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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VIII. APRIL, 1929. No. 2.

U. S. Department Stamps, 1873-1879

Unrecorded Varieties

By Charles J. Phillips.

A LITTLE over six years ago when I settled in this country I selected various groups of stamps, which, in my judgment, had not been fully studied, and which I also thought were underpriced.

Among the more important of these groups were the Official or Department stamps of the United States.

United States students like Dr. Carroll Chase, Stanley Ashbrook and Elliott Perry, and many others, have worked out the varieties and often the "plating" of many of the early general issues, but somehow no one has paid much attention to these fine and handsome official stamps issued in 1873 by The Continental Bank Note Co. and in 1879 by The American Bank Note Co.

In general, the collector seems only to seek for the two sets, as far as they go, on the thin hard paper of the first named company and the soft porous paper of the latter company. A few more advanced collectors try to collect the various shades, and several good collections of cancellations also exist.

But, as far as I know, nothing of a serious nature in the way of philatelic studying has been done with this material.

As a dealer I am handicapped in any serious study as I have not the necessary time to spare from a rapidly growing personal business, but I have managed to get together a great mass of material now arranged in fifteen large albums. I have endeavored to get, die proofs of such values as exist; plate proofs where possible in sheets of one hundred, issued stamps in sheets, blocks, and strips to show all imprints and plate numbers, and above all I have sought everywhere for plate varieties. Then I have accumulated a large collection of cancellations, many of great interest such as the large series of "Forts" that show where the War Office had their posts, generally against Indian aggression of some fifty years ago.

It is really surprising to note the large number of interesting varieties that can be found in all the Department stamps.

With the kind permission of our Editor, I propose to give short articles, from time to time, to describe some of the more interesting varieties that I have obtained.

In looking for varieties one naturally turns to stamps that were issued in large quantities and amongst the largest numbers issued were the Post Office 3 cents with a printing of 6,479,700 and the 6 cents with 3,306,800, and it is with the varieties in these two common stamps that I propose to deal in this article.

I wish to state that much of the work done on my collection is due to the

late Percy McG. Mann who was employed by me for many months in arranging various collections.

Percy was a real student, a much better philatelist than a dealer, and he loved nothing better than close and intensive study of a large mass of material.

Many of the discoveries I propose to note were made by him, and his untimely death was a great personal loss to me and more so, I think, to American philately.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Three Cents.

Six different plates were used in printing these stamps. These were numbered 30, 36, 40, 41, 140 and 141.

I believe it will be a great surprise for my readers to learn that there are as many different *Types* as there are plates.

This common 3c. stamp had a new type for each plate and these types can be separated from one another with very little trouble or study. Surely this one example alone will prove to American philatelists how they have failed to study our Department stamps.

Type I. Plate No. 30.

I propose to give four distinct points of difference in each of the six types, so that a collector can separate any single stamp he may have into its correct type.

(a) Very little and thin or no top frame line.
(b) Thin vertical lines in top spandrels.
(c) Loops of the large "3" in centre, retouched from top to bottom with irregular and uneven vertical or diagonal lines, thus "))))."
(d) Position guide dot ½ to 1mm. inside right side of oval.

Type II. Plate No. 36.

(a) Top frame line generally complete but thin.
(b) Thin vertical lines in top spandrels.
(c) Loops of large "3" in centre fretted all over, not retouched.
(d) Position guide dot ½ to 1½mm. inside right side of oval.

Type III. Plate No. 40.

(a) Top frame line practically complete but thin.
(b) Thin vertical lines in top spandrels.
(c) Loop of large "3" in centre fretted all over but not retouched.
(d) Position guide dot practically on oval line at left.

Type IV. Plate No. 41.

(a) Top frame line practically complete but thin.
(b) Thin vertical lines in top spandrel.
(c) Loops of large "3" in centre retouched in the middle only, with uneven short vertical or slightly diagonal lines thus (((or))).
(4) Position guide dot at left just out of oval.

Type V. Plate No. 140.

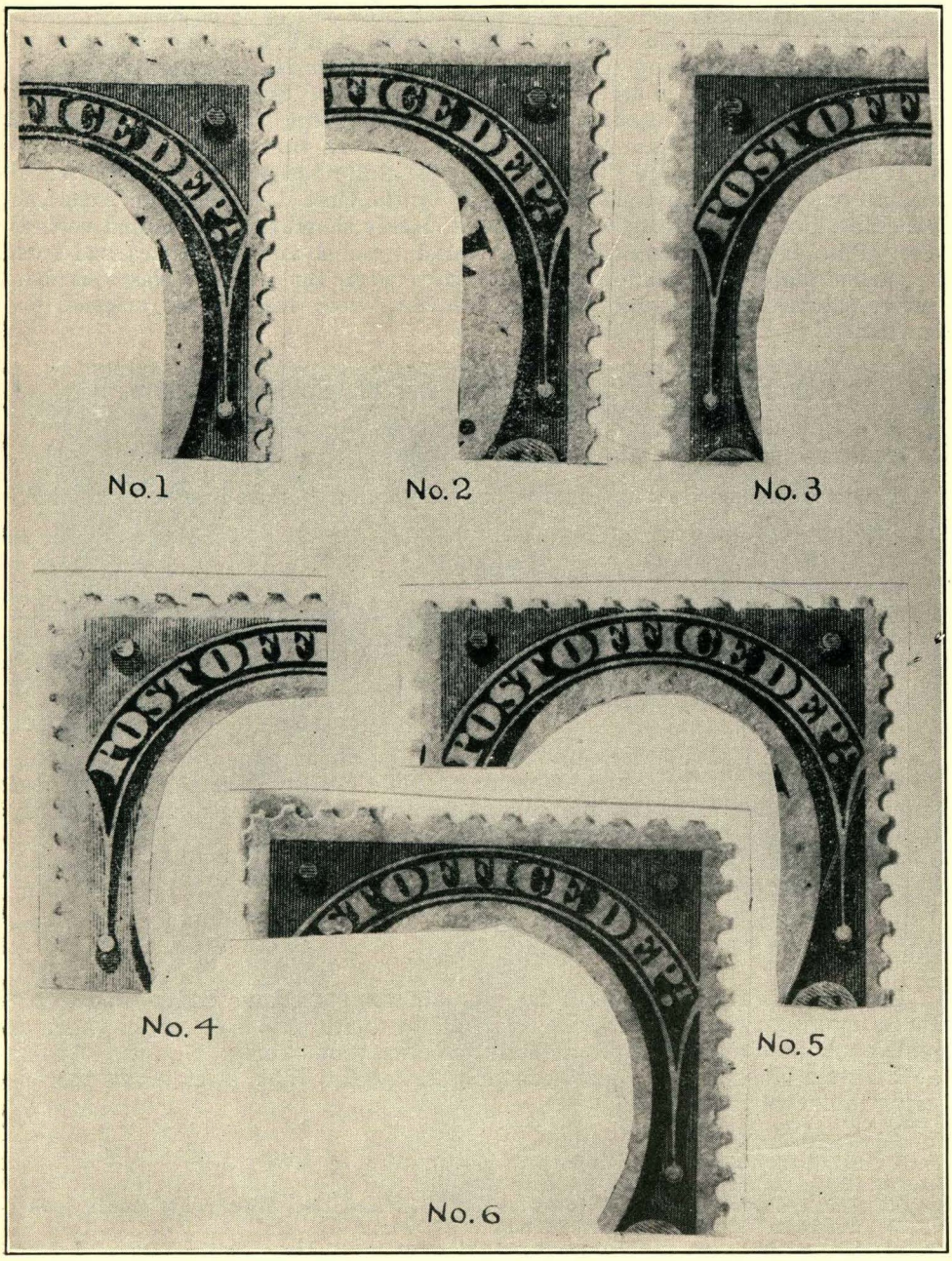
(a) Top frame line incomplete, thin at right, none or traces only at left.
(b) Medium vertical lines in top spandrels. Curved line over "S" of "POST" very thin or broken.
(c) Loops of large "3" retouched by ruled vertical lines, appearing practically solid at first, but as plate became worn, the vertical lines are clear and distinct.
(d) Position guide dot ½ to ¾ mm. inside right side of oval.

Type VI. Plate No. 141.

(a) Top frame line complete, and generally thick.
(b) Thick vertical lines in spandrels, and plate only slightly used showing no wear.

(c) Loops of large "3" fretted all over, and as the design was heavily entered, appears practically solid.
(d) Position dot generally invisible, but when visible it is ½ mm. inside right side of oval.

Type I. is very easy to pick out—the recutting from top to bottom of each of the large 3s. *Type III,* with position dot at left and fretted threes, is easy to



Types of the 3c Postoffice Department.

distinguish from *Type IV*, which has the position dot also at the left, but the recutting only in the middle of the loops of the threes. *Type V*, with its thin oval line over the "S" of "POST" is distinct. *Type VI.* heavily entered on the plate, had the background lines thicker than the white lines. *Type II.* the only one left, while without many distinguishing points from *Type V.* can be told by the fact that its type will not agree with the distinguishing points of the other types.

Evidently only four transfer rolls were used for the six plates. Plate No. 30 entered by transfer No. 1, very shallow and the 3s had to be recut completely. *Type I.* Plate No. 36 entered by transfer No. 2, a little deeper with fretted 3s, but lines of background still thin. *Type II.* Plate No. 40 entered by transfer No. 3, position dot at left, fretted 3s. *Type III.* Plate No. 41 entered by worn transfer No. 3, necessitating recutting each large "3" in the middle of the loops. *Type IV.* Plate No. 140 entered by worn transfer No. 2, necessitating recutting of each large "3", but more carefully recut with vertically ruled lines all over, appearing solid at first, but by the time it reached the American Bank Note Co. it was pretty well worn and clearly shows the recut ruled vertical lines. Plate No. 141 entered by a new transfer No. 4, and having learned from the earlier plates how shallow the old entries were, the transfer was rocked in heavier, giving the prettiest result of the lot, every line of the original die showing.

Other Varieties of the Six Plates of the Three Cents.

Type III.

I have a marked double transfer, the thick outer bottom line being distinctly double.

Type IV.

I have two minor transfer varieties here. In one the large "3" shows a double outline at the bottom, in the other the large "3" shows a double outline at the left.

Type VI.

In this type I have three copies on vertically ribbed paper.

John N. Luff in his invaluable work on *"The Postage Stamps of the United States"* (1902) mentions that plates were usually of 100 stamps but occasionally of 200.

In the Post Office 3 cents, Plates 36 and 40 were each of 100, and Plates 30, 41, 140 and 141 of 200 stamps.

Plate Proofs.

Throughout my collection of Department stamps I have endeavored to obtain as many large blocks or full sheets of the plate proofs on India paper as possible, as these usually show the plate varieties very clearly.

I have a block of 40 of the 3 cents Nos. 21 to 60. This block shows the following minor varieties:—

No. 26, Slight double transfer at top.
No. 36, Slight double transfer at top.
No. 40, Slight double transfer at top.
No. 52, Small diagonal dash at top of small "3" and two other very small dashes between "S" and "T" of "Stamp."
No. 54, 56 and 58, very slight double transfers at top. This block is Type VI from Plate No. 141.

Six Cents.

Type I. Plate No. 39.

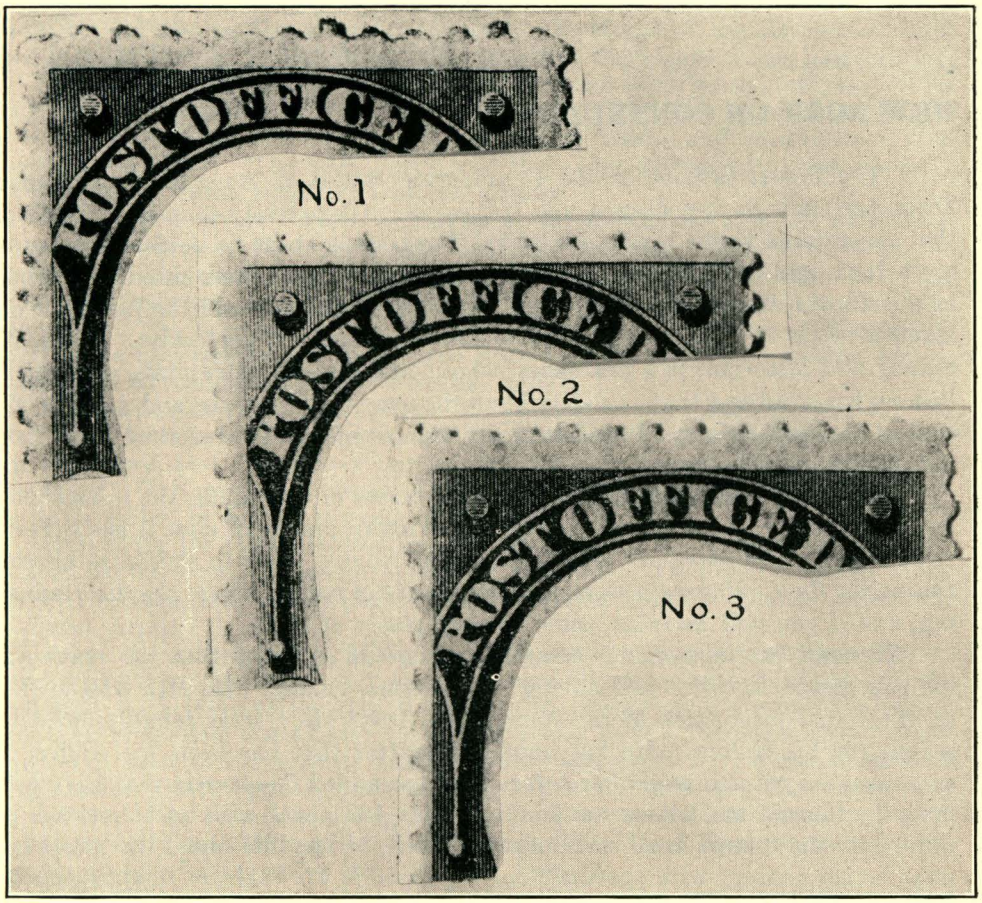
(a) Transfer guide dot in vertical lines at left of stamp.
(b) Incomplete top frame line.
(c) Vertical lines in top spandrels medium.

Type II. Plate No. 47.

(a) Transfer guide dot in vertical lines at left of oval. (N. B.) In this type the guide dot is always to the right of the long ornament below POST, in type I. the guide dot is to the left of this ornament.
(b) Top frame line strong and complete.
(c) Thin vertical lines in top spandrels.

Type III. Plate No. 249.

(a) Transfer guide dot in vertical lines at left of stamp as in Type I.
(b) Top frame line thin but usually complete.
(c) Vertical lines in top spandrels are thick and heavy and usually show many specks of color between the lines.



Types of the 6c Postoffice Department.

Other Varieties of the Plates of the Six Cents.

Type II.

I have a block of 10 stamps, six of which are from the bottom row of the sheet with the Imprint and No. 47.

The two stamps above the imprint both show varieties: that on the left has a slight double transfer on top, the one on the right a strong double transfer at top. In this the thin oval outer line above the words POST OFFICE DEPT. is clearly double as is also the outer top frame line.

I have a single copy of 6c. Type II. with a clear Triple Transfer at top, the top outer line on left end showing three lines.

An important feature in determining the Types of the 3 cents is the large central figure "3." Unfortunately in my enlarged photographs all these "3's" come out as a solid mass of color, and the fine details which can easily be seen with a good glass are entirely lost.

NEW BOOK ON CONFEDERATES.

"The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America," by August Dietz, has made its appearance, and realization so completely eclipses expectation that exceptional honor is due the book. The book is about as perfect a union of the artistic and the practical as could be created by the human mind and hands, as the subject, the stamps of the Lost Cause, is fascinating and the *format* is the inspired work of a master exponent of the typographical profession. Dietz, the author and historian, is a craftsman whose fame stands in capitals, and so the history has a setting that is a delight to the eye of the layman and a joy to the soul of the *connoisseur*. Proud may the stamps of the Confederacy be to have this handsome memorial.

While much has been printed about the issues of the South, yet the material has been sketchy and widely-scattered, in the main; and until now, it has suffered from a lack of cohesion. It has remained for August Dietz to crystalize his sentiment for the Confederate stamps into a beautiful temple where the discriminating, and if you will reverent, collector may resort at will.

Through having been the recipient of special opportunities for examining the government archives and having had personal contact with men who worked on the actual production of the stamps, Mr. Dietz has a solid foundation of research for his history. He has amplified matter that has been the subject of discussion on printed pages heretofore, and has added discoveries that have been made by himself and others until he has filled 439 pages with an exhaustive inquiry into the stamps in all their phases. Then, he has illustrated the pages in a most lavish manner with specimens of the graphic art that are unapproachable in their execution. Every collector is urged to secure a copy while the book is still available.—(*Extract from Mekeel's Weekly.*)

When the Pack-Mule Express Was the United States Mail

By Ernest Wiltsee.

THERE is a world of romance and glamour in the story of the Argonauts of the Pacific Coast, and the "gold rush" to California in the days of '49. In a general way, its origin and history are widely known, but the story of the United States mail, and "Western Express" covers have brought some facts home to me that seem hardly to have been realized, certainly not previously by myself. And these would seem to be worth recording in the history of that adventurous period. To thoroughly understand it, some description is necessary.

The auriferous rivers of California, which were formerly the scene of the most romantic "gold rush" ever known, are in a compact belt, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Range, from what is now Plumas County on the north, through Mariposa County on the south, a distance of about 180 miles.

These rivers are all practically parallel, heading in the highest points of the western slope of the range, and flowing from east to west, down through the foothills, and finally debouching into the fertile plains of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, which plains were doubtless the result of age-long erosion.

They are rough, tumbling streams, erosion has been heavy, and they form deep valleys and canyons through the foothills. The rich "placer diggings" were found throughout the foothills in the brooks, creeks, and bars in the rivers, down to the plains. The high portion of the range furnished almost no gold, the granite not being a gold bearing formation.

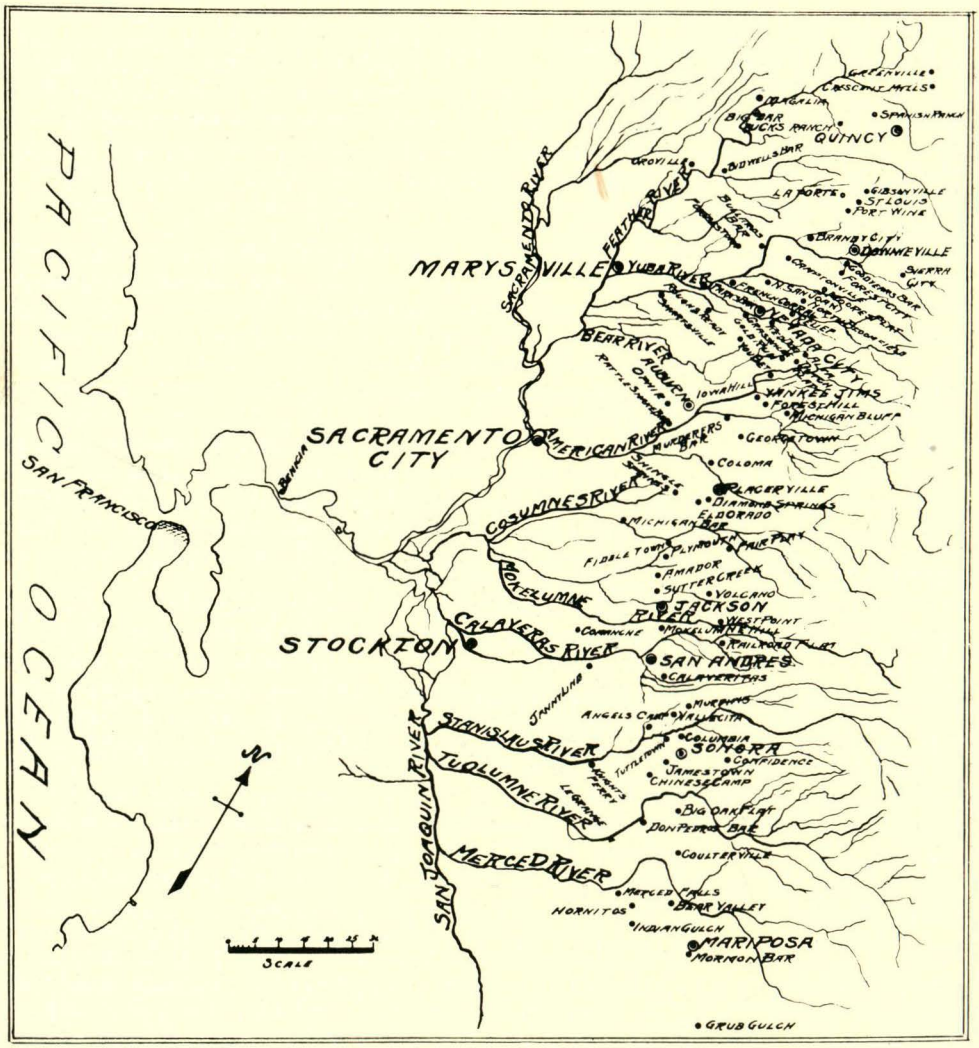
These "gold rivers" were, beginning at the north, the Feather, with three forks, the Yuba, with three forks, the Bear, the American, with three forks, the Consumnes, Calaveras, Mckelumne, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced. The Yuba and American were probably the richest. The map adjoined gives a general idea of the location of San Francisco, and the base towns of Marysville, Sacramento and Stockton, also the best known of the celebrated mining camps, so many of which are only "ghost towns" today.

