VOLUME XVI, No. 2. APRIL, 1937.

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Publication Office, Federalsburg, Md.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO. CONTRACTS FOR U. S. STAMP ISSUES 1851 TO 1860. *By Clarence W. Brazer* ---- 77

BRIEF REVIEWS ---- 80, 146 and 147

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN POSTAL SERVICE IN PORTO RICO. *By George S. Hill* ---- 81

THE UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE 20TH CENTURY. (Continued). *By Max G. Johl* ---- 95

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT PARIS. DESIGN OF PLAQUE ---- 102

Ditto. DESIGN OF SOUVENIR STAMPS AND ADVERTISING POSTER ---- 109

THE CHINESE AIR POST 1920-1935 (Continued). *By James Starr, F. R. P. S. L. and Samuel J. Mills* ---- 110

EDITORIALS. *By H. L. Lindquist* ---- 122

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK. THE BECHUANALANDS. *Translated by Stephen G. Rich* ---- 124

COLLECTORS CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS ---- 135

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1936 ---- 136

LIBRARY REPORT FOR 1936 ---- 138

PERMANENT HOME FUND REPORT ---- 139

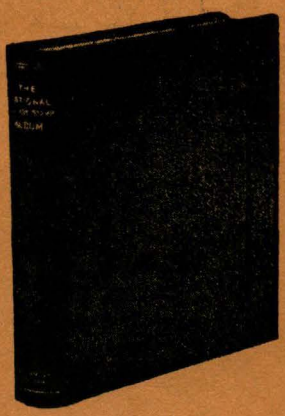
J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL FUND REPORT ---- 140

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY ---- 140

EVENINGS AT THE COLLECTORS CLUB ---- 141

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

THE NATIONAL ALBUM

19  37

Good stamps are good stamps in any album, but a good U. S. collection deserves to be well-housed. Particular collectors choose Scott's National Album because of its fine quality, completeness, satisfactory arrangement and convenience. The new edition, just out, is complete to December, 1936. It is the album you should have to make your collection look its best.

• • •

De Luxe Edition, $15.00
Hinged-post Edition, $5.00

• • •

Both loose-leaf, printed on one side of page.

• • •

POSTAGE EXTRA.

• • •

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd.

1 West 47th Street **New York, N. Y.**

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Copyright 1937 by The Collectors Club.

Vol. XVI. APRIL, 1937. No. 2.

Toppan, Carpenter & Co. Contracts for U. S. Stamp Issues 1851 to 1860

By CLARENCE W. BRAZER.

(Copyrighted 1937.)

STUDENTS of U. S. Issues from 1851 to 1860 inclusive have for many years been anxiously interested in the contracts between the Government and the Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company for these stamps. Dr. Carroll Chase made a long search but was unable to find these documents to include in his book. Stanley B. Ashbrook has also been anxious to find these contracts for his books on these early issues. In the book I am writing, a HISTORICAL CATALOG OF U. S. STAMP ESSAYS AND PROOFS" I aim to include Proposals for bids, Specifications, Tabulation of Bids Received with Essays accompanying same, Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the bids and the resultant Contracts, with such correspondence between the Government and the bank note company as relates to the production of the various designs.

After several years search for these documents I have found most of them and, as the publication of my own book will probably be delayed until revision of the Illustration law makes illustrations possible, I am at the earnest request of several students publishing herewith the Toppan, Carpenter & Co. contracts.

It will be noted that the first contract covered a period of six years, from June 10, 1851 to June 10th, 1857, and that this contract was extended for a period of four years to June 10th, 1861.

The members of the firm of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company, in addition to those whose names appeared in the firm title, included Henry E. Saulnier, an engraver of considerable merit whose artistic opinion was highly valued by other able engravers, and William C. Smillie, an engraver whose work on our U. S. stamps continued for many years with other bank note companies. Before the contract was extended John W. Casilear withdrew from the firm. For sometime he was later with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, largely in connection with bank note engraving though he patented several improvements in the art.

The original price for the 1851 stamps was 15c per thousand but after the Toppan, Carpenter & Co. had imported a perforating machine for the 1857 issue the extended contract provided for a payment of but 14½c per thousand for stamps in the same condition as under the previous contract. For perforating they were allowed 2c a thousand and as the number of post offices to

which stamps were sent had greatly increased after compulsory prepayment of postage in 1855, the extended contract for the first time included envelopes, paper and tin boxes, and packing for mailing. For this they received an additional 1½c a thousand, making the entire cost of each thousand stamps amount to 18c.

The original contract provided definitely for only the 1c, 3 and 12c stamps and the Carrier Stamp, but it provided for additional denominations as might later be required and under this clause came the later 5c, 10c, 24c, 30c and 90c stamps.

As the previous contract for the 1847 Issue, with Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, had not provided for the return to Government ownership of all dies and plates engraved and provided under the contract, this 1851 contract is the first to so provide. It will be noticed, however, that no mention is made as to the ownership and return of the transfer roll.

In 1861 the Postmaster General desired that all the stamps have numerals as well as letters expressing the denomination and as only the 10c and 30c Toppan, Carpenter & Co. stamps were so designed, this company prepared Essays, which were submitted with their bid for the 1861 issue, by making duplicate dies with numerals in the places of the rosettes on the 3c and 12c designs and numerals incorporated in the corners of the 1c, 5c and 24c and in the center of the bottom label of the 90c. They were, however, unsuccessful in obtaining the 1861 contract and these designs remain Essays. Many years later, after the effects of the original firm had come into the hands of the Philadelphia Bank Note Company which went into bankruptcy early in the 20th Century, these dies and an unaltered die of the Franklin Carrier were purchased by Ernest Schernikow who had reprints made both complete and breakdown, but this is another story.

It will be noticed also that the contract provides that the contractors take the responsibility should their work be counterfeited for, in such event, they were required to make new designs, dies and plates but, fortunately for them, they did not have to go to this additional expense.

This 1851 contract also for the first time provided for the appointment of a Government Agent in charge of the dies and plates, while in the contractor's custody, and to whom all deliveries of the stamps as printed were to be made. It also provided for the dies and plates when not in use to be carefully sealed and deposited in the Assistant U. S. Treasurer's office in Philadelphia for safe keeping. At the expiration of the contract they no doubt were sent to the Treasurer's main office in Washington where they are now in the vaults. All subsequent contracts with the private bank note companies included similar provisions both for the safe-keeping and for the disposal of the dies and plates, as well as for the particular care against printings from them getting into private hands. From this it might be argued that all reprints, re-issues *and proofs* were necessarily made only upon direct order from the Post Office Department, except perhaps for the original proof reader's sheets of India paper proofs and original Die Proofs some of which were kept in the files of the bank note company as records.

Six Year Contract of June 10, 1851 Between Postmaster General Nathan K. Hall and Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company.

Articles of agreement made and entered into between the United States of America, by **Nathan K. Hall, Postmaster General,** of the one part, and **Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter, John W. Casilear, Henry E. Saulnier,** and **William C. Smillie,** known as, and constituting the firm of **Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company,** engravers, of the city of Philadelphia, of the other part, witnesseth:

That it is agreed on the part of the United States of America to employ the said firm of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company, of Philadelphia, to engrave and print for the use of the Post Office Department of the United States, all the postage stamps which may be required by the Postmaster General, under the "Act to reduce

and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1851, and to pay them therefore at the rate of **fifteen cents per thousand stamps** as soon as they shall be executed and received by the Post Office Department; and further, that the whole printing and furnishing of postage stamps of every description for the use of the Post Office Department, including carrier's stamps, when these shall be furnished by the department, shall be given to them, the said Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company, exclusively, for the full term of six years from the date of this agreement; and it is agreed on the part of the said Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company, that they will engrave steel dies and provide steel plates for printing postage stamps, for the United States Post Office Department, of the denominations of **one, three** and **twelve cents**; without charge for said dies and plates, or for keeping them in repair; and that they will engrave and furnish, without charge, any additional steel dies and plates for such postage stamps of other denominations as the public service may require, to be likewise kept in continual repair without charge, and that they will in like manner engrave and furnish and keep in continual repair, without charge to the Post Office Department, such steel dies and steel plates as may be ordered for printing **carrier's stamps**; and that if any of the dies and plates so engraved and furnished by them shall be counterfeited, they will furnish, of new designs, and keep them in repair, without charge; and that they will furnish stamps from all or any of the plates and dies, herein stipulated by them to be engraved and furnished, printed on suitable paper of the best quality well and fully prepared for use with gum, at the rate of fifteen cents for every thousand stamps. The stamps are to be executed in the best style of line engraving, and all the dies and plates engraved and provided under this agreement are to belong to and be the exclusive property of the United States of America, for the use of the Post Office Department; and the said Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company further agree, that all the stamps shall be printed with the best quality of ink, and that the Postmaster General may prescribe, from time to time, the colors of the ink to be used in printing all or any of the stamps the department may order or require, without subjecting it to any additional expense; and they further agree, that they will not prepare, or permit to be prepared, in their establishment, any similar dies, plates or engravings, from which printed stamps might be issued resembling those prepared for the Post Office Department; and further, that they will adopt every means and precaution within their power to prevent the issue, by any one in their employment or connected with their establishment, of postage stamps from the dies and plates engraved and used for the Post Office Department, or of any other stamps resembling them. The stamps are to be prepared by the said Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company, in all respects ready for use, without additional labor or expense to the Post Office Department. It is further agreed by the parties of the second part, that the orders of the Postmaster General for postage stamps shall be executed with all reasonable despatch, and that the stamps shall be delivered, from time to time, to such person as shall be authorized to receive the same, by an instrument of writing duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster General and the seal of the Post Office Department; and that on the delivery of each parcel of stamps ordered, they, the said parties of the second part, will prepare and furnish the agent authorized to receive them, with an accurate statement, verified by oath of one of said parties of the second part, of the number of stamps prepared and delivered by them to the said agent of the department. And the parties of the second part further agree, that if the Postmaster General shall deem it necessary, he may appoint a special agent of the department, who shall be at all times present when the dies and plates are taken from the place of deposite hereinafter mentioned, to be delivered to the parties of the second part, for the excution of any order for stamps given by the department, and be and remain with them during the process of printing and preparing said stamps, and receive them as fast as they may be finished. When any order for stamps is filled or completed, then the dies and plates are to be carefully enveloped and sealed up, the agent of the Post Office Department placing his seal, and Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company placing their seal, upon the package or packages, which are to be deposited with the assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Philadelphia, for safe keeping. When the plates and dies, or either of them, are again required for use, the opening of the package or packages is to take place in the presence of an agent of the Post Office Department and one of the firm of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company, or their agent, each breaking his own seal. And the said parties of the second part do further covenant and agree, that they will be responsible to the United States for any and all damages that may be sustained by any violation of any of the foregoing stipulations, or by any omission to fulfil them on their part, in their true spirit and meaning; and that for such violation or omission, the Postmaster General may have the right of annulling this agreement.

Witness our hands and respective seals, this tenth day of June, 1851.

CHAS. TOPPAN.
S. H. CARPENTER.
J. W. CASILEAR.
H. E. SAULNIER.
W. C. SMILLIE.

N. K. HALL
Postmaster General.

Witness to signatures of Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter, and Henry E. Saulnier—

W. J. P. WHITE, P. M.

Witness to signatures of John W. Casilear and William C. Smillie—

D. G. JOHNSON.
W. H. EARLE.

Four Year Extension of Contract, June 10, 1857 to June 10, 1861.

Philada. April 8, 1857.

Hon. Aaron V. Brown,
Post Master General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We have received your favor of 6th inst. stating the terms and conditions on which you will renew our contract for Postage Stamps, which expires on the Tenth day of June next, and we hereby notify you, (in conformity to your instructions) that the same are accepted on our part, and in order that they may be clearly understood, we hereby copy them from your letter above referred to (Third Asst. P. M. B. J. Marron Letter Book No. 6, Page 140) viz:

"I hereby consent to a renewal or extension of said contract to the 10th day of June 1861, upon the following terms and conditions, to wit:—

1. You are to provide at your own expense all the dies, plates and machinery necessary to furnish the Department with all the stamps it may order completed and thoroughly **perforated** on the lines of separation;
2. To furnish all postage stamps gummed and ready for delivery, as heretofore, at fourteen and a half cents a thousand;
3. For perforating the stamps you will be allowed two cents a thousand;
4. And for furnishing envelopes, paper and tin boxes, and packing all parcels of stamps ready for mailing, one and a half cents a thousand—thus making the entire **cost of each thousand stamps amount to eighteen cents.**

But it is distinctly understood that all the terms, conditions and stipulations of the original contract hereby agreed to be extended to the 10th day of June 1861 shall be and remain in force from and after the 10th June, 1857, except only so far as the same are changed or modified by this offer of renewal, which when accepted by you on behalf of the individuals composing your firm, will be binding on the United States."

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Svt.
TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO.

FRANK GODDEN MOVES TO LARGER AND MORE MODERN PREMISES.

The well known firm of Frank Godden, Ltd. recently moved their long-established offices at 359 Strand to 110-11 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England.

Mr. Godden has been located at the former premises for 21 years. The new offices are in the immediate vicinity of the old ones and visitors to Londan are cordially invited to drop in to see him.

SPECIALIZED POSTAGE STAMP CATALOG. CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1937 also GERMANY. Cross Stamp Company, Newark, N. J.

These two booklets, one specializing on the stamps of Germany and the other on Czechoslovakia will be found of interest by collectors of these countries. They can be bought for 25c each.

History of the American Postal Service in Porto Rico

By GEORGE S. HILL.

George S. Hill, 627 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia. Pa., would like to hear from anyone who has any military postmarks from Cuba not illustrated in the last number or any postmarks of Porto Rico, native types (under U. S.) or mil. sta. 1 to 3 not illustrated in the present number. Preferably with tracings or photographs of the items, for illustrating purposes.

HISTORICAL.

WHEN Columbus returned to America on his second voyage he came up past the Leewards and sighted a new island on November 16, 1493. He coasted along its southern and western shores and made a landing on a broad bay where he discovered springs of fresh water. He named this place Aguadilla and found that the natives called the island Borinquen. This didn't suit him so he re-christened it San Juan Bautista (St. John the Baptist), and returned to his ship.

No more attention was paid to the island until 1508; when Florida's first "boomer", Ponce de Leon, lured by rumors of gold, visited the island and was befriended by the natives and their king or cacique. He found gold in the streams and went back to Hispaniola (Haiti) to report it to the governor. Following a second exploratory visit to Puerto Rico he returned with a military expedition about 1509 and the Indians began to pay for their foolishness. Their extermination went speedily forward; hunting them with dogs being a popular sport. The natives looked upon the Spaniards as immortal visitors who could not be harmed and therefore regarded resistance as useless. But there were one or two early experimental scientists among the Indians who determined to see just how long a Castilian could hold his head under water. They captured one and immersed him. This practical biological investigation having the usual result, the natives revolted and were only suppressed after desperate efforts on the part of the Spaniards.

At the time of his return at the head of the military expedition, de Leon founded a town and called it Caparra; but deciding that he had chosen the wrong side of the bay for defensive purposes, transferred it some three miles to the present site of San Juan, about 1511; and renamed it Puerto Rico. Some time later, for some unknown reason, the city and the island changed names. The settlement became San Juan. The island was called "Puerto Rico" until the "Foraker Act," approved April 12, 1900, created the present form of "Porto Rico."

The topography of the island is roughly roof shaped and it is watered by hundreds of streams. This abundant supply of fresh water formed an early article of export to many of the almost arid neighboring islands. The soil is very fertile. Lying between the Virgin and Mona passages the island's strategic position was early recognized. Sir Francis Drake, that bold and salty Elizabethan, attacked San Juan in 1595 but was beaten off. Te retaliated by burning the settlements on the Caribbean side and laying tribute on the remainder. In 1597 George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, succeeded in capturing San Juan and occupying the island; but burned the city when forced to withdraw by an epidemic of yellow fever. Then the Dons built the Moro or Fort of San Juan. In 1625 a Dutch assault was repulsed. The following year the French received

the same treatment. New British onsets were defeated in 1615 and 1678. In 1797 another expedition commanded by Lord Abercrombie also failed and Porto Rico was free from outside attack until 1898.

For three hundred years the island was more or less neglected by Spain and in consequence its government was not as harsh as in Cuba and the Philippines. In 1815 it was thrown open for colonization by all Spaniards and considerable immigration from Spain, as well as large numbers of loyalists expelled from South America, came here about this time. In 1820 the first movement for independence was defeated. In 1868, the year the "Ten Years War" began in Cuba, Puerto Rico's most formidable revolt took place. After a severe campaign the rebels were defeated and their leaders, being captured, were condemned to death. On the day preceeding the execution date the news of Queen Isabella's deposition arrived and the prisoners were freed. The following year the Spanish Cortes granted a constitution to the island; making it a province of Spain instead of a colonial dependency. It was given representation in the Cortes by regular provincial deputies. The province was then divided into seven departments: Aguadilla, Arecibo, Bayamon, Guayama, Humacao, Mayaguez and Ponce. The island was now first among the West Indian islands in point of density of population and prosperity. The populace was two-thirds white having the highest ratio in that respect of any tropical country. These facts, combined with the lack of any mountain fastness where a revolutionary nucleus could hold out, made for contentment in the island. Slavery was abolished in March 1873 by the Spanish Cortes.

THE POST OFFICES UNDER SPAIN

San Juan was the seat of the postal administration. The mail and telegraph services had been consolidated in 1886 for economy. The general executive, at the time of the American invasion, consisted of Jose Octaviano Herrera who held both the offices of Administrador General of Posts and Inspector General of Telegraphs; and an Interventor General who corresponded roughly to the First Assistant Postmaster General in the U. S.

The Postal Department consisted of four branches, termed "negociados". The first was concerned with the postal personnel, civil service, telephones and budget; while the second regulated telegraphs, contracts for post routes, railway and marine mail routes and the functions which are performed by the postal inspectors in the U. S. The third governed the construction and maintenance of lines, branches, stations, supplies and the archives of the service. The fourth had charge of auditing and disbursing. The service was under a form of classified civil service.

Mail matter was divided into eight classes:

1. Letter mail
2. Postal cards
3. Newspapers
4. Printed matter.
5. Commercial papers
6. Samples of merchandise and medicine
7. Letters of declared value
8. Postal packages containing insured articles

The transportation of letter mail, postal cards and newspapers was a government monopoly with the following exceptions:

1. Letters of introduction, unsealed, and carried by interested parties.
2. Those between communities not served by the postal service.
3. Those sent by a private person by means of a messenger in his service.
4. Local letters by hand.
5. Correspondence of railroads, land or maritime express companies, relating to their own business.
6. Letters being taken to post offices to be mailed, franked matter and newspapers having no return address.

Fines of five times the regular postage, with a minimum of one peso, were levied for infractions.

Carriers

There was no free delivery service. The mail orderlies, in post offices, were general laborers who, in addition to their salaries, enjoyed a monopoly of mail delivery; receiving from the addressee one centavo for each letter delivered. In the case of firms having considerable correspondence the "ordenanza" was paid a lump sum per month; seldom over five pesos. One of the provisions of the law was that he could deliver no mail in the post office or on the street. Neither could letters be secured on demand at the post office, except at San Juan and Guayama; where a few post office boxes were rented. There was considerable complaint about mail deliveries. San Juan seems to have been the only office with a system for collecting letters from boxes on the street. In this office there was also a box called "buzon de alcance" for late posted mail. It was emptied ten minutes before the mail was dispatched and one centavo extra was charged on letters posted in it.

Stamps

Stamps could not be purchased in most post offices. The "Administrador" of Customs furnished them to the different custom houses, from where they were furnished to stamp vendors who had no connection with the post. In very small towns where there were no business houses the postmaster sold stamps as an agent of the customs department. Stamp vendors furnished a bond, receiving the stamps on credit, and were allowed 2% to 4% commission. This system also called forth a good deal of protest. As the postmasters sold neither stamps nor money orders they did not have to make any financial statement or report.

Registration

The registered articles (certificados) were sent from one office to another wrapped in an old newspaper and sealed with wax. A mail bill was sent along with the carrier, showing the number of registered articles, and was checked at each intermediate point and at the office of delivery. However, these bills did not show the destination of the article and it was practically impossible to trace a lost package. A return receipt could be obtained for two centavos extra. San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez were the international registry exchange offices.

Post Offices

When the Americans landed there were 91 post offices in operation:

Adjuntas	Camuy	Dorado	Juana Diaz
Aguada	Canovanas	Fajardo	Juncos
Aguadilla	Carolina	Florida	Lajas
Aguas-Buenas	Catano	Guanica	Las Marias
Aibonito	Cayey	Gauraguao	Las Piedras
Aldea Saenz	Ceiba	Guayama	Lares
Anasco	Ciales	Guayanilla	Loiza
Arecibo	Cialitos	Guaynabo	Luquillo
Arroyo	Cidra	Gurabo	Manati
Barceloneta	Coamo	Hatillo	Maricao
Barranquitas	Comerio	Hormigueros	Maunabo
Barros	Corozal	Humacao	Maureyes
Bayamon	Coto del Laurel	Isabela	Mayaguez
Cabo Rojo	Culebra	Isla de Vieques	Moca
Caguas	Culebrita	Jayuya	Morovis

Naguabo	Punta de Santiago	San Juan	Trujillo-Alto
Naranjito	Quebradillas	San Lorenzo	Utado
Patillas	Rincon	San Sebastian	Vega-Alta
Penuelas	Rio Grande	Santa Isabel	Vega-Baja
Playa Mayaguez	Rio Piedras	Santurce	Villalba Arriba
Playa Naguabo	Sabana Grande	Tallaboa	Yabucoa
Playa de Ponce	Salinas	Toa-Alta	Yauco
Ponce	San German	Toa-Baja	

Railway Mails

There were only two railroads on the island. The first was in four sections; 1, 2 and 3 skirted the north coast while 4 was on the south coast:

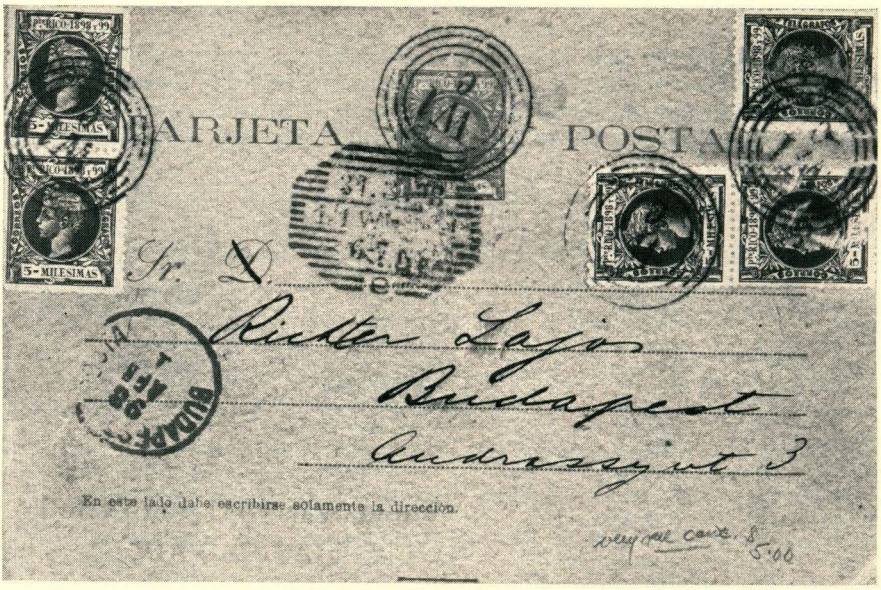
1. San Juan via Santurce, Martin-Pena (no post office), Bayamon, Toa Baja, Dorado, San Vincente (no post office), Vega Baja, Manati, Barceloneta, Camvalache (no post office), Arecibo, and Hatillo to Camuy. It was 100 kilometers or 62 miles in length.
2. San Juan, via Santurce, Martin-Pena (no post office), and Rio Piedras to Carolina. It was 22 kilometers or 13.7 miles.
3. Aguadilla, via Aguada, Rincon, Corsica (no post office), Tres Hermanos (no post office), Anasco, Playa-Mayaguez (no post office, under U. S.), and Mayaguez to Hormigueros. It was 55 kilometers or 34.2 miles.
4. Yauco via Guayanilla and Tallaboa to Ponce. 35 kilometers or 21.8 miles.

The second system was a three foot, narrow gauge road connecting San Juan to Rio Piedras, used only for suburban traffic and carried no mails. The concession to the railroad stipulated that the mails must be carried free in a special car, together with the person or persons in charge of it. All railroads operated once a day, only, in both directions.

Steamer Service

The following high seas routes served the island:

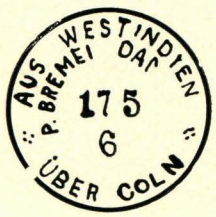
1. Spanish Transatlantic Co. (Spanish Royal Mail Line). Bi-monthly from Cadiz via San Juan to Hanava and return.



Card. Last Spanish Mail.

This shows a card carried on the last Spanish Royal Mail Liner to leave Spanish Porto Rico for Europe. Mailed at Mayaguez on Mar. 10, 1898 it was carried overland to San Juan. The tension resulting from the destruction of the Maine was at its height; the declaration of war and the advent of American commerce destroyers, on the high seas, was hourly expected. Neither Mayaguez nor San Juan wasted time postmarking the card. Arriving at the capital the mail was hurried on board the waiting liner which hove up anchor and quickly put as much water as it could between itself and any possible Yankee raider. The card was first postmarked on arrival in Vienna, Austria, on March 31, probably having been held up by war preparations at some Spanish port. When the next European sailing day for the Spanish Royal Mail Liners arrived West Indian waters were dominated by the American Navy.

2. Ramon Herrera Co. Bi-monthly from Havana (and other Cuban ports) to Ponce, Mayaguez and Aguadilla.
3. French Transatlantic Co. Monthly from Havre, via St. Thomas (V. I.) and San Juan to San Domingo and Jacmel connecting with (4).
4. French Transatlantic Branch Line. Monthly from Fort Pierre, via St. Thomas, Ponce and Mayaguez to San Domingo and Jacmel.
5. Hamburg-American Line. Bi-monthly from Hamburg via Mayaguez and Ponce to Havana on the first trip and from Hamburg via Aguadilla, Mayaguez, Ponce, and Santiago de Cuba to Havana on the second trip.



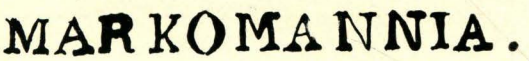
G1.



G2.



G3.



G4.

