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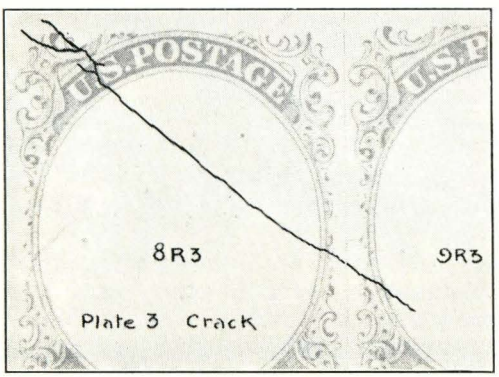
The United States Plate 3 of the One Cent 1851

By Harry L. Jefferys

The United States Plate 3 of the One Cent 1851 is something about which very little has ever been written. The reason for it is probably because very few people know anything about it. It is therefore an interesting subject, and considerable progress has been made as the result of serious study.

One hundred and thirty-eight positions have been plated and all stamps known to have come from Plate 3 are type II. So it is safe to conclude that all positions on Plate 3 were type II.

This Plate 3 was made to take the place of Plate 2. Plate 2 was definitely defective and was badly disfigured by the large so-called "crack" in the upper left corner of its left pane. It was evidently intended that Plate 3 was to be just like Plate 2 without any defects. But due to the inferior quality of steel with which Plate 3 was laid out, it developed many surface cracks which to that extent disfigured the plate.



There were two large cracks on the plate, one in each pane. The large crack in the right pane starts on the upper left of position 8R3, extending across it diagonally into lower left of 9R3. The very noticeable crack in the left pane begins in 33L3, then into 34L3 and further into 24L3.

Surface cracks have been of great assistance in joining together singles and multiples in the process of plate reconstruction. The most notable example of the surface cracks on Plate 3 is to be found on, between and below positions 95-96-97-98-99 in the left pane. Fortunately there is a strip of three Nos. 97-98-99 L3 with complete bottom margins of the sheet showing the effect of the surface cracks.

The joining together of positions 81-82-83-84 in the left pane was made possible by diagonal surface cracks in the white between the positions and extending into the design.

Again it was possible to join Nos. 71-72 L3 together by their horizontal surface cracks and 71-81-91 L3.

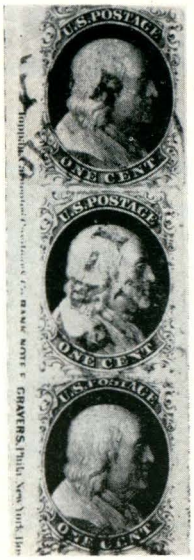
Still another example is the joining together of positions 62-63-64-65-66 in the Right Pane. And thus with other positions on the plate. So that the many surface cracks on plate 3 are its most pronounced characteristic. But Plate 2 had some surface cracks which developed when the plate had been in use for some time. In a series of five pairs being the same positions, Nos. 81 and 82 in right pane of plate 2 from its earliest use until its final use, there is shown the appearance and development of surface cracks until they are very pronounced. The pairs showing the surface cracks were sent to the author to be identified as from plate 3, which they are not. Then on Plate 1 in its "late" state there are surface cracks. Both Plates 2 and 1, in its "late" state, have been entirely reconstructed. So care must be taken not to assume because 1c 1851 stamps show surface cracks, they must be from plate 3. Thus the question has sometimes been asked: "How then is it possible to determine if 1c 1851 stamps come from plate 3, and not from plate 2, which is like it in some respects?" The entire reconstruction of Plate 2 has made this possible. Then the earliest shade of plate 3 is that deep purplish blue when the plate was in use alone. It is definitely different from any color on stamps from the other 1c plates. Stamps with that purplish blue shade always show a film of ink which indicates early printing from a steel plate.

Then there are the major shifts on plate 3, of which there are thirteen, and they are quite characteristic of the plate. Their plate positions are 61-81-83-84-85-86-88 in the left pane and 10-30-84-90-100 in the right pane, and still another which is called the "V" shift, because a shift in letter "O" of ONE looks like the letter "V". The plate position of this shifted transfer is not known. But there is every likelihood of its being found. There are many other lesser shifts throughout the plate.

The transfer roll used for plate 3 was the same that was used for plate 2, and the same order of rocking in the reliefs was followed. It started at the top with the "Guide" relief. Then followed the A & B reliefs. The "Guide" relief was then placed over the "B" relief just entered, thus rocking in A, B down to the 9th row and rocking in the 10th row with the B relief. This process with the "Guide" relief must have been the cause of many of the "Double transfers."

The Center Line on Plate 3 is 4½ millimeters from stamps in the left pane and 4 millimeters from stamps in the right pane, which seem unnecessary distances. There are more stamps in existence showing this Plate 3 Center Line than would seem likely from a plate which was in use for so short a time.

In the author's collection there are copies showing the Center Line of plate positions 30-40-70-80-90 in the left pane and 1-11-21-31-41-51-61 in the right







pane. There are also three others which are duplicates, making a total of fifteen. There are no plate 3 stamps known perforated except unofficial perforation.

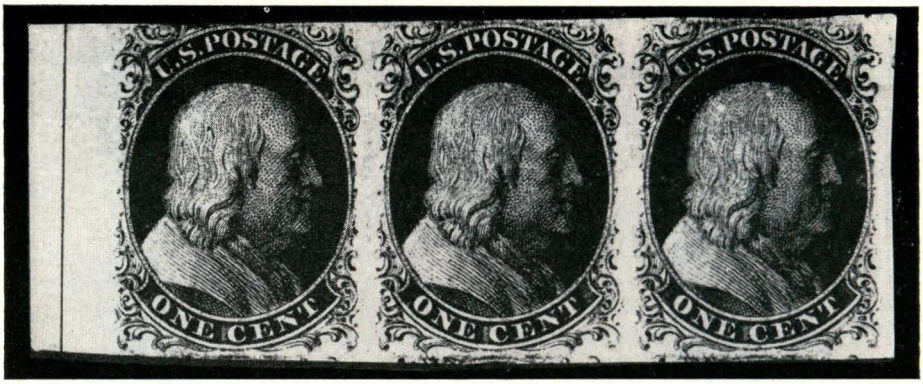
The largest known block from Plate 3 is of eight. It came from the right pane and the positions are Nos. 17 to 20 and 27 to 30.



Largest known Plate 3 Block

17-18-19-20 } R3
27-28-29-30 }

The largest strips from Plate 3 are of six. There are two of them, one vertical and one horizontal. They both came from the right pane. The plate positions of the vertical strip of six are 38-48-58-68-78-88 R3 and those in the horizontal strip of six are 12-13-14-15-16-17 R3.



11-12-13 R3

The earliest dated cover from Plate 3 is April 2d, 1856. It would seem probable therefore that Plate 3 was laid out the latter part of March 1856 and that it was abandoned by July 1857, as there are no Plate 3 officially perforated stamps.

The reason for retiring Plate 3 must have been increasing development of defects.



Early California Mails

By Captain James A. Bull, U. S. N. R.

The fascinating period in California postal history which was ushered in by the discovery of gold and continued on to July 1, 1851, and which for easy identification might be called the "12½-40 cent Postal Period," has been highlighted by the careful research of several outstanding students, notably the late Dr. Berthold, Ernest A. Wiltsee, and finally by Stanley Ashbrook in his classic "United States One Cent Stamp of 1851-1857." However, their published works have covered only particular phases of this interesting epoch, and it would seem timely to give such additional facts as have come to my attention, with the hope that this article will bring forth still further information.

Several years ago the late Fred M. Dewitt presented me with some unpublished notes which he had made over a period of years. Mr. Dewitt spent most of his long life in the atmosphere of books, and there was little of interest in California history but was known to him. To supplement his notes I have garnered material from the files of the "Alta California," from books of that period and from the official records of the Post Office and Navy Departments

California postal history actually began in 1847, when Kit Carson, the famous scout, rode over the Santa Fe Trail and on into Monterey with Military Mail. Following his route in California, in 1848 a Military Mail route from San Francisco south was established, and the military couriers employed in this service were permitted to accept personal letters which they carried and delivered without charge.

Meanwhile, the Postal Act of March 3, 1847 had provided that "letters to or from Astoria or any place on the Pacific Coast within the territory of the United States shall pay 40 cents postage," and further authorized mail contracts between the Secretary of the Navy and private steamship operators, with suitable subsidies provided for. By the Act of August 14, 1848 the 40 cent rate to the East Coast was retained, and there was added a provision for a local rate of 12½ cents for "letters conveyed from one to any other of the said places on the Pacific."

On April 20, 1847 a contract was let for fortnightly mail service between New York and Chagres, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, and on November 16, 1847 a further contract was entered into for a monthly steamer service between Panama and Oregon. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company was incorporated April 12, 1848 to perform this latter service.

The stage was now set for U. S. mail service to the Pacific Coast, and the discovery of gold in January, 1848, and the rush to California were the events which made imperative the establishment of such service. However, governments move slowly, and it was not until November 1, 1848 that the Postmaster General issued the appointment of William Van Voorhees as Mail Agent in San Francisco for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishing of post offices, for the transmission, receipt and conveyance of letters in California—to paraphrase in part Van Voorhees' letter of instructions. These instructions further covered all operations of the Post Office Department in California, and included authority to appoint suitable persons as postmasters in San Diego, San Pedro, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey and "at such other points on the Pacific Coast at which U. S. Mail packets shall touch."

Van Voorhees sailed for the Isthmus, and there intercepted the P. M. S. S. California on her maiden voyage, arriving in San Francisco on February 28, 1849. The California stopped at Monterey for several days en route, and on February 23, 1849 Van Voorhees appointed Captain William G. Marcy postmaster there, thus making Monterey the first U. S. Post Office in California.

Arriving in San Francisco Van Voorhees found that Samuel York-at-Lee, who had been appointed San Francisco Postmaster by the Postmaster General, had been detained in the east by his wife's illness, and since the distribution of the mail which had arrived by the California was urgent, he appointed a local merchant of high standing in the community, C. L. Ross, as acting postmaster. York-at-Lee never did arrive, so that Ross was actually San Francisco's first postmaster. And, according to De Witt, the first mail dispatched by Ross, or, in other words, the first mail handled by the post office, was carried to Panama by the brig "Laura Ann." Unfortunately we have neither the sources of De Witt's information nor any correspondence that went on this trip. Until something more is uncovered we must accept the verdict that the first mail to the United States went via the P. M. S. S. Oregon on April 12, 1849. We do have letters that went by this mail.

Van Voorhees' tenure of office was too brief for him to carry out any more of his appointed task. From the Oregon, arriving April 1, 1849, stepped ashore Colonel J. W. Geary with an appointment signed by President Polk on January 22, naming him as successor to Van Voorhees. Colonel Geary's powers were increased over those of his predecessor, allowing him to create post offices, appoint postmasters, establish mail routes and make contracts for carrying the mails throughout California. But Colonel Geary lasted in office hardly much longer than had Van Voorhees. General Taylor was sworn in as President of the United States in March, 1849, and immediately appointed Colonel R. T. P. Allen, Mail Agent with the same duties as those given Colonel Geary, but with Oregon added to his jurisdiction.

Colonel Allen arrived in San Francisco on June 13, 1849, and lost no time in getting into action. On the 25th of that month he started for the interior, and on that same day established the post office at Benecia with Charles H. Hayden as postmaster. Post Offices at Vernon, Sacramento and Stockton were successively established. These were all important towns; Benecia was the site of the newly commissioned Army and Navy Depot; Vernon was the supply point for mining operations on Bear Creek and the Yuba and Feather Rivers; Sacramento supplied the camps on the American River and its branches; and Stockton the southern camps. Culloma and Sonora were shortly after established followed by Portland, Oregon City, and Salem in Oregon Territory. J. Ross Brown was commissioned by Colonel Allen as a special agent with the duty of establishing offices south of San Francisco, but after opening San Jose he was taken ill and recalled to San Francisco.

The further opening of post offices and mail routes proceeded slowly, and in June 1851 there were only 34 post offices in the entire state. Mails were irregular and infrequent to the outlying towns, and as time went on the real servicing of the mails fell more and more into the hands of the express companies which were springing up everywhere. That story has been thoroughly told, and need not be touched on here.

Our period came to an end when the Act of March 3, 1851 became effective on July 1 of that year, and banished forever our 40 cent and 12½ cent covers of which, alas, all too few have been preserved. They are cherished items in whatever collection they are found with many strange and varied postal markings.

Our oldest postal markings of the period were on letters going to the United States (California was still not a State) on the S. S. Oregon, which sailed for Panama on April 12, 1849. The crew of the California, which had preceded the Oregon into the bay, all deserted and dashed to the mines. Forewarned, the Captain of the Oregon forceably held his crew on board, and so was able to sail on schedule and ahead of the California. Postal markings were a two line manuscript, "San Francisco April 9," and large red manuscript "40."

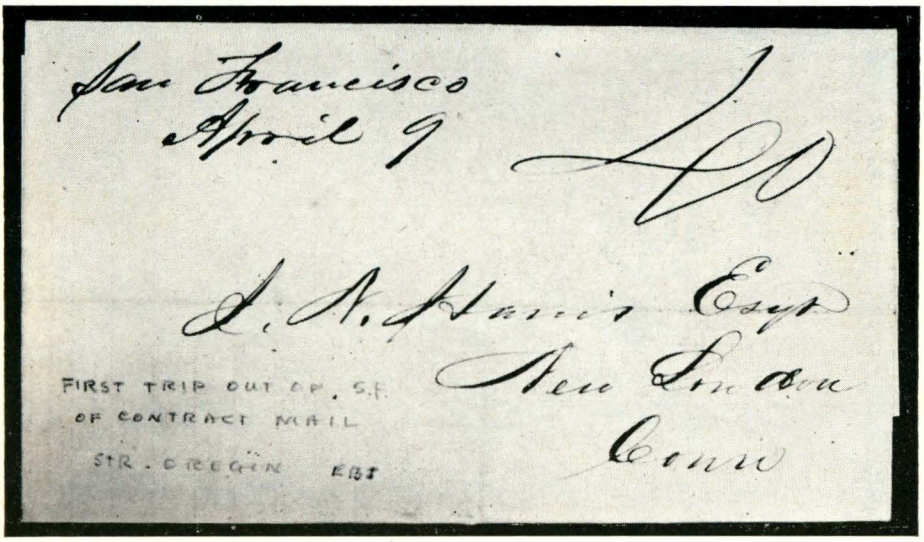


Figure I

Collection of Edgar B. Jessup

On September 1 letters with a circular "San Francisco Cal." with month, date and boxed "40" went out on the S. S. Panama, and this marking continued into 1850 both in black and red.



Figure II

Collection of Edgar B. Jessup

During 1850 two circular types with the "40" enclosed in the townmark were also used. These came in black, orange-red and red, with an additional "Paid" in red when prepayment was made.

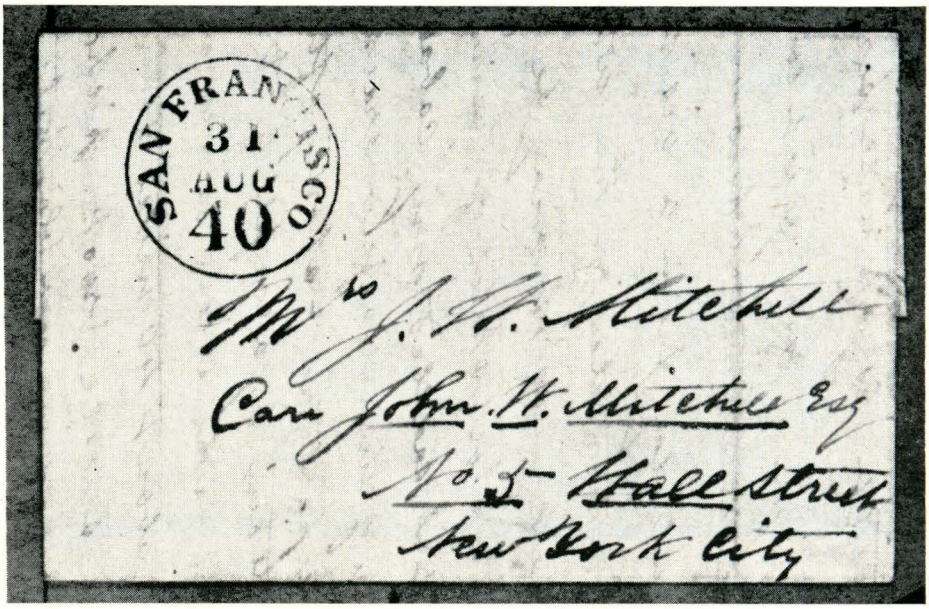


Figure III
Collection of the Author



Figure IV
Collection of the Author

At a somewhat later date appeared again the townmark with a large red "40."