This entire foothill region is one of the most beautiful in the world. The undulating hills are grass covered, with heavy forests of pine and spruce crowning the ridges, and the greater part of the entire territory, until close down to the valley. The early day miner staked out his claim and proceeded to work his creek, gulch, or bar, as the case might be.

Except for the village of Sonora, on the south, the region was entirely uninhabited by the former Mexican holders of the state. They had confined themselves to raising cattle on the plains. There were no roads, the entire region was wild and virgin.

When the rush began in 1849, San Francisco was a small settlement on its wonderful harbor, but the valley had to be crossed before one could get into the foothills. So it was natural that the rivers, the water ways through the region from San Francisco, should give the easiest access to this foothill region. Small ships even went to Sacramento and Stockton; and small sternwheel steamboats with shallow draft appeared almost simultaneously with the discovery; they started from San Francisco, navigated the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and at an early date Marysville, "Sacramento City," and Stockton were founded, Sacramento being settled near Sutter's Fort.

Marysville served as the base for the Feather, Yuba, and Bear Rivers; Sacramento for the American Consumnes, and Mokelumne Rivers; and Stockton for



MAP Showing the Scene of the Great Gold Rush of 1849, Together with SAN FRANCISCO and the "Base Towns" of MARYSVILLE, SACRAMENTO CITY, and STOCKTON.

the Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced, and as a base for the region to the south, with Sonora the "Queen of the Southern Mines."

The early day miner with his pick, shovel, and gold pan, was scattered on every river, and its branches, and on the creeks and brooks tributary thereto. The region was rough, hilly, and mountainous. The problem was to carry provisions and supplies to the miners, and bring out their gold; and what was just as important to these hardy adventurers, to deliver their mail from their far away homes in the East, and take out their replies. What was the best method of doing this? Although good roads were ultimately built throughout the entire region, it took a long time to construct them. Pack-mule trains served the early purposes until roads were completed; after which stages were operated. And it is a singular fact that a great number of small, so called "Express Companies", employing such pack-mule trains and afterwards stages in connection therewith, covered the entire region.

They worked from the base towns and reached the most remote creeks and "diggings". They had limited capital, but their name was legion, no less than about 200 operating in the region.

Contemporary descriptions of Marysville in 1849 and '50 give a vivid picture of the scenes at the levee, with small stern-wheel steamers towing heavily laden barges, unloading their heavy cargoes of provisions and miner's supplies, which covered the river bank, while always waiting and loading, were the numberless mule trains of the "Pack-Mule" Express Companies starting to transport their heavy burdens to the mining camps strung along the various rivers from 15 to 125 miles away.

In the early days the "Pack-Mule" trains were the only method of transportation, particularly in the mountainous region beyond Marysville; they ran as high as fifty to one hundred miles to the train. And the expert "packer" Daniel Dancer, was celebrated in song and story, as he ran his huge train of one-hundred fifty mules, with a mounted rider to every fifteen animals, transporting everything from flour, bacon, whiskey, and tobacco, to pianos and bedroom-sets to the roaring mining camps along the Yuba River, all the way to Downieville, and never losing a load! There were fifteen golden "bars" on the main Yuba alone between Marysville and Downieville and as many on the Feather River. And in the earliest days no miner was satisfied with less than "pound diggings," or those which produced $260.00 per day to the man. At a later date "ounce" diggings or $19.00 per day were good.

In the early days of '50, '51, and '52, mail from the East seems usually to have been addressed to the base towns of Marysville, "Sacramento City" (as it was then called), and Stockton. The procedure evidently was for the miner to select one of the "Express Companies" which served his particular diggings, give them an order to the postmaster at his base town for his mail, and rely upon the "Express Company" to bring in his precious letters and papers, together with his purchases, and so forth, sending out with them his gold dust and mail. As miners were continuously changing their locations, this was the wisest way.

The United States mail brought the letters to California, to the base towns. But delivery was only effected through the "Express Companies", and their pack mule trains; and stages as fast as roads were built to permit their operations. Competent authorities state that in the earlier "50's" only 5% of the letters were carried by U. S. Mail throughout this region. The Express Companies delivered 95%. A study of the early day letters mailed from the East, corroborates this most interesting procedure, as the following examples will show.

Cover No. 1 was mailed from New York in either February 1850, or 1851. It bears the New York post mark, with a 40-cent rate. It is said to be the only cover known bearing a strip of 4-10-cent, 1847,', with the aforesaid 40-cent rate



Cover No. 1 From the Ackerman Collection.
Reynolds & Co's. Express. Reynolds ½ Co's. Sonora Express.

also on the postmark. The writer is informed that only three or four other covers to California with strips of 4 10-cent 1847's exist. This letter was directed to Mr. Thomas L. Harris, at Stockton; but a study of its express handstamps quickly shows that Harris was not located at Stockton, but far away in the Sonora region. Unfortunately the express agent did not feel called upon to write upon the cover itself his exact location. That doubtless was on his waybill.

We note three special handstamps. First a clean-cut one "Forwarded by Reynolds & Co. Express". The two others indicate the route on which the letter was to go, namely, "Reynolds & Co's Sonora Express", for Reynolds and Company operated in several directions. This letter was Sonora bound, and Harris was probably either at that town, or in one of the large camps of Shaw's Flat, "Jimtown," Columbia, or Springfield, all in its immediate vicinity. In my opinion the "Forwarded by Reynolds & Co. Express" handstamp was the one usually affixed at Stockton; the "Sonora Express" was put on to designate its destination out of Stockton. It will be noted that the "Sonora Express" handstamp was evidently formed of type from an ordinary font, set in a handle. Its imprint was consequently imperfect, and it was probably soon discarded for the better printing handstamps which soon appeared. This particular handstamp is only known upon a few of the earliest franks, and is a great rarity.

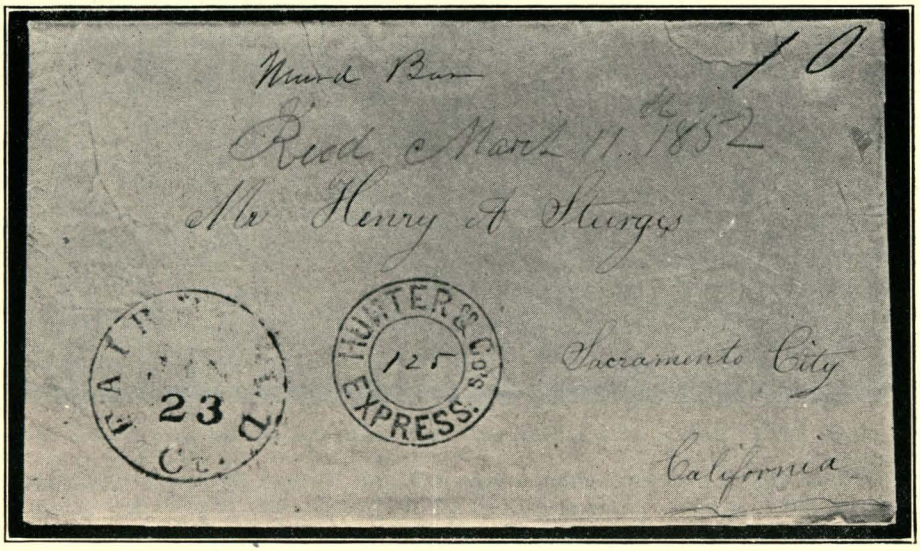
Cover No. 2 is one that tells the complete story. It was mailed at Fairfield, Connecticut, January 23rd, 1852, addressed to Henry A. Sturges, at "Sacramento City". It bore no stamps, but the collect rate of 10-cents is found in script.

And here let me point out the fact that the eminent authorities who have written on this subject, have stated that the 1851 rate from the East to California was 6-cents per ½ ounce. This is not the entire truth. The rate that was passed March 3, 1851 and became operative June 30, 1851, was 6-cents for prepaid letters, *but 10-cents for collect letters*, the distance being over 3,000 miles. This error puzzled me greatly, particularly after I began acquiring sheet letters with unmistakable dates in 1851 and 1852, but equally indisputable post marks with the 10-cent rate, which rate for prepaid letters only came in in 1855. The

collect rate then disappeared forever except on letters to and from a foreign country. (See Act of March 3, 1855.)

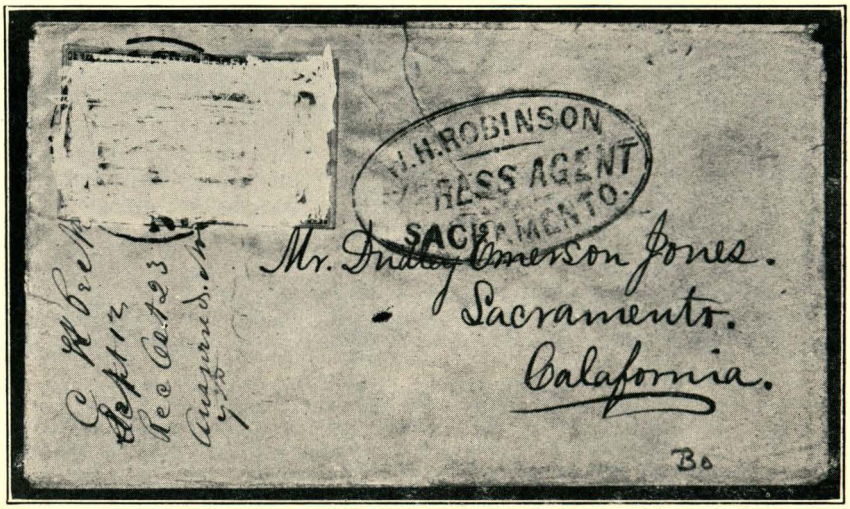
This letter, after arriving at "Sacramento City" was taken over by *"Hunter & Company's Express"*, and to our satisfaction some precise express official wrote in the delivery charge, $1.25, which amount was customary at that time, and also the particular "diggings" where it was to be delivered to said Henry A. Sturges. The name is abbreviated, but it was none other than the celebrated "Murderers' Bar", one of the richest in the entire fields, situated on the middle fork of the American River in Placer County, over forty miles east from Sacramento. The writer came across a quotation from "Mountains and Molehills" published by Frank Marryat in 1855, which described the journey from Sacramento to Murderers' Bar that this cover must have taken. It is worthwhile giving here.

> "Leaving Sacramento we drove to Brighton 5 miles out; and after travelling 20 miles reached the first range of hills, where we caught glimpses of the American Fork River, Salmon Falls at noon. * * * We crossed the North Fork of the American River. At noon the next day we reached a Ridge which gave us a view of the gold country. Stretching for miles was a succession of steep red hills. Through these hills the American Fork rushed impetuously. * * * A turn of the road presented a scene of mining life, as perfect in its details as it was novel in its features. Immediately beneath us the swift river (American Fork) glided tranquilly, though foaming still from the great battle which, a few yards higher up, it had fought with a mass of black, obstructing rocks. On the banks was a village of canvas that the winter rains had bleached to perfection, and round it the miners were at work at every point. Many were waist deep in the water, toiling in bands to construct a race and dam to turn the river's course; others were intrenched in holes, like grave diggers, working down to the bedrock. Some were on the brink of the stream washing out 'prospects' from tin pans or wooden 'batteas', and others worked in company with the 'long Tom' by means of water sluices artfully conveyed from the river. Many were coyote-ing in subterranean holes, from which from time to time their heads popped out like spirrels, to take a look at the world, and a few with drills, dissatisfied with nature's work, were preparing to remove large rocks with gunpowder. All was life, merriment, vigor and determination, as this part of the earth was being turned inside out to see what it was made of.
>
> Small patches of garden surrounded the village which bore so palpably the stamp of cheerfulness and happy industry, that I was disappointed on learning that its name was "MURDERER'S BAR".



Cover No. 2. Hunter & Co's. Express.

And to make our record complete and fixed, Henry A. Sturges has written across the front, as was usual in those days, "Rec'd March 11th, 1852".



Cover No. 3. W. H. Robinson, Express Agent.

No. 3 cover was also sent to Sacramento. It was mailed prepaid 6-cents at Schenectady, New York, September 12th, 1852, addressed to Mr. Dudley Emerson Jones, and received by him October 23, 1852.

It was gathered in by W. H. Bobinson, who described himself as an "Express Agent" and not an "Express Company", but his function was to deliver to some distant camp or diggings where Jones was working. Unfortunately, we will never know where that was.



Cover No. 4. Everts & Co's. Express. Marysville Connecting with Adams & Co.

Cover No. 4 is interesting in many ways. It was mailed at the hamlet of Georgetown, Kentucky, and collectors of postmarks have called my attention to the fact that it is a rare orange cancellation, and not red. It was addressed to James H. Haun, at the base town of Marysville, and bears the 6-cent prepaid

cancellation, a pair of 3-cent 1851's. It was picked up at Marysville, by "*Everts & Co's Express, Marysville, connecting with Adams & Co.*" It bears the delivery charges of $1.00, and 25-cents, a total of $1.25; probably $1.00 to Everts and 25 cents to Adams & Co. This cover does not bear its express destination, but collateral testimony tells us that it was Nelson Creek, near Quincy, in Plumas County, seventy miles from Marysville. James H. Haun mined there, and lived and died in Quincy, as his descendants, from whom this cover was obtained, have testified. A rough and rugged pack mule trip, for the Feather River country was the most rugged and inaccessible of all. On the writer's first trip to Quincy, in 1896, he was compelled to go to Reno, Nevada, take a train back into Plumas County, and then stage thirty miles to Quincy. The Western Pacific Railway up Feather River Canyon was only constructed twenty-odd years ago. It may be noted that this particular frank, "connecting with Adams & Company", is one of the rarest known.

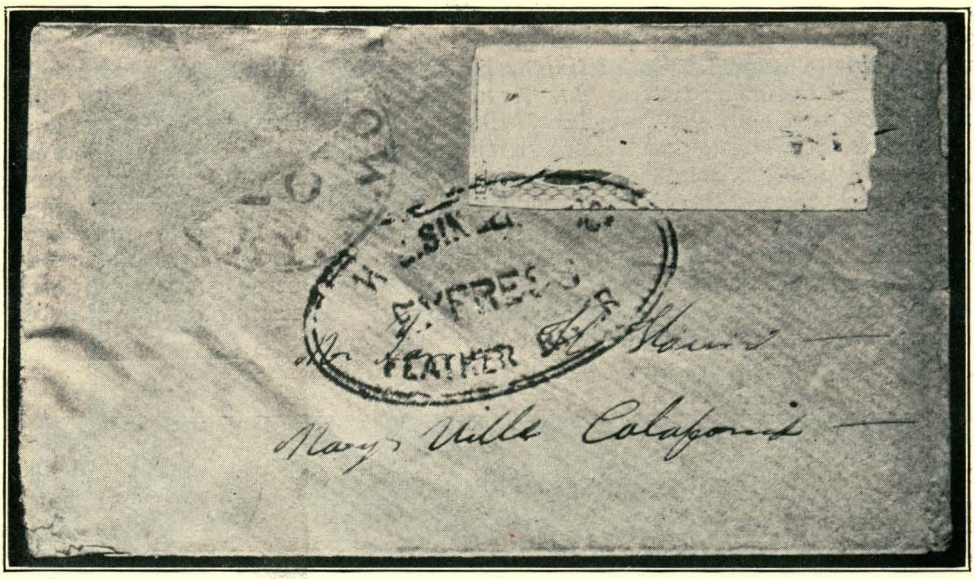


Cover No. 5. W. E. Singer & Co's. Feather River Express.

Cover No. 5 is also postmarked at Georgetown, Kentucky, bears the 6-cent rate, is from the same correspondent, addressed to James H. Haun, at Marysville, but this letter was taken by "W. H. Singer & Co's Feather River Express", and delivered to Haun at the same place, Indian Creek, near Quincy, although no record is on the cover. It does, however, bear a paid delivery charge of $1.00, showing that different express companies served the same region.

Cover No. 6 is from the same correspondence, post-marked at Georgetown, Ky., also with a pair of 3-cent 1851's, making the 6-cent rate, but unfortunately it bears no destination outside of Marysville and no delivery charge. Also taken up by W. E. Singer's Feather River Exp. frank handstamped in dark green.

Cover No. 7 again tells us the entire story, with the exception of the year date. It bears a pair of 3c 1851's. It was mailed at Elk River, Kentucky, December 31st, year unknown but of course previous to 1855. Addressed to Marysville. It was taken up by "*Everts and Co's Express Marysville, connecting with Adams & Co.*" But again the Express Agent, doubtless to prevent confusion, has written in the destination. In a handwriting clearly different from the fine, feminine hand of the sender, and in different colored ink, we note that



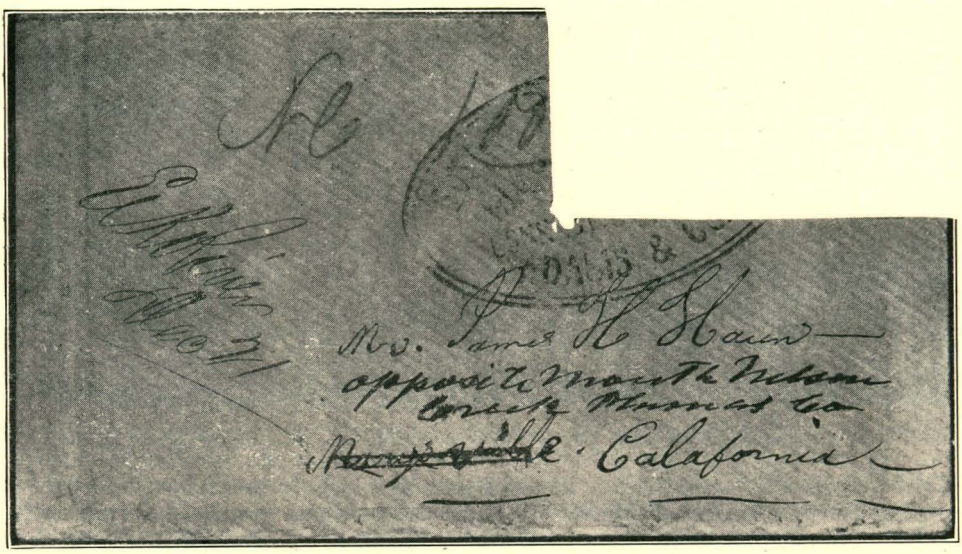
Cover No. 6. W. E. Singer's Feather River Express.

the *"Marysville"* is erased, and *"opposite mouth Nelson Creek, Plumas Co."*, written in by the Express Agent. Also the col' ' charge of $1.00 for delivery.

All four of these Haun letters were delivered by "pack-mule" Express, as nothing else could penetrate this rugged region at this period; and in fact remote points are only so reached to this day.

In 1917, the writer mined "Chrome ore" in Plumas County during the late war, all of which had to be "packed out" on mule back part way.

It is worthy of note that the Express Company's handstamps securely "tie" to these 4 covers all four of these pairs of 3-cent 1851's.



Cover No. 7. Everts & Co's. Express. Marysville Connecting with Adams & Co.

The rarest "Western Express" franks are those handstamps which were employed from 1850 to 1852 by the small, early, pack-mule "Express Companies". Later on as times got more prosperous, they used printed franks on their envelopes. Wells Fargo & Company entered California on July 13, 1852. They at once began a process of amalgamation, or rather purchase, of the smaller companies. In 1855 they began the practice of selling a franked envelope with a printed frank thereon, which also bore the United States envelope stamps, and the romantic glory of the early express franks was over.