These are postmarks distinguishing letters, from the Spanish West Indies, originating on German ships. G1 was applied in the Cologne-Verviers (Belgium) railway postal carriages to letters from ships of the North German Lloyd serving Cuba. G2 to letters from ships of the Hamburg-American Line serving Puerto Rico. These two were for letters being carried across Europe in the "Prussian Closed Mail". G3 was used in the Bremen post office for Cuban mail, from the North German Lloyd, brought direct to the city by steamer. G4 was applied on board the S. S. *Markomannia* to Puerto Rican stamps. All are pre-1898. In 1914, while acting as a detached collier to that terror of the seas, Cruiser *Emden*, the *Markomannia* was caught and sunk by the British Cruiser *Yarmouth*, near Sumatra.

6. Red "D" Line. Semi-monthly from New York with alternate landings at San Juan and Ponce.

Post Routes

The principal route ran from San Juan to Ponce. This was over a magnificent 19 foot military road, the finest in the New World. Engineers of the Army of Occupation compared it to the Roman roads of Europe. The Americans were shocked at the cost of its construction—$25,000 per mile. It was estimated that considerable of this went to leaks and grafts in the building of this 81 mile highway. At Cayey this road was intersected by another running to

Guayama over difficult, mountainous country. This latter had cost $50,000 per mile to construct and was even finer than the military road. One must remember that this was before the age of the automobile and the "Better Roads" campaign in the States.

Some of the routes were served by stage coaches but mostly they were by horse posts. On the latter two zinc covered boxes, placed one on either side of the horse, were used; the carrier riding on a pad placed between them. The boxes were locked but the carrier had the key in his possession. The important routes were continued with little change by the Americans and will be found listed under that section.

Island Dependencies

There are a number of islands and islets off the eastern end of Porto Rico, lying between it and the former Danish West Indies. The largest is Vieques (Crab) Island with its post office of the same name located in the town of Isabel II. Northeast of it is La Culebra (The Snake). Nearby is Culebrita (Little Snake). Between these and Porto Rico lie a string of rocks, reefs and islets including Islas del Passaje (Islands of the Passage). Mona (Monkey) Island off the opposite end of Porto Rico completes the list of dependencies. Culebra and Culebrita also had post offices under Spain. Punta Santiago was the base of the two sailing schooners carrying mail to Isla de Vieques. Another line carried the mail from Vieques to Culebra and Culebrita.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

When the U. S. declared war on Spain, Porto Rico had no place in the plan of campaign. There was no thought of any designs on the island. After the naval battles at Manila Bay and Santiago the Imperialists got the upper hand and began to search about for any scraps that had been previously overlooked. In addition to Cuba they began to clamor for annexation of all the Philippines, instead of just Cavite, the cession of an island in the Ladrones (Guam) and the conquest and incorporation of Porto Rico. The rest of the country gradually came around to this point of view. As early as May 12th a squadron under Admiral Sampson had attacked the batteries at San Juan expecting to find Cervera's ships in the harbor. Not finding them the American's left. About June 21st the U. S. S. St. Paul (a converted transatlantic liner) established an effective blockade of the port. A Spanish torpedo boat that attempted to sink her was riddled and driven off.

About this time the Spanish postal authorities in Porto Rico discovered that a revolutionary conspiracy was afoot in San Juan. This information enabled Captain-General Macias to confiscate the store of arms and dynamite hidden by the revolutionists and nip the plot in the bud. When the campaign against the island began the issue of the war had already been decided, so that Spain instructed the Captain-General to husband the lives of his soldiers.



Spanish Military Mark.

Some 3,500 men who had been brought to Cuba, as reinforcements, were released for duty elsewhere by the fall of Santiago. These were fresh troops

who had not left their transports and were considered uninfected with tropical ailments. Major General Nelson A. Miles, ranking officer of the army, commenced the invasion of Porto Rico with this force. On July 21, 1898 they left Guantanamo Bay escorted by the *Columbia, Gloucester* and *Yale.* Fajardo, near San Juan, was given out as its destination, for the benefit of the Spaniards. At sea this was changed to a distant part of the island. On July 25th a landing was made at Guanica, near Ponce, on the south coast. Here they were gallantly but hopelessly resisted by the small body of Spanish regulars stationed at the town. This change of base had thrown the enemy into some confusion and it was resolved to conduct the war so that the Spaniards would all be forced into San Juan; where they could be cooped up and shipped back to Europe, en masse. The next day (26th) the Americans advanced to Yauco and seized the railroad running to Ponce.

On July 27th an American squadron composed of the *Annapolis, Dixie, Gloucester* and *Wasp* entered the port of Ponce. As they were not fired on an ensign was sent ashore with a flag of truce. Landing at the wharf at La Playa de Ponce (The Beach of Ponce) he learned that the Spanish soldiers were in garrison, in the main town, some three miles away. To add the ultra-modern touch, he called them up on the telephone, got the right number and demanded the surrender of the municipality. The military, receiving no support from the population, retreated and the civil authorities capitulated. The next day, the 28th, the army entered Ponce from Yauco and the American flag was raised over the city on that day. The natives throughout Porto Rico appeared to welcome the Americans enthusiastically. They were disgusted with the abject subjection the Spanish governing class had imposed on them during the last few years. Their constitution had been taken from them at the outbreak of the war. They were through with Spain, politically.

Another expedition, commanded by General Brooke, reached Guanica and was sent to make a landing at Arroyo, at the south-eastern corner of the island. The town surrendered to the Navy on August 1st and Brooke's force landed on the 3rd. On August 5th he pushed forward and captured Guayama. From Guanica and Ponce, Gen. Miles deliberately advanced in overwhelming force along the great military road toward San Juan, with strong flanking columns on both sides. This was designed to make resistance useless and save lives, both American and Spanish. The southern coast now being securely held, landing parties were taking possession of the eastern coast at Cape San Juan and other points. On August 7th a portion of Gen Brooke's command advanced toward Cayey to get astride of the military road over which Gen. Miles' troops were moving from Ponce, toward the same junction point.

Simultaneous advances were made in the western half of the island. Gen. Schwan, who started for Mayaguez on the west coast from Yauco, occupied Sabana Grande on August 9th. Gen. Henry was marching secretly on Arecibo by way of Adjuntas and Utado over a forest trail hitherto considered impassable.

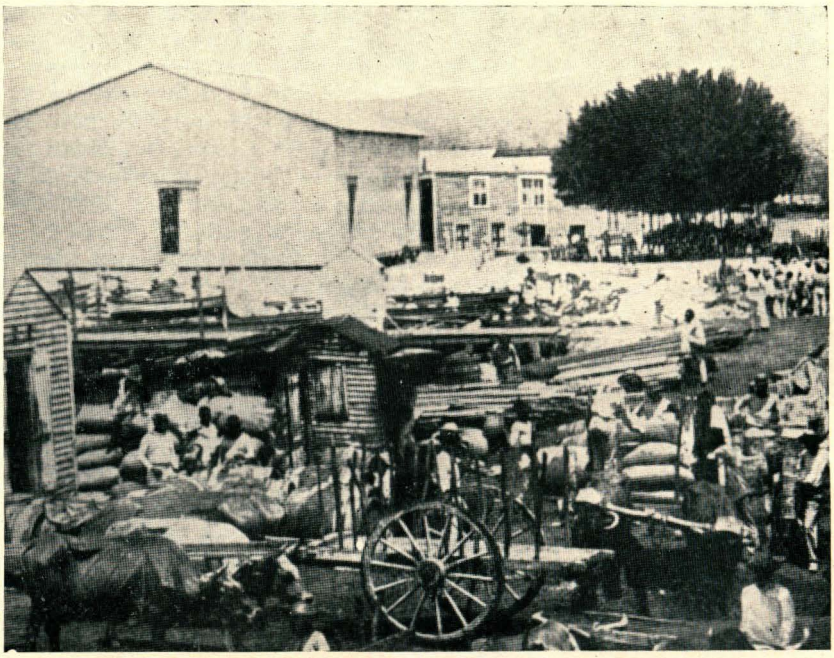
The Navy seized the lighthouse at Cape San Juan near Fajardo and repulsed a Spanish counter attack on August 9th. On the same day Coamo was captured. With all this combat it wasn't until August 10th that the first American soldier was killed in Porto Rico although a considerable number had been wounded. On August 12th the protocol suspending hostilities was signed at Washington. This also lifted the blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico. The order to "cease firing" arrived in Porto Rico, on the 14th, just in the nick of time. The Americans had arrived at the point which the Spaniards had fortified for their first real stand, at Pabla Vasquez. Light Battery B of Pennsylvania had been ordered to begin the engagement and a gunner stood ready for the command to fire the first shell. There was a warning cry as two men on horseback came into view, frantically waving their arms. The gunner waited. It was the order to suspend hostilities. Col. Goethals, of Canal Zone fame, stated

that the Pablo Vasquez fortifications would have taken a week of hard fighting to capture, with the force then before it.

THE MILITARY POSTAL SERVICE

Preparation for the formation of the American postal service in Puerto Rico was made under the Act approved June 6, 1898, providing for the establishment of post offices at military posts and camps. Before the landing of the American troops the organization was begun. On June 29, 1898 Superintendent Terrell of the Railway Mail Service was directed to furnish three clerks for Puerto Rico, one of whom was to be a chief clerk, and to assign them to duty with the military post office at Tampa, Florida until a base was captured on the island. Nathan Smith was appointed Postal Agent for Porto Rico. On July 21st, President McKinley issued his order extending the U. S. postal service to occupied enemy territory. On the same day Supt. Terrell instructed the clerks detailed to Puerto Rico to report to Nathan Smith at Newport News, Va., not later than Saturday, the 23rd, prepared for immediate sailing. Chief Clerk Robinson was designated to take charge of the other two clerks and under the direction of Postal Agent Smith, to attend to the distribution and dispatch of mails to and from Puerto Rico. An order of July 23, 1898 authorized the establishment of a military postal station at Ponce as a branch of the Washington, D. C. post office.

In the meantime Nathan Smith resigned for some unknown reason and on July 26th, H. M. Robinson was appointed to succeed him as Postal Agent for Porto Rico. The day before, the Americans had made their first landing on the island at Guanica and the next day advanced on Ponce. On the 28th the city passed under the sway of the U. S. On the same day Robinson and his clerks sailed for the island on the U. S. S. *St. Louis* (another converted trans-atlantic liner) from Newport News.



Military Postal Station and Custom House at Playa de Ponce.

On July 31, 1898 the ship arrived in the harbor at Ponce. All mail on board had been made up en route, a pouch had been prepared for the S. S. *Lampasas* and those for the vessels in the port were delivered immediately upon

arrival. Robinson and his staff landed at the port of Ponce (La Playa de Ponce) on August 1st. The post office was ordered established in the custom house, at the port, by General Miles. Distributing tables were obtained from the vacated Spanish post office at Ponce proper, which was two miles inland, and others were built by a detail from the army. On August 3, 1898 at 1 p. m. the post office was opened for business in all its branches. This delay may have been due to the fact that the Postmaster General did not open up business with the Spanish territory at Ponce until August 2nd when the restrictions against dispatch and receipt of Spanish mails were lifted for that city. This, of course, was not necessary for combatant mails. On the same day the Postmaster General ordered all mails, for the army and navy at Porto Rico, dispatched from the American post offices of origin to Washington, D. C., to be properly made up and sent by vessels sailing from Newport News or other points.

The Postmaster General's order of July 21, 1898 fixed Universal Postal Union rates for civil mail in the occupied portions of Cuba; and although it provided for extension of the postal service to other occupied territory, did not state if these rates were also effective in other zones. Robinson asked the Department for a clarification on August 8th. He was instructed that U. S. domestic rates were to apply to mails from the armed forces and Universal Postal Union rates to civilians' mails. On the same day he asked for six additional clerks that he might establish a branch in Ponce itself and to meet the request of General Brooke for postal facilities at Yauco and Arroyo. He wanted to open stations at these two places. Robinson got six clerks from the Railway Mail Service and opened the offices at Mayaguez and Guayama instead of at their entrepots of Yauco and Arroyo on August 23rd.

The army was complaining of delays to its mails, particularly to those from Santiago de Cuba. This same day Supt. Terrel of the R. M. S. wired Washington:

> "Mail which has been sent to Santiago (de Cuba) is being returned as sent. Things must be in bad shape there. Please advise what troops are leaving Santiago and to what points their mail should be sent. I have no advice except newspaper reports, which are not reliable."

However, the delay was due to neither Robinson in Porto Rico nor Kempner at Santiago. The Fifth Army Corps had been ordered back from Cuba to Montauk Point, N. Y. and their mails were piling up at Tampa, Fla., due to lack of communication between that point and Cuba. Further, there was no direct communication between Cuba and Porto Rico. On this day, Aug. 8th, regular sailings from Newport News to Porto Rico were promised. Mail bags for the 6th Illinois V. I. and 6th Massachusetts V. I. which had been returned to the States unopened from Santiago were ordered sent to New York for re-dispatch to Porto Rico. On August 9th Adjutant General Corbin transmitted a letter from General Miles to the Post Office Department complaining that no mails had been received in Porto Rico since the *St. Louis* arrived with Robinson. He was informed that dispatches had since been made by the S. S. *Chester* on the 6th and the S. S. *Alamo* on the 9th. On August 10th a transport for Porto Rico, with Gen. Coppinger on board, was about to sail from Tampa and Terrell piled accumulated mails on it.

On August 10th, Robinson reported to the Department that he was not taking in any mails for Spanish provinces or places still under Spain. He was receiving mail from some Spanish colonies (he apparently meant those parts of Cuba and Porto Rico still under Spanish administration). (It must be remembered that the neutral shipping lines did not suspend on account of the war). This mail was read in his presence and if found to contain no objectionable or suspicious matter, was being delivered. He also wrote that he was having trouble enforcing the proper postal rates. A large number of camp followers such as

teamsters, carpenters, contractors, newspaper correspondents, etc., were insisting on receiving the domestic rate accorded the combatant forces. Not being enlisted they were not entitled to these rates. On August 11th he was instructed to use his own judgment, by Washington.

The First American Mail

On August 15th Robinson learned how the first American mail came to Porto Rico, before his arrival. A soldier boy walking on the strand near Ponce, probably feeling homesick and dragging his feet in the sand, suddenly stumbled over an obstruction. On examining it he found part of a leather mail bag protruding from the sand. He took it back to La Playa and gave it to Robinson who found it empty, with the straps cut. When Robinson arrived at Ponce he had been handed several empty pouches with severed straps and some undelivered letters, including seven registered items, from Army headquarters. Inquiries at that point about these rifled mails resulted in the following explanation in a letter sent to Robinson on the 15th. The S. S. *Lampasas* had arrived at Santiago de Cuba during July with mails from the States. Prohibited from landing there it went to Guantanamo. There was no miltary postal station at Guantanamo at this time so Capt. W. S. Scott, Asst. Adjutant General was ordered to distribute the mail by the military authorities. All mail for Santiago was sent back on the U. S. S. Columbia. Two sacks were returned to the States and the remainder distributed to the Navy, Marine Corps, and Army of Porto Rico which was on the point of leaving. The locked pouches were cut open under the locks. Capt. Scott examined the bag picked up on the beach near Ponce and was certain that it was one of the bags opened at Guantanamo, since it had been for the 6th Mass., one of the regiments of the Army of Porto Rico. He was of the opinion that it had been thrown on a tug in the confusion of unloading the transports in Porto Rico and overlooked. The consignment included several sacks of registered mail. This had been distributed by Lieuts. Poore and Phillips. The portions of this mail not distributed were brought to Porto Rico by Capt. Scott before Robinson's arrival and taken to General Miles' headquarters where it was turned over to the military officer responsible for mails (who was not, however, a postal official). This was the first American military mail received in the island. Non-military mail, from foreign countries, may have been landed from one or more of the three neutral ships, at Playa de Ponce, on Aug. 2nd.

On August 18th Robinson asked the Department what rate of postage should be charged on letters carried between one town on the island and another, for the citizens. He was told to let these go forward by native carriers, duly authorized, and without expense to the Department; which would appear to authorize him to fix the rate. He apparently made it 2c between towns under U. S. occupation and 5c when addressed to parts of the island still dominated by Spain. On August 19th mail service with Spain was resumed and this meant it was also resumed with the latter parts of Porto Rico.

On August 22-24th Robinson was advised that the War Department had guaranteed to dispatch a steamer from New York every Wednesday over the route: New York to San Juan, then via Ponce to Santiago, returning direct to the States from the last named.

On August 30th, the Second Asst. P. M. G. wrote Robinson informing him that a committee had been designated to investigate the Puerto Rican postal system and also that the Postmaster General had changed his title and rank to "Superintendent of Military Postal Stations in Puerto Rico". The committee had been appointed by Order No. 368 of Ch. Emory Smith, P. M. G. dated August 27, 1898. It was composed of Major James E. Stuart, chairman, of the Inspectors' Division; Charles F. Trotter of the Salary and Allowance Division;

John M. Masten of the Railway Mail Service and Wm. M. Mooney of the Finance Division. Order No. 381 of September 8th added D. H. Fenton of the Auditor's Dept. It was to examine the Spanish postal facilities as well as the part operated by the Americans. The committee was given executive power to establish improvements where they were practicable and could be accomplished within the framework of the existing laws. They were informed that although the military postal establishment was primarily for the mails of the land and naval forces of the United States, it would also carry on the general civil postal business of the communities in which they were to locate. The commission sailed for Porto Rico on August 31st on the S. S. *Seneca*. Fourteen postal agents and clerks accompanied them. Mail for the commission was ordered put up in separate pouches and delivered to them personally in San Juan, by an order of Sept. 13th. They arived at San Juan, which had not yet been occupied by the U. S., on September 6, 1898.

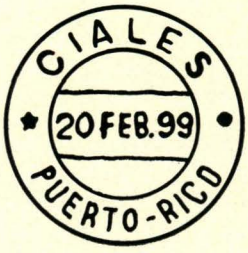
The S. S. *Grande Duchesse* arrived at Montauk, Long Island on August 16th with several cases of yellow fever on board and was quarantined. The post office couldn't get the mail off the ship until the 27th. This consisted of a large sack of letters, mostly from Porto Rico. The S. S. *Evelyn* sailed from New York for the island on September 3rd and called at San Juan and Mayaguez and put off part of its mail at these places. Some of these bags were for Ponce and were forwarded overland, being received on the 15th. Robinson wired the Department asking that no mails be put off at San Juan until the U. S. took over the city and that none be put off at Mayaguez except those intended for that place. On October 1st he received authority to employ a mail messenger between Ponce and San Juan; which latter was still in the hands of the Spaniards, not being occupied by the U. S. forces until October 18th. This was the day on which Porto Rico was formally surrendered by Spain, in San Juan.

By November 11th the offices listed, in the first group following, had been surveyed by the postal commission and reported to the Postmaster General on that date. Following the surrender Robinson immediately took up and vigorously pursued the establishment of military post offices and the organization of mail routes all over the island. About November 15th he transferred his headquarters from Ponce to San Juan and after a short time succeeded in securing quarters and inaugurated the "Department of Posts".

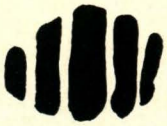
The Autonomous Posts

There were 21 post offices under the military system. When Porto Rico was surrendered to the Americans on October 18th the remnants of the Spanish service not embraced in the U. S. military postal system because an "Autonomous Puerto Rican Postal System". It had been surrendered by Spain and was not yet taken over by the U. S. The 21 military post offices had absorbed the Spanish service in the cities and towns in which they were located but had not incorporated the balance. Certain of these offices were in territory under U. S. occupation before October 18th. These were the first to conform to U. S. rules, such as the use of U. S. stamps in place of Puerto Rican Spanish issues. All these offices continued to use their old Spanish postmarks, none being supplied with U. S. types until the so called "Independent Department of Posts of Porto Rico" took over on March 15, 1899. The postal commission, under the executive power granted them, had as far as possible gradually integrated the autonomous posts with the military system; without actually taking them over. They then returned to Washington and handed in their reports and recommendations on Nov. 11, 1898. On November 28th the 1st Asst. P. M. G. wrote: "We now have entire control of the postal service of the island of Porto Rico." By this time the recommendations and provisional actions of the commission had apparently been made "official", and we may consider the following post offices as becoming

part of the U. S. Postal System on that date. Those places occupied or brought under U. S. influence before October 18th are noted where known. All year dates are 1898:

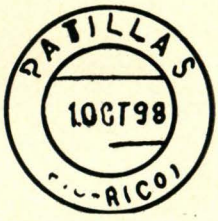


I.





II.



III.

Adjuntas, occupied Aug. 30
Aguada
Anasco
Arroyo, occupied Aug. 3 (surrendered Aug. 1)
Barceloneta, occupied about Oct. 18
Cabo Rojo, occupied about Aug. 11
Canovanas
Carolina
Ceiba, occupied about Sept. 29
Ciales, occupied about Oct. 18
Comerio
Dorado
Guayanilla, occupied July 27
Gurabo, probably between Oct. 6 and 18
Hatillo, occupied about Oct. 1
Isabela, occupied Aug. 6
Juncos, probably between Oct. 6 and 18
Las Piedras, occupied about Sept. 25
Luquillo, probably about Oct. 6
Manati, occupied about Oct. 18
Maunabo, occupied before Sept. 30
Moca, occupied about Oct. 18
Naguabo, occupied about Sept. 28
Patillas, occupied before Sept. 30
Playa Naguabo, occupied about Sept. 26
Punta de Santiago, occupied about Sept. 22
Quebradillas
Rincon, occupied about Sept. 26
Rio Grande
Sabana Grande, occupied Aug. 9
Salinas, occupied about Aug. 7.
San Sebastian, occupied about Oct. 18
Santa Isabel, occupied Aug. 7
Tallaboa, occupied July 27
Toa Baja
Vega Baja
Yabucoa, occupied before Sept. 30

Provincial Post Offices

In addition to these, there were certain small offices not located on contract postal routes; but connected to them by mail lines paid for and maintained by the local town, village or rural authorities, and not the General Postal Administration. This was a new situation for the U. S. Post Office and as a result these offices were not incorporated as rapidly as the other offices. The committee made certain recommendations regarding them which probably resulted in some being taken in by November 28th; although other were probably not incorporated until March 15, 1899. All year dates in the following list are 1898:

Aguas-Buenas, occupied about Oct. 8
Barranquitas
Barros
Cidra, occupied about Oct. 2
Corozal
Florida
Guanica, occupied July 25
Lajas
Las Marias, occupied Aug. 12
Loiza
Maricao
Morovis
Naranjito
Penuelas
San Lorenzo
Toa Alta
Trujillo-Alto
Vega-Alta

The following post offices had gone out of existence by March 15, 1899. Those with dates attached probably operated for a short time following October 18, 1898. The balance were deliberately closed or failed to make the grade as U. S. post offices.

Aldea Sanz
Catano, occupied Oct. 18
Cialitos, occupied about Oct. 18
Coto del Laurel, occupied Aug. 6
Culebra
Culebrita
Gauraguao, occupied about Aug. 30
Guaynabo, occupied about Oct. 10
Hormigueros, occupied Aug. 10, became part of Mayaguez on Jan. 3, 1899
Jayuya, occupied about Oct. 18
Maureyes
Playa Mayaguez, closed by authority of the alcalde about Sept. 15, 1898
Playa de Ponce, operated as a branch of Military Station No. 1 for a while
Santurce, occupied Oct. 18
Villalba Arriba

The Military Postal Stations

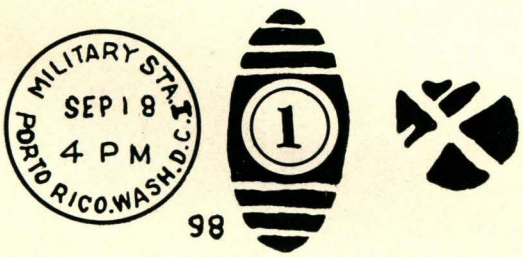
There were eight numbered military stations:

Mil. Sta. No. 1—Playa de Ponce and later in Ponce proper
Mil. Sta. No. 2—Guayama
Mil. Sta. No. 3—Mayaguez
Mil. Sta. No. 4—San Juan
Mil. Sta. No. 5—Coamo
Mil. Sta. No. 6—Utado
Mil. Sta. No. 7—Yauco
Mil. Sta. No. 8—Juana Diaz

In addition to these there were thirteen unnumbered military stations. Although the postmarks of these stations do not contain the designation "Military Station" they were just as definitely military as the first eight. They were designated as such by the Postmaster General and other postal officials and were the following:

Mil. Sta.—Aguadilla
Mil. Sta.—Aibonito
Mil. Sta.—Arecibo
Mil. Sta.—Bayamon
Mil. Sta.—Caguas
Mil. Sta.—Camuy
Mil. Sta.—Cayey
Mil. Sta.—Fajardo
Mil. Sta.—Humacao
Mil. Sta.—Lares
Mil. Sta.—Rio Piedras
Mil. Sta.—San German
Mil. Sta.—(Isabel II, Isla de) Vieques

The last was called, simply, "Vieques" to avoid confusion with the post office of Isabela. All the above were branches of the Washington, D. C. post office. On March 15, 1899 they ceased to be subsidiary to that office and passed under the jurisdiction of the "Department of Posts of Porto Rico"; becoming "civil" post offices under the military government. They continued to use the military station postmarks for a while, however.



No. 1.

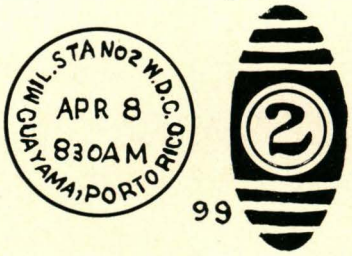
Mil. Sta. No. 1—Playa de Ponce

This, the port of Ponce was connected with the latter by a post route of slightly less than two miles. The wharves, warehouses, custom house and more important wholesale business places were located here. It was occupied by the Navy on July 27, 1898. There were three neutral, foreign ships in the port when this occurred. It is not known if any of these were mail vessels. Gen. Miles' turned the civil affairs of the port over to Gen. Wilson. The latter's first act was to appoint Col. F. A. Hill, "Collector of Customs". On August 2nd Wilson declared the port open to neutral ships. The first American post office in Porto Rico was opened here on August 3, 1898 at 1 p. m. as Mil. Sta. No. 1

and was located in the custom house. On September 17th Mil. Sta. No. 1 was moved to Ponce proper but Playa de Ponce apparently continued to function as a sub-office for a time.

