

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Publication Office, Federalsburg, Md.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

POSTAL FRANKS OF PRESIDENTS' WIDOWS. <i>By James S. Brownell</i> ..	105
DEATH OF J. C. MORGENTHAU	116
THE STORY OF MORMON ISLAND. <i>By Dr. V. M. Berthold</i>	117
THE WATERBURY CANCELLATIONS. <i>By J. P. Elton</i>	124
THE STAMPLESS COVERS OF MICHIGAN. <i>By Edward J. Bernstein</i> ...	127
"COLLUMA—ALTA CAL." <i>By Ernest Wiltsee</i>	133
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, POSTMASTER. <i>By Harry M. Konwiser</i>	137
EDITORIALS. <i>By H. L. Lindquist</i>	139
TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK. CHINA (3). <i>Translated</i> <i>by A. E. Seal</i>	141
COLLECTORS' CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS	158
EVENINGS AT THE COLLECTORS CLUB	159

JULY 25th

The first signatures of the

1930 Standard Catalogue Advance Sheets

will be mailed to subscribers about July 25th.

Subsequent signatures will be mailed as fast as they come off the presses.

By subscribing to our advance sheet service, collectors are enabled to learn in advance the 1930 Catalogue prices before publication of the catalogue.

SUBSCRIPTION \$5.00

Post Free

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.

1 West 47th Street,

New York, N. Y.

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VIII.

JULY, 1929.

No. 3.

Postal Franks of Presidents' Widows

By JAMES S. BROWNELL.

THE Universe has its Holy Bible; the Farmer has his Sears-Roebuck catalog and the Postal Service has its Postal Laws & Regulations. So says W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster General and the very good friend of Postage Stamp Collectors.

Section 482 of the above mentioned Postal Laws & Regulations tell Postal Workers "All mail matter sent by the post by Frances F. Cleveland (Preston) widow of the late Grover Cleveland, under her written autograph signature and by Mary Lord Harrison, widow of the late Benjamin Harrison, under her written autograph signature, and by Edith Carow Roosevelt, widow of the late Theodore Roosevelt, under written autograph signature, will be conveyed free of postage during the natural life of each respectively. Under date of March 5th, 1924, Edith Bolling Wilson, widow of the late Woodrow Wilson, was added to the above paragraph.

It will be noted "all mail matter sent by the post" "will be conveyed free of postage." This means that the four above mentioned First Ladies of the Land are granted a privilege which Uncle Sam now grants to no one else. In time past Franks have been granted which allowed the personal use of the mails free. Now however all from the President down pay postage on personal use of the mails. A rather severe penalty is prescribed for infraction of this law.

During the existence of our Postal Service fifteen Presidents Widows, have by special act of Congress, been granted free personal use of the mails. Of the fifteen, four, above mentioned, are still enjoying the Frank.

Data as to Time Franks Were Granted by Congress, Date of Death and Approximate Time Used.

<i>Widow</i>	<i>Date Granted</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Time Used</i>
Martha Washington	April 3, 1800	May 22, 1802	2 yrs. 1 mo.
Dolly Madison	July 2, 1836	July 12, 1849	13 yrs. 10 da.
Anna Harrison	Sept. 9, 1841	Feb. 25, 1864	23 yrs. 6 mo.
Louisa C. Adams	Mar. 9, 1848	1852	4 yrs.
Sarah Polk	Jan. 10, 1850	Aug. 14, 1891	41 yrs. 7 mo.
Margaret S. Taylor	July 18, 1850	Aug. 18, 1852	2 yrs. 1 mo.
Mary Lincoln	Feb. 10, 1866	July 16, 1882	16 yrs. 5 mo.
Lucretia R. Garfield	Dec. 20, 1881	Mar. 13, 1918	26 yrs. 2 mo.
Julia D. Grant	June 28, 1886	Dec. 14, 1902	16 yrs. 10 mo.

Ida S. McKinley	Jan. 22, 1902	May 26, 1907	5 yrs. 4 mo.
Frances F. Cleveland	Feb. 1, 1909	Living	
Mary Lord Harrison	Feb. 1, 1909	Living	
Edith Carow Roosevelt	Oct. 27, 1919	Living	
Florence Kling Harding	Jan. 25, 1924	Nov. 22, 1924	10 mo.
Edith Bolling Wilson	Mar. 4, 1924	Living	

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

Martha Washington was the first First Lady of the Land. She was the first woman to have her likeness appear on the postage stamps of the United States. She was also the first to receive the Franking privilege. Congress granted her this right April 3, 1800. She lived to enjoy the Frank about two years. The writer has never seen or heard of her Frank. It is however likely to exist for according to history she had a wide acquaintance and should have had much correspondence.

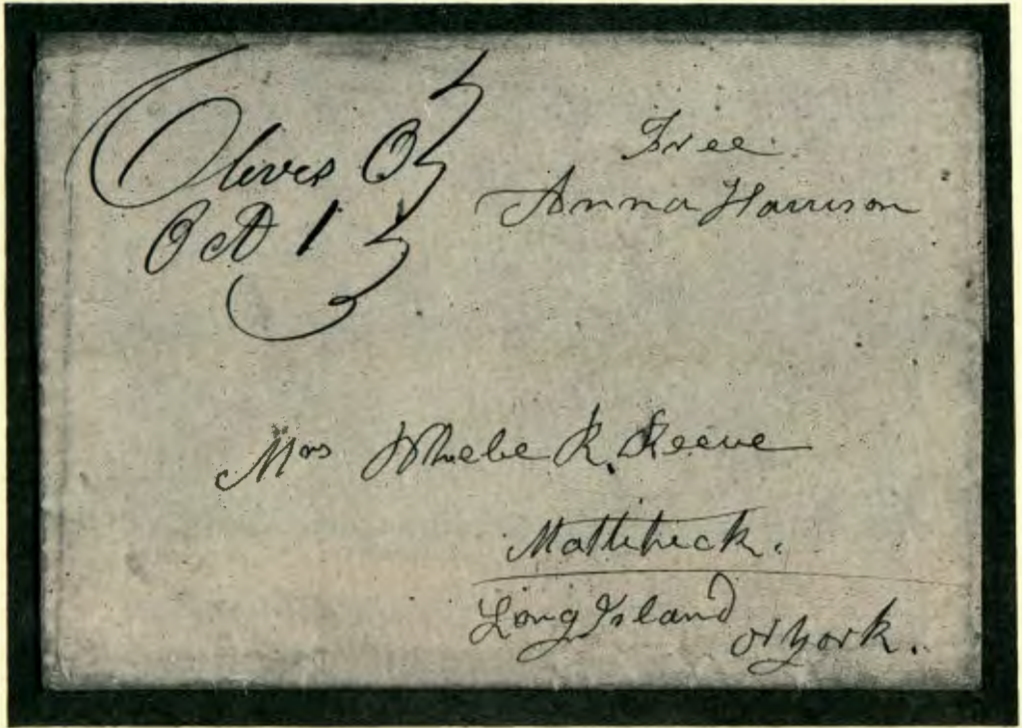


DOLLY PAYNE MADISON.

By act of Congress, July 2, 1836, Mrs. Madison was granted the Franking rights. Mrs. Madison was a fair young Widow, a Mrs. Todd who became known in history as the "Charming Dolly Madison." It has been said that her reign at the White House was socially the most delightful. For fifty years in all she was one of Washington's most popular women. Even after she left the White House her popularity was not diminished. Of this fifty years, thirteen years she used her Frank.

Handwriting experts find an individuality in everyones writing. Mrs. Madison had a peculiarity, in the fact that a straight base line connected each letter. The effect is that a line were drawn and the writing placed on the line. This is apparent in the Frank and is very prominent in her letters.

Mrs. Madison usually wrote the word "free" ahead and on the same line as her autographed signature. Postmarks are usually Washington D. C. or Washington City D. C. and are accompanied by the printed "Free." Red ink being the most common.



ANNA HARRISON.

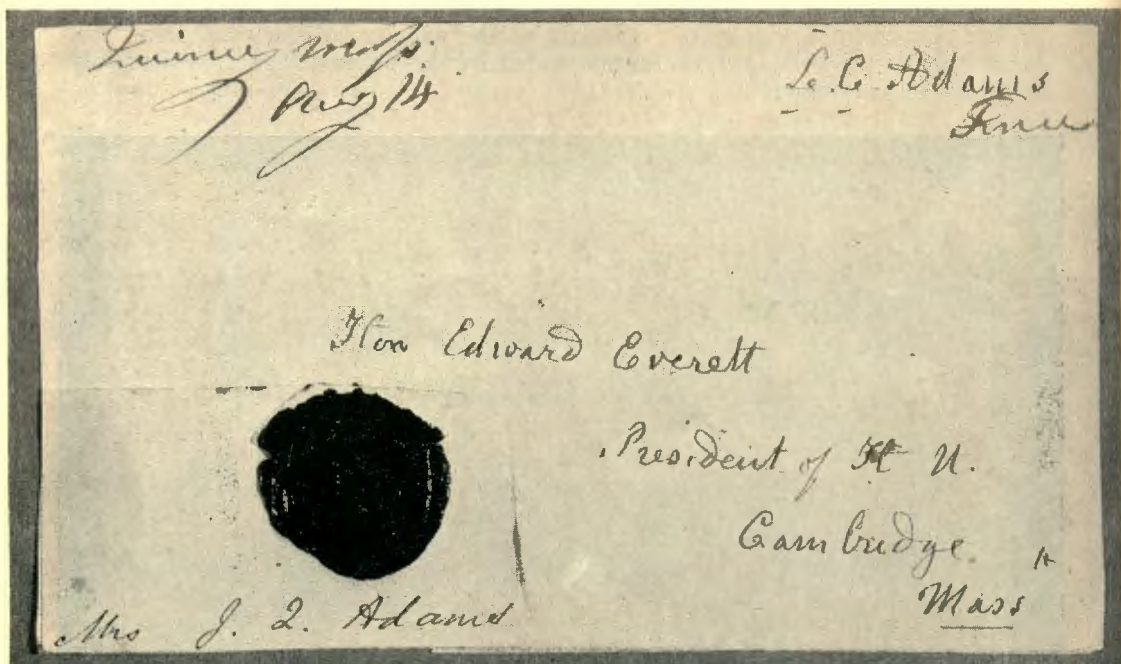
Wife of William Henry Harrison was granted the Frank Sept. 9, 1841. The postmark, on what specimens have been seen by the writer, are of the written variety, Cleves Ohio. This little place was founded and named by Judge John Cleves Symmes, the father of Anna Harrison. It was a small hamlet and the written postmark would indicate that the postal authorities had not furnished it with a postmarking stamp.

Mrs. Harrison used the word "free" and generally placed it above her written autograph. The outer sheet of the letter usually was converted into the envelope in folding, a custom of the times.

Mrs. Harrison died Feb. 25th, 1864, having the use of her Frank about 23 years. This gave her the third from the longest use in contrast with her husband, who had the shortest use of his Presidential Frank.

LOUISA CATHERINE ADAMS.

Wife of John Quincy Adams was granted her Frank March 9, 1848. Mrs. Adams died in 1852, having the use of the Frank approximately four years. She was quite familiar with the privilege, however, for as early as 1830 her private letters were sent under her husbands Frank. Covers also exist about the same date, that carry her autograph, which also have the autograph of her husband.



The common postmark is that of Quincy Mass. The word "Free" was also used by Mrs. Adams.

Note.—The specimen here portrayed is from the collection of Edward Stern of New York City.

SARAH POLK.

Frank granted Jan. 10, 1850. Mrs. Polk lived until Aug. 14, 1891. A period of 41 years and 7 months, which is by far the longest use of any of the Widows Franks. The writer has not been successful in obtaining a specimen as yet, so unable to illustrate, or give other than the above information.

MARGARET SMITH TAYLOR.

Her Frank, like Mrs. Polk's, has been elusive to the writer. Permission for free use of the mails was granted her by Congress July 18, 1850, which was about a week after Mrs. Polk received the grant. Mrs. Taylor died Aug. 18th, 1852, and thus had the use of the Frank two years and seven months.

MARY LINCOLN.

While Mary Lincoln had the use of her Frank for sixteen years and five months they are not easy to obtain because of the demand for Lincolnonia and the fact that Mrs. Lincoln was abroad a part of the period. The Franking privilege was issued to read Mary Lincoln, covers are available however, which received the service under the autograph Mrs. A. Lincoln.

Chicago, Ill. is the common postmark. Mrs. Lincoln mailed letters both with the word "free" and without it.

Note.—The illustration Mrs. A. Lincoln is from a cover in the collection of Mr. Edward Stern of New York City.





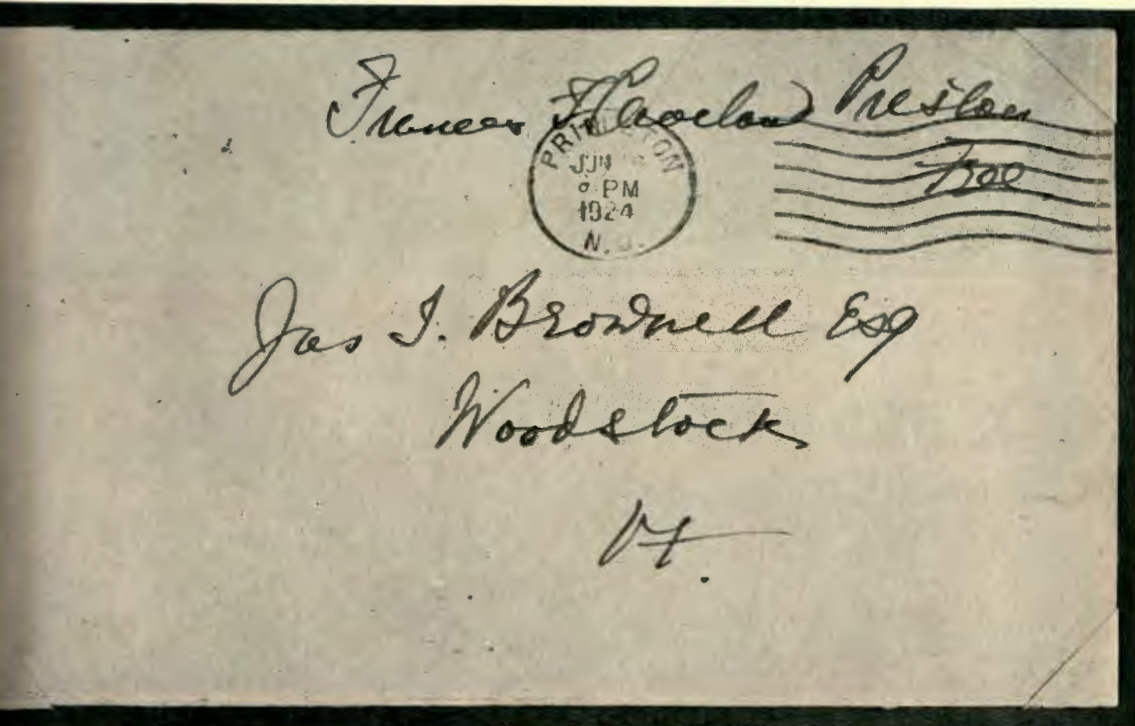
LUCRETIA RANDOLPH GARFIELD.

Mrs. Garfield enjoyed her Frank the second longest to date. It was issued Dec. 20th, 1881. She lived until March 13, 1918, thus covering a period of 26 years and 2 months.

The postmark most frequently found is that of Pasadena, Cal., where she spent a great deal of her life after the death of her husband. Others are Los Angeles, South Pasadena, Cal. and West Mentor, Ohio. She invariably used the word "free" with her written autograph.

JULIA DENT GRANT.

Congress gave Mrs. Grant the free use of the mails June 28, 1886. She died Dec. 14, 1902. A period of 16 years and 10 months. Envelopes bearing her Frank frequently have both the dispatching stamp on the front and the receiving stamp on the back. New York being the dispatching office in a great many cases. She did not always use the word "free."

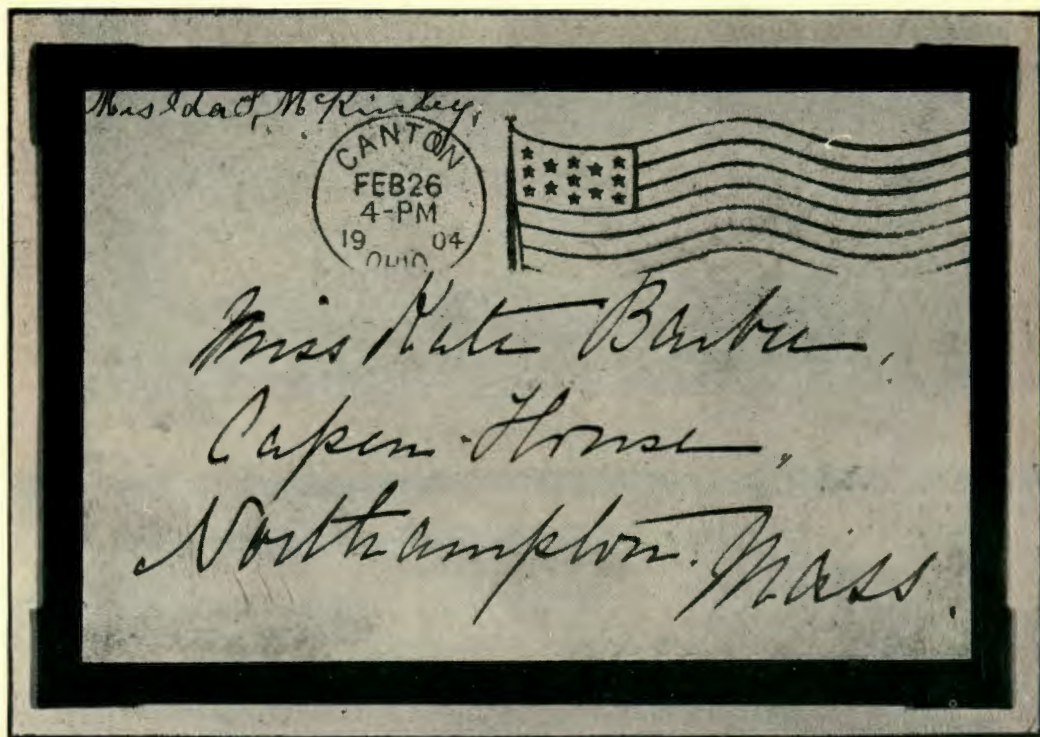


FRANCES F. CLEVELAND (PRESTON).

Mrs. Cleveland became First Lady of the Land during President Cleveland's first term. With a charm and dignity that were irresistible, which gave her a popularity that she still lives to enjoy.

Her Frank was granted under date of Feb. 1, 1909 as Frances F. Cleveland. This autograph signature she used until her marriage to Mr. Preston in Feb. 1914, at which time she was informed by the Postmaster General that her Frank was for lifetime use and was instructed to add Preston to the name.

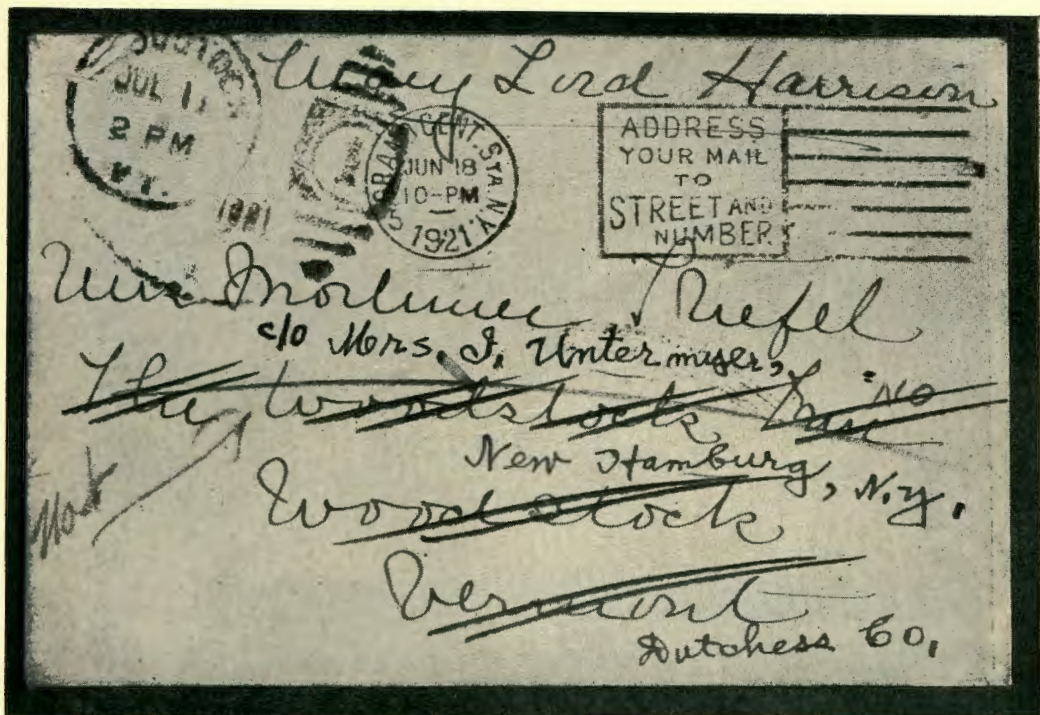
The postmark will usually be Princeton, N. J. Mrs. Preston uses the word "free" in her autograph signature.



IDA SAXON MCKINLEY.

Mrs. McKinley was an invalid during a greater part of the time she was living at the White House and all the time after she left there. President McKinley we are told spent a great deal of time with his wife, in her room, and seemed to derive rest and courage from this contact.

It is thought that her illness must have in a way precluded her use of the Frank. Specimens seen by the writer are addressed by others than herself and the autograph signature is rather shaky. This would indicate that at times at least she could not be bothered and postage was paid rather than cause her to exert herself. Canton, Ohio is the only postmark the writer has seen. She did not use the word "free" but invariable used "Mrs." before her signature and is the only lady who has enjoyed the franking privilege to do so.



MARY LORD HARRISON.

Wife of President Benjamin Harrison was granted the Frank on the same day as was Mrs. Cleveland, Feb. 1, 1909. These two appear to be the only ones that were taken up by Congress at the same time. While Mrs. Harrison was not actually a First Lady of the Land, as it was four years after President Harrison left the White House that she became Mrs. Harrison, she was one of his family while he was President.

The common postmark on Mrs. Harrison's Franks are the New York City stations. She does not use the word "free" usually. She is still living and her Franks are in the mails.

EDITH CAROW ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt believed in a large family of children for all good Americans. He was not permitted to live to enjoy the full benefit of seeing this family serve their country. Mary Carow Roosevelt, his wife, however has, and is still keeping young and interested in life by her contact with her family of children and grandchildren.

Congress granted the Franking privilege to Mrs. Roosevelt, under the written autograph signature of Edith Carow Roosevelt, Octo. 27th, 1919. Her usual way of writing the autograph, however, is Edith K. Roosevelt, the K standing for Kermit, her Christian name. Her Frank will therefore be found with both initials used, the K being the common one.

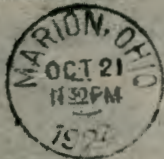
Her large acquaintance together with her family make her Frank an item that is often seen with interest by the postal employees. The common postmark is Oyster Bay, New York. She does not use the word "free."



FLORENCE KLING HARDING.

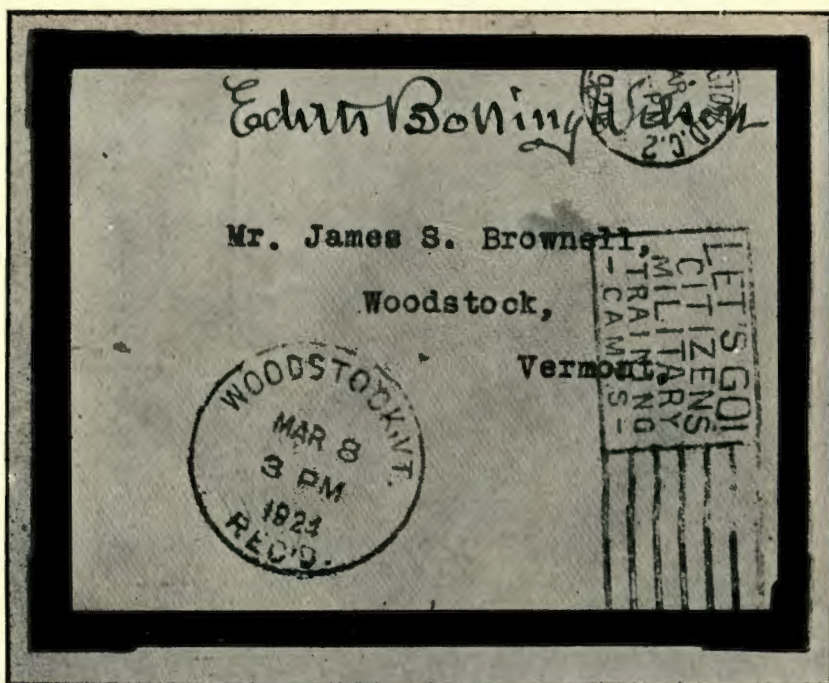
Mrs. Harding's Franks was granted Jan. 25th, 1924 and her death occurred Nov. 22, 1924. A use of not quite ten months, which is by far the shortest period of any of the Widows Franks. Postmarks of both Marion, Ohio and Washington, D. C. are to be found. She did not use the word "free."

Florence Kling Harding



Hon. French Crow,
Marion,
Ohio.

Florence Kling Harding



EDITH BOLLING WILSON.

The bill to grant Mrs. Woodrow Wilson the Franking privilege was introduced in the House of Rep. under HR6750 Feb. 7, 1924 and referred to the Comm. on Post Office and Post Roads Feb. 12, 1924. Reported out of the Comm. under No. 184. Passed the House Feb. 28th, 1924. Mrs. Wilson was notified by the Postmaster General Mar. 5, 1924 of her privilege and she at once began to use same. For a very short time she used her written autograph signature, about fifteen days, when permission to use a facsimile signature was granted, and has been in use since. It will therefore be noted that Mrs. Wilson's written autograph Frank will be rather uncommon. Her signature is outstanding in the fact that each and every letter is complete in itself and very legible.

The facsimile signature will not have the interest to the autograph or Frank collector that the written Frank would have. However it must relieve Mrs. Wilson of a great nuisance.

Postmarks are usually Washington, D. C. She does not use the word "free."

