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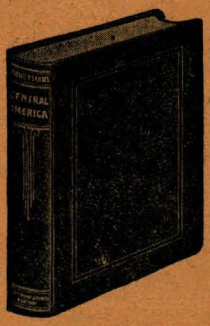
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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. XIII. APRIL, 1934. No. 2.

Canadian Locals

By H. Warren K. Hale.

IT has been rather generally accepted that no private post within the territory of the present Dominion of Canada has issued stamps, with the one exception of Barnard's Cariboo Express in British Columbia. Popularly known as Barnard's Express, which was abbreviated to "B. X." on its postal markings, this independent mail route has long been included, and still is included, in lists of United States locals. But there is little excuse for such classification. Coster, in 1882, in his classic work on the *Private Posts of the United States* gave it recognition and the various editions of Scott's *International Album* carried spaces for its stamps under the United States issues for years prior to that. But it is sufficiently proved that its function as a mail carrier was in practice confined to British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Its stamps are found on covers in conjunction with the government stamps of those provinces. True it is that the B.X. had an office or agent in San Francisco and had close working arrangements with Wells, Fargo & Co.; and further, Barnard's franks are found on United States government envelopes and on envelopes of Wells, Fargo & Co. together with franks of the latter company. Nevertheless, it would seem that the adhesive stamps of Barnard's Cariboo Express belong, without question, among the private issues of Canadian posts; or, to be more specific, to those of British Columbia.

The history of this company and its stamps has been set forth by Henry C. Needham, Esq. in his valuable articles on United States Locals (*Philatelic Gazette*, April, 1916), by Mr. Fred Jarrett in his *British North America* (1929), as well as by other writers.

There is, however, another private post whose stamps I think will qualify as true Canadian "Locals," if we use this term in its usual and broader sense which includes the stamps of the independent mail routes. This was the post operated by the Upper Columbia Tramway and Navigation Company, also of British Columbia, but not till after that colony had joined the confederation forming the Dominion. Its postal business was very meagre, used covers being now extremely rare. Due to this fact, its stamps and their history are practically unknown to philatelists of to-day. It is my purpose to deal with this post in the present article and to follow with the histories, including check-lists and illustrations of the stamp varieties, of the numerous fictitious local Canadian posts whose stamps obtained such a vogue during the late sixties and the subsequent decade. Most of these fabrications were assigned to Montreal as their domicile, though one was relegated to Toronto and one, after some contention, was conceded to St. John, N. B. For these inventions, as it will appear, the notorious Samuel Allan Taylor of Montreal, Albany, Boston and New York was largely responsible, though several others joined in the "racket" and com-

peted with Taylor in the stamp markets of the world. The list of these phantom posts comprises: Baldwin's Railroad Postage, St. John; British American College, Toronto; and the following allocated to Montreal: Bancroft's City Express, Bell's Dispatch, Bryant Stratton & Co., J. A. Corbeil & Co., Grand Trunk Railway, Ker's City Post, Le Beau City Post, Robert W. McLachlan and Winslow & Co., Portland Express.

Upper Columbia Tramway and Navigation Company Golden, B. C.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1891, this company began operations in 1893, with Thomas B. H. Cochrane as President and Francis P. Armstrong as Manager. The latest reference to the company in the *British Columbia Gazette* announces a meeting of the shareholders to be held at Golden on March 3, 1902. The company was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1927, the same Act dissolving many other defunct corporations. During the period of the company's active existence, numerous references to it are to be found in the pages of the *Golden Era*, a newspaper published at Golden.

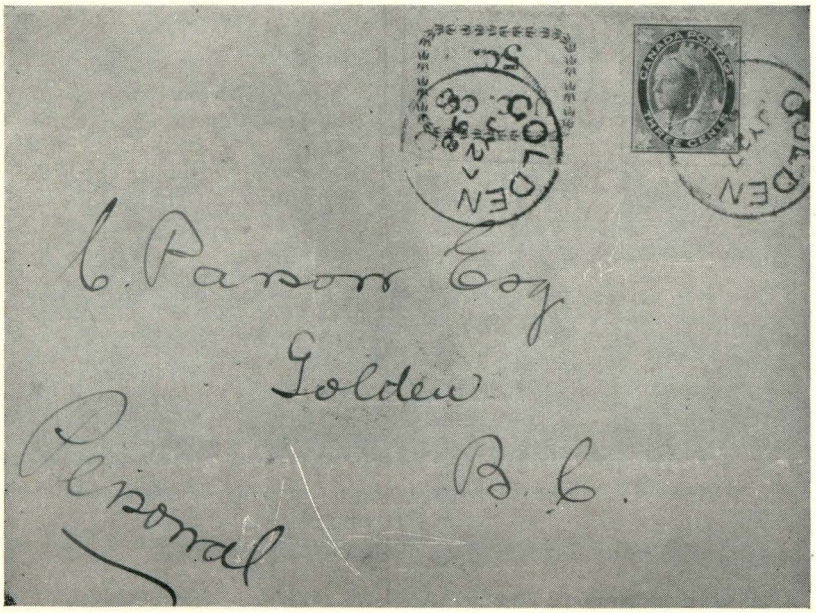
The Upper Columbia Company, to give it its usual short title, maintained a series of steamer lines on the navigable waters of the Upper Columbia River, with its system of lakes, and the Upper Kootenay River. Freight and passengers were carried, for which four steamers were used; the Duchess and the Hyak on the Columbia River and Lake Windermere, the Pert on Upper Columbia Lake and the Gwendolin on the Kootenay River. Its tramways were to connect Golden with the steamboat landing on the Columbia River and to form the other links necessary to secure a continuous transportation route from the Canadian Pacific Railway at Golden to Fort Steele on the Kootenay River.

Prior to 1897, the Upper Columbia Company was the contractor for carrying the royal mail between Golden and Fort Steele, including Windermere and other intermediate points. But in 1897 it lost the contract, and the award was made to a new contractor who established a line of stage coaches between the various post offices. Accustomed to the service of the river boats, many of the settlers were disinclined to use the newer system exclusively and persisted in the old habit of handing to the officers and crew letters for delivery along the route. The company found this practice objectionable; it became more or less of a nuisance and put a responsibility on the U. C. Co., or its employees, for which it received no compensation. As a remedy for this, the secretary, C. H. Parson, in his official capacity, arranged for the transportation of letters by the company's steamers for a fixed fee, the prepayment of which was to be required. To complete the arrangement he caused to be printed, at some time during that year, 1897, one lot of a thousand stamps, the only issue of this post. The price was set at five cents each, or a dollar a sheet, an estimated "nuisance value" of the service, it may be inferred. Few were sold, and of the large unused remainder comparatively few seem to have reached the hands of stamp collctors.

The issuance of this stamp is unique in one respect; and differs in its purpose from that of all other private posts of which I have knowledge. If the historical information is correct, the stamp was not issued to compete with the government service or to serve a territory not reached by the regular mail. On the contrary, the stamp was prepared and a high fee purposely fixed in order to *discourage* the use of this unofficial mail route. The government charge was only three cents for the same service. And of course, if the letter was to be delivered at any post office, which it may be assumed would generally be the case, a Canadian government stamp would be required in addition.

In the summer of 1898, the late Basil C. Hamilton of Winnipeg, a collector, investigated this post. He was assured by certain postmasters, particularly the one at Windemere, that letters bearing these stamps had passed through their

offices, but they did not "remember seeing many." These statements, confirming the story as told in his interview with Parson (the name is misquoted as "Parsons" in Hamilton's report), were considered by Hamilton to prove conclusively the use of the stamp and the availability of the post for the general public.



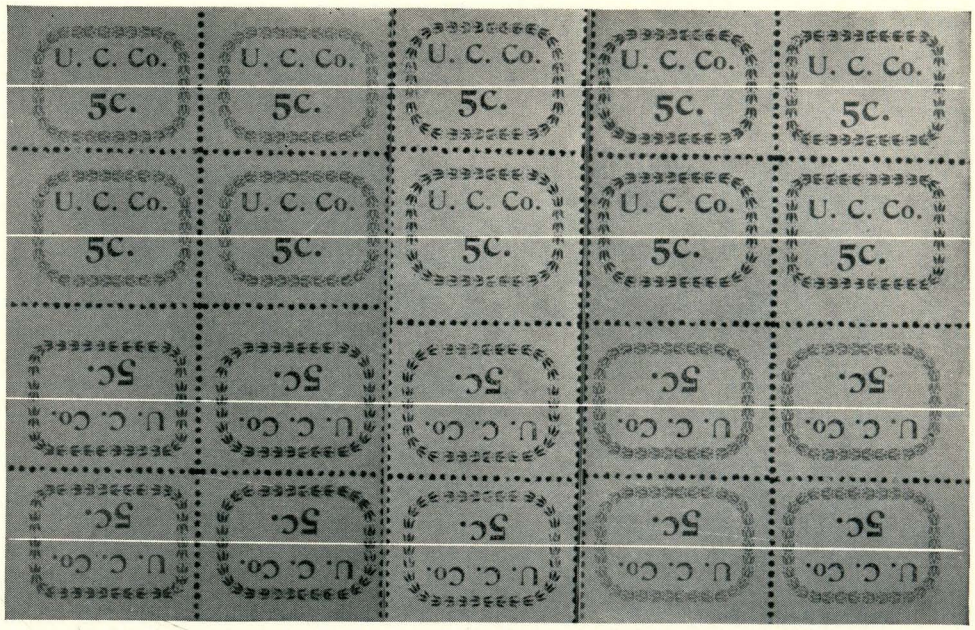
Upper Columbia Tramway and Navigation Company Used Cover.

I have seen but one stamp used on cover. This is now the property of Jules Labarthe, of Berkeley, California, and his courtesy in lending the cover has enabled the accompanying illustration to be put on record. William Van, of Winnipeg, supplied me with the unused block from which the entire sheet was easily reconstructed. My thanks are due to both these gentlemen. It will be noticed that the used cover is addressed to "C. Parson Esg," and no doubt was intended for the secretary of the company. Though no private postmark or cancellation was used, the letter was mailed, apparently, at some point along the river route other than Golden and deposited in the post office at the latter place for final delivery. The cover is dated July 27, 1898, at which time Hamilton was in the region. The U. C. stamp is of the sub-type used for positions Nos. 5 and 16 on the sheet, variety II(e).

The stamps were printed in sheets of twenty-four horizontal rows of five each; with no imprint. Perforations were only applied *between* the stamps, leaving the sheet with four straight edges. The impression is typographed from a type-set design and is printed in deep red ink of a crimson shade on medium-weight white wove paper, coated on the reverse with smooth white gum.

There are ten minor varieties of the design in the upper two rows, which varieties are repeated in the lower half by a "turned sheet" of the ten subjects, causing five vertical *tete-beche* pairs across the middle of the complete sheet. These pairs are stamps Nos. 6 and 11, 7 and 12, 8 and 13, 9 and 14, 10 and 15.

The border of each stamp consists of either 34 or 38 detached tulip-like floral ornaments. Stamps Nos. 5 and 16, 10 and 11, have 38 ornaments, all other subjects having 34 each.



Upper Columbia Tramway and Navigation Company Reconstructed Sheet.

(Reduced 1/6th.)

The ornaments are of two sorts, but the border of each stamp is composed entirely of identical units; that is, the two sorts do not occur on the same stamp. The two sorts are of the same general design; but in one sort the flower is in outline, while in the other the petals are printed in solid color. Subjects 1 and 20, 2 and 19, 6 and 15, 7 and 14, have the floral units in outline; the other twelve subjects have the flowers in solid color.

These tulip-like designs, taken singly, are symmetrical with respect to one axis (normally this would be a vertical axis) and the border is set throughout with the axis of each flower running in the same direction as the border itself. But the base of the flower may lie in either direction; that is, the flower may be upright or inverted in the side borders, and on its right side or its left in the upper and lower borders. From this it will be seen that the floral units change their orientation as the border is followed around its course. Each of the ten subjects in the half sheet, with the exception of Nos. 2 and 9 in the upper half and their corresponding subjects, 19 and 12, in the lower half, differ in the arrangement of their border units.

In consequence of the turned-sheet method of composition, there is no stamp that has a straight edge at the bottom. Nos. 2 and 19, 3 and 18, 4 and 17, have each a straight edge at top only. Nos. 6 and 15 have straight edges at left only; Nos. 10 and 11, at right only. Nos. 1 and 20 have each straight edges at top and left; Nos. 5 and 16, at top and right. And Nos. 7 and 14, 8 and 13, 9 and 12, are perforated all around.

Check List and Key

1897 5c red, perforated 12.

Type I. Outlined flowers in border.
Type II. Solid flowers in border.

There is also the variety of the *tete-beche* pairs; and ten minor varieties, as follows:

Type I(a). Subjects Nos. 1 and 20 have 34 outlined flowers in the border, with four changes in direction. The flowers meet base-to-base at the right of the center in the upper border and below the center in the left border; they meet top-to-top in the centers of both the upper and the lower borders. The top and left side have unperforated straight edges.

Type I(b). Nos. 2 and 19 have 34 outlined flowers, with four changes in direction. The flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders; they meet top-to-top at the left in the lower border and low in the right border. The top has a straight edge.

Type II(c). Nos. 3 and 18 have 34 solid flowers, with four changes. The flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders; top-to-top at the left and right of center in the lower border. The top has a straight edge.

Type II(d). Nos. 4 and 17 have 34 solid flowers, with four changes. The flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders; top-to-top at the right in the lower border and low in the left border. The top has a straight edge.

Type II(e). Nos. 5 and 16 have 38 solid flowers, with eighteen changes. The flowers meet base-to-base in the upper border at the left and center, in the lower border at the center and right, twice in the left border and thrice in the right border. The flowers meet top-to-top at the left and right of center in the upper border and at similar positions in the lower border, twice in the left border and thrice in the right border. The top and right side have straight edges.

Type I(f). Nos. 6 and 15 have 34 outlined flowers, with eight changes. The flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders, low in the left border and high in the right; top-to-top at the left and at the right in both the upper and the lower borders. The left side has a straight edge.

Type I(g). Nos. 7 and 14 have 34 outlined flowers, with four changes. The flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders; top-to-top at the left in the upper border and low in the right border. The four sides are perforated.

Type II(h). Nos. 8 and 13 have 34 solid flowers, with six changes. The flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders, and high in the right border; top-to-top at the right in both the upper and the lower borders, and low in the left border. The four sides are perforated.

Type II(i). Nos. 9 and 12 have 34 solid flowers, with four changes. The flowers meet base-to-base in the centers of the upper and the lower borders; top-to-top at the left in the lower border and low in the right border. The four sides are perforated.

Type II(j). Nos. 10 and 11 have 38 solid flowers, with sixteen changes. The flowers meet base-to-base at the left and right of center in the upper border, in the center of the lower border, thrice in the left border and twice in the right; top-to-top in the center of the upper border, at the left in the lower border, and thrice each in the left and the right borders. The right side has a straight edge.

No description or analysis of the types and varieties has previously been published. The following references are cited:

Montreal Philatelist, 1900, III-4, p. 42.

Stamps of British North America, Jarrett, 1929, p. 222.

New York Straight Line Postmarks

By V. W. Rotnem.

NEW-YORK*May*17. 5mm.

N.YORK. Dec 25 4½mm.

New-York*april*5 4mm.

Two of the above items are in blue, from the L. B. Mason Collection.

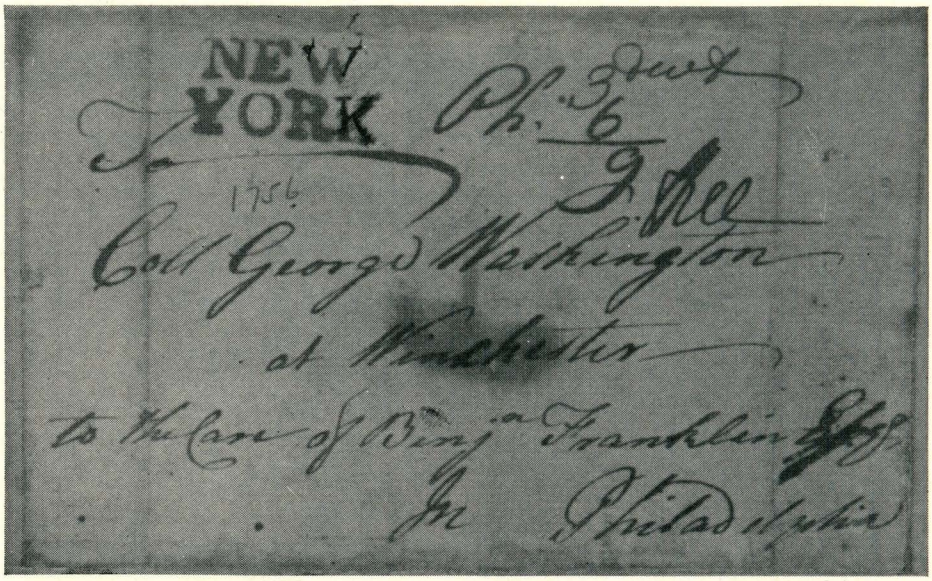
N*YORK*AU:24
1775(4½.57)-BLUE

NEW YORK
1756-72(24×5)
KONWISER COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY POSTS

N*YORK*MA:1
1776(4½.49) BLUE

The illustrated study above tends to prove the following: There were three sizes of types in use for New York Straight Lines, 4mm., 4½mm., and 5mm. in heighth.

STRAIGHT Line postmarks began, in New York, in the early days of the Franklin regime as Deputy Postmaster General for the Crown, 1753-1774, and are similar to the postal markings employed in England.



Earliest Known New York Postmark, 1756.

The earliest straight line postmark known to the student of early postal affairs of the United States is believed to be the New York, in two lines, black, herewith illustrated. This is on a letter to Col. George Washington, dated 1756. According to Robert F. Chambers, compiler of *Straight Line Postmarks*, similar marks, also in black are known on New York letters of 1761, 1762, 1766, 1767 and 1772.

Some of these, probably the major number, have also a small circular postmark containing the date marking, consisting of the date numeral and an abbreviation for the month. These circles measured 15mm. in diameter and differed from the British types in not having a rule between the numeral and the month abbreviation.