Mil. Sta. No. 1—Ponce

This, the most important commercial city on the island, is in the center of the south coast. It was in the Department of the same name. It was occupied by the army, on July 28, 1898, entering from Yauco. On September 17, 1898, Mil. Sta. No. 1 was moved here from Playa de Ponce, occupying a portion of a building on the Calle de la Marina. The Municipality of Ponce paid its rent up to the end of the year. It was the seat of the military postal administration until about Nov. 15, 1898 when "Supt. of Mil. Pos. Stations in Puerto Rico" H. M. Robinson moved to San Juan and inaugurated the "Department of Posts".



No. 2.

Mil. Sta. No. 2—Guayama

This city is the most important place east of Ponce on the lower coast. It is situated at the south eastern corner of the island and was in the Department of the same name. The eastern end of Porto Rico was the least populous part and as there were no sheltered harbors, the towns were built somewhat inland. Guayama was served by the port of Arroyo. The 4th Ohio V. I., part of Gen. Hains' command, occupied the town on August 5, 1898 on an advance from Arroyo. Mil. Pos. Sta. No. 2 was established here on August 23, 1898. The Spanish post office had been on a side street; but the U. S. military commander of the district assigned a building, directly on the plaza, for the use of the military station. This was more convenient for the citizens.



No. 3.

Mil. Sta. No. 3—Mayaguez

This city is in the center of the western coast and is the most important place on that side of the island. It was in the Department of the same name. It was occupied on August 12, 1898 by regular troops—the 11th Inf. and a troop of the 5th Cav.—under Gen. Schwan. They advanced through Yauco and Sabana Grande and defeated the Spanish forces defending Mayaguez outside the city. The military postal station was opened on August 23, 1898, and occupied three rooms in the city hall. The 11th Inf. was stationed here, in garrison, during the occupation. Mails for them came via Yauco, on ox carts which took 24 hours to make the 27 mile journey. The road was all but impassable.

(To be continued.)

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Max G. Johl.

(Continued from page 39, Volume XVI.)



Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y.
From an engraving in the "New York Mirror" of 1834.

PEACE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

On April 18, 1783, General George Washington read the following official order which contained the Proclamation of Peace.

Headquarters, Newburgh, April 18, 1783.

The Commander-in-Chief ordered cessation of hostilities between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain to be publicly proclaimed tomorrow at 12 o'clock at the new building, and that the proclamation which will be communicated herewith will be read tomorrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the Army, after which the Chaplain will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies particularly for over-ruling the wrath of men to his own glory and causing the rage of war to cease among nations.

Thus ended the war between the United States and Great Britain. It was fitting and proper that the 150th anniversary of so great an event be commemorated by the issuance of a special stamp. It was the first stamp issued under the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt and it may be considered a special tribute to collectors, that in spite of the strenuous times prevailing and decisions of great importance awaiting his sanction, the President should give the necessary time to consider the issuance of a new postage stamp. This stamp was

issued at the insistance of Congressman Hamilton Fish. It was reported from Washington that President Roosevelt, an ardent philatelist, had personally selected the design for this stamp. These stamps were printed on rotary presses from 400 subject plates, the sheets being divided into post office panes of 100 by horizontal and vertical gutters.

The plate numbers were in the four outside corners of the plate, one to each pane. The plate numbers appear above stamp No. 1 of the upper left pane, No. 10 of the upper right and below 91 of the lower left pane and No. 100 of the lower right.

#727—Three Cent, Violet. Washington's Headquarters. No Watermark. Perf. 10½x11.

Issued April 19, 1933.

Of the several pictures presented by Congressman Fish, the Department selected an engraving that has been printed in the New York Mirror of 1834. (Illustrated).

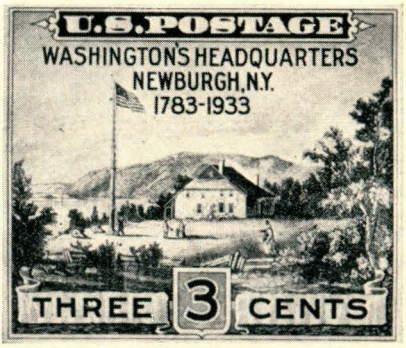
This was a particularly artistic view of the old Hasbrouck House that was engraved by James Smille after a painting by Robert Walter Weir. The engraving was turned over to three artists of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who prepared several designs, one of those prepared by A. R. Meisner being finally approved. All but one of the rejected designs emphasized the initiation of the Peace Treaty while the accepted design merely mentioned Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y. 1783-1933.





Designed by C. A. Huston.





Designed by V. S. McCloskey, Jr. **Designed by A. R. Meissner.**
Photographs of Original Drawings, Not Used.

The vignette was engraved by L. S. Schofield, the frame and lettering being executed by E. M. Hall and W. B. Wells.

An elaborate ceremony accompanied the initial printing of the Newburgh stamp on April 11th. After the first few sheets had been printed, the press was stopped and Postmaster General James A. Farley autographed several sheets for President Roosevelt and Mr. Farley's three children.

The treaty of peace having been signed in Newburgh, these stamps have been nick-named the "Newburgh Issue" by most collectors. There were no worthwhile plate varieties and but little difference was noted in the shade of the issued stamp. Seven plates were made of which only six went to press as one plate was defective and not completed.

Shades,—Light violet, violet, deep violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: 21118—19, 20, 21, 23, 24.

Plate not used: 21122.

Quantity issued: 73,382,400.

#752—Three Cent, Violet. Washington's Headquarters. No Watermark. Perf. 10½x11.

Issued March 15, 1935.

This stamp was issued in full sheets of 400 subjects and in blocks of four perforated but ungummed and these were on sale only at the philatelic agency and remained on sale until June 15th, 1935. This stamp besides being the first one issued under the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt was also the first sheet presented to officials and when it was decided to reprint all such presentation sheets, this variety was naturally included.

The stamps issued to the general public were ungummed and it was claimed at that time that all of the presentation sheets were presented in that condition. At the International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York in May 1936, there were on display numerous gutter blocks of this stamp which contained full gum and the usual rotary breaker bars. The exhibitors claimed that these blocks came from the original presentation sheets. These exhibits included all the gutter block positions available only in the 400 subject plates.

While these stamps were on sale; 54,871 blocks of four were sold and 7,585 sheets of 400. The only stamps of this ungummed issue that are of real interest to the collectors are those showing horizontal or vertical gutters between the stamps, and this is the only definite evidence of the stamps having come from full 400 subject sheets. The original printing having been made from Plates 21118 and 21119, all of the reprints were also made from these two plates. The shade of the ungummed stamps was slightly bluer than the regular issue. This is believed to be largely due to the absence of gum as copies on covers mailed the day the stamps were issued were affixed with the standard Bureau of Printing and Engraving gum and show but slight variation from the regular issued stamps.

Shades,—Bright violet.

Varieties,—a: Position blocks ungummed.
A. Gutter block of 4 with guide line top, bottom, left or right.
B. Center block with cross gutter and guide line.
C. Block of 4 with vertical gutter between.
D. Block of 4 with horizontal gutter between.
b: Position blocks gummed. (As above).

Plates used: 2118 and 2119.

Total issue: 54,871 blocks of 4.
7,585 sheets of 400—making total of 3,253,484 stamps.

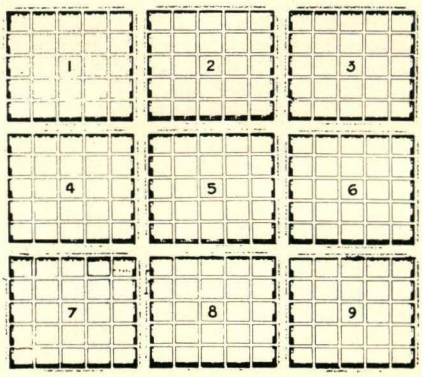
CENTURY OF PROGRESS ISSUE—1933

The committee in charge of the Century of Progress World's Fair which was to be held in Chicago during the summer of 1933 requested the Post Office Department to issue stamps to advertise the Exposition. On March 21st, die proofs for a one-cent and three-cent stamp were approved and it was hoped that it would be possible to issue the stamps in the latter part of April or the first of May. The press of work at the Bureau, however, made it impossible to issue the stamps that early and it was decided to issue them on May 25th at the Main Post Office in Chicago. The following day they were placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency and other postoffices.

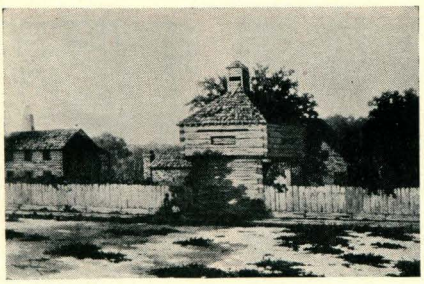
These stamps were printed on the rotary press from 400 subject plates. These were as usual divided into four panes by vertical and horizontal gutters. Full sheets were cut into panes of 100 through these gutters and so issued to post offices. There were four plate numbers, one to each pane, these were in the four outside corners of plate being above stamp No. 1 in the upper left pane, above No. 10 in the upper right pane, below 91 in the lower left pane and below 100 of the lower right pane.

The American Philatelic Society was scheduled to hold its annual convention in Chicago on August 21st to 26th and plans had been made for an exhibition. As the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had a power press in the Fair Grounds, it was suggested that a special issue be prepared similar to that of the White Plains Stamp made for the International Philatelic Exhibition in New York in 1926. Postmaster General James A. Farley approved this request and the Bureau was instructed to prepare layouts for 25 subject pane flat bed plates. The plates for the imperf. sheets consisted of 225 subjects divided into 9 panes of 25 each with one inch horizontal and vertical gutters between panes. The plate was laid out in three rows of 3 panes each with the individual panes having 5 rows of 5 subjects each. On the boundary of each pane was the following description: "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," at the left, "Under the authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General at the Century of Progress," at the top, "In compliment to the American Philatelic Society for its convention and Exhibition," at the left and at the bottom, "Chicago, Illinois, August, 1933, Plate Number." (Illustrated).

Each pane was alike and had the plate number below the 24th stamp. There was no identifying mark to designate the position of the pane on the plate.



Souvenir Pane Plate Layout.



Fort Dearborn.

#728—One Cent, Green. Fort Dearborn. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf. 10½x11.

Issued May 25, 1933.

Two drawings were made by each of the three Bureau designers, C. A. Huston, V. M. McCloskey, Jr. and A. R. Meisner. The frame design prepared by Victor McCloskey, Jr. was used with certain modifications, these being a different view of the reproduction of Fort Dearborn and the numerals changed from Arabic to Roman. The vignette was engraved by L. S. Schofield and the frame and lettering by W. B. Wells.





Designed by C. A. Huston.



Designed by A. R. Meissner. Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.



This was the second stamp issued under the authority of Postmaster General James A. Farley. No record is available of these stamps having been presented in full sheets to Government officials, and these perforated stamps were not included among those made available to collectors on March 15th, 1935.



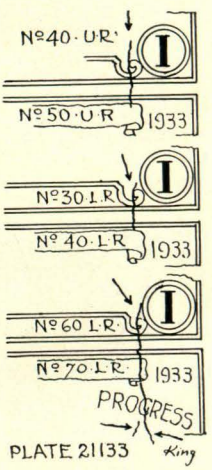


Designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

Photographs of Original Drawings. Used With Modifications.

At the International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York in May, 1936, there were on display several gutter line blocks of this stamp which were claimed to have come from original "presentation sheets". These were said to be gummed and showed the usual rotary breaker bar. Horizontal and vertical gutter blocks were on display and it has been reported that two complete sets of position blocks are available.

The World's Fair in Chicago as originally planned was to remain open for part of one year. It was later decided to again open the Fair in 1934 and a request was received for additional printings of these stamps. At that time, the Bureau found it necessary to use two reserve plates, 21141 and 21142 to complete the required printing for the 1934 issue. The printing from these two plates was extremely limited and few plate number blocks from these two plates ever reached philatelic hands. These two numbers are therefore extremely scarce and much more desirable than any of the others.



Shades,—Yellowish green, deep yellowish green, green and deep green.

Varieties,—a: Plate number blocks.
b: Cracked Plate.
A series of cracks were found in the 10th vertical row of the upper right and lower right panes of plate 21133. (Illustrated). These may be found in various stages.
c: 400 subject pane position blocks.
A. Gutter block of 4 with guide line (at top, bottom, left or right).
B. Center line block with cross gutters and guide lines.
C. Blocks with vertical gutter between.
D. Blocks with horizontal gutter between.

Plates used: 21131—32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42.

#729—Three Cent, Violet. Federal Building. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf. 10½x11.

Issued May 25, 1933.

Designs were prepared by A. R. Meisner and Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. and one of those prepared by the latter was selected. The vignette was engraved by J. Eissler and the numerals and letters by E. M. Hall. This stamp was not



Designed by A. R. Meissner. Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.



among those included among the presentation sheet reprints. At the International Exhibition, there were on display gutter blocks of the value which the exhibitors claimed were from the original presentation sheets. These were gummed and showed the usual rotary breaker bars. These exhibits also included various gutter guide line position blocks.

Plates used: 21125—26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 37, 38.

#730—One Cent, Green. Fort Dearborn. Imperf. No Watermark.

Issued August 25, 1933.

These stamps were issued in panes of 25 and first placed on sale at the American Philatelic Society Convention in Chicago. Although it was the Bureau's intention to make these panes as much alike as possible, each pane had certain characteristics which made it possible for Arthur E. Owen to plate each one of the individual panes.

At the time these stamps were issued, requests were made that they be issued in full sheets. This request was denied.

Three plates were prepared for this value. The first one did not go to press as the first the marginal inscriptions were changed. The panes issued were ungummed.

Shades,—Green, bright green, deep green.
Varieties,—a: Position dots which made the plating possible.
Plates used: 21145—59.
Plate not used: 21143.

#766—One Cent, Green. Fort Dearborn. Imperf. No Watermark.

Issued August 25, 1933.

When the Post Office Department announced that it would issue duplicates of the presentation sheets, many collectors were surprised to find the souvenir panes included. These had previously been available to collectors only in single units of 25 stamps. The issuance of these souvenir panes in full sheets of 225 subjects each made it possible for collectors to obtain these imperforate stamps with full gutters between as well as obtaining these panes in units of 4 panes or more.

Varieties,—a: Pairs of panes.
b: Blocks of panes.
c: Blocks of 4 with horizontal and vertical gutters between.
d: Blocks of 4 with horizontal gutter between.
e: Blocks of 4 with vertical gutter between.

Plates used: 21145—59.
Quantity issued: 10,968 sheets.
97,712 panes.

#731—Three Cent, Violet. Federal Building. No Watermark. Imperf.

Issued August 25, 1933.

The story of this stamp is identical to the one-cent No. 730. Three plates were made and only two were used. Only one pane contained a plate variety of any importance, this being stamp No. 8 of pane 2 an plate 21146 which showed the upper loop of the "B" of "BUILDING" missing.

Shades,—Violet, bright violet.

Varieties,—a: Position dots which made the plating possible.
b: Broken "B" in "BUILDING."

Plates used: 21146—60.

Plate not used: 21144.

#767—Three Cent, Violet. Federal Building. No Watermark. Imperf.

Issued March 15, 1935.

This, too, was issued in full sheets of 225 subjects containing 9 panes of 25 stamps each. Possibly because of the increased cost, a much smaller quantity of these sheets were bought by collectors.

Shade,—Violet.

Varieties,—a: Pairs of panes.
b: Blocks of panes.
c: Blocks of 4 with horizontal and vertical gutters between.
d: Blocks of 4 with horizontal gutter between.
e: Blocks of 4 with vertical gutter between.

Plates used: 21146—60.

Quantity issued: 9,546 sheets.
85,914 panes.

The International

Philatelic Exhibition

at Paris



Design of Plaques to Be Given as Awards.

BYRD LITTLE AMERICA STAMP

In the fall of 1933, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd made plans for a second trip to "Little America" situated near the South Pole. At a farewell visit to President Roosevelt, the question of mail from Little America was discussed. At this meeting, the President is quoted as having said: "Don't forget to send me a cover from Little America for my stamp collection," which Admiral Byrd promised to do.

Believing that his fellow-collectors might also want a souvenir from the land of ice, President Roosevelt suggested to Postmaster General Farley that a stamp be prepared to honor the achievements of Admiral Byrd as wll as to pay postage from Little America. It was President Roosevelt who also suggested that the stamp be issued showing the various Byrd flights.

The printing of these stamps was started on September 29th in the presence of Rear Admiral Byrd and officials of the Post Office Department. One of the first sheets of the press was autographed and presented to President Roosevelt. These stamps were printed on flat bed presses from 200 subject plates. A full sheet was divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical guide lines terminating in arrows in the margin. The complete sheets were perforated, but before being issued, they were separated into panes of 50 along the perforated guide lines. There were therefore no straight-edged stamps and the usual 4 pane position blocks may be obtained perf. all around. There were 4 plate numbers, one to each pane, being above or below the 5th row on the left panes and the 6th row of the right panes.

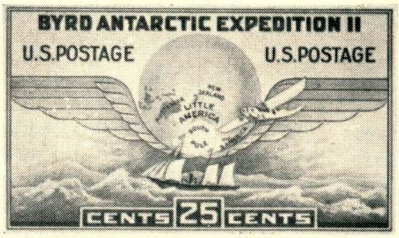
#773—Three Cent, Blue. Globe Depicting Routes of Admiral Byrd Flights. No Watermark. Perf. 11.

Issued October 9, 1933.

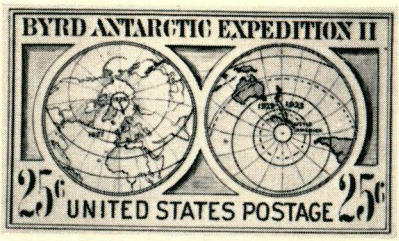
The stamp is the same size and shape as the special delivery stamps, 0.83x1.42 inches arranged vertically. It is surrounded by a narrow double lined border printed in navy blue. Across the top of the stamp is the inscription: "Byrd Antarctic Expedition II" arranged in two lines in solid Roman letters, and in the center part of the stamp is a large geographical globe, parts of which are partly hidden behind the border. The routes of the several Byrd flights are depicted by dotted lines with dates thereof in solid Gothic. Proposed new flights to the Antarctic and to the South Pole are also indicated. The position of the base camp is marked by a solid dark circle, with the wording: "Little America", in solid Gothic, extending parallel with the meridian to the west of the base. Within a circle with white ground and double lined border, in each lower corner, is the large numeral "3" in solid color. At the bottom of the stamp is a narrow horizontal panel with white ground containing the word CENTS in solid Gothic. In a margin panel directly above, with the white ground, are the words U. S. POSTAGE also in solid Gothic lettering. A clouded effect, heavy below and lighter at the top, forms a background for the central globe.

This stamp was issued solely for use on mail matter of the Antarctic Expedition and supplies were not available except at the Philatelic Agency. This caused a controversy whether or not the stamps were good for postage or whether they were only for use for covers of "Little America". Being inscribed U. S. POSTAGE, it was ruled that they could be used for local mail at their face value.

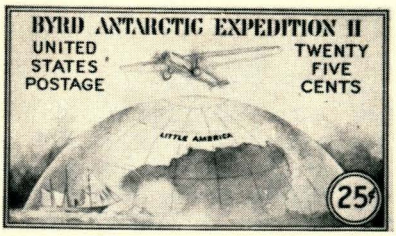
It had originally been intended to charge 25c for mail matter from Little America and all of the drawings prepared for these stamps showed this denomination. Horizontal designs were prepared by E. M. Weeks, A. R. Meisner and Victor S. McCloskey, Jr., all of which were rejected. Three additional designs

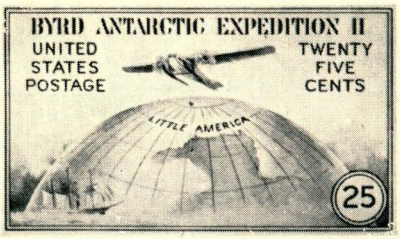


Designed by A. R. Meissner.



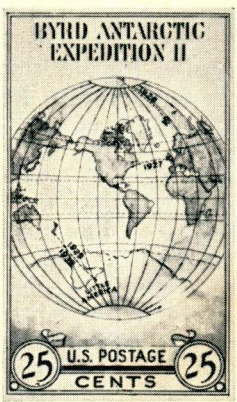
Designed by E. M. Weeks.

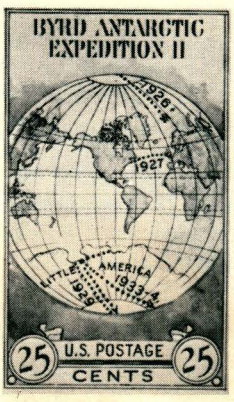


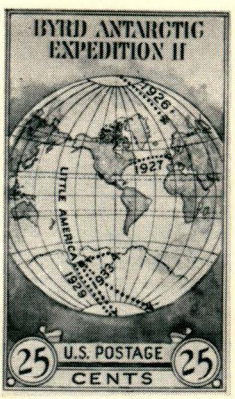


Designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.
Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

were prepared by Victor S. McCloskey after a rough pencil sketch prepared by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, which sketch is now in the collection of Postmaster General James A. Farley. The three designs are generally the same. showing slight variations in the treatment of the routes taken by Admiral Byrd as well as the location of the section designated as Little America. The final design was identical with the accepted stamp except that the denomination was changed from 25c to 3c.







Designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. After a Sketch by President Roosevelt.
Development of the Final Design.
Photographs of Original Drawings. Not Used.

The vignette was engraved by J. C. Benzing and the lettering and frame by Frank La Masure and W, B. Wells, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This stamp differed from the usual 3c stamp issue in many ways. The color is blue instead of purple as is usual for the 3c value, it was not on general sale throughout the country and had all guide lines perforated instead of having the usual straight edges.

Covers mailed from Little America carried a service charge of 50 cents in addition to the postage. This was due to the Department having no means of providing mail transportation to and from Little America. This service charge made it possible for collectors who desired covers cancelled in Little America to help defray some of the expenses of the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition. When the "Jacob Ruppert", Admiral Byrd's flagship, left Norfolk, Virginia, for the South Pole, it carried over 30,000 covers to be mailed from the Little America Post Office. The Byrd Antarctic Expedition was at the South Pole during the winter of 1934 and 1935 and covers were received in America during the Spring of 1934 and the Spring of 1935.

When the first load of covers were returned to the United States, it was found that the S. S. Monterey carried but one-third of the huge volume of mail that had been delivered to Little America for cancellation. The cause of delay in returning the balance of the covers bearing the first cancellation from Little America was explained by John Oliver La Gorge, the Postmaster of Little America in the following article in STAMPS:

"According to dispatches from Admiral Byrd's base camp, grave difficulties were encountered after the mail, supplies, and equipment had been unloaded on the edge of the ice in the Bay of Whales for transportation by dog sled to the United States Post Office at Little America, which threatened the safety of some of the men, equipment and the sacks of mail.

"Counting on previous experiences on the edge of the ice there should have been the necessary time element to safely unload before the ice began to crack up. This season, however, an unexpected and early change took place in the sudden breaking up of the ice barrier and it was touch and go with valuable supplies during the period of unloading which greatly delayed the narrowing margin of time to work on the mail cancellation before the supply ship must work her way out of the ice pack or be frozen in for the year.

"The scores of waterproof mail bags were safeguarded, however, and after their journey into Little America and the heavy work of cancellation undertaken, the bags were refilled for their return to the Bay of Whales from Little America as rapidly as each bag was ready. About one-third of the full bags had been safely stored away aboard before word was flashed that with the increasing cold the ice fields were solidly reforming and the **Bear of Oakland** must steam instantly out for New Zealand.

"When the last minute of safety in loading the mail came, the balance of the covers were carefully stored away in Little America and will be brought North in 1935 together with the covers bearing the second cancellation which are now being sent in to Washington by thousands of collectors all over the world who missed the first cancellation.

"Returning through the great ice floes between the Bay of Whales and New Zealand the gallant old "Bear" took a terrific beating from ice, but true to her reputation she weathered the difficulties and arrived safely with her invaluable mail sacks in New Zealand."

Most of the first covers received from Little America had a machine cancellation dated "Little America—January 31, 8:30 P. M. 1934—Antarctica," although a few were dated January 30th. These covers were received in New York May 29, 1934. The remaining covers which had been cancelled, but not returned until the following year had the following inscription: This letter has been delayed for one year because of difficulties in transportation at Little America, Antarctica.

In 1934, another batch of covers were sent to Little America. On June 13th, 1934, the Post Office Department issued the following announcement:—

CLOSING DATE OF THE LITTLE AMERICA MAIL SERVICE

Third Assistant Postmaster General,

Washington, July 13, 1934.

The attention of postmasters, employees of the Postal Service and others is called to the fact that the mail service to Little America, Antarctica, will close on or about November 1, 1934. This is the last opportunity to secure a second cancela-

tion cover with the United States official postmark placed thereon at the post office at Admiral Byrd's camp.

Covers will continue to be received by the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, in care of Postmaster, Washington, D. C., until about November 1, which is approximately the latest date mail can be forwarded to Dunedin, New Zealand, in time to reach the relief ship before its departure to Little America to return the expedition from the Antarctic.

Collectors desiring the Little America second cancelations should send all covers to the "Byrd Antarctic Expedition, in care of Postmaster, Washington, D. C.," accompanied with postal money order remittance at the rate of 53 cents per cover, payable to Byrd Antarctic Expedition (postage stamps will not be accepted in payment). The outer envelopes or wrappers containing the covers must bear the proper postage.

The covers should not be stamped, as covers bearing stamps of the regular or other commemorative issues will not be forwarded to Little America. These covers should be addressed in the usual way, either to the collectors themselves or to the persons to whom they are to be returned.

When the covers are received by the Byrd Antarctic Expedition at Washington, the 3-cent United States Little America stamp will be placed on them, after which they will be forwarded to Admiral Byrd's base camp at the bottom of the world where they will be appropriately postmarked and returned by June 1935 after traveling approximately 25,000 miles.

The Byrd Antarctic Expedition II will place an attractive and unique cachet on the second cancelation covers to distinguish them from the first cancelation. These final covers from the Little America post office will serve as official souvenirs of the expedition and in future years will, no doubt, increase in value and interest to stamp cover collectors.

As stated in the original notice of September 22, 1933, concerning the issuance of the Little America postage stamp, the foregoing procedure for having covers postmarked at the Little America post office is necessary because the Department has no means of transporting this philatelic mail to the Little America post office other than through the facilities of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition.

Postmasters are requested to give this matter the widest possible publicity, without expense to the Department, and should make special efforts to bring it to the attention of collectors and such other persons as they have reason to believe may be interested in securing cancelation covers from Little America.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

As mentioned in the official notice, most of the 1935 covers contained a cachet. In some cases, these appear at the front of the cover and in others at the back.

