 1965	5,166.01
5,000	Delaware & Hudson R. R. 4s 1943	4,874.17
5,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4s 1948	4,916.98
4,500	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 4s 1995	4,720.84
20,000	Port of N. Y. Authority 4¼s 1933-60	20,151.94
15,000	Canadian Natl Rwy 5s 1949-69	16,024.44
5,000	So. Bell T & T 1st S/F 5s 1941	5,317.36
Rental of Safe Deposit box, Chase Natl. Bank		43.00
Federal check taxes		.14
Total Disbursements		$66,038.77
Bal. on deposit, Com. Natl. Bk. of N. Y., Dec. 31, 1935		$ 367.11

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN, Chairman.

New York, N. Y., January 2, 1936.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

ANNUAL MEETING JANUARY 8, 1936

Due to the fact that the first Wednesday in January came on the first of the year, the annual meeting was held on January 8th, 1936, at which time Arthur W. Deas, Max G. Johl, and Arthur E. Owen were reelected to the Board of Governors as of the class of 1938.

At the organization of the Board of Officers, Laurence B. Mason was re-elected president, Arthur E. Owen was elected vice-president, Arthur W. Deas was reelected secretary, and George R. M. Ewing was re-elected treasurer.

During the organization meeting, Edward Stern showed his remarkable collection of "Free Franks of the United States," which is well known to readers of the **Collectors Club Philatelist** as it was very thoroughly written up and illustrated in this magazine. It is one of the finest collections of its kind in existence and Mr. Stern is writing a book on the subject which will soon appear.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXHIBIT SHOWN JANUARY 22nd, 1936

January 22nd, 1936, was scheduled as a "South American" evening.

Henry Needham sent for inspection a volume made up of covers from most of the South and Central American countries, which were displayed by Alfred F. Lichtenstein, who pointed out the interesting varieties.

Those who are familiar with these issues recognized the rarity of many of the covers, including such things as the first issue Guatemalas, which are practically unobtainable.

WESTCHESTER FEDERATION STAGES BIG NIGHT

On February 17, 1936, all of the clubs composing the **Westchester Federation of Stamp Clubs** which include the **Westchester Philatelic Society**, the **Yonkers Stamp Club**, the **Rye Stamp Club**, and the **Pleasantville Stamp Club**, combined under the auspices of the **National Federation of Stamp Clubs, Inc.**, of which **W. Lloyd Heath** is the Regiona lRepresentative to welcome a delegation from the **Collectors Club.**

The delegation assembled at the home of **Mr. and Mrs. Max G. Johl** in Scarsdale where refreshments were served in such abundance that the group arrived somewhat late for a dinner which had been called in their honor at Leighton's in White Plains. This was attended by some 60 members but we all had to rush through a delicious repast in order to reach the local Y. M. C. A. where the regular meeting was held. Over 200 collectors were present at this meeting, which was one of the largest adult meetinge held in the region and demonstrates what can be accomplished through **Federation** cooperation.

The meeting was quickly called to order by the president **Charles Taussig** who turned it over to **W. Lloyd Heath** as the **N. F. S. C.** Regional Representative. Lloyd gave a very cordial welcome and in turn introduced **Laurence B. Mason,** president of the **Collectors Club,** who acted as master of ceremonies for the visitors. **Alfred F. Lichtenstein** was the first exhibitor and showed his marvelous lot of Canadian Pence Issues which were recently shown at the **Royal Philatelic Society's** exhibition in London. He was followed by **Charles J. Phillips** who gave an interesting talk and display on the Lithographed Issues of the Confederacy which Mr. Phillips characterized as the most interesting and the most historical of all stamp issues. **Theodore E. Steinway** showed his famous lot of New South Wales which he makes doubly interesting by showing maps and other data relating to the early days of the colony. The writer showed a portion of his growing **"Domstration Collection,"** which will some day be published in book form and as a result of the meeting has been assured that several additions will be forthcoming from local collectors. **Stephen G. Rich** showed a portion of his collection of Natal which is "extra illustrated" and which Mr. Rich makes very interesting with his explanations and anecdotes based on his knowledge of the country, where he lived for some years. **Arthur W. Deas** gave his well developed talk and exhibition on Canadian Air Mails and **Laurence B. Mason** closed the meeting with a fine display of U. S. Locals on Cover which he makes intensely interesting on account of his extensive knowledge of the issues. One of his most recent acquisitions which secured a lot of attention was a Wells Fargo Cover which had been turned over to the Adams Express Co. during the Civil War.