N*York. Mar. 19.
1785--4x54

N*York.Aug: 17.
1785--4x60

N*York.Oct 21.
1785 (4.51)

N*York nov. 11.
1785--4x48

N-York.Feb: 15.
1786--4x46

N-York Mar: 5.
1786--4x44

N York Dec 2
1787 (4.40)

N-YORK June 3
1788--4x51

N-York July.23
1789 (4.49)

New*York DEC 6
1789--5x53

New-York Jan 31
1790 (4.55)

New-York Feb. 21
1790--4x55

New-York*march.7
1790--4x57

New-York*march.10.
1790 (4.62)

New-York*march*15
1790--4x64

New-York*april*5.
1790--4x55

New-York*May*1
1790 (4.52)

NEW-YORK*May*17.
1790--5x66

NEW-YORK*june*28.
1790--5x67

NEW-YORK*july 30
1790--5x62½

NEW-YORK*auguſt 1
1790--5x65

NEW-YORK auguſt*10
1790--5x70

NEW-YORK OCT*3
1790--5x62

NEW YORK*NOV*2
1790--5x64

NEW-YORK.DEC*6
1790 (5.62)

N-YORK.Apr.23
1791 (5.49)

N-YORK.may.24
1791--5x51

N*York.May 3
1792--4½x43½

N*York.June.12
1792--4½x49

N-YORK.Jan 27.
1793 (5.52)

N-YORK. Feb 26.
1793--4½x51½

N.YORK.OCT.9
1793 (4½. 50)

N.YORK.Nov*1.
1793--4½x50

N.YORK.Dec 25
1793--4½x51½

N YORK.Mr 15
1794--4½x49½

N YORK. April.9
1794--4½x50

N YORK. Apr. 24
1794--4½x49½

N*Y*July 8
1794--4½x39

NEW-YORK*auguſt 24.
1794 (5.70)

N*Y.OCT*10*
1794--4½x42

N*Y*DECr,22
1794--4½x43

N*York MAY*4
1795--4½x47

N-YORK SEPT 6
1795--4½x50

N*York*Oct*28
1795--4½x45½

N*York·Nover 5
1795 (4.57)

N*York*Nov. 10
1795--4½x47

N*York·DEC 2
1795--4½x46

N*York JANy11
1796--4½x48

N*York JUNE 11
1796--4½x48

N*York JULy. 16
1796--4½x48

N*York Aug.19
1796--4½x46

N*YORK JAN 28
1797--4x48

N York*March 14
1797 (4½. 60)

N*YORK AU 4
1797--4½x46

N-YORK*OO 26
1797 (4½. 42)

According to some recorded covers this circular mark was applied generally between 1760 and 1770, at New York, and elsewhere, in the Colonies up to a later date.

Postal markings were made of either boxwood or hard metal similar to the bookbinder's metal.

The writer is attempting to "plate" these items to the extent of locating one cover for each month of each year. Such an effort has disclosed a rough scheme of studied difference on the part of the "type-setter."

It will be noted that the spelling of New York varies as follows: N. Y., N. YORK, New-York, NEW-YORK, N. York. By the use of capitals and lower-case letters the months appear in many varieties. Asterisks, dashes, periods and normal and inverted commas may have their studied intention, or, may have been haphazard. Sometimes it would appear, differences occurred when two digits were involved in a dating as, e. g., March, 1790, August, 1790 and April, 1794. It may be, to complete the study, that one should endeavor to have two covers for each month showing single and double digits in the dates.

Readers will confer a favor by checking up their Straight Line New York covers with the below list and advising the writer of any unlisted items.

Brief Reviews

HONG KONG TREATY PORTS AND OTHER POSTMARKS, by Bishop, Morton and Sayers. Published by A. E. Hopkins, 3 George St., Bath, England. Price $10.

To the collector of the stamps of Hong Kong this book is absolutely indispensable and well worth the price asked, for the information is obtainable in no other form.

The postmarks offer a field of absorbing interest, especially on the stamps of Hong Kong which were used outside the colony. The book takes up in detail the postmarks of the general post office and of the branch and sub post offices of the colony of Hong Konk. The postmarks on Hong Kong stamps include British, Chinese, French, German, Austrian, Hungarian, Japanese, Canadian, United States, Dutch, Italian, Russian and other ship postmarks.

There are also the Treaty Port postmarks on Hong Kong stamps which form a very interesting chapter.

All the postmarks mentioned are illustrated throughout the text and the book is also supplemented with 24 full page plates, showing the stamps on covers and pieces of cover. These plates have all been defaced to conform with the U. S. postal regulations.

The demand for a book of this kind will of course be extremely limited so that despite of the price that is asked, the publisher can hardly hope to cover his expenses. It is truly a work of love.

The **Collectors Club** is indebted to the publisher for a complimentary copy.

YVERT ET TELLIER-CHAMPION, Catalog, 1934, published by Yvert et Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens, France, price 42 Fr.

This catalog for 1934 contains 1384 pages and is getting to be such a bulky volume that eventually some solution as adopted by the Scott Company will be necessary.

It is the standard in France and is used extensively on the Continent. It naturally devotes considerable space to France and Colonies.

I FRANCOBOLLI D'ITALIA, 1934, published by Fratelli Oliva, Via Palestro, 6, Genova, Italy.

The 1934 Edition of this splendid work on the stamps of Italy maintains the high standard of previous issues and is an indispensable handbook for specialists in the stamps of this country. It is well illustrated, and although it is printed in Italian, can be followed by anyone not familiar with the language.

RYLUNDS ILLUSTREREDE FRIMAERKE-KATALOG, 1934, Published by A. Rylund, Aarhus, Denmark, price 1 Kr.

An Illustrated Catalog of Denmark, D. W. Indies, Finland, Iceland, and Norway and Sweden. It contains 300 illustrations and though it is printed in Danish the text is easily followed and collectors will find it a valuable guide.

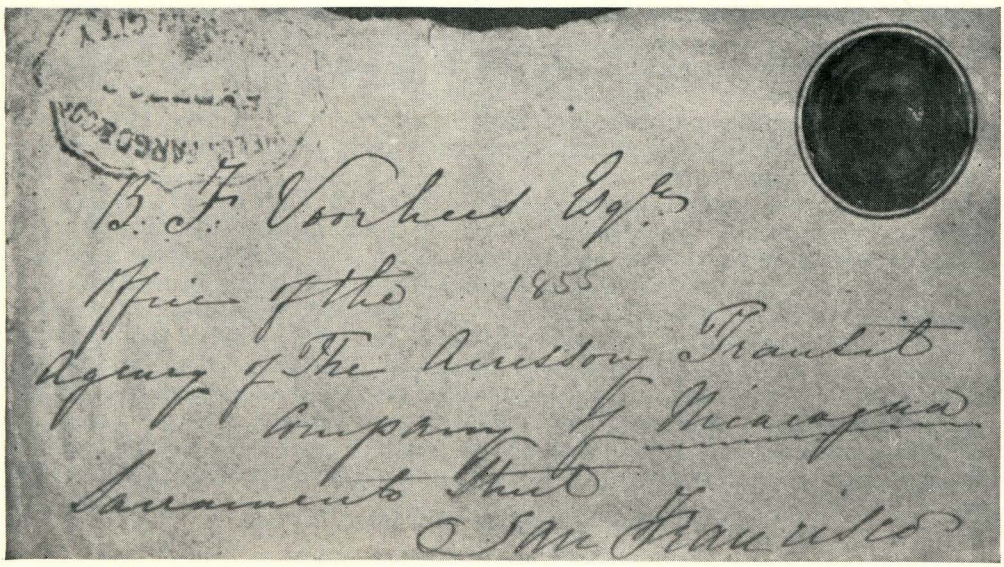
Unlisted Varieties of Wells Fargo and Co's. Handstamped Franks

By Ernest A. Wiltsee.

IN 1926, Dr. Victor M. Berthold produced his well known "*Handbook of the Wells Fargo and Co's. Handstamps and Franks,*" published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Company, a comprehensive work of great merit. However, recent discoveries have brought to light early Wells Fargo and Co's. Franks, not included in this handbook, being doubtless then unknown. It has therefore occurred to the writer that it would be well to bring these Franks, as it were, up to date by setting forth the unlisted early handstamped Franks known to him. It may well be that there are various others.

The greater portion of these unlisted varieties are modifications of the known handstamped types, numbers 1-X111. But there is one unlisted item so original and different from any of the Wells Fargo and Co's. types that it is thought well to head this article with it.

Type VIIA. Over a year ago the writer secured a small collection of rare Franks cut out of the original folded letters. Among them was the first example of the item in question known to him, a "Wells Fargo and Co's.—Express—Michigan City," handstamped in blue, and contained in a fancy frame, not employed, as far as he knows, on any other Wells Fargo Frank. He recently succeeded in securing the same item on an envelope, somewhat poorly stamped, but in bright red instead of blue, on a U. S. three-cent stamped envelope, number 2305. The year is 1855, pencilled on the envelope, which is probably correct. In order that this interesting Frank may be portrayed with certainty, both the said envelope and the cut-out item follows:



Type V11A. Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Inscription in three lines. "WELLS FARGO & CO'S.—EXPRESS—MICHIGAN CITY." Ornate fancy doublelined frame. 30mm. by 41mm. Color bright red. The words "Michigan City" somewhat indistinct, but clearly recognizable from the cut-out item below.



Type V11A. Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Inscription in three lines. "WELLS FARGO & CO'S.—EXPRESS—MICHIGAN CITY." Ornate doublelined frame. 30mm. x 41 mm. Color blue. Cut out from original cover and displayed on cover to which it is attached.

And now a word as to Michigan City. This camp was the predecessor of the better-known later camp of Michigan Bluff. It was situated on the middle fork of the American River, but down on the flats along the river, which were afterward found to be "Pay gravel," and were then worked out. The town was moved high up on the neighboring south bank a quarter of a mile away, where it remains practically "ghost" until this day. The only delineation of Michigan City's existence is a rare lithographed letter-sheet published by Barber and Baker of Sacramento, with a view of Michigan City above and upon which a letter dated August 13, 1854, was written. The "City" consisted as many others of that date, of a collection of small cabins and was nothing like as pretentious as its later and more affluent successor on the "Bluff" which became one of the most prominent mining camps in the State.

Michigan City never had a post office. Like other early camps it did have Express offices, at one of which these handstamps were affixed.

Michigan Bluff was in existence before June 30, 1855. It must have grown concomitantly with the neighboring and early city, which immediately thereafter passed out of existence.

It so happens that the writer has a Wells Fargo Express cover addressed to Miss Sinclair Lewis, doubtless a relative of Catherine Sinclair, the divorced wife of Edwin Forrest, who, with her company, was playing these selfsame mining camps at that date. This cover was carried by Wells Fargo from San Francisco and forwarded to Miss Lewis, "c/o. Theatre, Michigan City." This letter, in a masculine hand, bears the imprint of the corner card of the "Agency of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua." It will be noted that the above envelope is addressed in a feminine hand to "B. F. Voorhees Esq., Office of the Agency of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, San Francisco." Did this envelope contain the answer to the letter mailed from San Francisco? It may be even so. The Accessory Transit Co. of Nicaragua, flourished in 1855.

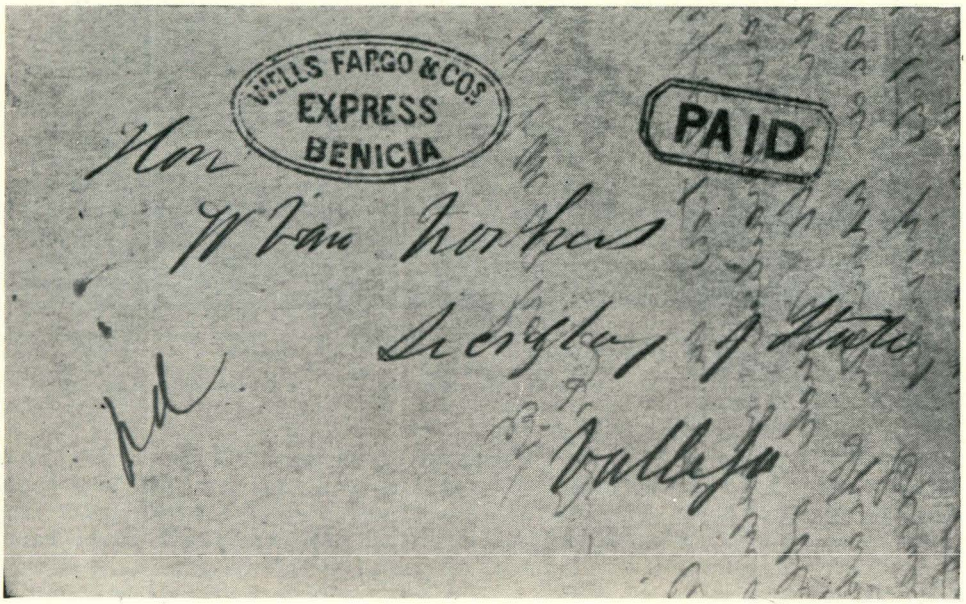
Additional Varieties of Listed Types

Handstamp Type 1VC.

Type IVC. On page 17, Dr. Berthold mentions, but does not give an example, of Type 1VA. This type is much rarer than type 1V, "Express" being

in block letters in center, with town name below, and of course *single lined* like type 1V, the oval being 24mm x 38mm. There are numerous examples of this block letter type, all the prominent towns such as San Francisco, Marysville and Sacramento, occurring in either red or blue. But nowhere does Dr. Berthold mention either type 1V or 1VA, as existing in black or being double-lined.

However, the writer has an interesting item of this double-lined block letter type, which he calls type 1VC, in black, the town beingBenicia, and accompanied by a similarly double lined "Paid," in the same color. The full letter sheet addressed to Hon. W. Van Voorhees, Secretary of State, is dated January 3, 1853, six months after Wells Fargo commenced its existence.



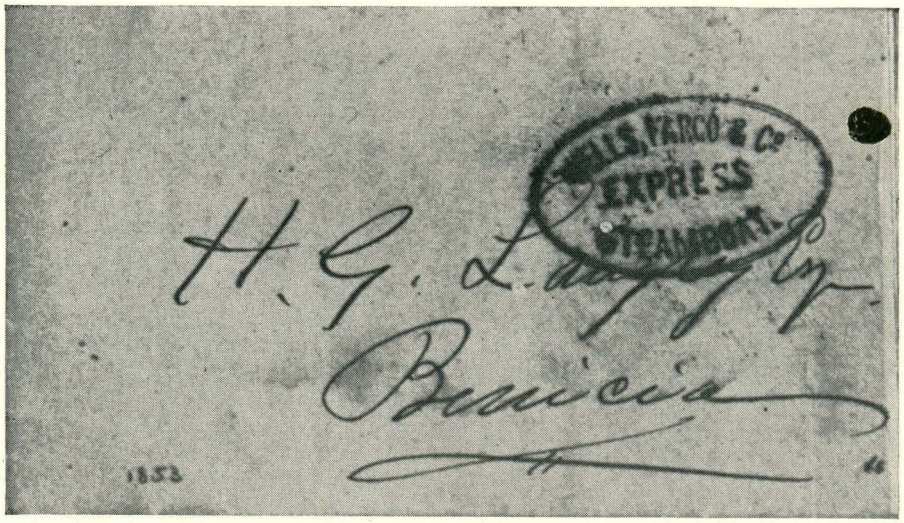
Type 1VC. Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Inscription in three lines. "Wells Fargo & Co's—Express—Benicia." Doublelined oval 21 mm. x 37 mm. "Express," 19 mm. long. Color black. Also "Paid" in truncated parallelogram, also black, 12 mm. x 27 mm. On full blue letter sheet dated January 3, 1853.

Another similar item of the type 1VC, is, "Mok. Hill," (Mokelumne Hill). The word "Express" is larger, being 23mm instead of 19. The Frank is doublelined and the color blue. The oval is 21mm x 37mm. Handstamped on a full letter dated, February 11, 1854.

Still another item of the same type is, "Sacramento," also double-lined oval, 20mm x 38mm, color red. Again on a full letter sheet dated, June 1, 1853.

Type 1VB. Wells Fargo and Co's. Express, San Francisco. The example given in Dr. Berthold's handbook as type 1V, was evidently the second handstamp of this type used, and which was also later extensively used as a canceller on Type 5, and other printed Franks. For a careful examination shows that there was an earlier variety, in which the German script "Express," was in letters only 3mm in height, while in the usual later type the letters are 4mm in height. The ovals are about the same in length. The full folded letters with this early variety in the writers collection are dated, April 19, 1853, and June 7, 1853. This earlier variety occurs in both blue and red. We call it type 1VB, although in reality it preceded type 1V.

Type V111AA. On page 19, Dr. Berthold cites type V111A, being the second of the four "Steamboat" types. This is clearly a single-lined oval 23mm x 39mm. But the writer has this item in a larger doub'e-lined oval as follows:



Type V111AA. Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Inscription in three lines in doublelined oval. "WELLS FARGO & CO'S.—EXPRESS—STEAMBOAT." Oval 25 mm. x 41 mm. Color dark blue. Also varies from V111A, in having a period after "Steamboat." On a white folded cover addressed to a Government Official at Benicia. Annotation within, "Barnley, 1853." Month not given.

It is interesting to note that all these rare varieties of Wells Fargo & Co's. handstamps are the earliest ones used, and most of them are double lined ovals. This together with their accompanying rarity would account for their not having been listed before. Later the double lined varieties ceased, and Wells Fargo Franks were far more stabilized, and after printed Franks began varieties were few. However, the Franks of this most important Express should be recorded in their fullness and entirety. And as these early and rare double-lined varieties have been completely overlooked, it has been thought worth while to record them. And doubtless other early varieties exist of which the writer would be glad to be advised, both as to the size of ovals and double lines.

BELGIQUE, EMISSION de 1915. By A. De Haene, reprint from La Revue Postale, Bruxelles, Belgium, Price 5 Fr.

Large outline cuts show every detail of the designs and can readily be followed by the collector who may not be able to read French.

MARTIN'S AIR TRANSPORT LABEL CATALOG, 1934, published by Carl M. Becken, 7 No. 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

This catalog should do much to stimulate increased interest in connection with the labels used by the Air Transport Companies.

DE KLEINRONDSTEMPELS VAN NEDERLAND, P. C. Korteweg, Published by De Philatelist, Rotterdam, Holland.

Contains a complete list of the cities using the small round postmarks of Netherlands and will prove indispensable to collectors of these issues.

STAMP ALBUM AND ACCESSORY CATALOG, Published by G. F. Rapkin, London, England.

One of the most comprehensive lines of philatelic accessories ever manufactured. The catalog is only available to dealers.

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl.

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1922-34 ISSUE

THE establishment of the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, at the Washington Post Office, by the Post Office Department, in December 1921, was perhaps a measure of self-defense as well as a recognition of the growing importance of stamp collecting and collectors. The work of caring for both general and special philatelic requests and answering questions had become such a burden as to seriously hamper the routine duties of the stamp division clerks. It was thought by Third Assistant Postmaster General W. Irving Glover that such a department might relieve a congested condition and at the same time permit the department to fill orders promptly for centered copies, plate number blocks and other special items demanded by collectors.

It was little thought at the time that this Division would amount to very much so far as the volume of business done was concerned but it is interesting to note that when first inaugurated only clerks under Michael L. Eidsness, Jr., were assigned for this work, the total sales for the first year amounting only to $20,906.00, while in the six months ending December 31, 1933 the total sales were $333,479.62. With the creation of this agency the Post Office Department inaugurated a policy of distributing advance information on new issues, lists of stamps in stock and other matters of interest to philatelists. Publication releases were also prepared for distribution to the daily press and philatelic journals.