In spite of the fact that all official notices specifically stated that all covers from Little America must be franked with a Byrd stamp, numerous fancy made-to-order varieties were reported after the return of the Expedition. Personal mail sent by one of the members of the crew to various friends in the United States was franked with ordinary postage stamps. Two covers are known containing a three-cent Stuart sidewise coil and two others are franked with the N. R. A. stamp. These stamps were not used to specifically create unusual varieties and should therefore not be classed among the previously mentioned made-to-order oddities.

The 1935 covers cancelled in Little America were dated January 31, 12-M, 1935—Antarctica. These cancellations are both hand-stamp and machine cancellations.

Shades,—Bright blue, blue.

Varieties,—a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual four pane position blocks, **perforated all around.**
c: Relief Breaks. Plate 21167.

1. A spot on the top of the first "I" of "EXPEDITION" shows up on the last 3 vertical rows of the upper left and lower left panes and the first vertical row of the upper right and lower right panes.

2. A spur on the backstroke of the "E" of "CENTS" starts on upper left #40 and becomes more evident on #10 upper left. This continues through all the first vertical rows both upper right and lower right. All of the second row of lower right and through upper right #42.

3. A spur on the bottom of the top stroke of the "E" of "CENTS" starts on upper left No. 46 of this plate and continues through the rest of the 6th vertical row, through all of the 7th, both lower and upper left, all of the 8th lower left, and all of the 8th row upper right except the top stamp which is #8.

A dot over the "R" of "BYRD" appears on the first four vertical rows of the upper right and lower right pane.

Plates used: 21167—68, 69, 70.

#753—Three Cent, Blue. Globe Depicting Routes of Admiral Byrd's Flights. No Watermark. Perf. 11.

Issued March 15, 1935.

Printing of the original issue of the Byrd stamp was started at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on September 30th, 1933 with an elaborate ceremony. James Waldo Fawcett, in October 1, 1933 issue of the *Washington Star,* stated that President Roosevelt had ordered a full sheet of the new stamps for his collection. It was therefore natural that when the Post Office Department decided to reprint the presentation sheets and make them available to collectors that this stamp be included. At the National Stamp Exhibition held at Radio City in February, 1934, the Byrd Antarctic Expedition had had on display a full sheet of the Byrd stamps in imperforate condition. The Byrd Expedition not being a Department of the Government, collectors believed that the reissue of this stamp would be imperforate. However, when the stamps appeared, they were perforated but ungummed and issued in sheets of 200 subjects and in blocks of 4.

This issue made it possible for collectors to obtain blocks showing the complete arrow perforated but unsevered and it also made it possible to obtain a center block of 4 which like the remainder of the sheet had the guide lines perforated both horizontally and vertically. Except for blocks showing parts of the perforated horizontal or vertical guide line between stamps, there was no apparent difference between these and the original issue except that they were ungummed. The same 4 plates were used for this issue and plate varieties mentioned under the original issue may also be found on these stamps.

Shades,—Bright blue, blue.

Varieties,—a: Position blocks.
- A. Top and bottom, right and left arrow blocks.
- B. Center line block.
- C. Block with horizontal guide line between.
- D. Block with vertical guide line between.

Plates used: 21167—68, 69, 70.

Quantity issued: Blocks of 4—57,045; in full sheets of 200 subjects—8,942 sheets making a total of 2,016,580.

#735—Three Cent, Blue. Globe Depicting Routes of Admiral Byrd's Flights. No Watermark. Imperf.

Issued February 10, 1934.

Early in January 1934, Postmaster General James A. Farley announced that the Post Office Department would issue a special imperforate and ungummed sheet of 6 Byrd Little America stamps in conjunction with tthe National Stamp Exhibition which was to be held in February of that year. This special form of issue is described in the following official notice:—

SOUVENIR SHEETS OF LITTLE AMERICA COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, January 18, 1934.

The attention of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service is called to the issuance of 3-cent Little America commemorative stamps in sheets of six stamps each as printed on the postage-stamp press to be included in the display of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the National Stamp Exhibition of 1934 to be held at Rockefeller Center, New York, N. Y., February 10-18.

The special sheets will be approximately 3⅜ by 3⅝ inches in dimensions, and will be issued ungummed and unperforated. The following printing will appear in small type in blue ink on the four sides of the sheets: "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, New York, N. Y., February 10-18, 1934, in compliment to the National Stamp Exhibition of 1934."

The souvenir sheets of Little America stamps will be first placed on sale February 10, 1934, at the branch Philatelic Agency to be operated in connection with the National Stamp Exhibition. In addition to these special sheets, the branch agency will have available for sale stocks of the various commemorative stamps, from the William Penn issue, to date.

To facilitate the dispatch of mail by visitors, a separate substation of the New York post office will be established on the exhibition floor, for the use of which a special canceling stamp, reading as follows, will be provided: "National Stamp Exhibition Sta., New York, N. Y." As the Little America stamp was issued primarily for use on mail dispatched on the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, the special sheets of this stamp, as described herein, will not be issued to and sold through post offices, and postmasters are directed not to submit requisition to the Department for stocks thereof.

For the benefit of stamp collectors who do not attend the National Stamp Exhibition, provision will be made to place the souvenir sheets of Little America stamps on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, beginning February 19, to which office mail orders may be submitted for the desired number of full sheets, with remittance by postal money order at the rate of 18 cents each, in addition to which allowance must be made for return postage and registration fee. Personal checks and other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment.

All sales, both by mail and otherwise, will be made in full sheets, of which a single plate number will be available. To insure the prompt filling of orders, requests for special sheets of Little America stamps must be made for this item alone, with other varieties of stamps excluded. Early shipment cannot be made if request for Little America sheets is included in a mixed order.

Neither the branch Philatelic Agency nor the New York post office will be authorized to prepare first-day covers bearing the special sheets of Little America stamps for dispatch on February 10. Likewise, the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, will not prepare such covers for mailing on February 19, the first day of issue in Washington.

Postmasters may furnish information to the above effect to local philatelic societies and collectors, so far as it is practicable to do so without expense to the Department.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Special plates were made for these stamps containing 150 subjects arranged in 25 panes of 6 each with gutters of ⅝ of an inch between the edges of the stamps of the adjoining panes. Each double line inscription was rolled in separately. This sheet layout consisting of 5 rows of 5 panes each. Each pane consisted of 6 stamps made up of 2 horizontal rows of 3 stamps each. These were entered on a chromium steel plate which was in turn chromium plated and the letters "F C S" (in capitals with the "F" half the height of the "C S") were entered at the top of the plate about ¾ of an inch above the center of the second pane, while an inverted "C" was entered at the same height over the upper right corner of the 5th pane. Due to the distance from the panes, both of these marks were cut off in trimming the sheets into single panes.

Due to the efforts of Arthur E. Owen and George R. M. Ewing, the individual panes were correctly plated. This was possible due to a careful study of the position dots in the right and left marginal inscriptions. The work of plating

brought out the evident fact that the utmost care had been used in making and handling this plate and it was found to be remarkably free from any major variety. The complete plating of this sheet appeared in the April 1934 issue of the *Bureau Specialist.*

Three plates were made for this issue. The first one was defective and not finished. The second was used at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to produce sheets sold at the Exhibition. Plate 21187 was used on the hand press at the Exhibition and all copies were said to have been destroyed.

Shades,—Bright blue, blue.

Plate used:—21184.

Plate used—all copies destroyed:—21187.

Plate not used:—21183.

#768—Three Cent, Blue. Globe Depicting Routes of Admiral Byrd's Flights. No Watermark. Imperf.

Issued March 15, 1935.

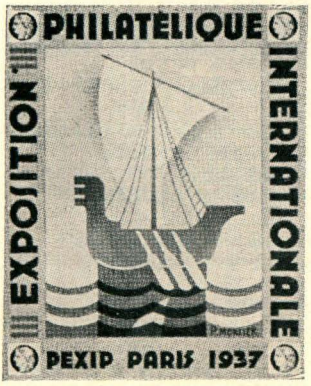
The official notice dated January 18th, 1934 mentioned "sheets of 6" and stated that all sales would only be made in single panes. Because of this official statement, collectors were considerably surprised when it was learned that these stamps in full sheets of 150 subjects were among those to be issued for sale to the general public to duplicate those presented to Government officials. These sheets made it possible for collectors to obtain the souvenir panes in pairs and in blocks of 4 and also made it possible for collectors to obtain pairs of stamps with either horizontal or vertical gutter between as well as blocks of 4 showing both the horizontal and vertical gutter separating the four stamps. Along with the others of the presentation reprints, this stamp remained on sale until June 15th, 1935.

Shades,—Bright blue, blue.

Quantity issued:—10,688 sheets of 25 panes each. Total 267,200 panes.

(To be continued.)

PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



Pexip Official Souvenir Sheet to Be printed in Blocks of 4 in Five Different Colors.



Design Used in Advertising the Pexip Exhibition.

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.

Continued from page 52.

APPENDIX A.

For a more convenient checking against other catalogs, the following list of flights is given, arranged in their chronological order. The date given is usually that upon which we believe the plane actually flew. In many cases the covers carried are postmarked one or two days before the date we give, as they frequently were sent to the post office some days before the flight in order to be sure of catching the plane.

The letters before the dates refer to the sections of the article in which the flights are to be found. (P) being the Pioneer or Experimental Section; (C) being flights made by the China National Aviation Corporation; (E) being flights made by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation; (S) being flights made by the Southwestern Aviation Corporation; and (U) being Unofficial or Private flights.

The term "return flight" is used when the same plane makes the return trip on a certain route, either on the same day as the outgoing flight or on some following day. The term "reverse flight" is used when the route is covered by a plane other than the one which made the first outward flight.

1 (P) 1920, May 7, Peking-Tientsin, and return.
2 (P) 1921, July 1, Peking-Tsinan-Shanghai, and reverse. (Actual flight Peking-Tsinan and reverse).
3 (P) 1921, August 12, Peking-Pei-tai-ho Beach. (First return flight August 15).
4 (P) 1922, August 4, Peking-Pei-tai-ho Beach, second series.
5 (P) 1923, May 23, Peking-Tientsin, and reverse. (First return flight May 23).
6 (P) 1923, August 24 and 31, Peking-Pei-tai-ho Beach, third series. (Return flights August 27 and September 3).
7 (P) 1923, August 27, Pei-tai-ho Beach-Tientsin, and reverse. (Believed to be part of the above flight).
8 (P) 1924, May 6 and 8, Moukden-Newchwang, and reverse. (This is the same as the Sungyan-Yenkow flight of May 1 listed by D. Field).
9 (P) 1924, August 1, Peking-Tientsin, and return, special flight.
10 (P) 1925, September 12, Shanghai-Kagoshima, Japan, via Mokpo. (Also known as the "de Pinedo Flight").
11 (P) 1928, December 18, Shanghai-Canton, via plane "Spirit of Canton." (Mail is postmarked December 16).
12 (P) 1929, February 18, Canton-Pakhoi, by plane "Spirit of Canton."
13 (P) 1929, February 18, Pakhoi-Canton, return flight of above.
14 (C) 1929, June 27, Shanghai-Nanking, first trial flight.
15 (C) 1929, June 27, Nanking-Shanghai, first return trial flight.
16 (C) 1929, July 8, Shanghai-Nanking, first regular flight.
17 (C) 1929, July 8, Nanking-Shanghai, first regular return flight.
18 (P) 1929, July 15, Canton-Shanghai, Rignot-Arrachart flight. (Scheduled for July 13 but actually flown on the 15th).
19 (C) 1929, October 9, Nanking-Hankow, trial flight.
20 (C) 1929, October 10, Hankow-Nanking, reverse trial flight.
21 (C) 1929, October 12, Shanghai-Hankow, through trial flight.
22 (C) 1929, October 13, Hankow-Shanghai, reverse through trial flight.
23 (C) 1929, October 21, Shanghai-Nanking-Kiukiang-Hankow, first regular flight. (No mail carried from Nanking for points west).

24 (C) 1929, October 21, Hankow-Kiukiang-Nanking-Shanghai, first regular return flight.
25 (C) 1929, October 22, Nanking-Kiukiang-Hankow, second regular flight and first mail carrying flight between these points.
25A (U) 1929, October 23, Shanghai-Hanoi, by Costes and Bellonte.
25B (U) 1929, Summer and Autumn, Commander Liu in plane "Golden Horse." Sundry flights around Yunnan, Kwangtung, Chekiang and Hupeh.
26 (P) 1929, November 26, Canton-Yunnanfu. (Plane crashed and all covers prepared for flight forwarded by regular means).
27 (C) 1930, November 20, Nanking-Anking-Hankow, first call at Anking.
28 (C) 1930, November 20, Hankow-Anking-Nanking, first reverse call at Anking.
29 (P) 1930, December 1, Canton-Wuchow Military Flight.
30 (C) 1930, December 23, Nanking-Wuhu-Hankow, first call at Wuhu.
31 (C) 1930, December 23, Hankow-Wuhu-Nanking, first reverse call at Wuhu.
32 (P) 1931, January 16, Canton-Wuchow, and return, first regular flight.
33 (C) 1931, March 1, Nanking-Peiping, via Süchow, Tsinan & Tientsin, trial flight.
34 (C) 1931, March 12, Peiping-Nanking, via Tientsin, Tsinan & Süchow, first reverse trial flight.
35 (C) 1931, March 31, Hankow-Shasi-Ichang, first regular flight. (Through flight from Shanghai started the same day. Mail is postmarked March 30).
36 (C) 1931, April 1, Ichang-Shasi-Hankow, first reverse flight. (Through route to Shanghai is the same).
36A (U) 1931, April 1, Shanghai-Paris, by Moench and Burton.
37 (C) 1931, April 15, Nanking-Peiping, via Süchow, Tsinan & Tientsin, first regular flight.
38 (C) 1931, April 15, Peiping-Nanking, via Tientsin, Tsinan & Süchow, first regular reverse flight. (Mail is postmarked April 14).
39 (E) 1931, April 19 and 26 and May 5 and 10, Shanghai-Berlin, via Manchouli. Trial flight flown to Manchouli only. Eurasia Aviation Corporation states others were flown in March.
40 (E) 1931, May 31, Shanghai-Berlin, via Manchouli, first regular flight.
41 (E) 1931, June 1, Manchouli-Shanghai, via Linsi, Peiping and Nanking, first regular reverse flight.
42 (E) 1931, June 16, Berlin-Shanghai, via Manchouli and Peiping. (Frst closed mail from Berlin. This ranks as the reverse flight of 41).
43 (C) 1931, October 11, Ichang-Wanhsien-Chungking, first trial flight. (Plane started from Hankow).
44 (C) 1931, October 14. Chungking-Wanhsien-Ichang, reverse trial flight. (Plane returned to Hankow).
45 (C) 1931, October 21, Ichang-Wanhsien-Chungking, first regular flight. (Plane started from Shanghai the day before).
46 (C) 1931, October 22, Chungking-Wanhsien-Ichang, first regular reverse flight. (Mail is postmarked October 21 at Chungking. Through flight to Shanghai).
47 (E) 1931, December 20, Peiping-Tihwa, via Pei-ling Temple & Nio-sui-ho, trial flight.
48 (E) 1932, January 8, Tihwa-Peiping, via Nio-sui-ho only, return trial flight.
49 (E) 1932, March 22, Nanking-Loyang-Sian, trial flight.
50 (E) 1932, March 24, Sian-Loyang-Nanking, reverse trial flight.
51 (E) 1932, April 1, Nanking-Loyang-Sian, first regular flight. (Mail is postmarked March 31).
52 (E) 1932, April 5, Peiping-Loyang, first regular flight. (Mail is postmarked April 4).
53 (E) 1932, April 7, Sian-Loyang-Nanking, first regular reverse flight. (Mail is postmarked April 6, all backstamped April 7).
54 (E) 1932, April 8, Loyang-Peiping, first regular return flight.
55 (C) 1932, May 10, Shanghai-Tientsin, (Peiping?) via Haichow, Tsingtao & Tientsin, trial flight. (Mail is postmarked May 9).
56 (E) 1932, May 13, Sian-Lanchow, trial flight. (Mail was postmarked with prior dates and held for plane).
57 (C) 1932, May 15, (Peiping?) Tientsin-Shanghai, reverse trial flight.
58 (E) 1932, May 17, Lanchow-Sian, reverse trial flight.
59 (E) 1932, May 18, Sian-Lanchow, first regular flight.
60 (E) 1932, May 19, Lanchow-Sian, first regular reverse flight. (Covers are postmarked May 16, backstamped May 19).
61 (E) 1932, August 18, Lanchow-Tihwa, first trial flight. (Plane crashed—not flown).

62 (U) 1932, August 25, Peiping-Paris, by Vicompte de Sibour.
63 (E) 1932, August 26, Lanchow-Tihwa, second trial flight. (Plane damaged at Yungteng, mail forwarded to Tihwa by courier. Backstamped October 10).
64 (P) 1932, September 25, Von Gronau Round-the-World Flight, Shanghai to Hongkong and Manila.
65 (E) 1932, October 24, Peiping-Tihwa. (Listed by Macdonald as a test flight. Mail backstamped November 22).
65A (U) 1932, October 29, Shanghai-Hongkong and Beyond by Capt. Dickson in plane "Spirit of Fun."
65B (U) 1932, November 2, Canton-Indo-China and Beyond by plane "La Zellée" of Air France.
66 (E) 1932, November 13, Lanchow-Süchow, trial flight. (Backstamped November 15).
67 (E) 1932, November 13, Süchow-Lanchow, reverse trial flight. (Backstamped November 17).
68 (E) 1932, November 18, Lanchow-Tihwa, third trial flight. (Backstamped Tihwa November 25).
68A (E) 1932, November 23, trial flight to Tchukuchak.
69 (E) 1932, November 27, Tihwa-Nanking, trial flight. (Postmarked Tihwa, November 27, backstamped Nanking, December 2. First Sinkiang Provisional airmails seen on this flight).
70 (E) 1932, December 1, Tihwa-Lanchow, reverse trial flight. (Postmarked November 29, backstamped December 1).
71 (E) 1932, December 15, Shanghai-Tihwa, via Lanchow, first regular through route. (Covers are postmarked December 14 and backstamped 19th).
72 (E) 1932, December 21, Tihwa-Shanghai, via Lanchow, first regular reverse through route.
73 (C) 1933, January 10, Shanghai-Peiping, via Haichow, Tsingtao & Tientsin, first regular flight. (Covers are postmarked January 11 or earlier and flight was made on the 12th).
74 (C) 1933, January 15, Peiping-Shanghai, via Tientsin, Tsingtao & Haichow, first regular reverse flight.
75 (E) 1933, May 10, Canton-Changsha, trial flight. First "dropped" mail. (Covers are backstamped Changsha, May 10).
76 (E) 1933, May 10, Canton-Hankow, trial flight. Continuation of above. (Backstamped Hankow May 10, 8 P. M.).
77 (E) 1933, May 31 and September 4. Through flight by German plane from Berlin, across Asia to Tihwa, and Shanghai.
78 (C) 1933, June 1, Chungking-Chengtu, trial flight.
79 (C) 1933, June 1, Chengtu-Chungking, return trial flight.
80 (C) 1933, June 4, Chungking-Chengtu, first regular flight.
81 (C) 1933, June 7, Chengtu-Chungking, first regular return flight.
81A (C) 1933, July 7, Canton-Shanghai, first trial flight, via Swatow and Amoy.
82 (C) 1933, August 14, Shanghai-Canton, second trial flight.
82A (C) 1933, August 16, Continued to Manila and returned September 3 to Shanghai.
83 (C) 1933, October 24, Shanghai-Canton, first regular flight. Via Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow.
84 (C) 1933, October 25, Canton-Shanghai, first regular reverse flight. Via Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Wenchow.
84A (E) 1934, March 1, Peiping-Loyang-Sian, trial flight. (Cover postmarked Peiping, February 26; Loyang, March 1; Sian, March 3).
85 (E) 1934, March 13, Peiping-Tai-yuan-Sian, trial flight. Mail carried between Tai-yuan and Sian only.
86 (E) 1934, March 16, Sian-Tai-yuan-Peiping, reverse flight.
87 (S) 1934, March 25, Liuchow-Tuh-shan-Kwei-yang, experimental flight.
88 (S) 1934, April 7, Canton-Lungchow, and reverse. (Passenger service only, but carried some mail on reverse flight).
88A (S) 1934, Between April 7 and August 29, Canton-Kiungchow, sundry trial flights, no details.
89 (E) 1934, May 1, Canton-Peiping, via Changsha, Hankow, Loyang and Tai-yuan, first regular through flight. (Backstamped Peiping May 2).
90 (E) 1934, May 1, Peiping-Canton, via Tai-yuan, Loyang, Hankow and Changsha. First regular flight (postmarked May 1, backstamped Canton May 2).
90A (E) 1934, May 15, Lanchow-Ningshia, first trial flight.
91 (E) 1934, June 20, Lanchow-Ningshia, first regular flight.

92 (S) 1934, May 15, Canton-Lungchow, free airmail service via Wuchow and Nanning, first regular flight.
93 (S) 1934, May 17, Nanning-Wuchow-Canton, first return flight, free airmail service. (Postmarked May 17, backstamped the same day).
94 (S) 1934, May 19, Lungchow-Canton, first return flight, free airmail service. (Postmarked Lungchow and Nanning, May 19 and Wuchow, May 20. All backstamped Canton, May 20).
95 (S) 1934, August 11, Canton-Pakhoi, trial flight, and return.
95A (S) 1934, August 29, Canton-Kungchow, weekly passenger and mail service started.
95B (U) 1934, September 6 and 10, Tokio and Osaka, Japan-Peiping.
95C (U) 1934, September 15, Peiping-Tokio and Osaka, Japan.
96 (S) 1934, October 3, Canton-Lungchow, via Wuchow and Nanning, first regular contract mail flight. (Postmarked October 1, backstamped Nanning, October 3 and Lungchow, October 9).
97 (S) 1934, October 9, Lungchow and intermediate points to Canton, first regular return contract mail flight.
98 (E) 1934, October 21, Lanchow-Paotow trial flight.
99 (E) 1934, November 1, Lanchow-Paotow first regular flight.
100 (S) 1934, November 28, Canton-Pakhoi, trial flight.
101 (S) 1934, November 29, Pakhoi-Canton, return trial flight. (Postmarked Pakhoi, November 28, backstamped Canton, November 29).
101A (U) 1935, March 20, Tokio, Japan-Nanking.
101B (U) 1935, March 23, Shanghai-Tokio, Japan. (Backstamped Tokio, March 27).
102 (C) 1935, March 28, Chungking-Kweiyang, first survey flight.
103 (C) 1935, April 5, Chungking-Kweiyang, first regular flight.
104 (C) 1935, April 23, Chungking-Yunnanfu, first survey flight.
105 (S) 1935, May 22, Canton-Pakhoi, via Maoming and Kungchow, first regular flight. (Postmarked Canton May 21, backstamped May 22).
106 (S) 1935, May 23, Pakhoi-Canton, via Kungchow and Maoming, first regular return flight. (Postmarked May 22, backstamped Canton, May 23).
107 (C) 1935, July 11, Chungking-Yunnanfu, via Kweiyang, first regular flight. (Plane started from Chengtu, cover postmarked Chengtu and Chungking, July 11, backstamped Yunnanfu, July 12).
108 (C) 1935, July 12, Yunnanfu-Chungking, first return flight. (Postmarked July 12).
109 (S) 1935, August 17, Canton-Nanning, via Maoming, Kungchow and Pakhoi, first regular flight. (Postmarked Canton August 16, backstamped the same day).
110 (S) 1935, August 18, Nanning-Canton, via Pakhoi, Kungchow and Maoming. First return flight. (Postmarked August 18, backstamped Canton August 19).
111 (E) 1935, September 24, Sian-Chengtu, via Hanchung, first trial flight.
112 (E) 1935, September 27, Sian-Chengtu, via Hangchung, first regular flight.
113 (C) 1936, February 14, Canton-Fort Bayard (Hanoi) trial flight. (On account of weather, plane stopped at Fort Bayard).
114 (C) 1936, February 17, (Hanoi) Fort Bayard-Canton, return.
115 (U) 1936, March 7, Canton-Singapore and Beyond. Mail taken by British Royal Air Force planes to Singapore for forwarding.
116 (U) 1936, March 27, Hongkong-London, 1st flight. (Imperial Airways).
117 (E) 1936, April 1, Sian-Chengtu-Yunnanfu.
118 (E) 1936, Yunnanfu-Chengtu-Sian.
119 (S) 1936, June 19, Canton-Hanoi-France, via Wuchow, Nanning and Lungchow, trial flight.
120 (S) 1936, Hanoi-Canton, return.
121 (S) 1936, July 10, Canton-Hanoi-France, via Wuchow, Nanning and Lungchow, first regular flight.
122 (S) 1936, France-Hanoi-Canton, return.
123 (C) 1936, July 20, Nanking-Kiukiang Special Service.
124 (C) 1936, Shanghai-Peiping via Nanking, Tsingtao and Tientsin.
125 (C) 1936, Nov. 5, Shanghai-Canton. First regular stop at Hongkong.
126 (S) 1936, Nov. 4, Canton-Nanning, via Wuchow, Kweilin and Liuchow, trial flight. (On account of weather, plane did not stop at Kweilin).
127 (S) 1936, Nov. 8, Liuchow-Canton, first return flight of Nov. 4, special plane.
128 (S) 1936, Nov. 9, Canton-Nanning Route, via Wuchow, Kweilin and Liuchow, first regular flight.
129 (S) 1936, Nov. 10, Nanning-Canton Route, via Liuchow, Kweilin and Wuchow, first reverse flight.
130 (S) 1936, Nov. 18, Canton-Hanoi, via Wuchow, Nanning and Lungchow. (Same as route 122).

APPENDIX B

We give below an alphabetical list of the towns on the lines of the various airmail routes. The first column contains the names in English, and the second column in Chinese. Quite a number of town names have been changed in recent years and the post office is using the new names which are not found on the published maps. In some of the postmarks the new name is given with the old one in brackets below. These new names are found in the third column and the Chinese equivalent in the fourth. In reading Chinese characters, read from right to left.

A "Fu" is a division of a province and in many cases the principal town in the province has that character after the name, such as Süchow, Süchowfu. The "Fu" is generally omitted in all English names except in the case where the town in question is the capital of the province, in which case it is usually used; Yunnanfu being the capital of Yunnan province. Sometimes the "Fu" is found on the postmarks and in other cases it is omitted.