The outstanding success of the meeting was due to the work of President **Taussig,** Secretary **Palmer Stillson, W. Lloyd Heath** as Regional Representative and **Montrose Ernst** as Local Representative of the **N. S. F. C.** and to **Ray Hasbrouck** who handled the publicity.

—H. L. LINDQUIST.

THE HANS LAGERLOEF COLLECTION OF DENMARK, FEB. 5, 1936

On Feb. 5th, 1936 the Denmark collection of **Hans Lagerloef** was shown by Christian Dull, who arranges the collections of **Mr. Lagerloef.**

The first exhibit was a work entitled La Post Danoise, 1624-1924 by J. Bergsze, issued in 1924. This included some pages of essays and proofs of early issues and original of later issues to 1924.

In the early volumes of the Danish collection I noted: 1851, 2rbs. blue, three pairs, eight singles and two on covers. The singles included the three major varieties. The first printing of this stamp was of 100,000 in a greenish-blue, second printing 377,000 in blue. In the 4rbs. brown there was a rare used block of eight. Throughout the collection a noteworthy feature was a large number of early issues on cover, many of them with combinations of two or three issues.

Interesting covers were Danish stamps used on Prussian covers with the oval embossed Prussian stamps.

Rare covers were Danish stamps with Bergedorf cancellations.

Mr. Lagerloef has made a special study of stamps of Schleswig-Holstein with Danish cancellations and shows several pages of these.

Covers were shown with combinations of Danish stamps of 1853 and 1864 used on covers to London and also to Munich.

In the 1863 rouletted issue a 16s. was shown on cover with other stamps used in 1864.

In the 1864 issue I noted in the imperf. varieties unused blocks of 4 of the 2s. and the 4s.

A number of Danish stamps were shown used in Norway.

To round out the evening show **Mr. Lagerloef** had also kindly sent a small volume of scarce early issues, among these I noted:

Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d blue, a strip of four on cover and three pairs.

Tuscany, a cover franked with a 60cr. and two 4cr., also a poor copy of the 3 lire, used.

Madagascar Inland Mail used on a newspaper with a 1d. Natal.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

SAUL NEWBURY SHOWS USED UNITED STATES, FEB. 19, 1936

I do not think that you could find many men to travel nearly 2000 miles to give pleasure to his friends, but **Mr. Saul Newbury** came all the way from Chicago to give a treat to our members on Wednesday, February 19th, 1936.

Before the meeting a dinner was given to our guests, **Saul Newbury** and **Ernest Jacobs.**

Mr. Newbury showed five volumes and a large number of partly reconstructed plates of the 1851-56 issues of the one cent. He gave a very fine and instructive talk and showed that he fully knew his subject.

The exhibit was entirely of used stamps, all in the most superb condition. In such a mass of gems it is difficult to pick out the few that can be noted in such a brief account as this has to be, but the following are a few items that must be recorded:

1845 New York.

A vertical pair with the rare signature R. H. M., the only pair known with this signature.

A number of fine pairs and all the prominent double transfers and recuts.

General Issue 1847.

5c. and 10c. lower corner stamps with huge corner margins from the right and left lower corner of the panes.

5c. used strip of three.

5c. on cover with the green cancellation of Wilmington, Del.