In 1867, Wells Fargo & Company consolidated with Halladay and other Eastern companies running to the Missouri River, and increased their capital to $10,000,000.00. In 1869, they acquired the Pacific Union Express Company, and others, increasing their capital to $15,000,000.00, and thereafter reigned practically supreme from the Pacific Coast to the Missouri River.

And so we must conclude the story of those early day times, when the hardiest adventurers the world has ever known worked through this wild, beautiful, and rugged region; penetrating and cleaning up every gold stream, no matter how small and remote, and pouring out to the United States mint the hundreds of millions of gold, which coming at a most opportune time, in no small measure contributed to the prosperity of our country at large. It formed a solid basis for our finances, started our nation from a debtor to a creditor nation, and to ultimate prosperity, and practically financed the North in the serious Civil War which shortly after ensued.

But even these hardy miners could not have worked, supported life, and sent out their flow of the precious gold from their beautiful mountains and their golden streams, had it not been for the hardy and sturdy "Express Companies" with their long strings of "Pack animals", threading the dangerous canyons and gorges, and bearing to the toiling miners their food and supplies, and incidentally the "U. S. Mail". They played a most useful and necessary part in the mining life of the entire region; and almost unheralded and unsung have so long ago passed away.

To one who knows this beautiful foothill region, now so largely deserted, with its "ghost towns", whose sites in many instances alone remain, it adds to that beautiful and romantic story, a little chapter as to those faraway days, when the "Pack Mule Express was the United States mail."

Note. Since writing the above the writer has obtained a letter written July 31, 1853, by a miner working at Michigan City, twenty-five miles from Auburn, Cal., to his wife in Auburn, N. Y., closing with the following words: "Write often and direct to Sacramento City as before. Yours as ever and forever, Geo. Hewitt." And this, although Sacramento was sixty five miles away, and other U. S. Post Offices were near by. Letters written in the early "50's" often contained instructions to "Reply by .....s Express". The U. S. Mail was slow, inefficient, and most unreliable. The miner desired his eastern correspondents to address him care of the "base" towns.

WOLSIEFFER HOLDS HIS 300th SALE.

On March 27th, 1929, P. M. Wolsieffer held his 300th Auction Sale in the Club Rooms of the Philadelphia Stamp Club. P. M. has an unbroken record of continuous sales since he started in Chicago in 1893 and his legion of friends congratulate him upon reaching this impressive milestone.

General Collecting

By CHARLES CURIE.

(Read at the Collectors Club, Dec. 19, 1928.)

ASIDE from the interest in the Stamps themselves, a General Collection, as it is called, of the stamps of all countries offers a fund of information on other topics. It is an aid to, and stimulates the knowledge of history, geography, monetary systems and standards, old and modern, national flags and coats of arms, colonial possessions, national historical personages, as well as a knowledge of printing, engraving, etc., how various papers are made and in general how various stamps have been produced.

Who was Bolivar? Who were Hidalgo, Rivadavia, Don Carlos, Maceo? Who was Napoleon III of France? How did he become Emperor, and when? Who was Vasco de Gama? When and how were the Kingdoms of Naples, Sicily and Sardinia, the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany, the Dutchies of Modena and Parma, and the Papal Provinces of Roman States and Romagna founded into the Kingdom of Italy? What part in this great event was played by Garabaldi, the Great Italian Liberator? Who were the Princes or Counts of Thurn and Taxis? What was the North German Postal District? How, when and by whom were the many Kingdoms, Grand Dutchies, Dutchies, Principalities and Free Cities that issued their own postage stamps, consolidated into the German Empire? How is it that Bavaria issues its own postage stamps today, when Prussia and Saxony do not?

While all of these questions and many others are not answered entirely by the collecting of postage stamps generally, the history and geography contained in the answers are greatly assisted and remembered by so doing, and the general interest in these events and personages, as well as many others, is fostered.

The many Colonies of Great Britain, of France, of Germany, of Italy, of Spain and of Portugal, are a valuable and interesting fund of knowledge, and information as to their names, locations and characteristics is gained and fostered by collecting their postage stamps.

What is a Rix Dollar, a Leva, a Silber Groschen, a Colon, a Sucre, a Grano, a Soldo, a Scudo, a Dinar or a Thaler? How much in American money is a Piastre, a Lira, a Lepta, a Balboa, a Bolivar, a Bani or an Att? When was the Groschen and the Kreuzer of Germany superceded by the Pfennig and the Mark, and why?

These and other data and facts concerning the currencies of the various countries, are perhaps not important, but interesting and add to one's general information.

The National Ensigns and Coats of Arms of various nations as well as other data pertaining to their history, appear on many postage stamps and the general collector can learn much from them. The names of the brave and liberty-loving patriots, who fought for the freedom of our Central and South American sister Republics; the long years of war and trials to gain their liberty; in fact the entire history of these countries, is unfortunately, practically unknown to the American boy or man today. Our schools are remiss in this. Did we know them better, our relations with them would be closer. The collecting of their postage stamps is an incentive to learn more about them and their history. Their heroes and many of their important events are depicted upon their postage stamps.

The various kinds of paper, and the processes of printing and water-marking which have been used in producing postage stamps, as well as the devices used to separate them, are a large field, and to a General Collector, the incentive is greater to acquire knowledge on these subjects. In fact this knowledge may be said to be essential.

For the above reasons, I am a General Collector. Someday, perhaps, I may promote myself into the Specialist Class, but not yet.

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

William H. Russell

Originator and Developer of the Famous Pony Express

By Victor M. Berthold

With a Foreword by Henry C. Needham.

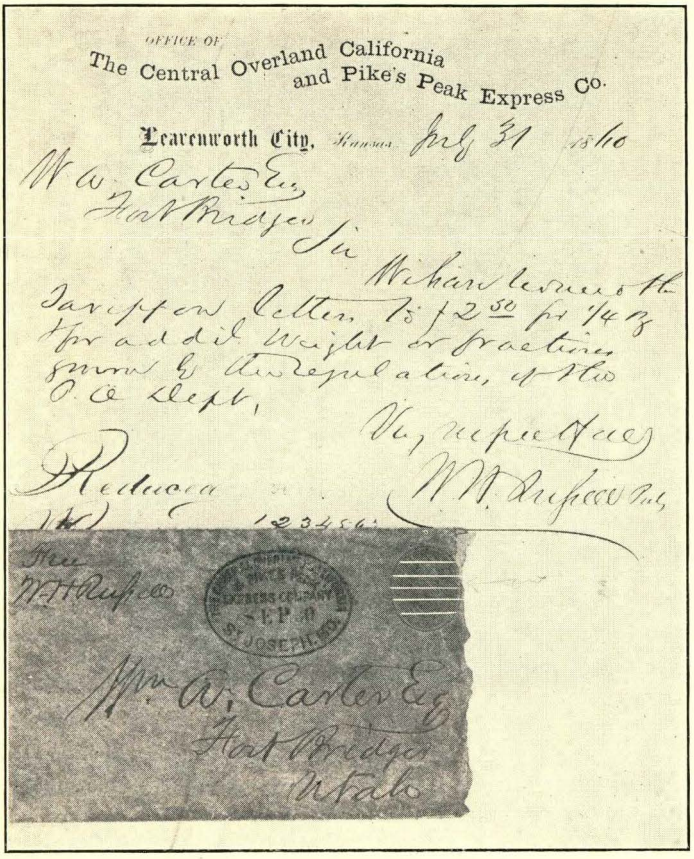
(Copyright 1929 by Dr. Victor M. Berthold.)

(Continued from page 11.)

CHAPTER IV.

The Political Role of California.

Our story has now advanced to the point where it becomes necessary to center the attention of the reader on the State of California, which played a most important part in the preservation of the Union, and it was largely enabled



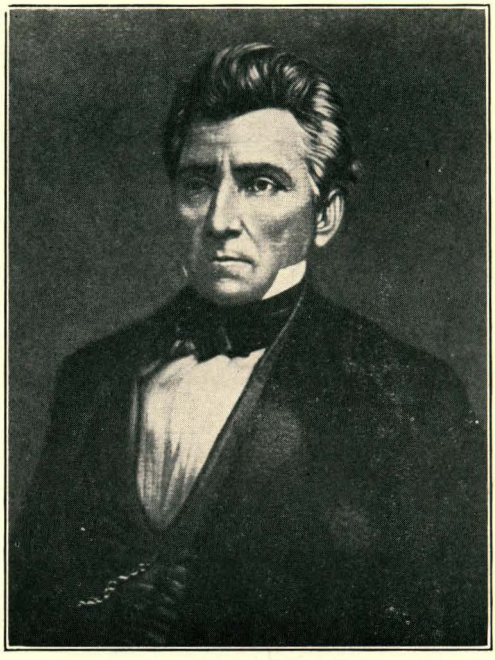
to do so by the creation of the Pony Express, the work of Wm. H. Russell, the alleged receiver of stolen bonds, and conspirator to defraud the United States Government.

In his *"Story of the Pony Express"* Glen D. Bradley* very succinctly sums up the reason why both the North and the South made every effort to hold California.

"To the South the acquisition of California meant enhanced prestige, involving as it would, the occupation of a large area whose soil and climate might encourage the perpetuation of slavery; it meant a rich possession which would afford her a strategic base for waging war against her northern foe; it meant a romantic field in which opportunity might be given to organize an allied republic of the Pacific, a power which would, perchance, forcibly absorb the entire Southwest and a large section of Northern Mexico. By thus creating counter forces the South would effectively block the Federal Government on the eastern half of the continent.

"To the North to hold this region would give it a base of operations to check her opponent in any campaign of aggression in the far West, also the possession of California would offer to the North the very best means of protecting the Western frontier, one of the Union's most vulnerable points of attack."

"While a majority of the people of California were loyal to the Union, there was a vigorous minority intensely in sympathy with the southern cause and ready to conspire for, or bring about by force of arms if necessary, the secession of their State. Just as soon as trouble should start, the Confederacy could and most certainly would gain control of the southern railroads, or she might take advantage of these lines of travel and by striking swiftly and suddenly organize and reenforce her followers in the South."



WM. M. GWIN

Perhaps even greater than the strategic value of possessing California was her Midas-like mineral wealth in gold and silver mines, the amazing production of bullion, the very nerve center of every modern war.

"California's mines helped notably to support the nation's credit. Had the gold and silver mined in the coast states during the years 1861-1865 been turned into the treasury of the Confederacy * * * the whole result of the war

*G. D. Bradley—Story of the Pony Express, p. 7 et seq.

might have been different. The total value of the precious metals shipped out of the coast states during the years 1861-64 incl. was $186,012,460. This real money was a factor of immense importance to the nation during the whole contest. It enabled it to pay the interest on its bonds according to agreement, thus restraining and limiting the depreciation and vastly lessening the volume of debt incurred by its enormous expenditures. No one can estimate with any degree of certainty the value of this sustaining force to the national credit."**

All historians of note are unanimous in their testimony that those who had planned secession had likewise schemed the creation of a Pacific Republic to be taken into the Federation.

"The idea of a Pacific Republic had been considered early, and appears to have had from the first, a more important place in the plans of those who were plotting to divide the Union than many have supposed. The possibility of such a thing had been suggested by politicians in California before the constitutional convention was organized in 1849."*

"A week before the Lecompton Convention, held at Sacramento in April, 1860, which declared that its members were prepared to maintain the independence of California. **Senator Latham had told the Senate that a separate republic would be organized on the Pacific in the event of a separation between the North and South, and Senator Gwin had more than once, though not so conspicuously, made a similar declaration."

Later on the same author, referring to the views entertained by the most prominent politicians of California, writes:

"Again Weller, the governor of California, in his message had said that if the wild spirit of fanaticism should destroy this magnificent Confederacy, she (California) would not go with the South or with the North, but here upon the shores of the Pacific found a mighty republic which may in the end prove the greatest of all."

"Both members of Congress (**Latham and Gwin) were in hearty accord with the secessionists, and both wrote home recommending that steps be taken at an early day to form a confederacy of coast states."

Finally a few lines from the greatest authority on the history of California. In his *"Chronicles of the Builders"* (Vol. II, pp. 217-218), H. H. Bancroft referring to the political strife between M. S. Latham, D. C. Broderick, J. C. Breckenridge and W. M. Gwin, states:

"Latham entered the U. S. senate to share in the most momentous of congressional struggles, and California herself became the scene of strife between the factions of the two great parties. The relations between the northern and southern states were approaching a crisis. The former were determined to take a stand against the growing pretentions and insolence of the slavery party, and the latter declared that the election of a republican president would be ground for secession. Upon this then hinged the issue. The Lecomptonites, who aimed to carry slavery into the territories and so degrade or drive out white labor, facilitating their retention as slave states, nominated for their candidate J. C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, while the anti-Lecomptonites chose for standard-bearer S. A. Douglas of Illinois, the sole associate of Broderick in the Senate, with the principle that slavery in any territory was to be optional with the people, not with Congress. Gwin and Latham, although at variance, decided for the former, and persuaded the entire democratic delegation to join them, despite instructions. Gwin hinted at a Pacific Republic bounded by the Rocky Mountains and declared that in case of secession California would side with the south. * * * Latham drifted gradually into pronounced slavery ideas."

In the introduction of the present dissertation the opinion was expressed that, unless the reader had in his mind a clear picture of the times, especially of the year preceding the Lincoln administration, he would scarcely be in a position to judge upon the guilt or innocence of William H. Russell who by a

**History of California—Z. S. Eldredge, V. 4, p. 213.
*Z. S. Eldredge—History of California, V. 4, p. 213.
**Speech of April, 1860—Congr. Globe.
***Latham, M. S.—formerly Governor of California.

marvelous perseverance and determination created the Pony Express, an enterprise of inestimable value in the preservation of the Union, which will forever stand on the pages of the nation's history to his everlasting credit.

In the preceding chapters we have attempted to depict the political situation as it existed in the North and South, and to delineate briefly the character and deeds of the principal actors. In doing so we have honestly striven to furnish the most authentic information available, but on account of the vast amount of ground that must be covered only the most essential facts have been touched upon, omitting much interesting information which would complete the picture. We entertain the hope, however, that meagre as may be the data given, we have succeeded in painting a sufficient background on the strength of which the reader may judge intelligently the events which we are about to narrate.

The week of December 25, 1860 to January 1, 1861, was ushered in by a revelation of fraud which startled the entire country. The story, as published in the press, added much to public excitement and turned popular sentiment strongly against an Administration which had so utterly failed to respond to the demands of the hour. Moreover, rumor, as is usual in such cases, magnified the amount of stolen bonds into the millions, and linked the name of the Secretary of War as a principal in the robbery, thus intensifying the feeling of indignation among all classes of the North against the Southern members of the President's cabinet. Unfortunately also the abstraction of the bonds occurred only shortly after the retirement of Mr. Cobb, who had left the National Treasury bankrupt, and now that, both Mr. Floyd and the Department of the Interior were held responsible for a gigantic breach of public trust, the country was filled with the most exaggerated tales of official perfidy and recklessness in the very Cabinet of the Chief Executive. The story that was published on December 25, 1860, by a Philadelphia journalist, who claimed to have made a thorough investigation of the matter, was as follows:

> "Floyd, to aid Russell, Majors & Co. in complying with their huge contract for transportation of army supplies from the Missouri River to Utah, accepted their drafts in some instances absolutely, in others conditionally, for a sum not exceeding $800,000. Subsequently he allowed Russell, Majors & Co. to draw the whole amount due them under their contract, with the assurance on their part that all of his acceptances as Secretary of War should be retired. Drafts matured and Russell, Majors & Co. were unable to meet them, and others were soon to mature which, unless money could be had, would be protested also. Under these circumstances Mr. Bailey, the clerk in charge of the Indian Trust Fund (who, it is said, married a niece of Secretary Floyd) was approached by an agent of Russell, Majors & Co. and told that, unless the acceptances referred to were provided for immediately, the Secretary of War would be disgraced irredeemably. He was then asked to lend to Russell, Majors & Co. temporarily, State bonds of the Indian Trust Fund to the amount of $870,000. Bailey, influenced by the conviction that this breach of trust was the only means of saving the honor of the Secretary of War, and satisfied also that Russell, Majors & Co. would be able to replace the bonds according to promise, delivered bonds amounting to $870,000 to Maj. Russell, the principal of the firm, who hypothecated them to the Bank of the Republic, N. Y. **This is said to be Bailey's version of his unfortunate breach of official trust,** which it was impossible to conceal longer, inasmuch as the Indian Bureau had applied for the coupons to collect the January (1861) interest on the bonds abstracted. Hence the confession of Bailey to the Secretary of the Interior, of the whole affair."

The reader cannot fail to have made a mental note of the frank admission that all of the above is "said to be Bailey's version." Naturally we should likewise possess a complete record of Mr. Russell's version, but, despite a most careful research in the Congressional Globe, and a request addressed to the Library of Congress for information as to whether or not there exists in their records "Russell's version," we have been unable to discover such document, and this despite our knowledge that on January 18, 1861, when cited before the Committee, Russell presented a statement of the transactions.

On the same day (Sunday, Dec. 25, 1860) the Secretary of the Interior

Thompson, returning from a trip to North Carolina, called upon President Buchanan to advise him that he had been informed by a letter of Bailey of a large robbery in his department. An official investigation was immediately ordered. On December 31, 1860 the Speaker of the House laid before that body a communication from the Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, giving his version of the acceptances extended to Mr. Russell, and justified the advance issue of these acceptances "as absolutely necessary to assist the contractors in forwarding supplies, since the enormous sum required to carry out the provisions of the contract exceeded the ability of any ordinary firm."

On January 30, 1861 the Grand Jury in Washington found true bills of indictment against Goddard Bailey, Wm. H. Russell and John H. Floyd, as follows:

Three cases against Bailey for larceny in abstracting the bonds intrusted to his custody, one joint indictment against Bailey and Russell for abstracting the missing bonds, three indictments against Russell for receiving the stolen bonds, and one joint indictment against Bailey, Russell and Floyd, for conspiring together to defraud the United States Government.

A dispatch from Washington, February 1, 1861, gave to the public some additional information:

> "It is ascertained that Mr. Floyd's whole acceptances were $6,900,000. Of these Mr. Russell and partners retired about $300,000 first and last and can account for half a million more. It therefore appears that at least $3,000,000 are still floating about, held by innocent parties, or were discounted by banks and individuals. Mr. Bailey, who abstracted the bonds from the Interior Department, **has never been examined before the Committee of Investigation,** and for legal reasons which may appear hereafter. The Act of 1857 which is supposed to relieve witnesses of Congressional Committees from prosecution, will doubtless be pleaded for the benefit of some of the parties of this mammoth robbery. Lawyers already maintain that the indictment against Messrs. Russell, Floyd and Bailey for a conspiracy to defraud the Government is for a crime not known in the criminal statutes. They will all probably escape punishment."

A very important point to bear in mind is that, as far as the Committee of Investigation was concerned, that body was satisfied to accept Mr. Bailey's version at par.

On February 2nd, 1861, the House Committee handed in their report, which is printed in full in the Congressional Globe of Feb. 12, 1861, pp. 874, etc.

Prior to the transmission of the report Mr. Floyd, disdaining to give any explanation of his private transactions with Russell or Bailey, and having hanging over his head an indictment for malfeasance in office and for conspiracy with others to defraud the government, left Washington for Virginia. Consequently, what real facts this witness might have been forced to reveal are buried in oblivion. Is it conceivable that Bailey shouldered responsibility without consulting or obtaining the authority of Floyd?

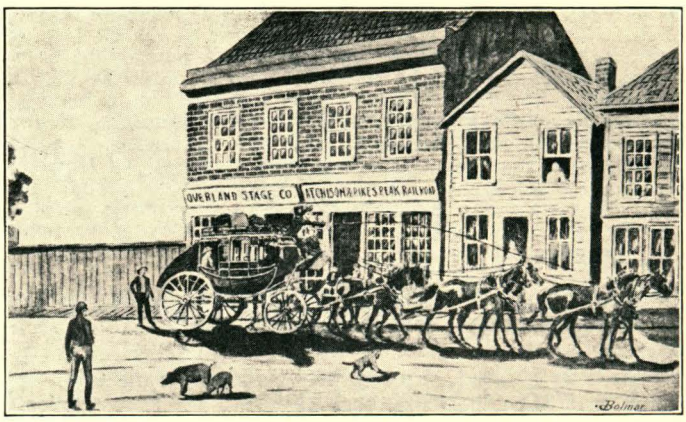
As the report is quite a lengthy document we cannot reprint it in full. It opens with a very significant declaration that the Committee considered the mere abstraction of the bonds from the Interior Department "an incident of minor importance" in comparison with the transactions preceding and connected with this act, "and your Committee therefore considered it incumbent upon them to trace as accurately and thoroughly as possible through the tortuous windings of vast and complicated interests, and extensive, though concealed ramifications, the motives and purposes and deeds of those who have been the parties to a daring and unprecedented fraud upon one of the Departments of the Government."