DEATH OF J. C. MORGENTHAU.

Philately in general has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of J. C. Morgenthau who died from Cancer on May 22, 1929. It is a particularly severe blow to the Collectors Club of which he was a Trustee and in which he took an active interest right up to the time of his death. The story of his life is the history of philately for the past generation and we hope some one qualified to adequately present his story to philatelists can be secured to prepare an exhaustive biographical sketch for our next issue. The Collectors Club and its members are raising a fund to be donated to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital for Chemical Research in Cancer in memory of "J. C. M." and any friends who desire to participate can send their donations to Joseph S. Rich, treasurer, in care of the Club.

The Story of Mormon Island

By DR. V. M. BERTHOLD.

*Dedicated to my Friend
Henry C. Needham*

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

Based on the manuscript of H. W. Bigler, "Bigler Diary of a Mormon," and
"A Concise History of the Mormon Battalion in the Mexican War
1846-7 by Sergeant Daniel Tyler."

AMONG the many highly dramatic episodes that occurred during the formative period of the United States, the westward migration of the Mormons has a special fascination for every student of American history. There is little doubt that the vast majority of the present generation, when attention is called to this subject, assume that when the Saints were driven out of Illinois in 1846 their leaders had decided to march their flock directly to the Great Salt Lake region, with the purpose of building there a new Zion. On the contrary, the truth is that the Mormons, represented by the council of Twelve Apostles under the leadership of Brigham Young, had by no means definitely decided where they would stop in the unknown west, and there was in their minds a strong tendency to settle in California. This will be brought out presently.

In connection with the story of "Mormon Island," it is of importance to call the reader's attention to the fact that on Feb. 4, 1846, or almost simultaneous with the start of the Latter-day Saints on their migration from Nauvoo (Illinois) to the west, a party of 200 Mormons had sailed from New York on the steamer "Brooklyn" (a ship of 400 tons, Richardson, master) to San Francisco, where they arrived on July 31st of the same year. Thus, as Bancroft* writes: "San Francisco for a time become very largely a Mormon town."

It is equally necessary to bear in mind:

First: that on May 13, 1846, Congress had declared the existence of a state of war between the United States and Mexico.

Second: that under the direction of General Winfield Scott armies had been dispatched into Mexico.

Third: that Col., later General Kearney had been directed in June, 1846, to lead a military expedition into Upper California, via Santa Fe, which resulted in the occupation of the latter place in August. In the following month Col. Kearney marched to California.

Recalling the above events which constitute the basis of the story which follows, we return to the spring of 1846, and shall briefly record the events which ultimately led to the temporary settlement of a band of Mormons near the South Fork of the American River—"Mormon Island"—and the establishment of relations between some Mormon laborers with Sutter, the potentate of the Sacramento, and Marshall, a carpenter in the employ of the latter, whereby the Mormons became directly connected with the discovery of gold, which in turn was the genesis of *Mormon Diggins* and *Mormon Island*.

Early in 1846 Elder Jesse C. Little, the eastern representative of the Mormons, went to Washington where he secured an interview with President Polk. The petition which he addressed to President Polk set forth:

"From twelve to fifteen thousand Mormons have already left Nauvoo for California and many others are making ready to go; some have gone around Cape Horn and, I trust before this time, have landed at the bay of San Francisco. We have about 40,000 in the British Isles, all determined to gather to this land, and thousands will sail this fall. There are also many thousands

*Bancroft Annals of the Conquest of California, V. 1845-8, p. 551.

scattered through the states, besides the great number in and around Nauvoo who will go to California as soon as possible. We are true-hearted Americans, true to our native country * * * If you will assist us in this crisis, I pledge my honor as the representative of this people that the whole body will stand ready at your call * * * and should our territory be invaded we will hold ourselves ready to enter the field of battle."

While the negotiations between Little and the Administration were still pending, news reached Washington that hostilities had broken out in Mexico. As the Administration had planned, in case of war with Mexico, to immediately occupy California with a thousand picked men, the President was inclined to accomplish this object by aiding the Mormons to hasten their journey across the continent. Consequently, Polk authorized the War Department to raise among the Mormons a battalion of 500 men, to be mustered into the United States service for twelve months, and to march them by Santa Fe to California, where they were to be discharged at the expiration of their term. Confirmatory despatches having been sent to Col. Kearney, the latter issued the following instructions to Captain James Allen, of the 1st Dragoons:

"It is understood that there is a large body of Mormons who are desirous of emigrating to California for the purpose of settling in that country, and I have to direct that you will proceed to their camps and endeavor to raise from amongst them four or five companies of volunteers to join me in my expedition to that country, each company to consist of any number between 73 and 109, etc. The companies upon being thus organized will be mustered by you into service of the United States. * * *

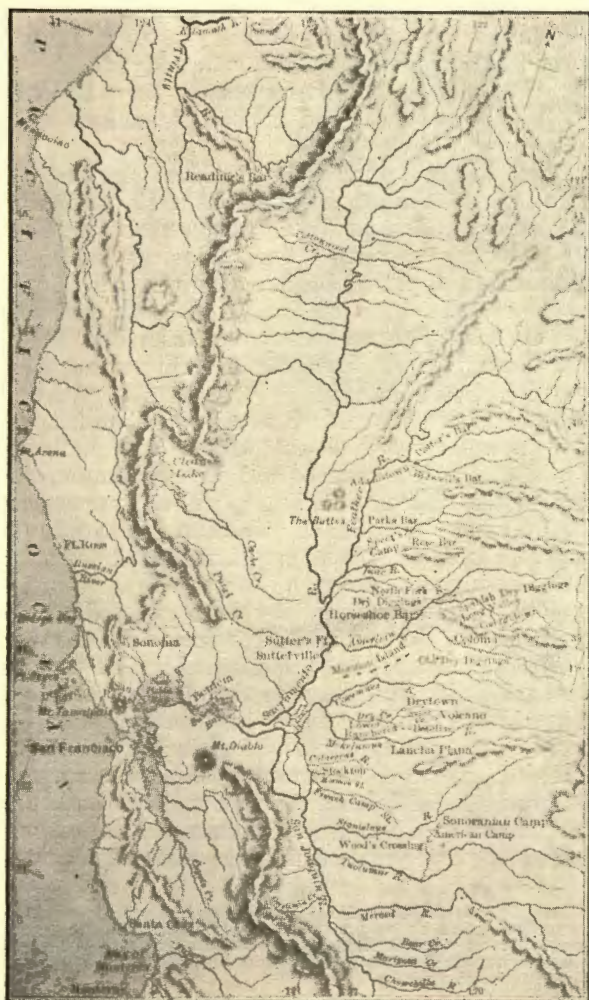
"The companies after being organized will be marched to this post where they will be armed and prepared for the field, after which they will be under your command, you to follow on my trail in the direction of Santa Fe where you will receive further orders from me."

In obedience to these instructions Capt. Allen proceeded to Pisgah, Iowa, then one of the principal camps of the Mormons, and issued a proclamation. The high council at Mount Pisgah sent Capt. Allen to Brigham Young at Council Bluffs, and there at a meeting held on July 1st, 1846 Brigham Young with his advisers gave an order that a battalion should be raised. Thus four companies, and a part of a fifty, were mustered in at Council Bluffs on July 16th. Starting out shortly thereafter, they reached Fort Leavenworth on August 1st, and on the 14th resumed their long march to Santa Fe, where the first two divisions arrived on Oct. 9th and 12th respectively. On their arrival General Kearney had already proceeded to California, but had left in Santa Fe as his representative Lieut. Col. Philip St. George Cooke, with orders to take over the command of the Mormon battalion and to open a wagon road to the Pacific coast by the Gila River route. The command of the troops was taken over by Cooke on Oct. 13th and six days later the battalion started out on a task which was second to none in the history of military expeditions of the world, a march of 1100 miles through an unknown wilderness. The hardships which these men endured and the obstacles they overcame are depicted in the Memoir of Bigelow. Suffice it to state here that the battalion reached Tucson, Arizona, in the middle of December. They arrived the day after Christmas at Gila and finally marched into San Diego, Cal., on January 29, 1847, when the war in California was practically over.

After a short stay in San Diego, on February 1st the battalion moved on and after a march of three days they occupied San Luis Rey, where a part of the force was stationed for two months. Toward the end of March the main body of the battalion marched to Los Angeles, a small number being left at San Luis Rey to hold the post. All of the four Mormon companies were, however, reunited early in April. At that time the enlisted soldiers petitioned for their discharge, which was not granted. On the contrary, one company of the Mormons was despatched to hold a position in Cajon Pass, while on March 24th a

detachment was sent to Los Angeles to assist in building a fort, the report having been received that a Mexican force was approaching this place.

As further details touching the story of the Mormon Battalion are not essential to our discussion, it suffices to say that earnest efforts were made by the authorities to reenlist Company B of the Mormon Battalion after their arrival from San Diego on July 15th. These efforts were so successful that on the 20th of the same month one company of Mormon volunteers were again mustered into service for an additional term of six months, but the main body, on the advice of Elder Tyler, refused to serve any longer. Thus 240 men were mustered out on July 16th, all ready to depart for Salt Lake City. These men formed themselves into companies of hundreds under Andrew Lytle and James Pace. Among the men mustered out was Henry W. Bigler, from whose diary the main facts of our story are taken. By July 27th the Mormons reached San Francisco rancho, near Santa Clara River, and continuing on their journey reached the Kern River by August 1st. After a vain attempt to find the Walker pass, in order to cross the Sierra Nevada, the Mormons directed their course toward Sutter's Fort. This they reached on August 26th and encamped on the



**The Gold Region in 1848 From
Tuolumne to Trinity.**

On this Map is shown the
location of Mormon Island on
the American River.

American River, at a place about two miles from the fort. As several of the party wished to remain in California during the winter of 1847-48 in order to earn more funds, they obtained permission to do so, the Mormon leaders, Hancock and Pettegrew, deciding that it would be no sin to go to work. However, the main body of the Mormons left New Helvetia (Sacramento) to follow Kearney's trail over the Sierra, and after great hardships they came to the scene of the Donner disaster on September 5th. At Donner's Lake they met Elder Samuel Brannan,* on his return trip from a visit to the eastern Saints at Salt Lake, Utah, who brought them the news that an advance party of Mormon immigrants had already arrived at Great Salt Valley; but he also discouraged the Mormon party at Donner Lake from further advancing inland, as the prospects at Salt Lake were unfavorable.

A few days after Brannan's departure Captain James Brown, who had commanded one of the Mormon Battalions, arrived and brought to many of the men letters from their friends in the east, also an Epistle from the Twelve Apostles, in which they were counseled that all persons of small means should remain in California during the winter. Only about half a dozen decided to do so and these few returned to New Helvetia where they were hired by Sutter to work on his mill race. In this party was Bigler, who had kept a careful diary of all events since the Mormon Battalion had been enlisted in 1846.

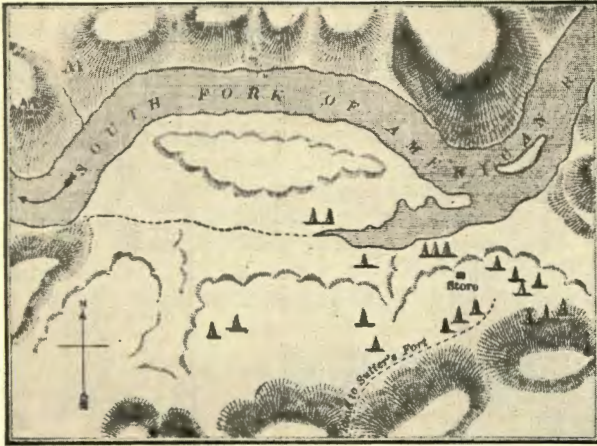
Here we take leave of the main body of the Mormons and turn our attention to that party of men who had taken passage on the "Brooklyn" from New York, for transportation to San Francisco. As before stated, the "Brooklyn" left New York on February 4th, 1846, and arrived at San Francisco on July 31st of the same year.

After their debarkation at San Francisco many of the Mormons camped on vacant lots while others went to Marion County in quest of work. A party of twenty were sent by their leaders to the Joaquin Valley to prepare for the coming of the Nauvoo Saints by the overland route. On the north bank of the Stanislaus River, about a mile and a half from the San Joaquin, they founded New Hope, or Stanislaus, which boasted of ten or twelve colonists and several houses, in April, 1847. Shortly thereafter a summons came from Salt Lake for their return, and the overflow of the rivers hastened the breaking up of the new colony.

Again, a large detachment of the late Mormon Battalion, disbanded at Los Angeles, had started on their way overland to Great Salt Lake. Arriving at Sutter's Fort they stopped to work for a time so as to add to their slender means to obtain provisions, and to await a better season for the perilous journey across the mountains. Sutter's Fort had been founded by John A. Sutter in 1839. It stood on a small hill, skirted by a creek which emptied into the American River near its junction with the Sacramento River.

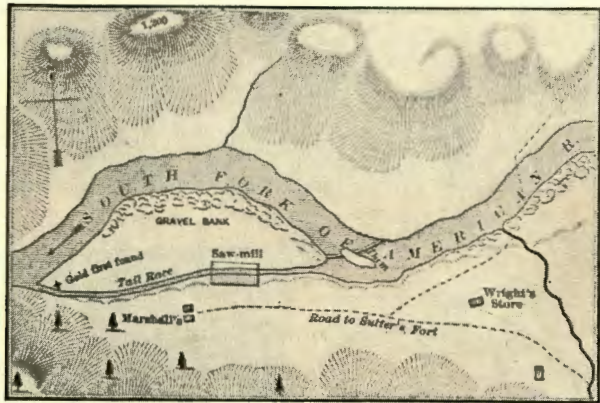
Among the large number of workmen employed by Sutter was James Wilson Marshall, 33 years of age, a native of Jersey, and a carpenter and farmer by trade. He had entered the service of Sutter in July, 1845, and had at once made himself valuable by his mechanical skill. Sutter, who through his many commercial enterprises, was then the wealthiest and most important person in the Sacramento Valley, had planned to erect a saw-mill, and had instructed Marshall to find a suitable location. Having explored the country along a stream, now known as Weber Creek, and finding no satisfactory location, Marshall, finally arrived at the American River where he discovered Culuma, a location which, on account of the plentitude of water power and abundance of timber, appeared

*In his farewell message to the Saints in the East, dated New York, November 8, 1845, Orson Pratt explained the general plan to migrate en masse beyond the limits of this wicked nation. In his message it was stated that those unable to provide a proper outfit for the overland journey were counseled to take the cheaper route by sea, and announced that Brannan would be left to charter a vessel, to start in January for the Pacific coast.



**Mormon
Island.**

**Scene
of the
Discovery
of Gold.**



to be excellently well adapted for the construction of a saw-mill. As soon as Sutter had been informed of the fact that Marshall had found an appropriate location, he determined to proceed with the erection of a mill and for this purpose proposed to Marshall to become his partner in the enterprise. Thus, in the latter part of August, Sutter and Marshall signed partnership papers.

A few days later Marshall, fully equipped with tools and supplies, started with a gang of laborers for Culuma which he reached after a week's journey. As there was no shelter, Marshall erected first of all a log cabin, situated about a quarter of a mile from the site chosen. Later on he built two small cabins. Meanwhile the ground had been broken for the mill and the work was advanced so rapidly that by New Year's day (1848) the frame of the mill was finished and a fortnight later the brush dam was completed.

For the construction of the tail race, which was the most difficult task, Marshall decided to use a dry channel which needed deepening, and this involved some blasting at the upper end. Elsewhere, it was only necessary to loosen the earth in the bed, and to let the water pass through the sluice gate to carry away the debris. The half score of white men working under Marshall were nearly all Mormons from the disbanded Battalion, who intended to leave on their journey to Great Salt Lake as soon as the mill had been put in operation.

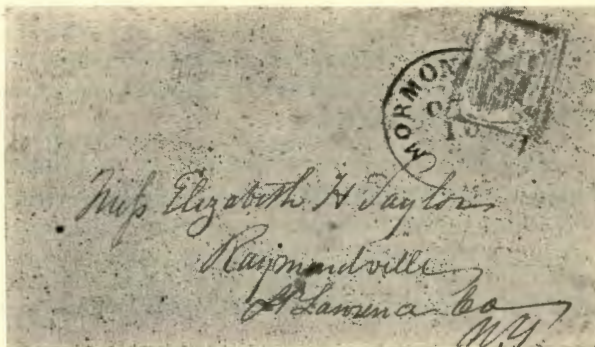
The discovery of gold by Marshall, either on the 18th or 24th of January, 1848, is too well known to need repeating; also his distrust and anxiety to keep the good news from becoming generally known. It was for this reason that he had instructed all the workmen to keep the discovery secret. However, such an important event could not be kept a secret for long, and the person who was mostly responsible for the dissemination of the news was Bigler, who about Feb. 21st went to certain of his comrades of the Mormon Battalion, namely Jesse Martin, Israel Evans, and Ephraim Green, all of whom were then working at Sutter's flour-mill. It is true that Bigler enjoined his friends not to betray the discovery of gold. The result, however, was that on the 27th three other men of the late Battalion, Sidney Willis, Fiefield and Wilford Hudson, came to the sawmill and asked Marshall for permission to mine in the tail race.



Covers Showing
Cancellations
of Mormon
Island.



Connecting
With
Adams
Express.



Sent to
New York.

With his consent they started the next morning and Hudson was the first to pick up a piece of gold worth six dollars. Encouraged by this find the men continued until March 22nd when they felt obliged to return to the flour-mill, as they had left under the pretext of merely making a hunting trip.

The following paragraph is quoted from the work of Bancroft in his "*Annals of the California Gold Era*," 1848-1859:

"Willis and Hudson followed the stream to continue the search of gold, and Fiefield, accompanied by Bigler, pursued the easier route by the road. On meeting at the flour-mill, Hudson expressed disgust at being able to show only a few fine particles, not more than half a dollar in value, which he and his companion had found at a bar opposite a little island, about half-way down the river. Nevertheless the disease worked its way into the blood of other Mormon boys, and Ephraim Green and Ira Willis, brother of Sidney Willis, urged the prospectors to return, that together they might examine the place which had shown indications of gold. It was with difficulty that they prevailed upon them to do so. Willis and Hudson, however, consented; and the so lately slighted spot presently became famous as the rich **Mormon Diggings**, the Island, **Mormon Island**, taking its name from those battalion boys who had first found gold there."

In conclusion the writer desires to add a few data which will interest those who want to delve deeper into the fascinating history of Mormon Island.

(1) As the rush of miners in 1849 caused a great demand for transportation to the camps that had been formed along Mormon Island shortly after the discovery of gold, Jos. Birch is credited with the establishment of the first stage line from Sacramento to Mormon Island, service starting in September, 1849, charging from \$16 to \$32 per passenger. (*Sacr. Transcript*, Feb. 28, 1851).

(2) After the Mormon Island Mining Association had been formed in the summer of 1849, the first attempt was made to turn the course of the So. Fork of the American River for the purpose of mining its bed. Another company was prepared for a similar task, their shares selling at \$5000 each. *Alta Cal.*, Aug. 2, 1849).

(3) In regard to the amounts of gold obtained from that region, the *Sacramento Transcript* of August 30, 1850, states that in 1850 "a green hand took out \$19,000 in three days, and three pounds of dust in one afternoon." The same paper, under date of October 14, 1850, points out that in October, 1850, "there were 1500 miners at Mormon Island making more money than ever."

(4) *Alta Newspaper*. List of California Postoffices existing 1855 states: Mormon Island; Sacramento County—D. A. KNEASS.

(5) J. Tyrwhitt Brooks, M. D. N. Y. 1849:

"FOUR MONTHS AMONG THE GOLD FINDERS IN CALIFORNIA", Chapter VII.

"Sunday, June 4, 1848, I came to Mormon diggins which occupy a surface of 2 or 3 miles along the river. There were something like 40 tents scattered up the hill sides, occupied mostly by Americans, some of whom had brought their families with them. Although it was near sundown, everybody was in full occupation. At every few yards there were men, with their naked arms, busily employed in washing out the golden flakes and dust from spadefuls of the auriferous soil. Others were first passing it through sieves, many of them freshly made with intertwined willow branches, to get rid of the coarse stones, and then washing the lump of soil in pots placed beneath the surface of the water, the contents of the vessel being kept continually stirred by the hand until the lighter particles of earth and gravel were carried away. A great number of the settlers, however, were engaged in making what are here called "cradles", partly I suppose from their shape and partly from the rocking motion to which they are subjected * * *."

"June 18, 1848, went to Sutter's Mill, met Mr. Marshall. He had a gang of 50 Indians employed and Capt. Sutter had another party of nearly double that number on the same bank of the river. Next day I met Marshall again. Of course the operation of the saw-mill had been stopped."

The Waterbury Cancellations

By J. P. ELTON.

JOHN WILLIAM HILL, the man who cut the Waterbury cancellations, was born in Straitsville, town of Naugatuck, Connecticut, April 13th, 1836. He died in Waterbury, Connecticut, October 31st, 1921.

Mr. Hill was serving apprenticeship as a die sinker at the time that the Civil War broke out. He was among the very first to enlist, and served most of his time in the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers. He was part of the time Regimental Postmaster.

During the time that he was postmaster of the regiment, he is said to have cut some cancellations. Any one of these I should consider a great find. On his return from the War, after being mustered out, he was employed as a clerk in the Waterbury Post Office.

The following is a summary of the history of the Waterbury cancellations, as I had it from Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill found, after being appointed clerk in the Post Office, that he was something of a supernumerary, and had difficulty in finding very much to do. Having always been more or less artistic in temperament, which showed he was a very young boy in the form of pen and ink drawings, and also having marked ability as a whittler, he was led into cutting cancellations for the Waterbury Post Office.

I have often heard Mr. Hill and my father, who were contemporaries, reminisce about the old days, after the men got back from the Civil War. Also discuss the operations of the Post Office as it was run in those days. As I remember it, there was the postmaster, a chief clerk, and two assistants. One of these assistants was Mr. Hill, who felt that he was put in there more to find a position for him, as a returned soldier, than for any other reason.

As things turned out, he soon became chief clerk, and in 1869, June 8th, was made postmaster, a position which he held until 1886.

During all of this time, Mr. Hill was cutting cancellation stamps, but he told me that more were cut during the years between 1865 and 1869, than at any other period, and as it happens, the change from a dated postmark in Waterbury, to a postmark without date, did not occur until some time in 1868, so it is quite easy to locate the chronology of his cancellations up to the year 1868. It is more difficult after that time.

Many times on securing cancellations for which he seemed to be responsible, I took them to him to be checked up, and for him to tell me the reason why he cut the particular cancellation. Being blessed with a good memory, Mr. Hill was able to give the reasons for almost all of the interesting ones that I took to him. For instance, the one with three bases, a base ball, and crossed bats, was cut in 1867, after he saw his first baseball game. He said that up to that time, the old game of wickets had been played here, and though all boys knew how to play wickets, none of them knew much about baseball. The hearts of various forms that were used for cancellations on Saint Valentine's day are particularly good. Many of these were executed that have not come to light. Another, the clown's head, done for April first, is very unusual. I have the only copy, so far as I know, that has been found.

It was very interesting to hear him tell of the attitude of the Post Office officials (the head of this particular section was then in New Haven, Connecticut) toward these cancellations. Whenever he issued a particularly grotesque one, such as the clown's head, the old man, the running chicken, and the elephant, the department immediately advised him that they were not dignified enough to be used in the United States Post Office, and asked him to discontinue.



Typical
Waterbury
Cancellations
from the
Elton Collection.



The very fact of this having occurred, probably makes some of the cancellations very rare.

The clown's head cancellation that I have is dated April 18th, but Mr. Hill felt that it was probably either thrown into a scrap box on the cancellation table, or perhaps put into one of the racks where the stamps that were being used were held, and not destroyed as most of the grotesque ones were after the reprimand from the people in New Haven. The method of destroying them was to put them in the Post Office stove.

As to the method of producing these cancelling stamps, it was about as follows. Corks were used as a medium; these, after being cut, were inserted into a handle, and the cancellation stamp used in the old way of getting the ink from the inking pad, and striking the stamp. Of course this was usually carelessly done, and many of the cancellations are not as clear as we wish they might be.

Mr. Hill used to get his corks at the Leavenworth and Dikeman drug store. He would look over every shipment that came in of corks of larger size, to get those that were very homogeneous, and that looked as though they would stand up against the abuse that came to them in cancelling the letters.

Mr. Hill could not remember that any medium was ever used except cork, but there are a few, of circles and things of that sort, that look as though they might have been done on wood, as the impression looks more like the impression from a wooden stamp than from cork. However, he could not remember ever having cut any on wood.

There are a good many of the Waterbury cancellations that Mr. Hill entirely disclaimed. He said that the boys in the office got into the habit of trying to follow his example, and did cut numerous cancellations. He seemed always able to differentiate between the ones that he did, and the ones that were done by the clerks under him. Of course, these were all later cancellations, and those not done by him probably came along in the late '70s.

The earliest cancellation that I have found was dated March 17th, 1865, and they came pretty continuously from that time until 1868, when the dating of the postmark was abandoned. The latest one that I can locate was on a postal card dated 1882. This Mr. Hill recognized as one of his, as he did the large eagle, which is on an envelope containing a letter written in 1882. All of which goes to show that Mr. Hill worked on these cancellations, at least occasionally, very nearly up to the time that he left the Post Office.

THE GOLD TRAIL BY MRS. LOUISE PLATT HAUCK.

The Editor of this journal has heretofore had the pleasure of directing the attention of the philatelists of the United States to the splendid literary works of Mrs. Louise Platt Hauck, known throughout the state of Missouri as the Historian of St. Joseph, but far more widely known in the United States through her fascinating Western stories for boys and girls, novels that reveal the intimate and accurate knowledge of the author of those stirring events in the history of our country when brave men and women left St. Joseph, then the outskirts of civilization, for the Golconda on the Pacific coast. And now the facile pen of Mrs. Hauck has created another soul-gripping Western story entitled "The Gold Trail," or "How Two Boys Followed it in '49"—a tale full of exciting incidents and grave perils threatening the life of the two heroes Jack and Jerry, one a native of St. Joseph and the other a Bostonian, or as they call themselves, "The Blue Jays." Those of us who have traveled over the old emigrant route will, after reading "The Gold Trail," cheerfully subscribe to the statement that, although "many are called, few are chosen"—yes, chosen by talent and inborn, instinctive knowledge of those days, now long past, to write such a novel, which both instructs and thrills the reader, young or old. (V.M.B.)