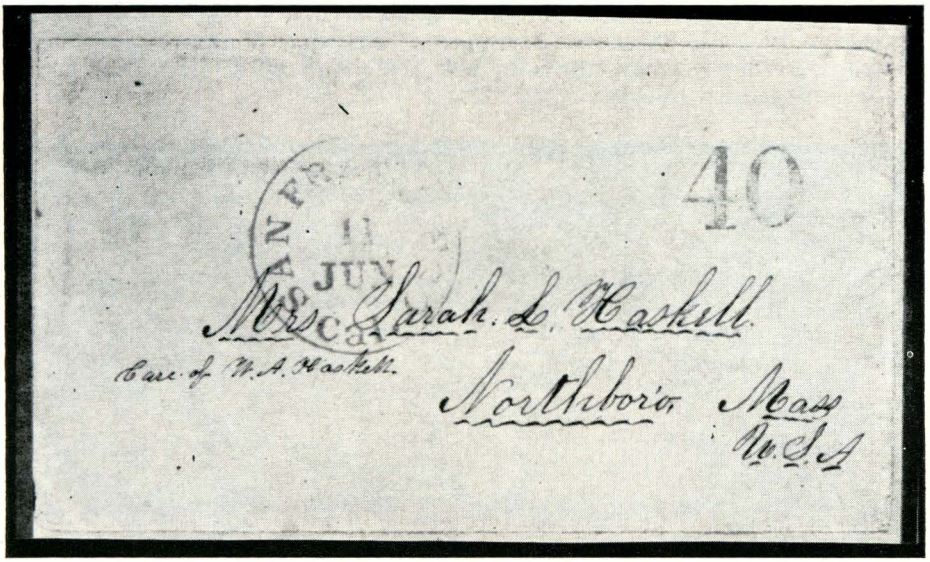


Figure V
Collection of the Author

For local use covers with "12½," both enclosed in the townmark and outside, were used.

Sacramento and Culloma used townmarks similar to Figure IV, as well as townmarks with the postal rate separate. Stockton covers with the postal rate in an oval in blue are rare. They are known with "12½," "40," and "80" so enclosed.



Figure VI
Collection of the Author

"40's" and their multiples are known from San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento, Monterey, Marysville, Culloma, Benecia, Placerville; "12½" from San Francisco, Benecia, Stockton, Sacramento, Culloma, Monterey and San Jose. I have seen only one multiple local rate, a 25 cent letter from San Francisco, which is illustrated below.



Figure VII (Reduced)

Collection of the Author

From the remainder of the 34 Post Offices that existed in June 1851, certainly letters must have gone to anxious ones in the "States," but who has any of these now?

Atex 1946

ATEX 1946 is on its way—so advises Mr. Bela Scholtz, Sr., Chairman, who has been largely responsible for the wonderful and successful exhibitions of recent years.

The Atex 1946 exhibition will be held at the Hotel Dennis, that famous hostelry on the equally famous Boardwalk of Atlantic City, N. J., and will open Friday, April 5th, and close on Sunday, April 7th, 1946.

Special Convention Rates have been made for those desiring to attend ATEX 1946, Reservations should be made through Mr. Bela Scholtz, Chairman.

Space for showing will be provided by 396 frames, each holding 6 standard loose album pages. Size of frames 30″ x 36″. Also excellent table space has been arranged for dealers. Those interested should write to the chairman at once.

The Honorary Patrons of ATEX 1946 are Messrs. Donald F. Lybarger, President APS; H. L. Lindquist, President, Nat. Fed. of Stamp Clubs; Vincent Domanski, Jr., President, SPA; Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., President, Am. Philatelic Congress; Mrs. Louise S. Davis.

Honorary Chairmen will be Mrs. Eugene Klein, Mrs. Dorothy B. McEntee, Judge David D. Caldwell, Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, Mr. Sol Glass, Mr. Henry A. Meyer.

Honorary Vice Chairmen; Messrs. Adolf Steeg, Ignatz Reiner; J. E. Zinsmeister, William A. Edgar, Jere. Hess Barr, Wm. L. McHugh, Herbert A. Feist, Wm. Higginbotham, Clarence W. Brazer, Jakob S. Glazer.

Philately and the Future World

By E. F. Hurt, (A. P. S., B. P. A.)
Dalkeith Rd., Harpenden, Eng.

There is a connection—a parallel—that can be drawn between philately and world relations and there is a moral to be found if we consider philatelic activities and philatelic societies, especially those of the two great English speaking democracies.

The trend of education, in almost every country, in the past has been to teach knowledge rather than to teach the desire to go on learning from the cradle to the grave. Schools and Universities turn out students who parade with a label which is inscribed "educated." Not only are they thus thrown on the market of life as goods ready-made for sale over the counter but they carry with them a complex which assures themselves far too frequently that they have nothing further to learn. Since the war of 1914-18 this trend has been accentuated and the movement has been towards greater quantity of knowledge and still less quality, a greater variety of subjects and still less capacity for future self-teaching. The old "spirit of adventure" which was part and parcel of the pioneers of the last two centuries is lost. That "spirit" was because the so called education was "rough and ready," the "safe job" was not aimed at and those embarking on life had to carve their way for themselves, ready to learn and to turn their hand to whatever fate had in store for them. They were forced to learn in later life—learn or fail.

But modern education as a whole has tended to produce the one-track mind, the self satisfied, and the intelligentsia, of which the worst examples are the Communist, whose outstanding feature is his lack of desire to learn—he only wants to follow—and those sublime enormities which go by the name of "Brain Trust" over the radio.

Where does philately come in? Compare the young philatelist of the 20th. century with the older school and the answer is evident. The majority of the younger generation, having no knowledge of the joy of learning and research, of thinking for themselves, have slumped back into the easy system of paying for their collection and of piling up pretty pieces of paper to fill as many spaces as possible. Serious philatelic research, postal history and philatelic literature is of less account than "Commemoratives," first day covers, "cachets" and all the ready made catch-penny lines put out for their ensnarement, like birdlime for the greedy worm-hunter.

Our hobby is put on a commercial basis. All this tends to make it a selfish hobby since a "collection" remains a source of satisfaction to the owner, not even a source of knowledge and adventure, rather than a source of interest to the non-collector and a bringer-in of new recruits to a hobby circle which should be a centre of intelligence and social progress.

Of all hobbies where specialised knowledge and research are necessary it is true to say that in philately we find the greatest neglect of literature. I speak of serious literature, informative literature, not the new issue news and the easy reading stuff. If this were not so the demand for books on postal history, on forgeries and so on would be infinitely greater than the demand for priced catalogues. If the hobby must be to some extent on a commercial basis—and it is impossible to avoid—one would think that every collector would at least take steps to glean the utmost information which would prevent his drooping into the many pitfalls or suffering monetary loss. But it is a by-word in philately that "the publication of serious handbooks and research seldom pays." Yet can we imagine a collector of antique furniture, of engravings, of old china or glass or any of the other hobbies which, by virtue of their connection with the

artistic, the work of the craftsman, with historical associations and so forth,—in which the value of the objects collected is not intrinsic,—are allied to philately, ignoring the basic knowledge of what he collects and the information which will keep him free from the perils of fraud alone? Perhaps this anomaly arises because in stamp collecting alone of all "art" hobbies the old merges into the new and the objects to be collected still arrive. The collection of furniture for example depends on age. One can hardly imagine a collector of the latter being interested to add furniture of each successive age right down to the latest designs in modern production, including both the cheap-and-nasty or the ultra expensive! Stamp collectors can and do!

I cannot but look with regret on the many philatelic societies of long standing—and this applies particularly to Gt. Britain—which fail to increase their membership with new blood largely because, on the one hand, they fail to make the hobby "vital" to the new recruit, or, on the other hand, form coteries, which by reason of some inherent rule or snobbery, confine themselves to a vicious circle rather than—as nations should do—calling on the best that is available from all and every source.

Philately is a hobby which knows no boundaries of state, of colour or of creed. It should therefore be a hobby that propagates itself as a social and international binding force. Of course it does to some extent but it seems to stop at social intercourse rather than, extending its possibilities to social education.

Of course there are exceptions—many of them outstanding, but it is these very exceptions which make the "rule" more evident. Among individual philatelists and philatelic societies the one-track mind too often still persists.

Think over the displays you have seen. Is it not a fact that a display of stamps of any one country is of little interest to the majority because they do "not themselves collect that particular country"? How often do you hear, "But I only collect plate blocks:" "I do not collect locals:" "I only want mint stamps, postmarks do not interest me"? This shows just that insularity that I complain of and it shows the one-track mind and the lack of imagination or the desire to learn. There is a very trite but very wise old saying that "one should try everything once" or one may miss the greatest thrill, the best that life can give. Besides there is always something to be learnt from others, some new interest perhaps to be gained or, at least, some information that one can twist or apply to ones own problems or particular interests. No one can collect everything but its a poor fish who at least cannot expand his brain to be interested in everything.

Had nations been more interested in each others problems and outlook, the probability is that we should not at the moment be fighting the bloodiest and most desperate war in history. Nations are made up of individuals and until individuals learn to take an interest in each others outlook, likes and dislikes, interests and problems, it will never be applied nationally and internationally.

We are fighting for the liberty of the individual but that liberty will mean nothing until we understand the kind of liberty desired by our neighbors and their particular outlook which makes them desire that liberty.

If I had my way I would rule that every great collection should either be disposed of to a museum when the owner dies or broken up. Knowledge and pleasure comes from building a collection, the mere ownership of something that is almost complete is selfishness. How often has one seen the "Famous collection of Utopia put together by Mr. X."? It is displayed time and again at some society's gatherings and time after time it takes an award in exhibition. Chins wag and heads nod and not one of the silly fools realises that, like a music hall joke, it is already a chestnut. It is only fit as a whole to be put across another generation, though many of its composite parts are gems which can take their place anywhere among the treasures of the world. But those societies which confine their displays to the collections of their members—and there are

many such—are, though they will not admit it, merely a collection of senilities who, with one foot in the grave, will finally totter over the brink having missed much which they forcibly kept outside their ken, like the old inhabitant who fears to travel lest foreign language, ideas or food should prove too much for him.

These famous collections that pass at death to another owner, What good are they? Merely monuments fit for a museum to be studied by the young or used for reference by the research worker. To the new owner they are ready made clothing in which none but the nit-wit could take a pride.

There is more in Life than Existence and those who die without tasting better food than "fish and chips" or "hot dogs" or a better drink than "honest beer" go to the grave wasted flesh having never tasted all the good fruits and wines that other lands and God alone could give. So it is with the collector who has confined his interests in philately to the only stamps he can afford to amass or to the very-much-the-same collections of his small circle.

There is a moral in this war and the events arising from non-co-operation, lack of knowledge of others and lack of the desire to learn. These were the causes of the war and if only philatelists would break away and draw the moral they would have taken one step towards making a better future world. Unity and peace are only built on disseminated knowledge and the imbibing of knowledge and this unity must be achieved by the fusion of individuals first, then of small circles and finally of nations acting with the same aim.

Sanabria Catalogue and Business to be Continued

Collectors of and dealers in airpost stamps throughout the United States and abroad, will be glad to learn that John W. Nicklin, pioneer in aerophilately, has been retained to direct the affairs of Americas leading airpost firm, Nicolas Sanabria, Inc. All present Sanabria activities will be continued with undiminished energy and along the lines laid down by the founder of the firm. The 1946 edition of the famous Sanabria Airpost Catalogue will be published according to schedule during January. A monumental volume of more than 1100 pages, the Sanabria catalogue has become essential to all airpost stamp collectors, and it can be definitely stated that it will be published annually in the future as heretofore. Sanabria Auction Sales, New Issue Service and general business in mint airpost stamps will also be continued and expanded.

John W. Nicklin has been closely associated with aerophilately since the early days of the specialty. While with the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. circa 1926, he purchased the fabulous Morgan lot of Honduras airs including all known copies of that now $10,000 rarity, the 5c blue with red overprint. Subsequently, he published airpost catalogues, albums and other philatelic works including the well received "Fabulous Stamps."

For the past five years, he has been closely associated with Nicolas Sanabria in the editing of the Sanabria Air Post Catalogue and the Sanabria Airpost News. This continuity of editorial policy in these publications is assured and aerophilatelists everywhere can confidently count on their future appearance.

The entire present efficient Sanabria staff headed by Miss Emily Cruz is being retained intact. Miss Cruz, chief assistant to Nicolas Sanabria for the last ten years, has in her own right become a recognized aerophilatelic authority and an invaluable asset in the conduct of the Sanabria business.

Accessions to the Library

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1945 Part I, Br. Emp. Gift of Stanley Gibbons.

Post-Telegraaf-en Telefoongids, #1, Jan. 1922, Luctor et Emergo. Gift of Dr. H. Thompson.

Indicateur officiel des Postes de Belgique, 1937. Gift of Dr. H. Thompson.

Post-Telegraaf en Telefoongids voor Nederlandsch-Indie, 1920. Gift of Dr. H. Thompson.

Indicador Alphabetical das Reparticoes Postaes do Brasil. Gift of Dr. H. Thompson.

Gaceta Oficial de los Estados Unidos de Venzuela, 1936. Gift of Dr. H. Thompson.

Catalog of the Revenue Stamps of Mexico. By Dr. Lionel Hartley. Gift of Geo. Cabot.

Stamp Collector's Annual, 1944. By Albert Harris. Gift of Publisher.

100, Le Centenaire du Timbre Poste Suisse 1843-1943. Gift of Ed. Buser, Jr.

Confederate States Catalog and Hand-Book, 1945. By August Dietz. Gift of Publisher.

Henry C. Gibson Collection of U. S. Postage Stamps on covers (From Philip H. Ward Sale, 1944). Gift of P. H. Ward, Jr.

The Commonwealth Specialists Catalogue, 1945. By Orlo-Smith Co. Gift of Publisher.

Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Vols. II, III, IV. By and Gift of Fritz Billig.

Some Notes on The Norwegian Byposts. By Roland King Farlow. Gift of Lt. Denwood N. Kelley, Jr.

The Book of Hobbies. Taussig & Meyers.

Post Haste. Ivor Halstead. Gift of H. G. Zervas.

The United States Issue of 1869, preceded by Some Additional Notes on The Premieres Gravures of 1861. Stanley B. Ashbrook. Gift of Author.

Designs of the Swiss postage stamps of the Issues 1936 to 1941. Gaudard. Gift of Daphne Athas.

Miscellaneous lot of current magazines, unbound. Gift of Thos. D. Perry.

The Confederate Bulletin, #2-11 (addenda to Conf. Catalog). Gift of Haydn Myer.

The Postage Stamps of Nepal, by E. A. Smythies, & L. E. Dawson. Published by E. G. Tilt. Gift of Publisher.

Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. Scott Publications. Gift of Publisher.

United States Stamp Catalogue, 2 copies. Scott Publications. Gift of Publisher.