In July 1922 a report from Washington stated that the Post Office Department was contemplating issuing a new series of postage stamps to replace the designs which had been current with but slight changes since the latter part of 1908. This interesting news resulted in widespread newspaper publicity throughout the country. There were both favorable and adverse comments, many papers stating that the proposed issue was instigated by collectors rather than to fill an actual need, but in a formal statement issued August 19th W. Irving Glover, Third Assistant Postmaster General, denied that the proposed change was in any way influenced by stamp collectors but rather that the best interest of the department warranted it. He explained the reason for the change as follows:

"In response to appeals of the Postmaster General for suggestions for the betterment of the postal service, thousands of letters suggesting a new issue have been received from employees of the postal service, who pointed out the advisability of a more distinct variation in designs for postage stamps as well as colors that do not possess striking similarity. The Department knows that thousands of dollars in revenue are lost yearly in the postal service due to the striking similarity in stamps, as well as little deviation of color which prevents postal employees from detecting short paid matter. This liability of error is increased by cancellation which often obliterates the numerals to such an extent that errors cannot be detected properly.

In fact the present issue bears so many features alike that errors now made in handling mail with these stamps attached are in the majority of cases excusable. Particularly is this true in many of the larger post offices, where artificial light is necessarily being used. Inasmuch as the stamps from one to seven cent denomina-

tion bear the portrait of Washington and the eight cent to $5. bear the portrait of Franklin, postal clerks cannot easily distinguish the denomination in the rapid handling of mail because of the lack of distinctive features."

Among others the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* commented on this announcement, adding that the practical reasons given were more important than any esthetic need of change, and voiced their approval of the proposed new issue.

The Post Office Department seriously considered a pictorial series for this issue and to that end had the Bureau prepare a number of models carrying scenes and views of national interest from various parts of the country. We have illustrated a number of these taken from the artist's original drawings simply as a matter of record.

On October 1, 1922, the newspapers published in full the Department's prepared announcement giving the reason for the choice of subjects, as follows:

"The subjects were selected with careful regard for their suitability. The portraits include Washington and Jefferson as fathers of our institutions, Franklin as first Postmaster General, Martha Washington to commemorate the pioneer womanhood of America, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley as the 'Martyr Presidents'; Monroe to mark the foreign policy associated with his name, with Grant, Hayes, Cleveland and Roosevelt carrying on the historical line to a recent date."

The following details released by the Department through its information service under date of October 11, 1922, was of interest to United States specialists:

"The colors and the designation of the dye stocks carried by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the printing of stamps are as follows:

1c	Franklin	—Regular green
2c	Washington	—Regular red
3c	Lincoln	—Regular purple
4c	—	—$50.00 Liberty Loan Bond back brown
5c	—	—Regular blue
6c	—	—Regular orange
7c	—	—Note black
8c	—	—Bond blue
9c	—	—Secretary of the Senate Compensation check pink
10c	—	—Regular yellow
11c	—	—$500.00 Postal Savings light blue
12c	—	—$500.00 regular back 2% U. S. Bond purplish brown
14c	—	—REGULAR YELLOW GREEN
15c	—	—$5,000.00 Federal Farm Loan Bank dark grey
20c	Yosemite Falls	—Cigarette blue revenue stamp
25c	Niagara Falls	—Note green
30c	—	—Sepia
50c	—	—Philippine Islands Internal Revenue lavender
$1.00	—	—Philippine Island documentary brown
$2.00	Capitol	—Regular blue
$5.00	America head	—Bi-color border regular red, face yellow blue."

It is evident from this list that at the time the colors had been decided upon no final decision had been reached as to the subjects to be used on all of the values, and also that this was the first official notice to the public that accurately defined the colors selected for the various denominations. It is of interest to note that *before* issuing the fourteen cent and twenty cent stamps the colors were changed, while in spite of the care taken to correctly describe the shades prepared for the various values little effort seems to have been taken to retain them *after* the first printing.

The adoption of this new series, the subjects used on each, and the reason for the two new values were described in the Report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. This Report is as follows:

"Preliminary steps were taken to change the designs on all denominations of postage stamps which had for many years been confined to portraits of Washington

and Franklin exclusively. The new designs will include portraits of various individuals prominent in the history of the country as well as a number distinctly national in character.

In determining upon the adoption of the new designs the Department was influenced primarily by the representations upon the part of Postmasters and employees in the Postal Service that similarity of design and color used in the present issue led to great difficulty in distinguishing the different denominations and that material losses in revenue were occurring through the inability of postal clerks to detect short-paid matter in the rapid handling of mail.

In addition to the changes in design, stamps in new denominations of fourteen cents and twenty-five cents are being prepared to meet the postage rates applying to parcel post mailings of certain weights and zones now requiring two or more stamps. The thirteen cent stamp has been omitted from the new series as this denomination is no longer used to prepay postage and registry fees under the present postage rates. The department encourages the use of a single stamp whenever possible to prepay the required postage as a matter of economy in manufacture costs and to expedite the handling of the mail. Aside from the economic reasons, it is believed the change in designs will meet with popular approval and result in added interest on the part of the public in the Postal Service in general.

The subjects selected for the new series of stamps are as follows:

1c Franklin	8c Grant	20c Yosemite
2c Washington	9c Jefferson	25c Niagara
3c Lincoln	10c Monroe	30c Buffalo
4c Martha Washington	11c Hayes	50c Arlington Amphitheatre
5c Roosevelt	12c Cleveland	$1.00 Lincoln Memorial
6c Garfield	14c Indian	$2.00 Capitol
7c McKinley	15c Statue of Liberty	$5.00 America Memorial

The above list of subjects was followed for all values except the twenty-cent, that being changed to a view of the "Golden Gate" before the stamps were issued.

In addition to the historical background that prompted the choice of subjects for the various values the Department inaugurated a plan of first issuing the stamps at certain places and on specified dates that were of historical or geographical significance to the subject on the stamp. This spread the first date of issue for the entire series over a period of about six months and greatly increased the interest of non-collectors. This new method also made it mandatory that a sufficient quantity of the old type stock be kept on hand to meet requirements until the date was reached for the "first day" issue of the various new values. As a result it was often several months or more before the new stamps had any wide distribution as supplies of the superseded issue were being delivered by the Bureau for quite some time after the new issue first made their appearance.

The first stamp of this series to be issued was the eleven cent, portraying Rutherford B. Hayes, and appeared on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. The official notice follows:

NEW 11-CENT POSTAGE STAMPS, 1922 ISSUE.

Third Asst. Postmaster General.
Washington, September 30, 1922.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department has issued a new 11-cent postage stamp. It is the first stamp of a new series which will replace the present issue of ordinary stamps known as the series of 1912.

A description follows: The stamp is the same shape and size—75/100 by 87/100 inch—as the present series of stamps, and is printed in peacock-blue ink. The central design is a portrait of Rutherford B. Hayes within an oval, and is partly inclosed in a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Above the portrait in a curved line appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On a ribbon below the oval is the name "Hayes," and under this, at the bottom of the stamp, appears the word "Cents." In both lower corners within ovals with dark backgrounds are the white numerals "11." The entire stamp is inclosed within a crossline border with small triangular ornaments in both upper corners.

The first issue of the new 11-cent stamp will be placed on sale October 4, 1922, at Fremont, Ohio, in connection with the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the former President's birth. They will also be placed on sale October 4, 1922, at the philatelic stamp agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

The new 11-cent stamp will not be issued to postmasters until the present supply of the current issue is exhausted.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The next stamp to be issued was that of the five cent portraying Theodore Roosevelt. This was also issued on an appropriate date, that of Roosevelt's birthday. The official notice follows:

NEW 5-CENT POSTAGE STAMP, 1922 ISSUE.

Third Asst. Postmaster General,
Washington, October 24, 1922.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is about to issue a new 5-cent postage stamp. It is the second stamp to be issued of the new series which will replace the present issue of ordinary stamps known as the series of 1912.

A description follows:

The stamp is the same shape and size, 75/100 by 87/100 inch, as the present series of stamps and is printed in blue ink.. The central design is a portrait of Theodore Roosevelt within an oval, and is partly inclosed in a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Above the portrait in a curved line appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On a ribbon below the oval is the name "Roosevelt" and under this, at the bottom of the stamp, appears the word "Cents." In both lower corners within ovals with dark backgrounds is the white numeral "5." The entire stamp is inclosed within a cross-line border with small triangular ornaments in both upper corners.

The first issue of the new 5-cent stamp will be placed on sale at Oyster Bay, N. Y., and New York, N. Y., October 27, 1922, the birthday of former President Roosevelt.

The new stamp will also be placed on sale October 27, 1922, at the Philatelic Stamp Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

The new 5-cent stamp will not be issued to postmasters until the present supply of the current issue is exhausted.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Since the close of the World War, Armistice Day, November 11, had taken on an added significance and it was appropriately decided to issue certain values on this day. These consisted of the fifteen cent, portraying the Statue of Liberty, the gift of France; the twenty-five cent, Niagara Falls, which typified our friendly relation with our Canadian neighbors, and the fifty cent, Arlington Amphitheatre, which is in itself obvious.

The official notice follows:

NEW 15-CENT, 25-CENT, AND 50-CENT POSTAGE STAMPS—SERIES OF 1922.

Third Asst. Postmaster General,
Washington, November 4, 1922.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is prepared to issue a new 15-cent, 25-cent, and 50-cent postage stamp. These stamps are of the new series which will re place the present issue of ordinary stamps known as th series of "1912."

A description follows:

The 15-cent stamp is the same shape and size (0.75 by 0.87 inch) as the present series of stamps, and is printed in dark gray ink. The central design is the Statue of Liberty with a view of New York Harbor in the background, partly inclosed in a spread horseshoe panel supported at the base by acanthus scrolls. Within the panel and above the design appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On a ribbon below the design is the word "Liberty" and under this, at the bottom of the stamp, in a white-edged panel, appears the word "Cents." In both lower corners within circles with dark backgrounds are the white numerals "15." The entire stamp is inclosed within a single white line border, with small panels supported by acanthus scrolls in both upper corners.

The 25-cent stamp is a new denomination added to the 1922 series. It is the same size as the other denominations, but is a horizontal rectangle, and is printed in green ink. The central design is a view of Niagara Falls, taken from Goat Island looking toward the American shore. This design is within a semicircle surrounded by a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Within this panel and above the design appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On a ribbon below the design is the word "Niagara" and under this, at the bottom of the stamp, in a white-edged panel, appears the word "Cents." In both lower corners within circles with dark background are the white numerals "25." The entire stamp is inclosed within a single white line border with triangular white line ornaments in both upper corners.

The 50-cent stamp is the same shape, a horizontal rectangle, and size (0.75 by 0.87 inch) as the 25-cent stamp in the new series, and is printed in lavender ink. The central design is a view of the Arlington Amphitheater with the tomb of the unknown dead in the foreground. The frame and border design is the same as the 25-cent stamp except that the numerals "50" appear in the circles in both lower corners, and the words "Arlington Amphitheater" appear on the ribbon below the design.

The first issue of these new stamps will be placed on sale at the post office at Washington, D. C., November 11, 1922, Armistice Day. They will also be placed on sale November 11, 1922, at the Philatelic Stamp Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

The new 15-cent and 50-cent stamps will not be issued to postmasters until the present supply of the current issue of these denominations is exhausted. As the present supply now available of the new 25-cent stamp is limited, postmasters will refrain from drawing requisitions for this denomination until further advised.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The anniversary of the birth of President James A. Garfield was celebrated on November 19th, but as this was a Sunday the six cent stamps, portraying his portrait, were issued the following day. The official notice follows:

NEW 6-CENT POSTAGE STAMPS, 1922 ISSUE.

Third Asst. Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C., November 18, 1922.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department has issued a new 6-cent postage stamp.

A description follows:

The stamp is the same shape and size—seventy-five one hundredths by eighty-seven one hundredths inch—as the present series of stamps and is printed in orange ink. The central design is a portrait of James A. Garfield within an oval and is partly inclosed in a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Above the portrait in a curved line appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On a ribbon below the oval is the name "Garfield," and under this, at the bottom of the stamp, appears the word "Cents." In both lower corners within ovals, with dark backgrounds, is the white numeral "6." The entire stamp is inclosed within a cross-line border, with small triangular ornaments in both upper corners.

The first issue of the new 6-cent stamp will be placed on sale at the post office at Washington, D. C., November 20, 1922. They will also be placed on sale November 20, 1922, at the Philatelic Stamp Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors an ddealers.

The new 6-cent stamps will not be issued to postmasters until the present supply of the current issue of this denomination is exhausted.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The next group of stamps to appear included the one, two, four, nine and ten cent, only one of these appearing on an appropriate date. This was largely due to the fact that there was an unexpected large demand for these values. It had been hoped to delay the issuing of the two cent, bearing the portrait of George Washington, until February 22nd, but necessity prevented this, and the two cent stamp along with the four, nine and ten cent were issued January 15th. The one cent appeared two days later, on the anniversary of Franklin's birthday. The official notice follows:

NEW 1-CENT, 2-CENT, 4-CENT, 9-CENT, AND 10-CENT POSTAGE STAMPS, SERIES OF 1922-23.

Third Asst. Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1923.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is prepared to issue new 1-cent, 2-cent, 4-cent, 9-cent and 10-cent postage stamps. These stamps are of the new series which will replace the present issue of ordinary stamps known as the series of "1912."

A description follows:

The stamps are the same shape and size, 75/100 by 87/100 inch, as the present series.

The 1-cent stamp bears the portrait of Franklin, within an oval, and is partly inclosed in a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Above the portrait in a curved line appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On a ribbon below the oval is the name "Franklin" and under this, at the bottom of the stamp, appears the word "Cent." In both lower corners within ovals, with dark backgrounds, is the white numeral "1." The entire stamp is inclosed within a cross-line border, with small triangular ornaments in both upper corners; color, green.

The 2-cent stamp bears the portrait of Washington, with the name "Washington" on the ribbon below the portrait. The surrounding design is the same as the 1-cent stamp, with the necessary change of numerals representing the denomination, and with the word "Cents" instead of "Cent"; color, red.

The 4-cent stamp bears the portrait of Martha Washington, with the name "Martha Washington" on the ribbon below the portrait. The surrounding design is the same as the 2-cent stamp with the necessary change of numerals representing the denomination; color, brown.

The 9-cent stamp bears the portrait of Jefferson, with the name "Jefferson" on the ribbon below the portrait. The surrounding design is the same as the 2-cent stamp with the necessary change of figures representing the denomination; color, pink.

The 10-cent stamp bears the portrait of Monroe, with the name "Monroe" on the ribbon below the portrait. The surrounding design is the same as the 2-cent stamp with the necessary change of numerals representing the denomination; color, yellow.

The first issue of the new 1-cent stamp will be placed on sale at Philadelphia, Pa., on Franklin's birthday, January 17, 1923, and will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Stamp Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

The first issue of the new 2-cent, 4-cent, 9-cent and 10-cent stamps will be placed on sale at the post office at Washington, D. C., January 15, 1923. They will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Stamp Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

The new 1-cent, 2-cent, 4-cent, 9-cent and 10-cent stamps will not be issued to postmasters until the present supply of the current issue of these denominations is exhausted.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The next two stamps to appear were both in honor of Abraham Lincoln and were appropriately issued on February 12th. These consisted of the three cent portraying the head of our martyred President, and the one dollar, which portrayed the Lincoln Memorial. The official notice follows:

NEW 3-CENT AND $1 POSTAGE STAMPS, SERIES OF 1922-23.

Third Asst. Postmaster General,
Washington, February 6, 1923.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is prepared to issue new 3-cent and $1 postage stamps of the new series which will replace the present issue of ordinary stamps known as the series of "1912."

These stamps are described as follows:

They are the same shape and size, (75/100 by 87/100) inch) as the present series.

The 3-cent stamp bears the portrait of Lincoln within an oval and is partly inclosed in a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Above the portrait in a curved line appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman

letters. On a ribbon below the oval is the name "Lincoln," and under this, at the bottom of the stamp, appears the word "Cents." In both lower corners, within ovals, with dark backgrounds, is the white numeral "3." The entire stamp is inclosed within a cross-line border, with small triangular ornaments in both upper corners; color, purple.

The $1 stamp is the same size as the other denominations, but is a horizontal rectangle and is printed in brown ink. The central design is a view of the Lincoln Memorial. The design is within a semicircle surrounded by a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Within this panel and above the design appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On a ribbon below the design are the words "Lincoln Memorial," and under this, at the bottom of the stamp, in a white edged panel, appears the word "Dollar." In both lower corners, within circles, with dark backgrounds, is the white numeral "1." The entire stamp is inclosed within a single white line border, with triangular white-line ornaments in both upper corners.

The first issue of the new 3-cent stamp will be placed on sale February 12, 1923, at the post office at Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky., the birthplace of former President Lincoln, and the first issue of the new $1 stamp will be placed on sale at the post office at Springfield, Ill., February 12, 1923, Lincoln's birthday. They are also to be placed on sale February 12, 1923, at the Philatelic Stamp Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

The new 3-cent and $1 stamps will not be issued to postmasters until the present supply of current issue of these denominations is exhausted.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The next group to appear consisted of the twelve and thirty cent and the two dollar, and five dollar stamps. These were all issued on March 20th, which date was more for the purpose of convenience than anything else. The official notice follows:

NEW 12-CENT, 30-CENT, $2 and $5 POSTAGE STAMPS, SERIES OF 1922-3.

Third Asst. Postmaster General,
Washington, March 14, 1923.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is prepared to issue new 12-cent, 30-cent, $2 and $5 postage stamps. These stamps are of the new series which will replace the present issue of ordinary stamps known as the series of 1912.

A description follows:

The 12-cent stamp is the same shape and size, 75/100 by 87/100 inch, as the present series of stamps and is printed in purplish brown ink. The central design is a portrait of Grover Cleveland, within an oval and is partly inclosed in a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Above the portrait in a curved line appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On a ribbon below the oval is the name "Cleveland," and under this, at the bottom of the stamp, appears the word "Cents." In both lower corners within ovals with dark backgrounds are the white numerals "12." The entire stamp is inclosed within a cross-line border with small triangular ornaments in both upper corners.

The 30-cent stamp is the same size as the other denominations but is a horizontal rectangle, the color is sepia. The central design represents a buffalo taken from a photograph. This design is within a semicircle surrounded by a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Within the panel and above the design appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. Below the design at the bottom of the stamp in a white edged panel appears the word "Cents." In both lower corners within circles with dark backgrounds are the white numerals "30." The entire stamp is inclosed within a single white line border, with triangular white line ornaments in both upper corners.

The $2 stamp is the same shape and size as the 30-cent stamp and is printed in blue ink. The central design is a view of the United States Capitol. The surrounding design is the same as the 30-cent stamp, except that the numeral "2" appears in the circles in both lower corners with the word "Dollars" instead of "Cents" at the bottom of the stamp. On a ribbon below the central design appear the words "U. S. Capitol."