The Stampless Covers of Michigan

By EDWARD J. BERNSTEIN.

A Preliminary Study.

THE writer had intended withholding any attempt at a paper on this subject until he had a great deal more data upon which to found a real study, but notwithstanding a number of S. O. S. calls through various media for aid in the shape of information or covers, he has received very little which would help. It is therefore in the hope that this effort may be more successful that this very incomplete article is offered.

It has become increasingly evident that any attempt to cover the matter is devoid of merit unless accompanied by a study of the History, Geography and Economic conditions of the time.

The Territory of Michigan was an unknown region in the first and second decades of the nineteenth century; it was a part of the great Northwest Territory and had few sparse settlements, at first only fur trading posts, later lumber camps.

It was the opinion of Major John Biddle, head of the Detroit land office during most of the Territorial period, that Michigan must date its origin from 1818. The first Census of the United States ordered by Congress was taken in 1790, but there is no mention of Michigan in any Census till 1820.

The early postal maps of the United States issued in 1796, 1813 and 1826 (for copies of which I am indebted to Delf Norona, Beckley, W. Va.) are mere sketches based largely upon impressions rather than survey and give the most grotesque outlines of the Northwestern region. One must smile at the curious idea of Lake Huron, for instance, which looks like a huge Arrow Head and is represented as twice the size of Lake Michigan.

The Territory of Michigan took in all that part of the United States north of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and West to the Mississippi River, up to 1818, and in 1834 was further extended to comprise all land as far west as the Missouri. The northern portion which ran westerly to the Mississippi was known as "Wisconsin," but remained a part of Michigan. The whole Territory was known as the "Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River" and was so designated on the great Seal of the Territory.

According to Edward Tiffen, surveyor general for the North West, in 1815, "The country did not contain more than one acre in 100 which would support civilization and probably there was not more than 1 in 1000." In any case, he was of the opinion that the land between the lakes and swamps was with few exceptions, a poor barren sandy soil, on which scarcely any vegetation grows, except some small scrubby oaks.

This report had a great deal to do with tardy development of Michigan and it was not till the Lewis Cass expedition in 1820 that this idea was controverted and he reported that the first report was a gross misrepresentation. The Government Officials sent to look over the situation were impressed by his report and profiting by the lessons taught by the War of 1812, built a military road to connect with Chicago.

John Farmer, in 1825, published the best map of the Territory and it found ready sale in the East and did much to stimulate immigration. This gained in volume as shown by Census reports of 1830, 1834 and 1837, when the State was admitted to the Union. The Black Mohawk War of 1832 and the Cholera outbreak in 1834 reduced Detroit from a city of 3000 to about 700, but it soon recovered.

Land sold on terms for \$2 an acre, but it was found that this lead to much

corruption and speculation, so that the policy was changed and all public lands were sold at \$1.25 an acre in parcels of 80 acres and upward.

In 1820 the entire population was about 8500, of which the City of Detroit had 1,422 and the country round about 700 more. Monroe almost equalled Detroit in population and importance, for it was the natural gateway for the entrance to the Territory. There were about 950 people in the region known as Brown County, which included the entire upper peninsula and the Territory of Wisconsin.

Now, what has this fragment of history to do with Stampless Covers? Well, just this. It explains why we don't get any Straight Line Postmarks, why so few ovals, and why none from those towns North of Saginaw and Grand Rapids earlier than the late 30's. Straight Line Postmarks were only used prior to 1800 and ovals followed until as late as 1849.

The earliest oval one from Michigan, in my possession, is one in red from Detroit, Michigan, Ter., dated 1826. It has a surrounding line. I have one from Richland without any line and with fancy scroll separating town from Mic. (abbr. for Mich.). In the 30's came the round type of postmarks, all with outer circle.

According to the Mich. Hist. Coll., the only means of ingress or egress to Detroit lay along a road passing near the shore of the River and lake, which for a great part of the year was more or less impassible, owing to the fine clay and black loam of which the soil was composed. By this road the mails were supposed to be delivered once a week in 1818, but owing to these conditions frequently delayed. The importance of the mails was one of the chief reasons for the improvement of the roads in the whole Territory. The streets of Detroit were so bad at that time, that it was necessary to cross on horseback.

Prompt mail service was of great concern to the local newspapers, of which the *Detroit Gazette* was the pioneer, followed soon after by the *Detroit Journal* and *Courier*, the *Free Press*, *Northwestern Journal* and three or four others.

It is highly probable that a good deal of mail was carried by the little side wheel Steamer "Walk-on-the-Water." This steamer was launched Aug. 27th, 1818, and ran till destroyed in a storm in 1821. It was the first and only Steamer plying Lake Michigan for a number of years. Later there were eight ships plying between Detroit and points North as far as Michilli-Mackinac. These doubtless carried mail and account for the covers marked "Ship."

In 1818, other towns having postoffices, besides Detroit, were Monroe (which for a time rivalled Detroit) with a population of 1200 or thereabouts; Mt. Clemens with fifteen families, St. Clair and probably Michilli-Mackinac away up on the tip of the lower peninsula and reached almost entirely by boat. As its population consisted largely of French Canadian farmers and trappers who had little use for mails, it is evident that there were very few covers coming from them.

I am indebted to Delf Norona for the following reference to the postal facilities of 1823:

"In the register of 30th Sept. 1823, appears this list of postoffices and government officers:

Post Office	Postmaster	Compensation
Bloomfield	Sydney Dole	\$ 5.30
Brownstown	John Sturgess	3.40
Detroit	James Abbott	380.50
Frenchtown Monroe	C. J. Lanman	29.20
Green Bay (later in Wis.)	John Deane	Not given
Michilli-Mackinac	J. W. Mason	Not given
Mt. Clemens	S. B. Beach	7.45
Oakland	Cyrus Chipman	Not given
Pontiac	Olms. Chamberlain	14.00

The compensation was evidently based on a percentage basis and may therefore be taken as an index to the amount of postal business done.

In 1830 the population of Detroit was 2,200 and in the whole county an additional 2,300. Mails were now coming three times a week, owing to the better roads and Lake Steamers. There were several towns of from 500 to 1,000, among them Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Dexter, Caline, White Pigion and a few of about 200, such as Brady, Antra, Penn, Niles, Kalamazoo and Jackson. In 1834 there were 87,278 in the Territory. By 1840 the population had increased to 212,287. Negroes and Indians were not counted in the total.

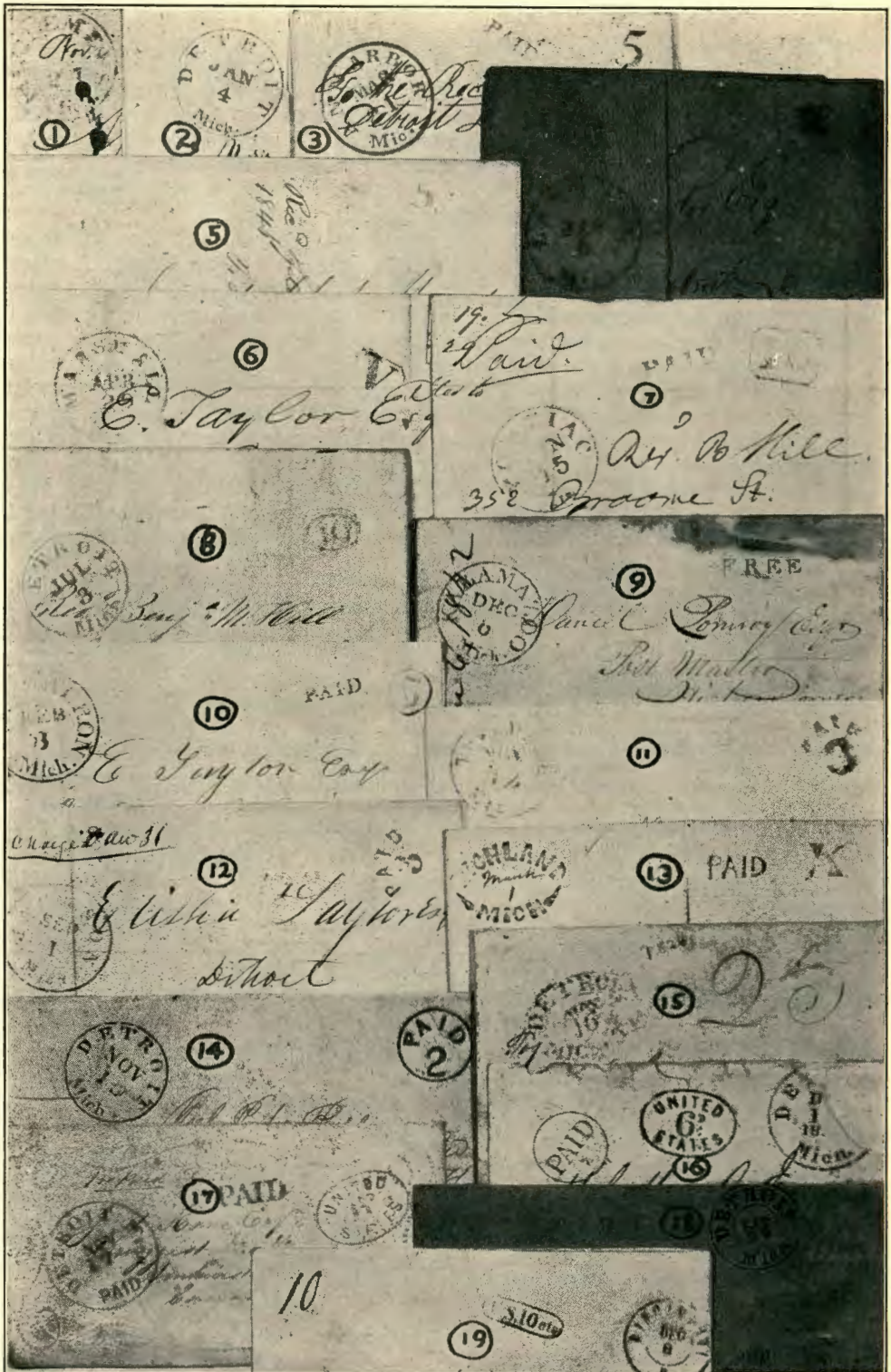
There must have been at this time about 200 post offices. Most of these towns had their start between 1832 and 1838, many of them faded out after flourishing a while. A great many were only lumber camps and when the lumber was cut out, the mills moved away and left nothing but burnt over or sawed down stumps; sometimes a lumber railroad was left to rust. As one writer puts it, many towns contained the seeds of death in its prosperity. Midway across the State were Sturgis and White Pigeon, which were described as very densely populated and flourishing as they had five stores. It is significant of the future industry of this vicinity that beet sugar and peppermint should have been its chief products and it now furnishes a large part of the mint of the world. By way of comparison, all of Wisconsin in 1840 contained 30,945 inhabitants; Milwaukee county had 5,605, of which 1712 were in the town of Milwaukee. Chicago had 4,470; Indianapolis, 2,700; all of Iowa 45,112, of which Des Moines had 5,572 and Dubuque 3,059.

In enumerating the various types of Stamp Covers from my own collection, I shall designate them by the following numbers for the sake of BREVITY, thus:

- Type #1. Plain circle, 30 mm diameter with town name going clockwise. State spelt Mic. going counterwise,
 - Type #2. Same, but State spelt Mich.
 - Type #3. As #1 separately struck Arabic numeral, no enclosure.
 - Type #4. As #3 but numeral enclosed in oval 15x10.
 - Type #5. As #4 but enclosure in Hexagon, Octagon or Square.
 - Type #6. As #3 but Roman numeral, no enclosure.
 - Type #7. As #6 but Roman numeral in oval, circle, octagon or square.
 - Type #8. No enclosure of town or numeral.
 - Type #9. Oval postmarks, either with or without enclosure.
- 1 and amount will be so added, if curved, shown by arc.
 Written postmarks will be indicated by WR.
 If both PAID and numeral are separately struck, by S. S.
 Fancy numerals by F.
 Colors are Rd for Red, Bl. for Blue, Blk. for black, gr. for green, br. for brown, y. for yellow, verm. for vermillion.

As few covers bear year date this is gotten from letter or ESTIMATED from rate charged and marked.

- ANN ARBOR—#1 in Rd. date 1848; #1 Bl. 1849; #1 Rd. S. S. PAID 1847; #1 Bl. S. S. PAID—WR, Paid 217 (?).
- ADRIAN—#1 Blk.—wr. 5, 1848; #2 circle 35 mm—wr. paid, ch. 70, 1849; #2 Blk. circle 35 mm S S PAID 5, plus wr. paid B. 125, B&C 1848.
- ALLEGAN C. H.—#6 s. s. Roman X, 1845 (?).
- COOPER—wr. postmark & charge 25 (town of 67) (?).
- DETROIT—#9 Rd. with enclosure plus wr. 25 in red 1826; #2 Rd. plus wr. 25 in blue 1840; #4 Bl. plus wr. 25 in Blk. 1841; #4 Rd. 1842; #4 Bl. s. s. PAID 5, another but s. s. PAID 10 both 1846 (-); #4 Bl. 5 1850; #4 Rd. 10, 1850; #2 Rd. plus PAID 3 in oval 27x17 1851 or 1853; #2 Blk. plus PAID 2 in circle 22 mm. This should have been drop letter rate, but was sent to Burlington Vt.
- DEXTER—#6 Blk. s. s. Roman V 1848.
- EATON RAPIDS—#3 Rd. 10 in circle 33 mm 1843; #3 Blk. circle 33 mm plus s. s. PAID 3 letters 12 mm high 1853.
- FLINT—#1 bright red. s. s.—5 1843; #5 brown s. s. PAID & s. s. Hex 5, 1846; #2 Blk. s. s. PAID 3 (10 mm) 1851.
- GRAND RAPIDS—#2 Grn. s. s. PAID—wr. 5, 1846; #2 Blk. double s. s. PAID wr. 10 in red 1846; #2 Blk. circle 35 mm s. s. PAID & s. s. 1853.



Typical Michigan Cancellations.

- JACKSON—#7 Rd. circle enclosing 5 (15 mm) 1851; #7 Blk. dto. enclosing 10 dto (?); #7 Blk. 5 dto. (?); #7 Blk. as above plus s. s. PAID. also wr. charge box 129, 1853; #7 Blk. circle 32 mm s. s. PAID 3 (curved or arc), figure and letters 7 mm. also wr. charge draw 31, 1856; #2 state abbrev. Mi. 1840.
- JONESVILLE—#7 Bl. s. s. PAID & small circle 5, 1853; #7 Gr. and small circle 10, 1852; #7 Bl. s. s. 10 in circle 12 mm, 1854.
- FLINT—#1 bright Rd. plus s. s. 1843; #5 Br. s. s. PAID—Hex. 5, 1846; #2 Blk. s. s. PAID 3 (10 mm) 1851.
- GRAND RAPIDS—#2 Gr. s. s. PAID wr. 5, 1846; #2 Blk. double s. s. PAID wr. 10 red 1846; #2 circle 35 mm Blk. s. s. PAID s. s. 3, 1853.
- JACKSON—#7 Rd. circle enclosing 5 (15 mm) 1851; #7 Blk. dto. 10 (15 mm) (?); #7 Blk. dto. 5 (15 mm) (?); #7 Blk. dto. s. s. PAID wr. charge box 129 1853; #7 Blk. circle 32 mm s. s. PAID 3 curve (Fig. 7 mm) wr. charge draw 31 1856; #2 State abbrev. Mi. 1840 (?).
- JONESVILLE—#7 Bl. s. s. PAID and small circle 5, 1853 (-); #7 Gr. and small circle 10, 1852; #7 Bl. and small circle 10 (12 mm) 1854.
- MARSHALL—#6 Bl. 5 in a truncated sq. 5, 1849; dto in Rd. 1850.
- MONROE—#3 Gr. s. s. PAID s. s. 5, 1845; #3 Blk. s. s. PAID 3, 1853.
- NILES—#3 Blk. s. s. PAID s. s. 5 (each 4 mm high) (?).
- LAPEER—#2 Gr. circle 35 mm s. s. PAID wr. PAID 3, 1853.
- MICHIGAN CITY—#3 Rd. 5 (6 mm high) 1849; dto Blk. 1850.
- NEW BALTIMORE—#2 Blk. circle 38 mm 1857.
- SAGINAW—#3 Blk. s. s. 10, 1846; #3 dto s. s. 5, 1846.
- MARSHALL—#6 Bl. s. s. 5 in truncated sq. 1849; dto in Rd. 1850.
- MONROE—#3 Gr. s. s. PAID s. s. 5, 1845; #3 Blk. s. s. PAID 3, 1853.
- NILES—#3 Blk. s. s. PAID & s. s. 5 (each 4 mm high) (?).
- LAPEER—#2 Gr. circle 35 mm s. s. PAID wr. PAID 3, 1853.
- MICHIGAN CITY—#3 Rd. s. s. 5 (6 mm high) 1849; #3 dto Blk. (6 mm high).
- NEW BALTIMORE—#2 Blk. circle 38 mm 1857.
- MT. CLEMENS—#2 Rd. wr. 6, 1837; #2 vermilion-month wr. s. s. 5 1844.
- KALAMAZOO—#2 Rd. s. s. FREE wr. Dec. 6th, 1842; #1 Rd. wr. 10, 1846; #2 Brn. wr. 10 & Oct. 1847; #2 Rd. s. s. PAID & wr. 5 PAID 1849; #2 y. s. s. PAID in arc 1846; #2 Gr. s. s. PAID in arc 1847; #3 Rd. s. s. 10 (slanting) 1842; #3 Rd. s. s. PAID 5 wr. PAID 1849; #2 Rd. wr. D. (?); #3 Blk. s. s. PAID 3 (12 mm high) 1851.
- LANSING—#6 Rd. large X 1845; #3 Rd. large 5 (?); #3 Blk. large 5 (?).
- IONIA—#3 Blk. s. s. PAID 3 in arc (7 mm) 1853.
- GRAND BLANC—#5 Blk. s. s. 5 in small circle (?).
- TECUMSEH—#1 Br. s. s. PAID 3 (arc) 10 mm 1853.
- PLYMOUTH—#2 Gr. s. s. PAID wr. 5, 1848.
- PONTIAC—#3 Rd. s. s. 5, 1848; #1 Dd. s. s. small PAID & 10 in octagon 1853; #3 bright red—s. s. PAID 5, 1853; #1 Rd. s. s. 5 in octag. 1848.
- PORT HURON—#2 Blk. s. s. PAID & s. s. 5 in irreg. circle 1848.
- RICHLAND OVAL—no line around, fancy marks each side of Mich & s. s. PAID X black 1838.

In addition to the covers before enumerated, I have four that were sent from Detroit to Canada which bear distinctive markings of the Canadian Post Office. They are as follows:

- Black Post Mark. Detroit in a 30 mm circle plus a separately struck oblong rectangle in red, in which appears "U. S. PAID 10", no date ascertained.
- DETROIT, MICH. in a plain circle 30 mm diam with a sep. struck red oblong containing "U. S. 10 date?"
- Same—in red 30 mm circle at bottom of circle PAID, sep. struck red oval 12 mm x 9 contains United | 6d | States.
- Same—red without paid, as above, but same oval sep. struck.

Key to Michigan Cancellations Shown on Opposite Page.

(1) Plain Circle, MIC. for State; (2) Plain Circle, Mich. for State; (3) Plain Circle as Type 1, plus PAID and Arabic Numeral separately struck; (4) Plain Circle plus separately struck Roman Numeral; (5) As Type 2 plus Arabic Numeral in small oval; (6) As Type 2 plus V in octagon; (7) As Type 1 plus PAID and Numeral in large octagon; (8) As Type 2 plus Numeral in small oval; (9) As Type 2 plus FREE; (10) As Type 2 plus PAID and 5 in irregular circle; (11) As Type 1 plus PAID over 3 in arc; (12) As Type 2 plus PAID and 3 in arc; (13) Oval plus PAID and X (no surrounding lines); (14) As Type 2 plus PAID 2 in large circle. Probably drop rate but sent outside State. Unable to explain rate; (15) Oval. Mich. Ter. in surrounding lines and Mss. 25; (16) As Type 2 plus PAID in large circle and U. S. 6d in oval; (17) Plain Circle with paid, plus PAID and oval containing U. S. 6d; (18) Small black circle plus U. S. PAID 10 in oblong (red); (19) Small blue circle plus U. S. 10 cts in oblong (black). This comes from Cincinnati but illustrates type of postmark. The last four Types are on letters sent to Canada.

In an extended search through the Burton Historical Collection for data on early mails in Michigan I found this from Sol Sibley, one of the earliest settlers, dated Detroit Aug 16th 1798. Deploring the fact that he could not prepay the postage on this letter as he had to send it by special messenger some 300 miles (to Marietta Ohio) which was the nearest postoffice and directing that any answer should be sent to Cincinnati for Detroit.

An 1802 letter was mailed by express as the writer says "mail is not yet extended to Mich, though provided by law, but it is not yet in effect."

An 1803 letter from Detroit to Albany speaks of a regular mail from Ft. Pitt—probably once a month—for in another letter written Feb 8th 1803, a Chas Curry speaks of "now having a regular mail *twice* a month from Pittsburgh"—please note that it was first Ft. Pitt then Pittsburgh.

Only 4 letters have any notation, even script, and one of these was dated Feb. 7th, 1803 with "Détroit, Mich." written at upper left hand corner. There were three bearing script notations of (1) "Sloop Detroit", (2) "Sloop Mackinac", (3) "Express." All of 1799.

STAMP COLLECTING—WHY AND HOW.

Under the above title the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. have just brought out a very interesting book by Prescott H. Thorp. The book is designed to give just the proper amount of information about stamp collecting to the uninitiated to make them seek further—if the vital collecting spark is touched. It covers the subject in a most interesting manner and comes out at a particularly happy time when untold thousands of men, women and children are receptive to further information on the charm of stamp collecting, as a result of the publicity which the hobby has enjoyed through the press and radio.

Mr. Thorp has done a good job and while the book is not primarily intended for those already collecting, it will be a handy volume to hand to a friend who might be a likely recruit to our ranks. The price is \$2.50.

Incidentally it might be remarked that Mr. Thorp is responsible for the present splendid standard of *Scott's Monthly Journal*, of which he is the managing editor, a philatelic magazine which now ranks with the best in our field.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of the **Collectors Club Philatelist**, published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for April 1, 1929.

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

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

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Collectors Club, 51 West 48th St., New York City.

Editor, H. L. Lindquist, 51 West 48th St., New York City.

Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

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

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, 1929.

L. M. CAGNEY, Notary Public.

“Culloma—Alta Cal”

By ERNEST WILTSEE.

EARLY California covers with the 40c rate to the East (12½c local) have peculiar sharm, although stamps were never on sale in the State until the 1851 issue. But the particular cover that is the subject of these notes, has a greater historical interest than falls to the lot of most.

To properly appreciate the fact, we must go back a little into the story of the conquest and acquisition of this great and now most important State.

General, then Captain, John C. Fremont was adventuring as usual between the East and the Pacific Coast, making his third historic survey, in the late spring of 1846. Being in the neighborhood of the Klamath Lakes, he was attacked by Indians, when a messenger met him stating that the Mexican Commandant Castro was about to attack the American settlements in the Sacramento Valley. Fremont turned, joined the American settlers, hoisted the “**Bear**” Flag, defeated Castro, and cleared the northern part of California of the Mexican forces.

In the summer of 1846, Commodore Sloat was anchored off Mazatlan, with an American squadron; Admiral Seymour with a stronger British fleet was anchored in the same port, with instructions to watch him.

About the middle of June, Commodore Sloat set sail ostensibly for Hawaii; Admiral Seymour put to sea and followed him. But in the night, with darkened lights, Sloat turned north for Monterey; Seymour, unaware, continued on to Hawaii.

On the fifth of July Sloat arrived at Monterey, and hearing of Fremont’s activities, concluded that he had been instructed by the War Department to declare war against Mexico; the Navy, not wishing to be behind, landed forces on the seventh of July, took Monterey, the capitol, and hoisted the American Flag.

Fremont, hearing of this, marched to Monterey and joined Sloat’s forces. Sloat, on learning that Fremont had acted without instructions, appalled at the consequences of his own temerity, resigned his command to Commodore Stockton, and sailed for Panama on a small vessel, on his way to New York. But Stockton was made of sterner stuff. He raised Fremont to a Major, empowered him to clear the southern part of the state, and commissioned him Governor. None of them then knew that the United States had been for some time at war with Mexico.

This prompt and joint action probably saved California from becoming a British possession. The Mexican Government had just granted a large part of it to a British Concessionaire, who was on board the British flagship. But when Admiral Seymour, with his powerful fleet, arrived at Monterey, July 16, 1846, he found Commodore Stockton in the harbor with his squadron, Major Fremont in possession of the town with his riflemen, and the American flag hoisted in possession over all. Consequently he sailed away.

As is well known, Mexico divided all California into two Provinces; “Alta California” (Upper California) with its capitol at Monterey, which comprises the present State, and “Baja California” (Lower California) still a State of Mexico, with its capitol formerly at Ensenada, now at Mexicali.

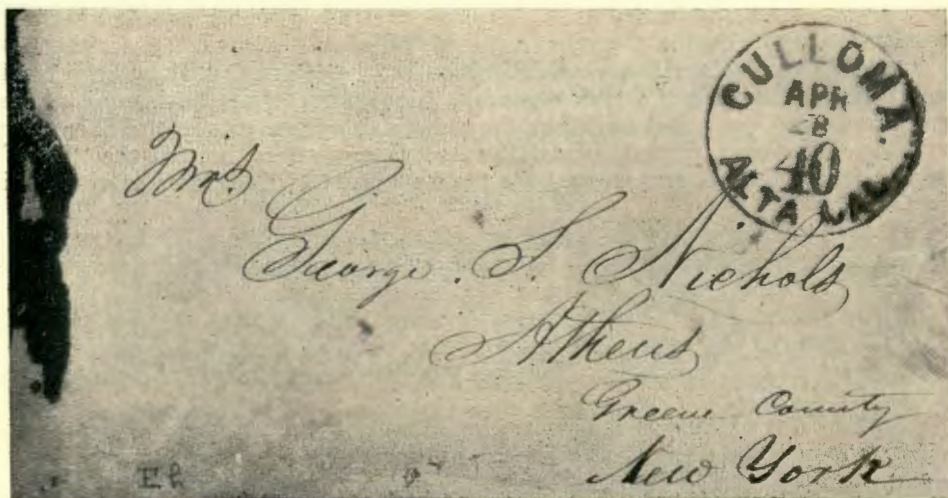
What then was the status of “Alta California” during the interim period, between July 7th, 1846 and its admission as a State (for it never was a Territory) into the Union on September 9th, 1850?