Eigenaardige Zegels Van Oostenrijk. A. E. Koenig. By the Author.

N. Y. Univ. Jour. of Retailing (w. stamp art) N. Y. U. Gift of J. Minkus.

Primitivos Matasellos Argentinos, 1943. Ing. Jorge Del Mazo. Gift of Author.

Revue Philatelique Suisse, Vol. I, 1891. Gift of Herbert Bloch.

Le Timbre Poste, 1894. Gift of Herbert Bloch.

Yvert & Tellier-Champion Catalogue, 1927. Gift of Herbert Bloch.

Table of the Post Offices of The United States, 1831. Gift of Robert Truman.

Contribucion Al Estudio de los Sellos Postales Uruguayos.. Sept. By Ricardo D. Elicable. Gift of Author.

Bidrag til studiet av 20 mm-utgaven, 10ore, plate IV. Rekonstruerte Ark, Johs Jellestad. Gift of Author.

Norske Frimerker Og Varianter en oversikt og Vurdering. Johs Jellestad. Gift of Author.

Katalog over Norges Frimerker, 1943, 44, 45. Oslo Filatelist Klub. Gift of Publisher.

The Bureau Specialist, Volume 15, 1944. Bureau Issues Ass'n. Gift of G. R. M. Ewing.

Priced Catalogue of Local Postage Stamps. E. F. Hurt & L. N. & M. Williams. Gift of Publisher.

The Life and Adventures of a Philatelist. Alvin Good. Gift of Author.

The R. B. Yardley Collection, copy de luxe. Gift of H. R. Harmer.

Kritiske Studier over Statistiken. G. A. Hagemann. Gift of Author.

Danmarks Og Dansk Vestindiens Frimaerker. G. A. Hagemann. Gift of Author.

Danmarks og Dansk Vestindiens Tofarvede Frimaerker, 1870-1905. G. A. Hagemann. Gift of Author.

The Postmarks and Provisional Stamps of the Faroe Islands. R. King-Farlow. Gift of Denwood Kelly, Jr.

The following twelve items gift of Hugh M. Clark:

Egyptian Interpostals or Official Local Stamps. O. May.

Penny Black Plated. F. Wadham.

New Zealand. A Philatelic Handbook. R. J. G. Collins.

Die Postwertzeichen von Papua. Paul Kohl.

The Stamps of Papua. W. T. Elliot.

Virgin Islands—Issue 1866. Oct. 1890. R. B. Yardley.

Die Poststempel Wurtembergs. H. E. Sieger.

Norges Frimerker Katalog 1929.

The Sidney Views. T. Martin Wears.

Notes on Some Early Bristol & Colonial Postmarks. G. R. & G. T. Turner.

The Post Office (An Historical Summary) Brit. P. M. G., 1911.

The Collectors Club, Inc.
22 East 35th Street, New York
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The Collectors Club Philatelist
Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB.
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Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Paper and Such

During the war years there were restrictions on all sides disturbing normal production. Paper was supervised and manpower was short, and everywhere was heard the sigh "Oh that peace might come, so that we could bring our own home and get back to something near normal.

Peace, of a sort, has come. We have vanquished our three major enemies, and our men and boys are being returned to civilian life in a steady stream. Normalcy, though, is another matter. Shortages are still with us, and in some instances to an even greater degree.

Paper, restricted carefully during the war, at least could be obtained. Now, regardless of former consumption or restrictions quality paper is almost unavailable, and publications are faced with use of inferior paper or, in some instances, no paper at all.

The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST and its printers are not able to secure the usual grade of coated stock, leaving three courses of action. The first, to discontinue publication, would be the least desirable choice. The magazine has been late in its appearance, and now, with some hope of returning to a normal schedule, suspension would be an unfortunate choice. The second step would be to seek another printer—and here, too, the choice is preordained. Our printer has done well by The Collectors Club in the past quarter-century, and it is not the wish of the Club to change horses. Thus the last choice remains—use of an inferior grade paper on a temporary basis. We feel certain our readers will understand the condition, and we pledge the return to our usual paper standards as quickly as possible.

Axis Issues Booklet Lists 2,059 Stamps

Croatia Put Out 213

More than 2,000 stamps issued during World War II in Europe and the Philippines by Germany, Italy, Japan and Axis-controlled governments are listed and Scott-numbered in the 60-page booklet which Scott Publications is publishing this month (January) as a supplement to The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. This illustrated booklet, "Axis Issues of Europe and the Philippines, 1941-45," sells for 50 cents and carries a foreword, signed by Catalogue Editors Hugh and Theresa M. Clark, which says in part:

"We have seen most of the stamps herein listed, but we have not listed all of the issues we have seen, for some are pure locals and others of dubious origin.

"Because an issue is listed in this booklet, and assigned a Catalogue number, it is *not* to be assumed that the issue will automatically move into The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue with the 1947, or a later, edition. We believe now that the stamps listed in this booklet deserve Catalogue recognition, but on some of the issues we have not yet been able to get all of the information we would like. If unfavorable facts regarding any of these issues are known to the reader, we urge him to make this information available to the editors.

"We planned at first to include all the wartime issues of Japan and its 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere,' but the task is too great to do quickly. Many of the occupation issues have not reached New York and information regarding them has been sketchy. We have had to be content to list here merely the Japanese occupation issues of the Philippines, on which adequate data have been accessible.

"Many of the stamps in this booklet are overprints. For these, the basic stamp type numbers from the 1946 Standard Catalogue have been used. This is true also of watermark numbers. It may prove necessary later to renumber some of the stamps listed here.

"No prices are included. It is too soon to determine reasonably accurate prices due to inflated currencies and a rapidly fluctuating market affected by more than the usual vagaries of supply and demand. We hope to be able to add prices when, and if, these issues go into the Standard Catalogue."

The 2,059 stamps, including minor varieties, which are described and illustrated in this booklet were issued by or for 28 countries in the following numbers:

Albania 38, Andorra 14, Belgium 89, Bulgaria 50, Corfu 46, Croatia 213, Czechoslovakia (Bohemia and Moravia) 72, Czechoslovakia (Slovakia) 100, Denmark 3, Finland 51, France 82, Germany 132, Greece 64, Hungary 104, Ionian Islands 48, Italy 45, Italy (Italian Social Republic) 50, Jugoslavia (occupation of Ljubljana) 115, Karelia 13, Montenegro (Italian and German occupation) 102, Netherlands 34, Norway 64, Philippine Islands 64, Poland (Generalgouvernment) 67, Romania 146, Russia (German occupation) 40, San Marino 76 and Serbia (German occupation) 137.

Centenary Exhibition

Peter G. Keller, President of the American Stamp Dealers' Association, announces that a total of $34,650.00 has been pledged by progressive American stamp dealers to underwrite the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition of 1947. A total of 48 booths have been reserved for the great stamp show which

is to be held in the Grand Central Palace in New York City probably during May of 1947.

Dealers interested in supporting the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition should send Pledges and Booth reservations at once to John W. Nicklin, Corresponding Secretary ASDA, 110 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

A partial list of Pledges and Booth Reservations follows:

Firm Name	Amount Pledged	No. of Booths
Anderson, Spencer, 65 Nassau St., N. Y. 7., N. Y.	$ 1,000.00	2
Bayer, Sam L., 116 Nassau St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.	500.00	1
Billig & Rich, 55 W. 42nd St., N. Y., N. Y.	300.00	1
Brunner, Felix, 505—5th Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.	500.00	1
Colby, Sylvester, 505—5th Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.	500.00	1
Costales, Eugene N., 99 Nassau St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.	500.00	—
Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.	1,000.00	2
Eldredge, Jerome C., 360 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	250.00	1
Fatoullah, K., 505—5th Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.	1,000.00	1
Ferryman, F. R., 505—5th Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.	500.00	1
Fifield, Edson J., 500—5th Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.	500.00	—
Fox, John A., 116 Nassau St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.	1,000.00	1
Friedl Company, 522—5th Ave., N. Y. 18, N. Y.	500.00	—
Gaarddal, Arthur, 90-50 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica, N. Y.	500.00	1
Harmer, H. R., (London Office)	1,000.00	—
Harmer, Rooke & Co., 560—5th Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.	1,000.00	1
Harris, H. E., 108 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.	1,000.00	3
Heiman, Irwin, 2 W. 46th St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.	1,000.00	2
Homan, B. H. Jr., 551—5th Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.	1,000.00	1
Hooghkirk, Robert C., 35 Maple St., Milford, Conn.	500.00	1
Keller Co. Stamps, Peter G. Keller, 65 Nassau St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.	500.00	—
Kessler, F. W., 500—5th Ave., N. Y. 18, N. Y.	1,000.00	1
Levitt, Albert H., 505—5th Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.	1,000.00	1
Martin, Joseph, 233 W. 42nd St., N. Y. 18, N. Y.	500.00	1
Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, Box 1660, Portland, Maine	1,000.00	1
Mercury Stamp Co., 522—5th Ave., N. Y. 18, N. Y.	500.00	—
Monosson, Leon, 505—5th Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.	500.00	—
Mozian, Vahan, 505—5th Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.	500.00	—
Nassau Stamp Company, 68 Nassau Street, N. Y. 7, N. Y.	500.00	1
Nicklin, John W., 110 W. 42nd St., N. Y. 18, N. Y.	500.00	1
N. Y. Stamp Co., 559—5th Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.	1,000.00	1
Ohlman, Max, 116 Nassau St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.	250.00	—
Papachristidis, Ph. B., 28 St. James St., W., Montreal, Q., Canada	500.00	—
Pelander, Carl E., 545—5th Ave., N. Y. 18, N. Y.	1,000.00	1
Robbins, P. F., 1790 University Ave., N. Y. 53, N. Y.	500.00	1
Scott Publications, 1 W. 47th St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.	1,000.00	2
Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 1 W. 47th St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.	1,000.00	3
Serebrakian, S., Hotel Astor, N. Y. 18, N. Y.	1,000.00	1
Siegel, Robert, Saugerties, N. Y.	500.00	1
Souren, Y., 394 Park Ave., N. Y., N. Y.	1,000.00	—
Stanley Gibbons, Inc., 38 Park Row, N. Y. 7, N. Y.	1,000.00	2
Stein, Arthur, 304 West 75th St., N. Y. 23, N. Y.	500.00	1
Tankel, L., Prop. General Stamp Co., 100 Nassau St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.	1,000.00	1
Thorpe, P. Holden, Netcong, N. J.	1,000.00	1
Tribune Stamp Co., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.	500.00	1
Warner, Frank, 109 Nassau St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.	500.00	1
Weill, Raymond H. Co., 407 Royal Street, New Orleans, La.	250.00	1
De Luca, John, 23-27 33rd Road, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	250.00	—
Long, Elmer R., 112 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.	250.00	1
Sanabria, Nicholas, 521 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	1,000.00	1
Sissons, J. N., 204 Glenrose Ave., Toronto 5, Canada	100.00	1

Amount Pledged as of March 20	$53,350.00
Booths Reserved at $400.00	$28,000.00
Total Amount Underwritten as of March 20	$81,350.00

New Zealand Announces Peace Set

A good deal of stamp news has emanated from New Zealand's General Post Office, most of it concerning the forthcoming Peace issue which will go on sale March 1. Printing is being handled by three firms—the 1d. and 2d. by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.; the 1½d. and 1sh. by Harrison and Sons, Ltd., and the balance of the set by Waterlow & Sons. All are being printed by the intaglio process except the 1½d. and 1sh. which Harrison & Sons is producing by collogravure.

Values, colors, subjects and supplementary remarks are given as follows: ½d., deep green and brown-purple, Lake Matheson and the Southern Alps, a beautiful and peaceful New Zealand scene and a fitting introduction to a Peace series of stamps; 1d., bright green, Parliament Buildings with inset portrait of King George VI, signifying adherence to constitutional methods of government; 1½d., signal red, Dome of St. Pauls, London, in a V-shaped frame with laurel leaves and the Union Jack in the background, a tribute to the people of Great Britain, and 2d., royal purple, the Royal Family, "In peace, long may they reign."

Also: 3d., blue and gray-green, Royal New Zealand Air Force badge and aeroplane, a tribute to the R. N. Z. A. F. and illustrating the transition from war to peace; 4d., bronze-green and orange, Army badge with desert and farm scenes, a tribute to the Army and its various branches; 5d., green and deep ultramarine, Navy badge with warship and trader, a tribute to the Navy and merchant marine, and 6d., chocolate and scarlet vermilion, New Zealand coat of arms with workshop and rural scenes, a tribute to all workers on the home front.

Also: 8d., black & crimson, the stained glass window at Wellington College Memorial Hall, a tribute to the youth of New Zealand; 8d., pale ultramarine and black, the Southern Alps and the Franz Josef Glacier as seen through the Chapel Window at Waiho Gorge, representing a spirit of thankfulness for the saving of our way of life, and 1sh., blue-gray, National Memorial Campanile, Wellington, an outstanding memorial of the last war as a fitting symbol of remembrance of the fallen in both wars. The stamps were all designed by J. Berry of Wellington, and are horizontal (37x21mm) except for the 1½d., 8d. and 1sh., 120 to a sheet.

The 1d., 2d., 6d. and 8d. values will be suitably overprinted for use in Niue, Cook Islands and Western Samoa. When the Peace stamps are issued the remaining value (½d.) of the Centennial series will be withdrawn from sale. This same stamp, overprinted "Official" will also be withdrawn and will be replaced by the ½d. King George VI stamp overprinted "Official." None of the Peace stamps will be overprinted for Official use.

Scott's Resumes Air Catalogue

After a wartime interlude of four years, Scott Publications will resume publishing its "Standard Catalogue of Air Post Stamps" with the 1946 edition which will go on sale in May, according to Editor Hugh M. Clark.

The Catalogue Listing Committee of the American Air Mail Society is collaborating with Mr. Clark in preparing this catalogue to be priced at $2.

The Scott Air Post Catalogue offers specialized information on airmail issues in greater detail than the Standard Postage Stamp catalogue. This information includes quantities issued and day of issue, when available, and prices of used stamps on cover. Also included are commemorative stamps of aeronautical nature.

A Historical Catalog of

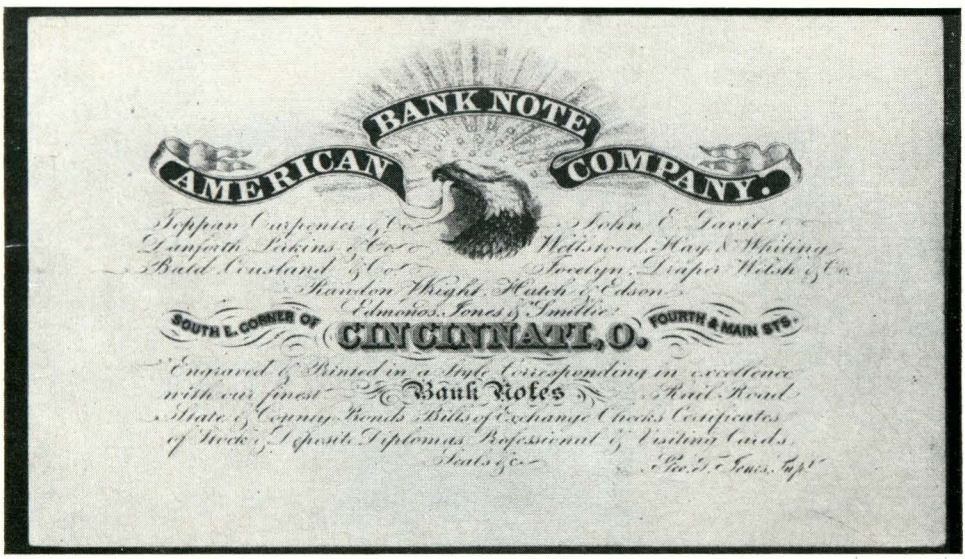
U. S. Stamp Essays and Proofs

THE ENGRAVING COMPANIES AND THEIR DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS.

