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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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How's your U. S.?

Are there stamps you want, but have hesitated to buy?

What about those gaps you've always meant to fill?

Now's the time

While they last, and subject to prior sale, Scott is offering, from stock, most of the stamps listed in "U. S. Postage Stamps, Illustrated and Identified" at special discounts. Here is a real opportunity to buy stamps of Scott quality at a saving. See the list in Scott's Monthly Journal, or write for the special U. S. price list.

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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Vol. XVII. JULY, 1938. No. 3.

The Collectors Club Its Background and Future

By Charles J. Phillips.

NOW that the *Collectors Club* is at last settled in a new permanent home it seems to be the proper moment at which to place before the members as full a history of the Club as can be gathered together from the records in our possession, from various details published in the philatelic press and from facts known to other older members.

My aim in this History of the *Collectors Club*, has been to arrange, in chronological order, all the facts that are on record in relation to the formation and building up of the Club.

A Club is based upon its Constitution and By-Laws, These, in our Club, have been redrawn, corrected and added to on several occasions so I quote in full our original Constitutions and set of By-Laws and such revisions and corrections that I have been able to find.

I give yearly lists of the officers and Board of Governors as far as I have found them, also some details of our Annual Meetings, and Annual Banquets.

In several instances I am able to give some of the more important Annual speeches of our Presidents such as John N. Luff, Dr. J. B. Chittenden, T. E. Steinway and H. L. Lindquist. All of these, and some others, contain details of interest in the building up of the Club. I do not attempt to list the names of members, in forty-two years these are probably a couple of thousand. Now and then I give the names of well known people elected to membership.

Our greatest asset, outside the ownership of the building No. 22 East 35 Street, New York City, is our grand and very valuable Library and I have endeavored to show how this has been built up.

Now a few words as to the sources from which I have been enabled to gather the details for this History.

Firstly. The printed Records or Archives of the Club. Among these I have as follows:—

1896. Our first Constitution and list of Founder Members.
1898. Year Book with Illustrations of our offices and rooms at 351 Fourth Avenue, New York.
1898. Annual Meeting and Speeches.
1900 Fourth Annual Report.

1901. By-Laws, Officers, and Committees.
1903. Report of Annual Meeting.
1904. do.
1905. do.
Date (?). New Constitution.
1912. Year Book.
1914. Report of Annual Meeting.
1917. First Catalog of the Library by J. W. Scott.
1918–19 Year Book.
1925, 1926, 1927, 1931. Year book.
Jan. 1931. Proposed changes in Constitution.

Secondly. The First Minute Book of the Board of Governors is a small one, extending from October 1905 in October 1906.

We have no other Minute Book until October 1917 when T. E. Steinway was President, this extends to June 1921 and contains pretty full records by H M. Lewy then Secretary.

From August 1922 to the present day we have Minute Book records of all meetings by the Secretary J. B. Chittenden and the various Secretaries who succeeded him.

Thirdly. Records of Meetings reported in the Philatelic Press. During the first ten years of the Clubs existence I find that the minutes of the Governors meetings appear regularly in *"The Metropolitan Philatelist"* owned by J. W. Scott, and in *American Journal of Philately* owned by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., but the next five years (1906-1911) things are quite different—I find only an occasional note; I do *not* find any records of meetings or records of Governors.

The *Collectors Club Philatelist* was started in 1922, from that source, and our Minute Books I have been able to get complete records up to date.

The first circular or notice that I can trace in reference to the formation of the Club is the following which was given to the Club by the late J. M. Andreini:

P. O. Box 1397, New York,
Wednesday, June 24, 1896.

Dear Sir:—

It is desired to organize in this city an association of men interested in stamps, incorporate it under the laws of the State of New York, and open a headquarters where collectors and dealers could meet at any time; where auctions could be held, lectures given, rooms hired to our several philatelic societies, and where the privileges of a club could be enjoyed by city and country members.

This committee has studied sundry plans for the establishment of this undertaking, and while the whole subject has been treated in a tentative way, they think that with the support of one hundred men who will each contribute $25 the association could be started on a sound basis. With a capital of $2,500 a house or a number of rooms could be modestly furnished for the purposes of the association, the running expenses to be met by membership fees.

It is the purpose of the committee to elicit your opinion on the subject herein broached, and to ascertain whether you would be willing to contribute by taking a share of stock and to become a member of the association.

By having a common meeting place, philatelists from all parts of the country could easily find their fellow collectors in the city. The benefits of social intercourse are obvious; collectors and dealers are ever ready to acknowledge them.

We want your support in this undertaking.

Will you be one of us?

Committee:
JOHN W. SCOTT, Chairman,
J. M. ANDREINI, Secretary,
WILLIAM HERRICK,
JOHN N. LUFF.