That is best answered by a brief quotation from the decision of Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered in 1856 in his opinion upon the validity of the Fremont Grant in Mariposa County. He said:

"California was at that time in the possession of the American forces, and held by the United States as a conquered country, subject to the authority of the United States."

And what was the exact or true name of California during this interim period?

In reality its name was the same as when it was a Province of Mexico, namely "Alta California," for that could not be changed until its admission as a State took place, September 9th, 1850, when it became the "State of California."



Cover No. 1. "Culloma Alta Cal. April 28" (1849?)

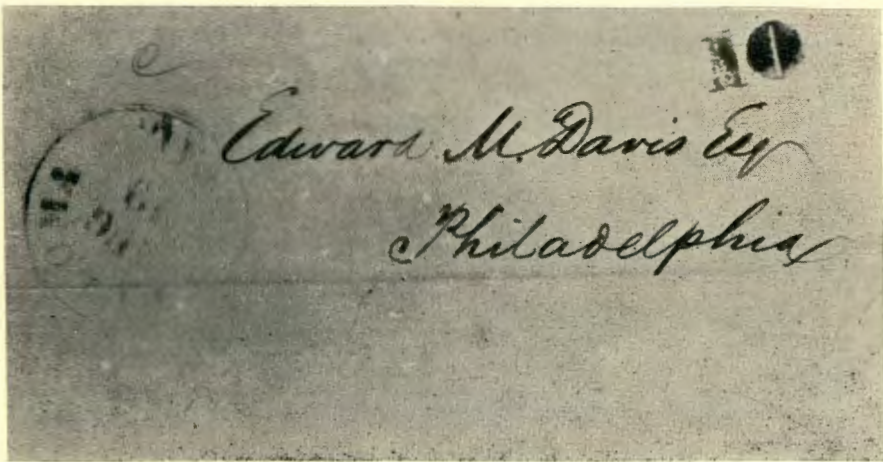
An inspection of this interesting cover shows that it bears the postmark of "Culloma—Alta Cal" dated April 28, containing in the circle a large "40" showing the postal rate of forty cents in force until June 30, 1851, from Pacific Coast points to the East, and vice versa.

"Culloma," now spelled "Coloma," was of course the flourishing mining camp on the South Fork of the American River, at the spot where Marshall first discovered gold in 1848. It was named after the Coloma or Culloma tribe of Indians, who inhabited that immediate vicinity. This cover is addressed to Mrs. George S. Nichols, Athens, Green County, N. Y., and might have been mailed in either 1849 or 1850.

This is stated because it hardly seems possible, from the authorization given William V. Vorhies, by Postmaster General C. Johnson on November 1, 1848, that Vorhies could have accomplished all the various details required by the Department, and have installed a postmaster at "Culloma" as early as April 28, 1849. Although we do know that John D. Little was installed in 1849 as the first postmaster at "Culloma"; exact date seems uncertain.

The interesting authorization and instructions given Vorhies states that at that date, November 1, 1848, there was only one postmaster appointed in California, Samuel Y. ap Lee, who had not yet left for his post at San Francisco. Apparently he never filled the position. Vorhies was instructed with many minute details and restrictions, to first establish post offices at San Diego, San Pedro, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Monterey. Also every office established in the interior was absolutely conditional upon its total expenses, including that of transport of mails, being defrayed out of the net proceeds of the

post office. Thus early was the inefficiency of the Post Office Department clearly manifested, which led to the use of the private Express Companies to carry practically all of the mail to the mining regions. It was many years before the Post Office Department seemed to have any conception of the magnitude and importance of the gold discoveries, of the vast amount of business that would result therefrom, or the future importance of the great State of California. In the scene of rush and turmoil, and with the multitude of silly restrictions imposed by the authorities at Washington, it is hardly probable that one lone agent could have installed all the Coast Offices, as instructed, and any Post Office in the interior, by April, 1849. However, it is quite probable that Vorhies, having probably arrived at San Francisco first, passing by the other Coast towns, may have sensed the importance of "Culloma," then a thriving town of over six hundred people, and may have installed Postmaster Little prior to April 28, 1849. If so, then this postmark is clearly his work.



Cover No. 2, "Culloma," Aug. 12, 1851.

"Alta California," must have disappeared by Admission Day, September 9, 1850. The full sheet letter here depicted clearly shows what postmark was used later, it being dated "Culloma" August 11, 1851. This interesting, well-written letter shows that business of magnitude was thriving in "Culloma" at this date and that jewelry was in much demand!

While California was not admitted until September 9, 1850, and while in the eye of the law it was "Alta California" until that date, it must be recognized that General Bennett Riley, who arrived as Military Governor on April 12, 1849, recognized the fact that its admission as a State was certain, and, by a proclamation dated June 3, 1849, wisely gave it a temporary civil government, the first election being held August 1st, 1849. Gen. Riley felt that it was out of the power of the Military to govern it properly, and that it was wise to allow the citizens to get a practice lesson in civil administration before its admission. Under these circumstances it was looked upon as a State after August 1st, 1849, and it is hardly possible that after that date a Postmaster would retain the name of "Alta California," it being too suggestive of the past regime and not alluring to its patriotic American citizens.

Taking everything into consideration, therefore, until we discover evidence to the contrary, we must conclude that the date of this cover was April 28, 1849, and that the Postmaster in authority was John D. Little, Esq.

In preparing this postmark, we must congratulate the Postmaster in accurately designating his town as "Culloma—Alta Cal." All the other town cancellations of that period that the writer has seen, such as San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, etc., prior to September 9th, 1850, postmarked their letters simply as "Cal" for California. This was not the true name of the conquered country, nor was it correct. It may be that other correct postmarks of this interesting interim period may come to light. We will be glad to see them.

But at least, all hail to the postmaster of little "Culloma"! Who alone among the rising, prosperous towns of the beautiful Pacific "Slope," gave it its proper designation of "Culloma—Alta Cal."

(Since the above article was written I have received word that W. Parker Lyon of Pasadena has secured a cover with an exactly similar "Culloma—Alta Cal." postmark, the annotation on the cover being 1849. This settles the date as April 28, 1849.)

THE "FERRARI" SALE OF E. LUDER-EDELMANN & CO.

E. Luder-Edelmann & Co., of Zurich, Switzerland have just established a record for the amount of money realized at a single sale by the disposal of the last of the Ferrari collection for \$150,000. Nearly 50% of the total realized was sold to bidders on the floor and bids were received from collectors throughout the world. The Ferrari Collection of Greece realized over \$20,000 and many other good prices were realized on the outstanding items. A complete list of the **prices** realized has just been issued by the auctioneers and we quote a number of the more interesting pieces in Swiss francs, exclusive of the 10% charge:

Finland error 3½r. yellow/blk.	2100.—
Gt. Britain 1d. blk., marginal used pair	245.—
Gt. Britain 1d. 1841 on very blue paper, mint marginal strip of 3	540.—
Lombardy 10c. block of 17 used on piece	14000.—
Sardinia first issue, 3 mint blocks of 4	6000.—
Sicily 10 Gr. mint block of 30	4600.—
Tuscany 9 Cr. superb on cover	2950.—
Buenos Aires 4p. brown on piece	600.—
British Guiana 4c. blue, superb	3400.—
Canada 12d. mint, laid paper	8000.—
Ceylon 2/- blue, superb	2300.—
New South Wales Sydney View 2d. superb with Victoria pmk.	800.—
New Zealand, 2d. first issue, superb	650.—
Tasmania 1d. pelure paper	470.—
Trinidad, Lady McLeod on cover	1850.—
Confederate States America, 2c. green on cover	620.—
U. S. A., 12c. blk. superb pair on cover	640.—
U. S. A., 1c. blue on piece with oblitt. "Nashville"	260.—
Greece, complete set of Paris prints in strips of 4	17500.—
Greece, 10L. Paris, unused block of 18	8600.—

POSTAGE STAMPS OF IRELAND.

The second edition of "The Postage Stamps of Ireland, 1922-25" by W. G. Meredith, 5 Elmbourne Road, London, S. W. 17, England, is a 48 page booklet, showing the complete details of the plates and the settings of the overprints, as well as a list of the important varieties and the errors. The controls are also discussed.

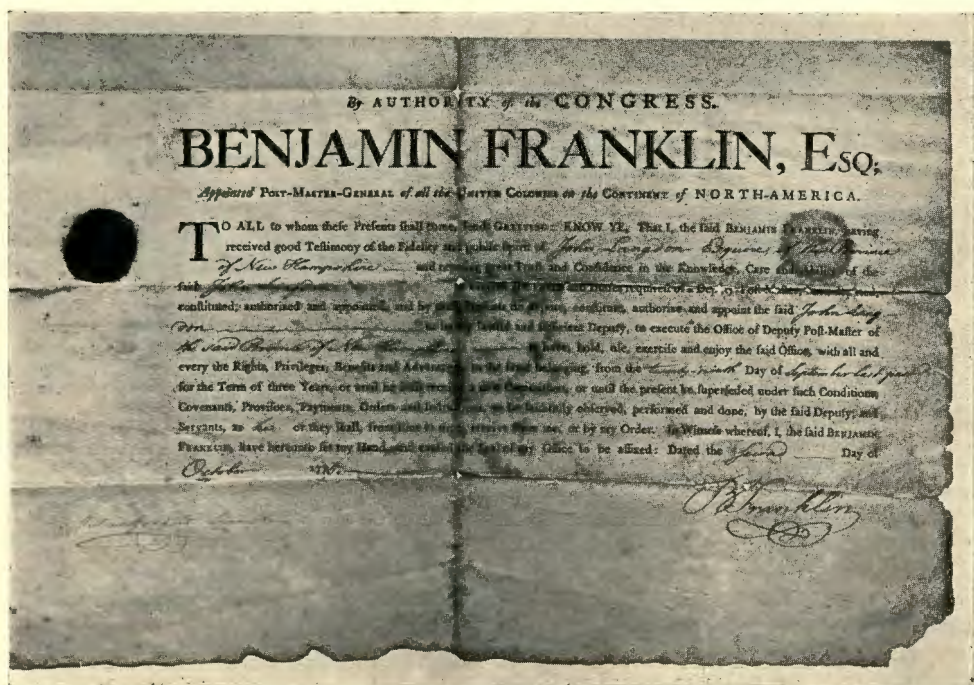
This is a practical work for the students of Irish stamps and is sold at five shillings.
H. M. K.

Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is properly considered as one of the most important "Early Americans" for he was a material factor in creating the Colonies and in guiding the policies in the early years. In philatelic circles Franklin's name is revered as the first Postmaster General, and the Government has honored the esteemed scholar, statesman and business man by placing his picture on the first stamp issued by the United States.

Franklin was made a Deputy Postmaster, representing the Crown, with headquarters at Philadelphia, in 1737 and in 1753 became Postmaster General for the Colonies, remaining in that position until he was dismissed on January 31, 1775.



Original Appointment Made by Benjamin Franklin.
(Property of Collectors Club.)

The Post Office, in the Colonies, even under the management of Franklin, was not successful; the Post Road between Boston and Philadelphia being the only one to pay its way.

From the *Journals of the Continental Congress* the following extract dated May 29, 1775 will prove of interest:

"As the present critical situation of the colonies renders it highly necessary that ways and means shall be devised for the speedy conveyance of Intelligence from one end of the Continent to the other,

"Resolved, That Mr. (Benjamin) Franklin, Mr. (Thomas) Willing, Mr. (Samuel) Adams, and Mr. (Phillip) Livingston, be appointed a committee to consider the best means of establishing posts for the conveying of letters and intelligences through the continent."

This committee reported on July 25th, 1775, and their report was ordered received and "to be taken into consideration tomorrow."

"Agreeable to the order of yesterday," so reads the record of July 26th, "the Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the post office; which being debated in paragraphs, was agreed to as follows.

"That a postmaster General be appointed for the United Colonies, who shall have his office at Philadelphia, and shall be allowed a salary of 1000 dollars per an; for himself, and 340 dollars per an: for a secretary and Comptroller, with power to appoint such, and so many deputies as to him may seem proper and necessary.

"That a line of posts be appointed under the direction of the Postmaster General from Falmouth in New England to Savannah in Georgia, with as many cross posts as he shall think fit.

"That the allowance to the deputies in lieu of salary and all contingent expenses, shall be 20 per cent. on the sums they collect and pay into the General Post Office annually, when the whole is under or not exceeding 100 Dollars, and ten per cent. for all sums below 1000 dollars a year.

"That the rates of postage shall be 50 pr. cent less than those appointed by Parliament.

"That the several deputies account quarterly with the general post office, and the postmaster general annually with the continental treasurers, when he shall pay into the receipts of the said Treasurers, the profits of the Post Office; and if necessary expence of this establishment should exceed the produce of it, the deficiency shall be made good by the United Colonies, and paid to the Postmaster general by the continental Treasurers.

"On motion made, Resolved, That it be recommended to the postmaster general to establish a weekly post to South Carolina.

"That it be left to the postmaster general to appoint a secretary and comptroller.

"The Congress then preceded to the election of a postmaster general for one year, and until another is appointed by a future Congress, when Benjamin Franklin, Esq., was unanimously chosen."

This appears to have been the entire activity for the day's session.

While the action of the Continental Congress created rates for the post, less than those charged by the English-Operated post, the session of September 30th, 1775, nullified the rate reduction, as follows:

"It being represented to the Congress, that from the present situation of affairs and the correspondence now carried on through N. A. it is apprehended that if the rate of postage is lowered agreeable to the resolution of Congress, the proceeds of the office will not support the necessary riders; and as the people in general are satisfied with it, at least no complaints have been made with regard to the rate lately paid for the postage of letters.

"On motion, Resolved, That the resolution of Congress respecting the lowering of the rates of postage be suspended until further orders from this Congress."

On September 26th, 1776, Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Silas Deane were appointed as commissioners to the court of France, and on November 7th, 1776, the minute reads,

"Resolved, That Richard Bache be appointed postmaster general in the room of Dr. (Benjamin) Franklin who is absent."

Franklin, by this act, ceased his connection with the Continental Post and when President Washington was inaugurated, one of his first appointments was that of a Postmaster General in the person of Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts.

Franklin's name and fame will endure of course, but to stamp collectors his name has a charm and an interest apart from his activities in making the original thirteen English Colonies a great nation.

(The foregoing is especially timely in view of the recent acquisition by the Collectors Club of an original Postmaster Appointment signed by Benjamin Franklin, which is pictured above. This interesting document of historical as well as philatelic value was acquired through the efforts of Herman Toasperm with the financial assistance of Charles J. Phillips, Charles Curie, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Theodore Steinway and Joseph S. Rich.—H. L. L.).

The Collectors Club Philatelist

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB,

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor

Office of Publication, 104 Academy Ave., Federalsburg, Md.

Editorial and Executive Offices, 51 W. 48th St., New York City.

Subscription Rates \$2.00 per Year

Single Copies \$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

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

JONATHAN BRACE CHITTENDEN SCHOLARSHIP ESTABLISHED AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Through the initiative of a member of the *Collectors Club*, the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn has established a competitive scholarship for men to be known as "The Jonathan Brace Chittenden Scholarship in Engineering or Chemistry," the first award of which is to be made this year.

To quote from the announcement of the Institute:

"The stipend for each of these scholarships will be three hundred dollars (\$300) covering the tuition at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. The scholarships are renewable for four consecutive years depending upon the maintenance of a high standing in the Institute and proper fulfillment of the conditions under which the appointment was made.

Candidates for the scholarships must show promise in:

- (1) Qualities of manhood, force of character and leadership.
- (2) Scientific and scholastic ability and attainments.
- (3) Physical vigor, as shown by participation in sports or athletics.

A candidate to be eligible must:

- (1) Be between the ages of 16 and 21 on October 1st of the year for which he is elected.
- (2) Be qualified to meet the requirements as given in the college catalogue.
- (3) Not have attended a college or university.

The scholarship will be awarded upon the basis (1) of the candidate's school record and (2) of a personal interview with a representative of the Polytechnic Institute."

At the dinner of the *Collectors Club* held February 6, 1929 on "Waterbury Night" Theodore E. Steinway collected a fund of \$500. from the following members, which was transmitted to the Institute as the Collectors Club donation: P. M. Wolsieffer, Theodore E. Steinway, Charles Curie, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Joseph S. Rich, J. Hudson Hall, Hugh M. Clark, Charles J. Phillips, Admiral Frederick R. Harris, Hans Lagerloef and Clarence W. Brazier. Additional donations to the fund will be welcomed if any of our members desire to participate.

COLLECTORS CLUB RECEIVES GOLD MEDAL FOR PACK COLLECTION.

The splendid collection of Brazil formed by Charles Lathrop Pack, and now the property of the Collectors Club through his generosity, was entered in the

Fourth Australian and New Zealand Philatelic Congress and International Philatelic Exhibition held in Melbourne in October and November 1928, in Class X for a Specialized Collection of any one stamp or issue. We have just received the very fine gold medal awarded the collection as the first award in its class, which will be a prized addition to the collection which we are forming.

THE SWEDISH PHILATELIC AGENCY.

The Swedish Philatelic Agency, located in the Post Office at Stockholm, is carrying on a particularly effective campaign to call their service to the attention of philatelists. They have sent out circulars illustrating the King Gustaf V's Commemorative issue in colors which have been commented on to a considerable extent in the philatelic press, then they mailed some especially interesting covers bearing the notation:

"As the Sound between Sweden and Denmark is frozen and the Baltic between Sweden and Germany is full of drift ice, this letter was forwarded by an Airplane from Malmo to Hamburg."

On March 26th they sent out a series of postcards containing Swedish views on the face and a special postmark on the reverse with the compliments of the Director of the Agency, Uno Soderberg. Such constructive effort deserves the recognition of philatelists and we trust that our readers will encourage the good work with orders and letters of commendation.

THE SPERLING SALE.

The group of sales held by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. to dispose of the collection of Emil Sperling causes a twinge of regret among the many friends of Mr. Sperling who will miss him from our ranks. Mr. Sperling was active in the affairs of the Club for some years and many of our best banquets were due to his competent management. He is a recognized authority in the art world and we hope that he will still maintain some of the many friendships that he created in his long and honorable association with our hobby.

THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, Inc. of 1929.

The First Annual Stamp Show, sponsored by the American Philatelic Society under its new rules, will be held in Minneapolis from August 19th to 24th, 1929. The Collectors Club endorses the project to the fullest extent and urges its members to subscribe for the shares of stock at \$10.00 each, to exhibit their stamps and to attend if possible. Full information can be secured by writing V. W. Rotnem, Secretary, 1054 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. and any remittances sent in by members should be credited to the quota of the Collectors Club or the New York section by advising John A. Klemann of the amount sent.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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

Copyright 1929 by the Collectors Club.

China

(Continued from page 89.)

Translated by A. E. SEAL

And published through courtesy of JOHN A. AGNEW.

Stamps for illustrations furnished by JAMES STARR.

Differences Between the London and Peking Printings.

London.

The arched line at the rear part of the ship, showing the edge of the stern-frame, is carried so far that it almost touches the back sail. The rudder post under the stern is formed by a sharp right angled triangle which stands out feebly against the ship's stern. The short horizontal lines immediately over the last bridge pillars on the left diverge towards the border.

Stamp 27

Peking.

The arched line is not continued but ends quite clear and somewhat thickened. The rudder post is represented by a quite obtuse angled, almost half moon shaped triangle, and separated from the stern by a narrow white stripe. The short horizontal hatching lines continue almost parallel up to the border.

Stamp 28.

In the arched shaped label with Chinese characters above the mower the left portion of the 2nd. character (from the left side) reaches quite or almost quite to the enclosing line above it.

The left portion of the corresponding character is separated by a clear gap from the enclosing line above it.

Stamp 29.

The window-shaped opening above the arch of the left hand door is clearly rectangular. The white place in the left archway appears cruciform.

The left upper corner in the window-shaped opening is chamfered, as if damaged. The white space in the left archway appears Y-shaped.

The London prints appeared from about July 1913, whilst the 3 C., 5 C. and 30 C. were reported as the first Peking prints from about the end of 1914. In the London prints the sheets of at least all the lower values contained 200 stamps in 8 groups of 5x5 stamps each; the Peking sheets also contained 200 stamps, but in continuous rows, both vertical and horizontal. All the Peking-prints show the name of the printing firm on the upper and lower borders of the sheets. Their color shades are much stronger than in the London-prints.

No. 162, diagonally bisected was used to produce the new postage due value of $1\frac{1}{2}$ C.—A large portion of a sheet of No. 177 with middle inverted came into the trade: a border block of the same, which we saw some years ago showed on the border of the sheet the name of the Peking printers. According to reliable information this variety was never circulated, and presumably did not pass the control.

Small stamp books of the nominal value of 1 D. were sold of this issue, yellow books with 1 C. and 4 C. stamps and green books with 1 C., 4 C. and 5 C. stamps. In February 1923 the values in both books were altered.

The dollar values of this issue occur with red (also blue or black) overprint of large Chinese characters over the English inscription. According to official information (Mek. W. St. 1923, Page 492) such stamps, frequently described in the technical Press as "Manchuria overprints", because they mostly occur with northern obliterations, come exclusively from "Remittance Certificates" (after the style of the British Postal Notes, see note to No. 45, Page 79) on which they serve as the amount of the remittance and are cancelled with the usual postal obliteration. According to the dealer Tyrrell (see St. Coll. and Gibb. M. J.) dollar values, for example the 2 D. with this overprint were also used in case of need to frank mail packets, which is very possible, as the stamps could be made by this overprint (the name of the post office concerned) unavailable for the public but could still be used by the postal offices. (For further details respecting the use of Remittance Certificates, see The Yuraku, August 1924).—Recently, on account of thefts, stamps at all the offices in the postal circuit of Foochow, with the exception of the head office, are similarly supposed to have been provided with a control overprint and sold over the counter.

1920 (1 Dec.). Charity issue for victims of the famine in north China: stamps Nos. 163 II, 165 II, 167 II with colored overprint A16 of altered value, above, in Chinese, the declaration that with this stamp "1 Cent is paid for those suffering from hunger."

		Overprint.			Impressions.
183	1 C. on 2 C. yellow green	red	.10	.10	6,680,000
184	3 C. on 4 C. red	blue	.15	.18	11,000,000
185	5 C. on 6 C. dark grey	red ;	.35	.35 ;	1,339,000

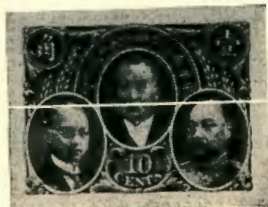
The stamps were sold by the post office at the old nominal value but their postal value was only that of the overprint, 1 C. going to the charity funds. According to the decree of the 29.10.1921, by which the issue period was fixed at one year from 1 Dec. 1920 to 30 Nov. 1921, the application of the charity stamps was voluntary, whilst the increase of all registered fees from 5 C. to 6 C. as well as the payment of a special charity due enacted by the same decree during the same period was compulsory (see also below). The use of Nos. 183-185 was also permissible for abroad.

In 1922 a charity stamps 1 C. brown as per the accompanying type was reported. According to the first information from China the stamps were supposed to have no postal validity, but their use was prescribed for all inland correspondence, so that the stamps as a result of this postal compulsion, like many English war tax stamps obtained, at least indirectly, some validity. The announcement of the stamps as postage stamps found acceptance in the greater part of the technical Press, and appeared even in Gibbons' supplement. According to later information however (St. Coll. XIX, Page 137, Gibb. M. C. 1923, Page 319) these "hunger stamps" were purely charity stamps without any reference to postal validity. The same applies also to a



charity stamp in the same type, 10 C. red, reported 1923, which had already been used in 1922 as supplementary stamps for telegrams. Charity stamps in other values up to 50 D. served as additional charge on telegrams, railway passes, etc.

1921 (10 [1?] Oct.). Stamp 30. Memorial issue for the 25th. year of the Chinese State Post (20.3.1896). Copper print in color by the Peking Printing Office. Oblong with the busts of President Hsu Shih Chang, Minister of Communications Yeh Kung Choh, and the Minister of State Ching Yun Peng. Perf. $14\frac{1}{4}$.



30

186	1 C. orange	.10	—
187	3 C. blue green	.20	—
188	6 C. grey	.45	—
189	10 C. blue	.70	—

The sale of the memorial stamps, which were only distributed in one lot, was stopped at the sub post offices 31.3.1922, whilst at the chief post offices it continued up to 30 June. The remainders are supposed to have been destroyed. The obliteration to order of the memorial issue in sheets and in sets was expressly allowed.

1923 (12 Feb.). In order to use up the old issue, following on the increase in postal charges, postage stamp No. 164 II was surcharged with a carmine red overprint A17 of an altered value, the old figure of value being overprinted by pentagram. Overprint produced in the Peking Printing Office.

190	2 C. on 3 C. blue green	.20	—
-----	-----------------------------------	-----	---

The overprint originated from the fact that on account of the increase in inland rates from 3 C. to 4 C. the 3 C. values became superfluous.

1923 (2 Jan.) 1924. Stamps 31-33. New Plates of the Peking Printing office, based on the originals 27-29 but greatly differing in some details.



31



32



33

191	$\frac{1}{2}$ C. dark brown	—	—
192	1 C. orange	—	—
193	$1\frac{1}{2}$ C. violet	—	—

194	2 C. yellow green	_____	_____
195	3 C. dark blue green	_____	_____
196	4 C. grey	_____	_____
197	5 C. rose lilac	_____	_____
198	6 C. red	_____	_____
199	7 C. dark violet	_____	_____
200	8 C. brownish orange	_____	_____
201	10 C. dark blue	_____	_____
202	13 C. red brown	_____	_____
203	15 C. blue	_____	_____
204	16 C. olive	_____	_____
205	20 C. dark wine red	_____	_____
206	30 C. darkish brown lilac	_____	_____
207	50 C. dark green	_____	_____
208	1 D. ochre & sepia	_____	_____
209	2 D. blue & brown	_____	_____
210	5 D. red & grey green	_____	_____
211	10 D. green & lilac	_____	_____
212	20 D. brown carmine & blue	_____	_____

The engravings 31-33 differ in many details from 27-29; we mention only the most striking: in 31 the pearls above the curved Chinese inscription are narrower, more oval and like all the ornaments of this design, completely unshaded. Underneath the top corner ovals and the curved label with the Chinese inscription the vertical lines of shading are entirely absent. The locomotive and the railway bridge are much more delicately and clearly engraved. Under the "ts" of the value the stops are now square instead of round.—In 32 the part over the two capitals is quite altered as well as the two ornaments above the Chinese label, right and left. The stops under the value are here also round instead of square, etc.—In 33 the ornament under the Chinese label has only one line. In the ornament above the English inscription the ends are rolled up into a ball. The trees at both sides of the building are completely bare and stand out further, etc.