The $5 stamp is the same shape and size as the $2 stamp. The central design is America from a photograph of replica of statue surmounting the United States Capitol. On a ribbon below the central design is the word "America." The sur-

rounding design is the same as the $2 stamp, except that the numeral "5" appears in the circles in both lower corners. This is the only stamp of the new series printed in two colors. The central design is printed in blue ink with the border design printed in red.

The first issue of the 12-cent stamp will be placed on sale March 20, 1923, at the post office at Caldwell, N. J., the birthplace of former President Cleveland, and at the post office at Boston, Mass.

The first issue of the new 30-cent, $2 and $5 stamps will be placed on sale March 20, 1923, at the post office at Washington, D. C.

The 12-cent, 30-cent, $2 and $5 stamps will also be placed on sale March 20, 1923, at the Philatelic Stamp Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

The new stamps will not be issued to postmasters until the present supply of the current issue of these denominations is exhausted.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The balance of the series, consisting of the seven, eight, fourteen and twenty cent stamps, were issued May 1st. This date was again of no special significance, but merely to have the entire set issued before the end of the fiscal year. The official notice follows:

NEW 7-CENT, 8-CENT, 14-CENT, AND 20-CENT POSTAGE STAMPS, SERIES OF 1922-23.

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1923.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is prepared to issue new 7-cent, 8-cent, 14-cent, and 20-cent postage stamps. These stamps are of the new series which will replace the present issue of ordinary stamps, known as the series of 1912.

A description follows:

The 7-cent stamp is the same shape and size, 75/100 by 87/100 inch, as the present series of stamps, and is printed in black ink. The central design is a portrait of McKinley within an oval and is partly inclosed in a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Above the portrait in a curved line appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On a ribbon below the oval is the name "McKinley," and under this, at the bottom of the stamp, appears the word "Cents." In both lower corners within ovals with dark backgrounds is the white numeral "7." The entire stamp is inclosed within a cross-line border with small triangular ornaments in both upper corners.

The 8-cent stamp is the same shape and size as the 7-cent stamps and bears a portrait of Grant, with the name "Grant" on the ribbon below the portrait. The surrounding design is the same as the 7-cent stamp with the necessary change of figures representing the denomination. The color is olive.

The 14-cent stamp is a new denomination. It is the same shape and size as the 7-cent stamp and bears a portrait of an Indian, with the words "American Indian" on the ribbon below the portrait. The surrounding design is the same as the 7-cent stamp with the necessary change of figures representing the denomination. The color is indigo.

The 20-cent stamp is the same size as the other denominations but is a horizontal rectangle, and is printed in crimson ink. The central design is Golden Gate. This design is within a semicircle surrounded by a panel, which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Within this panel and above the design appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On a ribbon below the design are the words "Golden Gate," and under this, at the bottom of the stamp, in a white-edged panel, appears the words "Cents." In both lower corners within circles with dark backgrounds are the white numerals "20." The entire stamp is inclosed within a single white-line border with triangular white-line ornaments in both upper corners.

These four new stamps will first be placed on sale May 1, 1923, the 7-cent at the post office at Niles, Ohio, the 8-cent at Washington, D. C., the 14-cent at Muskogee, Okla., and the 20-cent at San Francisco, Calif. They will also be placed on sale May 1, 1923, at the Philatelic Stamp Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

The new 7-cent, 8-cent, and 20-cent stamps will not be issued to postmasters until the present supply of the current issue of these denominations is exhausted.

Postmasters may draw requisitions for the new 14-cent stamp after May 1, 1923, but such requisitions will be honored by limited quantities only. Requisitions

should be submitted promptly after May 1 in order that the department may estimate the quantities of the new denomination needed and notify the contractor accordingly.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

As originally issued this series consisted of twenty-one values, one more than the old issue, and as mentioned in the Postmaster General's report for 1922 the thirteen cent stamp was dropped and two new values, one of fourteen cents and another of twenty-five cents were added. The frames for this series were divided into three general groups of designs, though all had a certain similarity. The design of the first group of all values up to and including the fourteen cent was vertical, with vignettes of persons prominent in the history of the nation. The next value, the fifteen cent, had a separate frame that was only used on this value. This stamp and the twenty cent are really companion stamps, the central subjects depicting harbor scenes from the east and west coasts, the fifteen cent being upright and the twenty cent horizontal. The balance of the series carried various subjects of national interest and had another type of frame, the vignette in all the latter cases being horizontal.

These stamps were first issued on flat bed presses, the rotary presses at that time being used only for coils. All denominations up to and including the fifty cents were printed from 400 subject plates, the sheets being cut horizontally and vertically into 100 subject panes and in this form delivered to postmasters. Plate numbers were adjacent to the sixth stamp from each guide line arrow and appeared twice on each pane. The one and two dollar values were printed from 200 subject sheets which were cut horizontally into 100 subject panes, on these two the plate numbers were at top and bottom only, being over or below the third stamp to the right and left of the horizontal guide line. The five dollar stamp was printed from 100 subject sheets and delivered uncut to postmasters, the plate numbers appearing in both colors but at the top only.

A few years before the new series were issued experiments had been made with current one cent stamps by printing 400 subject sheets on a rotary press and issuing the stamps to post offices in 100 subject panes. It had been found that stamps could be printed by the method for .053 cents as against .08 cents per thousand for the flat plate work. They were not satisfactory to the postal service and changes were made as noted in the following report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923:

"Improvements of importance have been made during the year in the "rotary" process of manufacture by which postage stamps are completed at one operation and at a much higher production rate, with corresponding reduction in manufacture costs compared with the ordinary method of preparing stamps on flat-plate presses. The use of the rotary presses so far has been confined to the 1 cent denomination, large quantities of which are pre-cancelled by postmasters and sold to patrons who use this denomination in large quantities as a means of relief to the mailing office in the dispatch of the mail. Following complaints from a number of postmasters that these stamps were difficult to precancel, owing to the narrow margins and tendency to curl, cooperation with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department has resulted in the perfecting and installation of additional equipment on the rotary presses to provide for the precancelling of stamps for the larger post offices in the original process of manufacture."

This precancelling device was developed by Richard Breaden, Assistant Superintendent of the Stamp Division of the Post Office Department, and it was estimated at the time of its installation that it saved the Department about $250,000. per year. For his work on the process the Postmaster General awarded him the stupendous sum of $1,000. on the recommendation of the Committee of Experiment, Research and Design. He was assisted in his endeavors by Blair McKenzie, a machinist in the Bureau. This $1,000. was unfortunately the limit allowed by law.

The first denomination of the new series precancelled by the new method were perf 10 one cent stamps and were prepared for the postmaster of New York City. They were issued April 21, 1923, the overprinting being in black ink and reading

NEW YORK
N. Y.

Within a short time other Postmasters were furnished with the one cent stamp precancelled with the name of their post office. It was later decided to issue precancelled stamps in coil form and on January 7, 1924, the one cent denomination was first sent to New York City in coils of 500 and 1,000, each stamp carrying the name of the city. The two cent denomination precancelled in coil form was first issued January 31, 1924 to the Postmaster of Chicago.

During October 1923 the one cent stamps printed on the rotary press were issued in sheet form without precancellation. These were 100 subject panes perforated 10 all around. This was the only value so issued up to the end of the calendar year 1923. L. A. Hill, former Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, told the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriation in February 1924 that the reason more stamps were not produced on the rotary press for general use in the Post Office was because they had a tendency to curl, claiming that this was due to winding the stamps on a roll after they were removed from the oven used for drying the gum. The stamps were later unrolled, cut up into sheets of 400 and placed in a hydraulic press to flatten them. They were therefore flat when they left the Bureau but after lying in Post Offices for a short period there was a tendency for them to resuem the curl they had when on the spool. He also claimed that this could not be stopped.

In 1923 numerous employees of the Bureau were removed on charges by an executive order, among them being Benjamin Stickney, the mechanical expert who had designed the rotary press. The Secretary of the Treasury found these charges groundless and later reinstated them. But for his enforced absence it is quite likely that the complaints against the rotary press sheet stamps would have been remedied sooner for shortly after Stickney's return he made a slight change in the press which he, through the Bureau, claimed would break the gum and thereby prevent the sheets from curling. The Department had sufficient confidence in his statement to place a larger order with the Bureau for one and two cent stamps from the modified machines, these to be delivered in 100 subject sheets. The two cent was so issued perf 10 on April 14, 1924, in ordinary form.

In 1923 and 1924 the Post Office Department once more used up the coil waste of the one and two cent values, the first group issued having been perforated vertically while part of the roll preparatory to being coiled were now perforated 11 horizontally. There was little public knowledge of these issues and they were practically overlooked. The next group of coil waste sheets was perforated 11 both horizontally as well as vertically and they also were almost entirely missed by collectors. In the case of the one cent stamp with this perforation no philatelic comments appeared until some time had elapsed after they had been current. This is said to be the rarest ordinary stamp of the twentieth century, so much so in fact that many authorities had doubted its existence. The perf 11 two cent stamp printed on the rotary press though not as rare as the one cent is very desirable.

Putting this coil waste into circulation saved the Department a small sum of money but worked a hardship on the poor collector, and this variety being very limited in number permitted possibilities of collusion between an employee

of the Bureau and a dealer. In fact it has been claimed that one dealer tried very hard though unsuccessfully to obtain copies direct through the Bureau, even going so far as to endeavor to have all this coil waste sent to him. When first issued copies were sold as "errors" at very high prices to some unwary collectors. This procedure and other facts relating to the coil waste stamps caused so much disturbance in the philatelic field that many collectors requested the Department to discontinue the use of coil waste. Under the leadership of Arthur E. Owen, a philatelist of note, and highly esteemed by the Bureau officials as the outstanding plate number authority, successful efforts were made to stop this practice and no coil stamps in sheets have been issued since 1924, the Department giving orders that all coil "waste" be treated as such and forthwith destroyed.

It was reported from Washington in July 1925 that as the appropriation for the fiscal year of 1926 had been considerably cut down the Department had arranged without further delay to use rotary presses for all denominations up to ten cents, this method of printing and precancelling being the most economical known. Fourteen new 400 and two 170 subject rotary presses, as well as six precancelling machines of the rotary type were installed and before the end of the fiscal year of 1926 rotary printings of all values up to the ten cent, (except a new value of one-half cent) had appeared, all being perforated 10. As first issued all these denominations were precancelled but later they appeared without the overprint.

The Postal Service Act of February 28, 1925 increasing the rates of postage, effective April 15, 1925, made it necessary to issue new one-half cent and one and one-half cent ordinary postage stamps. Nathan Hale was selected as the subject for the one-half cent value, the frame used being the same as for the one cent, and was first placed on sale April 4, 1925. The one and one-half cent bore a portrait of former President Harding and was similar to the Memorial two cent stamp that had been issued in 1923 except that the numerals in the upper corner were replaced by triangles. This latter value was issued March 19, 1925, from flat plates for sheet stamps as well as from rotary presses for both coils and sheets.

Prior to the official announcement to the public of the new one and one-half cent stamps postmasters were notified in the *Postal Bulletins* of March 7th and 10th that they would be issued and were instructed in these notices how they should obtain their initial supplies. The official notice follows:

NEW DENOMINATION 1½-CENT ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMP, ISSUE OF 1925.

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, March 13, 1925.

Postmaster and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a new 1½-cent ordinary postage stamp for use in connection with the new rates of postage, effective April 15, 1925. The stamp is described as follows:

The 1½-cent ordinary postage stamp is the same shape and size as the current 2-cent stamp and bears the portrait of the late President Warren G. Harding with the name "Harding" on a ribbon below the portrait. The surrounwing design is the same as the current 2-cent stamp, except that the numerals "1½" appear in the ovals in both lower corners and the triangular ornaments in both upper corners have been changed. The stamp is inclosed within a plain dark border and is printed in brown ink.

The first issue of the new 1½-cent stamps will be placed on sale March 19, 1925, at the post office at Washington, D. C. These stamps will also be placed on sale March 19, 1925, at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

Postmasters were notified in the Postal Bulletins of March 7 and 10 concerning requisitions for an initial supply of this new issue.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The *Postal Bulletin* of March 11th notified postmasters of the contemplated issuance of the new one-half cent stamps and issued instructions for the proper procedure of requisitioning the initial supply. The official notice follows:

NEW DENOMINATION ONE-HALF-CENT ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMP.

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, March 25, 1925.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a new one-half-cent ordinary postage stamp for use in connection with the new rates of postage effective April 15, 1925.

A description follows:

The one-half-cent stamp is the same shape and size as the 1-cent ordinary stamp of the current series and bears a portrait of Nathan Hale, with the name "Nathan Hale" on a ribbon below the portrait. The surrounding design is the same as the 1-cent stamp except that the numeral "½" appears in the ovals in both lower corners. The stamp is inclosed within a cross-line border and is printed in sepia, similar to the 30-cent Buffalo stamp.

The first issue of the new one-half-cent stamps will be placed on sale April 4, 1925, at the post offices at Washington, D. C., and New Haven, Conn. These stamps will also be placed on sale April 4, 1925, at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

Postmasters were notified in the Postal Bulletin of March 11 concerning requisitions for an initial supply of this new issue.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On December 28, 1925 a new stamp of the value of seventeen cents was issued, bearing a portrait of ex-President Woodrow Wilson. It followed the frame design of the twenty cent and like it the longest side was horizontal. This was printed in black ink and issued for use in prepaying a single rate of letter postage plus registry fee, but was also of use for ordinary purposes to the amount of its face value.

Under date of December 2nd the *Postal Bulletin* reported that the seventeen cent stamp would be issued. The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1925.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a new 17-cent ordinary postage stamp, described as follows:

The stamp is the same shape and size, a horizontal rectangle, as the 20-cent stamp of the current series and is printed in bank note black ink. The central design is a portrait of Woodrow Wilson within a semicircle and is partly inclosed in a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Within this panel, and above the portrait, appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On a ribbon below the portrait is the name "Wilson" and under this, at the bottom of the stamp, appears the word "Cents." In both lower corners, within circles with dark backgrounds, are the white numerals "17." Triangular white-line ornaments appear in both upper corners and the entire stamp is enclosed within a single white-line border.

The first issue of the new 17-cent stamps will be placed on sale December 28 at the post offices at Princeton, N. J., Staunton, Va., New York, N. Y., and Washington, D. C. They will also be placed on sale on this date at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

Postmasters may draw requisitions on a separate form 3201 for a limited supply of the new 17-cent stamps after December 28, 1925, and they will be filled in regular turn as promptly after that date as production will permit.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Two weeks later a thirteen cent stamp was once again issued, this being the second time that such a denomination had been dropped only to be again issued in a new series. This value completed the sequence through the fifteen cent and also was issued primarily in prepaying postage and insurance on parcels and letters covering fees running to this amount.

Under date of December 14th the *Postal Bulletin* announced that the thirteen cent stamp would be issued. The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1925.

Postmasters and others connected with the Postal Service are notified that the department has prepared a reissue of the 13-cent ordinary postage stamp, described as follows:

The stamp is the same shape and size, 0.75 by 0.87 inch, as the 12-cent stamp of the current series, and is printed in green ink. The central design is a portrait of Benjamin Harrison, within an oval with open background and is partly inclosed in a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Above the portrait, in a curved line, appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On a ribbon below the oval is the name "Harrison" and under this, at the bottom of the stamp, appears the words "Cents." In both lower corners, within ovals with dark backgrounds, are the white numerals "13." The entire stamp is inclosed within a cross-line border, with small triangular ornaments in both upper corners.

The first of the new 13-cent stamps will be placed on sale January 11, 1926, at the post offices at Indianapolis, Ind., and Washington, D. C. They will also be placed on sale on the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

Postmasters may draw requisitions on a separate form, 3201, for a limited supply of the new 13-cent stamps after January 11, 1926, and they will be filled in regular turn as promptly after that date as production will permit. District accounting postmasters will obtain needed supplies of 13-cent stamps by requisition on the central accounting office, using Form 3338 accompanied by proper remittance.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

In 1925 the Bureau made certain plate experiments in spacing the stamps, striving to overcome the loss due to uneven perforating. A star was added to the plate margins as an aid to the workmen in the quick handling of these sheets on the perforating machines. Such plates were prepared for many of the values below the twenty-five cent but with the introduction of rotary press sheet stamps few were issued from these "star plates." The difference in spacing is small but these stamps are a collectable minor variety, and plate number blocks showing the star are of great interest in following the history of this issue, and in certain of the values have become exceedingly scarce. These plates unlike the earlier star plates had this marking next to only one plate number and always on the upper right pane. There were three types of stars, a small five pointed star as used on the coil plates, a large five pointed star and a large six pointed star. These are either to the left of the top right (F) plate number or below the upper plate number in the right margin. No stars were used on the half cent Hale or the one and one-half cent Hale or the one and one-half cent Harding plates, but these had the wide spacing throughout.

Various experiments were also made for the purpose of lengthening the life of the plates. These, of course, had no direct effect on the stamps themselves but in some cases marks were placed in the margin denoting the experiment so that an accurate check could be kept of the results. One of these marginal markings was the letter "O" about $\frac{1}{8}$" high which appeared in the upper right hand corner of the sheet margin. The "O" plates were identical with the others except that instead of receiving a hardening bath of cyanide they were hardened in oil, which tended to lengthen their life. A later experiment proved that by having the plates chromium plated at least five times the number of impressions could be obtained than had been previously possible. It was also found that when the plating started to wear after frequent impressions it was possible to bring the surface back by replating. The end of the fiscal year of 1929 showed a constant shrinkage in the number of new plates being made for the ordinary designs.

The complaint made against the perf 10 stamps in the previous issue was that the stamps were difficult to separate and this was also leveled against these rotary perf 10 stamps. The type of perforating machines used at the Bureau for the rotary press stamps had made it essential that the large 10 gauge perf be used to prevent the sheets from tearing apart in the machines. In the latter part of 1926 the Bureau completed work on a new machine that made it possible to increase the number of perforations and this was noted in the Report of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal year of 1927, as follows:

"After a number of experiments with the large perforators with the idea of developing a style of perforation that would increase the ease with which individual stamps can be separated from the sheet, a new type perforating bar and wheel were designed. This change increased the perforated space between the stamps, resulting in its being easier to separate the stamps from the sheet. The first delivery of work with this new perforation was made in December 1926. At the present time all large perforators for perforating 360 subjects and 400 subject work are equipped with the new style bar and wheel."

The new machine perforated 11 horizontally and 10½ vertically. The first value to be issued in this way was the two cent, which appeared on December 10, 1926, really being in the nature of a trial to determine the suitability of this new perforation before being applied to higher values. It met with complete satisfaction and all rotary press sheet stamps were thereafter to be perforated by this new method. The last old machine was changed to the new type May 28, 1927, and by the end of July of that year all values of rotary press sheet stamps had appeared perforated 11x10½.

The report quoted above included 360 subject sheets. These, of course, were for booklets, it having been discovered that a saving could be made by printing them on rotary rather than flat plate presses. Two cent booklets from the rotary press were first issued perf 10, after the introduction of the new device both the one and two cent values were issued with the new perf. Interesting experiments in plate set-up were made for the perf 10 two cent booklets and are fully described under the proper heading.