In 1895, John Walter Scott, Sr., began his series of "*Weekly News Letters*" advertised as limited to one hundred copies. "A private and confidential communication to the one hundred leading amateurs in America." Sept. 25, 1895 to May 2, 1897. Sets of these "*Weekly Letters*" are very scarce, but we have one in our Library and in the issue of May 20th, 1896, I find the first reference to the *Collectors Club*:

"The Philatelic Society, New York, held their regular monthly meeting Monday evening last, and considered the subject of new quarters. It was proposed to rent a private residence in some central locality in the City and turn it into a regular Philatelic Club House, devoting the double parlors to auctions and large meetings; the second floor front for regular meetings of the Society; the back room for a general parlor and reception room; while the upper floors could be furnished as bedrooms for the benefit of out-of-town members desirous of spending a few days in the city; while the basement floor could be fitted up as a billiard room. It is thought that these conveniences would make it a very attractive resort for both city and country members. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Herrick, Andreini and your correspondent (J. W. Scott) was appointed to see what could be done in this line. I shall be very pleased to hear from any interested in the matter."

The next reference I have found to the proposed club is in the "*Weekly News Letter*" for August 29th, 1896:

"The New York Club project has one week more of grace. The Committee issued a circular to subscribers a week ago reporting what they had done, and stating that if the Club was to be established it must be by the individual efforts of the subscribers. It is not a question of money; if that were the only difficulty the Committee would willingly subscribe the lacking amount among themselves, but they recognize that to be a success it is essential that there be one hundred charter members to start with. * * * The Club will undoubtedly be a pleasant place for New Yorkers but the real benefits will rest with the dweller in far off cities who will thus procure a house in New York at small expense, and when, in the usual order of things, their collection comes to the auction room the difference in money value between having their collection sold among strangers, or in their city house, where they are "known and appreciated" cannot be measured by a $25. output."

The literary Committee compiled a very useful year book for the year 1898 from which I have been enabled to extract much useful information on our early history.

John N. Luff wrote an excellent article for this year book which I print in full as it contains the most complete account of the formation of the club that I have seen.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

"A thing succeeds not because of those who wait to see if it is a success, but because of those who take hold and make it a success."

At the time The Collectors Club was only a project, the writer used these words in advocating it. A sufficient number of collectors and dealers took hold and today the Club is the greatest philatelic success in the country. There is nothing succeeds like success.

The Collectors Club was something of an inspiration. For years the Philatelic Society, New York, had occupied a large bare room on Ann Street, which had evidently been intended by the builder as an adjunct of a Turkish bath. In this room a majority of the stamp auctions were held. In one sense none of these auctions were "frosts." At last there came a fortunate day when the march of improvement reached the building and the Society had to move. The subject of a new location was canvassed and the verdict was almost unanimous for a move further up town and nearer the residence portion of the city. Then came the man with the inspiration. He said ,"Let us make it a Club and gather to it all the societies, all the auctions, and all the philatelic interests of the city!" And presently the Club was an accomplished fact.

But, between the idea and the fulfillment, there was work and plenty of it. The project was started in July, 1896. To commence an undertaking in a New York summer requires nerve. To carry it to a successful conclusion demands something little short of genius. Among philatelists such requisites are, of course, readily found.

The organization committee consisted of Messrs. John W. Scott, Chairman, J. M. Andreini, Secretary, Chas. Gregory, Wm. Herrick and John N. Luff. For three months they devoted their time and efforts to furthering the project. By personal solicitation, circular letters, and articles in the philatelic magazines, the work was continued until finally success rewarded their labors. The one hundred shares of founder's stock were all sold and a house in a suitable location secured for the Club.

On October 5, 1896, the majority of the resident members met at the Club House, discussed and adopted the Constitution and By-Laws, and elected the Board of Governors for the first year. At a subsequent meeting of the Governors, the following officers and committees were elected:



William Herrick
President 1896-1897

Board of Governors.

Wm. Herrick, President.
Charles Gregory, Vice-President.
John W. Scott, Treasurer.
J. M. Andreini, Secretary.
Henry L. Calman, Hiram E. Deats, John N. Luff, Frederick A. Nast.

Committees.

Executive.—H. E. Deats, Chairman; Henry L. Calman, J. N. T. Levick.
House.—F. E. P. Lynde, Chairman; H. E. Deats, John N. Luff, Albert Perrin, W. S. Scott.
Amusements.—John N. Luff, Chairman; J. B. Brevoort, J. Oakley Hobby, P. F. Bruner, C. L. Moreau.
Auditing.—F. A. Nast, Chairman; Henry Clotz, Alvah Davison.
Literary.—H. E. Deats, Chairman; Jos. J. Casey, Jos. S. Rich.
Membership.—Chas. Gregory, Chairman; R. R. Bogert, H. Collin, H. Clotz, H. N. Terrett.
Furnishing.—J. W. Scott, Chairman; R. R. Bogert, H. L. Calman.