Sheets of 200 stamps in continuous rows. At all four corners, the plate number. Small books of stamps appear to have been available at once, (see Page 142; for the red so called Manchuria overprint (see also Page 142).

1923 (16 Oct.) Stamp 34. (Large size, Temple of Heaven). Memorial issue of the introduction of the Constitution. Colored print by the Peking Printing office: perf. 14¼.

				Printed.
213	1 C. orange	.08	_____	2,500,000
214	3 C. blue green	.15	_____	2,500,000
215	4 C. red	.30	_____	1,250,000
216	10 C. blue	.50	_____	1,000,000

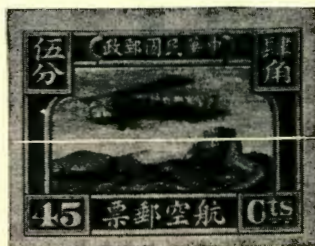


The sale of sets of the memorial stamps continued at the sub post offices until 31.3.1924, and at the head offices until 30.6.1924; their sale was then definitely stopped. As regards obliterations to order the same applies here as was noted after No. 189.

Post-card stamps used as postage stamps (see ante, Page 83).

Air Post Stamps.

1921 (1 July). Stamp F1. Postal aeroplane flying over the Chinese Wall. Two-color copper print of the Peking Printing office, perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$, $14\frac{1}{2}$.



1	15 C. dark green & black	?1.25	—
2	30 C. red and black	?2.00	—
3	45 C. purple & black	?3.50	—
4	60 C. blue & black	?4.50	—
5	90 C. olive & black	?6.00	—

F1

The stamps were printed in sheets of 25 stamps (5x5). The name of the Peking printer occurred four times on the borders of the sheets.

The issue is only permissible for air mail matter, and we have seen letters provided with air mail stamps, besides others which in addition to air mail stamps (for the air post) were franked with ordinary postage stamps for the stage in question. For the first and, in 1921, the only air mail on July 1st. from Peking to Tsinan, which is supposed to have carried only about 100 packets, the stamps were cancelled with a rectangular wooden die, with Chinese characters only. The sale of air post stamps was not however stopped immediately after the flight, but continued up to about 26 Sept. of that year over the post office counters. In the summer of 1922 the air post operated for about a month, in July, on the Peking-Pei-tai-ho line; the stamps were cancelled by means of the usual postal obliterations. In the summer of 1923 two air post lines made one-flight a week each; Peking-Pei-tai-ho, (summer line only), and Peking-Tientsin; the latter was also stopped again in October 1923; cancellation by means of the usual postal obliterations. In 1924 an air mail line is supposed to have operated in Manchuria.—The stamps, withdrawn each year and issued again in the following year, have suffered in gum and somewhat in color on account of the moist hot climate; recently a new issue appears to have been put on sale.

Postage Due Stamps.

POSTAGE DUE

Imperial Post.

資欠

PA1

1904 (16 March). Provisional issue: Postage stamps Nos. 73-78 of 1902 issue (without watermark) printed by Waterlow & Sons, London, with 2-line black over-print PA1. Perforated 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15, $15\frac{1}{2}$, also $12\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$, 14.

		unused	used	No. issued.
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ C brown	1.00	.80	81,440
2	1 C brownish-orange	1.00	.75	281,560
3	2 C red	.80	.75	177,200
4	4 C dark-brown	.80	.75	155,360
5	5 C flesh-red	.80	.80	115,680
6	10 C dark-green	.70	.70	139,680

The sheets contained 240 stamps printed in 3x4 groups of 20 stamps each, with vertical intervals of 25 mm. and horizontal 7 mm. Quite a number of different perforating machines were used, amongst which 14 and $13\frac{1}{2}$, as well as $14\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 occur frequently mixed. Amongst the 14 perforation machines there was one which through wear or some defect perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$ over short stretches, so that in addition to the mixed perforation $14:13\frac{1}{2}$ or $13\frac{1}{2}:14$ there are instances of stamps which, with the same machine, are perforated partly $12\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$ partly 14. This (apparently mis-) perforation is specially col-

lected. If, beside 12½, 13½:14, instances of 16 occur amongst the postage due stamps this is in any case a great rarity. The stocks of this issue were apparently not destroyed, as the Post Office Administration were still issuing them in 1909 at their face value except the ½ C. and 1 C., which had already been used up, (that is, already sold to dealers).

1904 (10 November). Stamp P1. Definitive issue. Waterlow & Sons, London. White paper. No watermark. Perforated 13½-15.

		unused	used
7	½ C. blue	.10	.20
8	1 C. blue	.10	.20
9	2 C. blue	.20	.15
10	4 C. blue	.45	.40
11	5 C. blue	.60	.50
12	10 C. blue	1.00	.50
13	20 C. blue	1.80	1.40
14	30 C. blue	2.25	2.00



P1

Sheets of 200 stamps in 2x4 groups of 25 (5x5) stamps. Horizontal interval between stamps wide, vertical narrow.

1911 (Autumn). Colors changed: 14-15 perf.

		unused	used
15	1 C. brown	1.00	1.00
16	2 C. brown	1.20	1.00
17	5 C. brown		

No. 17 is only catalogued by Senf (since 1915). While all references to this stamp from 1911-1913, including Senf's I. B. J. agree that the 5 C. without overprint was never issued, I. B. J. suddenly announced (Page 111) in 1914, therefore long after the stamp's currency, that a gentleman in Shanghai had shown him a copy without overprint, used and unused, and that it, I. B. J., had at the same time received the information that this stamp had been used to a very small extent in Peking. After Senf's catalog had then shown the stamp for the first time in 1915, with prices left blank, later, in their first catalog after the war (1921) the stamp was priced 1.25 marks, both used and unused. As this price is in flat contradiction to their first and only previous mention, we include the stamp, of which apparently some stocks without overprint subsequently reached the trade, under all reserve, as indicated by the figures with the question mark.

Chinese Republic.

1912 (Beginning February). Provisional native overprinted issue, in Foochow: postage due stamps of the 1904 issue with red horizontal overprint A11 (see Page 84)—Provisional Neutrality as on stamps 95-98.

		unused	used	No. issued.
18	½ C. blue	?300.00	—	100
19	4 C. blue	?300.00	—	100
20	5 C. blue	?300.00	—	100
21	10 C. blue	?300.00	—	100
22	20 C. blue	—	—	25
23	30 C. blue	—	—	25

For further information respecting this issue see remarks preceding stamp No. 95 (Page 84). The 1 C. and 2 C. *brown* postage due stamps cataloged by Senf also with A 11 overprint were never issued according to the official figures (I. B. J. 1913, Page 417). The *period* during which Nos. 18 to 23 were in use must also have been limited to 2-5 February. There are numerous *forged overprints*.

1912 (2nd half of March). Definitive native overprinted issue: postage due stamps of 1904 and 1911 with red, vertical overprint A13 (Chinese Republic), as on stamps No. 107 etc. (Page 85).

				error overprint. inverted,	
		unused.	used.	unused.	used.
24	½ C. blue	.10	.10		
25	1 C. brown (Hor.)	.25	.20	—	—
26	2 C. brown	.50	.50		
27	4 C. blue	.50	.50		
28	5 C. brown	.60	.60	?15.00	?15.00
29	5 C. blue	5.00	5.00		
30	10 C. blue	1.00	1.00		
31	20 C. blue	2.00	2.00		
32	30 C. blue	3.00	3.00		

In individual values, for example Nos. 24 and 28, a distinction may be made between brick-red and cherry-red overprints. No. 29, which is rare, was announced materially later than the other values, perhaps also only discovered later. No. 25 appears only to have been issued in Chefu.

1912 (Beginning Sept. and later). Postage due stamps of 1904 and 1911 with two-line black London overprint PA2; some ½ C. and 20 C. brown postage due stamps appear to have escaped overprinting and were not issued.

		unused.	used.
33	½ C. blue (5 Sept.)	3.50	2.50
34	½ C. brown	.05	.08
35	1 C. brown	.10	.10
36	2 C. brown	.40	.40
37	4 C. blue	.45	.45
38	5 C. brown	.45	.45
39	10 C. blue	1.00	1.00
40	20 C. brown	1.50	1.50
41	30 C. blue	2.25	2.25



PA2

No. 33 was for the first time reported by I. B. J. as issued in Shanghai on the 5th. September. The stamp appears to have been used almost solely in some ports of Northern China. Before it was issued the ½ C. postage due stamps without overprint appear to have been brought into use again temporarily.

1913/1915 and later. Stamp P2. Copper plate color print, at first by Waterlow & Sons, London; from 1915 by the Chinese Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Peking; perf. 14.

		London Print.		Peking Print.	
		unused.	used.	unused.	used.
42	½ C. blue	.05	.05	—	—
43	1 C. blue	.05	.05	—	—
44	2 C. blue	.08	.05	—	—
45	4 C. blue	.25	.15	—	—
46	5 C. blue	.30	.30	—	—
47	10 C. blue	.70	—	—	—
48	20 C. blue	1.20	—	—	—
49	30 C. blue	2.00	—	—	—



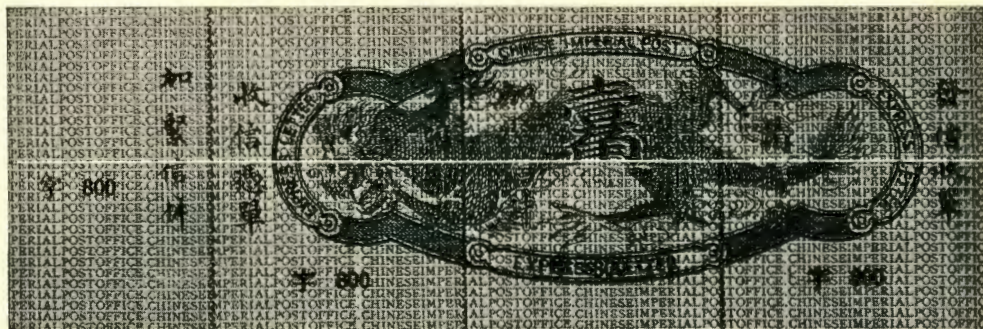
P2

The Peking prints can almost solely be distinguished from the London prints when in sheets; individual copies show apparently only slight deviations in the hatching.

Express-Letter Receipt Forms.

The so called express letter stamps were not supplied in sheets, but were fastened together with wire in small books, like cheque books. According to I. B. J. 1907, Pages 387/88, the bound-in section (left of the left dividing line, without sketch, see stamp EI) remained as a counterfoil, after the sender had written his name and address thereon. The extreme right hand section (with the drawing of the dragon's tail) was cancelled with the usual postal obliteration, detached, and given to the sender as a receipt for the urgent fee, 10 C. The middle section of the dragon, (between dividing lines 2 and 3), similarly cancelled, was retained by the person delivering the urgent letter, who utilized it in support of his claim for fees, from the post at the end of the month. Finally the head of the dragon (between the middle and left dividing lines) was signed by the recipient of the letter, and this section went back to the post office as proof in case of any claim being made later. Accordingly the Chinese characters in stamp E I reading from right to left signify, "Receipt for letter", "Chinese Imperial Post", "10 C. stamp", "Urgent letter", "For letter received", respectively. Unused express letter receipt forms were not issued to the Public and are therefore rare, and according to what is said above, only a portion of each stamp could remain in the possession of the sender. In February 1916, according to Scott, these receipt forms lost their value, and their four portions were from that time merely overprinted with the letters A. B. C. D. (For illustration of these later forms, which have only superficially the character of such, see Yvert).

1905 (11 Nov.). Stamp E1 of the Imperial Post. Large horizontal shape, 21x 6.2 cm. (Dragon pattern). Colored lithograph with clear background. Three black dividing lines. Background CHINESE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE in 30 horizontal lines.



E1

From Collection of E. Finegan.

1	(10 C.) green and yellow green	—	—
---	--------------------------------------	---	---

1909 (Feb.). Stamp E1 as before, but background of only 28 lines, in the last line but one at the bottom, the date Feb. 1909.

2	(10 C.) green and yellow green	10.00	3.00
---	--------------------------------------	-------	------

1911 (Jan.). As before but date altered to Jan. 1911 in the background.

3	(10 C.) green and yellow green	—	3.00
---	--------------------------------------	---	------

? Stamp E1 but background of 29 lines, without date.

4	(10 C.) green and yellow green	—	—
---	--------------------------------------	---	---

1912. Altered background. IMPERIAL POST OFFICE, in 30 lines without date.

5	(10 C.) green and yellow green	—	—
---	--------------------------------------	---	---

— As before, but background of 35 lines.

6	(10 C.) green and yellow green	—	—
---	--------------------------------------	---	---

1912. (End.). Stamp E2 of the Republican Post. Large size 24.8x6.8 cm. New design "Flying wild geese". Four (instead of three) perforated lines. Background now CHINESE POST OFFICE in 28 lines, in block letters, as before. Control figures black.



E2

7	(10 C.) green	10.00	2.00
---	---------------------	-------	------

The stamp, presumably printed by Waterlow and Sons, is cataloged under 1913, but was reported by the Ph. J. of Ind. as already in use in Jan. 1913. The edge of the stamp is enclosed by a separate green line.

— Stamp E2 as before, but background now in antique lettering, control figures green.

8	(10 C.) green	—	2.00
---	---------------------	---	------

Official Sealing-Stamps.

Although sealing-stamps were only used in the case of officially opened mail matter, and not for franking purposes, they nevertheless occur with postal obliterations as the letters, closed up again, received, on being sent on, the date stamp of the forwarding office.



V1



V2



V3

The Imperial Post, from 1899-1909, used dark green sealing stamps, V1, from about 1910 yellowish green stamps V2. The republican post uses sealing stamps, V3, also in a green color. All these stamps are lithographs.

Issues for the Province of Eastern Turkestan.

(See J. Starr: Chinese Offices in Turkestan, *Americ. Phil.* Nov. 1922; also *Gib. M. C.* 1923, Pages 243/244).

Eastern Turkestan, in Chinese, "Province Sin-kiang", comprises all the territory belonging to China between Manchuria in the north and Tibet in the south. Exclusively imperial courier lines, (only for official correspondence, see China ante), had existed since 1877, but, according to the official Post Office Report 1911, the establishment of a public postal service had been started on about 1910, therefore before the revolution. As the value of the Mexican dollar in Turkestan was about twice as high the issue of special overprints became necessary in 1915. As in the case of all overprints necessitated by the currency position the Turkestan issues were limited to their own territory, and were not valid in the rest of China. The overprint accordingly means "Limited for use in the Province of Sin-Kiang."

1915/20. Postage stamps of China (which see), Stamps 27-29; Nos. 161 II-180 II, 181, 182 (Peking print) with vertical Chinese overprint, at first A1, produced in Shanghai (I); from about 1917 A2, produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Peking (II). Color of overprint black, in the dollar values red.

		Overprint.			
		I A1		II A2	
1	½ C. dark brown	.12	.12	—	—
2	1 C. orange	.15	.15	—	—
3	1½ C. violet (1920)			.20	.20
4	2 C. yellow green	.20	.20	—	—
5	3 C. blue green	.35	.35	—	—
6	4 C. red	.45	.45	—	—
7	5 C. lilac	.50	.50	—	—
8	6 C. slate grey	.70	.70	—	—
9	7 C. violet	.75	.75	—	—
10	8 C. brown orange	.90	.90	—	—
11	10 C. dark blue	1.00	1.00	—	—
12	13 C. reddish brown (1920)			1.10	1.10
13	15 C. brown	1.30	1.30	—	—
14	16 C. olive green	1.45	1.45	—	—
15	20 C. brown carmine	1.75	1.75	—	—
16	30 C. darkish brown lilac	2.00	2.00	—	—
17	50 C. dark green	4.00	4.00	—	—
18	1 D. ochre & black	7.50	7.50	—	—
	F1, 2 and 3 symbols ex- changed	—	—	—	—
19	2 D. blue & black			15.00	15.00
20	5 D. red & black			36.00	36.00
21	10 D. green & black			75.00	—
22	20 D. yellow & black			130.00	—

限
新
省
貼
用

A1

限
新
省
貼
用

A2

Differences between A1 and A2 are: in A1, in the bottom Chinese character the horizontal lines are equally thick and run through to the outside down strokes of the character, whereas in A2 they are disconnected from the down strokes and end in a point; in the top character, in A1, both portions of the character are connected, in A2 not, etc.—The variety No. 18, F1, which Scott's M. C. (Jan. 1917) presented as forming a pair with a normal overprint appears to have only occurred in the overprint plate of this value, as it has not been found amongst the Cent values.

1921. Memorial stamps of China for the 25th anniversary of the Chinese State Post, Stamp 30 (see Page 143), with one line, black, horizontal overprint A3 at the bottom of the stamp, over the figures of value.



A3

Only about 2,000 copies of No. 26 are supposed to have been printed.

1923. Memorial stamp of China for the introduction of the Constitution. Stamp 34 (Temple of Heaven; see Page 144), with black, two line overprint A4.



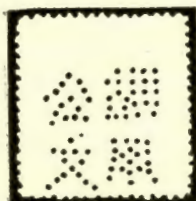
A4

				Printed.
27	1 C. orange	1.10	1.10	100,000
28	3 C. blue green	1.20	1.20	150,000
29	4 C. scarlet red	2.00	2.00	60,000
30	10 C. blue	5.50	5.50	30,000

According to St. Coll. XXI Page 560 the sale of the stamps is supposed to have been already stopped 15 Jan. 1924.

1924. Postage stamps of the 1923/24 issue of China (new Peking prints Stamps 31-33) with vertical overprint A2 in black, on the dollar values in red.

31	1/2 C. dark brown	_____	_____
32	1 C. orange	_____	_____
33	1 1/2 C. violet	_____	_____
34	2 C. yellow green	_____	_____
35	3 C. dark blue green	_____	_____
36	4 C. grey	_____	_____
37	5 C. rose lilac	_____	_____
38	6 C. red	_____	_____
39	7 C. dark violet	_____	_____
40	8 C. brownish orange	_____	_____
41	10 C. dark blue	_____	_____
42	13 C. red brown	_____	_____
43	15 C. blue	_____	_____
44	16 C. olive	_____	_____
45	20 C. dark wine red	_____	_____
46	30 C. dark brown lilac	_____	_____
47	50 C. dark green	_____	_____
48	1 D. ochre & sepia	_____	_____
49	2 D. blue & brown	_____	_____
50	5 D. red & grey green	_____	_____
51	10 D. green & lilac	_____	_____
52	20 D. brown carmine & blue	_____	_____



For services of the State the stamps, for the purpose of control, are provided with the perforation illustrated alongside, the four Chinese characters meaning approximately "For service use". The perforation characters occur also inverted or reading backwards. Such service stamps of Nos. 1-17 and apparently also of the memorial issues have been found. (Illustration from Americ. Phil.).

Chinese Post in Tibet.

(See the sections referring to the Chinese Post Offices in the works of P. Goltermann on Tibet, D. B. Z. 1915 Page 15 and 24/25 (with exact description of the obliterations) and of F. P. Renault, Gibb. M. C. 1923 Page 312.)

1 rupee equals 16 annas, 1 anna equals 12 pies.

After the entry of Chinese troops into Tibet, in the second half of 1909, a Chinese postal service was immediately organized in that country and Chinese post offices established, at first in Gyangtse, Phari and Yatung, then in Lhasa and Shigatse. At first current Chinese stamps were used without overprint, (entires are very rare). The difference in exchange between the Chinese dollar currency and the Tibetan and British-Indian rupee currency, and the lack of a firm understanding between the Chinese and the British-Indian post offices operating in Tibet occasioned in the middle of 1911 the issue of special stamps with overprint A1 in rupee values (in the Chinese, English and Tibetan languages under one another). Letters from Tibet for abroad, so far as British-Indian post offices handled them, were separately stamped with British-Indian stamps for the foreign stage. After the outbreak of the revolution in China the Chinese garrisons were withdrawn from Tibet from about Oct. 1911, whilst at the same time there was a rising in Tibet, but the Chinese post offices in Phari and Yatung, which were nearest to the British Indian frontier, appear to have

continued for a short while in 1912.—Stamps with Chinese obliterations belonging to the actual currency period are rare. Later obliterations to order originate from the English post office in Gyangtse.

1911 (June). Postage stamps of the 1902/10 issues of China, Stamps 21-23 (without wmk.), with trilingual, black, value overprint A1 in Indian currency.

分年
Three Pies
३८५५
A1

			F1 "s" inverted	Printed
1	Three pies on 1 C. brownish orange	.60	—	72,200
2	Half anna on 2 C. dark green	.75	—	108,000
3	One anna on 4 C. bright red	1.20	—	108,000
4	Two annas on 7 C. deep wine red	1.50	—	65,200
5	Two & Half annas on 10 C. blue	1.80	—	72,200
6	Three annas on 16 C. olive green	2.40	—	30,200
7	Four annas on 20 C. brown carmine	3.00	—	31,200
8	Six annas on 30 C. carmine red	4.50	—	12,000
9	Twelve annas on 50 C. green	7.50	—	?
10	One rupee on 1 D. carmine and rose	14.00	—	4,800
11	Two rupees on 2 D. carmine & yellow	70.00	—	2,700

No. 1, F I has been shown by Renault.

With the disappearance of the Chinese post from Tibet the overprinted stamps lost their validity. The few remainders preserved during the retreat were sold later at nominal rates in Peking. Chinese stamps with and without overprint may be found used together.

CHINA.

(Page 1227 of Kohl's supplement, Part 8).

According to information from General Coolidge (T. P. Feb. 1925) special post-offices were provided in Tongka, Tientsin and Peking for the *United States troops* on the 2nd. August 1900, immediately after the defeat of the Boxers near Tientsin (13 July 1900). In so far as the postage on the registered packets etc. handed to the American military post-offices were paid by the sender, *current U. S. A. stamps without surcharge* were used as well as such of the first American overprinted issue for the *Philippines* (1899/1900) as has been brought by American troops coming therefrom. Out of his own correspondence with his family General Coolidge was only able to determine definitely 2 C. stamps of the 1898 issue *with or without* the Philippines overprint; some other copies previously known in San Francisco collections were all 2 C. stamps.

Cancellations: Mil. P. Sta No. 1 Tien Tsin China; Date-stamp: Mil Postal Sta No 1 China; Mil. P. S Peking China; Peking-China U. S.; Mil. P. O. Station. The American military post was continued to 15 May 1901 and finally suspended 1 August 1901.

Issue 1894 (Page 32 additional): The *sheets* of the oblong stamps 9-11 (see illustrations on Page 31) were made up of four separate groups of 5x5

stamps. No. 13 *tete-beche* was the left-hand corner stamp in the bottom row in each of the four groups, and therefore occurred four times in each sheet.

Page 1228. So far as regards perforated Shanghai prints in *paler colors* and *without watermark*, these were prepared at the instance of the Director of Taxes M., a German in the Chinese service, whose stamps were afterwards sold, chiefly in Germany. This issue came from the real Shanghai plates, but must be regarded as an *unofficial* production which never reached any post-office, (fictitious used copies are wholly clumsy imitations.) On the other hand stamps of the 1894 issue with *too small watermark* are clever forgeries by a native, and these also occur on *unwatermarked* paper.

No. 177 with *inverted centre*. Page 89: This refers to the 2 Dollar blue-black (Confucius temple) of the 1913-1914 issue.) This error must have passed the Control unnoticed, but have been immediately detected by the postal official who received the sheet. The whole sheet came into the hands of a German who was at the time a postal director in the imperial Chinese service; he sold several copies to Paris while the rest (blocks and single copies) subsequently reached the trade in Germany.

Issue 1923/24: The *highest values*, 5, 10, 20 D. were withdrawn from sale 1 Jan. 1925, and were made invalid 1 July 1925. They continued to be sold to collectors and dealers however *not* only between January and July but also later, but only *postmarked* by courtesy. As (see above) the stamps had already become invalid in July, courtesy cancellations of a later date are to be looked upon as *entirely* of less value. The 4 C. grey No. 196, (see Page 143) has been printed lately, like the earlier London issue, not in continuous rows of 200* stamps, but in *groups*, these sheets containing four separate groups of 30 stamps each. At the beginning of 1925 the following four kinds of stamp booklets were issued at the face value of their contents (1 D. or 2 D.) :—

Red cover: 10 stamps at 1 C., 30 at 3 C.
 Yellow cover: 28 stamps at 1 C., 24 at 3 C.
 Green cover: 6 stamps at 1 C., 18 at 3 C., 8 at 5 C.
 Blue cover: 20 stamps at 10 C.

*(It would appear, according to Page 144, that all the stamps of this issue were originally printed in continuous rows of 200).

Supplementary Stamp.

1925 (31 Jan.). No. 196 (see Page 143) with overprint A18 in red indicating alteration in value.

		unused.	used.
217	3 Cts. (red) on 4 C. grey	.20	.06
	Error inverted	—	—

This overprint was introduced because, following upon the increase in inland rates from 3 C. to 4 C. (*see note to No. 190) considerable stocks of the 4 C. value had been produced for which there was not sufficient use, as the increase in the rate had been cancelled again. The original sheets used for No. 217 have the above described new arrangement, that is four groups of 30 stamps each. The error, inverted, is reported by Mek. W. St.

*(Page 143, which states that owing to the increase in inland postal rates from 3 C. to 4 C., the 3 C. had become superfluous, and was overprinted 2 C.)

Postage Due Stamps.

(Page 1228 of Kohl's supplement, Part 8).

Scott's M. J. May 1925 reported the following varieties in the 1904 issues:—

No. 6 vertical pair, imperforate between; No. 9 horizontal pair, imperforate between. (See Page 145, No. 6 is 10 C. dark green, and No. 9, 2 C. blue).