AMOY 廈門

ANKING 安慶

CANTON 廣州

CHANGSHA 長沙

CHENGCHOW 鄭州

Crossing point Shanghai - Tihwa & Canton - Peiping Lines

CHENGFU 成府

Post office for Yenching University outside Peking

CHENGTU 成都

CHUNGKING 重慶

FOOCHOW 福州

HAICHOW 海州

HAMI 哈密

HANKOW 漢口

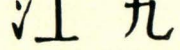
ICHANG 宜昌

SZEMING 思明

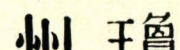
HWAINING 懷寧

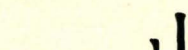
PAHSIEN 巴縣

MINHOW 閩侯

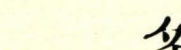
KIUKIANG 

KINGCHOW on Hainan Island is the same place as Kiungchow

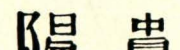
KIUNGCHOW 
Also known as Kingchow

KIUNGSHAN 

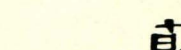
KOCHOW 

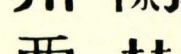
MAOMING 
Name used in air service

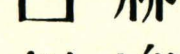
KWANGTUNG 
Name of Province of which Canton is the capital. It is sometimes used in postmarks and chops instead of Canton.

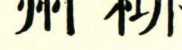
KWEIYANG 

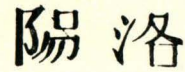
LANCHOW 

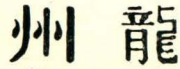
KAOLIN 

LINSI 

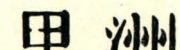
LIUCHOW 

LOYANG 

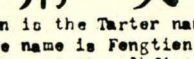
LUNGCHOW 

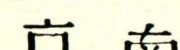
MANCHOULI 

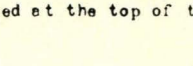
LUPIN

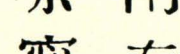
MOUKDEN 

SHENYANG 
Moukden is the Tarter name for the City and the one usually used by foreigners. Its Chinese name is Fengtien and the characters shown above are those for this name. The character at the left is "fu" explained at the top of the article.

NANKING 

NANNING 

YUNGNING 

NEWCHWANG 

YINGKOW 

NINGPO 波寧 NINGHSIEN 縣鄞

An important city on the coast, south of Shanghai on the Shanghai - Canton route. Originally scheduled as one of the stopping points on this line but for some reason omitted when line was opened. Might be added at some later date.

NIO-SUI-HO
JAO-SUI-HO
ZHO-SUI-HO 河水弱

This place seems to have several names. The first is used in the text, as it was the name originally given us, but the second, which the characters mean, is more probably correct. It is also probably the same as JEHSHUIHOTZE 子河水熱

PAKHOI 海北

PEH-TAI-HO (BEACH) 山南河戴北

The name of this place is Peih-Tai-Ho, but the postmark contains 5 characters as shown. The 4th and 5th characters mean South Mountain and are the name of the post office at Peih-Tai-Ho.

PEKING 京北 PEIPING 平北

PEILING MIAO 廟靈百

Called in the article Pei Ling Temple.

SHANGHAI 海上

SHASI 市沙

SIAN 府安西 CHANGAN 安長

The left character is "fu". It is omitted in the English.

SÜCHOW 州徐 TUNGSHAN 山銅

SUCHOW 州肅 KIÜCHUAN 泉酒

SWATOW 頭汕

TAIYÜAN 府原太 YANG KU 陽曲

TIENTSIN 津天

TSINAN 濟南

TSINGTAO 青島

TUHSHAN 獨山

URUMCHI 烏魯木齊

WANHSIEN 萬縣

WENCHOW 溫州

WUHAN 武漢

This is the Wuchang - Hankow Postal District. As far as know, no such postmark exists, mail originating in this district being postmarked either Wuchang or Hankow as the case may be.

WUCHANG 武昌

Across the river from Hankow. Part of Wuhan district.

WUCHOW 梧州

WUHU 蕪湖

YUNNANFU 雲南府

LICHENG 歷城

TIHWA 迪化

YUNGKIA 永嘉

TSANGWU 蒼梧

KUNMING 昆明

APPENDIX C.

Postmarks.

Postmarks play a very important part in the collection of first flight covers. In addition to the special chops and special postmarks mentioned and illustrated in the body of this article, we find that there are eleven other main types of postmarks on our flown covers, as illustrated below. In addition to these there are other minor types which are hardly worth illustrating. All of these postmarks consist of a single line circle with the diameter ranging from 27 to 31 mm.



1



2.



3.



4.



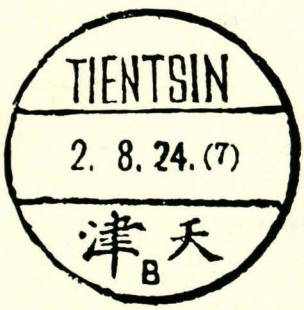
5.



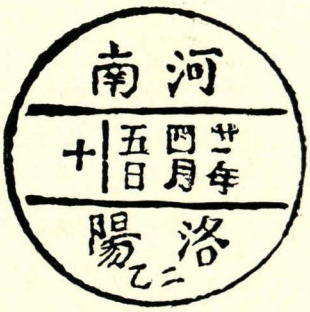
6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11

No. 1 This contains an oblong box in the center of the postmark with thickened curved ends. Over the box is the name of the city in English. Within the box is the date in Chinese characters, and below it is the name of the town in Chinese.

1A Minor varieties of this postmark may be found in which the lines forming the inside ends of the box are straight instead of being curved; others have the curved ends much thinner than the type illustrated; and some are almost a single line of the thickness of the top and bottom lines of the box.

2 Is similar to No. 1 except that the date is in English.

3 There is but one horizontal line within the circle. Above it is the town name in Chinese. Below it is the name in English and below that (without a dividing line) is the date in English.

4 Contains no dividing lines whatever. The town name is in Chinese at the top of the circle, in English at the bottom, with the date in English midway between.

5 The circle is divided into three parts by two parallel lines. Above the top line is the name of the town in Chinese; below the bottom line the name in English and the space between the lines is divided into two parts by a perpendicular line about two-thirds of the way from the right of the circle. To the right of the perpendicular line is the year, month and day in Chinese characters, to the left of it, is the hour, also in Chinese.

6 Is similar to No. 5 except that the date is in English.

7 Is similar to No. 5 except that the name at the top of the circle is in English and at the bottom of the circle in Chinese. The date is in Chinese.

8 Is similar to No. 7 except that the date is in English.

9 The circle is divided by parallel lines as before but the name of the town at the top and also at the bottom is in Chinese, and the date is between them in Chinese. In other words, the whole postmark is in Chinese.

10 This is a new type of postmark first noticed by us about November 1, 1933. It is similar to No. 5 except that the outside circle and both of the parallel lines within it consist of a series of dots instead of a continuous line.

11 The postmark consists of a dotted circle divided into three parts by dotted horizontal parallel lines. In the top segment are the names Kunming and Yunnanfu in Chinese characters. In the bottom segment, the same in English. The middle parallelogram is divided into three parts by solid vertical lines. In the center is the year, month, day and hour in Arabic numerals, and to the right of the right perpendicular line is the symbol of the sub-office at Yunnanfu.

5A, 6A and 9A are minor types which differ from the main types of the same numbers in that the parallel lines enclosing the dates are a series of dots instead of continuous straight lines.

The dates on the postmarks are of the utmost importance in determining whether the cover is a genuine first flight cover or one of later date. In some cases the mailing postmarks are dated the actual date of the flight, but generally they are dated the day before for the reason that the mail, as a rule, was closed the night before the plane was scheduled to fly.

In some cases, postmarks are dated several days before the flight date and this predating was caused by two reasons. It should be understood that the post office department generally announced the scheduled date for the opening of a new route, but in many cases this announcement was not made until one or two days before the scheduled date. Therefore, collectors residing at distant points, who were desirous of securing first flight covers over the new lines, sent their letters to the post office at the starting point several days ahead of time in order to be sure of catching the plane.

This mail was usually postmarked the date of its receipt at the post office and held for shipment on the plane.

The second reason for the longer predating was that in some cases bad weather delayed the advertised start and the mail in consequence was all dated earlier than the date of the actual flight. This second reason is particularly noticeable in the flights of the Southwestern Aviation Corporation's route from Canton to Nanning, and Lungchow.

Backstamps on first flight mail are really more important than the sending dates as they almost a'ways show the absolute date of the arrival of the mail carried on the first flight from which the starting date can readily be determined.

There are one or two exceptions to this rule, such as backstamping of the early mails to Tihwa, which, in some cases, apparently was not done until sometime after the arrival of the plane.

To enable Western collectors to read the postmarks, we give below the Chinese characters it will be necessary for them to know.

NUMERALS							TIME	
1	一	11	十一				Year	年
2	二	12	十二				Month	月
3	三	13	十三				Day	日
4	四	14	十四					
5	五	15	十五					
6	六	20	廿	or	二十			
7	七	21	廿一	or	二十一			
8	八	23	廿三	or	二十三			
9	九	24	廿四	or	二十四			
10	十	30	卅	or	三十			

No character for the word "hour" is ever found on the postmarks, merely the number of the hour. Most postmarks show a number and a character for day below it in the third column, but occasionally postmarks are found in which the character for day is dispensed with and only the number of the day given. Such a postmark is shown in No. 10.

The Chinese dates are to be read by columns from right to left and from top to bottom in column. The first column is the year, the second is the month and the third is the day of the month. The year date given is always that of the establishment of the Republic, and to coincide with Western time, it is necessary to add 11 as the first year of the Republic was 1911. Thus a postmark reading 20th year is 1931, etc.

The Republic adopted the Gregorian calendar soon after its inception and therefore the number of the month corresponds to the number of our month. The 3rd month being March, 7th month, July, etc. The day of the month requires no explanation.

To the left of these three columns we frequently find a vertical line and to the left of this line is a Chinese character which represents the hour of the day. The Chinese day consists of 24 hours beginning at midnight. Thus, 7 would be 7 A. M., 12 is noon and 16 is 4 P. M.

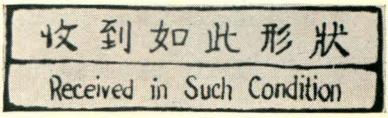
In the case of large cities, which have more than one post-office, the postmarks used at the sub-offices are indicated by a series of symbols, usually placed between and a little lower than the Chinese characters giving the name of the town. These are very clearly shown in cuts 2, 5, 7, 8 and 9 where the large

Chinese characters are the names of the towns, and the smaller ones, the symbols for the sub-offices.

A very interesting study could be made of the different sub-types of Chinese postmarks. We, ourselves, have not had the time to go into these in detail and have only endeavored in this article to show the main types which we have encountered on such airmail covers as we possess.

We would refer any reader particularly interested in the subject to an article by Dr. Lloyd S. Ruland on the Cancellations of the Sinkiang Provisionals, which may be found in STAMPS for August 22, 1936, and which deals very exhaustively with the cancellations used at that point.

Mr. Chollot advises that during the postal strike at Shanghai, which started at 5 A. M. on May 22, 1932, "The China National Aviation Corporation tried to keep on carrying the mail and two cachets were used. One big red purely Chinese on some Chinese covers, and one Chinese and English in purple ink. It obliterated the stamps and the back cancellations of the post-offices. The date the postal delivery was resumed is the 27th of May, 1932."



12



13

Figure 12 illustrates the purple postmark which is approximately 50 mm. by 15 mm. The Chinese means the same as the English.

Figure 13 illustrates the circular red postmark and is 45 mm. in diameter. Reading in vertical columns from right to left, the translation is "This letter is received and carried by the China National Aviation Corporation."

ERRATA

Volume 15

Page 75—Second line, change date July 1st to July 2nd.
Twenty-first line, for "left" read "right."
Twenty-fifth line, for "6" read "12."
82—End of seventh paragraph, for "5 P. M." read "9 P. M."
153—Second line below Fig. 19. July 7th was the date of issue, the flight was on July 8th.
248—Figure 29B is inverted.
255—Figure 32 is reversed, having been printed from the reverse side of the photograph.
262—Peking-Taiyuan-Sian Route. In title for No. 88 read 86.

Volume 16

Page 20—Third line from bottom, the hour should be 2 P. M. instead of 4 P. M.
Page 50—First line, for "Burton" read "Burtin." Same change on first line below April first.

(To be continued.)

The Collectors Club Philatelist

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB,
H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor
Office of Publication, 104 Academy Ave., Federalsburg, Md.
Editorial and Executive Offices, 30 East 42nd St., New York City.

Subscription Rates $2.00 per Year
Single Copies $1.00

ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

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

COLLECTORS CLUB MEMBERSHIP

At the present time the total membership of the *Collectors Club* is the highest in its history. This splendid record is due almost entirely to the efforts of Charles J. Phillips and Arthur W. Deas, of our Membership Committee, who secured nearly 100 applications during the past year.

This brings our present membership to approximately 800, but we are not going to stop there, and with renewed energy will push on to reach our goal of 1000 members. In securing this additional membership, however, we will in no way let down our requirements, and will demand the highest type of qualification from applicants.

In order to secure these additional members we ask the cooperation of every member to assist us by inviting their friends to join. There is a distinct advantage to membership in the *Collectors Club*, for it carries with it a prestige that is a very definite asset. The *Collectors Club* numbers in its membership many of the more important collectors of the entire world.

In this effort, it is our earnest desire to secure a number of new resident members as well as non-resident members, especially among the younger group of collctors and dealers. Our resident dues have sometimes been a deterrent to the younger collector or dealer, and as a consequence a revision has been suggested which will be of benefit to them.

Hereafter, the dues for resident members will be $12.50 per year to those under 35 years of age, and $25.00 a year, as at present, for those over 35 years of age. Collectors and dealers residing in the suburban territory around New York have heretofore been obliged to pay $10.00 per year, but this suburban membership has been discontinued and hereafter any person who does not live or work in the Metropolitan area will be admitted on a non-resident basis at $5.00 per year. Resident membership must be taken, however, by any one who lives or works in New York City.

We hope that every member of the club will undertake to introduce at least one of his friends to membership, and in this issue we have printed an application blank for YOUR USE. We hope that you are sufficiently interested to make a special effort to return it properly filled out.

PEXIP 1937

The next International Philatelic Exhibition will be held at the Grand Palais and the Great Hall of the Aero Club of France in Paris, from June 18 to 27, 1937, inclusive. A large delegation of American collectors will attend, and reservations already have been made by Alfred F. Lichtenstein, one of the American Commissioners, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Klein and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolas Sanabria, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bruechig, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney F. Barrett and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lindquist.

There will be, also, a substantial number of exhibits from the United States, including the prize winning collections of 20th Century U. S. of Max G. Johl and China of James Starr, the U. S. Booklet Panes and Revenues of Morton D. Joyce, U. S. Covers of L. B. Mason, Switzerland of Jacques Kilcher, Iceland of Joe Jaeger, Literature of the Bureau Issues Association, selections from the collections of Alfred F. Lichtenstein and Theodore E. Steinway, and a number of others. The complete list will be published later, from the catalog of the exhibition.



The Special Souvenir Pane of Stamps.

The French Post Office has prepared a block of four stamps, each printed in two colors. The design was taken from the first issue of France, and they make quite a handsome appearance. The face value of the block is one franc but the sheet is sold only with an admission ticket at four francs, making the cost five francs to those attending the exhibition. They will undoubtedly be very much sought after, as the edition is limited to 125,000, which is an increase over the original order.

The Exhibition has also issued a very handsome souvenir label, together with an advertising poster, and an exceptionally beautiful medal of award. The stickers are issued in books of 5 blocks of 4, each block printed in a different color. The books sell for four francs each. The exhibits will be classified in 11 divisions, as follows:

Class 1—France and Colonies
" 2—Europe, in 11 sections
" 3—Overseas, in 6 sections
" 4—Colonies and protectorates, in 4 sections
" 5—Collections of rarities
" 6—Air mail (except France and colonies)
" 7—Special stamps (private, local, railway, etc.)
" 8—Junior collections.
" 9—Philatelic literature
" 10—Philatelic accessories
" 11—Postal documents (sketches, proofs, postal implements, etc.)

As is to be expected, the stamps of France and colonies are very thoroughly covered, in numerous sections; the balance of the world is also adequately covered.

The members of the *Collectors Club* will be very well represented at the Exhibition.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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

Copyright 1937 by the Collectors Club.

The Bechuanalands*

SOUTH AFRICA

Translated by STEPHEN G. RICH.

British Bechuanaland, Sept. 1885 to Nov. 1895.

Bechuanaland Protectorate, Since Nov. 1895.

1 Pound=20 Shillings.

1 Shilling=12 Pence.

Continued from page 70.

B. Issues for Bechuanaland Protectorate.

After the northern portion of Bechuanaland became a British Protectorate in August 1888, the postal administration of the Crown Colony at once established post offices at Kanja, Molopolole and Shoshong.

Offices were also established in Tati and Buluwayo, which had already become portions of Matabeleland or Rhodesia (Buluwayo was originally called Gubuluwayo), later followed Francistown, Gaberones, Mochudi, Palachwe, Palapye Station and Ramutsa. Before 1890, stamps with the overprint "Protectorate" can be found only with cancellations of the post offices in the Protectorate.

August 1888. Type 8. Stamp No. 9 of the colony, with overprint A2, with additional local overprint type A6, "Protectorate" between the two lines of the original overprint. Type A6 in three sub-types:



Type 8.

Protectorate
A6-I.

Protectorate
A6-II.

Protectorate
A6-III.

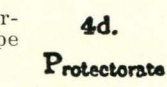
Sub-type I (A6-I) "rotectorate" 13½x2 mm.; oversize raised P.
Sub-type II (A6-II) "rotectorate" 13½x2 mm.; P of same font of type.
Sub-type III (A6-III, Nov.) "Protectorate" 18¾x2½ mm.—larger type and longer.

	Sub-type III	Sub-type II	Sub-type I
1. ½d red-orange	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
FI Double surcharge of "Protectorate"	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
FII Inverted surcharge of "Protectorate"		—— ——	
FIII Inverted surcharge with misspelling "Portectorate"		—— ——	
FIV "Pnotectorate"	—— ——		

(Note by translator. Only those surcharge varieties are known to exist for which a dash in the table fills the appropriate place. All of them are known both used and unused. Kohl does not cite a price for FIII and FIV. All Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete).

In sub-type I the letter P not only does not match but is also set too high or crooked relative to the other letters. Likewise the final E is at times too high or too low. Clogged or broken letters are the result of poor printing. Sub-type 3, which was used later than the others, was applied to 800 stamps only.

August 1888. Type 9. Stamp No. 24 of the Colony, with surcharge of value with period, overprinted for the Protectorate with type A6 sub-type I in black **below** overprint of value.



2. 4d red on 4d lilac	Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.

August 1888. Stamps Nos. 10 to 14 of the Colony with overprint "Protectorate" in sub-type I; in black with figures of value **beneath** "Protectorate"; type A7, in black.



Protectorate
1d

A7.

3. 1d on 1d lilac F I. Small 1	Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.
4. 2d on 2d lilac F I. 2 with curved foot	
5. 3d on 3d lilac	
6. 4d on 4d lilac	
7. 6d on 6d lilac F I Pr(space)tectorate	

All except No. 7 F I are known both used and unused; that one unused only.

1888. Type II. Stamps Nos. 15 to 19 of the Colony with overprint "Protectorate" in sub-type I, in black, without overprint of figure of value.

		F I Pr(space)tectorate	
8. 1s sea green	—— ——	—— ——	
9. 2s sea green	—— ——	——	Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.
10. 2s6d sea green	—— ——	——	
11. 5s sea green	—— ——	——	
12. 10s sea green	—— ——		

(Note by translator. Only those varieties are known to exist for which a dash in the table fills the appropriate place. Kohl does not price Nos. 9 to 12 used; No. 9 F I used, No. 11 F I unused.)

It is doubtful whether the higher values were used postally at all. Fugitive colors of course are found thru these stamps as with those for the Colony. Va-

riety F I of No. 11, up to now not catalogued, was in the 5th Ferrari Auction and illustrated in the catalog of that sale. The irregularities of sub-type I, raised or crooked P, etc., occur also in Nos. 8 to 12.

1889 (beginning of year.) Type 12. Stamp of the 1884 issue of Cape of Good Hope, watermark Anchor, with overprint in two lines in **green**; overprint type A8 with lines 13 mm. apart.

13.	½d slate	
	FI Double surcharge	Kohl's
	FII "Bechuanaland" double	prices omitted
	FIII "Protectorate" double	as obsolete.
	FIV No "Bechuanaland"	



Type 12.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.

A8.

(All known both used and unused.)

The varieties FII to FIV originated by misplacement of the sheet during the overprint. FIV is explained on the basis that because of misplacement the lower line of the overprint appears at the top of the next stamp below. The upper line also comes with the letters "and" raised.



FII.

(Note by translator—If the explanation given for variety FIV is correct, we should find stamps with upper half of the overprint at the top; they should be fairly plentiful as variety FIV would occur on the lowermost row of stamps and the reversed surcharge on the rest of the pane. Up to 1936 no mention of the reversed surcharge variety has been noted.)

August 1889. Type 13. Provisional issue. Stamp No. 1 of the Protectorate with new value in words above "Bechuanaland". Overprint type A9; stamps of overprint sub-type A6I used.

14.	Fourpence on ½d red orange



Type 13.

Fourpence

A9.

The variety "Protectorate and Fourpence inverted" is now considered a counterfeit by Gibbons (Catalog Volume 1) altho earlier listed. The same irregularities of printing as noted for overprint type A6I on stamp No. 1 of course appear on this issue.

From 1890 onward the stamps issued by British Bechuanaland for the Protectorate were also good for postage within the Colony.

Collectors who can translate technical German are invited to cooperate by translating other sections of the Kohl Handbook for this series.

C. Issues for the Colony and Protectorate Jointly.

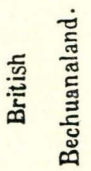
November 1891. Type 14. Stamps of the 1884 issue of Cape of Good Hope, watermark Anchor, locally overprinted with vertical surcharge in two lines, with period, reading **upwards.** In black; type A10.



Type 14.

	FI No dots over either "i" in British		FII B(space)itish		FIII Bri(space)ish	
1. 1d rose	——	——	——	——	——	——
2. 2d bistre	——	——	——	——	——	——

(Kohl prices only the regular stamps used and unused and variety FI of both values unused. Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.)



A10.

(No. 1 is illustrated in the Regent Cyclopedia with the entire word "Bechuanaland" missing from the right-hand stamp of a pair; the other stamp normal.—Translator).

No. 2 is reported without period in Gibbons' catalog. (Also in Regent Catalog—Translator). No. 2 with double overprint is reported but is probably a confusion with No. 9, variety FIV, issued in 1895.

December 1891 and July 1894 (No. 7) type 15. Stamps of Great Britain of the issues of 1881 and 1887 with overprint in two lines applied in London. Overprint type A11 in black, applied by De La Rue in the middle of the stamp; at the bottom on No. 5 and at the top on No. 7.



A11.

3. 1d lilac	
4. 2d green and carmine	
A. Bisect	Kohl's prices
B. Double surcharge	omitted as obsolete.
5. 3d brown and sea green	
A. Bisect	
FI BRITISH inverted	
6. 6d lilac on red	Kohl's prices
7. 1s sea green (July 1894)	omitted as obsolete.

The bisects of Nos. 4 and 5 were made without official authorization.

(No. 4B, double surcharge, is a variety that first came to light in a San Francisco, Calif. auction in 1936. One impression of the surcharge is decidedly faint and the other exceedingly heavily inked. I have carefully examined this single recorded copy and can not find anything in the form of any letter, in texture of ink surface, etc., to indicate that it is other than genuine. This stamp brought $18.25 at that auction.—Translator.)

The same overprinting plate or form apparently was used for all five values. This certain definite irregularities, such as a clogged E, appear on all denominations. Marginal copies of this issue are known with bottom sheet margin attached and the complete imprint on that margin. Sheets, therefore, certainly did exist on which the uppermost row lacked overprint, as a result of wrong placing in press.

For stamps of this issue with overprint "MAFEKING BESIEGED," see Cape of Good Hope.

End of 1893 (No. 8) and 1895 (No. 9). Type 16. Current stamps of Cape of Good Hope with vertical local overprint in type A10 as with Nos. 1 and 2 but reading **downwards.** Black overprint.

8.	1d rose FI No dots over either "i" in "British" FII B(space)itish FIII Bri(space)ish	Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.
9.	2d bistre FI No dots over either "i" in "British" FII B(space)itish FIII Bri(space)ish FIV Double surcharge	

All varieties known both used and unused. Kohl does not price the FII and FIII varieties of either value. The 2d FIV is priced $90.00 new, $60.00 used.

Among errors of surcharge resulting from wrong placement or shifting of sheets during printings Gibbons' Catalog, Volume 1 lists both values without "British"; *Royal Society, Africa* Volume 1, mentions stamps without overprint "British" only, and these se tenant with stamps not surcharged.

The postal administration of the Crown Colony British Bechuanaland ceased to exist on November 16, 1895, as explained in the introduction. The stamps, including the general group C as well as the limited groups A and B, were turned over to the newly established postal administration of Bechuanaland Protectorate.

They were used up in the next few years along with the issues made for the new administration.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Entered the Universal Postal Union March 1, 1901; adopted Imperial penny postage April 1, 1908.

As *forerunners* of Bechuanaland Protectorate we may collect the stamps issued by British Bechuanaland for use in the Protectorate as listed in Group B of that country. We may likewise include all stamps of Groups A and C of that country used in the Protectorate previous to November 1895.

Incorrect Overprint "British Bechuanaland."

September 1897 and 1898. Type 1. Stamp of the Cape of Good Hope, 1896 issue watermarked Anchor, with local overprint in black type A1. 3 sub-types.

Sub-type I: 13 mm. between lines; BECHUANALAND 16 mm. long.
Sub-type II: 10½ mm. between lines; BECHUANALAND 15 mm. long.
Sub-type III: 13½ mm. between lines; BECHUANALAND 15 mm. long.



Type 1.

1.	½d bright green: sub-type I sub-type II sub-type III	Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.

BRITISH

BECHUANALAND

A1.
Sub-type 3.

(Translator's note: Such copies of sub-type I as I have seen appear to be in either a slightly lighter type or more lightly printed than the other sub-types and with the lower right leg of H in "British" short. I have also seen sub-type I with only 12½ mm. between lines and the H perfect. Doubtless one or the other will turn out to be a counterfeit).

See our remarks in the general introduction to the Bechuanalands for our cataloguing of this stamp in this place. The setting for the overprint was made up anew for each of the three printings and therefore three different subtypes of overprint occur.