5c. on cover with a brilliant red Chicago cancellation.

10c. single with Philadelphia R. R.

10c. on covers with cancellations of Macon, Charleston Express Mail, Mass.

10c. two pairs and a strip of three.

1851-56.

1c. Type I, No. 7 RIE, superb.

1c. Type IA, Nos. 6 and 8 RIE.

1c. Type IA, with cancellation "WAY."

1c. Type IB, Nos. 1, 2, 3, RIE, red cancellation, on cover, dated JULY 4, 1851.

1c. Type II, plate 2, an irregular reconstructed block showing the five major cracks. Nos. 2 L, 12 L, 13 L, 23 L and 33 L.

1c. Type III. No. 99 R **II**, a superb copy on cover with huge bottom margins, tied on with red cancellation. I think this is one of the finest single stamps in the collection.

The 1c. Types III and IIIA are a matchless lot of superb copies of these rare stamps.

An outstanding item is a wonderful IIIA, No. 100 R, from right bottom corner of sheet with huge margins on right and bottom.

In the Plate I late, all the recuts are shown in singles and pairs and all plated.

1851-56, 5c.

Several pages including three paids and a strip of three. STEAM SHIP can? cellation and several on covers.

1851-56, 10c.

All combinations of types and varieties are shown in pairs and strips.

Superb copies of Types I and all the varieties of recuts in Type IV.

1851-56, 12c.

I have always found this a difficult stamp to get with four wide margins, but here are several pages of magnificent singles and pairs.

The Plates of the 1c, 1851-56.

A remarkable lot of plates, with the stamps in superb condition, and some fairly well complete.

I noted among very unusual items a very fine Plate III with Imprint and on cover, also four other copies of the rare Plate III on covers.

A fine item is a beautiful block of six Nos. 81, 82, 83 and 91, 92 and 93.

1857-1860.

These issues were shown in great profusion, the 1 cent, 5 cents and 10 cents being especially noteworthy.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

SICILY, NAPLES AND NEAPOLITAN PROVINCES SHOWN MAR. 4, 1936

On Wednesday evening March 4th, we were shown the fine collection of the above groups by **Admiral Frederic R. Harris.**

I made rather full notes of the interesting talk by the Admiral as I believe that many of the notes on the different printings will be new to most of our readers.

Naples.

Several plates of each value except in the case of the 50gr. of which there is only one plate.

The stamps are arranged under the heading of each plate to show the color changes.

½ grano, 2 plates.

1 grano, 2 plates. In plate 2 there was a fine unused block of four with double entry.

2 grana, 3 plates. In this value I noted an unused horizontal strip of three, the two right hand stamps having double entries, very clear at the top of the stamps. A fine cover had Sicily and Naples stamps used together.

In plate 3 the stamps are darker and better defined.

5 grana, 2 plates. Double impressions are common on plate 1 stamps, but no doubles have been found on plate 2.

10 grana, 2 plates. Plate 1 shows the initials of the engraver G. Masini in the lower right margin of the design. These initials have disappeared on plate 2.

20 grana, 2 plates. Six different types of forgeries of this stamp were shown.

An interesting cover was one addressed to New York with the correct rate of 47 grana, but two of the stamps used are forgeries.

50 grana, 1 plate. A rare and interesting cover also used to New York is franked with a 50gr., two 20gr. and two 2gr. making up the double letter rate of 94 grana.

A number of forgeries were made and used to defraud the post office and **Admiral Harris** showed two types of each of these in the 2gr., 10gr. and 20gr.

Sets of reprints of the above stamps were shown.

Of the rare blue ½T. arms type, there were two fine single copies and two on covers. One of these had the "T" of Tornese doubled.

Of the blue ½T. cross, there were two unused, (one with gum) and seven used.

The information about the plates and varieties of Naples is from the grand work on this State by **Dr. Emilio Diena.**

The separate issue for Naples was superseded in Feb. 1861 by that for the

Neapolitan Provinces.