When the one and two cent rotary sheet stamps were first issued the vertical center margins between the panes were divided by a seris of short horizontal lines which divided the length of the full sheet into twenty rows. These were used as perforating guide lines although they did not fall in the proper place except between the fifth and sixth rows of each pane. When the sheets were cut into post office panes these lines appeared as hyphens on the margin furthese from the plate numbers. On later plates of these numbers and on all higher denominations a new type of marginal marking was used.

Instead of guide lines, like the flat bed plates, the later rotary sheets were marked with two quarter inch lines at the sheet center forming a cross and three-sixteenth inch lines at the four center points near the outside margin and four plate numbers were placed on the side margin, one in each corner, adjacent to the first row of stamps from the top or bottom. When the rotary sheets of four hundred were bundled together preparatory to cutting into post office panes an occasional sheet might become folded twice along the perforation thus causing the center or arrow gutter to be several inches out of place, when this occurred blocks could be found with either the horizontal or vertical margin between stamps thus giving philatelists a variety as scarce as the "imperf between" both, however, being purely mechanical errors.

Although the early gum breaker roll device made by Benjamin Stickney had partially overcome the tendency of sheets to curl the results were not entirely satisfactory and the Bureau's mechanical department continued making further experiments. The Report of the Director of the Bureau for 1928 called attention to these, as follows:

"During the early part of the year experiments were conducted in the rotary perforating section with the intention of perfecting a breaker roller that would sufficiently break the gum and prevent curling after leaving a series of breaker marks on the gummed side of the sheet. The old breaker developed a sheet that contained four or five prominent breaker marks on the gummed side of the stamp, giving it a corrugated appearance. The present and accepted type of breaker which was decided upon after a number of experiments is so constructed as to produce a sheet that has only one breaker on the gummed side of the stamp. It has been found that with but one mark the sheets will be flat and will not curl. The first breaker of this new type was put into operation in March and stamps produced from machines with this attachment were sent to certain large cities to compare their practical adaptability with other stamps having four or five breaker marks o nthe gummed side."

This new method was found to be quite satisfactory and was adopted. Aside from historical interest the breaker roll experiments were of little importance to collectors as they had no effect on the design, the corrugated appearance was not permanent nor did it affect the paper, being entirely a gumming device. Other experiments were made in the method of applying the gum in an endeavor to overcome curling, but we do not believe them to be of sufficient philatelic importance to be worthy of a variety classification of rotary press stamps. It is our belief that a philatelic variety to be recognized as such must be constant in used copies as well as in those known as "Mint—O. G."

On December 1, 1927 the Government issued a new type of coil which was of interest to philatelists only because it did away with private perfs. These contained 3,000 subjects and were rolled with the gummed side out, thus permitting their use on the machines which had heretofore required privately perforated coils. The stamps from these coils were the same as those of the smaller rolls, and the discontinuance of imperf sheets is noted in the Report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year of 1928. The part appertaining to this is as follows:

"The issuance of the larger size coils has enabled the Department to discontinue the distribution of unperforated sheets of stamps formerly required by the manufacturers who prepared special coils for use in their machines."

This put an end to imperf sheets that had been regularly issued for twenty years expressly for the use of manufacturers of private coils. General use of these private coils had been declining and at this period only one firm still required the imperforate sheets, thus with the adoption of the new coil imperf stamps as well as the private perf coils became a thing of the past.

The introduction of rotary press stamps for issue in sheet form necessitated various experiments in the paper used, as well as in the perforations and method of applying the gum. The early printings were on a slightly heavier paper than had been used for flat plate stamps. In the latter part of 1926 a thinner paper was used, more like the flat plate paper, and 1928 saw the adoption of a softer and more absorbent paper on which the ink dried more quickly, and gave the gum a better hold. We do not believe that any of the above variations are of sufficient importance to be worthy of listing as paper varieties, but mention is made of the changes as numerous articles have appeared in the philatelic press which may later be the cause of the discovery of "scarce paper varieties," furthermore as the specifications called for paper of a thickness of .0029 inch to .0033 inch, which was not always adhered to, there is just as much likelihood that these unintentional variations are likely to be confused with the above noted experimental changes.

There is one type of variations which has been generally attributed to the paper used. Several values of flat plate stamps were found in which there was a decided difference in the size of the stamp. Those that had the subject vertical were not as tall as the ordinary ones and were somewhat wider giving the design rather a "squat" appearance and on the horizontal designs the increase was in

the width and the reduction was in the height. This gave rise to the belief that there were new master dies having different dimensions. The difference being more apparent in blocks it was also felt by some to be due to a difference in plate set-up. According to A. W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, this was entirely due to the fact that the Bureau was printing flat bed stamps with the grain of the paper running in either direction. It will be remembered that in the star plates of the 1908 issue the increase in spacing between stamps was only in the vertical gutters as this was the direction of the greatest amount of shrinkage. Feeding paper to the press with the grain of the paper changed would therefore cause the direction of the shrinkage to be in the opposite way from the ordinary set up and cause the stamps to be shorter, while the absence of shrinkage in the horizontal direction would mean that the stamps would become wider.

The issue is also famous for the great lack of uniformity in the shades of the various values. This was particularly apparent on the eleven cent stamp, the variations being not only in the shades but actually in the color, when first issued it appeared in a peacock blue and all imaginable variations of this are known to exist, and in 1929 the stamp was issued in a decided green. This value has been the subject of much comment in the philatelic press but there were other values almost as bad. In 1930 these color variations became so marked that it was reported a postal inspector wished to arrest an individual whom he claimed was using "washed" nine cent stamps. But upon convincing the authorities that this supply came from the post office in a "washed out" pink, instructions were issued to the Bureau to return to the original color. Change of colors in used stamps, however, have also been found to be due to certain chemical used on mail bags to prevent mildew.

In February 1929 the Department announced that they had authorized the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to overprint rotary press stamps for use in Kansas and Nebraska. This move had been under consideration for some time in an effort to prevent the sale of stamps stolen in one State and selling them in another. Kansas and Nebraska were selected as trial States because the inspector who suggested the overprinting was in charge of the inspectors for these two States and the trial was made under his supervision. It was the Department's plan that if this proved successful it would be extended to other State. The first shipment of these stamps was made about April 13, the first covers being dated April 15. These were put on sale at the Agency May 1. The official notice follows:

SPECIAL ISSUE OF STATE OVERPRINTED STAMPS.

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, April 8, 1929.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that arrangements have been completed to begin the issuance of special overprinted postage stamps in sheet form in denominations of 1 to 10 cents, inclusive, to post offices in Kansas and Nebraska, for placing on sale to the public. So far as practicable, all requisitions for these denominations now on hand in the department from direct-accounting postmasters will be filled with the overprinted stamps. The surcharge, representing the respective State abbreviations, will appear in black ink across the lower half of the stamps.

The overprinted-style stamps will be issued to all post offices in the above-named States with the exception of Kansas City, Topeka, and Wichita, Kans., Omaha and Lincoln, Nebr., where ordinary postage stamps will be continued on sale for local use.

Postmasters at direct-accounting post offices in the above-named States, with the exception of Kansas City and Wichita, Kans., and Lincoln, Nebr., are directed to submit a special requisition promptly to the department for such quantities of overprinted sheet stamps in denominations of 1 to 10 cents, inclusive, as will be required for a year's supply, making due allowance for any pending requisition that will be filled with surcharged stamps.

District post offices in Kansas and Nebraska will be supplied with surcharged stamps from their respective central accounting office in the filling of requisitions as soon as the stock is available.

Until otherwise directed the following general rules will govern the sale and use of the State surcharged stamps:

1. The stamps will be placed on sale only at post offices within the respective States, but they will be valid for postage purposes at all post offices now using ordinary United States stamps.

2. The supplies of ordinary unsurcharged stamps remaining on hand in post offices in the above-named States will continue to be used until exhausted. No official first date of sale will be designated for any post office supplied with the surcharged stamps.

3. Postmasters at offices supplied with special surcharged stamps will not accept mail orders for such stamps from outside the State except as may be specifically authorized by the department when needed for use on advertising matter that is to be sent to post offices in Kansas and Nebraska for mailing.

4. For the benefit of stamp collectors the State surcharged stamps will be placed on sale in the Philatelic Agency on May 1, 1929. Owing to the large number of denominations of surcharged stamps, the agency will be unable to accept first day covers from collectors for stamping and mailing on May 1.

5. The filling of orders will be greatly facilitated if collectors will eliminate other varieties of stamps from their first orders for State surcharged stamps. All orders will be filled in regular turn of receipt.

While every reasonable effort will be made in the agency to fill orders with well centered stock, the limited quantities of the State surcharged stamps printed will prevent as close selection being made as is possible with ordinary stamps.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Although the Department notified Postmasters that these were valid anywhere there were numerous complaints that they were not accepted in payment of postage. This among other reasons caused the idea to be abandoned and no other State had such issues. These not being commemoratives but a variety of this series we have treated these stamps as a variety of each design of this issue.

In May 1929 the Postmaster General in a radio address over the National Broadcasting System announced that the Department contemplated issuing a new series of postage stamps and invited suggestions from the public, but aside from this announcement little further was done until late in 1933.

In 1930, however, the designs of two of the current issue were changed. On June 4, 1930 a new four cent stamp was issued bearing a portrait of former President William Howard Taft, this replaced the then current issue of the same denomination bearing a portrait of Martha Washington. This was printed in the same brown as the other and the same frame common to the other low values was used. The official notice follows:

NEW 4-CENT ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMP, PORTRAIT OF TAFT, ISSUE OF 1930.

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, May 19, 1930.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is about to issue a new 4-cent ordinary postage stamp bearing the portrait of former President William Howard Taft. This stamp will replace the current stamp of the same denomination bearing the portrait of Martha Washington.

No change has been made in the present border design nor the color of ink, which will be brown. The central design is a portrait of the former President, with an open background. The name "Taft" appears on a ribbon scroll directly beneath the portrait.

The new stamp will first be placed on sale June 4, 1930, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and for the benefit of stamp collectors the stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, June 5, 1930. The Philatelic Agency, however, will not handle first-day covers.

Direct and central accounting postmasters will be furnished the new 4-cent stamps on regular quarterly requisitions after June 5, 1930. Special requisitions for the new 4-cent stamp should be avoided so far as practicable.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new 4-cent stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 25, to the postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio, with a cash or postal money-order remittance to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Neither can compliance be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers, or the irregular placing of stamps on covers, etc. The stamping of first-days covers is a courtesy extended to collectors without cost in a spirit of departmental cooperation. Therefore the postmaster at Cincinnati will return all irregular requests unfilled.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On December 1 a new design of the one and one-half cent stamp was issued bearing a front view portrait of Harding, the frame being changed to make it uniform with the balance of the values below the fourteen cent. The official notice follows:

CHANGE IN DESIGN OF 1½-CENT POSTAGE STAMP, PORTRAIT OF HARDING.

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, Nov. 17, 1930.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a redesigned Harding postage stamp bearing the full-face likeness of the late President in lieu of the profile view now appearing on the current issue of 1½-cent stamps. The border design of the new stamp has also been changed to agree with the stamps of the regular issue, series of 1922-23. The new stamp will be of the same size as the regular issue and printed in brown ink.

The 1½-cent stamp has been reengraved in order to provide a more satisfactory likeness of late President Harding than that used on the present issue, against which some criticism has been directed, and to have the stamp conform in general style and quality of workmanship with the other stamps of the presidential series.

The new 1½-cent Harding stamp will be first placed on sale, in sheets and sidewise coils, at the post office in Marion, Ohio, on Dec. 1, 1930, and distribution thereof will be made to other post offices on regular requisition as soon as the department's stocks of 1½-cent stamps in sheets and coils of the present style are exhausted. So far as practicable postmasters should refrain from submitting requisitions for the new 1½-cent Harding stamp until an additional supply of stamps in this denomination is needed.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new 1½-cent stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 25, to the postmaster at Marion, Ohio, with a cash or postal money-order remittance to cover the value of the stamp required for affixing. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Neither can compliance be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers, or the irregular placing of stamps on covers, etc. The stamping of first-day covers is a courtesy extended to collectors without cost in a spirit of departmental cooperation. Therefore, the postmaster at Marion will return all irregular requests unfilled.

For the benefit of collectors the new 1½-cent Harding stamp, in sheets and coils, will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, on Dec. 2, 1930, but the agency will not be authorized to handle first-day covers.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

By 1931 the work turned out by the Rotary Press was on an average better than that of the flat bed presses. This fact coupled with lower cost of the work caused the Post Office Department to order all values up to and including the fifty cent denomination to be printed on the rotary press for the new fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931. These were to be issued as soon as the stock on hand was depleted. The first of these were issued July 25th and before the middle of September all had appeared. Contrary to the usual policy no public notice was made about first day sales and some early covers will be extremely scarce. The Bureau did not consider this as a new issue. Because of the dimensions of the stamps these high value rotaries are divided into two groups of perforations, the eleven to fifteen cent were perforated 11x10½ as were the lower values. The

seventeen cent and higher values were curved sidewise and going through the perforating machine in this manner they were perforated 10½x11, the higher perforation still being on the shorter side.

In 1932, during the year of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, the postage rate on first class mail was raised to three cents and a new stamp was issued for this value portraying Washington, and no additional printings were made of the Lincoln stamp. As the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Lincoln's birth approached the Lincoln stamps had become entirely depleted. There was an insistent demand for this stamp and it was reissued February 7, 1934. These differ but slightly in color and can only be identified by the plate numbers. The re-issue was officially announced as follows:

THREE-CENT STAMPS, LINCOLN DESIGN.

Third Asst. Postmaster Genl.
Washington, January 20, 1934.

Postmasters are hereby notified that additional printing has been made of 3-cent Lincoln stamps in accordance with the design provided in the 1922-23 series, the distribution of which was suspended when the Washington design stamp of this denomination was made available in July 1932, to conform to the new letter rate of postage.

The new supply of this stamp has been provided especially to meet the public demand for mailing purposes in connection with the 125th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, which occurs on February 12 of this year.

Therefore, postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may submit requisition to the Department for a limited supply of 3-cent Lincoln stamps. To facilitate shipment separate blank, Form 3201, indorsed "Lincoln issue," excluding other stamp items, should be used.

District postmasters may obtain needed supplies of this stamp by requisitions on the central accounting postmaster.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Asst. Postmaster General."

We have followed the same procedure in the treatment of the various stamps of this issue as in the previous chapters, as we believe that the grouping of each value permits simpler study than the usual catalogue method of listing.

We have illustrated the major plate varieties of the various stamps in this series and have listed the known worthwhile varieties. Because of the increased life of the plates there were many minor defects found on later printings and we have listed only those worthy of attention. The drawings in this series were made by Walter A. Stevens.

These stamps still being in use at the time this is being written, March 1934, the list of plates used can neither be complete or entirely correct. Some of the plates listed as "used" for the rotary press stamps may not go to press or be finished as the new administration decides to replace these stamps. Such additions and corrections will be incorporated in the addenda.

#551—One Half Cent, Olive brown, portrait of Nathan Hale. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued April 4, 1925.

This new value was issued to meet the needs of new rates of postage which were to become effective April 15, 1925, as described by the Postal Service Act approved February 28, 1925. It was to be used in conjunction with the existing private and Post Office stocks of one cent stamps and stamped envelopes to cover the increased rate on third class matter to one and one-half cents per ounce or fraction thereof, and was used in quantity mainly with a one cent stamp on circulars of one ounce or less, but also for higher fractional rates.

The selection of Nathan Hale as a subject was prompted by a campaign waged by Yale graduates under the leadership of George Dudley Seymour of

New Haven, to honor their great hero of colonial days. Mr. Seymour supplied the photograph (illustrated) to the Post Office Department to be used for the vignette. They made an appeal to both the President and the Postmaster General to perpetuate the fame of Hale in this way in recognition of the approaching one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his death and on March 10, 1925 the Post Office Department duly announced that the new one-half cent stamp design being prepared would bear the portrait of Nathan Hale. These were first put on sale at the Philatelic Agency at Washington, D. C., and at New Haven, Conn., the former home of Hale, on April 4, 1925.



NATHAN HALE
From the Statue by Bela Lyon Pratt.

The head of Hale, from the statue by Bela Lyon Pratt at New Haven, is within an oval and partly enclosed in a panel which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Above the portrait, in a curved line, appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On a ribbon below the oval is the name "Nathan Hale," this being the only male subject whose name appears in full on the stamp. Across the bottom of the stamp is the word "Cent" and white numerals on a dark background appear in both lower corners. A cross line border with small triangular ornaments in both upper corners complete the rather crude design. The stamp was designed by C. A. Huston and engraved by Messrs. J. Eissler, E. M. Weeks and E. M. Hall, of the Bureau.

This stamp was current for a longer period than any of the other values below the ten cent, though not being issued perf 10 on the rotary press. When the existing public stock of one cent stamps became exhausted there was little demand for this new value and it was not printed from the rotary press until May 1929, more than four years after issue, and none at all were issued by the Bureau during two of these years. In spite of its short life it appeared in considerable quantities and although listed by the Bureau as "sepia" it is found in various shades of olive brown.

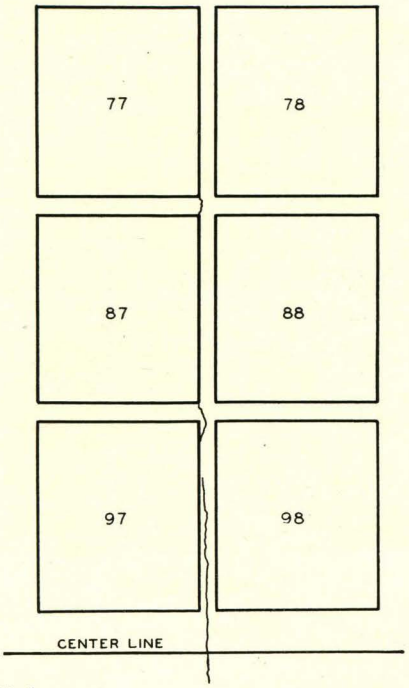
All plates used for this issue had the wide gauge spacing which was then being used on some of the other values (star plates) to overcome waste in perforating due to paper shrinkage.

Shades: Pale olive brown, olive brown, dark olive brown.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks

b: Cracked plate

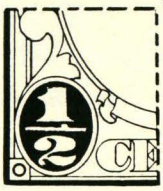
On plate 17047 there is a vertical crack that runs from the upper right pane in the seventh vertical row. This starts along the right frame line of stamp 77 U R continues along the right frame line of 87 and part of the way along 97 then gradually slants to right and finally disappears between the seventh and eighth stamp of the first row of the lower pane. (Illustrated.)



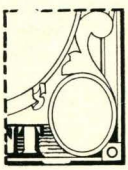
Cracked Plate 17047 UR, UL.

c: Broken relief

There is also a minor transfer roll variety on plate #17041. The first five vertical rows show a white spot on the upper right center of the left fraction bar. (Illustrated.)



Broken Relief.