By CLARENCE W. BRAZER.

(Copyright 1946 by the Author.)

(Continued from Vol. XXIII, Page 120.)



American Bank Note Co. Cincinnati, O. Card of about 1858.



John Gilfoil
Portrait Engraver



Oyama
Portrait Engraver



Elmer Farrington
Square Letter Engraver

American Bank Note Co. Engravers About 1887.



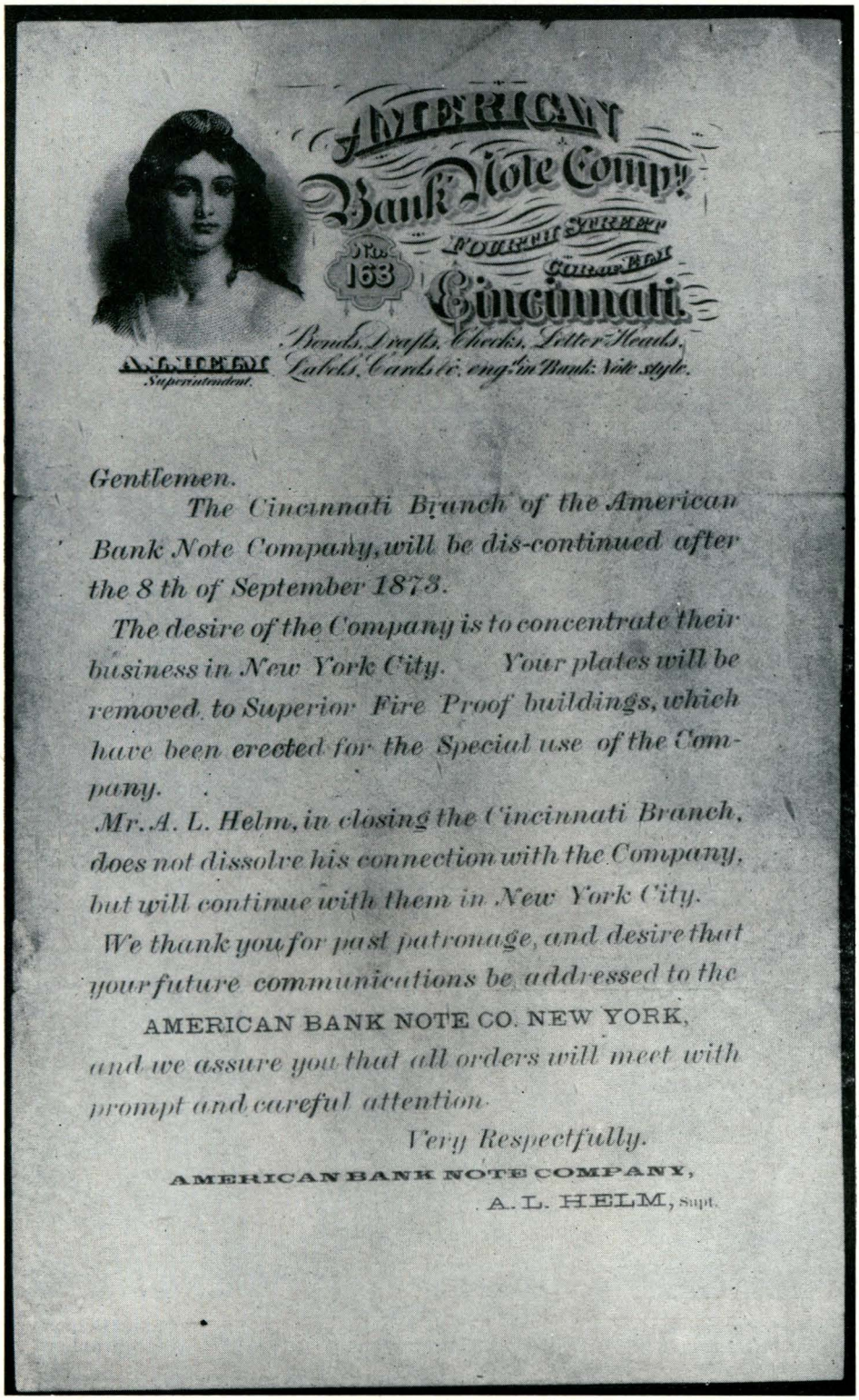
GEORGE SINCLAIR.

George Sinclair, engraver, (1852?-1900?)
About 1887 he was assistant superintendent, and later superintendent of the engraving division for the American Bank Note Co.



DANIEL E. WOODHULL.

Daniel Ellis Woodhull, executive, (1864-1942)
Mr. Woodhull began as office boy for the American Bank Note Co. in 1887. In 1903 he was sent to London as chairman and managing director of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of the American Bank Note Co. He returned to New York in 1907 upon his election as vice-president of the American. In 1910 he became first vice-president and from 1919 to 1935 served as the eleventh president of the company. He was chairman of the board from 1935 to 1939 and afterward served as a board member. He died in Kennebunkport, Maine on October 8, 1942 having served the company for fifty-two years. During his term as president of the A. B. N. C. he was very courteous and helpful to philatelists in researching records of the company and its engravers, which policy was unfortunately discontinued with his retirement.



Announcement of Closing A. B. N. Co. Cincinnati Branch 1873.



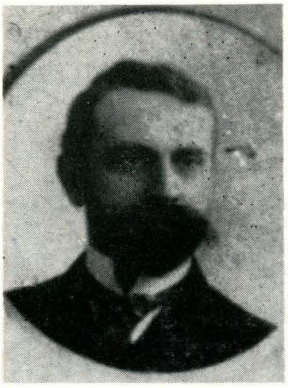
G. Farrington
Square Letter Engraver



Frank Beadle
Square Letter Engraver



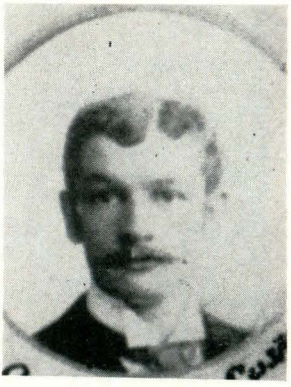
George Van Ness
Script Engraver



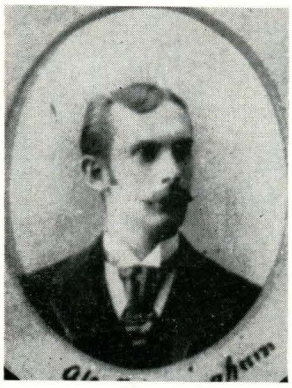
Thompson
General Engraver



Alex. Cordukes
Etching



Andrew McCosker
Script Engraver.



Alf. Cunningham
Script Engraver

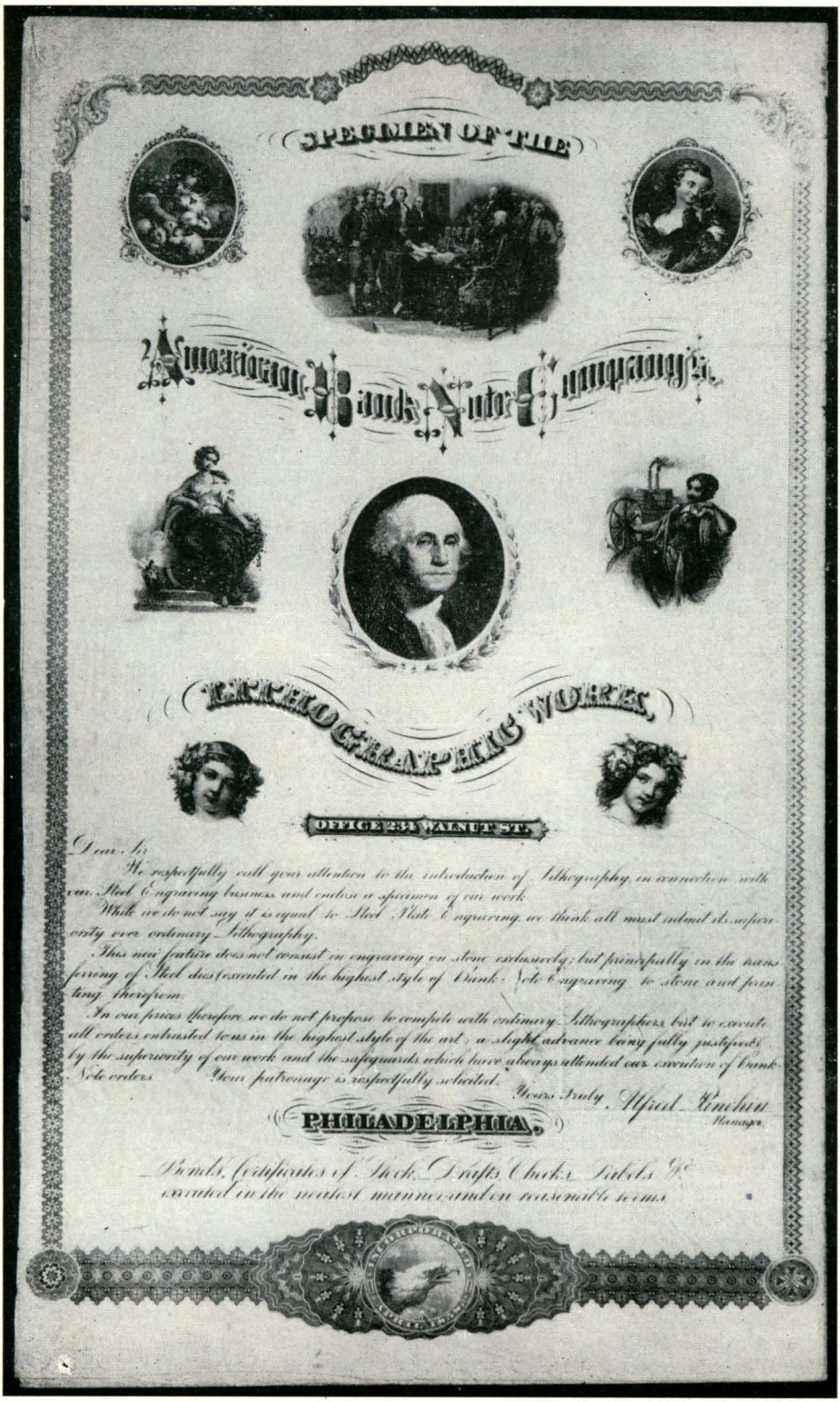


Wm. Frankie
Siderographer



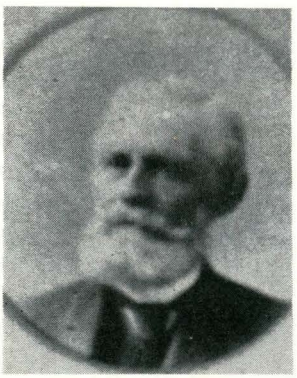
Thos. Hickey
Siderographer

American Bank Note Co. Engravers About 1887.

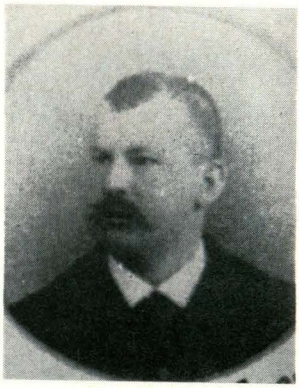


By Courtesy of R. K. Holton.

Lithographic Circular of American Bank Note Co.



Osborne



Jimmy Gruggins
Pantograph

A. B. N. Co. Artists About 1887.

Names of Artists in 1880 Photo on Opposite Page.

Top row, left to right, Alfred Jones, Wm. F. Costenbader, Jonas Molander, A. W. Cunningham, Douglas S. Ronaldson, Charles Harrison, (unknown), Butler Packard, Peter Buchanan, George Sinclair, (unknown).

Second row, James Dunn, Wm. Kritter, Alfred S. Major, George W. Holding, Rawson Packard.

Third Row, George Downs, Charles Skinner, Frank Emerson, Joseph Claxton, G. Farrington, Joseph Bourke.

Fourth Row seated, Edward Steimle, Andrew McCosker, Frank Beadle, Vincent R. Delnoce, (back) James Kennedy, Christian Rost.

Probably early in the 1870s,(A) while Alfred Pinchin was Manager of the Philadelphia branch office at 234 Walnut Street, the American Bank Note Co. introduced lithography in the transferring to stone of impressions from engraved steel dies. On the sample illustrated, some of the borders, lettering, SPECIMEN and the safety background of the Girard National Bank checks are printed in blue and the remainder in black. Probably the New York office had an arrangement with Hatch & Co. who did similar lithographic work from steel engravings from 1862 to at least 1871. George W. Hatch, who was President of the A. B. N. Co. from 1863 to 1866, founded the Hatch Lithographic Co. and was also a member of Hatch & Co. whose offices in 1862 were at the same address as the A. B. N. Co., 48 Merchants Exchange, N. Y. The Western Bank Note & Engraving Co. issued a similar lithographed circular about 1867.

INDEPENDENT BANK NOTE ENGRAVING COMPANIES

In addition to the bank note engraving companies that have been mentioned as succeeded, from time to time, by the American Bank Note Co., there were some other firms, a few of which had a short life. Others have been briefly mentioned in connection with the engravers who founded them.

The *New England Bank Note Co.*, Boston, Mass. was founded about about 1833 and acquired by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson on May 1, 1848. Two others were *Terry, Pelton & Co.*, Boston, Mass., 1836; and *Nathaniel Perkins,* Boston, Mass. in 1839.

A *Western Bank Note Company* was formed in 1839 by Woodruff & Hammond of Cincinnati, Ohio, but probably had a short life.

(A) Note date 187- on National Branch Bank of Madison check.



Photo. by Courtesy of T. F. Morris.

A Group of Engravers and Designers of A. B. N. Co. N. Y. about 1880. (?).

Western Bank Note & Engraving Co.

The *Western Bank Note & Engraving Company* was organized in 1864 and located on Randolph Street near Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. C. C. Cheney was President; Isaac A. Chapman, a banker of Albany, N. Y. was financial backer, and his nephew, Mr. Chapman was Treasurer and Mr. Heinaman, Secretary; Walter Shirlaw, Pictorial Engraver; Mr. Dennison of New York, Plate Printer; H. A. Plantz, Lithographer.(1)

After June 1865, Chas. Knickerbocker was Secretary and C. C. Cheney, Treasurer. At this time they issued a sample sheet of two checks (one engraved and one lithographed) and a lithographed receipt, printed over a "SAMPLE" essay of the 2 cents orange Revenue Stamped Paper, Scott's RN-B1. These samples contained vignettes previously engraved for bank notes, and on the back were nine other black vignettes lithographed and surrounding the red-violet card of the company.

The W. B. N. & E. Co.(1) was burned out in the Chicago fire of 1871 and moved into temporary quarters of the Crane Plant. They recovered the steel dies and rolls and restored and re-engraved those of value. Shortly after the fire they moved to Lake and Clark Streets. At that time the engravers were: Charles Schlecht, Pictorial and Portrait Engraver; George J. Verbeck, Sr., Pictorial Engraver; Charles E. Kihn, Letter Engraver; Joseph A. Rueff, Picture and Letter Engraver; Anton Limbach, Stipple Portrait Engraver; A. S. Koffin, Designer; Harry Holmes (later went to South America); Walter Schneider (later had his own shop in Chicago); M. Hartrath (died 1916); Albert A. Boerlin, Letter Engraver (died 1930); Sidney S. Hulburt (deceased before 1938) and Henry Taylor (born 1864) apprentice to G. B. Verbeck, Sr. and in 1938 in business in Chicago engraving greeting cards and half tone portraits.