Correct Overprint "Bechuanaland Protectorate."

December 1897. (No. 5, October). Type 2. Stamps of Great Britain of the 1881 issue and the Jubilee issue of 1887 overprinted in black, two lines; overprinted in London, type A2. On Nos. 2 and 5 overprint above head; on Nos. 3, 4, and 7 in middle of stamp; on No. 6 at bottom.



Type 2.

2.	½d red orange	Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.
3.	1d lilac	
4.	2d sea green and carmine	
6.	4d brown and sea green	
	A. Bisect	
7.	6d lilac on red	

BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

A2.

For stamps of this issue with overprint "MAFEKING BESIEGED," see Cape of Good Hope.

No. 6 bisected was used in November and December 1899 as a provisional at Palapye Station, on official mail countersigned by the postmaster, for 2d postage. (See *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly*, of November 30, 1907, and *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Volume 7, page 13). Very scarce on cover; usually on piece only.

February 25, 1902. Type 2. Stamp No. 2 with change of color, but with same overprint A2.

8.	½d blue green	Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.

The copies for Berne were despatched as early as June 1901 but the actual issuing of No. 8 did not take place until the next year. As there were still large quantities of No. 2 on hand, the stamps were used together in both colors. The plates for No. 8 had, as those of the original stamp, complete Jubilee lines and marginal letters R.

1904 to 1912. Stamps of Great Britain with head of King Edward VII, with vertical black overprint applied in London, type A3. Left side reading up, right side reading down.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

A3.



9a.	½d blue green (March 1906)	Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.
9b.	½d pale yellow green (Nov. 1908)	
10.	1d scarlet (April 1905)	
11.	2½d ultramarine (Nov 29 1904)	
	FI P. ROTECTORATE	
12a.	1s scarlet and deep green (1912)	
12b.	1s carmine and deep green (1913)	

No. 9A was made in only one printing of 6,000 stamps (50 factory sheets of 120 stamps each.) Marginal markings show the letter B in contrast to plates E6 and F6 used for No. 9b. For No. 10 the plates numbered D 4, D 5, E 6, F 6, H 8, and I 10 were used. Most panes have a broken Jubilee line. The error No. 11 FI occurs in the first printing of No. 11, and always on the 9th stamp

of the 5th row of the lower half sheet (120 stamps). The panes of the first printings have unbroken Jubilee lines.

September 1912. Stamp of Great Britain with head of King George V, quarter face, with overprint A3. Typographed by Harrison & Sons; in type 2 re-engraved; watermarked Crown. Overprinted at Somerset House.

13.	1d scarlet	Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.

1914. Current stamps of Great Britain with head of King George V in profile, watermarked Crown and script GvR. Overprinted in type A3 as hitherto. No. 21 on chalky paper.

14.	½d green	Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.
15.	1d scarlet	
16.	1½d red brown	
17a.	2d orange die I	
17b.	2d orange die II (1924)	
18.	2½d ultramarine	
19.	3d purple	
20.	4d slate green	
21.	6d lilac rose	
22.	1s olive bistre	

For No. 17, 2d stamps were used towards the end of 1924 from plates of what is known as die II. These die II stamps differ from those of the older die I in having only 3 lines between the top of the King's head and the oval instead of 4 as on die I. Lines of cross-hatching are visible; also the white boundary line around the tablet of value is somewhat broader in die II than in die I. The stamps of die II were printed in sheets of 240, consisting of 2 separate groups of 120 stamps each.

1914. Stamps of Great Britain of the large horizontal rectangular shape, line engraved, with head of King George V in medallion at left. Overprinted in London with horizontal surcharge in two lines, type A4.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

A4.



1914; printed by Waterlow Bros. & Layton, London.

23.	2s6d deep sepia brown	Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.
24.	5s red	

1916-20; printed by De La Rue & Co., London.

25a.	2s6d gray brown (1916)	Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.
25b.	2s6d dark brown (1920)	
26.	5s carmine (1920)	

1920; printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London.

27.	2s6d chocolate brown (1923)	Kohl's prices omitted as obsolete.
28a.	5s dull red	
28b.	5s carmine	

The De La Rue printings Nos. 25 and 26 (so called War Printings) may be distinguished from Nos. 23 and 24 by the paler shades due to scarcity of pigments during the war and the rougher gum. The printing on No. 26 often

strikes thru the paper. The Bradbury printings may be recognized by white paper, bright gum, and larger holes in the perforations. On these differences see Great Britain in this handbook.

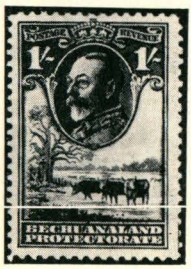
1925 (August to November). stamps Nos. 15, 17A and 18 with the new watermark GvR in block letters. Printed by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London.

29.	½d green (1927)	
30.	1d scarlet (August 1925)	
31.	2d orange Die II (middle of 1925)	Kohl's
32.	3d purple	prices
33.	4d slate green	omitted as
34.	6d dull mauve, chalky paper	obsolete.
35.	1s bistre	

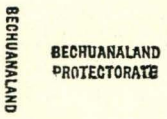
A 2½d of this series was chronicled in *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* as of the beginning of December but has not been otherwise recorded.

(The Kohl handbook section of Bechuanaland was written while this series was appearing; and the list for this issue has been completed by me. It would be a presumption to add any write-up of the only later issues, the 1926 and 1932 dues, 1933 pictorial and 1935 Jubilee Issues—Translator.)









Postal Use of Revenue Stamps.

As in all British colonies, the postal use of revenue stamps was not allowed in Bechuanaland. Letters with such stamps were required to be treated as unpaid. Such stamps with postal cancellation must, therefore, be considered accidents or the result of not being noticed. For example, they may have been let thru along with postage stamps on the same cover. In some cases their presence depends on relations of a special sort such as are mentioned in the introduction to British Nyassaland in this handbook.

At various times revenue stamps of the Transvaal and in 1922 also the 1d postage stamp of the Union of South Africa were overprinted with "Bechuanaland Protectorate" and used as revenue stamps in Bechuanaland. The officials of distant offices received these stamps directly from the Colonial Treasury office in Mafeking and not from postal headquarters in Mafeking or Pretoria. Thus the information of these offices on the matter is not completely reliable. These stamps of the Transvaal or the Union are reported to have been used in a provisional way for postage at some of the more distant offices during shortages of stamps and were allowed to be used in that manner. We quote the cases which have been reported in the philatelic press.

According to Friedger (loc.cit) revenues of the Transvaal, King Edward head issue, 2s6d value were used at Mochudi on November 27 and 28, 1905, for parcel post, as a provisional use with official approval. Revenues of the same series up to the £1 value which come with the postal cancellation of Mochudi are accidental or are due to the misuse of the cancelling stamp in the post office for revenue purposes. A communication in the *Illustriertes Brief-*

marken Journal, 1925, page 251, on these uses at Mochudi indicates that they were entirely unnecessary and were rank favors. They were made by a resident of Mochudi by the name of Harbor, who applied the overprints himself and had an obliging postal official cancel the stamps.



Bechuanaland

Protectorate



According to English authorities, the postal use of revenues of the Transvaal, the 6d orange and black with blue overprint "Bechuanaland Protectorate" as a provisional in certain cases is established. The same is true of the 1d King George of Union of South Africa with a similar overprint. This was sent out to various post offices in 1922 for revenue use. But, especially in the latter case, nothing was said either definitely to authorize or even to approve of postal use. Of these 1d stamps a block of 30 went into private hands. A nominal value of $30.00 attaches to this 1d stamp. (The translator has serious doubts as to whether this 1d stamp ever actually did postal duty and further is convinced that the value at $10.00 unused set in the Regent Catalog is substantially correct.)

(Translator's note: The "Nachtrag" or addenda in the Handbook has been incorporated in the body of the translation as here given, each item being located with the other material with which it belongs).

ADDITIONS BY THE TRANSLATOR.

Several matters of interest to American collectors are not treated by Dr. Munk, and to make a well-rounded treatment and substitute for the missing discussions, these sections have been prepared. Mr. W. J. Harrington, Pretoria, South Africa, has supplied many pieces of information here incorporated.

1. Revenue Use of Postage Stamps.

Most of the stamps of the Bechuanalands are inscribed for both postal and revenue used; but owing to the dislike of collectors for revenue-cancelled copies, few of the latter are seen. As specific revenue stamps, such as the 6d Transvaal and 1d Union of South Africa postage and revenue stamps, surcharged for use in the Protectorate, were in use, and as Cape of Good Hope and Union of South Africa revenue stamps surcharged for the Protectorate are known over a long period, all revenue usue of stamps inscribed for postage only must be considered accidental or of an emergency nature.

Nos. 3 and 8 of Group C of the Colony, which are inscribed for postage only, are known to the translator with revenue cancellations: oval handstamps in red, applied by the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Of the dual duty stamps from the unappropriated dies, in Group A of the colony, probably all exist used as revenues. Nos. 10, 12, 14 to 21 inclusive and 26 have been seen or are reported thus used. It is probable that the similar

stamps in Group B, overprinted "Protectorate" will also all be found with revenue cancellations.

2. Plate Numbers.

The only extant list of plate numbers is that in Gibbons' catalog, giving those of the British stamps overprinted for the Bechuanalands. It includes all mentioned in this handbook and many others.

No published list of plate numbers of Cape of Good Hope stamps overprinted for the Bechuanalands exists. Mr. Harrington and the translator make a first essay on such a list by reporting:

Colony	Group A	No.	3	Plate	3
Colony	Group B	No.	13	Plate	43
Colony	Group C	No.	8	Plate	7

3. Cancellations.

The earliest type of cancellation and by far the dominant one up to 1905 at least, in both colony and protectorate, is a 21 mm. circle, with office name above, "Bechuanaland" below, all in block capitals, and usual day, month and year in center. This type is most plentiful from Mafeking, Taungs and Vryburg. I have not seen it from any place without an A above the date. No killer was used with this type.

The second type appears early in 1895, consisting of a 22 mm. circle with larger, heavier and usually spaced block lettering; B. B. instead of Bechuanaland at bottom. This "B. B." type was also supplied to offices in the Protectorate. I have it in magenta from Gaberones Station, far up into the Protectorate, on a pair of the ½d 1898 (No. 2); also from Mochudi in the Protectorate on the 2d and 4d 1898 (Nos. 4, 6).







For Mafeking this 22 mm. type was furnished as a *squared circle.*

The purple Mochudi and a blue Francistown of 1927 are the only colored postal cancellations of the Bechuanalands known to me.

This same type inscribed "B. P." for the Protectorate exists. Gaberones Station was shortened to Gaberones, and the new postmark reads "B. P." Year not visible in my copy.

In this type-group Mafeking continues to have A above date; Vryburg has B and D; Gaberones Station, Gaberones and Mochudi lack any letter. Vryburg exists also without letter. No killers seen with this type.

Thru the period up to about 1900 we find stamps of the colony with oval killers, horizontal bars, numeral in rectangle in center, typical Cape of Good Hope style. Most of them are illegible; but I find 638 and 555 on several stamps; 390, 543 and 639 on one each. Covers to identify this use have not been reported.

From 1899 comes a Protectorate postmark, Lobatsi R. S. South Africa, 25 mm. circle, without killer.





A 21-mm. circle without killer, reading Francistown, Bech. Protec. was in use in 1916 and probably can be found for many years earlier.

Modern town marks are all without killer and without exception are of the double-circle type. It will be understood that in several cases old cancellations were continued until quite late: thus we find the old Keimoes Bechuanaland, of the first type, which I have not yet seen used during colony days, on the 1d Transvaal King's head during interprovincial use of that stamp under the Union of South Africa, with 1912 year date. The modern double-circle marks include various styles of inscriptions: some have "S. Africa," some "Bech. Protectorate," some heavy curved bars, etc. in the lower portion between the circles.

A curious and perhaps unique survival is Warrenton B. B., the 22 mm. circle, used in 1919 on stamp No. 25a of the Protectorate; Warrenton is in the Protectorate so this mark dates back to the colony's administration of Protectorate offices before 1895.

A few of the "B. B." town marks will be found on Cape of Good Hope stamps shortly after annexation; but they were rapidly replaced by the regular Cape type with "C. G. H." at bottom of circle.

Vryburg is peculiar in that three different cancellations were in simultaneous use: the early type, the B. B. type, and a third one similar to the B. B. type but with no letters and two square dots at bottom. The early type appears to have gone out of use at Vryburg by the end of 1895. The type with dots at bottom is the only one used by the Transvaal postal service during the occupation of Vryburg in the South African Civil War of 1899-1902.

4. "Specimen" Stamps.

Thanks to Mr. Harrington, who states that his collection represents all that could be obtained over a period of many years, a substantially complete list of those known can here be given. Others may turn up but Mr. Harrington reports all known to him. The translator is able to add only a few very recent items to the list.

Colony: Group A: Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24.
Group B: Nos. 8, 14.
Group C: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Protectorate: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 23. Also the entire 1932 set, issued after this Handbook was written, with perforated SPECIMEN in capitals; also the 1932 postage dues with perforated SPECIMEN in semicircle.





(The End.)

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

30 East 42nd Street - - New York City

OFFICERS

President—Arthur W. Deas
Vice-President—Arthur E. Owen
Secretary—Max G. Johl
Treasurer—George R. M. Ewing

TRUSTEES

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

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Class of 1937	Class of 1938	Class of 1939
George R. M. Ewing	Arthur W. Deas	Clarence W. Brazer
Edward S. Knapp	Max G. Johl	Frederic R. Harris
Charles J. Phillips	Arthur E. Owen	Harry L. Lindquist

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

New Members.

1511 F. M. Wood, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1512 L. W. Kreicker, Chicago, Ill.
1513 Howland Wood, Flushing, L. I.
1514 A. A. Cohen, San Jose, C. R.
1515 C. A. Cramer, Kansas City, Mo.
1516 M. G. Cook (Mrs.), Philadelphia, Pa.
1517 H. S. Aronson, Dallas, Tex.
1518 R. B. Preston, San Juan, P. R.
1519 H. A. Meyer, Evansville, Ind.
1520 L. T. Webster, Scarsdale, N. Y.
1521 J. S. Reynolds, York, Pa.
1522 Thos. Perry, Philadelphia, Pa.
1523 Victor M. Suarez, Merida, Mex.
1524 Frank S. Levi, New York City.
1525 E. R. Ballesteros, Montreal, Can.
1526 F. Schwabacher, San Francisco, Cal.
1527 F. J. Prohaska, Chicago, Ill.
1528 J. F. Grove, York, Pa.
1529 Lt. Col. G. G. Bartlett, Fairhaven, Mass.
1530 Philip Little, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.
1531 H. W. Paine, Westport, Conn.
1532 Richard E. Townsend, New York City.
1533 Spencer Anderson, New York City.
1534 Arthur B. Berresford, Ithaca, N. Y.
1535 Paul F. Berdanier, Jr., New York City.
1536 Arthur R. Gerhart, Lancaster, Pa.
1537 Richard P. Momsen, Rio de Janeiro, S. A.
1538 R. W. Harris, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1539 H. S. Mills, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1540 C. B. Mills, Moline, Ill.
1541 B. A. Turner, St. Antonio, Tex.
1542 G. E. Lukens, No. Wales, Pa.
1543 R. E. Flower, Buffalo, N. Y.
1544 G. W. Albro, Highland Park, N. J.
1545 C. J. Crockett, New York City.
1546 J. W. Hancock, New York City.
1547 Wm. Luria, Philadelphia, Pa.
1546 J. B. Baer, St. Paul, Minn.
1549 W. L. Moody, Galveston, Tex.
1550 Geo. C. McNabb, Glenside, Pa.
1551 Alan W. Hazelton, Los Angeles, Calif.
1552 Thos. F. Morris, Larchmont, N. Y.
1553 Ernest Kehr, New York City.
1554 E. F. Gibson, Norwich, N. Y.

Deaths.

G. Oberlaender
E. Aguirre

CORRECTIONS.

The following corrections should be made in Clarence W. Brazer's article in the Jan. 1937 issue of the **Collectors Club Philatelist** on "The Steamship Cancellation New York to California."

1. At top of page 59 the Route No. should be "4."
2. Down page 59 the Route No. should be "7."
3. At bottom of page 57 the first date under "Received in New York" should be deleted.
4. On page 61—13th line, the statement "It is not known on the 1861 issue stamps" should be revised as Stanley B. Ashbrook has called my attention to an illustration of the Waterhouse Collection sold in 1924, of a 1861—5c buff, block of four from an early plate with narrow spacing, with this cancellation dated "Nov. 1" (1861?). As this illustration is slightly larger than the actual stamps it is difficult to tell whether the cancellation is Type I or II.

The Note heading the article was not intended to imply plagiarism but to explain why some of the information obtained from the same sources was used by both authors.

Secretary's Report for 1936

In presenting this, his third annual report, your Secretary takes great pleasure in calling attention to the success that has attended every endeavor of your Club during the past year.

In the previous report for the year 1935, certain plans and ambitions were expressed and it is gratifying to note that the year 1936 saw their fulfillment in a manner that can be looked upon with pride by all the members of the **Collectors Club.**

Increase in membership, bringing in additional revenues and a healthy participation in the club's activities by the membership, together with a close affiliation with the major philatelic affairs of the year have resulted in sending us over the top in such a way as to always enable us to look upon the year 1936, which marked our 40th Anniversary, as a Banner Year.

It seems fitting to testify in this report to the unity of purpose and co-operation given by every member of the Board of Governors, each of whom has given unsparingly of his time, knowledge and influence under the capable leadership of our President, Mr. Mason.

Through the continued efforts of our Membership Committee, we have added 90 new members to our Roster, thus enabling us to close the year with a net gain of 49 members.

On January 1, 1936 our total membership was		734
During the year, we added:		
Resident members	10	
Non-resident members	76	
Suburban members	4	
A total of		90
Bringing total membership to		824
During the year, we lost:		
Resident members—		
Resigned	3	
Died	2	5
Non-resident members—		
Resigned	15	
Died	13	
Dropped	1	29
Suburban members—		
Resigned	2	
Died	2	
Dropped	1	5
Junior members outgrowing age limit		2
Making a total deduction in the above total of		41
Leaving the net total of membership at the end of 1936 as		783

A review of the foregoing figures shows that while our gain in 1936 was less than in 1935, yet our loss was 13 less than the loss in 1935, so that our net gain of 49 is an increase of 2 over the former year.

Our total of resident members was increased by 5 and that is where we need a gain most. Our non-resident was increased by 47 while our Suburban and Junior list was reduced by 3. Only 2 were taken from our rolls by reason of non-payment of dues in comparison with the 36 that were taken off in 1935.

Death reaped a heavy toll in our midst and accounted for 17 among all our classes. I will not attempt to list oll of those who have passed on but would mention the loss of our former President, Charles Curie, whose interest and activity for our Club's welfare is known to you all.

It is interesting and encouraging to note that our present total of 783 members equals our previous "high water mark" of January 1, 1931. It has taken us six years to get back to that mark—**but**—we have done it. This is a direct result of the united efforts of our members, of whom we would cite Charles J. Phillips for his untiring endeavors in bringing new names onto our Rolls.

We must not stand still. Returning Prosperity will also bring increased responsibilities and expense and if each member would set himself to the task of adding at least one new member during 1937 we would be well on our way to bringing our total membership to one thousand names—and this is not an impossible hope. Let each and every member look around his or her circle of acquaintances and see if there are not new names to be seriously followed up. Let each non-resident member canvass his or her residential district with the idea that it is a direct obligation that is owing to the Club. Resident members are needed seriously. So if each member will consider himself as a "Membership Committee" we should reach the end of 1937 with a new record.

During the year 1936 there were 17 meetings, of which 10 were held in the Winter and Spring and 7 in the latter part of the year. These meetings were well attended and resulted in the showing of 51 collections, which were all described in reports published in the **Collecetors Club Philatelist.** An outstanding meeting was that of October 21st, when we were privileged to witness an historical display of "Pony Express" Covers and listen to personal accounts of

those vivid days from the lips of men who had taken active roles in that drama of the far West.

Under the guidance of our President, Mr. Mason, our contacts with other philatelic clubs has been strengthened and on February 17 we made an official visit to the **Westchester Federation of Stamp Clubs** at White Plains, N. Y., and on December 9th we visited the **Philadelphia Stamp Club** at Philadelphia, Penna. On March 19th, the **Westchester Federation of Stamp Clubs** paid us a return visit, and on October 7th the **Philadelphia Stamp Club** visited us. Through the courtesy of Alfred Lichtenstein, we were enabled to suitably entertain our guests at dinners at the Chemist Club prior to the regular meetings.

Through the capable arrangements of Clarence Brazer, as Chairman of the program Committee, we have been allowed to view collections that were outstanding and interesting, being in most cases individual collections of the highest degree of perfection and philatelic interest. To Mr. Brazer and to those exhibitors we owe our appreciation and thanks. Under our present system of arranging programs they are scheduled from September to the following June, thus covering two separate years. We would recommend that the yearly program be arranged to run for the calendar year of January to December and thus conform with our other schedules.

It has been our practice on "Competition Nights" to award certificates for First, Second and Third awards by the appointed Judges. It often happens that the Judges express the desire that they could give recognition to some collection that may fail to gain a First, Second or Third award and yet possess sufficient merit to entitle it to some mention. This would also pertain to rewarding some distant member, who may go to considerable trouble and expense in sending in material for exhibition and fail to gain a major award. In such cases the Judges have felt that some mode of expressing the Club's appreciation should be at their disposal. Therefore the Board of Governors have authorized that "Certificates of Appreciation" be procured for use in appropriate cases.

You are all familiar with the highly successful **Third International Philatelic Exhibition** and with the co-operation of the members of the **Collectors Club** in every phase of that undertaking. When we note that the Patron, the Honorary President, two Vice-Presidents and the six Executive Officers were all members of our Club; that 40 out of 45 Directors of the **Association for Stamp Exhibition, Inc.,** together with the entire Executive Committee of 14 were members of the **Collectors Club**—it is needless to stress further the value of our aid and assistance to that event. When it came to exhibiting at this Exhibition it is interesting to note that 124 Exhibitors out of a total of 672 were members of the **Collectors Club** and our members won 130 of the 346 individual prizes awarded. So —out of a total possibility of 1087, 318, roughly 30% were filled by members of the **Collectors Club.**

The participation of our Club in the Exhibition's affairs was recognized by the Exhibition Management in their awarding the Club a "Silver Bronze" medal as a special award in recognition of the whole hearted support given to the Exhibition.

It is not amiss at this moment to stress the importance of each one giving his personal support to the **Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc.,** by joining its membership. The dues are $2.00 a year and its work consists in assisting other organizations in the promoting of Stamp Exhibitions, thereby strengthening the basic interest in Philately—all of which is to the direct interest of all collectors. Anyone interested can obtain further information from Theodore Steinway.

During the Exhibition the Club gave a Reception on Monday, May 11, to the American and Foreign Dignitaries connected with the Exhibition and to our wives and friends. This was highly successful and was attended by about 400 and brought together many old friends. With increased revenue—through larger membership—this could be made an annual event.

Our 40th Anniversary Year culminated with a Dinner Dance at the Hotel Astor on December 12th that was highly praised by the five score in attendance, for which we extend our thanks to the Chairman of the Dinner Committee—Harry L. Lindquist, and to Alfred Lichtenstein for his preliminary hospitality. An added attraction was the appreciated presence of four of the original Charter Members of the **Collectors Club,** who proved by their remarks that the collecting of stamps does not dim the mind—or as one Charter Member said—the eye, although the object of his remarks was femininity, not stamps. These dinners are annual events in our Club life and many members are missing happy moments in failing to attend. The attendance was 95 but it could be 200 if everyone would appreciate the fun they would get out of it.

I will not attempt to review the great success of our publication—the **Collectors Club Philatelist,** because you are all familiar with its high rank among Philatelic Journals—but this report would not be complete without calling attention to the devotion of Harry Lindquist in editing it for us. Neither would this report be finished without expressing the Club's appreciation of the tireless efforts and

interest of Miss Mitzi Neumann, in her dual capacity of Hostess and Executive.

So passes our 40th Anniversary Year and we step forward into a new decade with pride and thankfulness for the past. Keeping the record of the past year in our minds we may confidently look forward to the new year with every hope of a continued prosperity and advancement.

I wish to take this opportunity to extend my personal thanks for the splendid cooperation and assistance that has made my term as your Secretary a delightful experience.

—ARTHUR W. DEAS,
Secretary 1936.

Library Report for 1936

The reason for my writing this report is due to the illness of our Librarian, Ralph A. Barry, to whom goes out every good wish for a speedy recovery.

The Library is ever increasing in volume and every effort is made to properly index with cross reference each item received. We have the cooperation of authors and publishers here and abroad to send newly issued handbooks or periodicals, but sincerely regret to have been curtailed on foreign published catalogs such as Yvert et Tellier and others, so every member who may be fortunate enough to possess an extra copy of any foreign catalog is cordially requested to donate same to the Club Library. The various issues of the **Collectors Club Philatelist** carry the additions received so that it is unnecessary at this time to enumerate them, and rising out of the International Philatelic Exhibition of New York last May, we were able to retain many of the valuable books sent for exhibition purposes, and a vote of thanks is hereby extended to the donors of such items.

We also take this occasion to thank the many publishers of domestic and foreign origin for their splendid cooperation in supplying the library with missing issues of their respective magazines which were required before binding of our files could be accomplished. It might be appropriate to note that about one hundred volumes thus were bound early in 1936.

The Club still has duplicates for sale, most of which are in unbound condition and too numerous to mention, however your attention is called to a few high spots available in fine, unbound condition as listed in the January 1937 issue of the **Collectors Club Philatelist.**

The borrowing of library material by our members has also grown, and almost weekly packages go out for that purpose. Students of philately are helped by allowing them to make use of the library in the Club rooms, thereby aiding research work in general.

A most desirable feature in any philatelic library would be the compilation of an up to date Index, covering all philatelic articles which have appeared in the various magazines. Work of this kind available at present is Long's and Harris philatelic Index, which confine their references to British journals up to 1925. Numerous requests have reached us as to the existence of such a publication and I believe that only those who are actually familiar with Library work will realize that this requires hours of daily work for many months. Unless such services are secured in exchange for a substantial remuneration, it is impossible for a Librarian to spend his time in that direction. As most members no doubt know, the foundation of the Club Library was laid through the efforts of our beloved J. Brace Chittenden, and his actual work over a period of many years right up to his untimely death. He not only loved this work and called the Library his Haven, but he also had almost unlimited time to devote to this worthy cause, and incidentally, an index such as mentioned was Dr. Chittenden's goal.