No. 17 (5 C. brown without overprint. 1911 issue: see Page 146. Following on a query from one of his readers, which might have been occasioned by our remarks on Page 146, I. B. J. was incited to make investigations respecting this stamp, as a result of which (see I. B. J. 1925, Page 206), "it can be definitely stated that the 5 C. brown was prepared but never put into circulation. Postmarked copies, which also occur, only indicate a worthless courtesy cancellation or a forged postmark. The note in the catalogue after No. 17 will therefore be omitted in future". This statement leaves nothing to be desired on the score of definiteness, but in view of what had been said by us is by no means satisfactory. Page 1229. It would be for example very interesting to learn why Senf, to whom for the first time in 1914 a "Baron A. D. in Shanghai" had shown both a used and unused copy as a great rarity, suddenly during the war had such quantities of this stamp delivered to him that he could offer them in 1921 at the price of 1.25 paper marks, used and unused. On the other hand I. B. J.'s contention that postmarked copies could have only a worthless postmark to order or a forged postmark seems to us from a philatelic point of view somewhat incautious, for although this may doubtless fit the copies offered at Senf's for 1.25 paper marks it can by no means be deduced therefrom that genuinely used copies without overprint *do not occur at all*. The declaration should rather run, "*in case genuinely-used brown 5 C. stamps without overprint really occur they can only be misprints of the later stamp No. 28*", (also No. 38; see Page 147). If the copies exhibited by that Bureau in 1914 were really revealed at that time as rarities and if this announcement has no connection with the subsequent wholesale delivery of this stamp to Senf Bros., it is nevertheless conceivable that some sheet or other was actually sold in Peking after 1912 *with the overprint omitted*, and that it was this occurrence which subsequently caused a large parcel of this stamp *without overprint* to be brought *intentionally* into the trade, just the same as we presume to have been the case, (see Page 979), with a portion of the stamps No. 130 error I, No. 133 error II (2 and 4 mark Bavaria without the overprint "Deutsches Reich"). This assumption is in opposition to the fact that the above announcement appeared in the journal of the same firm which issues the Senf Catalog. On the other hand it is worthy of note that the 5 C. brown without overprint still figures to-day in individual large collections of Chinese specialties abroad as a pronounced rarity, although the owners of such collections are accustomed to be generally well informed respecting their property.

Provisional issue of Foochow (No. 18 further): The 1 C. and 2 C. brown referred to by us in the note after No. 23 (Page 147) have been actually exhibited with genuine red overprint A 11, as well as the older 1 and 2 C. blue (perforations 13½). As only a half or quarter sheet of the other values was issued, it is scarcely to be determined whether as regards the 1 C. and 2 C. stamps it was only a case of trial sheets or whether in both cases a printing had already been decided upon which owing to lack of time did not get so far as to be issued. We therefore catalog:

	unused.	used.
I 1C. blue (Postage due stamp No. 8), red horiz. overprint A11...	—	—
II 1C. brown (Postage due stamp No. 15), red horiz. overpt. A11...	—	—
III 2C. blue (Postage due stamp No. 9), red horiz. overprint A11...	—	—
IV 2C. *brown (Postage due stamp No. 16), red horiz. overpt. A11.	—	—

*Blue in handbook which appears to be a misprint; see page 146.

Issues for the Province of Eastern Turkestan.

The *highest values* Nos. 50-52 were similarly withdrawn on 1st. Jan. 1925 and like the corresponding stamps without overprint became invalid on 1st. July 1925.

For *postmarkings to order* after that date see above.

Kohl-Postage-Stamp-Handbook British India Section

Page 502.

Chinese Stamp No. 61, see Page 81 or Page 502 of Handbook.

B. R. A.
5
Five Cents.
EAI

During the Boxer campaign the railway (Peking) Tientsin-Shanhaikwan was under English management. To each of the trains running over the line a British field-postal-van was attached, which took charge of all the field-post mails of the allied troops over the whole distance: that is to say, mails for any of the seven British field-post-offices situated along the Tientsin-Shanhaikwan stretch and also for other stations along the line unprovided with post offices were handed in either at a British field-post-office or direct at the field-postal-van itself, and forwarded by the latter at the general postal rates without any special supplementary charge. In April 1901 the British Railway Administration enacted that from the 20th April the letter-box for the receipt of letters at the postal van should be done away with at the five stations Peking, Tientsin, Tongkoo, Tongchan and Shanhaikwan, and that all mail matter which was not conveyed to these stations through the field-post but handed direct to the train must first be delivered to the railway "Postmaster" concerned who then himself passed them on to the postal wagon of the proper train. A special "*late-fee*" of 5 cents was imposed by the British Railway Administration, (not the field-post, the expression "Postmaster" gives quite a wrong impression), upon such mail matter handed in direct at the five stations, this fee to be paid to the railway official in cash. As a receipt for the "*late-fee*" the official affixed the ½C. Chinese postage stamp shown above, with black or green overprint EAI, cancelling it with a (violet) circular stamp, with above, Railway Post Office, and below, the name of the station concerned, and then placed the letter, which must naturally carry in addition the necessary postage stamps (or if not so franked, be surcharged with the corresponding postage due), in the traveling field-post-office of his train. The question is therefore of a delivery postage stamp of the railway administration (for placing in the field post) and not of a postal forwarding fee. The supplementary charge thus created for the benefit of the railway receipts, as well as the "delivery" or "late." stamp, were again done away with as unjustified on the 20th May 1901.

The overprint EAI, for which, in agreement with the native postal administration, Chinese stamps were used, because British India postage stamps would never have been allowed, was at first in black, and then, as that was not sufficiently clear, in green. The stamps with black overprint, were, according to Gibbons M. J. XIII, page 67, only in use temporarily for two days, pending the preparation of the green overprint, while on the other hand, the number printed of the black overprint is represented to have been three times the number of the green.

Altogether about 2,000 stamps are supposed to have been used, and the remainder officially burnt. The burnt parcel consisted therefore almost entirely of black overprints on which account the latter, in spite of the alleged larger number, occur more rarely in the trade than the green overprints. The "late" stamps were not officially issued to the public, but the philatelically interested members of the troops stationed in the neighborhood, addressed numerous letters to themselves after the 20th April and handed them in at one or other of the five stations. Unused stamps can only have been retained by accident or through complaisance.

1901 (20 April-20 May). "Late" stamps of the British Railway Administration of the Tientsin-Shanhaikwan line for use at the stations of Peking, Tientsin, Tongkoo, Tongchan and Shanhaikwan; Chinese $\frac{1}{2}$ C. stamp of 1898 (dragon design) with black, later green, overprint EA1.

	(a) Black overprint 20.4.1901	(b) Green overprint about 22.4.1901
5 Cent. on $\frac{1}{2}$ C. dark brown	50.00	50.00

Inverted overprint is reported of (a). Our prices naturally refer to stamps on letters or pieces together with the proper postal charge.

Literature: Phil. J. of Ind. VII, P. 131: The B. R. A. stamps.

THE END.

J. HOTZ

Member of the Société Internationale
and the Chambre Syndicale des Négociants
en Timbres-Poste de Paris.

**35, Rue Notre Dame-de-Lorette,
PARIS (IX e)**

Telephone: Trudiane 66-93-R. C. Seine
141.003.

Cte Money Order: Paris 2941-Maison.
Est. 1894.

Collections of French Colonies

Except Memel or Sarre

Mounted in Approval Books:

2,000 different items\$49.00
2,500 different items 79.00

SENT ON APPROVAL

Stamps of all countries. List upon
request.

EXCEPTIONAL OFFERS

Scott No.

43	Barbados 1878 5sh. rose, Mint..	\$45.00
13	Ceylon 1857 2sh. blue, used, magnificent	150.00
13	Nevils 1867 1sh. yellow green on laid paper, used	350.00
6	Nova Scotia 1851 1sh. violet, used	150.00
3	Queensland 1860 6p. deep green, superb	75.00
29	St. Vincent 1880 5sh. rose mint.	150.00
29	St. Vincent, same, without gum.	100.00
30	St. Vincent 1880-81 $\frac{1}{2}$ on half of 6p. yellow green, unused, mint pair	45.00
31	St. Vincent 1880-81 $\frac{1}{2}$ on half of 6p. blue green, used	45.00
32	St. Vincent 1880-81 1p. on 6p. yellow green, mint	57.50
1	Tasmania 1853 1p. blue used, marvelous horiz. pair show- ing imprint	250.00
2	Tasmania 1853 4p. orange, used wonderful horiz. pair	75.00

These and many other gems are in a large
collection which we are dispersing.

BURGER & COMPANY
90 Nassau St.
NEW YORK CITY

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

Officers and Committees, 1929

OFFICERS

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

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Class of 1929	Class of 1930
Charles M. Ams	Harry L. Lindquist
John H. Hall, Jr.	Frederick R. Harris
O. G. Reichelt	Joseph S. Rich

TRUSTEES

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

Class of 1931

Stephen G. Rich
Charles J. Phillips
Chas. Curie

Honorary Life Governor: John N. Luff

New Members.

Since the April issue the following applicants have been elected members of the Club:

- 924 R. E. Platt, Waterbury, Conn.
- 925 O. C. Hill, Waterbury, Conn.
- 926 M. F. Heberge, New Haven, Conn.
- 927 Oliver Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 928 A. A. Baldwin, Waterbury, Conn.
- 929 L. H. Hazard, Providence, R. I.
- 930 C. G. Bartlett, Jr., Providence, R. I.
- 931 R. E. Prentiss, New York City.
- 932 Dr. E. Bernstein, Detroit, Mich.
- 933 N. V. Imbrie, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 934 E. V. Pollick, Ottumwa, Ia.
- 935 E. B. Laing, Dowagiac, Mich.
- 936 Carl Rasmus, Merano, Italy.
- 937 C. H. Knoche, Saint Paul, Minn.
- 938 P. G. Cole, New York City.
- 939 G. S. Anthony, Scarsdale, N. Y.
- 940 E. J. Milliken, Paris, France.
- 941 M. Sims, Orange, N. J.
- 942 E. L. Pollock, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 943 J. Hyman, Palo Alto, Cal.
- 944 C. G. Hirsch, New York City.
- 945 G. L. Habbert, Troy, N. Y.
- 946 F. W. Rosell, Albany, N. Y.
- 947 L. I. Swartz, Albany, N. Y.
- 948 G. R. Cooley, Albany, N. Y.
- 949 R. Galluf, Albany, N. Y.
- 950 D. H. Burr, Gloversville, N. Y.
- 951 C. B. Swenson, Albany, N. Y.
- 952 W. W. Reynolds, Albany, N. Y.
- 953 A. E. Rankin, Hamilton, Can.
- 954 E. B. Jessup, San Francisco, Cal.

Applicants.

Dr. A. E. Perry, Albany, N. Y.
Proposed by W. L. L. Peltz
Seconded by J. I. Wyer

M. M. Johnson, Honolulu, H. I.
Proposed by F. W. Reid
Seconded by B. Cartwright

JOHN JAMESON CHICKERING.

We regret exceedingly to report the death by pneumonia of our member John Jameson Chickering who passed away at Pinehurst, N. C. on April 14, 1929. We can sincerely attest to the tribute published in a local paper by one of his many friends:

"John Jameson Chickering's most outstanding quality was his reliability as a friend in time of need. He had sympathy, understanding and rare common sense, and he was a sealed book in the many confidences entrusted him. With all this, he was a congenial and entertaining companion—always willing and able to contribute more than he received in the ordinary pleasantries of life.

"He began his life as a teacher soon after his graduation from college and was supervisor of public schools in Queens County, New York, for fifteen years, having before that period taught in the Wallach School in Washington, D. C., and held the principalship of a high school in Flushing, L. I.

"He was greatly interested in the aesthetic side of life. He loved beauty and recognized line and color intuitively. Old furniture and glass, prints of all sorts, were a passion with him always. He was a most discriminating collector. He was a lecturer on antique rugs, on which subject he was an expert. But most of all he loved music. He was a member of the Glee Club in his college days, and of the University Glee Club in New York for many years in which he took an active part until very recently.

"In the death of John Jameson Chickering, a courteous gentleman, with the manners of the old school and New England principles underneath them, has passed on.
R. S. R."

Evenings at the Collectors Club

PROVIDENCE NIGHT, MARCH 20th,
1929.

The President of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society is to be congratulated on the fine showing made by his Club at our meeting on Wednesday, March 20th. A. W. Claffin brought with him no less than fifteen members of his Club, proving how greatly these interclub visits have grown in popularity.

The visitors were entertained at dinner in a private room at The New York Athletic Club. The guests included: C. G. Bartlett, Jr., Dr. R. F. Chambers, A. W. Claffin, H. C. Crowe, Judge Robert Emerson, H. M. Grant, E. Tudor Gross, Dan Kelleher, Ernest Kohl, J. M. Lewis, Dr. A. L. Potter, L. E. Richardson, A. B. Slater, J. A. Tyson and W. C. Winsor. From Philadelphia we had P. M. Wolfieffer and Eugene Klein, from Boston, Messrs. Nevins and Barker, and altogether our dinner party consisted of thirty-nine.

Gihka, Consul General of Hungary, was introduced by Eugene Klein, and in a very happy and feeling speech said that the Hungarian Ambassador had delegated this pleasant duty to him and explained that the great silver medal of the Philatelic Society of Hungary had been presented to Philatelists of outstanding merit in Europe, such as Dr. Emilio Diena in Rome and the late Judge Lindenberg of Berlin and it gave him great pleasure to hand this to Mr. Lichtenstein and he trusted that this would be another link in the chain of friendship between his country and the United States.

Mr. Lichtenstein in accepting the medal said he was almost overcome by the presentation and most cordially reciprocated the feelings of international good will so well expressed by the Consul General of Hungary.

The following interesting Exhibits were made by the visitors:

Col. Webster Knight, a portion of his magnificent collection of unused blocks of United States, general issues, was shown by Judge R. S. Emerson, who explained that Col. Webster Knight was very sorry he could not be with us personally. The Judge pointed out that the Colonel had been a collector since before 1870 and during the whole of that very long period has always kept his unused United States stamps. This fine collection included amongst many others, the following very choice items, all unused, except in one case which I have noted:

1847. 5c block of 4 and of 11, the latter a wonderful piece. 10c a fine block of 4, used, the only used item in the collection.

1851. Imperf. blocks of the 10c and 12c and a number of blocks of lower values.

1857-60. Blocks of 1c of Types I, II, IIIA, and V. 10c blocks of Types II, III, and V. 12c a magnificent block of 25. 24c and 30c two blocks of each. 90c a fine block.

1861 Aug. Issue, blocks of the 3c and 10c.

1861 Sept. Issue, all values in blocks.

1867-68 grilled, blocks of the 3c grilled all over and blocks of the 3c grille 13x16, and 12x14. Complete sets of blocks were also shown of the 11x13 grille, and of the 9x13 with the exception of the 90c blue in the latter issue.

1869 issue was complete in blocks of 4 excepting the 15c Type I. In this set specially to be noted were superb perfectly centered blocks of the 30c and 90c.

1870 issue, with grille, there were blocks of the 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 15 cents. In the National no grille, blocks of 6 each of the 7c and 12c.

This beautiful collection was mounted in the frames and was very much admired by the nearly one hundred collectors who attended.

Dr. R. W. Chambers showed a very interesting collection of New York Postal Markings. He drew our attention to the fact that he had not found any stampless covers earlier than 1761, also that he had not found any used during the Revolutionary period.

The President of the Rhode Island Philatelic Club, **A. W. Claffin**, showed a very interesting and well studied collection of Canada 5c beaver, which he had accumulated in the last ten years. In forming this collection he told us that he examined many thousands of copies and space will only allow of a description of a few of the major pieces.

The first page shown was of the 3d stamps because Mr. Claffin pointed out it was very necessary to study the 3d stamp alongside the 5c beaver of the same type. He showed a series of stamps showing the crack across the body of the beaver early in 1852. Later on he believed that this was bevelled off on the plate as it appears very faintly in later printings. In the scarcer perforated 3d he showed two fine transfer varieties. There are also some interesting combinations showing a pence and cent issue used together, one cover being dated July 30, 1859. Mr. Claffin had some rare blocks of the 5c used. Amongst others a block of 6 including the plate flaw, the sun spot, and one figure "5" double, also

a strip of 7 from the left side of the sheet. Blocks of 4 on covers, one showing the re-entry, and fine strips of 3, 4 and 5.

In the cancellation pages I specially noted 5 copies of the rare green cancellation. The re-entries were a marvelous lot which have been very closely studied. The big re-entry with the whole of the left side of the oval double was shown, in no less than 24 copies, one being a perfectly mint one, and the others all used. His early dates on these re-entries were July 8th and August.

Judge R. S. Emerson showed a remarkable collection of rarities of the United States, all on covers. These were passed round in a number of small books and it was rather difficult to note the important varieties with so many things that were rare. One cover, very unusual, was the 1857, addressed to the Cape of Good Hope, franked with two 1c, a 10c, a 30c and a 90c. Another that was much admired was the 1869, a cover used to Argentine franked with a 1c and a 24c. Another cover used to Japan was franked with 1869, 12c and 30c. In the 1857 issue there was a remarkable 12c cancelled with a Pony Express. In the same issue 10c Type II. A very rare item was the Overton and Pikes Peak cancellation used on Aug. 4, 1860. On the reverse of this cover was a Pony Express cancellation dated Aug. 16, with the running pony in red, the cover being addressed to Rhode Island.

E. Tudor Gross showed his well-known specialized collection of United States 1c blue of 1861-62. In his introductory remarks he pointed out that it had hitherto been supposed that the picture of Franklin on the stamp was copied from Ruprecht's, but after very careful search he proved beyond any doubt, that it had been taken from Houdin's bust of Franklin which is in the New York Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Gross pointed out that the ultramarine shade is very much rarer than cataloged and is often confused with other shades. His pages of different cancellations were exceedingly interesting and many of them of great rarity, such as the green cancellations used in Richmond, Va., the very rare violet used in Delaware, the Waterbury maple leaf was shown, Masonic cancellations, nigger's head, "steam" in blue and a very rare form of PAID in a circle with a figure "3" above it, also another rare PAID in a lozenge. In his blocks he showed used groups of 4, 6, 8 and 25, the latter being the largest known. The earliest dates that he had on covers was Aug. 22, Aug. 23, and Aug. 29, 1861. A few shifts and plate varieties were shown and one large album of stamps on covers. In these I specially noted a strip of 3, "Steamboat" cancellation used on the Steamer Perry in Narragansett Bay. One cover was specially interesting as in

it he found a circular from a man in Wall St. offering to find substitutes at a price of \$100.00 for soldiers who had been drawn for the Civil War.

J. W. Lewis showed a remarkable collection of Match and Medicine stamps in exceedingly good condition.

The Exhibit concluded with a display by A. B. Slater, so well known as "Uncle John."

This exhibit is one of the finest and most complete of any historical exhibit of United States stamps that has ever been shown at the Collectors Club. Mr. Slater being the last speaker commenced his remarks a little after 11 o'clock and did not finish until a quarter to one, the latest meeting we have ever held in my recollection, at the Club, but the matter was so interesting that a large number of members stayed right till the end.

The collection started with a number of very interesting photographs, commencing with Sam Chase, the first Postmaster of Providence. Then photographs of different Post Offices in Providence as they moved to different locations. A photograph of Mr. Sales who issued the stamps and of G. W. Babcock who engraved them.

Mr. Slater pointed out that on August 22, 1846, a supply of stamps was sent to the Postmaster who spent the whole of Sunday gumming them and issued them on Monday morning the 24th of August. He also stated that it was the original intention to issue a sheet to contain 12 5c stamps and 4 of the 10c, making up the level sum of \$1.00, and some sheets that he has show lines on the right of the sheet where the extra stamps were cut off. It is stated in the diary of the postmaster that the well known 10c in the corner of the sheet was made over a 5c which was first engraved or, at any rate, as far as the outline was concerned.

In 1847 on the issue of the Government stamps, the local issue of Providence stamps was suppressed, but a few that had been issued and in the hands of the public were recognized and allowed to be used.

Mr. Slater explained at full length the history of the stamps, the history of the reprints, and the connection of different people with them, all of which will be set forth very clearly in a book that he is now at work on and which will be shortly published privately.

He also pointed out that he had been interested in stamps since 1867 and bought his first sheet of the Providence stamps in that year for \$2.50.

In regard to the issued stamps, as is well known, they are exceedingly rare on cover. Mr. Slater has traced out and got the history of 47 that are known on original covers. Of these he has 23 in his own collection. In these 23 only 3 stamps are tied on with a postmark, one

with the word PAID, one with the figure "5" and one with the Providence town postmark. All these are in red. The black cancellation was never used for the Providence stamps. One that he had with a black cancellation he found to be a fake and on removing it from the cover found a red cancellation underneath!!!

In conclusion he told us a very interesting little incident in regard to a correspondence which he recently secured. A clergyman in Providence had a sweet-heart named Miss Clapp in Boston. He apparently was in the habit of writing to her two or three times a day especially on Sunday. Mr. Slater secured the whole of this correspondence and some of the covers proved these facts.

This meeting of The Collectors Club was one of the largest and most interesting and longest that has taken place since we started the Interclub meetings which have proved so successful.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

HAWAII EXHIBITED APRIL 2.

On Wednesday evening, April 2, Edw. R. Wood of Philadelphia, was to have given a display of rare United States General Issues, but unfortunately he could not show and we sincerely hope that this treat is only postponed to a later date.

The president requested Chas. J. Phillips to fill the gap at short notice, so Mr. Phillips displayed the collection of Hawaii formed by the Hon. E. R. Ackerman and to which he has made many additions.

Attention was drawn to the following:

1851, 13c Missionary used on cover with a 13c dark red of 1853, both tied together and to the cover, this being a combination hitherto unknown.

Covers were shown franked with many varieties of Hawaiian stamps used with various values of United States stamps and Mr. Phillips explained that in the early period the following rates were in force:

Letters from Hawaii to San Francisco and District had to have a 5c U. S. stamp attached.

Letters to the district West of Cincinnati had to have a 10c U. S. stamp in addition to the local postage.

Letters to points past Cincinnati to the East Coast had to have 12c stamps added.

Some Districts in Hawaii either had no U. S. stamps supplied to them or they had run out of them and letters were shown franked with U. S. stamps only from the Hawaiian Islands to North Bridgewater, Mass., etc. etc.

The large figure stamps of 1859-1865

were represented by some two hundred and fifty copies arranged according to the plates and printings shown in Henry Crocker's handbook.

Ferrars H. Tows, whom the members made very welcome after his late severe illness, very kindly explained many points of interest about these stamps in which he has been the leading specialist for many years.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

GERMAN STATES EXHIBITED BY H. P. LAPHAM.

On Wednesday, April 17th, the members of the Collectors Club had a great treat as H. G. Lapham of Boston made a display of his magnificent collection of the old German States, mostly unused.

Prior to the meeting Mr. Lapham and Mr. Reggio of Boston, were entertained to dinner by the Governors of the Collectors Club at the New York Athletic Club.

The chief items in this matchless collection are as follows:

Baden: Complete mint, blocks of 9 and 10 of 1851, 6 Kr. yellow green and blue green. Various other blocks.

Bavaria: Complete mint, 1849, 1 Kr. black double print, blocks of four (2), block 6, block of 30, mint pair of 6 Kr. with "broken circle." Imperfs. in blocks and sheets. One mark 1847 (imperf) block of six, singles. One mark 1876, horizontal Wmk. block of 4 and singles.

Bergedorf: Block of 4 of ½s. violet, 3s. rose block of 4, rest of country in sheets.

Bremen: Complete mint, blocks and sheets.

Brunswick: Mint pair 1852, 1gr. rose, 2gr. blue single. 1856-57, ¼sgr. brown, block of 4 mint. 1863, 1 gr. "Perce en Arc" mint. 1863, ½gr. green, block of 4 mint.

Hamburg: Mint in singles, many blocks.

Hanover: Mint singles, pairs and blocks. 1859-61, all denominations in large blocks.

Lubeck: Complete in blocks, rare early on covers.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin: Complete mint. in blocks and pairs. 3 blocks of four of 1864, 4/4s. red.

Oldenburg: 1852-55, mint singles and pairs. 1858, ½g., 2 mint blocks. 1861, mint blocks of six all values, also singles and pairs and strips.

Prussia: Complete mint in many large blocks.

Saxony: 1850, 3p. red, 3 mint singles, mint block of 4, strip of 3 used and pair on cover. 1851, ½ n. g. pale blue error, singles and block of 4. Rest of issue in large blocks and singles and pairs. 1856-56, mint singles, pairs and blocks.

Schleswig-Holstein: Complete mint, blocks of 15 of 1850, 1s. blue and 2s. rose-pink.

Holstein: Complete mint, block of 4 Type II. 1½ s. 1864.

Thurn & Taxis: Complete mint in large blocks, etc. of all issues.

Wurtemberg: Practically complete mint, many pairs and blocks. Block of 4 and 4 singles (mint) of 70 Kr. 1873, mint pair and block of 4 of 2 mark vermilion 1875.

A. N. REGGIO.

VISIT TO THE FORT ORANGE STAMP CLUB, ALBANY.

On Tuesday, April 16th, a strong delegation of the Collectors Club visited Albany and were given a truly royal welcome.

On arrival at Albany a number of Albanians met us and drove us to the Colony Plaza, 411 State Street, where three large rooms had been reserved. Here a splendid banquet was served at which W. L. L. Peltz was our most generous host.

The following local collectors were present at the dinner in addition of Mr. Peltz:

E. R. Ryder, President of the Fort Orange Stamp Club; Richard A. Walton, Vice-President; Warner Bates, Wendover Neefus, Geo. Coolly, C. A. Brind, Mr. Schwartz, Dr. J. A. Wyer, E. A. Bauer, Chester J. Moore, G. A. Hubbert and T. Horton. Later on W. C. Kennett joined us en route for New York.

After dinner adjournment was made to the large room that had been specially arranged and lighted for this function. Charles J. Phillips, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Collectors Club, was in charge of the Delegation and called upon the following members to give displays, limited to 10 minutes extended to 15 when the subject displayed seemed to meet with special approval.

Sidney Barrett showed a selection of rare items from the famous collection of unused United States 1847-1918 of W. E. Hawkins.

J. M. Bartels showed the first volume of his superb collection of Venezuela.

Gus Burger showed a small but super-fine collection of great rarities of United States stamps on covers and in marvelous condition, including St. Louis, strip of three 10c on cover, pair of 10c on cover, 20c and 10c on cover, all well tied on. A special 10c was on cover used Nov. 12th, 1845, earliest date found. A Buchanan 5c on bluish paper, unused and mint, and a unique Morton Local (Philadelphia) 5c black on blue from the Meredith find.