It is regrettable that this praiseworthy intention of the Committee bore no results whatever as regards Bailey and Floyd, and we are left to guess what it had in mind when it spoke of the "vast and complicated interests, and extensive, though concealed ramifications."

In regard to Russell, the report states that the latter testified as follows:

That he saw Bailey between the 12th and 15th of July, 1860; that he was introduced to him by Col. Drinkard; that the same day Bailey delivered to him $150,000 of bonds which Russell took to New York, leaving with Bailey a note of Russell, Majors & Waddell, as security; that he did not see Bailey again until the following September when he obtained 387 other bonds, leaving again, as security the paper of Russell, Majors & Waddell. Finally, Mr. Russell testified, that only during his second visit to Washington did he learn from Bailey that the bonds in his possession belonged to the Indian trust fund, also that he had agreed with Mr. Bailey that the bonds first handed to him would be returned within 90 days, but at the second interview this time had been extended to March 4th, 1861. As part of the contract covered transportation of supplies to Indian Reservations, Russell apparently thought the delivery of the bonds to him was quite proper.

Shortly after the interview between Russell and Bailey a news item appeared in the *Sacramento Union* of August 2, 1860, to the effect that the Pony Express was to be permanently discontinued if Russell & Co. failed to obtain a contract with the Government, calling for $67,000 in consideration of past mail service.



Overland Stage-Coach Leaving Atchison.

On August 21, 1860 Mr. Russell informed the public that at the last meeting of the directors a resolution had been passed to continue the Pony Express until January 1, 1861, and then, if Congress refused aid, to abandon the enterprise. This information was published in the *"Alta California"* of September, 1860.

That Mr. Floyd was fully cognizant of the financial condition of the enterprise represented by William H. Russell is a foregone conclusion. Nevertheless he continued the issuance of acceptances, even after President Buchanan had positively forbidden this practice. As a matter of fact, Floyd's last acceptance for $155,000 was issued December 13, 1860.*

On January 14, 1861, Russell addressed a letter to the Chairman of the House Select Committee, which read:

> "I am anxious to make a full statement in regard to the bonds. **I claim to be an honest man** and would prefer to make out a statement of the whole transaction in writing and have you spread it at length on your records. I ask that as a favor from your Committee. I am under criminal prosecution and think it due to me that I should be permitted to make a full statement, although I do not fear the result of the criminal prosecution."

*Report of the House Committee.

To complete this part of our story we add another paragraph from the report:

> "Russell states that on the day he made his last application for securities, Mr. Bailey agreed to furnish them on the condition that there should be deposited with him in their place the acceptances of Gov. Floyd as Secretary of War. It would appear that Mr. Russell had then on hand $735,000 of acceptances, of which $72,000 were unconditional and the balance conditional and payable out of the earnings of Russell, Majors & Waddell for 1861."

This ,then, is the case of the Government vs. William H. Russell, based largely upon the letter and statement made by Bailey to the Secretary of the Interior. On the face of it, it is a strong indictment of the commercial probity of Russell, were it not that Mr. Bailey, who was the main witness, and whose statements apparently were unsworn, was never called before the Investigating Committee, and that Mr. Floyd disdained to reveal his part in the transactions. On the other hand, we have the clear-cut assertion of Mr. Russell in his letter of January 14, 1860: "I claim to be an honest man!" He did not deny that he had received the bonds in question, but claimed that he should be permitted to make a full statement of the entire transaction in order to clear himself.

Obviously various surmises suggest themselves, especially when one recalls the words of the Select Committee concerning the "tortuous windings of vast and complicated interests and extensive though concealed ramifications." Nevertheless, the writer prefers to withhold his own conclusions. Instead he offers the judgment of H. H. Bancroft, dean among the historians of California, who in his monumental work *"Chronicles of the Builders,"* Vol. II, page 323, writes:

> "In January (1861) while these matters were pending Russell, president of the company, fell into difficulty—if, indeed, it were not a **trap** set for him by the friends of the southern route. The company was largely in debt, owing about $1,800,000; and although a large company, and with considerable assets, was embarrassed to a degree which made borrowing necessary to a greater amount than was convenient. The government was also in debt to the company on its contracts, congress having failed to pass an appropriation bill. While Russell was in Washington endeavoring to procure some relief, **he was induced to take $830,000 in bonds** of the Interior Department, **as a loan,** and giving as security acceptances on the War Department furnished him by Secretary Floyd, a part of which were not yet due. The bonds, as it turned out, were stolen by Godard Bailey, a family connection of Floyd's, and law clerk in the Interior Department. Both Russell and Bailey were arrested, and after a brief confinement in jail were bailed out by their respective friends. In the temporary confusion which followed the discovery of the fraud, Russell lost his opportunity, **as, perhaps it was meant he should,** and Congress in February authorized the postmaster-general to advertise for bids for a daily mail over the central route."

We offer no comments on Bancroft's surmises. We only remind the reader that in accordance with an advertisement in the *"Alta California"* of April 30, 1860, or a few days after the starting of the Pony Express, the Butterfield Overland Mail Company had passed to the control of the Wells Farge & Co., and that the new contract for daily mail over the central route, carrying a government subsidy of $1,000,000 was *not* awarded to the original projectors of the Pony Express, Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell, but was given to the Butterfield Overland Mail Company. By an arrangement between the Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Co. the latter was to operate the daily mail and the Pony Express upon the division of the line east of Salt Lake City.* At the meeting of the stockholders of the C. O. C. & P. P. Ex. Co. on April 26, 1861, the Board of Directors was reorganized by the election of Bela M. Hughes as president, in place of William H. Russell.**

*The Overland Mail by Leroy R. Hafen, Ph. D., p. 217.
**Rocky Mountain News (Denver) May 8, 1861.

One last question: Was Mr. Russell's reputation injured by the indictment? Fortunately we have the strongest evidence to the contrary, and that he continued to stand high in the estimation of his contemporaries.

Nearly half a year after his indictment we find Russell and Hughes undertaking a trip to Denver, where they arrived on May 6, 1861. The *"Rocky Mountain News,"* of Denver, speaking of Russell's visit, said:

> "The people of Pike's Peak will extend him a warmer welcome than to **any other man** who has ever visited us."

and to testify to their high regard of Russell a complimentary ball was given him at Golden, Colorado, "where he and the newly arrived Governor Gilpin shared honors. It certainly passes the bounds of credulity to assume that the new Governor of Colorado would have been willing to share honors at a public occasion with a person justly convicted of conspiring to defraud the United States Government.

I cannot close the last chapter without adding a pertinent paragraph from Bancroft's *"History of California,"** which is a high tribute to the character of the triumvirate, Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell:

> "After all, it was to the flying pony that all eyes and hearts were turned; and to the praise of the St. Joseph company be it recorded that they kept up the service, at a loss, until the telegraph was completed across the continent in October, 1861. Their first object was to exemplify the practicability of a mail or railroad line, on or about the 41st parallel. After that was demonstrated they had no further interest in the pony express, except through **patriotism.**"

And so our story ends with the simple statement of William H. Russell: *"I claim to be an honest man."*

*Bancroft, Vol. VII, page 281.

OLD POST BAGS A CHARMING BOOK.

Written by ALVIN F. HARLOW.

Romance has always blossomed round about the letter, and it richly garlands this most interesting account of how the sending of letters to and fro, far and wide, over the surface of the earth began in ancient days and developed through the centuries to the present time.

Beginning with the means by which messages were sent—they were many and varied—in the ancient civilizations, Mr. Harlow goes on to an account of the earliest organized postal system, the relay system of carrying messages which existed in the sixth century B. C., in the kingdom of Darius of Persia. This system is described by Herodotus, who says of it, in the translation carved on the facade of the New York Postoffice: "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds." How the carrying of letters was done in Greece and Rome, and later in both Europe and the Orient during the middle ages, how the first city mail service was established in Paris, how that remarkable family of postmen, Thurn and Taxis, developed the business in several European countries, fill the early chapters and bring the author to the struggle, the romance and the gradual development that attended the growth of the British post. But it is to our own United States that he devotes the larger part of his narrative. For here the development of the postal service has been so much part and parcel of our history that it takes on both historical and romantic features that are distinctive. He tells the whole story with much detail down to the present time. The book is as valuable for reference as it is interesting for straight reading. The illustrations, of which there are a hundred or more, are mostly from old prints.—*N. Y. Times.*

Published by D. Appleton & Co. at $5.00.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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China

(Continued from page 34.)

Translated by A. E. SEAL

And published through courtesy of JOHN A. AGNEW.

Stamps for illustrations furnished by JAMES STARR.

The surcharge of Nos. 16-25 was (see above) produced from December 1896 to February 1897, while, according to Mencarini Nos. 26-28 were not overprinted until between 10 Feb. and 17 March, so that, if this opinion is correct, they could only have been issued at the earliest shortly before mid-Feb. For Nos. 16-25 the remainders still in hand of the Tokyo printing of the Memorial Issue were used almost exclusively, along with which the remainders of the 1885 issue were still employed for the most-used values. On the other hand, of the supplementary stamps printed in Shanghai from the newly prepared plates of the Memorial Series, (for surcharge purposes, see above), apparently only Nos. *11* and *12* were used for this first auxiliary issue. No. 16 (error II) occurred on the first stamp of the first row of a group, in an impression of 100 sheets which reached Canton and Amoy. The inverted surcharge No. 23 error II is not due to the tete-beche, (No. 13 error I), but to the reversal of the sheet under the printing plate. As, however, Tokyo printings were used for No. 23, an inverted surcharge may be found in the normal sheets and vice-versa a stamp with normal surcharge may be found in the reversed sheets, and perhaps only on that account not recognizable as such because these tete-beche, like for example the Argentine tete-beche No. 7 error II (which see) were used entirely as single stamps. The variety of No. 4 with oblique white stroke through the upper left-hand corner* also occurs in No. 26.

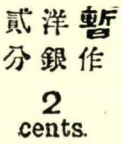
*A die with (wholly or partly visible) sharp oblique break through the left-hand upper corner was in Plate II the 17th stamp of a group. As this variety, which also occurs in the Cent-surcharges, is found only or almost only with perforation 11¾, the injury to the die must have happened immediately before setting up Plate II.

Partly unperforated specimens (or pairs unperforated between), occur, as in the Japanese printings, without surcharge, on most of the numbers 16-25, and in the case of the small size stamps it is mostly a horizontal perforation that is missing. Entirely unperforated specimens only occur of No. 24, and are rare (about 20 mk.).

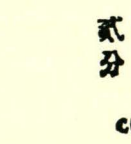
1897 (March/May). Auxiliary issues with black surcharge A2, A3 with large figures of value; produced in two Chinese private presses.

I (March): Shanghai printings Nos. **7-15** and remainders of Memorial Stamps Nos. 7, 8, 10-15 with surcharge A2. (Distance between Chinese characters and figures of value 2½ mm., height of surcharge on Nos. 29, 30, 17½ mm., or 17 mm.)

II (May): Shanghai printings Nos. **7-15** and No. (*), remainders of Memorial Stamps Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 13-15 and Nos. 4-6 (1885 issue) with surcharge A3. (Distance between Chinese characters and figures of value 1½ mm., height of surcharge 16½ mm. or 15½ mm.).



A2



A3

1. Surcharge A2. (Wide spacing).

		Stamp No.	Price.	
29 I	½ cent on 3 C. (a) light yellow (Vert. & Hor.)	**9**	.60	.60
	(b) dull yellow	**9**	.70	.60
	Error 1: cen inst. cent (Vert., Hor.)	**9**	——	?25.00
30 I	1 cent on 1 C. (a) brick red	7	12.00	12.00
	(b) orange red	**7**	1.00	1.00
	(c) salmon red	**7**	1.25	1.00
	Error 1: ce nt	**7**	——	——
31 I	2 cents on 2 C. (a) light green	8	3.00	8.00
	(b) dull yellow green	**8a**	.80	.70
32 I	4 cents on 4 C. (a) rose (Vert.)	10	——	——
	(b) light rose	**10**	2.40	2.00
33 I	5 cents on 5 C. (a) dull orange	11	12.00	12.00
	(b) yellow	**11**	2.00	2.00
34 I	8 cents on 6 C. (a) brown	12a	——	——
	(b) chocolate brown	12b	——	——
	(c) light red brown	**12**	7.00	7.00
35 I	10 cents on 9 C. (a) dull green (deep)	13	——	——
	(b) light green	**13**	8.00	4.50
	(c) light yellow green	**13**	8.00	4.00
	Error 1: Surcharge inverted	**13**	——	——
36 I	10 cents on 12 C. (a) dull orange	14	——	——
	(b) yellow	**14**	5.50	4.00
37 I	30 cents on 24 C. (a) rose carmine	15	——	——
	(b) blood red	**15**	7.00	7.00
	Error 1: "30" midway (Vert.)	15, **15**	——	——

As the remainders of the Memorial Stamps had been in great measure used up for Nos. 16-25, the newly prepared Shanghai printings were utilized for this issue. That the color of the Provisionals varies slightly from the Shanghai printings Nos. *7-15* (without surcharge) may be explained by the fact that not all the shades of the unsurcharged stamps reached the public.

Of the surcharge errors No. 29 I error I occurs on the last stamp of a second horizontal row, and this variety is only found in a third delivery, No. 30 I, error 1, (wide spacing between ce and nt) returns on the fourth stamp of a bottom row. No. 37 I, error 1, ("30" in the middle between the lower Chinese characters and cents, thus placed too high) occurs in both the Tokyo and Shanghai printings, in the upper right-hand corner of the sheet. Both in No. 30 I and No. 37 I examples occur without a stop after cents.

II. Surcharge A3. (Narrower Spacing).

1. Shanghai Printings and remainders of the Memorial Series.

		Stamp No.	Price		Surcharge Inverted
29 II	½ cent on 3 C. (a) dull yellow	**9**	.50	.40	
	(b) yellow orange	**9**	.40	.40	?20.00
30 II	1 cent on 1 C. (a) orange red	7	——	——	
	(b) salmon red	**7**	.50	.75	
31 II	2 cents on 2 C. (a) light green	8	——	——	
	(b) dull yellow green	**8a**	.80	.80	
	(c) clear green	**8b**	.75	.75	?20.00
31IIi	2 cents on 2 C. light green (retouched plate)	(*)	2.40	1.40	
32 II	4 cents on 4 C. (a) rose	10	20.00	20.00	?24.00
	(b) dull light rose (tinted p.)	**10**	8.00	7.50	——
33 II	5 cents on 5 C. (a) dull orange	11	25.00	25.00	
	(b) yellow	**11**	7.50	8.50	
34 II	8 cents on 6 C. brown	12a	38.00	——	
35 II	10 cents on 9 C. (a) dull green (deep)	13	16.00	12.00	
	(b) dull grey green	**13**	8.00	5.00	——
36 II	10 cents on 12 C. (a) dull orange	14	30.00	30.00	
	(b) yellow	**14**	7.00	7.00	
37 II	30 cents on 24 C. (a) carmine	15	——	——	
	(b) deep rose red	**15**	——	——	

2. Stamps Nos. 4P2—6P2, of the 1885 issue.

? 38	1 cent on 1 C. green	?	10.00	——	
? 39	2 cents on 3 C. rose lilac	?	12.00	——	
? 40	5 cents on 5 C. olive yellow	?	10.00	——	

Nos. 29 II-37 II. The colors of the Shanghai printings in these Provisionals differ also somewhat from those without surcharge; see above on this point. For No. 31 IIi, (figure of value "2" of the stamp with straight foot), see note on the reserve plates on page 32 (Jan. 1929 issue), and illustrations on page 702 of the catalog. The quantities issued of this variety, according to Mencarini, were 202,740. In individual values, as for example No. 31 II and No. 31 IIi, a stop is missing. Disproportionately frequent in A3 are badly-centred surcharges sideways or downwards. Inverted surcharges may have been to some extent not necessarily officially issued, but reached the public through a disloyal official. Nos. 31, 32 are reported with double perforation.

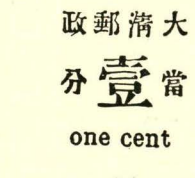
Nos. 38-40. These, known as "Pakhoi-issue", are due to the fact that after all the older remainders had been called in by the Postal Administration, the stocks from Pakhoi did not arrive until April. According to Maus (D. B. Z. 1901, Page 137) it is a matter on the other hand of unofficial surcharges by a postal official who on that account was, after an enquiry, dismissed. As the surcharges were scarcely recognized nothing is proved by the existence, (in the Harte-Lovelace, Melville and other collections), of assumed unobjectionable overprintings of May 1897 from Pakhoi whither it is claimed they were returned after being surcharged. It is remarkable that the greatest portion of the stamps is marked in sets with a large circular stamp Shanghai 1 March 1897, a date which, after what is said above, allows the conclusion that they were dated back out of complaisance. Opinions also differ very widely respecting the quantities issued; while, according to Mencarini only a few sheets of each value were issued, according to Gibbons' M. J. VIII, Page 8, 1,000 sets were produced, which probably does not even reach the numbers to be found in the trade. The 1 C.

stamp of the 1885 issue, with oblique break through the left hand upper corner, occurs also with No. 38.

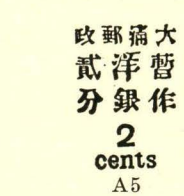
No. 2 Group.

3 Cent revenue stamp (illustration St. 12 same as A5.) prepared for issue (engraved and printed by Waterlow & Sons Limited, London: perforated 14-16, more rarely 12½ 14-16) altered by black surcharges A4-A6, later A7-A9 into postage stamps of various values.

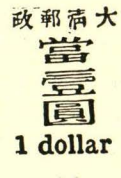
1897 (Feb.). A4, A5, A6. First surcharge produced by the Press of the Statistical Office in Shanghai.



A4



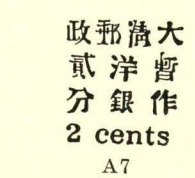
A5



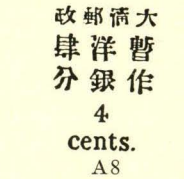
A6

		Surcharge	Price.		Inverted
41	1 cent on 3 Cents. (a) brownish carmine....	A4	.50	.50	
	(b) dark deep red	A4	.40	.40	
42	2 cents on 3 Cents. (a) brownish carmine...	A5	.50	.50	
	(b) dark deep red	A5	.45	.45	
43	4 cents on 3 Cents. dark deep red	A5	2.80	2.80	
44	1 dollar on 3 Cents. dark deep red	A6	7.50	10.00	
45	5 dollars on 3 Cents. dark deep red	A6	150.00	——	150.00 ——
			?		?

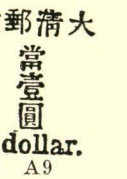
—— (April ?). A7, A8, A9. Second surcharge, produced in a non-Chinese private press in Shanghai.



A7



A8



A9

		Sur-charge.	Price.		Surcharge. Inverted.		Double.	
46	2 cents on 3 C. dark deep red	A7	1.30	1.30	22.00	15.00	—	—
47	4 cents on 3 C. dark deep red	A8	125.00	——			—	—
48	1 dollar on 3 C. dark deep red	A9	? ——	——			—	—

The revenue stamps were printed in sheets of 100 (10x10). In the first surcharges, Nos. 41-45, produced in the Statistical Office, the printing plate consisted of 25 dies, and the sheets were presumably divided for the printing plate into four groups; 25 small variations can therefore be distinguished. In the second surcharges produced in a private press the entire sheets were overprinted with a surcharge block of only 10 stereotypes. According to Mencarini who

had official sources at his disposal, the issues of this group were produced from February to April, while Harte catalogues the first issue as already appearing in January, and the second in March; other authors on the other hand give the latter as not appearing until May. According to Maus, (a. a. O. Page 138), surcharge A8 with small figure was produced before A5 (with large figure), and it is as a matter of fact remarkable that in this case, contrary to Nos. 16-40, the small figures are the later ones.