A petty cash fund is maintained from the sale of duplicates and during 1936 the following transactions have taken place:

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1935..	$ 65.74
Received from sales during 1936.	46.25
Total	$111.99
Expenditures during 1936 for necessities such as postage, purchase of books, book ends, etc.	33.38
Balance on hand	$ 78.61

Respectfully submitted,
MITZI NEUMANN.

Use the application blank on page 148 to introduce another member to the Club.

Permanent Home Fund

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From January, 1924 to December 31, 1936.

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 50 West 48th Street Syndicate checking account	118.39	
Bank interest and interest on securities, from January 1924 to December 31, 1936	18,935.05	
Total Receipts		$69,297.13

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	
5,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 4s 1995	5,297.50	
20,000 Port of N. Y. Authority 4¼s 1960	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	
1,000 New York City 3¼s 1975	1,058.21	
Rental of Safe Deposit box, Chase Natl. Bank	54.00	
Federal check taxes	.14	
Total Disbursements		$67,684.64
Bal. on Deposit, Com. Nat. Bk. of N. Y., Dec. 31, 1936		$ 1,612.49

New York, N. Y., January 5, 1937.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From January 1st, 1936 to December 31st, 1936.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on deposit January 1st, 1936	$ 367.11	
Interest on securities, from January 1st to December 31st, 1936	2,891.25	
Total Receipts		$3,258.36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Purchases:		
March 2nd, $500.00 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 4%/95	$ 576.66	
June 24th, $1000.00 City of New York 3½%/75	1,058.21	
Rental of safe deposit box at the Chase Deposit Co., 57th Street, Manhattan, for securities of P. H. F.	11.00	
Total Disbursements		$1,645.87
Bal. on Deposit, Com. Nat. Bk. of N. Y., Dec. 31st, 1936		$1,612.49

New York, N. Y., January 5, 1937.

PERMANENT HOME FUND SECURITIES.

Amount					
$ 5,000.00	A. T. & S. Fe 4s Gen. 1995	$ 5,297.50	(116)	$ 5,800.00	$ 200.00
5,000.00	So. Bell T & T 1st s/f 5s 1841..	5,317.36	(108)	5,400.00	250.00
5,000.00	Union Pa. R. R. 4s 2008	4,823.89	(109)	5,450.00	200.00
5,000.00	Pa. R. R. 4½s 1965	5,166.01	(115)	5,750.00	225.00
5,000.00	D. & H. R. R. 4s 1943	4,874.17	(91)	4,550.00	200.00
5,000.00	Balti. & Ohio R. R. 4s '48	4,916.98	(108)	5,400.00	200.00
15,000.00	Canadian Natl. Rwys 5s '69 ...	16,024.44	(119)	17,850.00	750.00
20,000.00	Port N. Y. Authority 4¼s '60..	20,151.94	(112)	22,400.00	850.00
1,000.00	City of New York 3¼s '75	1,058.21	(110)	1,100.00	32.50
$66,000.00		$67,630.50		$73,700.00	$2,907.50

New York, N. Y., December 30, 1936.

J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund

January 6, 1937.

By Original Fund	$7,013.76
Interest to Jan. 10, 1936	2,075.28
Interest to Jan. 1, 1937	79.00
N. Y. City Coupons	97.50
	$9,265.54

Disbursements.

Withdrawals to Jan. 10, 1936	$1,951.85	
Binding Books	100.05	
6M N. Y. City 3½% Bonds	6,286.08	$8,337.98
Balance January 6, 1937		$ 927.56
Cash	$ 927.56	
Bonds	6,286.08	
	$7,213.64	
Original Fund	$7,013.76	
Excess Spendable Interest	$ 199.88	

N. Y. City Bond Market Value—$6,540.00.

THE J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL,

THEODORE E. STEINWAY, Acting Treasurer.

Accessions to the Library

U. S. Slogan Postmark Catalog, D. W. Tucker. Gift of S. G. Rich.

Franklin and His Circle, Metr. Museum of Art. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Lincoln Group Papers, Edited by D. C. McMurtrie. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Uruguay Filatelico, ten numbers unbound. Gift of Club Fil. Uruguay.

Celulose Films. Gift of Beverly Hills P. S.

Stamps of Tonga, A. Rosenblum. Gift of Author.

Australian Airmails, A. Rosenblum. Gift of Author.

Bureau Specialist, 1936, bound. Gift of George R. M. Ewing.

Canadian Geographical Journal, containing Phil. Comments. Gift of W. Randall.

Postal Cards of U. S., 2nd Edition, D. D. Berolzheimer. Gift of Author.

The American Philatelic Guide, I #6, 1870. Gift of C. W. Brazer.

Francobolli d'Italia, 1937, Publ. Fratelli Oliva. Gift of Publisher.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 9, 1936.

A dinner was tendered by the A. P. S. Chapter to a delegation from the **Collectors Club** in the Architects Building. Thirty-eight members and visitors were present.

President Peters extended a welcome and introduced Chas. J. Phillips, who in turn introduced our guests individually.

Eugene Klein, President of the **American Philatelic Society,** described the Second Philatelic Congress held during the past few days in Cleveland, and also spoke about developments in the fight for liberal illustration laws in this country.

The Chair presented the following: Hon. Albert B. Maris, Philadelphia collector and Federal Jurist; James Starr, Tipex medalist and authority on Chinese stamps; George W. Caldwell, President of the **Lansdowne Stamp Club;** Mrs. Sara G. Longstreth, President of the **Womens Stamp Club;** Earl P. L. Apfelbaum, representing the **Record Club.**

The meeting was called to order by President Peters at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel. The meeting was turned over to Chas. J. Phillips, who introduced the guest exhibitors:

Prof. Silberstein exhibited a specialized collection of Puerto Rico.

Max G. Johl showed the 1916-21 issue of the United States.

Jas. B. Helme presented for inspection his outstanding collection of the 1902-03 issue of the United States.

Stephen G. Rich exhibited a specialized collection of stamps of British Bechuanaland (Stellaland) and Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Clarence W. Brazer showed his almost complete collection of Specimen and Overprinted stamps of the United States.

—THOS. F. ARMSTRONG, JR.
Sec.-Treas.

COL. HENRY S. REDFIELD EXHIBIT ON DEC. 16, 1936.

On Wednesday, December 16th, 1936 Lt. Col. Henry S. Redfield, of Hartford, Conn., gave a fine display of a portion of his collection of U. S. stamps.

Prior to the meeting a dinner was given for him at the Chemists Club.

Col. Redfield brought only five volumes of his large collection and gave very interesting details of the more interesting items. Among these I noted the following:

1845, New York, on cover used in Boston on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d.

1847, fine page of 5c and 10c with interesting cancellations.

1851, 1 cent, superb used, Type 1A; 1 cent, Type II, Nos. L. 12-13 and 14, fine used strip with the big crack on two stamps; 3 cent, fine unused dark shade, block of eight.

1875. The set of the reprints of the 1857-60 issue.

1862. A pretty block of the 24c red cancellation.

1875. A beautiful set of the re-issues of the 1861-66 issues.

1861, 5c buff, fine unused.

1862, 3c scarlet.

1867, Grill 9x13, 10 cents, unused block of 4; Grills 9x13 and 11x13, complete unused sets.

1870, Grilled, fine used 12c and 24c.

1875, Special prints, 2c and 90c.

1881, 10c, unused, fine double print.

From 1890 to date almost complete sets were shown in mint unused singles and blocks of four. Noticeable were superb blocks of the 1893 Columbian issue of the $1, $2, $3, $4 and $5.

In the Pan-American issue the 1c and 4c were shown inverted.

Col. Redfield next showed us a volume of used early issues with picked cancellations, among these I noted a beautiful

1861, 3 cent with the scarce "Fox" cancellation, also in the

1868 grills, a strip of three of the 2c "Black Jacks" 12x14 and a fine pair of the 90c, 9x13.

Next we had one volume of used stamps in unusual blocks, including:

1888, 30c brown (12), 90c purple (8).

1879, 90c carmine (10); Treasury 7c (6).

1918, $2.00 orange and black (20), $5.00 green (18).

The last volume shown by Col. Redfield was the most interesting. It consisted of stamps on covers with a fine lot of rarities. I am sorry that there was little time to note them, but a few were:

1847, 5c "MAD RIVER LAK. ERIE R. R." the 5c tied by PAID.

1847, 5c "STEAMER HECLA" and "STEAMER FASHION," both very rare.

1847, 10c, vertical left half on cover which Col. Redfield found in a bank in Hartford along with about a dozen other 10c's on covers.

Some very nice covers of Imperf. 10c, 1851 were shown, including:

Type II, strip of 5, superb, cancelled DRYTOWN, CAL. 15 JUN. (1857).

Type IV, pair of 10c, both recut bottom, 54L, 55L, STRATFORD, CAL., fine.

There were a number of the rare Waterbury cancellations, among these, Elephant, Fish, Leaf, Soldier's Head, Pumpkin, etc.

Skull and Bones with letters A. J. on tombstone and beautiful HOCKANUM "Fox" in a double oval.

A "Devil & Pitchfork" on the 2c Black Jack is also a rare item.

There were a few Confederates on covers, including:

Mobile, strip of 3 2c black, probably used for 5 cents.

Athens, Baton Rouge 5c, Petersburg.

A nice 10c blue framed, Archer & Daly, with the lines on all four sides.

Some nice Locals and Carriers were also shown on covers including a superb City Despatch Post C. C., 2c vermilion.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

ANNUAL MEETING JANUARY 6, 1937.

The annual meeting of the **Collectors Club** was held at the Club rooms with considerably more than a quorum being present.

The reports of the various officers and committees, as published in this issue, were read and accepted. The exceptionally fine condition of the Club as to members and finances was commented upon by President Laurence B. Mason.

The Nominating Committee, James B. Helme, Chairman, J. B. Kremer and Morton D. Joyce, nominated Sidney F. Barrett, H. L. Lindquist and W. Parsons Todd for Governors for the Class of 1939. Messrs. Barrett and Todd withdrew their names, and J. J. Klemann, Frederic R. Harris, Clarence W. Brazer and Harry M. Konwiser were nominated from the floor. Upon balloting, James B. Helme and J. B. Kremer, acting as Tellers, H. L. Lindquist, Frederic R. Harris and Clarence W. Brazer were reelected.

At the organization meeting of the Board of Governors, Arthur W. Deas was elected President for 1937; Arthur E. Owen, Vice President; Max G. Johl, Secretary, and George R. M. Ewing, Treasurer.

The incoming President made the following appointments with the approval of the Board: H. L. Lindquist, Editor of the **C. C. P.**, and R. A. Barry, Librarian.

At the regular meeting of the Club which followed **R. E. Townsend** exhibited a magnificent collection of "Historical Covers," which were viewed by the members with considerable interest and appreciation.

—ARTHUR W. DEAS.

VISIT FROM THE FORT ORANGE STAMP CLUB, JAN. 20th, 1937.

A strong delegation came down from Albany on Jan. 20, 1937, consisting of G. R. Cooley (in charge), W. W. Reynolds, C. R. Porter, W. Maudrick, F. A. Ward, W. L. L. Peltz, J. M. Brundige, R. Kimmey, J. Ressburger, E. Meschter and Ward Hinman. Dinner was held at the Chemists Club.

The Exhibitors, who were introduced, with appropriate remarks by George R. Cooley, were:

Wm. W. Reynolds, who showed stamps of "The Gay Nineties," as he termed the issues of 1890-93, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1898 and 1898-99. In each issue Mr. Reynolds showed used blocks, scarce cancellations, stamps on covers and some transfer varieties which were well illustrated by enlarged sketches. Some of the more interesting were:

1890-93. Five out of the known eight of Territorial cancellations on cover. The six Nations of the Indian Territorial, all six shown on covers. A Special Delivery cover was shown with a bisected Unpaid stamp used to make up the rate.

1893 Columbians, not specialized but including nice items such as strip of five of the 2c broken hat and 30c on cover to Germany.

1895. A number of pretty illuminated covers. Among the scarce cancellations I noted a Skull and Cross Bones.

1898-99. Covers from China used during the Boxer Rebellion.

In most issues Mr. Reynolds showed fine plate number blocks.

Clark R. Porter showed U. S. 20th Century, Plate number blocks.

Complete Commemorative Issues including Trans-Mississippi, in top and bottom matched pairs to the 50 cents.

Pan-American, all values in plate blocks of six.

Louisiana, 1c to 10c in plate blocks of four, and the later issues very complete in plate number blocks.

Wm. Maudrick showed a beautiful collection of the 5c blue Taylor, both issues.

Several pages of Proofs & Essays with the scarce large and small Die proofs. A page of unused with scarce shades.

A fine lot of stamps on covers including to China, Japan, Turkey, Canada, Brazil, Australia, etc., many with other stamps to make up the correct rates.

A page of New York Supplementary Mail. Steamships, one used on the Bremen in 1888.

Several New York Foreign Mails.

A fine item is a cover with a strip of eight used to Indian Territory 1880.

A number of pages of cancellations concluded a very fine display of a specialized issue.

Frank A. Ward showed a beautifully mounted collection of British Jubilee Is-

sues on black pages, many of which were illuminated with appropriate sketches of Maps showing the position of the particular Colony.

George R. Cooley showed a remarkable collection of Zululand, complete in all known genuine varieties. He mentioned that for years he has searched the world for a copy of the 2d with Inverted Overprint, formerly cataloged by Scott, but now removed from the catalog as all the known copies had proved to be forgeries.

He showed a set of the first issue with British postmarks, one being cancelled "Eastcheap, London, E. C." All these were forged overprints on genuine British stamps.

Postal Fiscals complete to the £20 value and two unlisted Imperfs.

In the overprinted ½d green Natal he showed a very rare strip of three, bottom stamp overprinted, but the two upper stamps without the overprint. He also showed the double and inverted overprint on the Natal ½d.

The £5 stamp was a beauty and was also shown Imperf., used fiscally, and with Specimen.

A number of postcards were shown with Zululand stamps used outside the Colony. A beautiful collection most intelligently specialized.

W. L. L. Peltz showed a very interesting selection of covers from "The Hun Find."

A very old house at 25 Pearl St., Albany, was being torn down. It was occupied for many years by Hun, Parker & Ryley. The wreckers in tearing it down found eleven tin deed boxes filled with old legal papers and letters of the old Goldsborough Estate and of their lawyer of many years ago, James Dexter. These were all secured by Mr. Peltz.

Among the covers was one 1847 with a fine 10c, July 3, 1849.

1851-56. A number of 1c blue, including a block of nine of Type IV, eight stamps being perfect with several different recuts.

There were a number of stampless covers, among those shown being:

Little Falls, Herk. to N. Y. in a fine red oval.

Straight line, St. Louis, Aug. 29, 1816.

Straight line, Gardnersville, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1831.

The old spelling "HAERLEM, N. Y."

Some nice Carriers Labels were shown such as, "Forwarded by the American Express Co., St. Johnsville," then a picture of an engine and two carriages, followed by "Wells, Butterfield & Co." all in black on vermilion.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Use the Application Blank in This Issue For a Friend.

JULIAN T. BABER ADDRESSES CLUB, FEB. 3, 1937.

Julian T. Baber, of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., gave a very interesting talk on the counterfeiting of stamps, coins and currency at the Feb. 3 meeting of the **Collectors Club** in New York City.

Mr. Baber was formerly a stamp collector and a contributor to the **Collectors Journal of Chicago.** He was author of a handbook "Stepping Stones to Stamp Collecting."

An unusually interesting exhibition of two subject collections was provided by Messrs. **Theodore E. Steinway** and **Stephen G. Rich,** who showed specialized foreign cancellations and automotive stamps respectively.

JAMES STARR'S "CHINA," FEB. 17, 1937.

On Wednesday, February 17th, James Starr of Philadelphia showed portions of his collection of China.

Mr. Starr owns one of the three great collections of China in the world, the other two being those of Mr. Chow of Shanghai and Mr. Agnew of London.

I have been interested in the early stamps of China for over forty years, but that evening I learnt more about those issues than in many years of dealing in them.

I wish to draw attention to the manner in which Mr. Starr illustrates his collection by enlarged photographs, maps and sketches of minor varieties. It is also written up most thoroughly almost every page full of salient facts.

The volumes shown were the first issue plated, second issue with numerous errors and varieties and stamps from 1894 to date, with Air Mails, Flown Covers, Booklets, Express Letter Stamps and Unpaid Stamps.

In his opening remarks Mr. Starr told us something about the postal service in China in the early days. When Marco Polo visited Jengling Khan he found stations for the post 25 miles apart and letters were sent all over China. If one station only had a few letters these were kept until more were accumulated to make a parcel sufficient to justify sending on a carrier.

China joined the Postal Union, June 1st, 1897.

Mr. Starr showed an interesting series of "Tong" covers without stamps, also one pre stamp cover from China to Boston that took four months and nine days in transit.

The 1st Issue, August, 1878.

These were, Mr. Starr believes, engraved on copper, although one authority

suggested that the designs were on blocks of Ivory!! It is usually said that there were three settings of this issue.

First. 25 subjects, on thin paper, stamps 2½ mm. apart.

Second. 25 subjects, thicker paper, stamps 4½ mm. apart.

Third. 20 subjects, thick paper, stamps 2½ mm. apart.

Mr. Starr said that the designs were drawn separately by hand but that they are marvellously alike.

He showed proof sheets of unissued stamps. These have a small circle under the dragon's claw on all three values. In the issued stamps this circle has been filed off. In the issued stamps he said there are many varieties in the make-up of different printings, and it is possible that there are some thirty different settings in all.

In the 3 cand. of the first group Mr. Starr showed portions of seven different settings and in the 5 cand. an unique sheet of 25 stamps. In this value he showed three different settings, and some very rare Imperf. used pairs from the Hind collection, ex Ferrary collection. In the rare second group with the stamps 4½ mm. apart he showed a great rarity. A sheet of 25 stamps (5x5) of the 5c unused and a nearly complete reconstructed sheet of the same stamp used.

In the third group of 20 subjects in the 5 cand. he showed portions of six panes of different settings.

To describe this portion of Mr. Starr's collection properly would require an entire issue of this magazine. It is a most interesting group of stamps showing marvellous knowledge and study extending over many years.

2nd Issue, November 1885.

In this issue he showed two settings. A proof block of ten of the 1c on thin rice paper and a page of Imperf. and part perf. errors.

3rd Issue, November 1894.

The 9c were in sheets of 100 divided into four panes of 25 each. Each pane is said to have had a tete-beche pair.

A proof sheet of the 9c was shown on rice paper. Only ten such sheets exist.

He showed the 6c brown without watermark, of which only one other copy is known.

A rare page was that showing the lithographs made in Shanghai and higher values being exceedingly rare.

He also showed the Special Gift Set made for distribution to leading diplomatists.

1897 Provisionals.

In the errors of surcharge Mr. Starr showed some very rare double and inverted surcharges from the Ferrary collection.

In the set of Revenue stamps overprinted for postal use he showed the small "4" on 2c double surcharge, only three other copies being known and not listed in Gibbons.

In the small $1.00 on 3 cents he showed a very valuable block of four. A single copy is cataloged $850.00.

In the very interesting series of stamps on covers he had one large envelope, fully paid, but with a Chinese note on front which he translated as "Do not ask and do not give," making it clear that the full postage was paid in advance.

Some other covers bore the marks—"TRAIN"—STEAMBOAT—FIELD P. O. and other scarce markings.

1912 Provisionals.

These rarities were shown both with the vertical and the horizontal plus vertical overprints in red and in black. They were issued at Foochow and were only in use for three days and several of them are real rarities.

Postage Due Stamps.

A very fine lot with the rare Foochow issue of Provisionals in blue as listed, and a similar surcharge on the 1c brown and 2c brown, not listed by Scott or Gibbons and only about ten copies of each known.

Air Mail Stamps and First Flight Covers.

Mr. Starr has devoted considerable attention to these. Noticeable was a set of the rare Sin-Kiang provisionals and a truly remarkable lot of First Flight covers with many interesting cachets.

Sketch maps were shown of all the routes flown in China.

At the close of a most interesting display a rising vote of thanks was given to Mr. Starr.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

DR. C. W. HENNAN SHOWS BRAZIL—DOM PEDRO STAMPS.

The **Collectors Club** had another "Red Letter Day" on March 3rd when Dr. Clarence W. Hennan came from Chicago and brought four volumes of his famous seventy volume collection of the stamps of Brazil, issues of 1866, 1876-78 and 1878-79.

The portrait of Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, appears on all these stamps. Dom Pedro reigned from April 1831 to

November 1889 and died in Paris, December 5, 1891.

The volumes shown were enriched with numerous portraits of Dom Pedro, showing how he appeared to different nationalities.

Dr. Hennan in the past seven years has built up a monumental collection of a very interesting period in the philatelic history of Brazil. Such a group ranks with the Brazil collection of the 100 reis and the "substituted heads" of the issues of 1894-1904 presented to the **Collectors Club** by Charles Lathrop Pack.

The first portion of the collection consists of a wonderful series of Essays & Proofs. These are the Paris Essays for the 1866 issue, 1000 reis with the 20 Stars, one for each Province of Brazil.

A large number of Die and Plate Proofs were shown.

A set of six stamps of the 1866 issue with the word SPECIMEN was said to be the only such set known.

In the proofs of the 1878-79 issue proofs of the whole set were shown in sixteen different colors.

In the bicolored 300 reis of 1878 die proofs and proofs of the head only were shown.

Unused blocks of the issues shown are very scarce but Dr. Hennan had secured a remarkable lot from the collection of Mr. E. B. S. Benest, formerly of Rio de Janeiro.

Among these I noticed a full sheet of the 1866, 200 reis black, and a block of 50 of the 100 reis green.

Dr. Hennan stated that there were several plates of some of the values of 1866, there being no less than four different plates of the 100 reis green. So far plate 1B is the only one that he has succeeded in partially reconstructing.

In 1868 five values were issued on blue paper. Blocks of these are rare but buocks of the 50r and 100r were shown.

The 300 reis green and orange is well known on a rather thin greasy paper, but only unused, none have been found used.

In the 1878-79 issue, Imperf. pairs of all values were shown. These are not proofs but varieties that escaped the roulette.

The second volume shown consisted of stamps on covers and scarce cancellations.

Very interesting were a number of combination covers showing stamps of two issues used together. Among these I noted several franked with the small black issues of 1850-1861 and Dom Pedro stamps.

Dr. Hennan has gathered together a really wonderful collection of cancellations, and it was interesting to learn that Brazil used a large number of cancellations similar to those made in the United States for our issues of 1861-1866.

I hope that some day Dr. Hennan will give us a book on his collection. He certainly has enough material to produce a very interesting volume.

Among the many rare and interesting cancellations, I noted:

British Receiving Offices, 466 for Liverpool and 723 for Southampton.

F. B. in large letters for Foreign Branch.

D. P. in oval, not known what it represents.

Some very fine "Bees" and "Insect" cancellations were shown.

The Imperial Crown was used in Matto Grosso.

Numerals 1 to 13 are recorded but Dr. Hennan has not seen No. 3.

One rare cover that was shown was franked with three French stamps and with several Dom Pedros used on a French Packet.

A large "P" in fancy forms was used by prisoners in different jails.

The year dates in bold figures of 1880 and 1881 were shown on several values.

Several bisected stamps used for half their nominal value were shown on covers, such as the 100r, 200r and 260 reis.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hennan's interesting exhibit and address, our President called on Chas. J. Phillips, who said that in February 1910 he spent three weeks in Rio de Janeiro, stopping with his friend Mr. E. B. S. Benest, who was the general manager of the Rio de Janeiro Improvement Company.

Through Benest, Charles Phillips was introduced to Don Pedro de Souza, Director of the Mint, and with him searched the building for old plates and records. De Souza said that about 1889 there was a rebellion and the Mint had been used as barracks by the troops and all records destroyed. However, we found the plates of the 1850 to 1861 issues and the Director had two sheets printed from these plates on thick heavy paper, one each being given to Benest and Phillips. Most of these are now in the collection of Col. G. Napier, **The Royal Philatelic Society** or the reference collection of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

The Director introduced Phillips to some of the older employees of the Mint, some of 30 years service.

These officials agreed that in their opinion the issues of 1843 and 1844-46 were printed in New York. Phillips was shown blocks of six each of the 1843 issue of 30r, 60r and 90r, printed in violet. These are believed to be proofs sent from New York.

As regards the plates of the 1850-61 issues, all were in good state, being coated with heavy white wax, except the 90 reis which was badly carroded. A block of 28 subjects in the middle of the plate was in good condition and a trans-

fer was taken in copper and two sheets pulled from this.

The plates of this issue were all of 200 subjects.

In regard to the issue of 1866, perf. 13½, the Director said that the Post Office had a single line guillotine machine, and that those who asked for perforated stamps could have them perforated while they waited!!

Major E. B. Evans made a careful study of the reprints with a number of large blocks of original stamps and came to the conclusion that there were probably four plates of the 30 reis, two plates each of the 10 reis and 60 reis, and maybe only one plate of the other values.

Further particulars of Charles Phillips' visit to the Mint can be found in **Gibbons Stamp Weekly,** Vol. XI, p. 321 and **Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,** Vol. XIX, p. 177.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

CONFEDERATE STATES SHOWN BY CORNELIUS W. WICKERSHAM MARCH 17, 1937.

Mr. Wickersham preceded his showing with an interesting talk on Confederate Stamps, which will be printed in full in our next issue.

Some of the more interesting Postmaster Provisionals shown were:

Albany 5c; Athens 5c on cover; Atlanta 5c and 10c.

Baton rouge, two 5c on pieces; Charleston 5c unused and used and 5c envelope on blue and on orange paper.

Columbus, Geo. 5c; Danville 5c envelope on buff.

Fredericksburg, 5c uncut pane of the 10 varieties, very fine, also two used on cover and 10c unused.

Knoxville 5c carmine on cover and 5c envelope used.

Lenoir 5c on cover; Lynchburg 5c on cover and 5c envelope.

Mobile 2c black and pair of 5c blue

Montgomery 5c red stamped twice and then stamped 10c; 10c blue; Nashville, three shades of the 5c and the rare 10c.

New Orleans, a superb lot of 5c plated.

1st printing, 13 June 1861, 34 of the 40 varieties.

2nd printing, 20 Aug, 1861, on blue paper, 39 of the 40 varieties.

3rd printing, Unused complete plate of the 40 varieties with the bottom imprint complete and the top imprint complete except over one stamp.

Petersburg, 5c red plated, nine of the ten varieties being shown.