In the Transferring Department were Eddie MacKallor (died 1902); B. Goldsworthy (died 1926); George W. Goldsworthy later with Republic B. N. Co. (died 1928). The Salesmen at that time were: James Lawton, C. Holmes, Mr. Pomeroy, John Harrington from August Gast Co., St. Louis; Frank Pope, C. Cleve, Sam Earl (all of whom were deceased by 1938) and Sam Jennings who in 1938 was President of the Columbian Bank Note Co. John Harrington, Frank Pope, and C. Clare later were salesmen for the Republic Bank Note Co.

In 1888 the Western Company moved to Dearborn and Van Buren Streets, when most of the former employees were still with the firm, plus Lorenzo J. Hatch, Pictorial and Portrait Engraver, and Henry Schneider, Letter Engraver who later went to the Republic B. N. Co. A new building was erected in 1892 by the Western Co. at Madison and Michigan Avenues and they took on many new employees from all parts of the United States and Canada, among whom were: Robert Terwedo, Letter Engraver; Carl Blomgren, Letter Engraver (died 1936); George Verbeck, Jr., apprentice to his father in pictorial engraving; Howard A. Alfson, Siderographer, and in 1904 Noble King in the office. Mr. King was at times connected with the American B. N. Co., the Lincoln B. N. Co., and the Republic B. N. Co.

In 1904 the Western B. N. Co. was acquired by the American Bank Note Co. of New York(2) but continued under the old name until June 17, 1911 when it assumed the name of the American Bank Note Co. and is still the Chicago branch of that company.

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(1) Information kindly furnished by George Verbeck, Jr.

(2) See **Collectors Club Philatelist**, Vol. XXII, No. 4, October 1943, p. 257.



Sample of Lithographic Work by Western Bank Note Co.



George J. Verbeck, Sr.

George J. Verbeck, Sr., Pictorial Engraver, (1849-1922).(1) In 1865 he went from Wisconsin to Chicago to become an engraving, etching and painting apprentice to Walter Shirlaw at the Western Bank Note Co. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Academy of Design. In 1871 he went to engrave for the American Bank Note Co. in New York but returned to the Western B. N. Co. in 1874. In New York he engraved under James Smillie and under Alfred Jones at the National Academy of Design. He was the first engraver in the United States to win the highest gold medal award for steel engraving at an International Exposition, Paris in 1900. His principal exhibit was an etched and acid brushed head of Washington. This award brought him a direct commission to engrave an 18x28 inch steel plate of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands which was completed in 1901 with the aid of his son George. He had another son and resided in Fernwood near Chicago. He retired in 1915 and died in 1922.

George Verbeck, Jr., Pictorial Engraver (1870 ?—living 1945). He was apprenticed to his father at the Western B. N. Co. in 1892 and later engraved in sequence for the American Bank Note Co. 1904, the Republic Bank Note Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. after 1905 and the Columbian Bank Note Co. of Chicago. He is still (in 1945) engraving in the Chicago plant of the American Bank Note Co.

Lorenzo J. Hatch, Pictorial and Portrait Engraver (1840?-1895?). He was a most excellent line engraver. In the author's collection are four of his signed engravings, one a portrait of the poet, William Cullen Bryant engraved in 1876 for the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, an Eagle engraved in 1886; a portrait of Hon. W. A. Duncan and a Lake Steamship engraved in 1887. In 1888 he was engraving for the Western Bank Note Co. in Chicago but his last years were spent in the employ of the China Government.

The Republic Bank Note Co.

The acquisition of the Western B. N. Co.(1) by the American B. N. Co. in 1904 led to the organization in 1905 of the Republic Bank Note Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. by some of the former Western Co. employees including Frank Pope, President; John Harrington, Treasurer; George W. Goldsworthy, Production Manager; C. Clare, Vice President; Albert A. Boerlin, Letter Engraver; George Verbeck, Jr., Pictorial Engraver and Henry Schneider, Letter Engraver. There were of course others. On Nov. 2, 1942 the Republic B. N. C. merged into the Security Bank Note Co. of Philadelphia.

The Columbian Bank Note Co.

C. C. Cheney the President of the Western B. N. Co.(1) did not in 1904 go with that company into the American B. N. Co. but in 1905 organized the

Columbian Bank Note Co. of Chicago of which he was President. Samuel Jennings a former salesman for the Western B. N. Co. became Sales Manager and from 1915 to 1938 was President of the company which is still operating. In 1915 Howard Alfson was Vice President and Noble King, Treasurer. All three were formerly with the Western B. N. Co.

The Columbian B. N. Co. stock was listed on the New York Stock Exchange in 1915. They own the building which they occupy at 500 S. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago.

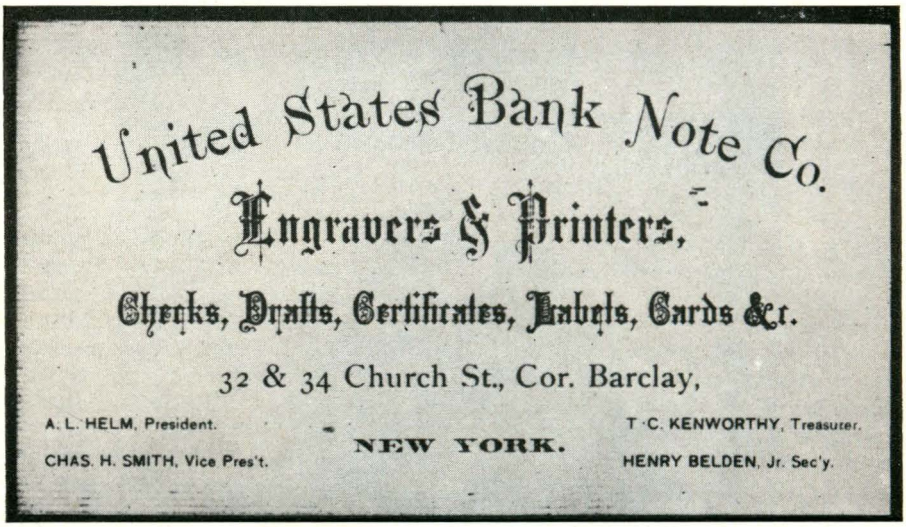


Engraved Card of Joseph A. Rueff & Co., New York

Joseph A. Rueff, Pictorial and Letter Engraver, (1840?-1910?) was engraving for the Western Bank Note Co. in 1864. He later was Designer and Superintendent of the Engraving Department of John A. Lowell & Co. in Boston and Designer and Engraver for the American Bank Note Co., N. Y. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Charles L. Schultze, formerly Supt. of the Bureau of Printing of the Prussian Government under the firm name of *J. A. Rueff & Co.*, 104 Chambers Street, New York. From 1897 to 1909 they were at 31 Union Square West. *Jos. A. Rueff Inc.* are now operating at 152 East 23d Street, N. Y.

Lincoln Bank Note Co.

The *Lincoln Bank Note Co.* of Chicago was organized in 1914 by Howard Alfson, President; Robert Terwedo, Vice President; Noble King, Treasurer; and Carl Blomgren, Secretary. All these officers had been employees of the Western B. N. Co. from 1892 to 1904. The Lincoln B. N. Co. in the following year was absorbed by the Columbian B. N. Co., thus re-uniting the former employees of the Western B. N. Co.



The United States Bank Note Co.

The *United States Bank Note Co.*, Alfred Jones, President, was located at 71 Broadway from 1865 to 1867. Another company of the same name was formed by A. L. Helm in 1876.



Card of A. L. Helm & Son. (B)

(B) See Collectors Club Philatelist for October, 1942, page 249.

International Bank Note Co.



Card of International Bank Note Co.

The *International Bank Note Co.* was formed in 1884 at 245 Broadway, in 1887 was located at 15 Park Place and from 1889 to 1899 at 18 Broadway. Augustine L. Helm represented the company for a short time. The Company was capitalized with $10,000. (400 shares at $25.00) but by September 1883 the capital was $25,000. They were acquired by the American Bank Note Co. in 1892 and in 1941 were still an inactive subsidiary. In 1902 Clement Eskert was President and George Weber, Secretary.

Manhattan Engraving Co.

The *Manhattan Engraving Co.*, which probably succeeded the U. S. B. N. Co. were located at 71 Broadway, N. Y. in 1867 and at 118 Liberty St. from 1868 to 1870. George W. Thurber, Engraver, was the first Treasurer in 1867. In 1881 they produced the 2c and 3c postal cards for the Dominican Republic and the set of adhesive postage stamps for Haiti.

Homer Lee & Co.

Homer Lee & Co., Bank Note Engravers, started in 1873 at 62 Liberty Street, and in 1873 moved to 65 Liberty Street. From 1880 to 1887 they were at 60 Cedar Street. The 1887 directory lists them as Engravers & Printers of U. S. Postal Notes, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street. The firm name in 1888 was changed to *Homer Lee Bank Note Co.* at the same address until 1898 when they merged with the Franklin Bank Note Co.(4) under the name of the *Franklin Lee Bank Note Co.* 142 Broadway, New York. Both these companies had been acquired by the American B. N. Co. between 1880 and 1885. The Franklin Lee B. N. Co. was still an inactive subsidiary of the A. B. N. Co. in 1941.

(4) For Franklin Bank Note Co., founded 1878, see **Collectors Club Philatelist** for October, 1943, page 255.

Franklin Engraving & Printing Co.

The *Franklin Engraving & Printing Co.* was founded in 1877 with offices at 87 Liberty St., N. Y. Charles F. Steel was President; James Bannister, Chief Engraver; and James Milligan, Chief Printer. Milligan invented the Steam Plate Printing Presses used at the Bureau of E. & P. 1877 to 1889. The announcement of this firm from 107 Liberty Street follows:

Announcement of Franklin Engraving & Printing Co.

Franklin Engraving and Printing Company

87 Liberty Street

New York, Jany. 1878

This Company is composed entirely of experts in the various departments of engraving and printing. The Stockholders are men of long experience in the various Bank Note Companies and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Treasury Department of the U. S. and have executed some of the best work produced at these establishments. This Company is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Bank Notes, Postage Stamps, work for Foreign Governments, Bonds, Certificates of Stock Insurance Policies, Drafts, Checks, Letter heads, Steel plate labels, &c., &c.

Mr. James Bannister for twenty years connected with the leading Bank Note Co's. of this country and widely known as a skilful artist, is at the head of the engraving department. Mr. James Milligan, inventor of a valuable improvement in plate printing presses, and also for many years with the several Bank Note Co's. doing work for the Government, has charge of the printing department.

The business management is under Mr. Charles F. Steel, who has been connected with the principal Bank Note Cos. in the capacity of superintendent of the manufacture and delivery of Postage Stamps, for the last sixteen years and who originated and perfected the system of checks and accounts, which protected the Government in this branch of its business. With improved machinery, including a superior Geometric Lathe and skilled workmen in every department, this Company is able to execute the finest class of engraving and printing to entire satisfaction, and when desired, will enter into bonds for the faithful performance of contracts, and the safety of all securities. This company is able to offer inducements in price and superiority of execution for a large class of work not heretofore done on steel plates, and will be pleased to negotiate for such work as you may require.

Very respectfully

To.....

Yours, &c.

.....

Chas. F. Steel,

.....

President.

The Franklin E. & P. Co. submitted a proposal for the U. S. postage stamp contract on Feb. 28, 1877 and bid upon every U. S. stamp proposal until 1894. Mr. Cary of the Franklin Co. entered a bid on September 26, 1889. On April 30, 1880 Charles F. Steel sold his controlling shares of stock to George H. Stayner and William Main Smillie, both of the American Bank Note Co.(5) The Company continued business at 107 Liberty Street and about this time Walter Shirlaw was engraving for them. In 1880 the name was changed to the *Franklin Bank Note Co.* and in 1882 they moved to 154 Nassau St., N. Y. The Franklin B. N. Co. in 1897 merged with the Homer Lee Bank Note Co., under the name of the *Franklin-Lee Bank Note Co.*

Columbia Bank Note Co.

The Columbia Bank Note Co., 908 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. in 1867 was headed by John G. Wellstood, President; George T. Jones, Vice President and Treasurer; and John W. Waters, Secretary. George T. Jones died about 1873. In 1880 John G. Wellstood was engraving for the Dominion Bank Note Co. of Ottaw, Canada. The Columbia B. N. Co. probably had a short life.

(To be continued.)

(5) See **Charles F. Steel,** C. C. P. Oct. 1943, pp. 255-256.

Board of Governors

Meeting Held November 28, 1945.

Present: President Robert L. Graham, Jr.; Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.; Hugh M. Clark; Edwin E. Elkins; George R. M. Ewing; Jacob S. Glaser; Thomas F. Morris; Theodore E. Steinway and H. G. Zervas.

The meeting convened at 8.15 P. M., and the PRESIDENT presided.

The minutes of the October 24th meeting were accepted as read.

Due to necessity of the PROGRAM CHAIRMAN having to leave earlier, the Board took up the matter of the 1946 program immediately, which was presented by its CHAIRMAN in a preliminary form. PRESIDENT Graham suggested and urged that each member of the Board should be responsible for a certain meeting night, to act as Chairman for that evening under the direction of the PROGRAM CHAIRMAN, Mr. Elkins. The respective Board members' duty would be to map out with Mr. Elkins an attractive presentation of the program for which he was responsible and see to it that the exhibitors and exhibits were on hand and ready for the meeting night. A kind of competition should take place between Board members to see which could prepare and deliver the best performance, but all to be worked out with Mr. Elkins.

Mr. Clark spoke of Mr. Elkins' fine effort in the past which has produced and given the Club very fine programs and meetings and voiced the obligation of Board members to aid Mr. Elkins to carry out the details when he may not be able to carry on personally.

ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS.

Re: Invitation to Metropolitan Air Mail Cover Club

The Committee on Study Groups rejected a proposal to invite this Group because the consensus of opinion of that committee was that it does not come within the Board's definition of a Study Group.

Re: Study Group ACTIVITIES

Mr. Clark reported a meeting of the representatives of the ten Study Groups who, among themselves, will work out plans and dates of the exhibitions, that a list of names has been given them by the Association of Stamp Exhibitions for the purpose of selecting the judges. It was also mentioned that the Groups will abide strictly by the rules and regulations. Mandatory Rules are as follows:

1) Each Exhibit must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor who must be a member of the Group holding the Exhibition.
2) Exhibitors desiring insurance shall make their own arrangements for same and no responsibility shall attach to the Study Group, any of its members or The Collectors Club, arising from any cause or reason whatsoever.
3) No Exhibit or part thereof may be removed prior to the close of the Exhibition.

In connection with Study Group meetings, it was decided that one room shall be kept in reserve for possible visits by club members and that this matter be turned over to the CHAIRMAN of the House Committee for attention.

Treasurer's Report was accepted and ordered filed.

The Acting Treasurer of the J. Brace Chittenden Fund in handing the Club TREASURER a check from that fund for $500 pointed out that this is to be used for Library purposes only, (binding and buying of books), and Mr. Zervas in accepting this check requested the authority of the Board to open a special account for the Library money thus received, to be known as the COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY FUND, and only to be drawn on for such purposes for which the fund was created. The Board readily agreed and passed the appropriate resolution necessary to open such account.

Re: China Library

The PRESIDENT read a correspondence from Mr. Malcolm Johnson pertaining to the CHINA LIBRARY, in which he informed the Club that the offer of a donation of these books must be withdrawn, as Commander Bowker is disinclined to the presentation, at least at this time.

Re: Beseler Projector

The PRESIDENT also read a letter from Mr. Linz in which he says that no machine has as yet been produced which may not damage the stamps.

NEW MATTERS

Membership Report

Arising from last meeting, the application of Morris Bernstein was rejected due to lack of proposer, seconder, satisfactory references or investigation, and the SECRETARY was instructed to return his $5 which he had sent with the application.

New Applications:

The following candidates were elected to membership upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried.