Surcharged Stamps Nos. 41-45 of the State Press show no precise errors, except the inverted surcharge No. 45 error 1, which is almost more frequent than the normal surcharge. The 25 small differences in type can be more particularly determined by the Chinese characters; thus for example the middle character of the second Chinese row in No. 41 shows varieties in almost every stamp (of the group of 25). The highest value No. 45 (issue: 5,000) was used in the post almost entirely on the so-called "Remittance Certificates" (corresponding somewhat to the British Postal Notes, see British India and Ceylon, Pages 634/35), and then not as a postal frank but as showing the amount itself, beside which the carrying or commission fees had to be paid. No. 45 stamps really postally used for franking purposes are, if they occur at all, at any rate extremely rare, although very high Chinese frankings occur at an early date, as the private posts often put together in one parcel a great number of single letters for the State Post, (and even in correspondence with Indo-China and Siam.)

In the case of the surcharged stamps Nos. 46-48 produced in a private press the figures of value are not only smaller, and the arrangement more unskillful, but a whole series of surcharge errors or irregularities is found, such as inverted "s", broken "n", comma instead of stop, thick and thin stops, missing stops, etc. As the printing plate (see page 78 of this issue) only consisted of 10 stereotypes, these irregularities are repeated correspondingly often, as is the case with the inverted surcharge No. 46, error I. The double surcharge of No. 47 is only partial. Nos. 47 and 48 were only produced in quite small impressions, (according to Mencarini only 200 stamps of No. 47, and 40 of No. 48), which were used in Tientsin and are amongst the rarest Chinese stamps.

The original (revenue) stamp 3 C. was never used fiscally, but some few specimens on the other hand reached the public by mistake, and apparently were also used postally, so that such also form a variety of No. 2 Group. It is therefore not quite correct to catalog them as unissued.

3 C. (St. 12) without surcharge (a) brown carmine	——	——
(b) dark deep red	——	——

After the appearance of the definitive issues all Provisionals were called in on the 30th September, 1897, and the remainders destroyed.

1897 (16 Aug.). Stamps 13-20 after designs by R. A. de Villard of the statistical branch of the Customs. (Concerning these sketches and the results thereof for M. de Villard see St. Coll. XVII, Page 109 and 116). (The statements referring thereto in I. B. J. are incorrect.) Lithographed in Tokyo. Inscription IMPERIAL CHINESE POST. Thin, white paper, wmk. W1: perf. 11-12.



13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20

				Issued.
49	½ C. (a) brown purple	.50	.35	481,000
	(b) wine red	.25	.25	
	(c) dark brown	.20	.25	
50	1 C. (a) yellow	.50	.40	433,200
	(b) gold yellow	1.00	.40	
51	2 C. (a) dark orange (Imp. & Vert.)	.50	.40	1,248,000
	(b) yellow vermilion	75	.25	
52	4 C. (a) brown	1.50	.80	912,000
	(b) deep brown	1.25	.70	
	(c) yellowish brown (Hor.)	.75	.50	
	Error: olive green	——	——	
53	5 C. (a) flesh red	1.60	.85	360,000
	(b) deep rose	1.60	.85	
	Error: citron yellow ?			
54	10 C. Russia green	1.60	.85	360,000
55	20 C. (a) brown lilac	4.00	3.50	168,000
	(b) brown carmine	4.00	3.50	
	Error: leather brown	——	——	
56	30 C. rose carmine	5.00	4.50	168,000
57	50 C. green, yellow-green	10.00	10.00	360,000
	Error: deep green	50.00	50.00	
58	1 D. carmine/rose	24.00	20.00	51,600
59	2 D. orange/yellow	45.00	45.00	12,930
60	5 D. yellow-green, /rose. (Imp.)	45.00	——	7,200

Arrangement of the sheets. The stamps were printed in 4 groups of 20 each (5x4), separated by very narrow gaps. (We ourselves as well as Harte-Lovelace and London Phil. 1897 or Ph. J. G. B. have only had such sheets, whereas, according to Maus the sheets of the cent values contained 240 stamps in 6 groups, and those of the dollar values on the other hand only 40 stamps; the former statement is certainly wrong). Of the color errors No. 52 error is known both used and unused: a complete group of 20 stamps is in the Harte-Lovelace collection. No. 53 color error is quoted from Senf's catalog, but we have not seen this color: possibly there may have been some chemical change. In No. 55 color error there was an incorrect color mixture, a quite dull brown, without a trace of a lilac or reddish shade. No. 57 color error must also be a misprinting (color of No. 54); it occurs however in several shades and according to Gibb. M. J. VIII, Page 97, was printed in 40 sheets.

Perforations are found in all possible combinations of 11, 11½ and 12. No. 51 imp. about 20.00. No. 51, imp. horizontally is found in vertical strips of five. (Pair imperf. between — — — —). Recently (1924?) the French technical press also reports No. 60 imperf. Double perforations are, at least mostly, only apparently so, and are caused by the very narrow spacing (see above).

After the appearance of the following London issue the remainders were called in and destroyed; apparently however remainders were sold before the destruction took place, especially of the 5 dollar value, which subsequently frequently came on offer unused.

1898 (28 Jan.). Stamps 21-23. Engraved on copper by Waterlow & Sons, London. Inscription now CHINESE IMPERIAL POST. White paper with wmk. W.1: perf. 13½ or 14, or 14½ or 15, all round or mixed, or 16. White, shiny gum, No. 65 b also with yellow gum.



21



22



23

61	½ C. dark brown	.10	.08
62	1 C. ochre yellow (28 Jan.)	.15	.06
63	2 C. scarlet red	.25	.06
64	4 C. red brown	.25	.20
65	5 C. (a) dull rose	2.50	.90
	(b) salmon red	1.25	1.00
66	10 C. deep green	1.00	.35
67	20 C. brown lilac	2.00	.70
68	30 C. carmine rose	3.00	1.75
69	50 C. green	4.50	2.50
70	1 D. carmine & salmon rose	7.50	3.75
71	2 D. carmine & yellow	15.00	6.50
72	5 D. dark green & rose	45.00	20.00

The stamps appeared gradually during 1898, No. 62 being the first. The cent-values were printed in sheets of 240 stamps in 3x4 groups of 20 each (vertical distance apart 25 mm., horizontal 7 mm.), the dollar-values in sheets of 48 (6x8) stamps. On the margins of the sheets are found only in the upper right corner the numbers of the automatic numbering machine. The colors show, except in No. 65, only slight variations.

Perforations (for perforations of the 1898-1910 issues see Gib. M. J. XX, Page 369) : Waterlow used for this issue quite a number of line perforations, so that the perforations 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 16, refer to different machines; perforations 14 and 13½ as well as 14½ and 15 occur frequently mixed. Amongst the machines perforating 14 there was one which owing to wear or some defect perforated for short distances 12½, 13½, so that besides the mixed perforation 14 to 13½ or 13½ :14 stamps also occur which with the same line machine are perforated part 12½, 13½ part 14. This (apparently mixed) perforation which in the following issue (which see) is a rarity, is also specially collected in this issue.

No. 65 b with yellow gum (see above) is rare. No. 61 is found used as a supplementary stamp about 1900 on letters to China from abroad, the amount being paid by the recipient. For the same stamp with overprint B. R. A. 5 Five Cents (in three lines) see Pages 502/03 of the Handbook. For bisections of No. 62 see the following issue.

At the Brussels Exhibition 1910 the imperial postal administration showed proofs of the 2 C. in carmine, blue and black, yellow and red, of the 10 C. in red, of the 20 C. in yellow, of the 2 dollars in yellow and blue and of the 5 dollars in yellow and red.

On the 26 May, 1899, the Chinese Government sent a parcel of 110 reams of wmk. paper (sufficient for 13,000,000 stamps) to Waterlow and Sons with

instructions to use it up without particular reference to the stamp values; after this was exhausted the following paper was used without wmk.

1902. Stamps 21-23. London print as before, but somewhat thicker, duller paper, without wmk. Perf. as before, but seldom 12½, 10½: 14, or perf. 16. (Vert. and Diag. refer to vertical and diagonal bisections, respectively.)

73	½ C. (a) dark brown	.05	.05
	(b) chocolate brown	.05	.05
74	1 C. (a) ochre orange (Vert. & Diag.)	.10	.05
	(b) gold yellow	.10	.05
	1. top right hand character as illustration	—	—
75	2 C. scarlet red (right and left Diag.)	.25	.05
76	4 C. dark brown	.40	.10
77	5 C. (a) salmon rose	1.80	1.40
	(b) dull orange	1.60	1.25
	(c) gold yellow	1.20	.90
78	10 C. dark green	1.60	.10
79	20 C. brown carmine	1.90	.20
80	30 C. carmine red	3.50	.30
81	50 C. green	5.00	.40
82	1 D. carmine and yellow-rose (1908)	8.00	1 00
83	2 D. carmine and yellow	10.00	3.60
84	5 D. dark green & rose	40.00	12.50

The appearance of the stamps without wmk. extended over several years. Arrangement of the sheets as before. According to the technical press at that time the D. values had not yet appeared in 1906. The number of shades in stamps without wmk. is greater than in the former issue, the 5 C. value showing a complete change in the basic color from reddish tones to a distinct orange (gold yellow) the last color of No. 77. In the case of No. 74 in black brown and No. 75 dark violet, reported by the Ph. J. Gr. Brit. 1909 as duly used in Tientsin, this is no doubt due to decomposition.

The same perforations occur as before but the perforation 12½, 13½ to 14 (see above) was apparently corrected about 1903, so that this machine again perforated 14 regularly, and perf. 16 was also apparently at latest 1903 put out of use, these two perforations now fetching special prices.—Partly imperf. specimens (or pairs imp. between) are also known in some of the values of this issue.



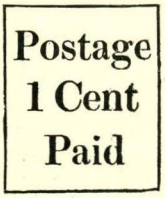
No. 74





No. 74 I

No. 74 I, in which the top character in the upper right hand corner shows three (instead of two) diagonal strokes only occurs in a few impressions of this value and indeed as the last stamp in Row 3 at the right hand side of the group. The same stamp is found also in later prints of the Republic. (The second retouch illustrated is not mentioned in Kohl's Handbook but will be described by James Starr in a supplementary article that will also include other additions.—EDITOR.)



Bisections:—In October 1903 there was a temporary shortage of stamps in Foochow, especially of the 1 C. because the steamer bringing the fresh supply was delayed by bad weather. The Foochow post office met this difficulty, consent having been received, by officially, on the 22 and 23 October, bisecting the 2 C. stamp diagonally, either left or right, and surcharging the bisected stamps after they had been affixed to the mail matter with the obliteration A10 in black: the proper date-mark was stamped alongside; the bisected stamps were not supplied to the public. Our prices are for bisected stamps on entries, Foochow 22/23 Oct.

? 1 Cent (A10) on right or left, bisected 2 C. scarlet red ..... ? 24.00

In August 1904 the lower values were exhausted at Chungking, on the upper Yangtse and the post office there was obliged to bisect the 2 C. value in similar fashion. A purely Chinese obliteration was used at first, later bisections showing the bi-lingual date-stamp. (Price of such bisections to order ———).

Finally, in 1909/10, after the alteration in the tariff, and the introduction of postage rates such as 1½ C, more frequent bisections of the 1 C. and 3 C. stamps were used and officially tolerated. Such bisections are found both of No. 74 and No. 62. About the same time stamps cut out of postcards were used as postage stamps without being officially challenged.

1905/10. Stamp 21. Change of color and additional values: print as before, unwatermarked paper: perf. 13½ or 14 or 14½ or 15 all round or mixed perforations between 14½ and 15.

85	2 C. (a) Russian green (20.10.08)	.30	.05
	(b) dark yellow green	.30	.05
86	3 C. (a) grey blue green (1909) (Vert. & Diag.)	.20	.05
	(b) green slate	.40	.05
87	4 C. (a) scarlet (1909)	.30	.05
	(b) vermilion red	.40	.05
88	5 C. (a) violet (10.7.05)	.40	.05
	(b) deep violet	.80	.08
	(c) lilac (1909)	.80	.05
89	7 C. (a) deep wine red (1909)	.75	.60
	(b) brown carmine	.70	.60
90	10 C. (a) ultramarine (End '08)	1.50	.10
	(b) dull ultramarine	1.50	.08
	(c) Prussian blue	1.50	.08
91	16 C. olive green (1907)	1.40	.85

Arrangement of the sheets. In the old values as before; in the additional values No. 86, No. 89, No. 91 sheets of 100 stamps in four groups of 25 each. For perforations see above. For bisections of No. 86 see note preceding No. 85.

1909 (8 Sept.) Stamp 24. Commemorative issue for the anniversary of the coronation of the little emperor. Two-color copper print by Waterlow & Sons: oblong with the Temple of Heaven at Pekin. White paper without wmk. Perf. 14.



				Printed
92	2 C. orange and green	.08	.08	2,000,000
93	3 C. orange and light blue	.12	.12	1,000,000
94	7 C. orange & lilac purple	.30	.30	1,000,000

Sheets of 100 stamps. Mass-obliterations for collectors were expressly arranged for in the disposal of the issue. Proofs of variations in colors both of the centre and the border were shown at the Brussels Exhibition 1910.

The memorial issue and all other issues of the empire became invalid on the 1st. April 1914 (Order of the 1.10.1913).

Chinese Republic.

Provisional Native Overprints. (See the official statement of the General Postal Administration I. B. J. 1913, Page 417, and the publication of the official correspondence, Gibbons M. J. XX, Pages 163/64. The difference between the quantity of impressions of Nos. 99 to 106 as recorded by I. B. J. and Gibbons is explained by the fact that in the M. J. only the quantities issued in Nankin are given.)

The fall of the Empire placed the Postal Administration under the necessity of correcting the inscription CHINESE *IMPERIAL* POST on the current stamps. As after the fall North and South were still, at the beginning of 1912, hostile to each other, the General Postal Administration in Pekin caused the stamps to be provided at first with the overprint A11 (Ling shih chung li—Provisional Neutrality), which was intended to a certain extent to give expression to the non-political or supra-political character of the Postal Service. The first stamps with this overprint were sent to Foochow (the capital of the Province of Fo-Kien) which had just asked for fresh supplies. Immediately after their issue in Foochow (at the beginning of February) the Minister of Communications of Fo-Kien telegraphed direct to the Republican Ministry of Foreign Affairs asking it to get the Postal Administration to call in the issue at once, as the overprint offended against the prerogatives of the Republic. As the result of these representations the stamps were withdrawn a few days after they had been first given out and the unsold stocks sent back to Pekin. About the beginning of March the Governments of Pekin and Nankin agreed upon the overprint A13 (Chung Hua min Kuo—Chinese Republic). As there were still in Pekin stocks of the first provisional issue with the overprint A11, the Postal Administration, in order to use them up, had these stamps (already overprinted horizontally with A11) surcharged vertically with an additional overprint corresponding to A13. The issue thus provided with the cruciform surcharge A12, (which therefore ran: Provisional Neutrality of the Republic of China), was sent to the Postal Administration of Hankow, Nankin, and Changcha shortly before the 20th March, a few days previous to the dispatch of the final overprint A13. The offices concerned however immediately lodged a protest with the President against this overprint also, so that by the 22nd March, (the first day of issue of Nankin and probably also in Hankow and Changcha), orders were received to call in the stamps. A few days later, round about the 24th March, the stamps were issued with the final native surcharge A13.

1912 (2 Feb.). Provisional Native Overprint issued in Foochow: current stamps 21, 23 (see illustration Page ??) overprinted horizontally with A11 in red or black respectively.

		Surcharge AII		Issued
		Red.	Black.	
95	3 C. blue green	20.00 20.00		6,000
96	1 D. carmine & flesh		300.00 ——	96
97	2 D. carmine & yellow		300.00 ——	96
98	5 D. dark-green & pink . . .		280.00 ——	288

立中將臨
A11

Not Issued.

III	1 C. orange-yellow	——
IV	16 C. olive	

The 1 C. and 16 C. are known with overprint A11, but according to the official statement of the consumption figures, were never issued. As the result of their rarity the overprints were soon forged. Marks of the forgeries are: in the first (left hand) character the left vertical stroke is too short; in the second the rectangle is too high; in the third the left vertical stroke is longer than the right (the opposite of the original). For period in use and stocks see the foregoing.

(About 22 March). Using-up issue of the Provisional native overprint, issued in Hankow, Nankin, Changcha, (not in Foochow): Nos. 95-98, III, IV, with additional vertical overprint "Chinese Republic"—A12. Stamp No. 81 (listed on Page 26) is also included.

		Surcharge A12 Red.	Surcharge A12 Black.	Issued
99	1 C. orange-yellow	22.00 —		2,289
100	3 C. blue-green	22.00 —		2,818
101	7 C. brown-carmine		55.00 —	492
102	16 C. olive	150.00 —		200
103	50 C. green	200.00 —		87
104	1 D. carmine & flesh		180.00 —	156
105	2 D. carmine & yellow		200.00 —	93
106	5 D. dark-green & pink		—— —	52

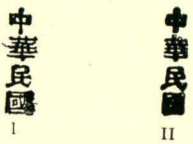
中華民國 臨時立中

A12

Nos. 101 and 103 were only given out in Hankow, in Changcha only No. 99, (120 copies). As regards Nankin the number of stamps post-marked and therefore (presumably) of those unused is fixed definitely for each of the eight values. No. 102 is known with horizontal badly centred overprint.

Final Native Overprints.

1912 (about 24 March). Current stamps of the Empire Nos. 21-23 (see illustration Page 24) overprinted vertically with surcharge A13 in red or black at the Statistical Department, or with A14 at the Commercial Press (both in Shanghai). Overprint (see above)—Chinese Republic.



A13



A14

			Surcharge. Red.		Surcharge. Black.		Error I Inverted		Error II Double
107	½ C dark-brown	A13			0.15	0.15	3.50	3.50	
108 I	1 C brownish orange (Vert.)	A13	0.20	0.15			——	—	
" II	1 C brownish orange	A14	0.40	0.20				?	
109 I	2 C dark-green	A13	0.20	0.10					
" II	2 C dark-green	A14	0.30	0.15					
110	3 C blue-green	A13	0.20	0.10			——	—	
111	4 C cinnabar-red	A13			0.35	0.10			
112	5 C deep violet	A13	0.35	0.20					
113	7 C brown-carmine	A13			0.55	0.35			
114	10 C prussian blue	A13	0.75	0.20					
	overprint red-brown	A13	3.50	——					
115	16 C olive	A13	1.00	1.00					
116	20 C brown-carmine	A13			1.00	0.60			
117	30 C carmine	A13			2.00	0.65			
118	50 C green	A13	3.00	0.65					
119	1 D carmine & flesh	A13			6.50	1.50			
120	2 D carmine & yellow	A13			12.00	3.75	55.00	—	
121	5 D dark-green & pink	A13			40.00	——			

Overprint A13 of the Statistical Department occurs both fine (I) and coarse to entirely smeared (II): the last being the middle of the three printings in point of time. The color varies from light to brownish red. Of the inverted overprints a sheet of No. 107 was issued in Yunnanfu, whilst another reached

Woochang; of No. 108 inverted overprints were used in Shanghai, of No. 110 in Tientsin; the sheet of No. 120 inverted was issued at an office in Tientsin. Of the double overprint of No. 118 a strip of 15 stamps was produced, whilst the neighboring strip only showed a blind impression. No. 114 overprinted red-brown was issued in Foochow at the end of 1912. Badly centred overprints, where for example a character occurs upon the next stamp, or upon the margin, occur in several values. Of No. 108 a strip of four is known in which the right-hand stamp, on account of the sheet being wrongly placed, received no overprint, so that the value occurs in a connected pair with and without, (the corresponding overprint falling to the left on the dividing panel). Scott cites the same as occurring with No. 114.

According to information received from the Commercial Press itself (Ph. J. of Ind. 1913, Page 97) only Nos. 108, 109 were surcharged with overprint A14, recognizable by its fine characters which differ in details from A13. The bottom character is broader and appears to stand on two short feet. In unused copies a distinction can be made between dull and bright overprints.

Contemporary with these official Shanghai overprints, to some extent perhaps before they had been received, local overprints were fabricated in individual places, partly by means of rough wooden handstamps. Some, at least, of these overprints were not produced by the local post offices concerned, but entirely by private people as a speculation, as has been proved for example in the case of the blue Tientsin overprint; yet such local overprints have as a matter of fact served in individual cases as "frankings" to other postal districts also, without being challenged, and even occur on registered letters. As soon as the General Postal Administration became aware of such overprints, instructions were issued that they were to be regarded as invalid, and letters carrying them were to be charged as unfranked: shortly afterwards, in order to render useless all similar frankings there were issued to the post offices special stamps (i. e. stamping instruments) with the inscription "Fraudulently surcharged" and even "Surcharge forged". Frankings or registered letters with local overprints can therefore only have been allowed to pass by the connivance, tolerance, oversight or ignorance of individual postal officials and belong to the period before the postal officials became aware of the above prohibition. We confine ourselves therefore to a representation of the various local overprints, to which we add a summary showing the overprints on the individual values and their colors so far as they are at present known. On the other hand, under the circumstances we decline to affix any valuation; a firm price has not yet been evolved for them, as they scarcely ever come into the market. The earliest offered low values (up to 5 C. inclusive) were at the time priced at 30-50 gold marks. Inverted overprints and other overprint irregularities are known in several cases (see communication Kohl IV). The letters R. Bk. B. signifying red, black and blue respectively, refer to the colors of the overprints.