Hugh Clark showed one volume of rare and choice items from his well known 80 volume collection of patriotic envelopes.

Rear Adm. Frederic R. Harris showed the imperf. pence issues of his superb collection of Ceylon, the finest by far in the United States.

H. M. Konwiser showed a very interesting volume of early U. S. Franks.

Harry L. Lindquist showed a special selection of interesting pages from his superb collection of Norway.

John Nicklin showed a portion of the fine collection of United States Proofs kindly loaned by our member Beverly King.

Charles J. Phillips showed the first volume of the well known collection of Hawaii formed by the Hon. E. R. Ackerman, which he recently acquired and to which he has added largely.

O. G. Reichelt showed a collection of Papua and Seychelles.

Ferrars H. Tows showed Hayti, first two issues plated, a very complete collection in magnificent condition, all plates almost complete unused and used with a grand lot of covers and rare cancellations.

In addition to those displaying, Elliott Perry, Roscoe Martin and E. J. Milliken of the Collectors Club were present but did not show.

After the displays were over adjournment was made to the dining room where a buffet supper was served with coffee, lemonade, etc., etc.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

MINT
ONLY

NEW ISSUES

ONLY
MINT

WE ARE GIVING INDIVIDUAL SERVICE TO OUR CLIENTS
WE SUPPLY STAMPS IN THE FINEST POSSIBLE CONDITION
WE PLEASE AN INCREASING NUMBER OF FASTIDIOUS PEOPLE

IF YOU BUY NEW ISSUES—YOU NEED THE "HOME NEWS"
IF YOU BUY FROM US—YOU WILL ALWAYS HAVE "NEWSETTES"
IF YOU NEED AN "INDIVIDUAL SERVICE"—WRITE US

THE HOME OF THE POSTAGE STAMP

J. Avery Wells

BOX 3, JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK

J. Van Kirk Wells

British Colonials

I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Rare British Colonials

OF ALL PERIODS—

19th and 20th Century

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

I hold one of the finest stocks in the
World of British Colonial Rarities.

**DEAL DIRECT WITH THE FIRM THAT
ACTUALLY HAS THE STAMPS IN
STOCK AND SO SAVE MONEY.**

**SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL TO ANY
PART OF THE WORLD.**

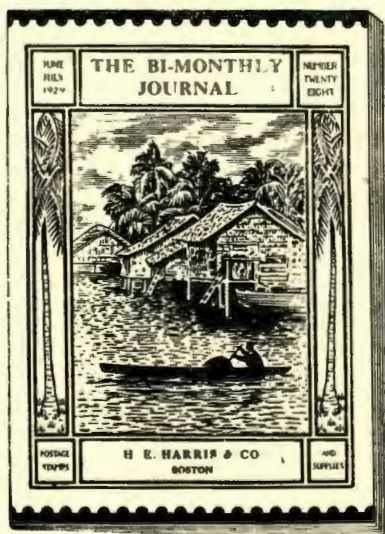
Want Lists will receive my prompt personal
attention.

T. ALLEN

5 Blake Hall Rd., Wanstead,
London, E. 11, England.

THE BI-MONTHLY JOURNAL

Bigger, Better than Ever!



Bi-Monthly Journal No. 28

—the Summer Issue—is a bigger, better, more substantial volume than ever before.

From cover to cover you'll find more than eighty pages of stamp economy—in everything from Single Stamps at Wholesale to comprehensive Collections.

You'll be delighted with the innumerable "good buys" in Collector-made Collections, Summer Combination offers at reduced prices, superb assortments

of French Colonials, special pages of popular countries, new issues and air-mails.

Included also are interesting articles by well-known philatelic writers, such as Harry M. Konwiser and Jonathan Watermark.

The Journal will be mailed free to customers of H. E. Harris & Co. Others should write for a free copy, or clip the coupon below, and mail it to

H. E. HARRIS & CO.

Box 7,

535 Commonwealth Ave.,

Boston, Mass.

Clip the Coupon

H. E. HARRIS & CO.

Box 7, 535 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

Please send me a free copy of your Bi-Monthly Journal No. 28—the big Summer Issue.

Name & Address _____

R. ROBERTS

DEALER IN

RARE STAMPS

& IMPORTERS OF NEW ISSUES

430, STRAND, LONDON, W. C. 2

(Cables: EXSTAMPUS, LONDON)



RECENT PURCHASE

A FINE SPECIALIZED COLLECTION OF

Niger Coast Protectorate

A most comprehensive collection forming an interesting study in line engraved stamps. The beautiful engraved issues contain a number of very interesting re-entries and plate varieties, while the different town and station cancellations in red and black and violet make a most absorbing study.

The Provisional surcharged issues on Oil Rivers overprints 1893 are only represented and do not attempt completion, but otherwise the collection is remarkable for a STUDY IN LINE ENGRAVED.



List and New Issue Service

Particulars Post Free on Application

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

has the pleasure to announce the purchase
of the collection of

Confederate States Local Adhesives

formed by

MR. GEORGE WALCOTT

This famous collection, the largest of its kind in the world, is noted
for the superlative condition of the contents.

The following are a few of the more important pieces:

ATHENS

- 5c. purple, all on covers.
- 5 singles, 2 pairs and a tete-beche pair.
- 5c. red, a single and 2 on covers.

ANTANGAVILLE

- 5c. black on white.

BATON ROUGE

- 2c. green, unused and used.
- 2c. green, used, Error.
- 5c. green and carmine, 1 unused.
- 5c. green and carmine, used, 12 copies and 10 on covers.
- 5c. green and carmine, Error, 2 and 1 on cover.
- 5c. The rare type, 3 on covers.

BEAUMONT

- 10c. dull pink, on soft paper, 3 on covers.
- 10c. pink, on hard paper, 1 on cover.
- 10c. yellow, 1 on cover.
- 10c. yellow, Type A2, on cover. Unique.

CHARLESTON

- 5c. blue, 1 unused, 9 used.
- 14 and a pair on covers.

DANVILLE

- 5c. red, 3 on covers.

EMORY

- 5c. blue, on cover.

FREDERICKSBURG

- 5c. blue, 13 unused, 4 used, 6 on covers.
- 10c. red, 5 unused.

GOLIAD

- 5c. on gray.
- 10c. on gray, 2 on covers.

GONZALES

- 5c. on dark blue, pair on cover.
- 10c. on black, on piece.
- 10c. gold on garnet, on cover.

GREENWOOD

- 10c. gray-blue on cover.

INDEPENDENCE

- 10c. dull rose, on cover.

JONESBORO

- 5c. envelopes, 3 copies.

KNOXVILLE

- 5c. red, 4 and 6 and pair on covers.
- 5c. envelopes, 3.

LENOIR

- 5c. blue & orange, 3 on covers.

LIVINGSTONE

- 5c. blue, 1 and 1 on cover.

LYNCHBURG

- 5c. blue, 4 and 2 on covers.

MACON

- 2c. green, on cover.
- 5c. yellow (A3) on cover.
- 5c. yellow (A2) 3 on covers.
- 5c. gray blue, 2 on covers.

MARION

- 5c. black, 2 on covers.
- 10c. on white, 10c on blue, on covers.

MEMPHIS

- Huge quantity on and off covers.
- Best item is a used block of 6 of 5c. red, and a tete-beche pair of 5c. on cover.

MOBILE

- 2c. black, 6 used and used pair.
- 2c. black, 8 on covers.

NASHVILLE

- Two tete-beche pairs, used on covers.

PETERSBURG

- 5c. red, 6 and a pair used.
- 5c. red, 12 on covers.

PITTSYLVANIA

- 5c. red, 2 on covers.

RHEATOWN

- 5c. red, 2 on covers (penstroked).

SPARTANBURG

- 5c. on white, 2 on covers.
- 5c. on fawn, on cover (Unique).

RINGGOLD

- 5c. black on white.

UNIONTOWN

- 2c. blue, on cover (only 1 other known).
- 5c. green on white, 4 on covers.
- 5c. green on blue, 3 on covers.
- 10c. red on blue, finest known on cover.

UNIONVILLE

- 5c. black, on cover.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

This marvelous collection is now priced for sale singly and can be
seen by appointment, or selections can be sent on approval of stamps
on or off covers.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

10 West 86th St.

New York

FRANK CODDEN, LTD

Old Classic Issues
BOUGHT & SOLD

Recent Purchases

FIRST CHOICE OF THE
FERRARI COLLECTION
including many Countries intact.

"WHITE"
Specialized Collection of GREAT BRITAIN.

"DUVEEN"
Specialized Collection of VICTORIA.

Lt.-Col. M. A. STUDD, D.S.O., F.R.P.S.L.
Specialized Collection of pence CANADA.

Col. W. R. MANSFIELD
Specialized Collection of TRANSVAAL.

Major A. G. MACDONALD
Specialized collection of PERSIA.

Col. C. E. WILSON, F.R.P.S.L.
Specialized Collection of CHINA.

AND MANY OTHERS INCLUDING SICILY, INDIA,
AUSTRIA, AUSTRIAN-ITALY, SPAIN, MEXICO, &c.

THE PREMIER HOUSE FOR ARRANGING AND
WRITING UP COLLECTIONS.

STAMP EXPERTS AND PHILATELIC PUBLISHERS.

359 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: TEMPLE BAR 4712.

TELE. ADDRESS: ATTELAPHIL-RAND, LONDON. 4

OUT-OF-THE-WAY ITEMS IN AIR MAILS

- GERMANY**, 19-8-12. Card carried by the Zeppelin "Victoria Louise,"£ 5 0 0
- DENMARK**, 2-9-11. Card carried over Petit-Belt and autographed by the aviator "Rob Svendsen"£22 0 0
- ECUADOR**, 1923, Semi-Officials. 1c. orange (Champion No. 1) on flown cover, 17-7-23£12 0 0
- ECUADOR**, ditto, 8c. yellow-green (Champion No. 9) on flown card£18 0 0
- INDIA**. Covers carried on the Anglo-India Air Survey, Feb. 1925, Calcutta-Karachi-London. Set of three covers complete with special cachets£10 0 0
- INDIA**. Italian flight, Rome-Tokyo, 1920, by Italian Pilot, Lieut. Ferrarinostura. This cover was carried over the Charbar-Karachi Section on the 2nd March, 1920. Probably unique and contained only Official Despatches. Autographed by the Pilot. Extremely rare.....£50 0 0
- INDIA**. Projected flight of M. Poulet. Paris-Melbourne. Cover carried over the Section from Persian Gulf-Karachi. Persian Gulf, 7th Nov., 1919, Karachi, 3.30 p. m., 11th Nov.£25 0 0

We have an exceptionally fine and complete stock of all AIR STAMPS and COVERS, and it will pay followers of this fascinating group of philately to get in touch with us.

Important to Collectors and Dealers

We possess the most valuable, representative and complete stock in the world of the stamps of the undermentioned countries, and collectors and dealers who require these stamps should not fail to communicate with us.

**ALAOUITES EGYPT HEJAZ SYRIA LEBANON NEJD
PALESTINE TRANSJORDANIA IRISH FREE STATE**

Will collectors not known to us kindly supply the customary references? Our premises are within one minute's walk of Old Bond Street and Regent Street. Why not give us a call?

N. B.—Do you subscribe to *The West End Philatelist*? Published monthly. New series of articles on Georgian stamps started in the April number. Specimen copy sent gratis and post free anywhere.

'Phone:

Regent

0918

D. FIELD

7, Vigo Street, Regent Street, LONDON W. 1. "Aphielda"

Established 50 Years.

Telegrams
and Cables:

London

SEFI, PEMBERTON & COMPANY LIMITED

We are pleased to announce that following our recent successes in London, we have received the following awards at the

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION

for

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

SILVER MEDAL

(Highest Award in class for Journals published outside Australia)

and also

THE SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL

For the best Journal in any class.

for

THE "CLASSIC" LOOSE LEAF ALBUM

SILVER MEDAL (Highest Award).

for

THE SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF GREECE

SILVER MEDAL (Highest Award).

There were many competitors in these classes and the only other awards made were of Bronze Medals.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

is indispensable to the serious collector, that is to every
Member of The Collectors Club.

Specimen copy gratis and post free.

TELEPHONE
MAYFAIR - 2780

12

TELEGRAMS
"SEFIPEM - WESDO, LONDON"

SOUTH MOLTON STREET

NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

Cables
SEFIPEM, LONDON

STAMP DEALERS - PHILATELIC PUBLISHERS

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN

BRATTLEBORO, Vermont

5c Black on Buff Paper, Scott U. S. No. 12

The original plate of this stamp was believed to contain ten subjects, each engraved separately and each differing from all the others. The arrangement was thought to be two horizontal rows of five. About thirty years ago the eminent philatelist John N. Luff discovered an eleventh variety, which to this day presents an unsolved mystery.

An attempt is now being made by a collector to check the plating and solve the mystery and the kind co-operation of all those who have **Brattleboros** will be needed. I do not own any **Brattleboros** and am neither bullish nor bearish on them. I have no financial interest whatever in the matter but am glad to do my bit toward solving a very interesting and difficult problem and increasing the prestige of American philately.

If you have a **Brattleboro** or know where there is one will you help along the good work by writing me?

90c 1861

Horizontal pair used from Philadelphia to Uruguay, tied with rare foreign mail postmark. **First check for \$200 takes it** and trade discount will be refunded if order comes through recognized dealer. Also have **singles off cover up to \$35 each, strip of three at \$50 and strip of four at \$125.**

U. S. Local Posts

A collection consisting mostly of covers and some rare unused blocks and sheets, with many unique or nearly unique items believed to be not obtainable elsewhere, **for sale. The price is five figures.** You can save several thousand dollars by purchasing it as one lot.

ELLIOTT PERRY

(HIMSELF)

Box 333, WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

"Where the Bargains come from"

J.O. MOORE, INC.

DEALERS IN
SPECIALIZED UNITED STATES
and CLASSIC FOREIGN
POSTAGE STAMPS



WE HAVE

Dr. Carroll Chase's Book On the 3c U. S. Stamps of 1851-57

It is with pleasure we announce the receipt of the first bound copy of Dr. Chase's very important work on the U. S. 3c stamps of 1851-57, and we are advised that before this can be printed delivery of the books to subscribers will have begun.

The volume exceeds our expectations in the wealth of detailed information it supplies, and its scores of fine illustrations of stamps, minor varieties, all of the extra and missing line varieties from the last three rows of Plate III, the cracked plate varieties, the important plate flaws, the shifts, or double entries, the fancy cancellations found on these stamps; the lists of railroad and other interesting postmarks.

Particularly interesting are the new illustrations showing clearly all the important retouches and recut lines recently discovered on the Type II stamps of 1857, Scott's No. 44. Very few collectors or dealers are familiar with these rare varieties. If for no other reason no student or collector of U. S. stamps can afford to be without this most important of philatelic works.

The book is published at \$6.00, net, order through your regular dealer or direct of the publishers.

J.O. MOORE, INC., HAMMONDSPORT, N.Y., U. S.A.

ITALY

ITALY

Numbered by SCOTT if not otherwise stated.
All stamps are mint and in perfect condition.

ITALY —1890-91 No. 58 to 63 (set 6)	\$.60
1910 "Garibaldi" (set 4)	1.50
1911 "Jubilee of the Kingdom" (set 4)	.20
1912 "Campanile of Venice" (set 2)	.15
1913 No. 107 to 109 (set 3)	.07
1915-16 "Red Cross" (set 4)	.18
1921 "Reunion of Venezia Giulia" (set 3)	.25
1921 "Dante" (set 3)	.40
1921 "Victory" (set 4)	.12
1922 No. 117 to 120 (Yvert) (set 4)	1.40
1922 "Mazzini" (set 3)	.30
1922 "Propaganda Fide" (set 4)	1.10
1923-24 No. 142 to 145, 158, 159 (set 6)	.35
1923 "Fascisti—March on Rome" (set 6)	1.00
1923 "Fascisti—Black Shirt" (set 3)	.50
1923 "Manzoni" (set 6)	2.50
1924 No. 160 to 163 (set 4)	1.50
1924 "Crociara Italiana" (set 7)	2.90
1924 "Holy Year" (set 6)	.90
1924-25 No. 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 174 (set 6)	.35
1925-26 "Royal Jubilee" (set 3)	.35
1926 "St. Francis" (set 6)	.95
1926 No. 553 to 557 (set 5)	.75
1926 "National defence" (set 4)	1.00
1927 "Volta" (set 4)	.25
1928 "National defence" (set 4)	.80
1928 "Emanuele Filiberto" (set 10)	2.50
1921 B.L.P. complete as by Yvert Frs. 2670 (set 14)	62.00
DALMATIA 1921-23 No. 1 to 8, 51, 52, 100 to 103 (complete) (set 13)	5.00
FIUME 1920 No. 86 to 99 (set 14)	3.80
1921 No. 134 to 148 (set 15)	6.00
1921 No. 149 to 160 (set 12)	7.10
1923 No. 172 to 183 (set 12)	4.25
TRENTINO 1918 No. 1401 to 1417 (set 17)	124.00
1918 No. 1421 to 1431 (set 9)	3.60
TRIESTE 1918 No. 1351 to 1363, 1365, 1366, 1368 and 90h (set 17)	18.50
ITALIAN P. O. IN CHINA:	
Pekin 1918 No. 1, 3, 5, (set 3)	14.00
Tientsin 1918 No. 1, 2, 4, (set 3)	19.00
CASTEIROSSO No. 51, to 74 (complete) (set 24)	3.50
CORFU , No. 101 to 108, 111 to 116 (complete) (set 14)	5.70
CRETE-Italian Offices No. 1 to 19, 51 (complete) (set 20)	18.00
EGEO-Italian Offices No. 1 to 652 (complete) (set 148)	16.00
SASENO No. 1 to 8 (complete) (set 8)	3.25
ITALIAN COLONIES:	
1916 "Red Cross" (3 Col.) (set 12)	.85
1922 "Victory" (3 Col.) (set 12)	.45
1923 "Propaganda Fide" (4 Col.) (set 16)	5.25
1923 "Fascisti—March on Rome" (4 Col. (set 24)	5.00
1924 "Manzoni" (4 Col.) (set 24)	15.00
1925 "Holy Year" (4 Col.) (set 24)	4.50
1925-26 "Royal Jubilee" (5 Col. (set 15)	1.25
1925-26 "St. Francis" (5 Col.) (set 25)	3.50
1926 "Colonial propaganda" (5 Col.) (set 30)	1.10
1927 "National defence" (4 Col.) (set 16)	3.50
1927 "Volta" (4 Col.) (set 12)	.70
SAN MARINO 1894 No. 26 to 28 (set 3)	1.50
1899 No. 29, 30 (set 2)	.30
1917 No. 351, 352 (set 2)	1.80
1918 No. 353 to 361 (set 9)	1.75
1918 No. 362 to 367 (set 6)	1.25
1918 No. 362a, 363a, 364a (set 3)	7.80
1921-23 No. 50 to 60, 67, 68 (set 13)	1.80
1922 No. 61 to 66 (set 6)	.25
1923 "Red Cross" (set 7)	.50
1924 "Garibaldi" (set 5)	.50
1924 No. 77 to 80 (set 4)	1.50
1925 No. 82 to 93 (set 12)	2.80
1926 No. 94 to 97 (set 4)	.65
1926 No. 98 to 103 (set 6)	.60
1927 "Ara dei Volontari" (set 3)	.80
1928 "St. Francis" (set 4)	.70

Want Lists receive our most special attention

We are the leading firm for all Italian stamps. Old and modern all in stock. Special assortment of the Italian P. O. in China and of the Italian B. L. P. stamps. Special assortment of errors and varieties.

Wholesale prices for dealers

Cash with order

1st class References on demand

Cav. MARIO BACIOCCHI DEL TURCO

20, Via die Bardi, 20—FLORENCE (131) Italy

NUMBERS OVER THE STAMPS ARE THE LOT NUMBERS

NUMBERS UNDER STAMPS ARE THE "ROYAL" CERTIFICATE NUMBERS.



67

11481



65

11101



64

10505



77

10506



78

11100



29

12151



31

12030



34

10503



35

40



40

11098



41

12156



81

11930



84

87



12155



85

11901



89

12153



88

12159

Buenos Aires

THE PROPERTY OF

E. J. LEE ESQ

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOY

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

ON

NOVEMBER 14TH & 15TH

BY

PLUMRIDGE & Co

61 & 62 CHANCERY LANE W.C.2.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

POST FREE

CANADA

A Magnificent Collection

Has Just Been Remounted From Oriel Albums Into a Large Number of My Approval Books.

The following are now available and can be sent to serious collectors known to me or after usual references. I add value of each book to show the importance of this collection.

Collectors need only indicate the numbers of the books they wish to see.

Book No.	Contents.	Value.
1.	1851-58. Finest pence issues, including a number of unused 3d., 6d., 7½d. and 10d., pairs of 3d., 6d. (laid and wove) and 10d. and the finest picked single copies	\$4160.00
2.	1851-58. Selected pence issues all values, mostly used fine copies	1165.00
3.	1851-64. Balance of pence issues, numerous color trials and some cents 1859 issue	975.00
4.	1859-1864. Cents, all unused, finest copies, also many color trials	872.00
5.	1859-1864. Used, 1c. and 5c. finest selected cancellations	211.80
6.	1859-1864. Used, 10c., 12½c., 17c. and 2c. Finest copies and cancellations	536.00
7.	1859. 17c. used, all plated	302.50
7a.	1859-64. Re-entries, double strikes and Plate varieties	698.00
8.	1859-64. Numeral cancellations in 4 circles	513.95
9.	1859-64. Used. Balance of this issue	186.65
10.	1868-69. Unused, finest selected, nearly all mint	464.95
11.	1868-69. Unused, balance	258.35
12.	1868. Used ½c., 1c., 2c. and 3c. selected copies and cancellations	248.20
13.	1868. Used 6c., 12½c. and 15c. selected copies and cancellations	250.65
13a.	1868. Used, balance	125.00
19.	1872-1893. Used 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 20c. and 50c	86.32
20.	1892-1897. Unused singles and blocks, 8c., 20c., 50c. and Jubilee to 3c.	198.42
21.	1897. Unused. Many blocks also proofs, and strips of 3 with plate nos. and imprints	131.71
22.	1897-1903. Unused, as last	88.02
23.	1903-1912. Unused, as last	66.61
24.	1912-1927. Unused, as last	54.44
25.	1912-1928. Unused, singles	49.26
26.	1897-1908. Unused and used singles	195.53
27.	Registered. A fine lot, including sheet of 2c., strip of four of 8c., etc.	236.97
28.	On covers. Pence issues only	542.00
29.	On covers. 1859 issue	65.25
30.	On covers. 1868-1870 issues	119.00

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

10 West 68th St. New York

We Are The Largest Buyers of Fine Collections, Etc.

We have a world-wide demand for fine stamps and in consequence are ready buyers of fine specialized collections, rarities, and any items of philatelic importance. We pay the full **London** market value for anything first-class, and as is well known, buying prices rule higher in London than in America.

We suggest that a consultation with us before offering elsewhere will mean a real saving of money to you.

Recent purchases, from which we shall be glad to send selections on approval include:—

The “S. A. Brown” Collection of Gambia

This collection gained a Gold Medal at New York, and is one of the finest displays of Gambia ever brought together.

No less than 248 imperfs. are included, with unique blocks, etc., while there are many rare items in the perforated issues.

**This purchase follows on the acquisition of the following
first-class collections:—**

The “J. N. Marsden” Collection of Portugal and Colonies.

The “Forrest” Collection of Straits Settlements.

**A very fine collection of unused Argentine (excluding
Rivadavias).**

**A nice collection of Jamaica,
etc. etc. etc.**

WHETHER YOU ARE BUYER OR SELLER OF FINE STAMPS

WE SUGGEST

IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET IN TOUCH WITH US.

STANLEY GIBBONS Ltd.

By Appointment to H. M. King George V.

Dept. 26 391 Strand LONDON, W. C. 2, ENG.



Battaglie

Filateliche

Philatelic Review of Reviews

The entire philatelic press in one review.

Monthly Publication.

Specimen Number Free.

Casella postale 487

Torino, Italy

Detach and paste on postal card

Director of "Filatelia"

*Will you send me gratis a sample copy of your
magazine "Filatelia"*

Signature -----

Address -----

DANISH WEST INDIES

A purchase of exceptional importance some time ago enables us to now offer a good range of the 1873 to 1905 issues inclusive. The attention of specialists is particularly called to the minor varieties—shades, inverted or normal frames as the case may be. Only a few of the higher priced items available so order without delay.

All Unused—Full Original Gum—Never Previously Hinged.

Sold On Our Usual "Money Back" Guarantee.