Resident Dr. E. C. Chickering, New York City, by E. A. Kehr, M. Adams
Resident—35 John Steinway, New York City, by A. F. Lichtenstein, John Hall
Resident Wm. J. Eckhardt, New York City, James Hatcher, E. Costales
U. S. N. R. D. J. Lapinski, Chicago, Ill., by D. W. Vooys, Geo. Turner, Jesus Cacho, Manila, P. I., W. Meyerson, D. C. Meyerson, Earl McCracken, Wichita, Kans., Lee Cornell, Harrie Muller, John L. Tipton, Columbus, O., T. F. Morris, Geo. Turner.
FOREIGN. J. R. Barraclough, Montreal, Can., H. W. K. Hale, Jack Levine.
DEATHS. The death of Messrs. Jos. A. Frasier, New Bedford, Mass., Carroll J. Frost, Ridgefield, N. J., and Jerome Kern, Hollywood, Calif., was reported.

Correspondence

The PRESIDENT reported of having received "Thank you" notes from Mr. Brazer for the Club remembrance on his wife's death, the Women's Brooklyn Club for permission to exhibit here and from Saul Newbury for the felicitations sent him by the Board.

House Committee Report

CHAIRMAN Glaser reported having received an estimate from Wm. O'Keefe Decorating Company for the front and rear outside work of the building and he was instructed to contract for this work on the estimate rendered by that company amounting to $550.

No other business coming before the meeting it was adjourned at five past Midnight.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., Secretary.

Book Review

STAMP COLLECTING, A New Handbook. By Richard Curle. 112 pp., paper, 1945. Chesham, Bucks, England, Gramol Publications Ltd., 3s/6d.

Mr. Curle's book is, in the main, the ordinary usual thing, covering the traditional "first book" material on stamp collecting, but written with a pleasing and easy style. The author is clearly interested mainly in 19th Century stamps, in the scarcer and more expensive ones, and in refinements which do not come till long after this book has been almost forgotten in any collector's development. The elementary information such as that about methods of stamp making, etc. is mostly taken for granted.

Two very interesting and useful chapters are those on "Errors and Varieties" and "Fakes, Forgeries and Dubieties."

This book is a fine example of a missed opportunity: a rigorous application of the test, "Is this useful to the new collector" would have resulted in omitting half the topics treated and including many other ones.

STEPHEN G. RICH

BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING POSTPONED TO JANUARY 2, 1946 from December 26, 1945 at 5 P. M.

Regular meeting of the Board of Governors was held on January 2, 1946, postponed from December 26, 1945.

Present: President Robert L. Graham, Jr.; Messrs. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Edwin E. Elkins, George R. M. Ewing, Jacob S. Glaser, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Thomas F. Morris, H. G. Zervas.

PRESIDENT Graham called the meeting to order at 5:15 P. M.

The TREASURER'S report was read and approved as presented. Arising therefrom was the amount of Foreign receivable dues of $430. It was the opinion that about 50% of this outstanding sum should be written off.

LIBRARY REPORT

Mr. Zervas reported that the concern who had been binding the books in the past were unable to do so in the future but stated that he had another concern under consideration to do this work.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Application:

Resident over 35,

Herman Pobliner, New York City by Sy Colby, Phil Robbins.
Edward J. Siegel, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Sy Colby, Phil Robbins.

Resident under 35,

John A. Fox, New York City, Dolores Klein, F. H. Cloeckner.

Nonresident,

R. D. Kershner, Philadelphia, Pa., Archy Myers, S. G. Rich.
Hil F. Best, Grosse Pointe, Mich., S. G. Rich, Henry Meyer.
Roy M. Lynnes, Chicago, Ill., H. L. Lindquist, S. F. Barrett.

Foreign,

Allard F. Brophey, Montreal, Can., H. L. Lindquist, S. F. Barrett. Reinst. Abraham Odfjell, Minde, Norway.

All applicants were elected upon motion made, seconded and carried.

Death:

The death of Mr. H. F. Dunkhorst, Honorary Member of the Club was reported as well as the death of Resident member Nicolas Sanabria, with request to Secretary to send sympathy letter. One minute's silence was observed in memory.

Class Changes:

Robert A. Wiener, previously on N. R. Service Roll was transferred to Resident under 35 classification.

John K. Bash was transferred from Resident under 35 to Non-resident membership.

Upon suggestion by Ernst Mueller of Basle, Mr. Lichtenstein requested bill for Mr. Mueller's dues to be sent to him for the years of 1943 to 1946 inclusive.

The PRESIDENT read a letter from Mr. Boggs in reference to Mr. Henry E. Abt's readiness to assist in having the U. S. Locals material placed in order.

In view of Mr. Abt's personal philatelic knowledge and the high regard certain members of the Board of Governors hold for Mr. Abt, in the work he has done for Philately and the Philatelic Foundation, it is the opinion that the Club would benefit greatly by accepting Mr. Abt's offer of help. Permission was granted by the Board of Governors that such U. S. Locals, and other material may be removed by Mr. Abt from the Club under the direction of Mr. Boggs, so that same may be tabulated, listed and written up by Mr. Abt.

Perhaps consent of the Trustees may be needed for some material. This does not include original dies and plates, which are not to be removed from the premises.

The SECRETARY reported contributions received from the Masonic Stamp Club of $25. and the Scandinavian Club of $25. Letters of thanks having been sent them.

PROGRAM CHAIRMAN reported progress, and that the new 1946 program had been mailed to all members.

Mr. Zervas stated that he would like to have some shelves put up in the shower room in the cellar. Mr. Glaser mentioned that he was offered $100 for the old shelves now located in the cellar. The final decision was left up to Messrs. Zervas and Glaser.

Mr. Graham reported that Mr. Morris did not care to run as a nominee for Governor of the Club. He believes that other members should have a chance to help run the Club. Those present stated that they felt it would be hard to replace Mr. Morris, and all praised him for the work he had done while a member of the Board.

Mr. Graham stated that the Nominating Committee had nominated Mr. Malcolm Johnson to take Mr. Morris' place.

The request by Mrs. Andrews for an increase in salary to $50 per week was granted by the board upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, beginning with January first, 1946.

It was thought advisable to have Mrs. Andrews' at the Club on meeting nights up to about 8.30 P. M.

The Philatelic Foundation, due to extra space needed for their activities has voluntarily stated that they were willing to pay $50 per month for their rent starting January 1, 1946, or $600. per year. The Secretary was instructed to send a bill for the one-year period.

The possible increase of the Board Members was discussed and if such a decision is made, an amendment to the By-Laws will be necessary brought before the members at some future meeting for the purpose of voting thereon.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM thanked the members of the Board for their fine cooperation given him while he was in Office.

Mr. Morris also expressed his pleasure in having been able to serve on the Board.

The meeting adjourned at 7 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

F. R. BRUNS, JR., Secretary,

Italian Philatelic News No. 2

By WALTER & WALFREDO TOSCANINI

The Italian stamp of 1 Lira of the type, Foundation of Rome, issued in 1942, listed in Scott's Axis Issues of Europe under the number 222 A, A 91 (Julius Caesar) 1L dark purple, Wmk. crown, seems to be giving a great deal of trouble to collectors and editors of catalogs. Although it was originally a regular stamp of the Kingdom of Italy, it has been used regularly in Central and Northern Italy, then under the domination of Mussolini's Italian Social Republic, without any special overprint. Two issues of this 1L stamp printed by this Republic in Northern Italy during the years 1943-45 are known. Both issues are unwatermarked and the colors used in the print are deep violet and light violet.

Probably all of the 3 stamps listed in the issue of November 1945 in *Scott's Monthly Journal* under ITALY No. 441-442-443 will some day be switched to the list of stamps issued by the Mussolini Republic. Printed in Novara or Brescia, they were used extensively under this fascist government.

Another type of the 1 Lira (Julius Caesar) violet has been printed recently in liberated Northern Italy without fasces and unwatermarked but the types of the legends: LIRE and POSTE ITALIANE are like the large characters used in the original issue of 1942 with fasces. This is another Novara edition, having been printed there without consulting the Central Post Office Headquarters of Rome.

In the list of the unwatermarked stamps of the Social Republic, the 75 cent value Drummer boy should be added. This stamp has been issued unwatermarked and was used postally in some part of Northern Italy.

Brazilian Watermarks of 1905

By Lee H. Cornell

The first stamps of Brazil to be watermarked were those of the issue of 1905 (types of the 1894-97 issues) and, like the first United States watermarked issued (Bureau Issue of 1895), a few sheets of paper watermarked for revenue use were accidentally used for postal issues. And, as in the case of the United States error (Scott's 272a.), the identification of the revenue watermark presents about the same problem, since both the revenue and postal watermarks of both countries have some identical letters or words in the different watermarks.

The 1905 postal watermark (Scott's Type 97) reads: "CORREIO FEDERAL REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL" (Fig. 1) in sans-serif capital letters approximately 16 mm. high. These words are repeated in continuous lines running vertically in the sheet, with little or no extra spacing between the last letter of one series of words and the first letter of the next series of words. The space between the words is from 13 to 14 mm. The watermark is repeated across the sheet at intervals of 12 mm. with the alternating vertical lines staggered.

The 1905 revenue watermark (Scott's Type 98) reads: "IMPOSTO DE CONSUMO REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL" (Fig. 2) in letters of the same size and type and arranged in the same manner as the postal watermark.

The usual method of identifying these watermarks is to look for letters or combinations of letters NOT common to both watermarks.

It is a simple matter to identify the postal watermark, providing parts of the letters "CORREIO FEDERAL" can be found on the stamps: for example, "RR", "REI", "IO", "FE", etc. Likewise, the revenue watermark can be identified if parts of the letters "IMPOSTO DO CONSUMO" can be found on a stamp: for example, "IM", "PO", "STO", "O D", "UM", "ON", "NS", etc. Locating these letters is frequently not so simple, due to the fact that the watermark and the stamps are seldom in register with each other, with the result that in some cases as many as seven incomplete letters can be found on a single stamp, none of which can be positively identified as being part of any particular word in either watermark. If blocks, strips, or marginal stamps are available, identification of the watermarks is, of course, greatly simplified. The collector is cautioned not to use the combinations, "CO", "RE", "DE", "RA", "OS", and "ST", which can belong equally well to either watermark.

If only parts of the letters "REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL" are located on the stamp, positive identification of the type of watermark is not possible, except by the method explained below.

Since there is a difference in length of the words "CORREIO FEDERAL" and "IMPOSTO DE CONSUMO," there is a different relation of the rest of the lettering in the two watermarks from one vertical row to another. Therefore, by comparing the position of a letter, or word, in one vertical row with a letter or word in a vertical row above or below, it is possible to identify either of the two watermarks without identification of any letter or word limited to either watermark. This method can be used only if a stamp shows parts of letters from two vertical rows and then it is quite uncertain and difficult. If a block or horizontal strip is available, identification of the watermarks by this method can be rather easily done. It is the usual custom to classify ambiguous copies as the cheaper variety, but a careful collector should endeavor to include only definitely identified copies in his collection.

REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS D
OS DO BRAZIL CORREIO FEDERAL RE
REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS D

Fig. 1

O REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS D
DO BRAZIL IMPOSTO DE CONSUMO I
O REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS D

Fig. 2

Duke Cigarette Cards

By Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.

In the late 1800's cigarette and soap cards, in fact cards of all descriptions, were quite the rage. They were inserted in packages of all sorts as premiums, and children played with them and swapped them, and adults made collections of them. They had, and perhaps still have, but an intrinsic value, but they graphically illustrate an interesting period in American development.

Quite through accident the writer came into a few of the Duke cigarette cards. A few words of inquiry here and there resulted in the locating of a larger lot through Paul Bluss, and the search was on in all seriousness. To date forty-nine of the fifty cards have been located but a fly still persists in buzzing that more are needed.

There are, as best can be determined now, three distinct types of these cigarette cards, but before they can be classified it would be best to explain the similarity between these cards and stamp collecting.

W. Duke Sons & Co. of Durham, N. C., and New York, were makers of Duke Cigarettes. In each box, for a time, they inserted one of these cards which had a picture in colors on the face and space upon which they had pasted a foreign stamp.

On the reverse the Duke people had printed "We pack in each box of our Cigarettes one of this series of handsome picture cards, illustrating mail matters, and paste on each A FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMP from a collection of over a thousand varieties, ranging in value from one cent to one dollar (or two dollars and fifty cents) each. Not only the beginner, but the owner of a large collection will find amongst our stamps such as he could never find before."

The difference in price range as noted above accounts for two of the types of card. The third results from the fact that the Printer, Schumacher & Ettlinger, N. Y., had their imprint on both types of these cards, and left their imprint off on some.

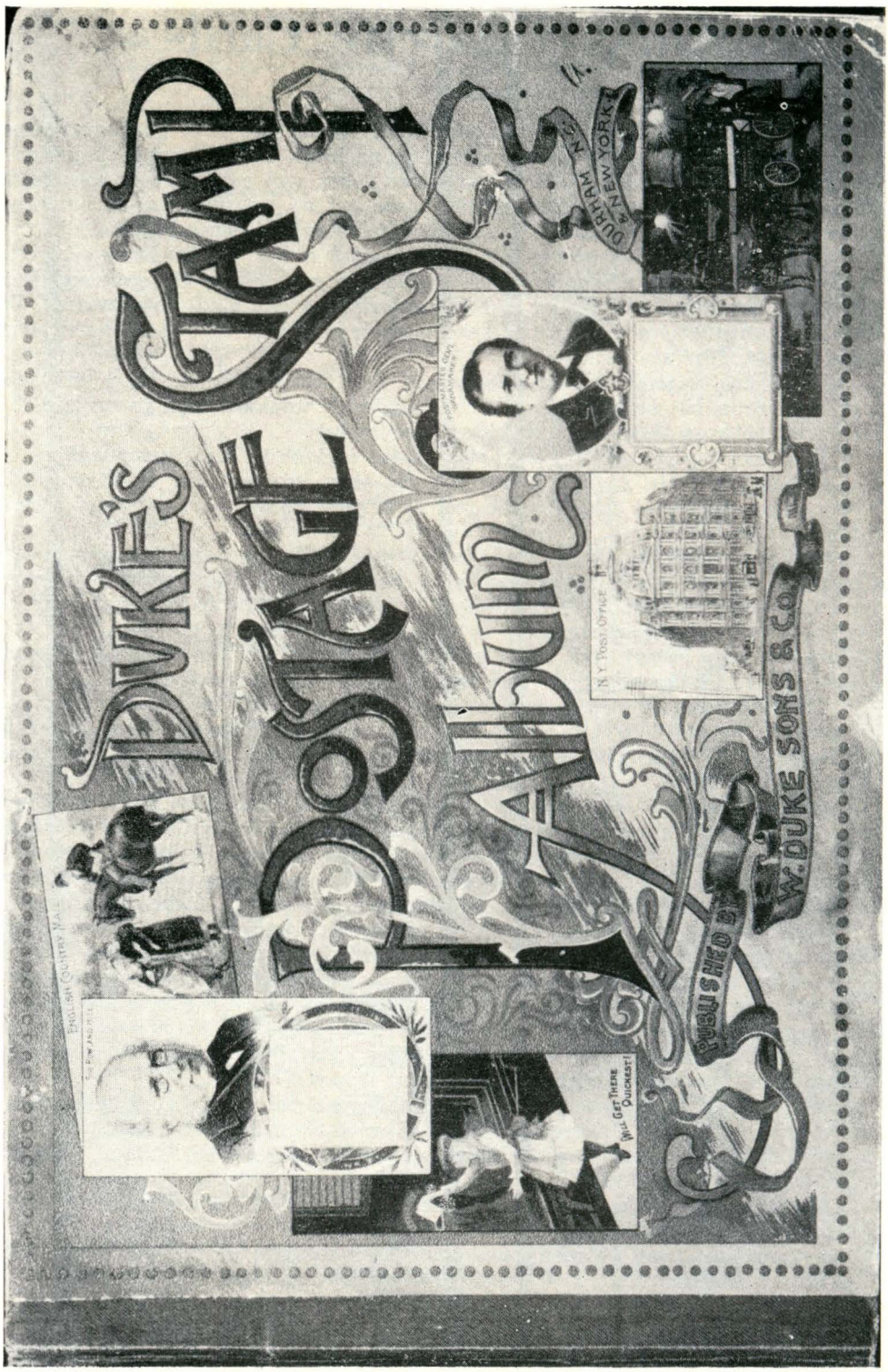
So great was the rage for these cards by stamp collectors that W. Duke Sons & Co. had a special stamp album printed, in colors, with many of these cards in the frames, and on the outer cover. While engaged in some stamp work a winter or two ago the writer uncovered one of these albums in very good state of preservation, and the owners were kind enough to add it to the collection.