Issued in:—



I



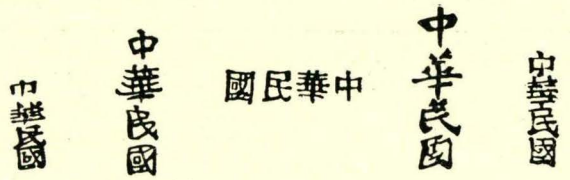
II



IV



V



III Tuchanghsien *VI* Tungchow *VII* Liuchow *VIII* Kongmoon *IX* Futschau

Value.	Hwang-Do. I	Hochow-An. II	Tuchanghsien. III	Kien-Yang-Fu. IV	Tientsin. V	Tungchow. VI	Liuchow. VII	Kongmoon. VIII	Foochow. IX
½ C.	R, Bk.	R, Bk.	R, Bk.	R, Bk.	B.				
1 C.	R, Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	R, Bk.	B.				
2 C.	R, Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	R, Bk.	B.		Bk.	R.	
3 C.	R, Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	R, Bk.	B.	Bk.	Bk.		
4 C.	R, Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	R, Bk.	B.			R.	Bk.
5 C.	R, Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	R, Bk.	B.			R.	
7 C.	R, Bk.		?	R, Bk.	B.			R.	
10 C.		Bk.			B.				
16 C.		Bk.	?		B.				
20 C.			?		B.				
30 C.			?		B.				

During the war between the troops of the northern Government and those of the southern under Dr. Sunyatsen (for the establishment of the Republic), the post in the Province of Hunan had mostly stopped working. Communications were principally forwarded through missionaries, chiefly Germans, who enjoyed every liberty from both parties. Letters forwarded through them bore no stamps or postal marks, but for the most part merely the name of the mission station concerned printed by a rubber hand-stamp on the back of the letter, for example:—

LIEBENZELL MISSION

China Inland Mission

Tchungking.



On such stamps there occasionally occur sealing stamps 5 Pf. blue, 10 Pf. red, or 50 on 10 Pf. red as in the accompanying illustration, (the 5 and 10 Pf. stamps also exist with the Chinese overprint 60 Cash or 1 Mace). In these cases it is simply a matter of charity stamps without any franking power, as is evident from their value in German currency. The perforation is rough.

LONDON PRINT ISSUE.

1912 (2nd. Half). Current stamps of the Imperial Post, stamps 21-23 with black or colored vertical London overprint A15, 19 mm. high, produced by Waterlow & Sons.

			Overprint.		
	122	½ C. dark brown	blue	.12	.08
	123	1 C. ochre	red	.15	.08
	124	2 C. green	red	.20	.08
	125	3 C. grey green	red	.20	.08
	126	4 C. (a) bright red	black	.40	.30
		(b) pale red	black	.30	.15
	127	5 C. purple	red	.40	.20
中華民國	128	7 C. brownish carmine	black	.75	1.50
	129	10 C. Prussian blue	red	.70	.25
	130	16 C. olive	red	1.00	1.00
	131	20 C. brown carmine	black	1.20	.60
	132	30 C. carmine	black	2.00	1.20
	133	50 C. green	red	3.00	1.50
A15	134	1 D. carmine and flesh pink	black	6.00	1.50
	135	2 D. carmine and yellow	black	18.00	——
	136	5 D. dark green and pink	black	28.00	——

No. 123 occurs also with the variety No. 74 I (which see). (Price ———). Gibb. II and others also quote No. 125 with inverted overprint.

1912 (16 Dec. (or end Nov. ?). Stamps 25, 26, Memorial issue for the anniversary of the Revolution or the Republic, Oblong, Copper print in one color by the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Pekin. White paper without wmk. Perf. 14½.

Likeness of Dr. Sun Yat Sen (Stamp 25).



25

137	1 C. orange	.30	.30
138	2 C. yellow green	.40	.40
139	3 C. blue green	.30	.30
140	5 C. lilac	.45	.45
141	8 C. black brown	.75	.75
142	10 C. blue	.75	.75
143	16 C. olive	2.00	2.00
144	20 C. brown carmine	3.00	2.75
145	50 C. dark green	7.00	7.00
146	1 D. carmine	8.00	8.00
147	2 D. brown	22.00	——
148	5 D. slate grey	30.00	——

Likeness of Yuan Shi Kai (Stamp 26).



26

149	1 C. orange	.30	.35
150	2 C. yellow green	.40	.50
151	3 C. blue green	.30	.30
152	5 C. lilac	.50	.50
153	8 C. black brown	.75	.75
154	10 C. blue	.75	.75
155	16 C. olive	1.75	1.75
156	20 C. brown carmine	3.00	3.00
157	50 C. dark green	7.50	7.50
158	1 D. carmine	8.00	8.00
159	2 D. brown	15.00	18.00
160	5 D. slate grey	30.00	30.00

For the role and share of both "Fathers of the Republic" in its establishment and preservation see I. B. J. 1913, Page 577. Sheets of 100 stamps each.

The name of the printing firm and the plate No. occur twice in each case on the top and bottom borders of the sheets.

Both issues were withdrawn by the sales Bureau on the 31.3.1913, were valid however up to 31.7.1913 and were then at certain post offices, for example the Chinese post office in Tsingtau, still sold in sets. The whole of the remainders should have been burnt in the Shanghai electricity works. The suspicion that large parcels had been disloyally introduced into the trade led to judicial proceedings in 1914 (see B. B. Z. 1914, Page 410).

1913 (about July) 1914 (Dec.). Stamps 27-29. Copper print in one color, the dollar values in two colors, first by Waterlow & Sons, London (I); from December 1914 from new plates made by the Chinese Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Peking (II); perf. 14.



27

Junk on the Peiho

(Nos. 161-170)



28

Rice-cutter

(Nos. 171-175)



29

Temple of Confusius in Peking.
(Dollar values)

		I. London Print		II. Peking Print	
161	½ C. brown	.05	.05	.05	.05
162	1 C. orange (Diag.)	.05	.05	.05	.05
163	2 C. yellow green	.20	.08	.08	.05
164	3 C. blue green	.15	.05	.15	.05
165	4 C. red	.40	.08	.15	.05
166	5 C. reddish lilac	.20	.05	.20	.05
167	6 C. slate grey	.25	.08	.35	.25
168	7 C. violet	.25	.25	.40	.25
169	8 C. brown orange	.60	.05	.40	.10
170	10 C. dark blue	.60	.05	.55	.10
171	15 C. brown	.90	.75	.90	.30
172	16 C. olive	.90	.70	.90	.30
173	20 C. brown carmine	1.10	.40	1.10	.15
174	30 C. dark brown lilac	1.75	.40	1.75	.15
175	50 C. dark green	3.00	.75	2.75	.20
176	1 D. ochre & black	7.00	.90	5.50	.75
177	2 D. blue and black	16.00	4.00	——	——
178	5 D. red and black	35.00	——	——	——
179	10 D. green and black	75.00	——	——	——
180	20 D. yellow and black (Jan. 1918)			150.00	——

1919. Supplementary values in Stamp 27 (No. 181) or Stamp 28 (No. 182). Peking printing.

181	1½ C. violet	.10	.08
182	13 C. reddish brown	1.00	.50

(To be continued.)

Minneapolis to Hold Stamp Exhibition

By Victor Rotnem.



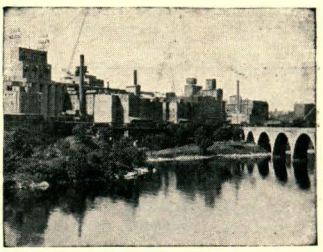
The dreams of years seems to materialize. At the Toronto Convention of the American Philatelic Society last August, an important A. P. S. Committee was appointed consisting of Gustave Mosler, representing the American Philatelic Society, A. F. Lichtenstein, representing the Association for Stamp Exhibits, and Hugh M. Clark, representing the American Stamp Dealer's Association. The purpose of the committee was to devise ways and means of perfecting plans, already in the making, for the establishment of yearly postage stamp shows in conjunction with the A. P. S. conventions.

The Twin City Philatelic Society invited the organization to Minneapolis and St. Paul, for the 1929 convention, and plans have since developed to hold the first National Postage Stamp Show under the A. P. S. guidance at Minneapolis.

The Exhibit will be managed by a specially created corporation; exhibits will be solicited from all stamp collectors and will be competitively judged under a system which will look forward to further entries of exhibits in other annual shows, but not under the same class as hitherto. The English fair system of dealer's and trader's booths will be used; in short the successful exhibit which was undertaken in Cleveland last May will be duplicated in Minneapolis.

The time of the National Stamp Show has been set for the week of August 12, 1929, starting Monday, August 12th through Saturday, August 17th. The show will occupy one full floor in the new Hodgson Building, Minneapolis. Details as to exhibits and booths will be released in the near future.

The convention of the A. P. S. will be held in the New Nicollet Hotel, which is two blocks from the Hodgson Building. The convention opens on Tuesday, August 13th, and morning sessions will be devoted to the society business, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.



The proposed Board of Directors of the National Stamp Show is as follows: President, Philip Little, Jr., Minneapolis; Vice-President, Ernest R. Reiff, St. Paul; Secretary-Manager, Victor W. Rotnem, Minneapolis; Treasurer, Edwin C. Brown, Minneapolis; Additional Directors: George Brach, St. Paul; Alfred B. Cassell, Minneapolis; Gerald Burgess, Minneapolis.

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

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

MORE HISTORICAL DATA ON THE PONY EXPRESS.

We are indebted to Dr. Victor M. Berthold for the following interesting account of the early days of the Pony Express:

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

(By Edgar White in the Macon "Republican," February 8, 1927.)

The second year of the road's operation is was subjected to a severe test—the putting on of a mail run against time. The train was known as the PONY EXPRESS, and it carried across the state the tissue mail destined for the miners of the Far West. The run was made April 3, 1860. Addison Clark, a top-notcher engineer, and the best locomotive on the road, the "Missouri" were selected to haul the little mail car from Hannibal to St. Joseph. The only instruction Engineer Clark had from the superintendent was this:

"You are to make a record run that will stand for 50 years."

A somewhat dangerous order in those days. The road bed was not seasoned. The rails were light. The grades and the curves were not standardized as they are now. But Clark accepted the commission like a good soldier. The 206 miles between Hannibal and St. Joseph were covered at an average running speed of 50 miles an hour. The fastest train on the system is not allowed to exceed that speed today.

At St. Joseph there was an immense crowd assembled to see the start of the real Pony Express, a man on horseback who was to cross the ferry with his mail sacks filled with tissue letters and ride as hard as he could to the first relay station ten miles away, when another rider would take the mail for the next ten miles and so on until the Pony riders had covered the long journey of 1,900 miles between St. Joseph and Sacramento in eight days.

(Reprinted in the MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW, January, 1929, page 330.)

R. ROBERTS EXTENDS HIS PREMISES.

The many friends of R. Roberts of London will be glad to know that he has taken increased space at 430 Strand and now has additional rooms on the first floor which will enable him to give better attention to his many callers. Our readers are cordially invited to visit him when in London.

DESIRABLE PROPAGANDA FOR PHILATELY.

Stephen F. Harris of the firm of H. E. Harris and Co. of Boston is the author of a splendid little booklet issued under the title of "The Fiery Throne," the title of the first of a series of interesting stories told in stamps. The little

booklet brings out the romance of collecting very effectively and emphasizes in a constructive manner the educational value of a collection. It is distributed through the dealers handling the packets and sets of Harris and Co. and should be a valuable aid in recruiting new collectors.

NEW JAPANESE ISSUE.

We are indebted to B. Yu. Kojima of Kyoto, Japan for a complete set of the new Japanese issue in blocks of four. The stamps were accompanied by folders containing postcards showing the new emperor and his bride as well as two interesting sets of Japanese stamps. The present tendency to "illustrate" the stamp album with appropriate matter is given an added impetus with this timely and striking set of stamps and cards.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE MIDWESTERN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION CO.

The final financial statement of the Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition Co. is another indication of the efficiency with which the entire affair was conducted. Out of total receipts of $13,481.95, $5920. was received from sale of stock with which to underwrite the undertaking, and of this sum $2723.20 has been returned to the stockholders in the form of a 46% Liquidation Dividend. This splendid record should be an incentive to other organizations to hold similar exhibits.

* * * * *

CORRECTIONS IN DENMARK TRANSLATION.

We are indebted to Frank Aretz, Toronto, Canada, for a very careful checking up and revision of the second installment of the translation of Denmark which appeared in our issue of July 1928 (Vol. VII No. 3). In a number of instances he has indicated an improvement in the choice of words in the translation but we give below only such corrections as effect the meaning:

Page 156. In the issue of 1912 (third line from top of page) the surcharge should be **blue** instead of black.

Page 160. Description of 1919 issue opposite illustration of A8. **Double lined** may lead to misunderstanding as if lettering in surcharges were double lined. Should read "With local black surcharges in two lines".

Page 167. In first table of Postage Dues, seventh line should read "7. 50 ore, etc." instead of "70".

Page 170. Item No. 22 is repeated and first one should read: "21. 5 ore brown. (Sept. 23) ..... .50 .50.

We very much appreciate these corrections and solicit criticisms and suggestions at all times for we wish to make these translations as perfect as possible.

* * * * *

CORRECTION IN THE KOHL TRANSLATION OF FRANCE.

L. Meinertzhagen, the author and translator of the Kohl Handbook article on France, just calls our attention to an error in the following interesting letter: "My small son, who has some quantity of the common French 10c stamps in his own collection, has drawn my attention to a somewhat sensational error. In the list of the 1853 Empire Issue 9 I f (Page 250) is priced at 40.— instead of 0.40 and my son, who was valuing his stamps accordingly, saw himself rapidly becoming a millionaire". We hope that we will not shatter the dreams of any of our other readers who may have valued their stamps on the same basis.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

Officers and Committees, 1929

OFFICERS

President—H. L. Lindquist
Vice-President—Chas. Curie
Secretary—O. G. Reichelt
Treasurer—Joseph S. Rich

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Class of 1929
Charles M. Ams
John H. Hall, Jr.
O. G. Reichelt

Class of 1930
Harry L. Lindquist
J. Philip Benkard
Joseph S. Rich

TRUSTEES

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, *Chairman*
Julius C. Morgenthau
Theodore E. Steinway

Class of 1931
Stephen G. Rich
Charles J. Phillips
Chas. Curie

Honorary Life Governor: John N. Luff

New Members

Since the January number the following applications have been elected members of the Club.

910 G. A. Hagemann, Istad, Sweden.
911 C. A. Carroll, Atlanta, Ga.
912 J. K. Tracy, Portsmouth, N. H.
913 W. J. Gould, Southington, Conn.
914 G. C. Ham, Naugatuck, Conn.
915 F. C. Athterton, Honolulu, H. I.
916 E. J. Lee, Surrey, England.
917 F. W. Coning, Seattle, Wash.
918 Count C. Spingardi, Spigno Monf., Italy.
919 C. C. Lieb, New York City.
920 Joseph Holmes, New Berlin, N. Y.
921 James H. Barr, New York City.
922 Mayo Dudley, Washington, D. C.
923 K. E. Parker, New Britain, Conn.

Applicants.

The following applications for membership are pending.

R. E. Platt, Waterbury, Conn.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by W. D. Pierson

O. Hill, Waterbury, Conn.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by W. D. Pierson

M. F. Heberger, New Haven, Conn.
Proposed by B. C. Charter
Seconded by E. A. Young

O. L. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Proposed by Dr. K. M. Day
Seconded by G. Firth

A. A. Baldwin, Waterbury, Conn.
Proposed by Lamont Hall
Seconded by W. D. Pierson

C. G. Bartlett, Jr., Providence, R. I.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by A. W. Claflin

L. H. Hazard, Providence, R. I.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein

Russell E. Prentiss
Proposed by J. P. Benkard
Seconded by Wm. H. Hays

Edward J. Bernstein
Proposed by H. M. Konwiser
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist

Deaths

The following members have died since January 1, 1929.

Th. Berg, High View, New York
Arthur C. Kaufmann, New York City
C. P. Skinner, London, England

JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Through the courtesy of Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman, Member of Congress, New Jersey, and a life member of the **Collectors Club**, the Library has been enriched with a donation of the **Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1879** in 25 Volumes.

These are the full records of the Continental Congress and were published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, 1904, and contain the entries, made day by day by the Secretary, Charles Thomson.

Information gathered from endorsements made upon the reports which were historical books and to the student of laid before Congress also appear in these American history, postal or otherwise, they afford a remarkable means of study.

The work was compiled by Washington Chauncy Ford, Chief of the Division of Manuscriptal (Herbert Putnam, Librarian) and gives the daily record of the doings of the Sessions of the Continental Congress.

No study of the earliest philatelic history of the United States can possibly be made without recourse to this group of books and some of the philatelic history now being written in the philatelic press was developed from these books.

The Library Committee extends its appreciation to Mr. Ackerman.

H. M. K.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AERONAUHICS CONFERENCE.

On December 12th the U. S. Post Office placed on sale in Washington 2c and 5c stamps in honor of the International Civil Aeronautics Conference. These were cancelled with a bright green cancelling device which also advertised the Conference. We are indebted to Philip H. Ward, Jr. for a cover containing the stamps and he also promises an article on the issue, which contains some points of particular interest.

A NEW 1929 B. N. A. BOOK.

Fred Jarrett, Box 214, G. P. O. Toronto, Canada announces that the 1929 British North American Book is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution about January 15, 1929.

The book will contain approximately 650 pages about 5 by 7 inches in size and bound in embossed keratol leather. It is exhaustive in scope and lists and prices practically everything known including covers, pairs, strips and blocks. Over 1500 illustrations of cancellations are shown; stampless covers are described and priced; revenues, essays and proofs, airmails and precancels are included

It is sold only on advance subscriptions at $6.00 per copy and every specialist in these issues will surely want a copy.

President's Message for 1928

January 16, 1929.

To the Officers and Members of the Collectors Club:

It is a pleasure to be able to report another year of progress for the Club. We have gone forward in every department. Our membership has increased; our meetings have been interesting and well attended; our Library has been materially increased; the Collectors Club Philatelist has completed the largest volume in its history and all expenses have been met without a deficit.

The details of these achievements will be elaborated upon to some extent in this report and we believe that we have some reason for satisfaction in having reached a stage where a substantial annual deficit is no longer a problem. On the other hand we must successfully solve even greater problems during the coming year if the club is to be established upon a permanent basis and it is to the solution of these problems that we wish to direct the particular attention of our members.

Membership.

The growth of our membership has been steady and consistent. The continued efforts of the Chairman of the Membership Committee, Charles J. Phillips, have been productive of many applications from prominent collectors and this has been ably seconded by many of our members who have actively assisted in enlisting the support of their collecting friends. The Collectors Club Philatelist has also played an important part in this growth for many applicants are secured through its influence.

On Jan. 1st, 1928 our total membership was		647
We have added during the year		62
Making a total of		709

From this total we have lost the following:

Resident Members:		
Resignations	6	
Deaths	2	
Dropped	0	8
Non-Resident Members:		
Resignations	5	
Deaths	8	
Dropped	9	22
Grand total dropped from rolls		30

This leaves us with a total membership on Jan. 1, 1929 of 679, of which 148 are resident members and 531 non-resident members, an increase of 32 for the year.

On Tuesday March 20, 1928, the Collectors Club suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Dr. J. Brace Chittenden who had been the most important factor in the splendid growth of the club during the past few years. It is a tribute to his memory that the work of the club was so well organized that it has been able to cary on without pause in its progress.

The members will never forget its debt of gratitude for the tremendous labors that Dr. Chittenden devoted to the interests of the Club and suitable provisions have been made for the perpetuation of his memory.

There have been other losses by death which have been keenly felt not only by the club but by philately in general. Chief among these are Dr. Carl Lindenberg of Germany and Maj. Joseph A. Steinmetz of Philadelphia. These have been reported in our magazine from time to time so we will make no effort to present the complete list at this time.