Scott's No.	Description	Cat. Price	Each	Block of 4
* 5b	1873-96 1c green & red violet, THICK PAPER	\$.40	\$.20	—
* 5e	Same, INVERTED FRAME	1.00	.50	—
* 6be	3c dull blue & red, THICK PAPER	.85	.40	—
* 6e	Same, INVERTED FRAME	.85	.45	2.00
* 6e	Pair incl. 78th stamp of sheet with gash. See Kohl's handbook. Rare	—	9.00	—
* 6e	Same variety in block of 4 with 3 normals	—	—	10.00
* 7	4c brown & dull blue, THICK PAPER	.50	.25	—
* 7a	4c brown & bright blue, THIN PAPER	.50	.25	1.10
* 8	5c green & gray, THICK PAPER	.85	.45	—
* 8a	5c green & dark gray, THICK PAPER	1.00	.50	2.00
* 10a	10c blue & black brown, THICK PAPER, No Gum ..	1.50	.50	2.25
* 10bc	Period variety in pair with #10c	10.00+	5.00	—
* 10bc	Same in block of 4 with 3 normals. All INVERTED FRAMES	20.00+	—	10.00
* 10c	Single copy with INVERTED FRAME, THICK P... ..	5.00	2.00	—
* 11	12c lilac & green, THIN PAPER	1.25	.65	—
* 13	50c bright purple, THIN PAPER	3.00	1.75	—
* 13	50c purple, THIN PAPER	3.00	1.75	—
* 13a	50c dull purple, THICK PAPER	4.00	2.25	—
* 16	1896 1c green & red violet, INVERTED FRAME	.50	.25	1.00
* 16a	NORMAL FRAME in vertical pair with normal variety. Rare	30.50	21.00	—
* 16a	NORMAL FRAME in block with 3 INVERTED FRAME. Very rare	31.50	—	25.00
* 17	3c blue & lake, INVERTED FRAME	1.00	.55	2.20
* 17a	NORMAL FRAME in block with 3 INVERTED FRAME. Exceedingly rare	53.00	—	40.00
* 18	5c green & gray, INVERTED FRAME	3.00	1.75	7.00
* 19	1900 1c light green	.10	.06	.24
* 20	5c light blue	.60	.32	1.25
* 21	1901 4c bistre & dull blue, NORMAL FRAME	.50	.30	1.20
* 21b	INVERTED FRAME in a block of 4 with 3 normal. Diagonal half of 4c used for 2c rate. On Original Cover	5.50	—	4.50
* 21a	10c blue & brown, NORMAL FRAME	.50	.30	—
* 22	2c on 3c, INVERTED FRAME	1.50	.85	3.40
* 24a	"2c" with straight tail	.50	.25	1.00
* 24c	2c on 3c, NORMAL FRAME. Rare	1.50	.85	—
* 24c	Same, in block of 4 with 3 of No. 24. Especially desirable	30.00	21.00	—
* 25	8c on 10c, NORMAL FRAME	31.50	—	25.00
* 25a	"2" with straight tail	.50	.27	1.10
* 25b	Period between "T" & "S" of Cents	1.50	.85	—
* 25c	INVERTED FRAME in horizontal pair with normal variety. Scarce	1.00	.60	—
* 28	1902 8c on 10c blue & brown	30.50	22.00	—
* 28a	Period between "T" & "S" of Cents	.75	.45	1.75
* 28b	INVERTED FRAME in block of 4 with 3 of No. 28. Exceedingly scarce	1.25	.75	—
		37.25	—	27.50

OUR MONTHLY JOURNAL

Is Constantly Gaining Friends Through Its "Know Yours Stamps Articles.

A Copy Free For the Asking.

Marks Stamp Company, Ltd.

462 Spadina Ave.,

TORONTO 2, CANADA

Dr. Frederick Gaertner's Collection

This enormous property, accumulated over 45 years, has been placed in our hands for disposal.

After careful consideration, we have decided **not** to offer it at auction, but to mount up individual specimens in approval books. The work involved is enormous, we can proceed but slowly.

British Colonials up to £10.

Germany, States, and Colonials complete.

France and Colonials almost complete and many great items like these are here.

Of U. S. there is practically nothing in early issues—from 1890 on, there is a fine display!!!

EVERYTHING IN UNUSED CONDITION

For the present we will ask readers of this advertisement to write and tell us their favorite countries and a little later on, we will communicate with them.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME !!!

Address all communications to

THE ACME STAMP COMPANY

1480 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

1929-30 AUCTION SEASON

**This will begin with the
FOREIGN STAMPS
OF THE
STEINMETZ COLLECTION**

**Well-known for original covers and fancy
items, suitable for the specialist.**

**An early request for catalogs will insure
your getting a free copy.**

**I can handle a
LARGE COLLECTION**

**at auction next season, and am prepared to
give first class service, provided the collec-
tion is first class.**

* * * *

Favorable terms and dates on application.

EUGENE KLEIN

200 South 13th Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Cable Address: Kleinstamp



PHILATELY

HAS TAKEN TO THE AIR

The Progress of Aviation is reflected in the collecting specialty of today.

Headquarters for Air Mail Stamps.

Publishers of the

"Historical Air Mail Catalogue"

and now—of

"THE AIR MAIL ALBUM"

The Most Attractive Printed Album.—Published in three styles.

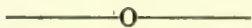
No. 1	Bound Edition	\$ 3.00	No. 2	Spring Back Edition	\$ 6.00
No. 3	Post Binder Edition	\$12.50			

K. Lissiuk Philatelic Co., Inc.

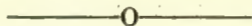
1476 Broadway

New York City, N. Y.

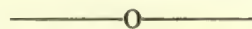
STAMPS AT AUCTION ONLY



SALES MONTHLY



Catalogues mailed on request
Terms for selling on application.



J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.

51 West 48th Street,

New York City

What Have You to Offer?

**In Single Rarities,
Specialized or General Collections
of
United States or Foreign countries.**

We Pay Immediate Cash

———:0:———

RECENT PURCHASES

**Include two United States collections consisting
of superb mint singles in the 19th Century and
the 20th Century complete in singles and
blocks.**

**We are now breaking up both these collections.
What do you need?**

We Solicit Your Want-List

ECONOMIST STAMP CO.

87 Nassau Street,

New York, N. Y.

Strand Stamp Auction Rooms

Over three quarters
of a million lots
sold during the past
28 years.

HARMER ROOKES

28 Years Auction Experience fully qualifies them to Advise Prospective sellers regarding the Disposal of important collections, Specialized Countries and rarities.

HARMER ROOKES

do not buy or sell on their own account. Their activities are entirely devoted to obtain the best results for vendors, while safeguarding the interests of buyers.

HARMER ROOKES

have been instructed by the Public Trustee to offer the valuable Collection formed by the late Dr. Bradley of Southport.

Auction Catalogues issued weekly and fully illustrated will be sent post free.

Auction Commission for Selling 12½ %.

HARMER ROOKE & CO., Ltd.

Arundel Chambers, 188-89 Strand, London, Eng.

Only Address

188-189 Strand
London.

Strand Stamp Auction Rooms

Boston Auction Sales

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

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

DANIEL F. KELLEHER

7 Water Street

Room 404

Boston, Mass.

Rare Colonial and Foreign Stamps

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE AVAILABLE:

Cape of Good Hope, many triangulars, used and unused, 1864 four pence both errors, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. on 3p., CC, etc.; Vryburg, all; Mafeking stamps, all.

Cape Verde, complete with the error 40r. blue Mozambique.

Carolines, the rare diagonal surcharges, etc.

Castelrosso, all the rare ones and the others complete.

Ceylon, 1855 9d., 10d., 1sh, 1sh9d, 2sh; 1861 4d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 1sh; 1862 no wmk. 5d., 9d., 1sh; 1863 CC 2d. yellow-green, 2d. emerald-green; 1872 2r.50; 1883 16c.; 1885, many rare surcharges; 1888, many varieties of surcharge, etc.

Chamba, 1886 2r, 3r, 5r and others complete.

Chili, a very fine lot of the imperforates, most of the rare Officials and rare unpaids complete.

Chinese Turkestan, 20 dollars yellow and others complete.

China, 1897 \$5 on 3c, ditto inverted; 1897 50c deep green, \$2, \$5, and all the 5 dollars; 1912 1 and 2 dollars, neutrality overprint, etc.; 1912 unpaids, neutrality overprint, six different.

German China, 1900 handstamped 3 to 80pf and others complete.

French China, 1901 2c, 4c, 6c on 25c; 1904 1fr and others complete, many rare unpaids.

Russian China, complete.

Cyprus, 1880 1sh, block of 4 used, many rare plate numbers; 1921 10sh and £1, and others complete.

Cilicia, complete with all doubles and inverted surcharges on Turkish stamps, and many other varieties.

Colombia, 1859 10c tete-beche; 1860 5+5c tete-beche; 1861 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 1p; 1862 20c, 1p; 1864 1p; 1867 5p, 10p, etc., etc.; 1879 Cali, many varieties; 1917 5p, 10p, and others nearly complete.

Other countries on similar lines will be announced in subsequent advertisements.

 INQUIRIES AND WANT LISTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO 

W. HOUTZAMER

(Established in London since 1903)

— THE HOUSE FOR RARE STAMPS —

34-35 Southampton Street,

Strand, London, W. C. 2, England

Telephone: GERRARD 3511.

Auction Sales of Postage Stamps

Auction Sales of postage stamps are universally popular with collectors for the reason that much material is offered which is seldom available in dealer's stock. The stamp you have been seeking so long may appear in a sale at any time with the breaking up of a fine collection. Furthermore, the man who has but a few dollars to indulge his hobby, and the man who can spend a thousand, both have an equal chance to secure desirable material for their respective collections. All can find something of interest in my sales, therefore if you want to buy good stamps and are willing to pay fair prices for them, I shall be glad to add your name to my mailing list for catalogs of these sales.

I am now located in the new COLLECTORS CLUB BUILDING where my offices are among the finest in the trade. Due to these increased conveniences, I am enabled to provide uncalled facilities for the sale of collections or good single stamps at auction. If you wish to sell, I shall be very pleased to quote my terms on application.

GEORGE B. SLOANE

COLLECTORS CLUB BUILDING

51 West 48th Street

New York City

BOSTON STAMP AUCTIONS

We can take care of a nice collection or important items for the coming season.

Write us if you have any such to dispose of.

Catalogues of future sales sent upon request.

W. S. BARKER

Successor to BERTRAND L. DREW

Rooms 202-203

46 Bromfield Street,

Boston, Mass.

"When in Boston Come in and Browse around"

We specialize in the early 19th Century issues and have a most complete stock of the following:—

UNITED STATES

GENERAL ISSUES
DEPARTMENTS

CUT SQUARE ENVELOPES
DOCUMENTARY

CONFEDERATE STATES
PROOFS AND ESSAYS

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

CANADA

NEW BRUNSWICK

NEWFOUNDLAND

NOVA SCOTIA

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

PARAGUAY

BOLIVIA

PERU

BRAZIL

URUGUAY

CHILE

Our General 19th Century stock is very complete and we also hold a very representative selection of 20th Century stamps.

We have likewise accumulated a fine lot of proofs and essays.

Circulars of our offerings are being issued at regular intervals and will be mailed to those who request them.

HOMAN, KRASSA CO. INC.

116 NASSAU STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Nassau Stamp Co.

Incorporated 1894

Constructive Dealers for the
Past 35 Years

**WE HAVE BOUGHT
Several Fine Collections**

both

UNITED STATES

and

FOREIGN

Send Your Want List

NASSAU STAMP CO.

70 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

A RECENT PURCHASE

ENABLES US TO OFFER

A NUMBER OF THE

MODERATE PRICED

19th CENTURY STAMPS

IN COMPLETE

Panes and Sheets

LET US KNOW WHAT
YOU ARE INTERESTED IN

Metropolitan Stamp Co.

1482 Broadway

New York City



WANTED TO PURCHASE Greece 1861-78

Paris print and first
Athens prints in mint
condition—singles,
pairs, strips, blocks;
varieties, numeral
errors etc. Also entire
sheets of all issues
1861-1878

We are also on the market to purchase
large specialized collections of these
issues.

E. Luder-Edelmann & Co.

ZURICH

76 Bahnhofstr.

RARE BRITISH STAMPS.

10d 1867, wmk. Emblems, ex. Crawford collection	£150
4d vermilion, Plate 16, fine used	£150
½d 1870, Die proof in black	80/-
1/- 1873, Plate proof in black	40/-
Prince Consort essay in black	40/-
Prince Consort essay, perf. by Archer	70/-
Prince Consort essay in red	30/-
Prince Consort essay in red-brown	20/-
3d, 1862, with white dots, fine used	£ 35
3d, 1862, white dots, pair unused	£ 60
3d, 1862, with white dots, imperf., with very large margin	150/-
3d, Plate 5, printed on Dr. Perkins blue paper	70/-
4d, Plate 12, printed on Dr. Perkins blue paper	50/-
6d, Plate 9, printed on Dr. Perkins blue paper	70/-
1/-, Plate 4, Printed on Dr. Perkins blue paper	70/-
1/- 1867, Plate 5, complete sheet of twenty, mint	£ 35
1/- 1876, Plate 13, complete sheet of twenty, mint	£ 17
10d 1890, color trials, scarlet and green, mint	50/-
10d, 1890, color trials, mauve and green, mint	50/-
10d, 1890, color trials, purple and blue, mint	50/-
1d Edward, bright green, imp. proof	15/-
6d Edward, black, imperf. proof	15/-
9d 1865, Plate 5, mint	£100
9d 1865, Plate 5, imperf.	£ 40
10d, 1867, Plate 2	£ 35
10d 1867, Plate 2, mint, imperf., with very large margin	£ 35
2/- 1867, Plate 3	£ 45
2/- 1867, Plate 3, mint, imperf.	£ 30

CHAS. NISSEN & CO., Ltd.**63, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1.****Warren H. Colson**

Offers one of the largest and most comprehensive Stocks held by any professional in America, and he will be pleased to enter into correspondence with all

Serious Collectors

Mr. Colson is a liberal buyer—at all times—of single rare stamps, rare stamps on letters, and collections. His activities, however, though embracing the issues of the entire world, are limited to the field antedating 1900.

He is particularly interested in the Postmasters' stamps of the United States, and the issues of the Confederate States, Carrier Stamps and Locals, and offers quite the best avenue for the sale or purchase of any such in the world.

Postage Stamps for Advanced Collectors**184 Boylston Street, Boston 17,****MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.****Telephone: "Kenmore 6624"****Cable Address: "Warcolson, Boston"****W H Y**

do nearly all high class Dealers regularly import Rapkin Albums, Peerless Hinges and Accessories

? ? ? ? ?

B E C A U S E

30 Years intensive study of Album & Accessory Manufacturing in vast quantities have combined in producing Quality Articles at Rock Bottom Prices.

Send Now For

Stamp of Quality Catalog—it's
Post Free to you.

G. F. RAPKIN

Album & Accessory Moker to the World

151-153-155-157 Gaswell Rd.**LONDON ENG.**

Ample Trade Terms to Dealers.

PALESTINE

AND

Trans-Jordan**ONLY.**

I HOLD THE FINEST STOCK IN THE
WORLD.

From the Commonest to the Rarest, in
Singles, Pairs, Blocks,
Original and Reconstructed Sheets.

WANT LISTS FILLED.

Selections and Written-Up Collections,
(from which any single stamp may
be taken)

Sent on Approval to Any Part of the
World.

MAJOR J. J. DARLOW,**The Firs. Waxwell Lane****Pinner, Middlesex, England**



SUMMER SALES

Our 143rd in July

Our 144th will be our "Superb S. P. A. Convention Sale" in Cleveland, Ohio, August 13th.—Early Oct. we open the Season with a splendid 2 Session 19th Century Bri. Colonies Sale. 989 unused and very fine condition including many rarities only offered once or twice in the season.

M. OHLMAN

116 Nassau St.

New York City

Stop at Hudson

My office in this city is but one block from the main state road running from New York to Albany and thence across the State. When passing through Hudson, many motorists avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting my specialized stock of United States only.

I am located on the corner of Warren and Sixth Streets on the second floor front, and my office is open from 9 to 5, except Saturday afternoons. Telephone appointments for other hours cheerfully made. Office phone 407—home phone 609.

Don't think you have to buy—I just invite all to inspect

"The House of Satisfaction"

Wendover Neefus

Hudson, N. Y.

U. S. SPECIALIST SINCE 1894

FOR SALE STAMPS OF THE WHOLE WORLD

I possess a fine stock of stamps including many rare items, priced considerably below catalogue quotations.

I also have many specialized collections for sale "en block", such as Holland (first two issues only), French Colonies, Luxembourg, New Republic, Victoria, etc.

Let me know your country, and I will forward what I have.

Usual references required.

STUART J. ANDERSON

6, Cambridge Street,
Hyde Park, London, W. 2,
ENGLAND.

NORWAY

THE FOLLOWING RARITIES AND
EXTRA CHOICE PIECES IN STOCK.

- 1856-7, unused **blocks of four** each 2 & 3 Sk.
- 1856-7, unused **block of nine** 3 Sk.
- 1863-6, mint unused **block of six** each 4 & 8 Sk.
- 1867-8, mint unused **blocks of four** each 3 Sk. **red lilac**, 4 & 8 Sk.
- 1872-5, 4 Sk. singles, pairs & blocks in the rare color on **thin transparent paper**.
- 1872-5, 7 Sk. IMPERF.
- 1883-4, mint **pair** 10 ore rose, IMPERF., (Scott's No. 37d).
- 1883-4, **pair** 10 ore rose, IMPERF., used on cover (No. 37d).
- 1883-4, 20 ore blue, IMPERF., mint corner stamp, (Scott's No. 41d).
- Returned letter Stamps**, 1872, "Uindlost," black on green, complete sheet of 100, with margins, showing the 5 "Ubersor-gel" errors at bottom.

And Many Other Fine Items in Norway.
What do you need?

W. T. WILSON

18, Livingstone Road,
Handsworth,

BIRMINGHAM

England.

B. GORDON JONES

(Coll. Club, New York. A. P. S., etc.)

8, Parkside, Churchend, Finchley,
London, N. 3 (England).

SPECIALTIES:

British India, especially 1854.
Indian Convention States, Chamba
to Patiala, all issues, with nearly
all the rare errors, etc.
Indian Feudatory States, native
types, especially Bhopal, Hyder-
abad, Jammu-Kashmir, Jhind,
Nepal, Sirmoor, Soruth, etc.
Afghanistan, especially early issues.
Ceylon, pence issues, etc.
Br. Colonial rarities "Specimen"
etc.

*Superb Approval Selections.**Want Lists Filled.**Special Price List of Indian Stamps.*

**WHEN A
STAMP
COLLECTOR**

begins to investigate this auction
proposition the

**WOLSIEFFER
AUCTION SALES**

secure another client. Hints to
Auction Buyers free. Wolsief-
fer's Approval Cards 30c per
dozen. Pocket Stock Book for
duplicates 53c. each.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,

Inventor of the "Approval Card"

2147 North 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Phillips'

24 or more pages **EVERY MONTH** and
FREE to any serious collector for the ask-
ing.

Offers you every month and year more
WORTH WHILE stamps than any other
house organ we have seen.

Monthly

Lists **NEW ISSUES** as they appear. Of-
fered St. Kitts Crickets, Du. Indies, Cura-
cao, Surinam Jub., and other big snaps.

Also offers **Special Bargains, Recent Is-
sues, "Hard" Stamps** (those with a future),
Offers of Many Countries Almost Complete,
King George Br. Colonials, Sets, Supplies,
Packets, etc., etc. It's a live wire.

Bulletin

At least **2000 Items Offered Every Month,**
including a host of stamps you'll never see
quoted in any other list or adv. Filled
from cover to cover with the results of
our purchasing power and search all over
the world for material. This is not all—
write us and we'll show you.

W. C. PHILLIPS & CO. (Box 1012)
Hartford, Ct.
Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co.,
750 Main Street

M. GALVEZ**Cruz, 1, Madrid, 12, Spain**

Established in 1868.

SPAIN

and

SPANISH COLONIES.**SEND US YOUR WANT-LISTS.**

We also have a large stock of
many other countries. Send also
your list of wants.

We do not send approval
invoices.

M. GALVEZ**Cruz, 1, Madrid, 12, Spain**

BUY AT AUCTION?

I HOLD

Public Stamp Auction Sales
Once a Month,

IN CHICAGO,

and Catalogues will gladly be
sent, on request.

AS TO SELLING—

My Sales offer one of the best
mediums for realizing the top
market value on your stamps, in
a short time. **Twenty years ex-**
perience in this line enables me to
offer a service second to none.

B. L. VOORHEES

7 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW ZEALANDS

	Scott	Net
1882 Queens ½d to 1/-, 10 var.	\$1.50	\$.60
1909 Edwards, 9 var.	.90	.30
1915 Georges, 20 var.	1.00	.35
1919 Victory, 6 var.	2.50	1.00
1926 Exhibitions, 3 var.	1.35	.60
Officials, 20 var.	4.00	1.25
Life Insurance Department		
Postals, 12 var.	1.00	.50

PACIFIC ISLANDS

Cooks & Rarotonga, 15 var.	1.75
Fiji Islands ¼d to 1/-, 18 var.	.75
Niue, 16 var.	2.50
Penrhyn, 14 var.	2.50
Samoa, 25 var.	2.00
The Set of 88 British Pacific Islands	
for	8.00

LONG SETS

New Zealand, 50 var.	.50
New Zealand, 75 var.	1.25
New Zealand, 100 var.	2.50
New Zealand Pictorials ½d to 1/-,	
40 var.	2.00
Pacific Islands, 25 var.	.50
Pacific Islands, 50 var.	1.25
Australian Commonwealth, 30 var.	.35
Australia, 50 var.	.50
Australia, 100 var.	1.00
The Set of 250 All Different New Zea-	
lands, Australians and Islands for.	4.50

PRICE LIST FREE.

WILCOX, SMITH & CO.

Liverpool Street

DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND

Established 45 years.

CHINA

Fine selections of this country now in
stock and also of the Chinese Treaty
Port Locals.

Rare Varieties in

TURKEY and ANGORA.**ARAB SYRIA**

Fine selections of this issue in various
colored overprints unused originals,
used and used on covers.

Locals and Revenues

of all countries, needed to complete a
specialized collection.

Postmarks, Cancellations,
of Great Britain and Ireland.

WALTER MORLEY

"Cornways," Riverhead, Kent.

JOSLING & CO.*DEALERS IN RARE STAMPS***Cecil Chambers****76 Strand.****London WC2.**

Next the Hotel Cecil.

Phone: Temple Bar 5537

Selections of Rare Stamps sent on ap-
proval to responsible collectors in all
parts of the world—Want Lists in-
vited.

We specialize in the **EARLY ISSUES**
OF ALL COUNTRIES for which we
are always keen buyers, and will ap-
preciate offers of specialized or gen-
eral collections of such. Also single
rarities and important pieces. Stamps
on covers, etc.

FINE CONDITION ESSENTIAL

PROMPT CASH SETTLEMENTS

Auction Service

Monthly auction sales are being conducted by us on the West Coast. We have been able to offer immediate action on all material sent us, eliminating the delay of crowded markets; and to realize prices on a par with the best.

If you have high grade material to dispose of it will pay you to get in touch with us. Catalogue of current sales sent upon application.

C. S. WATSON CO., INC.,
610 So. Broadway,
Los Angeles, Calif.

THE POOLE LOOSE-LEAF ALBUMS

For United States and Colonies
and British North America

Highest Awards International
Exhibitions.

Price \$3.00 per volume

Full particulars free for the asking.

PHILATELIC OPINION

A magazine for all sorts of stamp collectors. Full of interesting and instructive articles and splendid stamp offers.

Subscription \$1.00 for twelve numbers.
Sample Copy Free

B. W. H. POOLE
612 Washington Building
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

WANT LISTS

Collectors and dealers willing to pay about half catalogue prices for stamps, should avail themselves of our exceptional want list approval service. Our stock is fully comprehensive in all countries. Colonial and Foreign, old and new, with only good copies of common to rare stamps. A list of requirements, small or large receives immediate attention with a prompt reply, which we also expect from our clients. The stamps are sent on approval with no obligation to purchase. What can be supplied in out-of-the-way and really scarce items often surprises new customers. All our stock is for sale with nothing put aside for a rise, but popular stamps cannot be supplied below current market prices.

We have, and are willing to supply the stamps.

B. & K. Offers No. 7

contains quotations for British Colonial stamps at bargain prices, rare stamps and most King George stamps. Copy free on request.

BRIDGER & KAY, Ltd.,
170, Strand, London, W. C. 2.

Try Our New Packet Size Loose Leaf Albums

And You Will Like It.

"My Treasures"

With 50 Leaves—Size 5 by 8 Inches.

Very Handy for Special Collections by Country; for Selection to Show to Club Members; for Displaying Duplicates to Exchange purpose.

Price One Dollar

Sold Over 200 in 2 Months.

VAHAN MOZIAN INC.
Established 1901



298 FIFTH AVE.

NEW YORK

The Sixtieth Annual Edition of
WHITFIELD KING &
CO'S PRICE LIST

consists of 104 pages and contains quotations for over 3000 different packets and sets at lowest possible prices. A copy sent postage paid on request.

Our Monthly Bulletin

contains offers of new issues and bargains, no collector should be without it. Send thirty-six cents for one year's subscription.

Specimen copy sent free on request.

New Issue Service

Oldest, largest and most complete. Send for details and order form.

Whitfield King & Co.
IPSWICH ENGLAND

Established 1869.

Early U. S. A. and
British North America

Our recent purchases
include

many fine items
in the above.

ALSO ON HAND
A fine collection of

Early Australian
Colonies

including
MANY EXCEPTIONAL PIECES.

Selections from the above can be sent on approval against references.

Fine condition only at moderate prices.

GEO. C. GINN and CO.
 Dealers in Rare Stamps
 115 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2.
 ENGLAND.
 Established in 1882

France and Colonies
Exclusively

I carry a very large Stock of Stamps from these ever popular Countries. High Class Selections sent to responsible collectors. Want lists for both 19th and 20th Century Collections given prompt and careful attention.

Good Quality and Reasonable Prices.

Also a 100% New Issue Service at .06 to the Franc.

Correspondence Invited.

RAOUL LESGOR
 81 Nassau Street
 New York

EUROPE

Early issues in finest
condition
are my specialty.

For approvals send want list and state references.

M. Kurt Maier
 Friedrichstrasse 79a
 Berlin W. 8

CABLES: KAMAPHIL

EGYPT

Preliminary Announcement.

Messrs. H. R. HARMER

BEG TO ANNOUNCE

THAT INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM

A. S. MACKENZIE LOW, Esq., F.R.P.S.L.

—TO SELL BY AUCTION—

DURING OCTOBER

HIS MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF

EGYPT

This Celebrated Collection, without doubt the finest in existence, has always gained high awards in important International Exhibitions, including the following:

1912. LONDON—GOLD.

1913. PARIS—SILVER GILT.

1923. LONDON—(Championship Class)—GOLD.

1924. BRUSSELS—GRAND GOLD.

1926. NEW YORK—GOLD.

Many other important and general and Specialized Collections will be sold during the New Season. Will you kindly advise us of your countries and we will mail you well before the Sale Catalogues of Interest.

H. R. HARMER

Philatelic Auctioneer, Expert and Valuer

OLD BOND STREET GALLERIES

6-8 Old Bond Street, London, W. 1, England

Telephone: Gerrard 1623

Cables: "Phistamsel-Piccy, London."

26th YEAR

S U B S C R I B E

26th YEAR

TO THE

MONTHLY BULLETIN

“BULLETIN MENSUEL”

OF THE FIRM OF

T H E O D O R E C H A M P I O N

13 Rue Drouot, Paris (9me) France

The best informed periodical giving first illustrated news of the New Issues with their prices and indicating the rise and fall in catalogue values.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY FREE ON DEMAND

Price of Subscription for One Year—40 cents only

In Stamps or Money Order