Then, wandering about New York the writer happened to chance upon Walter S. Scott at the office of Edson J. Fifield. Everyone knows that Walter S. Scott has a tremendous knowledge of things philatelic so it was obvious that he should be asked if he knew anything about these Kirk cards or the album. He remembered them vaguely, but Edson Fifield perked up his ears and volunteered that he had happened to have the outer wrapping in which these albums were mailed, franked with a beautiful 6-cent stamp.

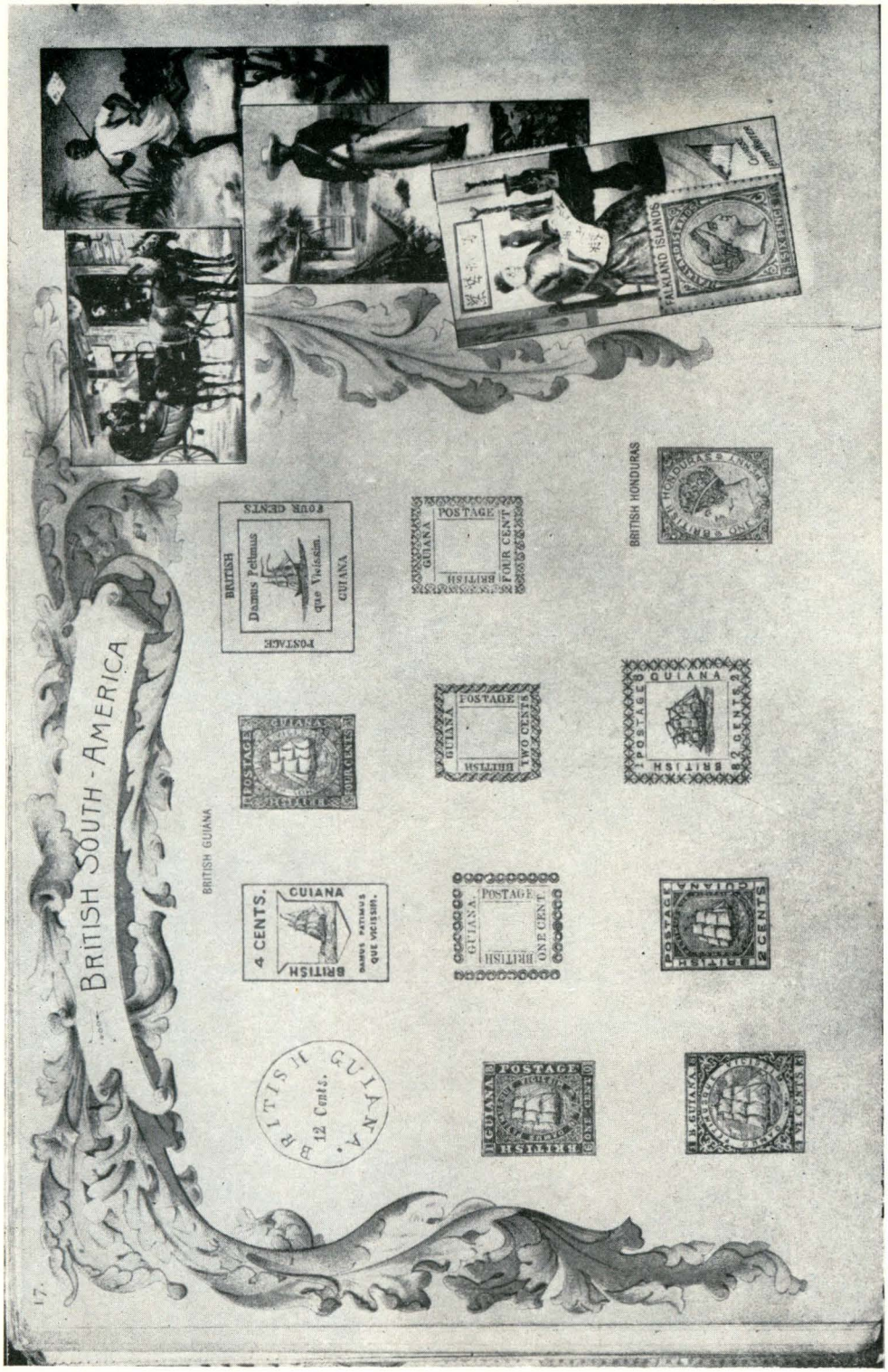
When mention was made that all of this material (the album and cards) was due to go to The Collectors Club Walter S. Scott bought the folder from Edson Fifield for a truly minor sum and added it as both his and Edson's donation to the collection and thus to the club.

No attempt is to be made here to describe in detail each of the fifty card types, the album or the folder. The pictures will speak for themselves. In the cards, though, it must be mentioned that there seem to be distinct groupings. One shows Rowland Hill, Postmaster Wanamaker, and the old City Hall Post Office, plus methods of New York mail delivery.

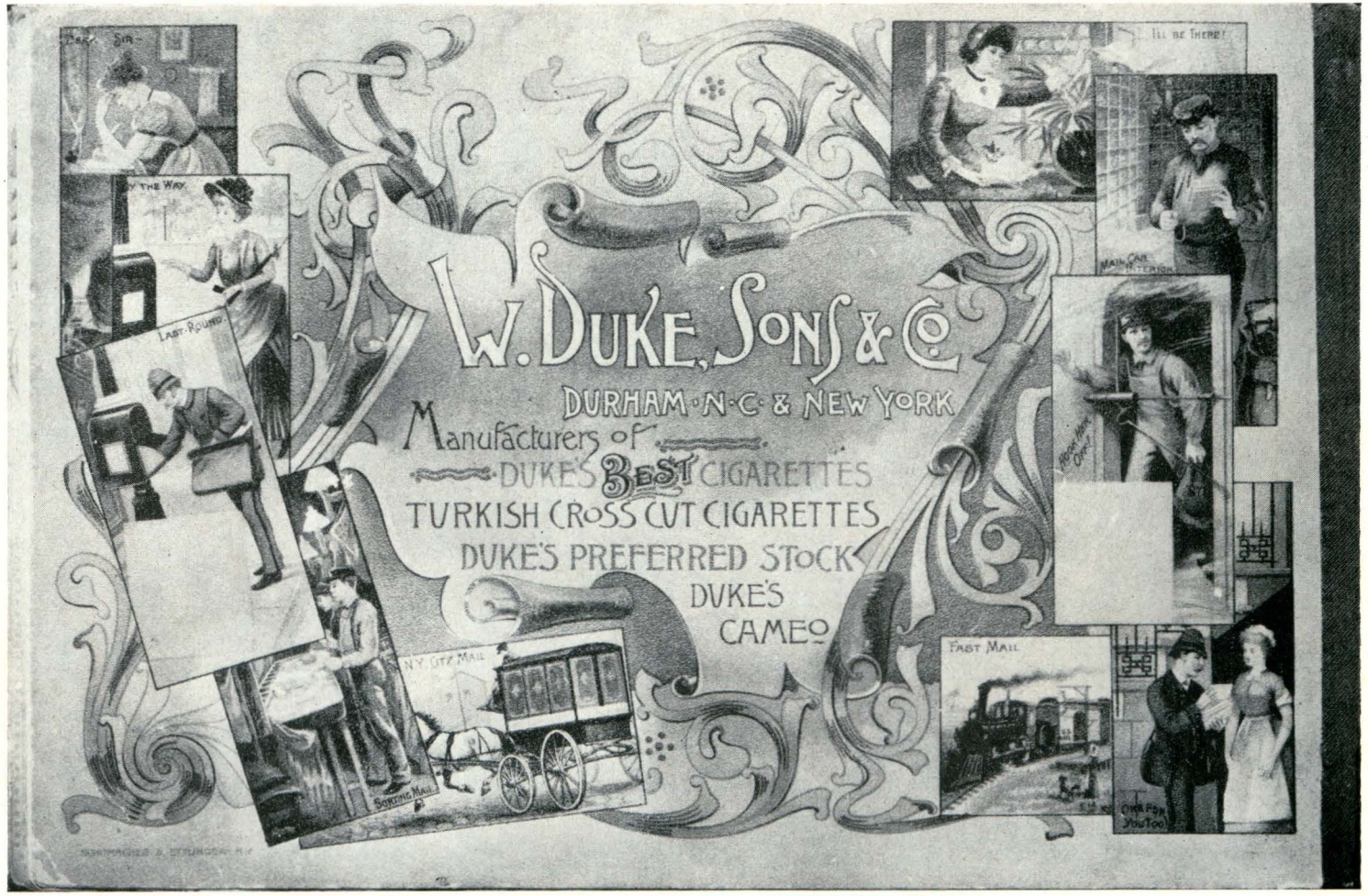
Another group shows railway mail and its handling. A third pictures mail delivery in the west and in remote corners of the world. A fourth pictures women writing and receiving mails; two cards depict boys collecting and swapping Duke stamp cards, and one is devoted to Mercury.



Front cover of Duke Album

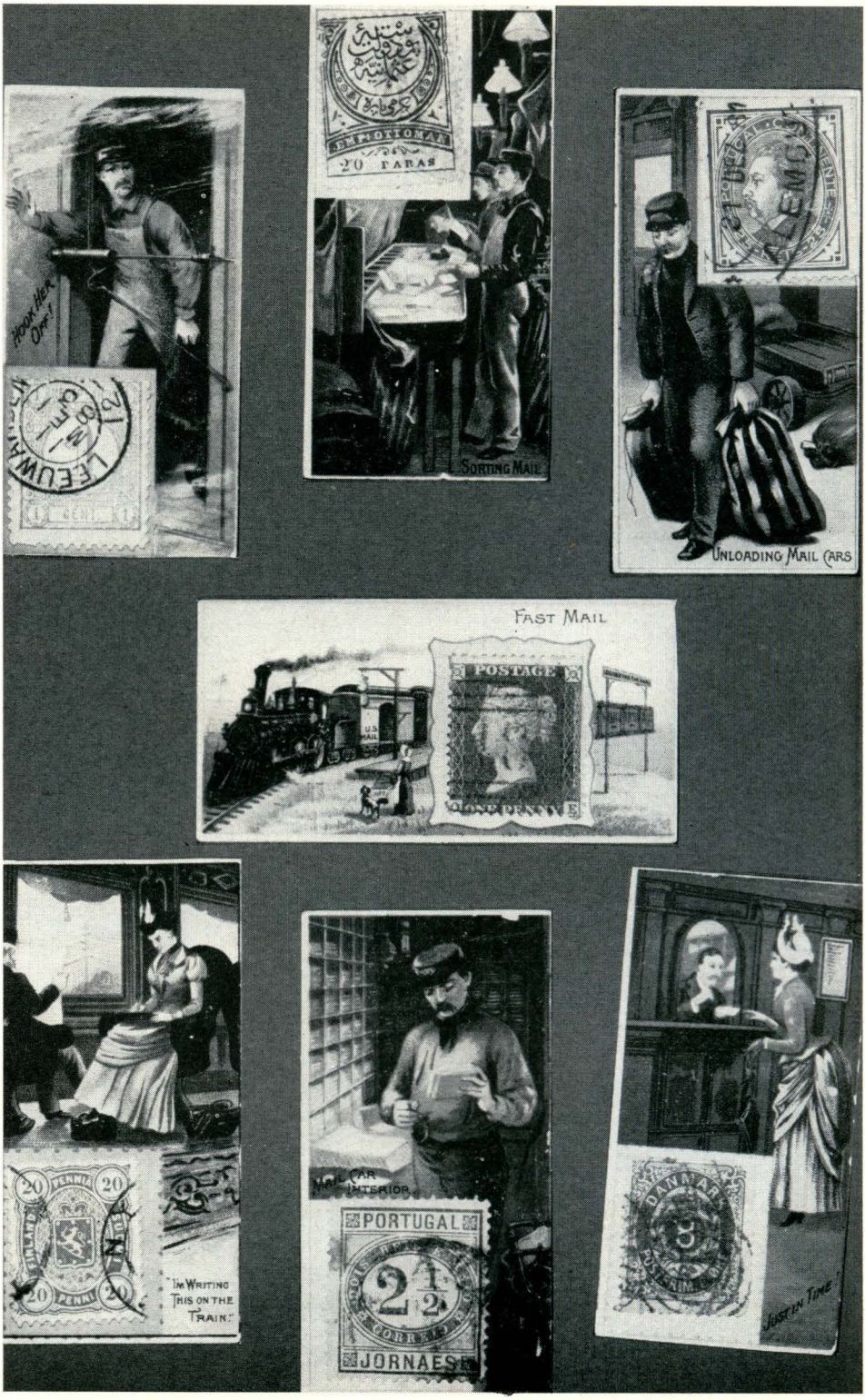


Sample Inside Album Page



Duke Cigarette Stamp Album Back Cover


SIR ROWLAND HILL
POSTMASTER GEN'L WANAMAKER
N.Y. POST OFFICE
FRENCH LETTER CARRIER
BRUXL
POST OFFI
COUNTRY POST OFFICE
ONE FOR YOU TOO!