Our continued growth is still an important problem to be considered and we recommend the continued plan inaugurated by the Membership Committee two years ago of proposing desirable members by invitation, which has already proven so successful. We also advocate that a special committee be appointed to consider the advisability of creating a Junior Membership as advocated by Theodore Steinway some time ago and which would bring into the club desirable material to carry on our work during the next generation.

Meetings.

As usual the regular meetings have been held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month throughout the season and the exhibitions have been of outstanding merit. The attendance has been slightly larger than in previous years but we still feel that there is considerable room for improvement in this connection.

Several experiments have been tried during the year to vary the type of exhibits and to introduce informal displays and discussions at the meetings. The success of these have been apparent from the start. The meeting devoted to 10 minute talks and small displays was one of the best we have held in some time and several members took the trouble to write and express their approval of this meeting. I strongly urge that this type of meeting be continued and elaborated upon. While it may seem advisable to present one outstanding display at each meting I believe that some time at each meeting should be devoted to informal timely displays and discussions of current interest. It will give every member an opportunity to participate and will develop so much valuable information that members will feel compelled to attend regularly. I am convinced that solve the problem of a larger attendance such a policy will in the course of time at the meetings.

Our Annual Dinner was held at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evenuing January 21st and while the attendance was not especially large, the dinner was so successful that it was decided to follow the same plan for our dinner this year.

The Interchange visits to other clubs were continued and have proven highly successful. Following the trip to Springfield reported in my last message, we made similar trips to Philadelphia and Boston and in each case delegations from the cities visited have exhibited at the Collectors Club.

A meeting of delegates from various philatelic organizations in the Metropolitan District was held at the Collectors Club early in the year and resulted in an informal exhibition at the Club Rooms on Saturday April 7th from 2 to 6 P. M. Various clubs and individuals provided exhibits for single frames and an attractive exhibition was thus assembled. This first exhibit was in the nature of a trial and was sufficiently successful to justify continuing and enlarging the scope of the enterprise. Such exhibitions will bring our Club in contact with others in this vicinity, will result in much desirable publicity, will bring philately to the attention of many non-collectors and should prove of value to both the Club and to Philately in general. We are more or less committed to a series of six such exhibitions, preferably on alternate Saturday Afternoons during the months of February, March and April, and we sincerely hope that the new administration, with the cooperation of the members, will strive to put them over in a big way.

Publications.

During the year the seventh volume of the **Collectors Club Philatelist** was completed and contained 316 pages of text and 132 pages of advrtising. It contained many articles of both philatelic and historical value including some especially important articles on the early development of the U. S. Posts by Dr. Victor M. Berthold, Henry C. Needham, Ernest Wiltsee and Harry M. Konwiser.

The translation of the **Kohl Handbook** was commenced in the January issue with the stamps of Denmark as the first installment. This required two installments and was followed by the stamps of France in the October issue in a single installment of nearly 80 pages. This particular issue we believe to be one of the largest ever published by a philatelic magazine and was made possible by the financial assistance of L. Meinertzhagen, the translator, and Alfred F. Lichtenstein. To secure suitable translations was quite a problem at the start but at this writing, we are pleased to state, sufficient material is on hand and in sight to meet our needs for at least one year ahead.

The translation of the section devoted to France was considered so important that it was entirely reprinted in handbook form and is available in paper binding at $1.00 per copy and in cloth binding at $2.00 per copy. It should prove

to be a standard handbook on these issues for some time to come.

The article by Henry C. Needham and Dr. Victor M. Berthold entitled "Ahead of the Mails" was also reprinted in handbook form and has been sought by many libraries on account of its historical significance.

In addition to our Year Book this has covered our publication activities for the year but we still look forward to the Handbooks on the stamps of Canada which have been in process of compilation for several years.

Club Property.

Owing to the seeming certainty that we must secure other quarters after the expiration of our lease in May 1930, no particular effort was made to greatly improve the appearance of our Club Rooms as they had already been placed in serviceable condition.

An outstanding acquisition made through the cooperation of Herman Toaspern and the financial assistance of Charles Curie, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Charles J. Phillips, Joseph S. Rich and Theodore E. Steinway was an original Postmasters appointment signed by Benjamin Franklin while Postmaster of the Colonies. It is being suitably framed with a portrait of Benjamin Franklin under the supervision and at the expense of Mr. Toaspern.

The library has continued to grow at a rapid rate and the acquisitions have been reported in detail in the columns of the **Collectors Club Philatelist.** The loving attention which Dr. Chittenden had lavished on the Library for years has been missed but he had left his work in such completed form that it has been carried on as completely as possible. This has been due to the attention given it by Joseph Rich who has assumed the active supervision of the library and Harry M. Konwiser who as assistant Librarian has checked over the current publications and seen to it that the files were kept in complete shape. William R. Ricketts has also been active in securing the current publications and books that should be in our library and has been provided with a fund underwritten by five of our generous members to purchase the current publications that might be required. A further highly important work has been completed in the copying of the index cards of the works and papers in the library. This work was all accomplished by Miss Mitzi Neuman our efficient office secretary, who was reimbursed for her effort by Joseph S. Rich and Theodore E. Steinway. This work required intensive effort for over one year as there were many thousands of cards to be copied. These had been originally written in long hand by Dr. Chittenden and further attests to the many hours which he spent in working on the Library.

That the work will be continued is now assured through the creation of the **J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund** through the efforts of Charles J. Phillips. This fund is being created as a permanent trust fund, the proceeds of which will be used to defray the expenses of buying new books and binding publications. It is hoped that eventually it will also permit the payment of a salary to a competent librarian. The fund is now reported as amounting to $6010.32 and is invested by Trustee, Theodore E. Steinway.

Percy de Worms of the Royal Philatelic Society has been a visitor among us for some weeks and we are indebted to him for a framed copy of an old diary containing interesting information about the founding of the original Philatelic Society of London.

Finances.

The finances of the club continue to remain in splendid shape. We have been able to meet every obligation promptly and end the year with a substantial balance in addition to having advanced the expenses of the January 1929 issue of the **Collectors Club Philatelist.**

The following is a Summary of our Receipts and Disbursements with a tabulation of our Accounts Receivable and our Trust Funds.

Cash Receipts for Year 1928.

Dues Resident Members	$3,272.00
Dues Non-Resident Members	1,554.50
Initiation Fees	175.00
Life Membership Fee (Non-Resident)	100.00
Room Rentals for Auctions	510.00
Interest on Bank Balances	60.00
C. C. P. Advertising Revenue	2,967.50
C. C. P. Net from Subscriptions	402.75
Total Receipts	$9,041.75

Disbursements for Year 1928.

Rent	$2,499.96	
Salaries	1,895.00	
Printing and Stationery	370.67	
Library Expense	3.70	
Miscellanous Exp., phone, ice, etc...	697.31	
C. C. P. Vol. VII, Printing, etc.	2,988.63	
Total Disbursements		$8,455.27
Gain for the Year		$ 586.48

Summary of Assets.

Cash on hand	$1,410.11
Accounts Receivable	742.01
Auction Rentals Due	160.00
Total Cash and Outstanding	$2,312.12
Advanced on Vol. VIII No. 1	600.00
Balance	$1,712.12

Trust Funds.

Life Membership Fees	$ 600.00
Permanent Home Fund	18,394.40
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund	6,010.32
Total Trust Funds	$25,004.72

The books of the Club are now being audited by our member Mr. Schmiel, who has rendered us so much assistance in our bookkeeping, and the above figures are subject to such revisions as he may make.

Publicity and Influence.

The meetings of the club have been rather completely reported in all of the leading philatelic papers and this has kept our activities and policies constantly before collectors everywhere. It is this constant publicity that is largely responsible for the continued growth in membership and to the influence which the club enjoys.

The New York Times has regularly reported our activiteis, due to the interest of our fellow member Frank W. Crane, and some of the stories have had so much news value that other newspapers have assigned reporters to cover special meetings. It has also been growingly apparent that stamp collecting was receiving serious consideration from other publishing sources and various editors and publishers have applied to the club for data for articles for their publications.

The Club has supplied speakers for several educational and industrial groups of stamp collectors and has been helpful to organizations and radio broadcasters who have sought its aid in presenting stamps from a commercial standpoint. There are many undeveloped opportunities for constructive work in securing an untold amount of favorable publicity for philately and the Collectors Club should be an active factor in organizing a bureau which could act as a clearing house for the dissemination of the proper material.

Requirements for the Future.

As we stated in the preliminary paragraphs of this report the real work of the Collectors Club lies ahead of it. We have only laid the foundation for our future activities and our present position as a leader in our hobby has brought with it responsibilities which we cannot shirk. Some of our problems are immediate and pressing and must have careful thought and action. Others while desirable can be left for future development but even these can best be pushed to advantage during a period of intense activity when our best thought is being devoted to the subject.

Our most important problem at the present time is in connection with our future home. Although we have been unable to secure a definite decision from the holders of our leasehold as to their requirements at the expiration of our present lease, it seems certain from newspaper information regarding the future use of this section for the Metropolitan Opera House, that we must plan on some other location. As practically every other plan that we might make is dependent upon this major decision it is apparent how necessary it is to bring this matter to a head.

The ideal solution would of course require the outright donation of a suitable building for the club and the raising of a sufficient endowment to enable it to function with our present income, without a deficit. Such a satisfactory solution should not be impossible of fulfillment. At least one member has signified an interest in placing the club on an independent footing and there are others among our membership who could afford to assist substantially if they were convinced that the project was permanent and worth while.

The opportunity that our club would have to stage continuous exhibits, to obtain vast amounts of publicity, to build up and maintain a library, to carry on extension work, in addition to functioning as a real club for the benefit of members, is worthy of the serious consideration of anyone in a position to assist the project. If we are to continue to progress this solution must come early during this year so that our plans can be made accordingly.

In the issue of the **Collectors Club Philatelist** for July 1928 I advanced some suggestions on the possibilities of the Club which brought me a number of interesting replies. The more I have thought of the matter, the more I am convinced that the basic idea, subject to such revisions as may be deemed advisable, is sound and practicable. I sincerely hope that some plan along this line will soon be possible of achievement.

In closing I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the many members who have supported the work during the two years that I have served as your president and hope that the same friendly cooperation will be extended to my successor.

Respectfully submitted,

H. L. LINDQUIST.

LIBRARY REPORT FOR 1928.

Jan. 16, 1929.

Mr. President and Members
of the Collectors Club:

Owing to the untimely death of Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, the duty of continuing his work has fallen upon me, and it is only just and proper to mention how much we all now realize more than ever before just what an amount of labor and time Dr. Chittenden had devoted to the library. He left it in very fine shape, practically complete and in such condition that almost anyone could carry on.

It was necessary to find someone who might possibly be able to carry on the work so efficiently done by him. I consented to attend to this temporarily but have not at all succeeded.

The cooperation of H. M. Konwiser, Assistant Librarian, has been very valuable to the Club for he has taken care of the donations and exchanges which have come to us in the past year.

We have received numerous additions from J. Paalzow and we are especially indebted to him for many volumes completing the file of the "Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal," which were lacking in our Library, seven volumes of Philatelic Gazette, bound, and many others.

Mrs. H. C. Quinby, through the courtesy of T. E. Steinway, sent us several boxes, containing Mr. Quinby's Library. This donation enabled us to supply many items previously lacking.

The working material of the Library has been enriched by the addition of three German dictionaries which are found very useful, especially at this time when the translations are being made from the Kohl handbook.

Another outstanding gift was one by Hon. E. R. Ackerman, a complete file of 25 volumes of the United States Formation of the Union, Documents, 1927. This was sent us at the request of Mr. Konwiser. Other donors are Hans Lagerloef who contributed several valuable Swedish items and Scott Stamp and Coin Company. All Gifts are listed separately in the January number of the**Collectors Club Philatelist** and it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate them in this report.

At the last annual meeting it was mentioned that a duplicate set of cards was being made, to be sent to our Co-Librarian Wm. R. Ricketts, so that in case of fire we may be able to claim insurance. The cost of these cards at that time quoted at $150.00 was pledged by Mr. Steinway Due to the fact that the amount of work was far greater than estimated, the remuneration for this work was raised to $300.00 and the difference pledged by one of our Governors.

At the Governors Meeting held on June 6th, 1928, it was resolved to rename the Library of the Collectors Club in memory of J. Brace Chittenden and it is hereafter to be known as the

Collectors Club Library—J. Brace Chittenden Memorial

In the event that a suitable tablet be erected, there shall be added to this tablet the names of

Theodore E. Steinway
Joseph S. Rich and
Wm. R. Ricketts
Foundations

A Library Fund was also established and Messrs| Lichtenstein, Morgenthau, Steinway, Rich and Curie who each pledged $100.00 per year for the period of five years for the purchase of such literature as the Library may need, the balance, if any, to be used for binding.

It was also resolved that there be established a J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund, the income of which shall be devoted exclusively to the uses of the Collectors Club Library—J. Brace Chittenden Memorial, and that such fund shall be in the custody of the Trustees of the Club. Should a sufficient fund be accumulated in this memorial to carry on the work of the Library, then the pledged $500.00 per year shall fall.

I have previously mentioned that the duplicate set of cards has been prepared. This work is now complete and the Club is in possession of a full set of cards representing every item in the Library, indexed by author and title. This work has taken Miss Neumann more than a year to copy from the manuscript cards of our late friend Dr. Chittenden, and will be of great value to anyone using the Library.

The one need of the Library is a Librarian. Nothing would suit me better than to fill that place, but my health will not permit me to undertake the work.

I hope the Collectors Club will be fortunate enough to find someone who will take pleasure in carrying on this work. It is very important and the rewards are great.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH S. RICH, Librarian.

Air Mail Catalog—The 1929 Air Mail Catalog issued by K. Lissiuk Philatelic Company is a cloth bound book of 166 pp, and is a splendid list of such Air Mail Stamps as have been legitimately issued. The book is nicely illustrated throughout and should be of value to collectors of Air Mail Stamps.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

TEN MINUTE PAPERS ON DECEMBER 19th, 1928.

The meeting of December 19th was devoted to 10 Minute Papers accompanied by small exhibits and proved to be one of the most interesting meetings that we have held in some time.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein opened the meeting with a splendid talk on the Post Office Mauritius illustrated with a pair of the 1d on Cover and a 2d on part cover and specimens of proofs made from the original plate which is still in existence. Much interesting information developed but we will not go into detail as we hope to publish the complete story in some future issue.

Charles J. Phillips followed with a paper on the stamps of Afghanistant, wonderfully illustrated, and again won our admiration at the exhaustive fund of information which he possessed on these issues. His paper will be published in full in a future issue.

Percy de Worms, of London, next read an interesting paper on the early history of the London Stamp Club which lead up to the founding of the Royal Phoilatelic Society. In the course of his paper he told of many interesting historical discoveries he had made including that of a diary which contained the only known record of the first meetings of the London Stamp Club. A photograph copy of a page from this diary was donated to the **Collectors Club** by Mr. de Worms who also had it framed at his own expense.

R. C. Bach gave an informal talk on Packet Boat Cancellations, in which he specializes, and pointed out the interest that can be created in such a collection at very little expense.

Charles Curie then read an interesting paper on "General Collecting" which will also be reprinted in this magazine.

Thcse papers stimulated much additional discussion of an interesting character and it is planned to develop this feature in future meetings.

THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 16, 1929.

The annual meeting of the Collectors Club was held on January 16th, 1929, with about 40 members in attendance. The minutes of the previous annual meeting were read and approved and a letter from J. J. Kleeman, Jr. suggesting a change in the tariff law was read and approved.

As a result of Mr. Kleeman's letter the following letter was sent to all members and the president was instructed to place the club on record as favoring the amendment, before the Committee on Ways and Means.

To the Members of the
Collectors Club.

At the Annual Meeting of the Collectors Club held January 16, 1929 the letter reproduced below was read and favorably acted upon.

The President of the Club was instructed to write to Clayton F. Moore, Clerk, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., and every member of the Collectors Club is urged to write his Congressman endorsing the project.

The following is the form of letter that it is suggested you write to your Congressman:

Dear Sir:

The partial revision of the tariff law will shortly take place and I am particu'arly interested in Paragraph 1671 of Schedule 15, Free List. This paragraph is as follows:

> "Stamps: Foreign postage or revenue stamps canceled or uncanceled, and foreign government stamped post cards bearing no other printing than the official imprint thereon."

This paragraph permits the free importation of foreign postage and revenue stamps and foreign post cards but discriminates against United States stamps.

I can see no justification for this discrimination, and I would suggest eliminating the word "foreign" where it appears, and adding the words "envelopes or" after the word "stamped."

Respectfully,

Following is a copy of the letter which stimulated the above action:

"There is a matter coming up shortly which we believe to be of considerable importance to stamp dealers and collectors in this country and should be presented to the membership of the Collectors Club so that proper action can be taken.

"On December 4th by agreement among the leaders of the House of Representatives at Washington, wheels were set in motion for a general revision of the tariff which Republicans believe will be undertaken at a special session of Congress in the Spring or Fall of 1929. A resolution was adopted by the Ways

and Means Committee directing that hearings on fifteen schedules of the tariff law shall begin on January 7th.

"The hearing relating to stamps, Paragraph 1671 of the Tariff Act of 1922, comes under Schedule 15, Free List, and will be held on February 20, 21 and 22. This paragraph reads as follows:—

> "Stamps: Foreign postage or revenue stamps canceled or uncanceled, and foreign government stamped post cards bearing no other printing than the official imprint thereon."

"This paragraph permits the free importation of foreign postage and revenue stamps and foreign post cards but discriminates against United States stamps.

"By a ruling of the Honorable McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 18, 1923, uncancelled postage stamps were declared not subject to duty, as they were not considered goods, wares or merchandise, as ordinarily understood, and United States stamped envelopes and post cards were also declared free of duty, as the value of the envelope was insignificant as compared with that of the stamp. On the other hand, the value of cancelled postage stamps resulted from the desire of stamp collectors to secure them for their collections and this created a commercial value and, therefore cancelled United States stamps were declared dutiable as printed matter on their foreign market value at the rate of 25% ad valorem under Paragraph 1310 of the Tariff Act. These rulings created considerable confusion, and it is our belief that Paragraph 1671 should be amended so as to remove the discrimination against used United States stamps.

"We would therefore suggest that the Collectors Club and its members take up this matter with their Congressmen and prepare a proper brief to be submitted at the hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means, making a change in the paragraph by eliminating the word "foreign" where it appears, and adding the words "envelopes or," after the word "stamped," making the paragraph read as follows:—

> Par. 1671. Stamps: Postage or revenue stamps canceled or uncanceled, and government stamped envelopes or post cards bearing no other printing than the official imprint thereon.

Very truly yours,
Nassau Stamp Co.
(Signed) J. J. Klemann, Jr.

We hope that every member of the Collectors Club will cooperate in this effort.
H. L. Lindquist.

The reports of the officers and Committee Chairmen were read and several of them are incorporated in this issue.

The report of the Nominating Committee was unanimously adopted and the following directors were reelected for a three year term: C. J. Phillips, Chas. Curie and Stephen G. Rich.

The Board of Governors meeting which was held following the Annual meeting resulted in the following elections:

President: H. L. Lindquist.
Vice-President: Chas. Curie.
Secretary: O. G. Reichelt.
Treasurer: Joseph S. Rich.

EXHIBITION NIGHT JANUARY 16TH.

Twenty-page exhibits, for competition, were shown at the meeting of January 16th, 1929, and certificates were awarded as follows:

First: Admiral Harris for his Ceylon pages; John J. O'Donohue for variety display of 1851, 3c covers; Sigmund Rothschild for his Miscellany.

Other exhibits were shown by Alfred E. Lichtenstein, Hans Lagerloef, Paul MacGuffin, Elliott Perry, Fred C. Eaton, Lawrence Mason and John Paalzow.

The judges for the evening were Wm. C. Kennett, J. Murray Bartels and C. H. Imhoff and as the rules called for exhibiting philatelic items for their "interest rather than rarity", they were hard pressed to make final decision; practically every exhibit lending itself to grouping in the class for general interest.

These general competitions of odd items certainly prove that collectors may specialize in "this or that" or remain general collectors but the dilettante is ever amongst us. H.M.K.

THE 33RD ANNUAL DINNER, FEB. 2, 1929.

Over 90 members and their ladies attended the 33rd Annual Dinner held at the Hotel Astor on Saturday, February 2, 1929. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lindquist (President), Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curie, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lichtenstein, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morganthau, Lt. Col. J. P. Benkard, Admiral Fred Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Clark, and many other leading collectors and dealers. A capital orchestra was in attendance and dancing took place during dinner and was kept up afterwards to nearly 1 A. M.