Defective Entry 17047 LR 95.

d: Defective entry

On plate 17074, lower right 95, defective entry in lower right corner. (Illustrated.)

Plates used: 17017—18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86

Plates not used:
17053
17231—32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62

#653—One Half Cent, olive brown. Portrait of Nathan Hale. Rotary Press. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued May 25, 1929.

The Bureau now recognized that a distinctive saving was being made in printing precancelled stamps by the rotary press method and when early in 1929 a large order was received from both New York and Chicago for precancelled one-half cent stamps curved rotary-plates were prepared at once and the order put in work. They appeared on May 25, 1929 uncancelled.

Shades: Olive brown, deep olive brown



Spots on Chin.

19650 LR 92.



Recut.

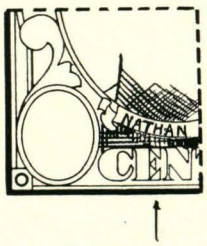
Varieties: a: Plate number blocks
b: Plate flaw

19650 upper right	#17.	Gash in upper left corner.
19650 lower right	#92.	White spots on chin. (Illustrated.)
19651 lower right	#21.	Low spot on plate causing entire face to appear extremely weak.
19652 lower left	#72.	Gashes on face to left of nose, mouth and chin. (Illustrated.)
19653 upper right	#56.	Gash in throat above th of Nathan. (Illustrated.)



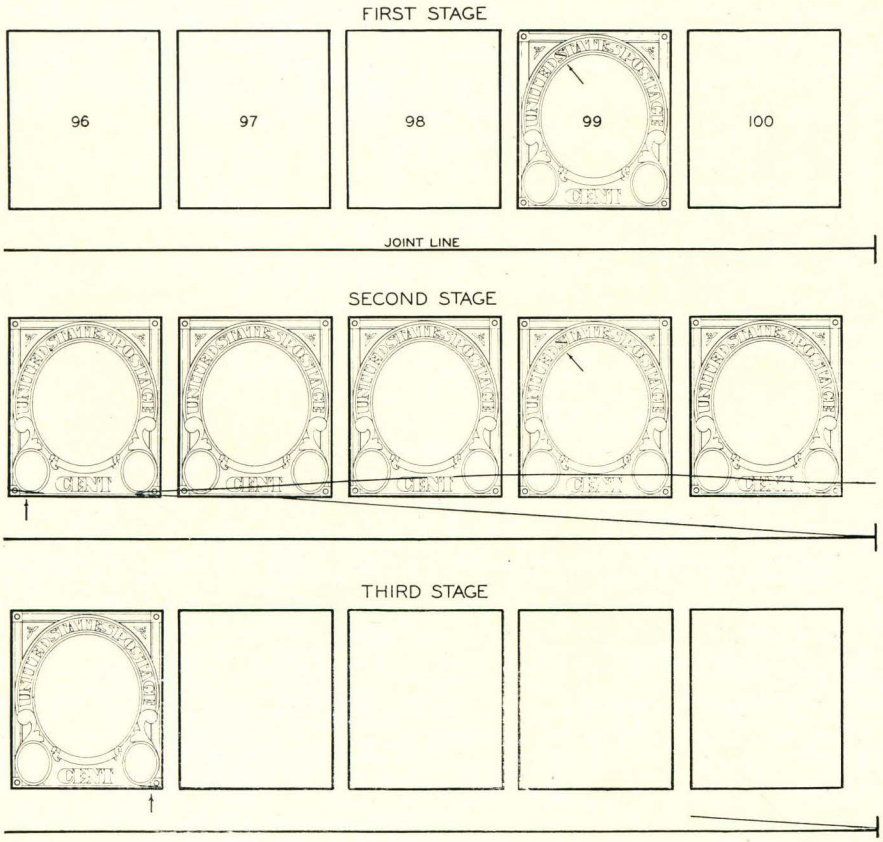
Gash on Throat.

19653 UR 56.



Recut.

19653 lower left	Plate scratches as illustrated. First stage shows scratch in first s of states on #98. Second stage scratch of s of states on #98, also series of scratches on bottom margin and last five stamps on plate. Third stage, scratch almost entirely burnished out except under #100 and in the lower right corner of stamp 96.

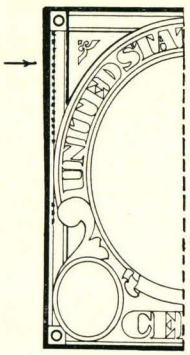


c: Shifted transfer

19650 upper right #59. Shifted transfer left inside frame line. (Illustrated.)

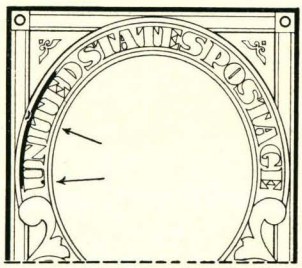
d Double transfer

19651 lower right #95. The most obvious part of this variety is the weak face, caused by removal of a previous entry. Upon closer inspection several additional lines may be seen as illustrated in the upper left part of the design.



Shifted Transfer.

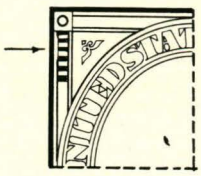
19650 UR 59



Double Transfer
19651 LR 95.

e: Defective transfer

19652 upper left #98. The inside frame line in the upper left hand corner has been largely misplaced. (Illustrated.)

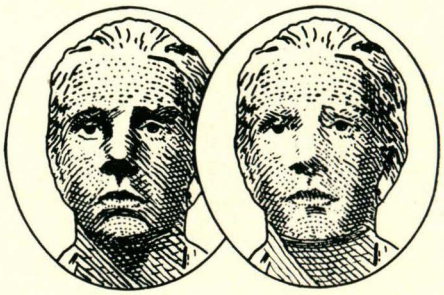


Defective Transfer 19652 UL 98.



Gash in Face.

19652 LL 72



Normal. **Recut.**

f: Re-cut

Inasmuch as curved rotary press plates cannot be re-entered, it has been found necessary in removing several of the above mentioned varieties to re-cut the design on various stamps. These are as follows: 19652 lower right, illustrated; 19652 lower left #72 illustrated; 19653 #56 illustrated.

Plates used: 19650—51, 52, 53
20370—71
20408—09
20922—23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29

Quantities of one-half cent stamps of the series of 1925 issued to Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30:

		Precancel
1925	420,185,300	
1926	191,303,383	
1927	NONE	
1928	NONE	
1929	15,353,900	9,730,000
1930	55,118,000	49,040,000
1931	57,660,100	84,980,000
1932	20,811,900	61,960,000
1933	90,337,600	173,090,000
To Dec. 31, 1933	73,673,200	52,110,000

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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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.

ILLUSTRATING POSTAGE STAMPS

At the annual meeting of the *Collectors Club* on January 3rd, 1934 Clarence W. Brazer was added to the Committee on Stamp Illustrations and made a special trip to Washington to confer with the members of the committee for the *American Philatelic Society.*

As a result of this visit, the *A. P. S.* and the *Collectors Club* are working in close harmony in order to secure the passage of the bill which has been introduced into Congress. A letter from Mayo Dudley, Chairman of the *American Philatelic Society* Committee to Clarence W. Brazer is reproduced below and we urge all of our members to support this bill to the fullest extent.

"The cause for liberalization of permissive illustrations of postage stamps is greatly strengthened by the agreement of the *American Philatelic Society* and the *Collectors Club* on a common policy and joint effort for promotion of legislation before Congress to effect this object. A united front of all stamp collectors in a common interest seems assured—dissent within the philatelic ranks nowhere visible.

"As a working plan to promote liberalizing legislation, as agreed, the identic measures introduced in the last Congress by Senator Dale and Representative Montague and reintroduced in the present Congress by Representative Montague—known as H. R. No. 4339—will be pressed before Congress, with the expectation that the final form of the Treasury and Post Office Departments and of the respective Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives when the measure is before them for consideration.

"The cooperation of newspapers and other periodical publications and of the motion picture industry is to be invited. For this support, liberalization legislation would be expanded to cover these interests in recognition of a common ground of objection to existing restrictions.

"This broadly is the program, as subscribed to by the Committee on Stamp Illustration of both the *American Philatelic Society* and the *Collectors Club.*

"I would extend the compliments of myself and my colleagues, Colonels Cosby and Hamilton, to the members of your committee of the *Collectors Club,* Admiral Harris, Mr. Steinway, Mr. Lindquist and yourself.

"Yours sincerely,

"(signed) MAYO DUDLEY,

"Chairman,

"Committee on Stamp Illustration, American Philatelic Society."

THE ASSOCIATION FOR STAMP EXHIBITIONS

Every member of the *Collectors Club* should also be a member of the *Association for Stamp Exhibitions* and support the splendid work which this Association is doing.

The *Association for Stamp Exhibitions* was organized shortly after the International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York in 1913, and has carried on continuously for the intervening twenty-one years.

The International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York in 1926 was under the auspices of the Association, as were all of the National Stamp shows held in connection with the *American Philatelic Society* Conventions, in Minneapolis, Cleveland, Boston, and Memphis. The Exhibition has control of the exhibition frames which are loaned to Clubs throughout the country with no charge other than the transportation cost. They have encouraged and supported exhibitions throughout the world, and took an active part in the recent National Stamp Show, held under the auspices of the *New York American.*

In connection with the plans for the next International Stamp Exhibition to be held in New York in 1936, the Association hopes to add to its membership every collector of importance throughout the world, and as the basis of this membership, we hope that every member of the *Collectors Club* who is not already a member, will immediately send his name and address, together with the annual dues of $2.00 to the Treasurer, T. E. Steinway, 109 West 57th Street, New York City.

Brief Reviews

WELT-KATALOG DER BILD-GANZSACHEN, published by the Berliner Ganzsachen Sammler-Verein.

This is a world catalog of illustrated postal stationery, and opens a new and interesting field for collectors. Many Governments issue very attractive postal stationery.

CRYSTAL MOUNT. Produced by H. E. Harris, Boston.

Under the above trade name, H. E. Harris and Company of 108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass., are marketing a new product for the protection of valuable stamps.

This is in the form of a tube, made from a transparent moisture proof sellulose acetate that is non-shrinking and will not injure the stamps. This comes in long strips so that the stamps can be inserted in one of the strips and then cut off to the size of the stamp.

It comes in two sizes, one is 1⅝x12 inches for singles and pairs at 50 cents for 25 tubes and 2¾x12 inches for blocks of four at 50 cents for 18 tubes.

LA POSTE AERIENNE EN BELGIQUE, by L. Ponsard, reprint from Revue Postale, Bruxelles, Belgium.

An illustrated pamphlet giving details of the various Belgian airmail flights.

AIRMAIL STAMP ALBUM, Edited by John W. Nicklin, N. Y. C., published by Grosset and Dunlap, price $1.00.

This is a companion album to the album for the U. S. stamps by the same publishers. It is a remarkable value for the money and will undoubtedly stimulate increased interest in the collecting of Air Mail stamps.

FROEDE'S BRIEFMARKEN PREISBUCH, EUROPA, 1934, published by Hans Froede, Gladbacher Strasse 38, Dusseldorf, Germany, Price RM. 2.25.

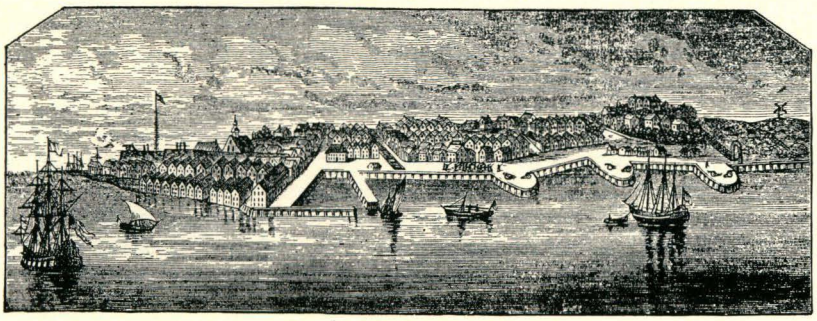
Hans Froede has just published his 1934 Catalog for European countries with prices brought up to date. It is a valuable guide for collectors who buy in Europe.

SCHWEIZ ABSTEMPLUNGSWERK, 1843-1882, by A. X. Andres, Postfach, 727, Luzern, Switzerland.

This booklet is the first of a series which will be followed by 15 or 20 others to be published about every three months. It contains information and illustrations of Swiss Postmarks, divided into groups, written in German, French and Italian. Subscription price is Swiss Fr. 14. for the series. Collectors of Swiss stamps will find this of interest.

New York City Colonial and Revolutionary Posts

By Harry M. Konwiser.



New York in 1673.

THERE appears to be preserved but little evidence that there was any official post office in New York in its earliest Dutch (New Amsterdam) period. The population was small and there was little business which required correspondence. Arriving ships, of course, brought letters to New Amsterdam but it was many years before there was any system looking towards revenue from the receiving or sending of mail.

When Britain and Holland found an excuse for war, the British North American Colonies had become strong and it was inevitable that they would exert pressure on the weaker Dutch Colony of New Netherlands. Thus when in 1664 a British fleet sailed into the harbor, Governor Peter Stuyvesant was compelled, much against his will, to give up the town and New Amsterdam became New York. Nine years later the Dutch recaptured the town, only to give it up under the peace treaty. Thereafter New York flew the Union Jack until the Revolution gave control to the forces of the new American Republic.

During the Dutch days letters, regarding cargoes as they arrived, were delivered to the merchant and if a solitary letter found no owner at the dock awaiting its arrival, it was left in the possession of some responsible private citizen until called for.

As the intercourse with Holland increased there gradually developed a system of voluntary distribution which became eventually known as the "coffee house delivery," which maintained its popularity and usefulness for more than one hundred years.

This system grew out of the custom of masters of vessels, and the people from Breucklyn, Pavonia and the distant Hackensack, leaving at some agreed upon popular tavern letters entrusted to them. A small box was kept for this mail, conveniently placed within the reach of all, gibbetted ingeniously upon the surface of a smooth board, by means of green baize, tape and brass-headed nails, the "composition" displayed the while, like some choice picture, in the most conspicuous part of the public room.

There were hangers-on at these resorts who unconsciously acted as agents for "this arcadian post," which is the term applied to this mail-delivery-method by *Harpers' Magazine,* in its early days. The self-appointed mail clerks acquired temporary importance and sometimes a bit of tobacco or a glass of Schiedam schnapps by circulating information regarding the letter list.

The Dutch Governors, it is believed, received their mail direct from the ships as they arrived.

For many years after the English took possession of New York, the coffee-house delivery was continued with the population, of course, turning out to greet each ship as it arrived.

During the years of the British occupation trade expanded in many directions and some who arrived at New York were treking to other parts of the newly-populated country, thus bringing about intercourse with newer parts of the new country, as well as to the old lands. New York became a legitimate centre of activity—shipping going forth to Europe, the West Indies and to the coast towns of the new land.

The first stage coach, to New England, started on its first trip from the Bowery on June 24, 1672, according to Harlowe's *Old Bowery Days,* and according to the same writer, in January, 1763, the Albany Post Rider was held up (on the Bowery) in quite the modern manner.

The first road or thoroughfare was built in New York in 1671, from a spot called Collect Pond (north of the present Pearl street) to Harlem. What was then termed Harlem Flats was considered a desirable agricultural section, and at an early period many Dutch residents settled there to establish farms. However, what was then regarded as a road was so poor that it was decided to build a real highway. The records of April, 1671, have this to say about it:

"Whereas the road between this city and the village of New Harlem is impassable, and it is necessary that a road should be maintained. It is ordered that the overseers of roads and the magistrates of Harlem lay out a suitable road, and that it be made by the inhabitants of Harlem, in conjunction with those living on the other side of Fresh Water (Collect Pond), each within their respective limits."

In February, 1672, the record says:

"Whereas the road to New Harlem is still unfinished, and many complaints have been made, even that people lately wishing to travel over that road on horseback have been in danger of losing their lives by the bad condition of the road; therefor, overseers are appointed to urge the inhabitants to go on with the work, and to impose fines for neglect."

The building of the road was delayed for several years ,and not until 1707 was the road properly planned and built.

When the Colonial officials of New York supervised the establishment of a monthly mail to Boston, in 1672, notice was given that those desirous of sending letters should bring them to the secretary's office where, in a "locket box they shall be preserved till the messenger calls for them; all persons paying the post before the bagg is sealed up." Francis Lovelace was the governor of New York at this time, and the Lovelace post stopped at Haarlem, then was ferried across, and plunged into the wilderness beyond the Indian trails. The Lovelace post was short-lived, for his successor, Andros, seemed but little interested in letter-communications.

The Oldest Mail Route—the Lovelace Post, New York to Boston—is marked by a tablet, placed at Bridgeport, Connecticut, stating thereon that "the first post rider made the trip from New York to Boston in January 1673."

The record seems to indicate that the Lovelace Post, to which this tablet is no doubt dedicated, actually did start in January 1672.

The Colonial Post.

The real beginning of the official American Post starts with the grant of William and Mary to Thomas Neale, in 1692, and subject to this grant New

York established a general letters office to expedite the receiving and the sending of letters. The total 1693 New York receipts for letters was 61 Pounds, the New York postmaster receiving a salary of 20 Pounds for the year.

In 1704 it was still a two-weeks trip from Boston to New York, and writers of human interest items relating to the rougher, other days of the country, are always referring to the journal of a Madam Knight, dated 1704, who, with a postman for a guide, was two weeks on the ride from Boston to New York.

New York, in 1708, contained about one thousand houses. The great Trinity Church, so-called then, was erected in 1695; being enlarged in 1737; burned down in 1776, and rebuilt in 1778. A library was first established in New York in 1700, and the first post-office of any Colonial official nature was, in 1710, the headquarters for the North American Colonies.

In 1710 Parliament directed the establishment of a Post Office at New York, Philadelphia having previously been made the headquarters of the colonial organization. In the next year arrangement was completed for a New York-Boston post, twice each month and propositions were advertised to establish a foot post to Albany. *The New York Gazette* of May 3, 1732, has the following advertisement:

> The New York Post Office will be removed tomorrow to the uppermost of the two houses on Broadway, opposite BeaverStreet. Richard Nichol, Esq., P. M.

The post-horse system that prevailed in England was pursued in the American Colonies, and it was not until 1732 that a stage-route was created, from New York to Philadelphia. As far as can be ascertained the first stage-coach-route was that between Amboy and Burlington. Whether mail was sent officially over this route is not known to this chronicler. (See: Colonial and Revolutionary Posts.) During the 1732 period a stage-coach departed from New York to Boston monthly, a fortnight being required for this trip.

A new story in the Philadelphia *Weekly Mercury*, November 30, 1752, throws considerable light on the post of that year. It reads:

> "On Monday the Northern post sets out from New York, in order to perform his stage but once a fortnight during the winter quarters; the Southern post changes also, which will cause this paper to come out on Tuesdays during that time. The colds which have infested the Northern colonies have been also troublesome here; few families have escaped the same; several have been carried off by the cold, among whom was David Brintall, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was the first man that had a brick house in the city of Philadelphia, and was much esteemed for his just and upright dealing. There goes a report that Lord Baltimore and his lady are arrived in Maryland, but the Southern post being not yet come in, the said report wants confirmation."