Admiral Harris showed us firstly two volumes with voluminous notes from the collection of my old friend **Dorning Beckton.**

All the printings were shown in groups of the ten plate varieties and in panes. As is well known, the heads are embossed and all values are known with the heads inverted. The greater bulk of these inverted heads usually offered to collectors are forgeries, of which there are at least three types, chiefly varying in the beard of the King, Victor Emanuel. In the Beckton collection there are sheets of all values in groups of 30, all forgeries.

The catalogs list as errors of color, the ½ tornese, and the 2 grana in black. The Beckton collection also showed the 5gr., 10gr., and 20gr., also in black, and the catalogs should be corrected as all these black stamps are nothing but proofs or trial colors.

A number of essays were shown and many interesting covers, among which I noted two 20gr. used on one cover; and

another one with stamps of Naples and Neapolitan Provinces used together.

Sicily.

This is really a grand collection and contains no less than 2000 of these fine old stamps.

In the rare color trials I noted the ½r. blue unused and with a trial cancellation. This can easily be told from the so-called ½gr. error, because these errors are from Plate II and the color trials are all from Plate I.

There were also three other trials in various colors.

Admiral Harris showed us diagrams he had made of each value in groups of 100 spaces showing the position of all varieties on the diagrams and indicating those he had both on and off covers.

½gr. Two plates. Plate I has 6 retouches. No retouches on Plate II.

1gr. Three plates. Plate I in russet-brown is very scarce but a fine lot were shown and many of the 20 retouches that come on this plate.

Plate I olive-brown is also scarce.

Plate II comes in olive-brown and olive-green, the latter color being the commonest.

Plate III in olive-green.

2gr. Three plates, shown nearly complete reconstructed. The ultramarine and the deep blue are rare unused. In plate II there is a fine block of 23 unused. Here I also noted some rare cancellations, such as red, blue, and also one of black dots.

5gr. Two plates. There were two printings of plate I. The first come in deep carmins, carmine, rose-red, brick-red and red-brown. The second printing in dull rose (very rare) and in vermilion.

Plate II in vermilion and orange-red. These are comparatively common unused and rare used.

10gr. One plate, nearly complete. This occurs in black-indigo, indigo and deep blue.

20gr. One plate in purple-slate (rare) and bluish-slate.

50gr. One plate, in brown-laks and chocolate.

Throughout this fine collection there are a large number of retouches and a grand lot of stamps on cover. The best one I noted was franked with a 5gr., 10gr., 20gr. and 50gr. in the brown-lake shade.

Admiral Harris specially asked that if anyone had any stamps of Sicily used to the United States, or Central or South America **on covers** they would kindly report them to him.

--CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

WESTCHESTER FEDERATION EXHIBITS MARCH 18, 1936

Wednesday evening, March 18, marked the return visit to the **Collectors Club** by members of the **Westchester County (N. Y.) Federation of Stamp Clubs.** After a very pleasant dinner at the Chemist's Club at which members of the **Collectors Club** acted as hosts to the visiting exhibitors, the party returned to the club rooms where the meeting was called to order by **President Mason.**

After a short business session, **President Mason** turned the meeting over to **W. Lloyd Heath,** District Representative for Westchester County of the National Federation of Stamp Clubs and Chairman of the Westchester Federation which is composed of every adult stamp club in the county.

Mr. Hetath thanked the **Collectors Club** for the courtesies extended and then introduced the exhibitors.

Mr. Charles Porter of the **Rye Club** gave an extremely interesting showing of the stamps of Persia. Mr. Porter lived in Persia for some time and his collection included photographs of a number of subjects connected with the designs on the stamps. These photographs were taken by Mr. Porter and were used very effectively to illustrate his collection.