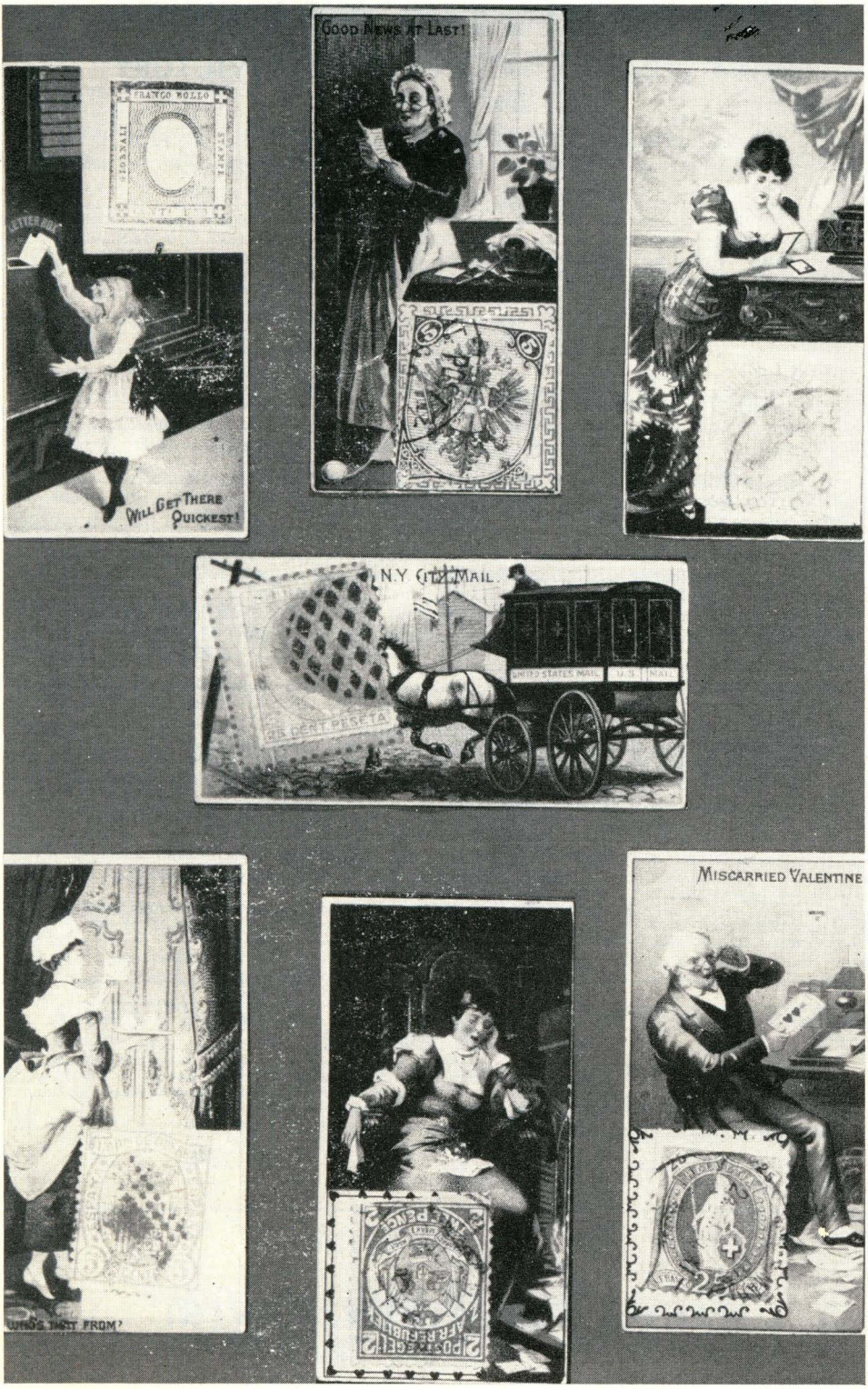

Hook Her On!
20 PARAS
Sorting Mail
Unloading Mail Cars
Fast Mail
POSTAGE
ONE PENNY
"I'm Writing This on the Train."
PORTUGAL
JORNAES
Just in Time


LAST ROUND.
CUBA-IMPRESOS
MIL DE PESO
IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST
TEN CENT SPECIAL
MAIL IN WINTER.
25 REIS 25
POST
ZEHN
POST OFFICE
PONY EXPRESS
GIVE US THAT (AND MISTER!
NED. INDIE
50 CENT
GOT ANY DUKE'S STAMP (ARDS)


CHINESE LETTER WRITER
EMP. OTTOMAN
20 PARAS
SPANISH LETTER CARRIER
ENGLISH COUNTRY MAIL
POSTALE
ITALIANO
SHIP OF THE DESERT
YE OLDEN TIME


MEXICAN MAIL
25 REIS 25
LETTERS FOR THE FRONT
ALEXANDRIE
OVERLAND MAIL
NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE
ONE PENNY
TASMANIA
VICTORIA
GOOD
RUSSIAN MAIL
ITALIAN MAIL
IMPTO DE GUERRA
1 CENTIMO DE PESETA
I'LL BE THERE!


Ocean Mail
He has not Forgot it.
Mail Aboard Ship
Dear Sir -
By the Way


FRANCO BOLLO
LETTER MAIL
WILL GET THERE QUICKEST!
GOOD NEWS AT LAST!
N.Y. CITY MAIL
UNITED STATES MAIL
U.S. MAIL
MISCARRIED VALENTINE

PHILIPPINE ISSUES

"FROM JAPANESE OCCUPATION TO VICTORY"

AT SPECIAL PRICES

All sets are unused if not otherwise mentioned; blocks pro rata

Emergency Overprints on 1939-1940 issues, Scott's Cat. ‡N1—2c green 6c, N5—16c on 30c orange 26c. **Scott's Cat.**

‡N9; commemorating the first War Anniversary, surcharged 5c on 4c and December 8, 1942, 1 Value, complete ..... $ .17
.... Same but on first day cover ..... .59
‡N10-N11; commemorating the first anniversary of the Philippine Executive Commission Philippine airmail stamps surcharged 2c on 8c, 5c on 1 peseta and January 23, 1943 2 Values, compl. ..... .28
.... Same but on first day cover ..... .72
‡N12-N25; 1943-44 regular issue, pictorials, 1c to 5 pesetas, 14 Values, compl. 3.48
‡N26-N27; commemorating the first anniversary of the Fall of Bataan and Corregidor 2c red and 5c green, 2 val. compl. ..... .11
.... Same but on first day cover ..... .48
‡N28; commemorating the 350th anniversary of the Philippine Printing Press surcharged 12c on 20c and Limbagan 1593-1943, 1 Val. compl. ..... .16
.... Same but on first day cover ..... .44
‡N29-N31; commemorating the Independence of the Philippines (Philippine Pin-up Girl) 3 val. compl. .19
.... Same but on first day cover ..... .51
.... Same but in blocks of 4 on 3 first day covers 1.36
‡N29a-N31a; commemorating the Independence of the Philippines (Philippine Pin-Up Girl) but **imperforated**, 3 Val. compl. ..... .19
‡N32-N34; commemorating National Heroes, 5c, 12c and 17c, 3 Val. compl. ..... .29
.... Same but on first day cover ..... .88
‡N32a-N34a; commemorating National Heroes, but **imperforated**, 2 Val. compl., ... .49
.... Same but on 3 first day covers 1.58
‡N35-N36; commemorating the 2nd anniversary of the fall of Bataan and Corregidor Philippine airmail stamps surcharged 5c on 20c and 12c on 60c and Repoblica Philippina, May 7, 1944, 2 Val. compl. 1.18
.... Same but on first day cover 2.98
‡N37-N39; commemorating the Philippine Puppet Regime, 3 Val. compl. ..... .19
‡NB1-NB3; Semi-Postals, 3 pictorials, Food campaign, compl. 1.88
.... Same but on first day cover 4.86
‡NB4; Souvenir Sheet, commemorating the Independence of the Philippines (Philippine Pin-Up Girl) with first day cancellation 1.88
.... Same but on special first day cover 3.96
‡NB5-NB7; Semi-Postals, Flood Relief, 3 Val. compl. ..... .47
‡NB8; Souvenir Sheet, commemorating the National Heroes, with special first day cancellation, 1 sheet, compl. ..... .98
‡NO1, NO3-NO7; Officials, surcharged with new denominations and K. P., 6 Val. compl. 1.98
‡NO2; Error! surcharged on Scott's Cat. ‡413 (Large Commonwealth) instead of Scott's Cat. ‡435 (Small Commonwealth) rare! 6.12
Victory issue; 2c, 4c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 16c, 30c, 1 peseta and 20c Special Delivery Philippine stamps surcharged "Victory" on 2 first day covers, cancelled on Leyte on January 19, 1945, first day of issue, special purple cancellation 4.39
Victory issue; same as above but including the 2 highest values, 10 and 20 pesetas surcharged "Victory," cancelled in Manila on May 1, 1945, first day of issue, 1 cover compl. Scarce! 33.48

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BULGARIA; commemorating September 9, 1944, the day of Liberation, 7 Val. compl. 2.82

BULGARIA; commemorating the Slav.-Congress, held in Sofia, in 1945, 3 Val. imperforated, compl. .96

BULGARIA; airmail Provisionals, 1945 issue, stamps of Bulgaria, surcharged with a plane and new denomination (Sanabria Cat. No. 31-36), 2 Val. perf., 4 Val. imperforated, 6 Val. compl. 3.97

CHINA; issued under Japanese occupation, stamps of China, surcharged with new denomination, 6 Val. airmails, compl. 2.54

GREECE; occupation of Albania, stamps of Greece surcharged 25 Val. compl. Very Scarce! 11.48

JUGOSLAVIA-CROATIA: Semi-Postals, Scott's Cat. ♯B3-B5, commemorating the Croatian Red Cross, 1941 issue, 3 Val. compl. ..... .79

JUGOSLAVIA-CROATIA; Semi-Postals, Scott's Cat. ♯B13-B15, for National Welfare, 3 Val. compl. 2.06

JUGOSLAVIA-CROATIA; Semi-Postals, Scott's Cat. ♯B20-B24 and RA1, commemorating the Croatian Red Cross, 1942 issue, 6 Val. compl. 1.96

POLAND; Semi-Postal commemorating the 7th Workers' Union Congress held in Warsaw on November 18, 1945, 1 Val. compl. 2.84

POLAND; commemorating the November 29, 1830 Revolution, 1 Val. compl. 2.82

POLAND; commemorating the bombed city of Warsaw, 3 val. imperforated showing famous buildings of Warsaw before the beginning of the war and after bombardment compl. 2.98

ROMANIA; showing King Michael 14 Val. compl. high face val. 1.84

ROMANIA; Semi-Postals, commemorating the friendship with Russia and the opening of the congress, 1 Souvenir Sheet imperforated compl. 3.52

ROMANIA; airmail Souvenir Sheet, commemorating the 16th Engineering congress perforated, compl. 3.04

ROMANIA; airmail Souvenir Sheet, comm. the 16th Engineering Congress imperforated compl. 3.04

ROMANIA; Semi-Postals, Souvenir sheet, for the reconstruction of the Library of Bucharest destroyed by the American airforce, only 10,000 copies issued compl. 7.41

ROMANIA; Semi-Postals Souvenir Sheet, comm. Hitler Victims and showing picture of famous Romanian patriots in the fight for freedom, only 10,000 copies issued, high face value rare! 8.86

SAN MARINO: Scott's Cat. ♯190-199 and C21-C25 comm. the raising of the Italian flag over reoccupied Arbe, 15 Values compl. including the airmails, beautiful set! 6.94

SURINAME; airmails comm. the 1946 Philatelic Exhibition, 2 Val. compl. 1.38

.... Same but on special Cachet first day cover, with special cancellation 1.44

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GREECE; Memorial issue, 3 Values, complete ..... $ .79
HAITI 2 airmail Values, complete ..... .24
LIBERIA; 3c and 5c postage, showing the late President reviewing U. S. troops from a jeep, 2 Values compl. ..... .18
.... Same but in bottom strip of 10 with the inscription "1882 F. D. Roosevelt 1945" 2.28
.... Same but in miniature sheet of 25 stamps each, 2 sheets compl. 4.48
LIBERIA; the 70c airmail in a miniature sheet of 25 stamps, with the bottom inscription "1882 F. D. Roosevelt 1945," 1 sheet compl. Scarce! 87.52

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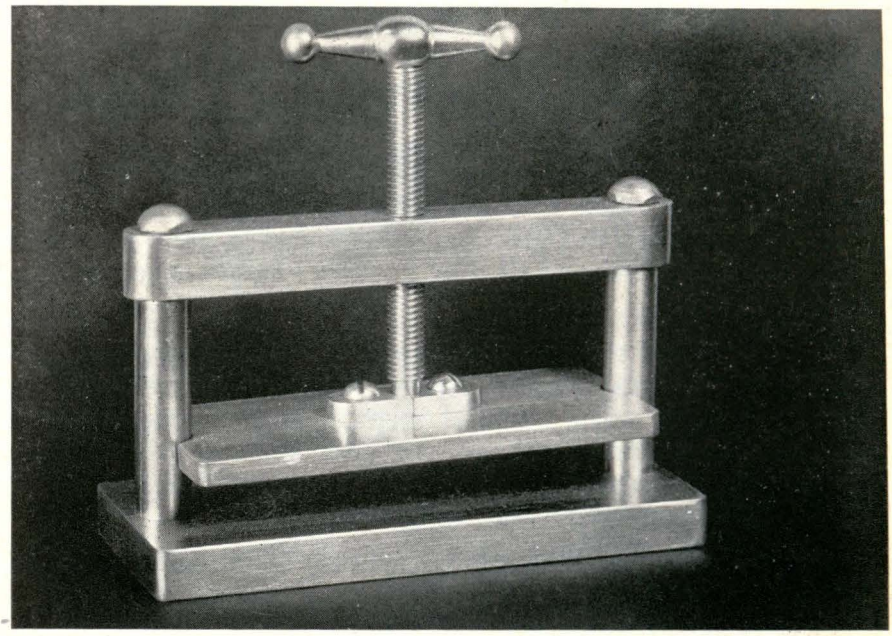
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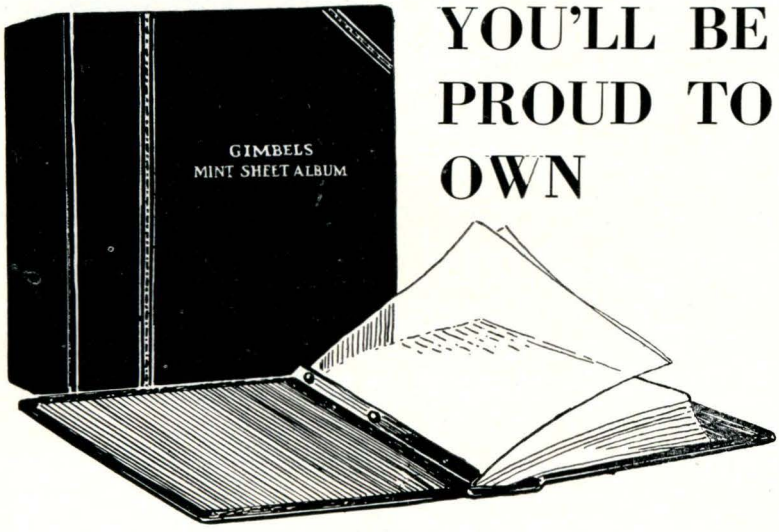
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MAY 29th: **GREAT BRITAIN.**

JUNE 5th: **BRITISH NO. AMERICA.**

JUNE 12th: **EUROPEAN CLASSICS.**

Please apply to our **London office** for copies of the auction catalogues.

Miss Harper's headquarters in North America will be the **Lexington Hotel,** Lexington Avenue, New York from approximately **April 8th to June 23rd,** and she will be pleased to help you calculate your bids which can be sent to her in New York for **transmission to London.**

During her tour **Miss Harper** will be visiting the following cities and will be delighted to meet by appointment collectors seeking advice on **BUYING** and **SELLING** in **AUCTION:**

HEADQUARTERS
The **LEXINGTON HOTEL,** Lexington Ave.,
NEW YORK.
From approximately **April 8th** to **June 23rd.**

TORONTO—THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL, April 13th to 15th.
OTTAWA—THE "CHATEAU LAURIER", April 16th and 17th.
MONTREAL—THE QUEENS HOTEL, April 28th and May 22nd.
QUEBEC—THE HOTEL ST. LOUIS—May 20th and 21st.
BOSTON—THE STATLER HOTEL, May 17th, 18th & 19th.
PHILADELPHIA—THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL, April 25th to 26th.
BALTIMORE—THE EMERSON HOTEL, May 2nd and 3rd.
WASHINGTON—THE WILLARD HOTEL, May 4th and 5th.
CHICAGO—HOTEL LA SALLE, May 9th to 12th.

New York
April 8th - 11th.
April 23rd - 24th.
April 29th - May 1st.
May 6th - 8th.
May 13th - 16th.
May 27th - June 4th.
BY APPOINTMENT
from **June 5th** to approximately **June 20th.**

Where time permits it would be of considerable assistance if collectors would write for appointments to our London office—

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1908	Coils, pairs and strips of all values
1906	2c imp. (No. 320, a, b) excellent range of Positions incl. center line lake
1908–09	1c imperf. (No. 343) matched set of Plate Number, small solid star
1909	10c, Coil, line strip of 4 (No. 356)
1909	15c bluish paper (No. 366) Plate Number
1909	Lincoln, blue paper (No. 369), set of Plate Numbers
1912–13	Panama Pacific, excellent range with top left and right Plate Numbers of the 10c perf. 10 (No. 404)
1914–15	50c (No. 440) three diff. Plate Numbers
1916-17	50c (No. 447) Plate Number
——	$1 (No. 478) two diff. Plate Number and arrows
1918	$2 (No. 523) center line, arrow and Plate Number blk of 12, also three diff. arrows.

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