The Brintall house was located on Chestnut Street, below Fourth, and stood back from the street-line, with a small garden in front.

In 1740 a complete road was "blazed" (and that exactly) from Paulus Hook to Philadelphia. There was, at this time, no stated, scheduled mail deliveries, the mail being carried on horse back.

In 1753 the Post Office was still in the same place, but current information places it is "opposite Bowling Green," and the post office was open daily, excepting Sundays, from 8 to 12 a. m. excepting that on post nights the office was open until 10 p. m. At this time Alexander Colden was Postmaster, remaining in office until 1775. Colden was also representative of a British Packet.

Benjamin Franklin was appointed one of the Deputy Postmaster Generals for the Colonies in 1753, as a result of his efficient services as postmaster of Philadelphia. Franklin proceeded to put his energies into the Colonial Post Office and was responsible for the increasing and improved letter-sending be-

tween New York and Philadelphia, as well as other parts of the developing land. At this time the New York Post Office was located on Bowling Green and was "opened every day save Saturday afternoons, and Sundays from eight to twelve A. M. and from two to four P. M." according to the newspapers of the day.

Philadelphia-New York Routes.

When William Penn established a post, for his colony, in 1683, he proscribed rates to the Falls, to Chester and to Maryland, and nothing was indicated that there might be letter-writing to points North. The Quakers of 1683 apparently were not greatly concerned, socially or otherwise, with the imigrants who were locating in and around New York and the New England colonies. Post horses were employed by the Penn post, which became a grant to Henry Waldy of Tekonay, now known as Tacony.

The earliest New York-Philadelphia mail was carried, from the Philadelphia end, from the chief office at Philadelphia in Strawberry Alley, at the sign of the "Death of the Fox" which route was established in 1756, making its trip to New York in three days, traveling via Trenton and Perth Amboy.

John Butler is recorded as the proprietor of this stage, and according to James Rees, was established in business by the "Old Hunting Club," for which club Butler had been huntsman and kennell-keeper. According to the same writer (in Foot-Prints of a Letter-Carrier) the Old Hunting Club was composed of the most important men of the day, and the kennels were located on the brow of the hill north of Callowhill Street, descending to Pegg's Run, near Second Street.

Fox-hunting was the favorite amusement of the club members, and when Philadelphia's population increased and game began to disappear from the town and its environs the sportsmen moved their establishment to Gloucester, New Jersey.

John Butler advertised in the *Weekly Mercury* for March 8, 1759, as follows:

"Philadelphia Stage Waggon and New York Stage Boat Performs Their Stages Twice a Week.

"John Butler with his waggons, sets out on Mondays from his house at the sign of the Death of the Fox, in Strawberry Ally, and drives the same to Trenton Ferry, when Francis Holman meets him, and proceeds on Tuesday to Brunswick, and the passengers and the goods being shifted into the waggon of Isaac Fitzrandolph, he takes them to the New Blazing Star to Jacob Fitzrandolph's the same day, where Rubin Fitzrandolph with a boat well suted, will receive them and take them to New York that night. John Butler returning to Philadelphia on Tuesday with the passengers and goods delivered him by Francis Holman, will again set out for Trenton Ferry on Thursday and Francis &s. will carry his passengers and goods, with the same expedition as above to New York. March 8, 1759."

Meanwhile in 1756, due to the efforts of Franklin, a line of British packet-boats commenced trips regularly between New York and Falmouth, England. A second stage line was established in 1765, operating from New York to Philadalphia, to start twice a week, using three days in going through, at twopence each mile. For this route a covered Jersey wagon was used, the wagon being without springs.

In 1766 a third line of new stages (New York to Philadelphia) was set up, and the speed demon was already in the thoughts of the natives, for this new post called itself the "Flying Machine" and intended to reach Philadelphia, from New York, in two days. John Barnhill was advertised as the sponsor of the "Flying Machine" post and he also proclaimed his coaches as "good stage

wagons, and the seats set on springs." The fare on the Barnhill post route was threepence per mile, or twenty shillings for the entire trip.

Despite its trading activities, seemingly increasing in steady manner, the New York Post Office attracted but little interest to itself, judging from the meagre revenues reported. It is generally believed that the old system of volunteer distribution prevailed, this being encouraged by the high rates charged. The officials complained continuously but nothing changed much. Even the local civil authorities, the municipal officials, employed their own messengers for mail.

The coffee-house system was referred to in the famous examination of Benjamin Franklin before the House of Commons Committee on the situation of the Colonies, as follows:

Question. Do not letters often come into the Post Offices of America directed to inland towns where no post goes?
Franklin. Yes.
Q. Can any private person take up these letters and carry them as directed?
Franklin. Yes, a friend of the person may do it, paying the postage that has accrued.

This was, it should be noted, the optional period of letter-sending. The writers could pay at the source or could put the fee on the recipient. Compulsary pre-payment legislation was not enacted in the United States until 1855, despite the advent of the national stamp in 1847. (Pre-payment was made obligatory as of Jan. 1, 1856).

The coffee-houses, in the English days, were popular meeting places, the masters of ships making their headquarters there and even the famous Tontine Coffee House had its letter rack. It was not until it was found that a well regulated city post was safer, of less trouble and more expeditious, that the coffee-house letter distribution came to an end.

On May 3, 1775, the New York Provincial Committee appointed Ebenezier Hazard to receive and forward mail. On the following day Goddard, the Baltimore printer, appeared before the Committee, urging support for the new Continental post—independent of British operation. On July 26, 1775, the New York Provincial Congress passed a resolution recommending to the Continental Congress the selection of Hazard, as Postmaster at New York. Hazard served as Postmaster General for the United Colonies from 1783 to 1789, when the President-elect named Samuel Osgood as Postmaster General.

When William Goddard, the publisher of the *Maryland Journal*, urged the Continental Congress to establish an independent post, in opposition to the Parliamentary Post then in operation, the Goddard idea went into partial operation on May 11, 1775, when John Holt opened an independent local post.

John Holt, a printer, was active in the Sons of Liberty, an extremely lively organization in its day, and prior to his appearance at New York, Holt had been mayor of Williamsburg, Virginia. With James Parker he published the *New York Gazette and Post-Boy*, and when the British occupied New York City, during the Revolutionary Period, Holt printed his papers at Poughkeepsie and at Esopus.

1776 is an important year in American history, but the mode of mail-carrying was still slow, to gauge from present standards, as might be deduced from reading an advertisement of the period, as follows:

"This is to give notice to all the Publick that the stage waggons Kept by John Burrowhill, in Elm Street, and John Merserex, at the Blazing Star, near New York, intend to perform the journey from Philadelphia to New York in two days; also to continue seven months, viz: from the 14th of April to the 14th of November, and the remaining five months of the year in three days. The waggons to be kept in

good order, and good horses with sober drivers. They purpose to set off from Philadelphia on Mondays and Thursdays punctually at sunrise and to be in Prince-Town the same nights, and change passengers, and return to New York and Philadelphia the following days. The passengers are desired to cross Powlass Hook Ferry the evening before. The waggon is not to stay after sunrise. Price, each passenger, from Powless Hook to Prince-Town, ten shillings; from thence to Philadelphia, ten shillings also; Ferriage free. Threepence each mile any distance between. Any gentlemen or ladies that wants to go to Philadelphia, can go in the stage and be home in five days, and be two nights and one day in Philadelphia to do business or see the market-days. All gentlemen and ladies who are pleased to favour us with their custom may depend on due attendance and civil usage by those humble servants, John Mersereax, John Burrowhill. June 1776."

New York was taken by the British in 1776 and the new (independent) post moved north, retreating with Washington's Army, locating at Dobbs Ferry and then at Fish Kill.

The New York citizens of the Revolutionary type had resort to the house of Hercules Cronk, on the river front, and from there letters were carried through the Westchester Hills.

Ebenezier Hazard, who had succeeded Nixon, at New York, on May 3, 1775, asked Congress to increase his pay as Postmaster at New York, stating the net (107 pounds for the fiscal year) was insufficient compensation; that he was not able to employ an assistant; that he was "to keep near the headquarters of the Army, who are almost the only persons for who letters came now by post." Hazard recites the extraordinary difficulties and fatigues to which he was subjected by the frequent removal of the army, and his having been obliged for want of a horse which could not be procured to follow the army on foot, from place to place, apparently with his post-office sack, carried by a servant. (Reference is made to this letter from Hazard in November 15, 1776, minutes of Congress.)

The New York Provincial Post had, a while previous, been taken over by the Constitutional Post Office in America—the name being suggested by the New York Committee.

When the British troops took possession of New York, the records of the post office seem to have been lost, for with the British occupation—referring to the Revolutionary Period, of course—the post office was practically non est, the exactions of the British provost marshall being quite severe and at any rate the sum total of letter writing was greatly reduced, the entire correspondence being connected with the movements of the troops.

New York, the reports indicate, was a sorry town at the expiration of the Revolution, having been devastated by war and fire and its population had dwindled.

William Bedlow was the first postmaster after the close of the war, with Sebastian Baumann (1786) next named. The total receipts of the New York Post Office in 1786 was $2,789.84. Baumann operated the Post Office from his home.

When Samuel Osgood was named Postmaster General of the United States, in 1789, by President Washington, there were exactly seventy-five post offices in the thirteen states. The headquarters of the Federal Post Office was New York, and it remained there from March 4, 1789, until August 12, 1790, when Philadelphia became the seat of the new government, moving to Washington in 1800.

(For additional information on Colonial and Revolutionary Posts, the reader is advised to see the book of that title, by Harry M. Konwiser, published by the Dietz Printing Co., Richmond, Va., price $2. prepaid).

(To be continued.)

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The *Collectors Club* would be glad to receive back numbers of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, and earlier issues may even be purchased at a premium, as we have requests for volumes I, II, III, V and VI. Any other philatelic journals are also very welcome. Send reply or material to Collectors Club, 30 East 42 Street, New York City.

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Officers and Committees, 1934

OFFICERS

President—Laurence Mason
Vice-President—A. W. Deas
Secretary—Charles Curie
Treasurer—Stephen G. Rich

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Class of 1934	Class of 1935
Stephen G. Rich	Beverly S. King
Charles J. Phillips	Laurence Mason
Ferrars Tows	A. W. Deas

TRUSTEES

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, *Chairman*
Theodore E. Steinway
Chas. Curie

Class of 1936

Clarence Brazer
Harry L. Lindquist
Frederick R. Harris

Honorary Life Governor: John N. Luff.
Librarian: H. M. Konwiser.

New Members

1259 Harvey S. Bissell, La Crescenta, Calif.
1260 A. Eric Parkinson, Upper Darby, Pa.
1261 Adolf Gunesch, Chicago, Ill.
1262 H. C. Beck, Washington, D. C.
1263 Vahe Nazar, Newton, Mass.
1264 Roger Steffan, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
1265 R. H. Weill, New Orleans, La.
1266 G. S. Goodrich, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1267 Louis W. Charlat, New York City
48 J. B. Kremer, New Rork City. RE-INSTATEMENT.

Membership Pending

A. S. Arnold, Metuchen, N. J.
Proposed by H. M. Konwiser

P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Jr., Morristown, N. J.
Proposed by Nicolas Sanabria

Clarence Freeman, New York City
Proposed by Nicolas Sanabria
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist

W. G. Saxton, Canton, Ohio
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser

Carroll Dunham, 3rd, Cedarhurst, N. Y.
Proposed by E. S. Paine
Seconded by J. M. Bartels

Donald W. Martin, Cleveland Heights, O.
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
Seconded by G. B. Sloane

Philip Dengler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposed by Clarence W. Zrazer
Seconded by C. J. Phillips

Additions to the Library

Rylunds Illustrirede Frimaerke Katalog, 1934. Gift of A. Rylund.

Grobes Deutschland Katalog, 1933-34. Gift of Hans Grobe.

Plate Variety Collector, by R. M. Ryer. Gift of R. M. Ryer.

Yvert et Tellier, Champion Catalog, 1934. Gift of T. Champion.

Froedes Brief. Preisbuch, Europa, 1934. Gift of H. Froede.

The P. O. of India and Its Story, by G. Clarke. Gift of Dr. G. H. Hyslop.

I Francobolle, 1934, by Fratelli Oliva. Gift of Fratelli Oliva.

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1932. Gift of Smithsonian.

Martin's Air Transport Label Catalog 1934, published by Carl M. Becken. Gift of C. M. Becken.

Annual Report of P. M. G. Farley, 1933. Gift of P. M. G. Farley.

Airmail Stamp Album, John Nicklin. Gift of J. Nicklin.

British North America, Fred Jarrett. Gift of Fred Jarrett.

Missing Numbers of Stamp Collecting. Gift of Publishers.

Missing Numbers of Hobbies. Gift of Publishers.

Missing Numbers of Philateliste Belge. Gift of Publishers.

Missing Numbers of Linn't Weekly Stamp News. Gift of Publishers.

Weltkatalog der Bildganzsachen, Berliner Verein. Gift of Berliner Verein.

Schweiz Abstemplungswerk, 1843-82, E. A. Andres. Gift of E. A. Andres.

De Kleinrondstempels van Nederland, P. C. Korteweg. Gift of P. Korteweg.

Permanent Home Fund

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January 1st, 1933 to December 30th, 1933.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on deposit January 1st, 1933	$1,796.73	
Bank Interest and Interest on securities, from Jauary 1st to December 30th, 1933	2,523.05	
Total receipts		$4,319.78

DISBURSEMENTS:

Purchased:		
Jan. 3rd, 1,000 So. Bell T. & T. 1st S/F 5%, 1941	$1,072.78	
June 1st, 2,000 Canadian Natl. Rwys., 5%, 1969	1,886.94	
Oct. 11th, 1,000 So. Bell T. & T. 1st S/F 5%, 1941	1,075.42	
Rental of safe deposit box, at the Chase Deposit Co., 57th Sr., Hanhattan, for the securities of the P. H. F.	11.00	
Federal check taxes	.08	
Total disbursements		$4,046.22
Balance on Deposit, Commercial Bank of New York, December 31, 1933		$ 273.56

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January 1924 to December 30, 1933.

RECEIPTS:

Collection of pledges made at annual dinner in January 1934	$16,123.35	
Other Denoaions	225.00	
Amount transferred to Permanent Home Fund after settlement 51 West 48th Street lease	33,895.34	
Balance transferred at closing of 51 West 48th Street Syndicate checking account	118.39	
Bank Interest and Interest on securities, from January 1924 to December 30th, 1933	10,623.80	
Total Receipts		$60,985.88

DISBURSEMENTS:

Purchase of securities as follows:

5,000	Union Pacific R. R. 4s 2008	$4,823.89
5,000	Pa. R. R. 4½s 1965	5,166.01
5,000	Delaware & Hudson R. R. 4s 1943	4,874.17
5,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4s 1948	4,916.98
500	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe 4s 1995	498.81
20,000	Pt. of New York Authority 4¼s 1933-60	20,151.94
15,000	Canadian Natl. Rwy 5s 1849-69	16,024.44
4,000	So. Bell T. & T. 1st S/F 5s 1941	4.235.00

Rental of Safe deposit box, Chase Natl. Bank	21.00	
Federal check tax	.08	
Total Disbursements		$60,712.32
Balance on Deposit Commercial National Bank of New York, December 31st, 1933		$ 273.56

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN, Chairman.

New York, N. Y., January 3, 1934.

Secretary's Report for 1933

The year 1933 for the Collectors Club looked to be a rather crucial one. Although the rent had been reduced 500 dollars in 1932 due to the Secretary's efforts, it was quite evident that a much further reduction would be essential in order to carry on successfully. President Beverly S.King, and the Secretary therefore, conferred with our landlord, and after due consideration on their part, they accepted our offer of $1200. per year for the balance of our lease.

In connection with this it is appropriate to state that our lease with the National Cash Register Company expires on April 30th, 1934, at which time we become the tenants of the Carbon and Carbide Company. The location as well as the space is particularly adaptable for our needs, and most convenient for out of town members. In the knowledge that that this space occupied by the Club is worth far more than the rental we are paying at present, an interview with the Carbon and Carbide Company was necessary in an effort to secure a lease from them at a favorable figure. To Mr. Mason, our Vice President, is due all credit for a most satisfactory arrangement made with our future landlord who will give us a lease for a period of one year upon expiration of our present one at a monthly basis of $115.

We also want to thank our members for their cooperation in remitting their dues promptly and those to whom second bills were necessary, for their gratifying response. Although a number are still outstanding, some of their letters give us assurance that every effort is being made to straighten out their accounts as soon as possible. We hope that our members will continue to give us their support in the future as they have in the past, for our success in carying on, especially through the past financial stress has only been made possible through them.

Meetings.

During the year of 1933 we held eleven regular meetings between January and June and one special meeting on August 9th, when the meetings adjourned for the summer season. Beginning with October 4, to Dec. 31, six further meetings were held which were well attended. All these meetings are written up in the **Collectors Club Philatelist.**

Friends of our members are cordially invited to our meetings, and in this connection we like to enlist the cooperation of members in securing membership candidates for the Club. We are still working toward our goal of at least 1000 members, on which basis the Club would be self supporting, which it has not been capable of the past few years, regardless of the great reduction in rent. Mr. Phillips who has always been very instrumental in this connection had to relinquish his chairmanship of the Membership Committee due to pressing business, and is succeeded by Lawrence B. Mason, and we hope that everybody will cooperate with him to the fullest extent.

We are also indebted to O. A. Schenck for a donation of $50, and Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack for a donation of $25. toward a deficit of the Club. The Club is extremely grateful for these gifts and we extend herewith our heartiest thanks.

Membership.

Our membership to date consists of 711 members of which are 152 foreign and 559 from the United States. These again are divided into four classes:

Resident	122	
Nonresident	563	
Suburban	19	
Junior	7	711
Total Membership on January 1, 1933	747	
New Members added during 1933	39	
		786

From this total we have lost the following:

Resident Members:		
Resigned	4	
Deaths	1	
Dropped	6	11
Suburban Members:		
Dropped	1	1
Non Resident Members:		
Resigned	24	
Deaths	7	
Dropped	32	63
Grand Total from Rolls		75

Leaving a membership on January 1, 1934, of 711.

Our so called SATURDAY AFTERNOON HABIT is still going strong with the regular attendance of some of our members. We hope that many more will make this Club their meeting place on this particular day and meet with old and new acquaintances. We also invite constructive suggestions from members for the welfare and interest of the Club as we very much like to work in harmony with the desires of all concerned.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. CURIE.

Treasurer's Report for 1933

Income.

Dues	$3,802.50
Auction Income	180.00
Income from Rents	60.00
Income from Open Wednesdays	4.58
Donation	75.00
Interest from Bank	.48
Total Income	$4,122.56

Expenses.