Rev. Elmer D. Colcord of the **Mt. Vernon Club** then showed his collection of Confederate States. Dr. Colcord treats his stamps from a Social interest viewpoint even more than from the philatelic end. There were several specimens, however, that were considered of sufficient interest to have been used for illustration purposes in the Dietz book.

Following Dr. Colcord, **Mr. Mont. M. Mathes** also of the Mt. Vernon Club, displayed one volume of his 20th Century U. S. This collection consisted of mint and used copies of practically all the commemorative issues, and Mr. Mathes has devised an interesting method of designing the borders for his pages. He has endeavored wherever possible to make his border correspond with the outstanding detail of the border design of the stamp being illustrated.

John Hay, Vice-president of the **Rye Stamp Club,** next presented the collection of Christmas Seals owned by **Livingston Platt** of his club. Mr. Platt was unable to attend the meeting. His collection was very complete from the first issues through to the 1935 seals and contained numerous proofs, color trials and other interesting bits.

The next exhibit was of the stamps of Egypt shown by **L. DeGrove Potter** of the **Pleasantville Stamp Club.** The collection included practically all the issues including Air Mails, Special Delivery Stamps, Postage Dues and Officials. The first issue was complete, including the

error in inscription and the error in perforation. All the stamps shown including the scarce Jubilee were in mint condition.

Berthold Ehrenberg next showed his collection of British Colonials, which consisted of practically every 20th Century item. The collection was particularly complete, there being very few stamps missing in the entire collection. Several items were from the Hawkins collection.

Mr. Fay H. Odell, President of the **Pleasantville Club,** next presented the Australian collection of **William E. Watson.** Mr. Watson is an engraver and his pages are embellished with examples of his art. The pages were of heavy vellum paper and had been colored so that in some cases the pages looked like early Italian work. The detail was striking and upon close examination one was struck with the amount of labor represented in the drawings.

Herbert Schlubach of the **Rye Club** closed the evenings entertainment with a very interesting discourse on the stamps of Germany. Mr. Schlubach is a serious student of the postal issues of this country and it is hoped that his wish to be able to write a book on the subject will soon be fulfilled. He described the various methods of printing the stamps and why there were differences in stamps of the same issue. Stress was laid on the reasons why certain stamps were issued. The inflation issues were fully described. This was one of the most interesting exhibits and talks of the evening.

LES PREMIERES EMISSIONS DU MEXIQUE 1856-1874, HISTORIE. CLASSEMENT. FAUX. by Paul de Smeth and Marquis de Fayolle, publ. Yvert & Co., Amiens, 1935. Price 45 Francs.

This is a monumental work on the stamps of Mexico which should be in the hands of every specialist as well as every collector forming a philatelic library. Printed in French.

Accessions to the Library

U. S. Postage Stamps of the 20th Century, M. G. Johl. Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

Various philatelic papers. Gift of D. D. Berolzheimer.

First American Philatelic Congress Catalog. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

First American Philatelic Congress Catlog. Gift of Eugene Klein.

Partly Priced King Collection Catalog. Gift of C. W. Brazer.

Completely Priced King Collection Catalog. Gift of G. B. Sloane.

Catalog of Verkehrsmusseum of Nurnberg, partly philatelic. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Stamp Topics #1-21, pertaining to China. Gift of G. Goodrich.

China and Treaty Ports, 1935 Standard Catalog, Special Descriptive Edition. Gift of G. Goodrich.

China Imperial Maritime Customs. Gift of G. Goodrich.

Miscellaneous Magazines. Gift of Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

STAMPS, bound, volume 13, Oct. to Dec. Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

Envelopes of the U. S. Cut Square and Entires, J. M. Bartels. Gift of J. M. Bartels.

British Postmarks, 1935, F. H. Vallancey. Gift of F. H. Vallancey.

Rylunds Ill. Frimaerke Katalog, (Skandinavian Stamps). Gift of A. Rylund.

The U. S. 10c Stamp of 1855-57, Stanley Ashbrook. Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

The Southern Philatelist, 1893 (Christmas number). Gift of Sol. Brownstein.