After dinner our President said there were to be no formal speeches but he had to call upon a few members to make certain announcements.

He first called on Charles J. Phillips as Chairman of the Memorial Fund to the late J. B. Chittenden.

Mr. Phillips stated that he himself

had lost one of his best friends, and a man he loved and admired for his sterling qualities, and the Club had to deplore the loss of a man who gave ungrudgingly of his time to build up our great Library and who had done a stupendous work in cataloging the contents of many hundreds of volumes. In memory of our lost friend the Governors of the Club had founded "The J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund" and up to date he had received about $6080.00 which was invested in Trustee securities and only the income could be used to purchase new books and bind old ones.

So far only about 48 out of the 670 members of the Club had contributed to this fund so there was good hopes that it would be materially increased. An income from invested funds of fully $500 a year is necessary to fulfill all the purposes for which this fund was started.

Theodore E. Steinway was then called upon to present to J. C. Morgenthau an engrossed testimonial in celebration of his 70th birthday. Mr. Steinway certainly made the speech of the evening, eulogistic, graceful and learned, and was very much applauded.

Mr. Morgenthau spoke briefly in reply and said he highly valued this testimonial and that it would be handed down to his children's children. He said it had been signed by the Governors, but asked all other members present to add their signatures.

Herman J. Toaspern was then called on for a few remarks and told a couple of rollicking stories in his usual inimitable manner.

Charles Phillips, as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee announced the arrangements for the Collectors Club visit to Providence, R. I. on February 19th and ten members of the Club expressed their intention of making this trip.

Admiral F. R. Harris when called upon for a few remarks on the Social side of philately related his experience in interesting a very rich man in the Club.

Frank Crane was called upon to say a few words for the press and in a very witty speech said how glad he was, at all times to be able to give publicity to our activities.

J. J. Klemann, Jr., told us about the bill no wbefore the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington and of the necessity of us all urging our Senator and Representatives to make certain alterations in the law as regards the importation of stamps into this country, and John Klemann followed with some appropriate remarks.

Others that spoke included Eugene Klein, Dr. Victor Berthold, Chas. Curie and Alfred Lichtenstein while Mr. Imhoff of Newark took a bow for his interest in bringing a goodly delegation from New Jersey.

The Dinner was generally voted a great success and the ladies seemed to enjoy it quite as much as the men, which is rather unusual.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

WATERBURY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 6TH.

Wednesday, February 6th, was quite a gala night at the Collectors Club when a strong delegation from the Waterbury Stamp Club visited us. This delegation consisted of the Rev. A. T. Gesner, and A. A. Baldwin, I. W. Day, John P. Elton, L. A. Hall, G. C. Ham, O. C. Hill, L. C. Leonard, J. V. Reid, M. Taschenberger, and W. D. Pierson.

Our visitors were entertained at dinner at the New York Athletic Club where about fifteen members of the Collectors Club joined the party. After dinner we drove to the Collectors Club when the following interesting displays were shown by the visitors.

The Rev. A. T. Gesner showed United States and Canada, early issues on covers, among them a number of scarce interesting items such as New York 3c. blue City Dispatch—New York 5c. black 1845—a few interesting Locals well tied on and a number of general issues. 5c. and 10c. of 1847 and in the later issues interesting cancellations such as one cover showing the Potomac Steamboat cancellation. A fine specimen of the 1c. 1857 Type II. broken plate was also shown on cover. The Canada stamps included a number of 3d. and 6d. from an original find and a fine specimen of the 10c. black-brown.

W. D. Pierson showed a highly specialized and well worked out collection of early issues of Great Britain, the chief item of interest being a marvelous series of charts of the early issues arranged to show the alphabets, papers, perforations and watermarks and other important varieties at a glance. The layout of these charts was very interesting especially in the Perkins, Bacon stamps. Mr. Pierson also showed some interesting varieties he had discovered in the penny of the King Edward VII. issues.

I. W. Day showed a special collection of United States Revenues and Department stamps. Amongst the Revenues we noted a 6c. Proprietary with full gum. First issue $200.00 both imperf. and perf. Second issue $500.00. A very fine copy in the Proprietary set of the $5.00 on violet paper and also on green paper and a strong lot of the later issues. In the United States Department stamps there was a magnificent set of the four high values State complete—a fine 2c. Navy Error, and all the regular issues complete in very fine condition.

O. C. Hill showed an extraordinary collection of United States 3c. of the issues 1851 to 1857, all on entire covers,

and showing dated cancellations of every day of the year for a whole year. He was luckily able to make this interesting collection from a great find he made some time ago. In his exhibit there was also a few interesting Locals and early United States, such as New York 1845, 5c. on cover, 10c. 1847, and a remarkable series of rare New York cancellations, one of the finest lots I have ever seen at the Club.

L. A. Hall showed a collection of the first stamp issued in every country in the world as far as he had been able to secure them, all on entire original covers. It is surprising how difficult it is to find covers of some of the small countries in which such a difficulty would hardly be looked for. Among others that we noted were a fine specimen of the Brazil 60c.—Cape of Good Hope four 1d. of the first issue used on one cover—Hungary lithographs on cover, and so on.

G. C. Ham showed a remarkably interesting collection of scarce and well selected Patriotic Covers of the United States arranged in groups such as, Flags —Eagles and Flags—Eagles, Globes and Flags, Presidents, Soldiers, Soldiers with Flags, Soldiers on Horseback, Sailors, Farewell between Soldiers and Sweethearts, Series of Envelopes of the 6th Division and of the 19th Connecticut Regiment. Long envelopes with interesting views of camps on the back and a magnificent series of stickers with Patriotic designs. Amongst other very interesting Patrioics was one inscribed "Corn not Cotton", also views of "Tremont and Cochrane", "Lincoln and Hamlin". Mr. Ham also showed a few interesting covers of Confederate Locals such as one cover with a pair of the two types of the 5c. Athens, Baton Rouge 5c., Petersburg, Knoxville, Memphis and others, all on original covers.

J. P. Elton showed a remarkable and very complete collection of the rare Waterbury cancellations and gave a very interesting account of Mr. Hill, the Postmaster of Waterbury, who made these designs. As Mr. Elton has been good enough to write an article for our Journal with photographs of some of the more interesting pieces, we are not describing this exhibit here as details will appear in his article.

The meeting was voted a great success and a wish expressed that these Inter-Club visits should be continued.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

RHODE ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY PROVIDENCE, VISITED FEBRUARY 19TH.

On Tuesday, February 19th, the Annual Banquet of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society, was held at the Biltmore Hotel in Providence.

This occasion was selected for one of the exchange visits between the Collectors Club of New York and the Rhode Island Philatelic Society.

Eleven members of the Collectors Club went up, the list being as follows: S. F. Barrett, G. Burger, A. F. Lichenstein, V. Mozian, J. Nicklin, Elliott Perry, C. J. Phillips, O. Reichelt, G. Sloane, T. E. Steinway and H. Toaspern.

A. W. Claflin, President of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society, presided, and a fine banquet was served on the 16th Floor. The menu was interesting, the front page being a reproduction of a sheet of the Providence stamps.

The following exhibits were made by some of the delegation.

Mr. Barrett showed Mr. W. E. Hawkins collection of United States Revenue and Telegraph stamps, all unused.

Mr. Lichenstein showed his magnificent collection of the Newfoundland pence stamps.

Mr. Mozian showed a small collection of Mulready Envelopes.

Mr. Perry showed a remarkably fine collection of United States Match Stamps.

Mr. Phillips a selection from the collection of Afghanistan of Sir David Mason.

Mr. Steinway his very fine collection of the stamps of Hamburg.

Each of these members gave particulars of their collections and anecdotes of the stamps which seemed to be much appreciated by the exceptionally large gathering.

Mr. Phillips who was in charge of the delegation as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee called on all the other members of the Club who did not bring any exhibits to make a speech or tell some anecdotes, which were very much appreciated.

These Inter-Club visits are turning out a great success and I am told that endeavors are being made by local Societies to try and institute other exchanges of visits in the near future.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

"PATS" ARE SHOWN AT RECORD BREAKING MEETING.

February 20th was Patriotic night at the club and judging from the crowd who attended, it must be that no small number of philatelists are interested. Or perhaps the turnout was occasioned by curiosity for the news had been spread that patriotic collectors were to assemble en masse and tell the world why they collected such things. Be that as it may the crowd was there, quite the largest gathering that has attended a meeting in a long, long time.

Hugh M. Clark in the role of chairman of the evening had marshalled together the premier patriotic collectors of the country and each had brought a portion

of his collection which was exhibited in the frames surrounding the walls of the room.

In addressing the meeting Mr. Clark openly admitted his addiction to the terrible havit and announced the purpose of the meeting was an effort to find out once and for all just why patriotic covers were worthy of being collected. He explained that in his personal collection he included over ten thousand different designs. Mr. Clark then introduced Wm. S. White who owns one of the most valuable collections of these covers in existence and asked Mr. White to explain "why he did it."

Mr. White countered by explaining that his interest had bee naroused when he stumbled on a magnificent lot of high value 1861-63s all on patriotics! Later Judge Robt. S. Emerson remarked that he had known of this lot before it was offered to Mr. White but that the wires crossed somewhere and much to his disappointment the lot got away from him. From authoritative sources we have learned that Judge Emerson and Mr. White got together after the meeting and now the covers belong to the Judge while Mr. White is trying to console himself with $35,000 of the Judge's money (Ah me—such is life.—"Here today and gone tomorrow"). Frankly we don't know who to sympathize with, the Judge, or Mr. White.

The second speaker called upon was George C. Ham, who promptly surprised us by exhibiting and talking about Spanish War and World War Patriotics! It seems these are much scarcer than Civil War envelopes and a more or less virgin field as few collectors are aware of their existence. We venture that Mr. Ham was somewhat chagrined when Sid Barrett later in the evening pointed out his Spanish War "Pats." Sid said he liked Civil War Pats but he couldn't afford them so he, like Mr. Ham, was on the trail of the scarcer Spanish War "Pats", which at the present time were still to be obtained at prices far below their actual worth. Sid pointed out that the Civil War lasted four years with two million men involved whereas the Spanish American War only lasted five months with only 280,000 men under arms.

The fourth speaker of the evening, George Walcott, gave us the first tangible reason why Patriotic envelopes were interesting to collectors. Stepping up to his exhibit Mr. Walcott gave a brief concise history of some of the major incidents of the Civil War, pointing out individual covers that illustrated his subject. Mr. Walcott seemed to strike the real reason of "Pat" collecting and his opinion was concurred in by all of the other speakers of the evening.

Edward S. Knapp who is writing a series of articles on Patriotic Covers in **Scott's Monthly Journal** explained the origin of some of the designs on the covers thus illustrating how these envelopes reflected the frame of mind of the populace during the Civil War period.

Albert J. Squire gave a very interesting talk stating that he had been first attracted to collecting patriotics because of his position as Secretary of the American Flag Society. His collection had originally consisted of only flags but his interest in history had led him to include other designs and he now possesses over fifteen hundred different.

O. W. Fowler and Arthur H. Keyes exhibited and talked on patriotics of Vermont. Mr. Fowler preferring to call the envelopes propaganda rather than patriotic covers. Mr. Keyes exhibited a beautiful Black Jack "Split" on a patriotic cover which he said he had picked up for only $2.50 (Some picking say we).

A. L. Moeldner furnished the best laugh of the evening by stating for his reasons for collecting patriotics that he had always been attracted by things which were pretty but that they usually were expensive. He found that "pats" satisfied his desire for things pretty and with the aid and sympathy of the dealers he had been able to get some of them pretty cheap.

Not to be outdone by Mr. Moeldner, Elliot Perry spoke to the occasion and explained that he was tired of using a microscope to determine whether his stamp was the $50.00 one or not. He liked Patriotics because they were big and you could see the fifty dollars without using any imagination. Elliot exhibited a "pat" of the home made variety used just four days after the battle of Fort Donaldson. The soldier who had drawn the crude design of General Grant walking through snow and woods had added the inscription, "Atlanta—Sherman and Co."

H. C. Brooks gave a most interesting talk and furnished us some food for serious thought. After humoruosly explaining how, as a boy, he had assembled the largest collection of cigarette pictures in the state of Michigan which undoubtedly accounted for his present interest in patriotic envelopes; Mr. Brooks emphasized the point that it was the pictures on the envelopes that were the interest and not the fact that a 24c "August" might have been used on the cover (incidentally Mr. Brooks exhibited such a cover). He very clearly illustrated how a collection of designs on patriotics had in his own knowledge won many a scoffer to the ranks of philately. Mr. Brooks recalled many personal incidents where many of his business friends had chided him on his "childish passion for stamps" becoming intensely interested when shown his collection of "pats."

In line with Mr. Brook's suggestion that it was the picture and not the stamp that constituted a true patriotic collec-

tion Richard E. Townsend came to the defense of the unused Patriotic. He pointed out that there was still opportunity for everyone to enjoy all of the romances surrounding this epoch in the development of our country (the Civil War) at very little expense by forming a collection unused. Mr. Townsend also illustrated an interesting side light on another field for the "pat" collector. He explained how he had traced the life of the writer of a letter enclosed in a patriotic by looking up the history of the regiment to which the writer of the letter belonged. In one instance he was able to trace the man's history to his death in a prison camp.

Mr. Hoffman read a letter from John Aspinwall who is in Florida and who expressed his regret at his inability to be present. Mr. Aspinwall did, however, send a paper explaining why he collected "pats" which Mr. Hoffman read.

In summing up the meeting, Chairman Hugh M. Clark explained his own exhibit which he called, Plating Patriotics. To the amusement of all present he demonstrated that even this field was ope nto the "pat" collector and proved it by exhibiting a series of envelopes, each one of which pictured a section of a map of the City of Washington. He then exhibited several other series of envelopes that pictured parts of this same map but when matched together formed only one section of the entire picture.

All in all it was a most interesting and instructive evening enjoyed by every one present. P. H. Thorp.

WILLIAM E. HAWKIN'S U. S. EXHIBITED MARCH 6th.

At the regular meeting of the Collectors Club on March 6, 1929 the 20th Century section and the Carrier stamps of William E. Hawkin's collection were shown.

The 20th Century was a very fine lot of mint unused singles with occasional blocks to improve the appearance or show interesting varieties. The outstanding items were 1901 Pan American Issue with inverted centres 1c two singles and a block of four, 2c three singles, 4c without "SPECIMEN" two singles. 1902-3 issue 4c brown, a line pair with Shermack perforation. 1903 issue 2c block of four, horizontally imperforate and a vertical block of six, imperforate horizontally. 1904 Louisiana Purchase Issue 2c vertical pair, imperforate horizontally. 1908-09 issue Complete set on bluish experimental paper. 1916-17 Issue 5c red error in the centre of a block of nine, **imperforate.** 1918 Airmail Issue 24c with inverted centre. 1917-19 Issue 5c horizontal pair, imperforate between (Only 2 pairs known). 1918-20 3c Surface printed type III block of four printed on both sides and a single of type IV, 1c Perf 12½ block of four, imperforate vertically. 1919-21 Rotary Press 2c horizontal pair, imperforate vertically. 1922-23 10c vertical pair, imperforate horizontally 25c vertical strip of three, imperforate horizontally 5c and 10c in horizontal imperforate pairs.

Considering the rarity of unused Carrier stamps this group was very well represented. The Franklin Carrier was represented by a single and a horizontal pair. Baltimore, 1c blue on laid paper, 1c red "EYE" block of four (probably unique), 1c black Horseman, horizontal strip of four and a block of nine (3x3), Boston 1849 Issue 2c black, two copies, Charleston 1849-50 Issue, 2c yellow, 1851-58 Issue 4 copies various types, Louisville, 2c green, complete sheet of fifty. New York 3c rosy buff, single copy, 3c blue, glazed paper, vertical block of twelve (3x4), Philadelphia 1c rose, four copies various initials, 1c blue glazed, 1c vermilion glazed.

The meeting was very well attended with more than usual interest being shown in the various fine points of the varieties and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Hawkins for his kindness. Sidney F. Barrett.

POSTMARKS OF NAPLES.

The Postmark Collectors Group of the Austrian Philatelic Club has just issued a twenty page booklet on the Postmarks and Cancellations of the Kingdom of Naples and it is a desirable reference for those interested in the interesting postal marks employed on these stamps. This booklet was translated into German by R. Rudlof Mendl, from the original Italian article by Prof. Vincenzo Vittozzi. Published by "Die Postmarks", Ges. M. B. H. Wien, IX, Rotenlowengasse 7, Austria. Mk. 1.50.

VALUABLE AMERICAN DIRECTORY.

Through the courtesy of the Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman, member of Congress and a member of the Collectors Club, the library has been enriched by the donation of a 1740 page book, recently compiled, known as "The Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927."

This book lists every member of Congress and contains a complete list of the Presidents and the Cabinet officers, giving the exact dates of the TENURE of office.

This work was compiled by Ansel Wold,, after many years of research and study and can be had from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at $4.50 per copy. (H. M. K.)

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

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

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U. S. Officials, Carriers and Locals.
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* 5e		Same, INVERTED FRAME	1.00	.50	——
* 6be		3c dull blue & red, THICK PAPER	.85	.40	——
* 6e		Same, INVERTED FRAME	.85	.45	2.00
* 6e		Pair incl. 78th stamp of sheet with gash. See Kohl's handbook. Rare	——	9.00	——
* 6e		Same variety in block of 4 with 3 normals	——	——	10.00
* 7		4c brown & dull blue, THICK PAPER	.50	.25	——
* 7a		4c brown & bright blue, THIN PAPER	.50	.25	1.10
* 8		5c green & gray, THICK PAPER	.85	.45	——
* 8a		5c green & dark gray, THICK PAPER	1.00	.50	2.00
*10a		10c blue & black brown, THICK PAPER, No Gum	1.50	.50	2.25
*10bc		Period variety in pair with #10c	10.00+	5.00	——
*10bc		Same in block of 4 with 3 normals. All INVERTED FRAMES	20.00+	——	10.00
*10c		Single copy with INVERTED FRAME, THICK P.	5.00	2.00	——
*11		12c lilac & green, THIN PAPER	1.25	.65	——
*13		50c bright purple, THIN PAPER	3.00	1.75	——
*13		50c purple, THIN PAPER	3.00	1.75	——
*13a		50c dull purple, THICK PAPER	4.00	2.25	——
*16	1896	1c green & red violet, INVERTED FRAME	.50	.25	1.00
*16a		**Normal Frame** in vertical pair with normal variety. Rare	30.50	21.00	——
*16a		NORMAL FRAME in block with 3 INVERTED FRAME. Very rare	31.50	——	25.00
*17		3c blue & lake, INVERTED FRAME	1.00	.55	2.20
*17a		NORMAL FRAME in block with 3 INVERTED FRAME. Exceedingly rare	53.00	——	40.00
*18		5c green & gray, INVERTED FRAME	3.00	1.75	7.00
*19	1900	1c light green	.10	.06	.24
*20		5c light blue	.60	.32	1.25
*21	1901	4c bistre & dull blue, NORMAL FRAME	.50	.30	1.20
*21b		INVERTED FRAME in a block of 4 with 3 normal.	5.50	——	4.50
*21a		Diagonal half of 4c used for 2c rate. On Original Cover	.50	.30	——
*22		10c blue & brown, NORMAL FRAME	1.50	.85	3.40
*24	1902	2c on 3c, INVERTED FRAME	.50	.25	1.00
*24a		"2c" with straight tail	1.50	.85	——
*24c		2c on 3c, NORMAL FRAME. Rare	30.00	21.00	——
*24c		Same, in block of 4 with 3 of No. 24. Especially desirable	31.50	——	25.00
*25		8c on 10c, NORMAL FRAME	.50	.27	1.10
*25a		"2" with straight tail	1.50	.85	——
*25b		Period between "T" & "S" of Cents	1.00	.60	——
*25c		INVERTED FRAME in horizontal pair with normal variety. Scarce	30.50	22.00	——
*28	1902	8c on 10c blue & brown	.75	.45	1.75
*28a		Period between "T" & "S" of Cents	1.25	.75	——
*28b		INVERTED FRAME in block of 4 with 3 of No. 28. Exceedingly scarce	37.25	——	27.50

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State of New York, County of New York, ss:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. L. Lindquist, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Collectors Club, 51 West 48th St., New York City.
Editor, H. L. Lindquist, 51 West 48th St., New York City.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, Company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Collectors Club, 51 West 48th St., New York City.

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