Rent Paid (which includes 4 mos. 1932)	$1,600.00
Salaries	1,695.00
Printing and Stationery	148.12
Miscellaneous Office Exp.	423.54
C. C. P. (Initial Exp.) (this was turned over to start the journal on a separate acct.)	429.65
	$4,296.31
Loss During 1933	**—173.75**

Balance Sheet as of Dec. 31, 1933.

ASSET ACCOUNTS:

Cash in bank	$ 145.83	
Accts. Rec. Auction	60.00	
To be received from J. B. Chittenden Memorial fund	751.25	$ 957.08

LIABILITY ACCOUNTS:

Curie Indebtedness	$1,200.00	
Loan Fund	650.00	
Non Res. Life Membership to which we owe	300.00	$2,150.00

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:

Surplus	**—1019.17**
Loss during 1933	**— 173.75**
	—1192.92 **—1192.92**

Evenings at the Collectors Club

ANNUAL MEETING, JAN. 3, 1934

At the annual meeting held Wednesday evening, January 3, 1934, Admiral Frederic R. Harris, Clarence W. Brazer, and Harry L. Lindquist were re-elected to the Board of Governors for another period of three years.

The officers of the **Collectors Club** elected for the coming year are: Laurence B. Mason, President; A. W. Deas, Vice-President; Charles Curie, Secretary; and Stephen G. Rich, Treasurer.

A. W. Deas was elected a member of the Board, replacing Victor W. Rotnem, who resigned on account of his present residence in Washington.

The annual reports of the officers are printed elsewhere in this issue. No report of the President was received due to Mr. King's absence in Washington.

BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS, JAN. 17, 1934

The meeting of January 17, 1934 was featured by a competition among members on British Colonial Stamps, limited to 60 pages, and the contest brought out many interesting collections. The judges awarded first honors to Admiral Frederic R. Harris, second to Charles Curie, third to Hans Lagerloef.

The judges were Miss Elena Wheeler, John A. Klemann and Oscar W. Schenck. The contestants were as follows:

Admiral Frederic R. Harris—Ceylon: 1857 issues in singles and pairs as well as on covers; 1857-58 strips and pairs and two blocks of four of the 1 penny; 1857 stamps on cover, 1857 blue papers on and off cover; 1857, 2 pence yellow green; 1859, 4 pence mint, known to be scarce unused; 1859, 5 pence chocolate, singles and on cover; 6 pence plum in shades, in pairs and strips as well as on cover; 6 pence brown on cover; 8 pence unused and on cover; 9 pence in shades and on cover; 10 pence including a pair and a cover; "shillings" in various forms; shilling-nine pence in pairs used and unused; 2 shilling pair, unused.

Charles Curie—Great Britain complete; Canada complete, including the Port Hood stamps, the original and the Connell proofs; Newfoundland, complete; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in their various varieties; Prince Edward Island complete; India, postage and officials; New South Wales, Sydney views, plate 1 and 2; New Zealand; South Australia; Tasmania; Victoria; Western Australia; Ceylon, Barbadoes, Trinidad.

A. W. Deas—Sets of stamps issued for Nyasaland, Papua, Samoa, etc., including in all 66 different countries in the British Empire. In all there were 837

mint stamps. Mr. Deas says there are 178 different stamp issuing States in the Empire, out of 704 States in the Empire.

Hans Lagerloef—Mauritius: 1854-55 Stampless Covers; 1847 reprints; 1848 1p. orange, 2 pence blue; Covers with several varieties, as also an 1859 newspaper showing several interesting postmarks; 1854 surcharged issues; 1858-59 issues showing various cancellations; 1859 early impressions and postmarks; covers showing the 1859 issues; 1859 laid paper types; 1859-62 stamps on cover, with French ship postmarks; 1862 issues; 1863-64 issues; including some unusual covers. Mr. Lagerloef has a 5 volume collection of Mauritius.

Mr. Lagerloef also showed some of the scarcer stamps of the Fiji Islands, used and unused.

Stephen G. Rich—Transvaal: Covers showing Over-Sea postal service; Early stamped envelopes, first and second Republic stamps and postmarks, unofficial bi-sects of the Second Republic period, on cover to Germany and Pretoria; 1893 surcharges in variety; 1895 varieties, including overprinted revenue stamps postally used; "Specimen" overprinted; various types of postmarks; Due Stamps, unused, believed to be "hard-to-get" unused; official stamps.

A. E. Michel, showed a cover used at Sydney, Australia in 1845, an example of a type used many years in advance of the date of the cover shown which carried a black postmark reading "6 o'clock" boxed, in black, together with a red circular postmark of the British Colonial type. The folded letters also carried an embossed stamp. Mr. Michel delivered an interesting talk on the early posts of all countries, and tracing the post office operations to the modern period.

Otto G. Reichelt—Papua, 1907-1910 issues, showing the varieties in the several printings. Mr. Reichelt's collection is highly specialized and the pages shown featured the plate varieties, visible to the naked eye. This collection was a "first" at the recent Jersey City Stamp Exhibition.

Morton D. Joyce—Twentieth Century British Colonials, embracing the Straight varieties as listed in the Scott Catalog. Among the countries shown were Bahamas, Barbados, Batum, Bermuda, including the high values; British Central Africa including the Ten Pound, as well as the 2 pence violet and dull violet of 1907; Kenya, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Cameroons, etc.

Edwin N. Clark—Antigua, 1862-1932 issues, unused, during the showiing of which Mr. Clark presented an interesting story appertaining to these stamps. Mr. Clark is a general collector.

—H. M. K.

VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 6, 1934

A delegation of ten members visited Philadelphia and were entertained at dinner at the **Manufacturers and Bankers Club** prior to the meeting held in the Club rooms at 1626 Arch Street, where Brinkley Turner, President of both the **Philadelphia Chapter No. 18, A. P. S.** and the **Philadelphia Stamp Club,** presided.

President Mason urged all the Philadelphians to visit the **Collectors Club** on the return visit on March 7th, and then introduced the exhibitors.

Sidney F. Barrett showed miscellaneous U. S. rarities, including the 1861 patent cross bar essay, outstanding cancellations, airmail, Crash and Civil War and Spanish War Patriotic and Sanitary Fair covers, etc.

Emil Bruechig took a volume of Air Mail Stamps of the world, which included the U. S. 24c invert, a unique sheet of the Balbo without overprint.

H. L. Lindquist had with him a recently mounted volume of Guatemala, showing mint large blocks. He has the only known cover with the 4 real stamp and many other interesting covers with bisects and inverted centers in mint blocks.

The stamps of the Transvaal were shown by **Stephen G. Rich** from the Republic to British Colony and back to the second South African Republic. Mr. Rich as usual gave a running fire talk of their peculiarities, including both postage and revenues that had interested him.

Otto Reichelt after telling the story of identifying the ship on the U. S. 1869 12 cent stamp as the Adriatic of the Collins Line, exhibited his collection of the lithographed stamps of Papua, which were printed in sheets of 30 units each of which are different due to the lithographic process. These varieties were well illustrated with neat drawings.

United States Twentieth Century stamps were shown and interestingly described by the authority on these issues, **Max Johl.** These began with the 1902 small die proofs and a large proof of the 1913 2c and included photographs of the original drawings for each value both for this issue and the 1908 issue, which he also included the rare small die proofs and officially approved drawings on retouched photographs. Interesting color, small design die proofs of essays proposed to supersede the standard red parcel post were among the rarest items shown.

One set of George V stamps on 100 pages as used in about 100 British Colonies was shown by **Arthur Deas,** who says that the Empire contains about 719

stamp issuing units covering 25% of the area and also 25% of the population of the earth.

President Laurence Mason, finished the entertainment with a volume of his wonderful U. S. covers with rare Local Express Co. stamps, and N. Y. Postmasters of which he says about 20% were not signed as usual later. This N. Y. stamp was issued July 12, 1845, and Mr. Mason has a cover dated July 15th. There were also the Baltimore 5c on white and several St. Louis covers. The Government issue of 1847 was especially strong, including a 10 cent used in July 1847, and a 10 cent left vertical half used as 5 cents; also a strip of 4 making the 40 cent rate to California, and strip of 3 for the 30 cent rate from Panama to New York. The 1851 issue covers contained all denominations from the 1c used July 4, 1851 to strips of the 12 cent including one cover with 2 pairs of 5c one imperf and the other pair perforated. A beautiful Franklin Carrier on cover and several City Despatch Post Covers, containing the first engraved stamp of the Western Hemisphere, produced by Rawdon Wright, Hatch & Edson in 1842. Carrier stamps of Baltimore, Charleston and Louisville were the climax of the evening at 11 o'clock.

—CLARENCE W. BRAZER.

UNUSUAL CONFEDERATE COLLECTIONS. FEB. 8, 1934

On February 8th Confederate State stamps were shown by Laurence B. Mason, Stephen Brown, Stephen G. Rich and Harry M. Konwiser.

Mr. Mason showed Confederate Stampless Covers, including a few from Arkansas; Soldier's Mail Covers; bi-sects of the 20-cent stamp used in Texas; Confederate Postmasters from Baton Rouge, Charlestown, Fredericksburg, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville, Uniontown, etc.

Stephen Brown showed an unusually interesting lot of the New Orleans, including types and shades and Plates of the several printings.

Mr. Brown also showed some of the New Orleans Stamp Paper Money issued by Postmaster Riddell, and a Patriotic Cover, used at New Orleans, May 14, 1864, depicting General Jackson. Also Provisional Covers from Albany, Athens and Atlanta, Ga.; Baton Rouge types; Canton Covers, including one on blue paper which is a really scarce item; Columbia and Charlestown envelopes; Columbus, Ga., as well as Eatontown; Danville on buff; Demopolis, Greenwood, Houston, and Lenoir; Lexington, Miss., the 10-cent type, said to be unique; Macon on bluish and greenish.

Stephen G. Rich displayed a Miscellaneous Group, showing items devoted to the Telegraph Service of the Confederacy, as related to the Post Office, and showed also Post Office Letters, Baton Rouge Stamps on and off cover; Memphis Locals; Confederate Covers with various postmarks, including the GOODSON Straight Line type; several pages of Confederate stamps.

Harry M. Konwiser showed his collection of "Official Confederatia"—including a Franked Free Envelope used by Jefferson Davis, as well as the members of the Confederate States Cabinet, when these famous statesmen were members of the United States Congress, in antebellum days. Various stamps were shown on Official Envelopes.

During the Confederate Stamp Period the officials of the Confederate States, including the Chief Executive, were, by statute, expected to employ postage stamps on their letters, and the collection shows examples of this mail, as well as Official Post Office Covers, which covers were mailable without postage stamps by official edict. This collection has also letters written by Jefferson Davis, Vice President Stephens and others of the period, as also a Post Office Appointment, signed by Postmaster Reagen.

—H. M. K.

ENVELOPE COMPETITION, FEB. 21, 1934

U. S. Envelopes had their inning at the Feb. 21st meeting when a competition limited to 24 pages was held.

The judges of the evening—Ralph A. Barry, Arthur W. Deas and Harry M. Konwiser—awarded the first prize to Louis A. Missbach and the 2nd award to E. Klein.

J. Murray Bartels showed the Nesbit issues, 1853-64, including covers addressed at Philadelphia to Hong Kong with interesting postmarks, also dies and types.

E. Klein's collection of U. S. cut squares unused 19th century were shown and described by Clarence W. Brazer.

C. W. Dull showed a portion of the Hans Lagerloef envelopes beginning with 1853-55 issue.

A group of 20th century envelopes including recent discoveries was shown and described by **H. D. Burr.**

John A. Klemann showed a portion of the L. A. Missbach collection. The Reay issues 1870-74 were features and were described by Mr. Klemann. The Plimpton issues in various types, papers and shades, 1874-82, the October issue, the 1884 Plimpton-Morgan issue; the 1887 issue in their types and shades; the Purcell 1894-97 issues and the Plimpton-Morgan issues were also shown.

VISIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA STAMP CLUB AND THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER NO. 18, A. P. S., MARCH 7, 1934

Brinkley Turner, who is President of both the visiting organizations, extended greetings and presented **Eugene Klein**, who introduced the exhibitors.

Forrest P. Hand showed First Issue of Columbian Republic. The 1870 envelopes were hand colored, 50 centavos practically complete in yellow, blue and red water color. The rarest shown was the medeo peso black on yellow, dated 1872, not 1873 as listed in Scotts Catalog—many shades of these large stamps all full size of an ordinary cover were shown of each value of the blue issue as well as the issue of separate colors for each value. The most beautiful were varigated vertically, yellow, blue and red over the full stamp. Sheets of six of the 30, 40 and 50 peso were shown and many unlisted varieties of the official stamp.

Brinkley Turner exhibited two volumes of Jamaica stamps, beginning with stampless covers of 1860 and British stamps which were first used in the Island, mostly on covers. The 1860 shilling brown was used for 57 years, consequently holding the record for long life of stamps of the world. Mr. Turner showed a study of plating of the OFFICIAL overprint errors, and a number of essays and proofs of regular issues. The rarest was the 1922 one shilling bicolor inverted of which only 13 or 14 copies are known.

Justin Bacharach exhibited a volume of platings of the U. S. First Issue Revenue 50 cent conveyance, including blocks of 24 perforated and a horizontal strip of 12. He has examined 22,000 copies of these stamps. The collection includes up to 12 copies of each variety showing constancy. The plate consists of 5 rows of 17 or 85 to the sheet.

Alfred P. Leavy, Secretary of the **Philadelphia Stamp Club**, collects new issues of British Colonial Twentieth Century, complete for the countries shown. He gave an exceptionally humorous description which received enthusiastic applause.

Eugene Klein told an interesting story of Moonlight and Oranges, an important find in St. Thomas of old covers of Hamburg American Packet Co., from the West Indies, 1875 to 1879, as well as full mint sheets which were found to contain 72 stamps instead of 64 as first listed.

—CLARENCE W. BRAZER.

MORE ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Hong Kong, Treaty Ports and Other Postmarks, by Bishop, Morton and Sayers, published by A. E. Hopkins. Gift of A. E. Hopkins.

Mitchel Hoover Official Catalog of U. S. Bureau Precancels, Published by S. G. Rich. Gift of S. G. Rich.

Annual Report of the Directors of Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1901-1931. Gift fo J. B. Helme.

Special U. S. Scotts Catalog, 1930-1931. Gift of M. D. Joyce.

Standard Priced Catalog of Postage and Air Mail Stamps and Entires of the Union of South Africa. Gift of M. D. Joyce.

FAMOUS STAMPS AND THEIR STORIES, by Montgomery Mulford, Publishers Cupples & Leon, New York. Price $1.00.

Montgomery Mulford's first bound book covers a large variety of subjects, including: The Fascist Stamps of Italy, A Blank Album Program, A European Album Tour, Voyaging with Columbus, etc. They are rather sketchily written but are well illustrated and will be particularly interesting to the beginner and the non collector.

The U. S. 24c Air-Mail With the Inverted Center

Eugene Klein gave a very interesting account of his connection with this famous and rare stamp:

"The 24c was specially printed to be used in the first flight between Washington, Philadelphia and New York on May 15, 1918.

Jos. A. Steinmetz was President of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. I went with him to the meeting and Percy Mann was with us. Percy was then the New Issue Editor of *Mekeel's Weekly*. A few days later Mann received a notice from a Washington stamp col-

lector named Robey, who was a clerk in Rigg's Bank. Robey told Mann that he had found a sheet of the 24c stamps with inverted aeroplane and he wanted it chronicled in *Mekeel's*. Mann phoned Robey to give him first refusal of the sheet and then went to see Jos. Steinmetz and they came on together to see me. The three agreed to go in togther.

Robey went to New York and secured various offers. From New York he telegraphed me, "If you will pay $15,000.00 for the sheet I will stop off at Philadelphia on my return home." We decided to telegraph him to stop. Steinmetz tried to bargain but Robey said that he had got $12,000.00 offered and would not take less than $15,000.00. Eventually we decided to purchase at his price and a certified check was given to him.

After this I went up to New York and sold the sheet to Col. Green for $20,000.00. When I delivered it, he said, "How will that fit in my books." I said, "Col., I was told that when I turned the sheet over to you I should request you to have compassion on your fellow stamp collectors and give them an opportunity to also obtain a few of these stamps. If you keep the whole sheet it will probably never be worth much more than you are paying for it. If you break it up it will enhance the value of the stamps and you could get your money out of it in time." Col. Green replied, "Well, that is reasonable," and agreed to keep a block of eight as being the largest block in existence, that is a block with the plate number at the bottom. He also kept the centre line block and two arrow blocks, twenty in all.

Before I broke up the sheet I numbered each stamp lightly on the back. It was agreed I should advertise the stamps at $250.00 per stamp for perfect copies and $175.00 each for straight edges. I was to get $25.00 on each stamp that I sold. In a short time I sold ten copies, drew a check for $2,250.00 and took it to Col. Green. He was much amused at the way things were going and said, "We are selling those stamps too cheap. Let us make the price $350.00." This was agreed to and I sold the next ten at this price and took the Colonel another $3,250.00. He said, "What is that for? How mmany did you sell?" I said, "Ten." He said, "I told you I wanted $225.00 each." I said, "Yes, but since then you told me to sell them at $350.00." The Colonel replied, "Oh, yes, but I wanted you to keep the difference." I therefore made out a new check.

Then he said, "John Klemann wanted some of these stamps. Let him have some of them at the original price."

The next week the price was raised to $500.00 and shortly after that to $650.00.

By that time there were mostly those with the straight edges left and only a few odd copies, and Col. Green said to me, "You know my blocks are up in my collection and I want some downtown. I want to show some of them to a friend who said that such things cannot exist." I sent him some of the straight edges and the next time I went to New York, Col. Green said, "Do you know what happened to those stamps you sent. They disappeared. I had them here on this desk and I think they must have fallen into the waste paper basket. There were thirteen copies which were apparently lost and possibly there were four or five others that he had that were also lost at the same time.

Eventually Jos. Steinmetz, Percy Mann and I got together to share up the profit. Steinmetz said, "Klein ought not to have one-third but he ought to have half the amount because he did the whole of the buying, the selling and the financing and we did not put up a cent." This was agreed to. Percy Mann took three copies at the original price, and Steinmzte took a pair which ten years later he broke and sold one of them, which is now in the collection of Insley Blair. With the proceeds of that stamp he purchased his wife a grand piano. That piano is known in Germantown as the "Proceeds of one little stamp."

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NORTHERN NIGERIA. **1904. The rare £25.** Superb Mint. **Scott's No. 18a.**

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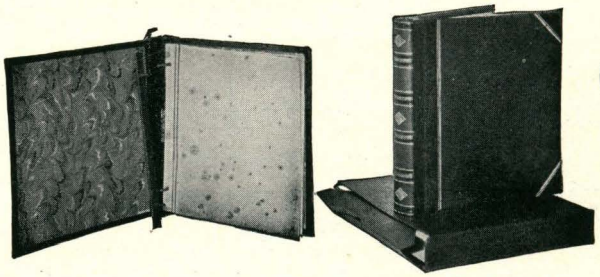
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