Brasil Philatelico, 20 missing numbers. Gift of Cl. Phil. do Brasil.

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

Os Selos de relevo de Portugal, 1935, A. S. Ferreira. Gift of A. S. Ferreira.

Briefumschlaege der Deutschen Staaten, Dr. F. Kalckhoff. Gift of Dr. F. Kalckhoff.

Oesterreich Special Katalog, part 2, 1913-35, E. Mueller. Gift of Die Postmarke.

Stampless Cover Catalog, 1936, H. M. Konwiser, Publ. M. R. Miller. Gift of M. R. Miller.

Handbook on Precanceled Stamps, 1936, Ed. A. Gunesch. Gift of A. Gunesch.

Postal Cards of U. S., J. M. Bartels. Gift of D. Berolzheimer.

Postage Stamps of the Great War. Gift of R. J. Mechin.

The Coronation Aerial Post, 1911, Special Jubilee Ed., by Francis J. Field. Gift of Author.

Postage Stamps and Their Stories, S. Phillips. Gift of F. Bruns.

Historical Air Mail Catalog, 1931, K. Lissiuk. Gift of F. Bruns.

Stamps of Many Lands, S. I. Rothschild. Gift of F. Bruns.

Stories Postage Stamps Tell, S. I. Rothschild. Gift of F. Bruns.

Story Telling Stamps, Montgomery Mulford. Gift of F. Bruns.

Famous Stamps and Their Stories, Montgomery Mulford. Gift of F. Bruns.

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Brief Reviews

THE UNITED STATES TEN CENT STAMP OF 1855-57. By Stanley B. Ashbrook. Published by H. L. Lindquist. Price: Paper Cover 75c; De Luxe Bound $2.00.

"The Ten-Cent Green of 1855. What a wonderful little stamp it is, and what a period it covers in the history of our Country. It was in use from May 1855 until August 1861, the six eventful years prior to the outbreak of our great Civil War, and during this time it carried the mail between the older States of the East and the wide stretches of the Pacific Coast territory, a period when history was in the making in the Far West."

So starts the introruction to the book by Stanley B. Ashbrook and he follows with a vivid and moving picture of the history of the country during the period whe nthe stamp was in use that is of absorbing interest. This is followed with the technical information of the stamp itself, fully illustrated to show the design, the plate, the die and all of the various types. The method of illustrating is an achievement in itself, for by a combination of line cuts made from pen and ink drawings and halftones made from enlarged photographs of portions of the stamps themselves, every detail is shown so plainly that any collector can easily follow them. There are several pages with illustrations and descriptions of the postmarks of the period.

Taken as a whole it is one of the finest works on stamps that has ever been written and should be in the library of every collector whether he is particularly interested in the particular stamp or not.

THE STAMP DEALER'S ANNUAL CATALOG, H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass.

This book is sent to dealers only and upon receipt of 50c which amount is deducated from the first order of $5. It's a valuable handbook for the dealer.

MITCHELL1HOOVER OFFICIAL CATALOG OF BUREAU PRECANCELS Publ. S. G. Rich, Verona, N. J.

This is the 16th Edition, containing 66 pages of valuable information to collectors of precancels. This booklet is in a spiral binding, with paper cover.

ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES, Fifth Ed. J. M. Bartels, 1936. New York. Price 25c.

This fifth Edition is thoroughly revised, both as to the text and price, due largely to the cooperation of David H. Burr and D. D. Berolzheimer. Absolutely indispensable to collectors of envelopes.

THE WORLDWIDE JUNIOR STAMP ALBUM, John W. Nicklin, Publ. Grosset & Dunlap, New York. Price 50c.

Contains historical and philatelic notes on 267 countries. This information is all printed on the left hand page, while on the right hand side blank pages are provided for mountin gthe stamps that are shown on the left side.