Col. Wickersham pointed out that Mr. Aug. Dietz in his reconstruction of the setting had Types 3 and 4 reversed as he had a pair that proved this.

Oakway, the very rare 5c on cover, from the Worthington collection, only one other specimen being known.

Vicksburg, Miss., 10 struck over 5 in dull red on square piece of white paper, marked in ink "pd" cancelled "Vicksburg, Miss. Jan. 4." Notation at end in MSS. "Vix. Jan 4/62." This cover is from Wirt Adams & Co., Bankers, Vicksburg to John Duncan, Jackson, Miss.

This may be a rare and unrecorded postmaster provisional.

A selection of scarce forms of PAID's was shown including cancellations in red and in green, the latter really scarce. Converted U. S. envelopes and several unusual forms of the PAID.

In the General Issues a very fine selection of unused and used in superb condition and picked shades.

Among these I record: 5c green, a pair on cover perce en scie, used from Baton Rouge; other 5c green on cover have the rare Bowling Green, Ky. postmark, and a fine R. R. canc.

In the 2c green I noted a single 2c on cover used for a local drop rate postage, and a strip of five 2c on cover. A fine 2c in the true yellow-green was shown, which Col. Wickersham considers the rarest of all the General Issues.

In the 10c rose, two fine unused strips of three were shown.

In the 5c Local Printing a nice piece was a block of 18 used.

In the 20c green examples were shown on cover on both the thin and the rarer thick paper, also a fine bisection on cover from a Prisoner of War in Texas, with an interesting letter to his sweetheart.

In the printing of the 10 cents by Archer & Daly and Keatinge & Ball, a remarkably fine showing was made of the imprints on the bottom of each pane of stamps.

The rarer ones that Col. Wickersham exhibited were the

No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 only.

No. 1, Archer & Daly.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

OESTERREICH SPEZIALKATALOG, Part I, 1850-1918, E. Mueller, Publ. Die Postmarke, Wien. Price 6 S.

This is the fourth Edition of this specialized work containing 92 pages with many illustrations and should be in the library of every collector of this country.

Use the Application Blank on Page 148 to Introduce a Friend to Membership.

COLLECTORS CLUB VISITS WORCESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

On Tuesday, March 23, 1937, the **Collectors Club** of New York sent a delegation to Worcester, Mass., to exhibit before the **Worcester Philatelic Society.** Those attending the exhibition were Messrs. Arthur W. Deas, the President of the **Collectors Club,** who showed exhibition cancellations; Laurence B. Mason, Past President, who showed a section of his wonderful lot of Postmaster Provisionals and Early United States Covers, Stephen G. Rich, who showed a nicely worked out collection of Bechuanaland; Clarence W. Brazer, who showed one of the finest collections of Proofs & Essays of the United States Columbian issues; Stephen D. Brown, who showed a truly remarkable lot of early U. S. Covers including many split provisionals, and the writer who showed a portion of his Demonstration collection.

We were welcomed at the station by Roger Marble, the secretary of the club, and taken immediately to the **Bancroft Hotel,** which was our headquarters for the night. We were there joined by a number of the local collectors and escorted to **Anderson's Restaurant** where a sumptuous repast was spread before us. This restaurant deserves considerable credit for the splendid manner in which they can stage affairs of this kind.

About 50 collectors were present, among whom we noted Alfred R. Brigham, Howard W. Dunbar, Malcolm M. Grant, Gustav Larson, Roger H. Marble, Paul W. Savage, Ralph N. Smith, Marcus W. White, the president of the club, and Frank L. Coes. There were also several out-of-town people present, including Judge H. H. Schaff of Boston, Mr. Rothamel of Maine, and A. N. Reggio of Boston.

Nearly 100 local collectors greeted us following the dinner, at the club-rooms in the Chamber of Commerce Building, and the visit was voted a distinct success by all participants.

The entire group stayed over until the following morning, when several of us motored out to the Marble home to inspect the wonderful collection of glass which they have formed. As we mentioned after our previous visit, Mr. Marble is one of the world's authorities on cup plates and has a remarkable collection consisting of well over 800 varieties. Mrs. Marble has a general collection covering every conceivable branch of glass collecting and their home is the mecca of glass collectors from this entire section of the country.

This meeting was one of the interchange visits scheduled on each yearly program of the **Collectors Club** and is an idea that is spreading to other sections of the country.

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

This is the Fifth Edition of this handbook, which is a valuable guide for every collector of precancels.

FRANCOBOLLI D'ITALIA 1937, Publ. Fratelli Olive, Genova, Price 15 Lire.

It is the sixth Edition of this specialized Italian Catalog, being fully described and illustrated and contains 433 pages. Indispensable to specialists of this country.

POSTAL CARDS OF THE UNITED STATES. D. D. Berolzheimer. Publ. J. M. Bartels Co., New York. Price 50c.

The second Edition of this 16 page booket is a comprehensive reference and valuable to collectors of these items.

UNITED STATES SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG, D. W. Tucker. Publ. S. G. Rich, Verona, N. J. Price 35 cents.

This booklet of 43 pages is a real reference work for collectors of Slogans.



Fred J. Melville
contributes an article
to every number.
Send 10c in stamps for a copy of the latest issue or $1 for a year's subscription.

THE STAMP MAGAZINE
22 Norton House, Knightrider St.
LONDON, E. C. 4, ENGLAND.

The Collectors Club

Application for Membership

I hereby make application for membership in the Collectors Club, subject to the Constitution and By-Laws of said organization.

Name_____

Residence_____

_____

Business Address_____

Profession or Occupation_____

Membership Class

Resident_____Non Resident_____Junior_____

Age_____Specialty_____

Membership or Offices held in other Philatelic Societies, and/or writings on Philatelic subjects.

_____

_____

_____

Signature

Proposed by_____

Seconded by_____

References: (Two references—New York City, if possible—must be given by every applicant unless both proposer and seconder are resident members.)

1)_____

_____

2)_____

_____

The usual entrance fee is waived at the present time.

The annual dues are $12.50 for Resident Members under 35 years of age, $25.00 for Resident Members over 35 years of age, $5.00 for Non-Resident and $3.00 for Junior Members.

If application is made after July 1st, one-half the dues will be charged for the balance of the current year.

Dues include $2.00 for a subscription to the **Collectors Club Philatelist** and entitle the members to a reduced price on all Club Publications.

Applications should not be accompanied by remittance but bill will be sent upon election. Membership cards are issued upon payment of dues. A complete list of members is published in the Collectors Club Philatelist.

This application should be sent to:

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

30 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I Make a Specialty of

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

of all periods and the pick of the market always finds its way into my stock.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Many of the

RARITIES

in the most famous collections in the World have been supplied by me—cannot I supply you?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Only stamps in the finest possible condition and at reasonable prices will be found in my books.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Collectors should write without delay and thus secure some of the choicest items that come on the market.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The Cheapest Dealer in the World for Rare British Colonials is:—

T. ALLEN

FRINTON-ON-SEA ESSEX, ENGLAND

COMING TO EUROPE?

Then you must see something of the superlative "Collection of a Connoisseur" formed by the late millionaire philatelist

MICHAEL STEPHENS, Esq.

which is shortly to be offered by Mr. H. R. HARMER at the

Bond Street Stamp Auctions

An illustrated schedule of the six 2-day auctions, starting May 31st, 1937 and ending January 18th, 1938, is no ready, and WILL BE SENT FREE to any reader of the "Collectors Club Philatelist" who writes for it.

If you are not coming to Europe this summer you must hear all about this extraordinary collection, so full of philatelic gems of the highest order.

Send at once for the free illustrated brochure, and if you wish to have the fullest record of the Collection, and of all the prices realized, you may subscribe for the whole series of **"Stephens Catalogues and Prices"** to be sent you by post as issued for 15 shillings ($4.00).

• • •

The Bond Street Stamp Auctions

ARE HELD

EVERY MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Throughout the Season

They are the Best for Buying and Best for Selling Single Rarities or Fine Collections.

If you have stamps for Sale consult Harmer's of Bond Street.

• • •

Please address all communications to:

H. R. HARMER

The World's Leading Stamp Auctioneer

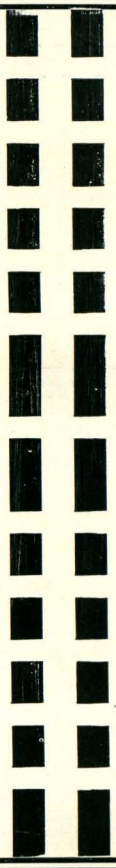
131-134 New Bond St., London, W. 1.

Telephon: MAYfair 0218, 0219 **Telegrams: "Phistamsel-Wesdo, London"**
Cables: "Phistamsel, London"

New United States Price List

19th and 20th Century U. S. Exclusively

Stamps Quoted From 1c to $6000.00



Includes Used and Unused Singles, Unused Blocks and Plate Number Blocks.

All Classifications Are Included—

General Issues, Air Post, Parcel Post, Special Handling, Departments, Postal Savings, P. O. Seals, Postmasters, Carriers, Special Delivery, Newspaper, Postage Due, Envelopes, Offices in China, Telegraphs, Revenues, Match & Medicine, Locals, Confederate Postmasters and General Issues.

Specialized Lists Of

Imperforate Position Blocks, Coil Varieties and the Special Printings of March, 1935.

The list is now in the printer's hands and will be ready for distribution shortly. If at all interested in current U. S. quotations and are not on our regular mailing list, write for a copy—
there is no charge.

ECONOMIST STAMP CO., Inc. ASDA
87 Nassau Street **New York, N. Y.**

WHEN COLLECTING

SWITZERLAND
LIECHTENSTEIN

please write to

LARGEST SPECIALIZING FIRM

in these countries.

AT PRESENT WE HAVE IN STOCK

Several Hundred Cantonal Stamps

OF

SWITZERLAND

(recent purchase of largest specialized collection existing)
and anything that may be interesting.

ERNEST MUELLER, Inc.

Freiestr. 91

BASLE, SWITZERLAND

NEW ISSUE SERVICE

SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE SWITZERLAND and LIECHTENSTEIN,
80 pages, 15c.

AUCTION IN PHILADELPHIA

MAY 14th, 1937

The Celebrated Schuyler Collection Of Classic Stamps

NEW SOUTH WALES—**Sidney Views,** 150 copies including pairs, strips of three and four, also covers; **Laureated,** a lovely lot including record copy of **6d WALLS.**

OTHER AUSTRALIANS—**South Australia,** surcharged Departments; **Tasmania,** 1853, 1d, beautiful pair on piece; 1855 star watermark, 2d used block of twelve; **Western Australia** 1854 1d used block of four, 4d slate unused, also rouletted 2d and a pair of 1s, the latter on cover.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA—Includes a representative lot of **British Columbia** up to the dollar values; **New Brunswick,** bright shilling; **Newfoundland,** splendid scarlet vermilions and oranges, also covers including bisected 8d; **Nova Scotia,** 1d strips of three, and several covers including bisected 6d.

MAURITIUS—1848, 1d and 2d Gibbons Nos. 7 and 8; Dec. 1859, 1d Gibbons No. 31a vertical strip of four on cover.

FRENCH COLONIES—Pair of 4c on cover.

GREAT BRITAIN—**Penny Black,** a reconstructed plate including pairs.

NETHERLANDS—1852 and 1864, a beautiful specialized lot of over 700 stamps.

NORWAY—**No. 1.** About 100 copies including pairs, strips up to six, many numeral postmarks and fine covers.

ROMAGNA—1859 ½b vertical pair on cover and four other covers.

NAPLES—**Savoy Cross** on a complete newspaper of the period.

The Outstanding Part of the Collection is Undoubtedly ROUMANIA Which Includes:

MOLDAVIA—54p and 108p both fine used square cuts; Bluish paper, 5p black superb mint, Gibbons No. 5; a mint tete beche block of eight 40p, beautiful used pair of 40p and an exceptionally fine 80p; White paper, 5p and 80p mint tete beche pairs, 40p mint sheet of 32; 1865, 5p Gibbons No. 67 horizontal strip of four on cover, a magnificent item; 1868-70, 4b Gibbons No. 92 strip of four on cover; 1869, 15b on laid paper used and many fine early pairs, strips, blocks and sheets.

Illustrated Catalogue Free

EUGENE KLEIN

200 South 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cable Address: KLEINSTAMP

IF YOU HAVE STAMPS TO SELL —



DR. ROBERT E. SOLOSTH
OPTOMETRIST
118 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

H. E. Harris & Co.
108 Massachusetts Ave.
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your check for $2750.00, which arrived by airmail special delivery, in payment of the stamps I sent you recently.

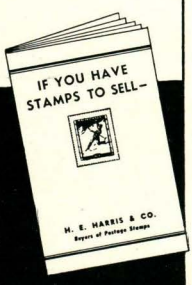
Your generous offer was very gratifying to me. I have been preparing to go on a scientific expedition into the jungles of South America, and because it was necessary for me to devote all my time to winding up business affairs, it was impossible for me to correctly mount or classify all of the stamps. Indeed, you must have been horrified when you opened the trunk and found many stamps thrown loosely into boxes, with no semblance of arrangement or order!

It certainly was a pleasant surprise to receive your offer so promptly and to note that your valuation of the stamps was actually in excess of my own estimate.

I shall be pleased to recommend H. E. Harris & Co. unqualifiedly to any of my friends who have stamps to sell. Your straightforward attitude certainly assures collectors of a maximum and satisfactory return on their stamps, with the least amount of trouble.

Sincerely,

R E Solosth



WE buy all kinds of stamps: United States or foreign, general or specialized, 19th or 20th centuries, with the stamps either loose or mounted.

Our reputation for fair dealing is world-wide. The letter reproduced above is one of many testimonials we have received from those who have sold us stamps. If you do not know us and wish references, refer to Dun & Bradstreet or to the editor of any philatelic magazine.

Write us a brief description of the stamps you have for sale. We will reply to you at once, enclosing, free of charge, our interesting illustrated booklet "If You Have Stamps to Sell", which will give you complete information about our buying service.

Do not send us your stamps unless we definitely ask you to. If we do ask you to send them, we will examine them immediately and send you our offer. If our offer is satisfactory to you, we will make a prompt cash payment; if it is not acceptable, we will return the stamps to you at once, adequately insured and shipping charges prepaid.

H. E. HARRIS & CO., 108 Mass. Ave., BOSTON

Buyers of Stamp Collections

SWEDEN

THE TWO VERY RARE ERRORS—PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES.
1858-62

3 ore, brown, (Scott 13b). 12 ore, blue, (Scott 8b).
Both in superb used condition.
The two for $500.

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS

We are always buyers of anythink rare and unusual, whether old or modern, and particularly want errors of all kinds. Send us your offers.

At the present time we have on hand stock of

CHILE, JAPAN AND GREECE

and should be pleased either to attend to want lists or to send selections on approval.

Sefi, Pemberton & Co., Ltd.
12 South Molton Street LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND.
Cables SEFIPEM—LONDON

PERCY G. DOANE

608-9 Tribune Bldg.

154 Nassau St., New York City

—o—

AUCTION SALES A SPECIALTY

CATALOGUES FREE ON REQUEST

"There Must Be A Way To Fly—"

was the guiding conviction that led the Wright brothers to their success. We felt the same way about pleasing fastidious collectors of mint airmail stamps who couldn't find a satisfactory approval service elsewhere. We decided to make up each selection *individually,* and let the customer's needs dictate our service. Tell us about your collection: its size, the countries you prefer, the price-range you are interested in, whether you need odd values or complete sets. Two commercial references are the only requirement for you to enjoy examining, without obligation, periodic selections of fine mint airmails.

Have you sent for your copy of

"The History and Romance of Airmail Stamps?"

Like the best things in life, it's free.

EMIL BRUECHIG

A Specialist Serving Specialists

522 FIFTH AVENUE **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Boston Auction Sales

I hold auctions regularly in Boston, and would be glad to send my Catalogues to any Collector applying for them.

I am always in the market for collections, U. S. or B.N.A. which I will buy for cash outright, or sell at private sale, or at auction on a commission basis. If desired, a liberal advance against pending sales will be allowed on any desirable items.

DANIEL F. KELLEHER

7 Water Street **Room 404** **Boston, Mass.**

LET US SHOW YOU

What We Can Do With A Want List

For many years we have continually built up our stock of the

19th & 20th CENTURY STAMPS of the WORLD

and believe that we can offer a selection that will interest you and at prices that will prove attractive.

Local and visiting collectors are welcome at all times.
Items will be submitted on approval to those known to us or who supply commercial references.

HOMAN KRASSA CO., Inc.

116 Nassau Street ASDA New York, N. Y.

WE HAVE MOVED

TO LARGER AND MORE MODERN PREMISES

110-111 STRAND
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND

Please Note New Telephone & Cable Address:

Telephone:
Temple Bar 4711 (2 lines)

Cables:
Albums, London

At our new premises we have now the largest philatelic showrooms in London for the display of all the **F. G. Albums,** accessories & stamps. We are specialists in the **Old Classic Issues** of all countries & have immediate cash available for large or small collections, single pieces, covers, etc. in fine condition.

ENGLAND'S LARGEST STAMP BUYERS

FRANK GODDEN, Ltd.

GORDON HARMER
Waldorf Astoria Hotel
April 15 to May 6

GORDON HARMER

of Harmer Rooke & Co., Ltd.

Is Making His Customary Visit to "The States" on April 15. His address will be

The Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Park Avenue

He will welcome the opportunity of renewing acquaintance with old friends and will be pleased to meet **Estate Trustees & Owners** of important Collections, Air Mails, Single Rarities, etc., desiring to realize on their property

IN THE WORLD'S MOST FAVORABLE MARKET

All communications to GORDON HARMER, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York

OR

Selling Commission 12½% Only

Harmer Rooke & Co., Ltd.

2 Arundel Street, Strand, London, England

—YOUR SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY—

DE LUXE LOOSE-LEAF ALBUM

Bound in Full Padded Blue Morocco
Finest Whatman Handmade Paper
Fleece Lined Case

• • •

SPECIAL PRICE
(Normally $18.50)
$15.30 Postpaid

• • •

This lot was ordered for a collector, but before delivery, he ceased collecting, and the books are offered, while they last.

• • •

His loss will be your gain.

• • •

NASSAU STAMP CO.

68 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.

Coronation Stamps

Every Collection Should Include This Historic Series!

• • •

	Price
Complete mint set of 135 stamps from the 45 Crown Colonies	$ 7.00
Or in mint blocks of 4	28.00
Or the 135 stamps used on my well known small neat covers (not First Day)	12.00

• • •

Remember the Silver Jubilee Issue, and Place Your Order at Once.
I shall also be able to supply the various sets for the Dominions mint and on covers.
Let me know your requirements now.

• • •

W. T. WILSON

Royal House, South Parade,
SUTTON COLDFIELD, England

Specialist in Stamps Used on Original Covers, and in the Early Classics of Mexico.

50

Artistically arranged pages held in a handsome, strong, fabricoid spring-back binder make up the Poole SENSIBLE album for United States stamps.

• • • •

Planned for the collector of average means, this album provides a goal of completeness that is not impossible, and yet there are spaces for all important standard varieties. It costs but a one-cent stamp to investigate for a sample page, and the large descriptive prospectus is free on request.

• • • •

Why not write and investigate today?

Price $3.00 Express paid

• • • •

Supplement A for Coils and Imperfs. in **PAIRS, 50c** extra
Supplement B for Exhibition **Sheets, 40c** extra
Quadrille pages to match, **50c** for 25
Glassine sheets for protection, **25c** for 25
Kodapak sheets for protection, **50c** for 25
Fabricoid case to match album, **$1.00**

• • • •

B. W. H. POOLE

607 Merritt Bldg.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Nearly Every

British Colonial

IN STOCK

From the Great Rarities to the Cheapest. 95 per cent. of all the British Colonial Stamps ever issued in this amazing stock.

Varieties, Errors, Blocks, Etc.

The World's Premier House Exclusively for the stamps of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Look here first and save time and expense for those stamps you need.

• • •

"Want Lists"—"All New Issues"

• • •

Monthly Bulletin for Collectors.
Appraisals for Estates.
Commercial References Necessary.

• • •

We Buy Collections or Your Duplicates at Fair Prices—We do not deal in the Foreign or U. S. Stamps—**But Exclusively**

BRITISH COLONIALS ONLY

• • •

KenMore Stamp Company

KENMORE, NEW YORK

• • •

BANKERS

First National Bank, Kenmore, N. Y.
State Bank of Kenmore, Kenmore, N. Y.
Midland Bank, London, England.
Royal Bank of Canada, Fort Erie, N. Ont.

AUCTION SALES

ON

AIR MAIL

AND

UNITED STATES STAMPS

HELD REGULARLY.
Catalogues Sent Free Upon Request.

World's Leaders In

AIR MAIL STAMPS

Supply Every Possible Want.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR HIGH GRADE COLLECTIONS.

Sanabria's Air Post Journal

Keeps Dealers and Collectors Informed on

AIR POST STAMPS

Supplemental To

Standard Catalogue of Air Post Stamps

1936 Edition—De Luxe Bound—$2.50

NICOLAS SANABRIA, INC.

17 E. 42nd St., New York City

HERE IT IS—THE

Marquette Sectional Album

Section #1—FOR THE STAMPS OF

United States Postage to Date

Price for this section, consisting of 176 pages, **$2.00** postage free. Size 7½x9 inches. For full particulars, send for sample page and prospectus. **Artistic post binder** to match in rich blue or green cloth, **75c** extra. **Don't buy any album** before you have fully investigated this proposition.

• • •

Marquette Watermark Detector



In offering collectors a cup for detecting watermarks, we have taken great precautions to produce an article that gives absolute satisfaction. It is in a class of its own.

We do not offer a common cheap paper composition outfit or a cup with a painted bottom. The base is made of a specially prepared jet black crystallized glass, while the lid is of clear crystal. Likweise, it is air tight and will retain the fluid for sometime without removing.

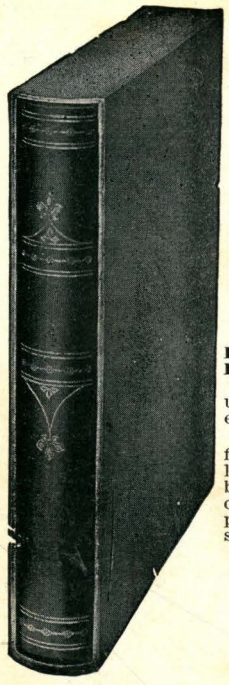
"Every collector should have one."
The price is 60c postfree.

Dealers write for wholesale prices.

• • •

United Stamp Company

140 S. Dearborn **Chicago, Ill.**



THE ELBE LINE

LOOSE LEAF

Blank Albums Stock Books

AND

Philatelic Accessories

Elbe Products Need No Introduction.
Leading Philatelists use and endorse them everywhere!

We manufacture the finest and most complete line of Blank Stamp Albums, Stock Books and other Philatelic Supplies. A variety of styles, grades, and sizes

from $.60 to $27.50 retail.

FREE
Send for Catalog No. 9-P.

Elbe File & Binder Co., Inc.
Dept. C
215 GREENE ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Those who may wish to spend a quiet and enjoyable evening with their stamps cannot do better than to write and ask me to send a book of their favorite country to look over, as I possess fairly complete material of most countries of the world, all stamps being marked at reasonable prices. When writing please send a satisfactory references.

STUART J. ANDERSON
4 Berkeley Mansions
Portman Square
London, W. 1, England

Bridger & Kay's

1936 Price List of

British Colonial Stamps

Price, Twenty-five Cents
(refunded against purchase)

This 100-page list gives our prices for most obsolete British Colonial stamps, and orders can be filled from actual stock.

• • •

WANT LISTS

of any country, Foreign or British Colonial, are our specialty and the majority of requirements can be submitted, excepting recent issues. Prices average about half standard catalogues.

• • •

Special Offers No. 12
FREE ON REQUEST
Gives Revised Great Britain Offers.
British Colonial Stamps at Special Prices.
Also Quotations for Rarer Stamps.

• • •

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.
170 Strand, London, W. C. 2, Eng.

CORONATION STAMPS

For Full Details and How to Obtain Them

see the current number of the

PHILATELIC BULLETIN

• • •

If you are not a subscriber ask for a copy, free on request, or send 36 cents for a year's subscription.

• • •

WHITFIELD KING & CO.
Established 1869.
Ipswich, England

96

Regent Street, London, is the headquarters of the most comprehensive philatelic organization in the world. The parent company is ROBSON LOWE LTD., whose business is divided into six departments:

BUYING—Definitely *London's Largst Stamp Buyers for Cash.*

VALUATION—More probate and insurance valuations made than in any other firm.

COMMISSION—Difficult countries are sold on commission—a more effective sale for the owner is impossible to find.

FOREIGN—Choice offers for specialists and general collectors are published monthly.

MUST BE SOLD—A 100% offer that gives the bargain-hunter great opportunity.

POSTAL HISTORY AUCTIONS—Where the cognoscenti find those items that arouse interest in all classes of collectors.

The chief subsidiary company is *THE REGENT STAMP CO.* who make the REGENT CATALOGUE OF EMPIRE POSTAGE STAMPS the basis of their business. THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA AND ALBUM are two of their famous productions.

TWO UNIQUE SERVICES.

Both the Regent Stamp Co. Ltd. and Robson Lowe Ltd. are willing to arrange deferred payments over three, six, twelve, eighteen or twenty-four months on purchases of £25 or over made by collectors residing in Great Britain.

In addition, if the collector should require a Regent RESALE GUARANTEE he can have it for the asking. This guarantee promises to pay him on demand 50% of his original purchase price in cash as an ADVANCE PENDING THE REALIZATION through the commission department. This guarantee is not only extended to the actual purchaser but to the executors of his estate should he die.

WRITE FOR FREE LITERATURE.

THEODORE CHAMPION

Expert and Publisher

PARIS 13, RUE DROUOT PARIS

STAMP COLLECTORS! Send us your

WANT LISTS

Our LARGE STOCK, to which we are continually adding, makes it possible for us to supply practically THE WHOLE OF YOUR WANTS AT A LOW COST.

If Your Efforts to Procure Hard-to-Get Stamps Have Proved in Vain—TRY US.
(U. S. Stamps Excepted)

We only deal in first-class stamps, which are guaranteed genuine.
The more valuable stamps, will, on request, be signed by us on the back.

A specimen copy of my Illustrated Bulletin Mensuel, with a new issue chronicle, many interesting articles and a large list of stamps offered at bargain prices is sent free to each applicant. Yearly subscription to same Fcs. 10.—

THEODORE CHAMPION

Expert and Publisher

PARIS 13, RUE DROUOT PARIS