HANDBOOK ON PRECANCELED STAMPS. A. Gunesch, Chicago, Ill.

An important handbook on Precanceled stamps and filled to the brim with interesting information.

BRITISH POSTMARKS, by F. Hugh Vallancey, 1935. Price 10/ net. London.

A supplement handbook on the British Postmarks based upon the collection of Dr. Percy Rendall, containing much new information in addition to the material in books that are now unobtainable.

NEW UNITED STATES STAMP CATALOG IN MAY

Hugh M. Clark, Editor of the United States Stamp Catalog, announces that a new and completely revised edition of the United States Stamp Catalog will be issued between May 1st and 9th in connection with the Third International Philatelic Exhibition.

Mr. Clark explained that the new publication is not merely a listing of new prices, though these have received serious consideration throughout, but that the new Catalog constitutes almost a complete rewriting of the present edition. Hundreds of new items have been included and several entirely new groups are being added to the listing for the first time.

"Prices, to be sure," said Mr. Clark, "are of prime importance, and the Editors have given this phase of the work serious consideration with an unusual number of changes being noted throughout the Catalog. But, the new Catalog will go far beyond a mere price revision; we have attempted to list all varieties of U. S. Postmaster Provisionals, Carriers, Locals, and Confederate States stamps, both on and off covers, in pairs and blocks, and with every known type of color and cancellation.

"Outstanding authorities in various fields of U. S. Philately were invited to cooperate with us in making the new Catalog the most complete listing of U. S. stamps ever published. We asked and received the whole-hearted cooperation of such well-known authorities as: Stanley B. Ashbrook, Harold C. Brooks, Stephen D. Brown, John H. Clapp, Percy Doane, Robert S. Emerson, Paul Fernald, Charles Gramm, John H. Hall, Jr., S. A. Hessel, Henry W. Holcombe, Morton D. Joyce, Edward S. Knapp, Harry M. Konwiser, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Laurence B. Mason, R. J. Mechin, Edwin J. Milliken, Henry C. Needham, Stephen G. Rich, George C. Slawson, George B. Sloane, Ferrars H. Tows, and many others.

"We sincerely believe that the publication of this new and greater U. S. Stamp Catalog will mark a great step forward in collating under one cover authoritative knowledge of the stamps of our country."

Some idea of the scope of the new work may be gathered from the fact that the new Catalog will contain about 100 more pages than the old edition.

THE ANIMALS ON POSTAGE STAMPS by O. W. Barrett, Published by Scott Stamp and Coin Company, 1 West 47th St., New York, N. Y. Price $1.00.

Collectors who are interested in Type Collections will find this book by Otis W. Barrett, D. Sc., of especial value for Mr. Barrett writes of both stamps and zoology as an authority of long standing in the field of Natural History. With the exception of a few United States stamps, every type of animal stamp is illustrated and identified by the Standard Catalog numbers. The book is written in a simple but comprehensive style, giving the history of the zoo animals and in the various descriptions are included those mythological beasts which belong to ages past.

The illustrations are of stamp size and so placed that the original stamps themselves may be hinged to the pages, thus forming a colorful and interesting special type collection. The book contains 90 vi pages, 278 illustrations and is bound in blue cloth.

DIE BRIEFUMSCHLAEGE DER DEUTSCHEN STAATEN. Dr. F. Kalckhoff, Publ. R. Noske, Borna.

This is booklet #16, containing 79 pages of valuable information on covers pertaining to German States beginning with the issue of 1871 to 1889 inclusive. Text is in German but easily followed.

OS SELOS DE RELEVO DE PORTUGAL, 1935, A. Simoes Ferreira, Lisbon.

The various varieties are well illustrated. The text is in French and Portuguese.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB extends a cordial invitation to its Foreign and out-of-town members to make the Club their Headquarters during the International Philatelic Exhibition in May. Mail addressed to any member in care of the Club will be held until called for.

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