But one change has been made in any of these committees. Owing to inability to attend regularly the meetings of the Board of Governors, Mr. Deats resigned from the Executive Committee. Mr. H. L. Calman was elected Chairman of the committee, and Mr. J. W. George to fill the vacant place.

The necessary alterations to the building and the furnishings have been completed, the formal opening took place on October 28, 1896, and New York philatelists for the first time experienced the comfort and satisfaction of having a home in which they would be welcome at all times, and could extend a welcome to their friends, where they would find amusements, companionship and pleasant surroundings. Since its starting, the Club has never failed to provide all these. And continued improvements and familiar use have made it very delightful to the members.

The incorporation of the Club was secured December 14, 1896. The membership is increasing satisfactorily, several new members being elected at each of the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors. At this writing the Club has one hundred stockholders and twenty-eight subscribing members.

The illustrations which accompany this article give a very fair idea of the Club quarters. Not all the rooms are shown, and allowance must be made for the limitations of photography.





Rooms in Our First Club House, 351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The location, 351 Fourth Avenue, is very central and convenient. It is within a block of Madison Square, with its numerous hotels, theatres, etc. The lines of street cars which pass the door, and traverse the adjacent streets, enable members to reach readily any point in the city, as well as the ferries and the great railways leading to all parts of the country. Visitors from out of town find the club easy of access, and many are in the habit of going direct to the building on their arrival in the city and rooming there in preference to a hotel.

The large Assembly Room occupies all of the first floor except the space devoted to the Secretary's office. This is, naturally, the most attractive room in the house.

Three large windows in the front and two in the rear supply abundant light. These windows are draped by curtains of a rich garnet color. The floor is of hard wood, covered with rugs. The chairs are of oak and russet leather. Two large tables, loaded with magazines and papers, some smaller tables, a piano, lounge, etc., complete the furnishing of the room. Two mantels, draped to match the windows, overhang grates where cheerful fires blaze in the winter. The members have taken special pride in this room, and by gifts and loans of pictures, ornaments and music have added much to its attractiveness and comfort. A pleasanter place to lounge and talk stamps over an after dinner cigar would be hard to find, and the usual evening attendance of members demonstrates their appreciation of this fact.

In the Assembly Room are hung the bulletin-boards with Club notices, names of candidates for membership, and dates of coming auctions, and they are usually well filled.

The Secretary's office adjoins the Assembly Room, and is suitably furnished for the use of that officer and the Chairman of the House Committee.

The second floor is devoted to the library and the meeting rooms of philatelic societies. The Library is furnished in oak, in keeping with the rest of the house, with book case, writing table and chairs. A creditable display of philatelic works adorns the book case, which we hope to see increased before long by the addition of various standard works of reference, and through the further kindness of members and publishers.

Adjoining the Library is the room of the Philatelic Society, and in the rear is the large room of the National Philatelic Society, which extends its hospitality twice a month to the Manhattan Philatelic Society. Both these rooms are furnished with a large table and abundance of chairs, and each possesses a well filled book case. Pictures, frames of stamps, clocks, curtains, hat racks, and various small pieces of furniture add to the completeness of the rooms and the comfort of the members of the societies.

The third floor is used for sleeping rooms, all neatly furnished. The bedsteads are of white enamel and brass, and the other furniture is of oak. This feature of the house has been much appreciated by the non-resident members, who find the Club more home-like than a hotel, and in many ways preferable.

Not the least attractive nor the least patronized room in the house is the billiard room in the basement. For want of space the members are at present forced to exhibit their skill on a combination table, but it is hoped before long to increase the accommodation and add more tables. A sideboard, refrigerator, washstand, chairs and small tables, all of which are in the prevailing oak, complete the furnishing of the room. In addition to the usual wall fixtures of a billiard room, there is a rack of private cues and some pictures. The balance of the house is devoted to store rooms, bath rooms, servants' quarters, etc.

The social side of the Club has, from the first, been a success. A few of the members can usually be found in the rooms in the afternoon, while evening invariably brings an increased attendance, and conversation, music and merriment from the billiard room pervade the house. On the nights of auctions and society meetings large gatherings are the rule. At frequent intervals during the winter entertainments are provided. Interesting lectures on philatelic subjects, illustrated with stereopticon pictures of the stamps, have been given. Very successful vaudeville entertainments were enjoyed by the members on other occasions. And at Christmas the members made merry around a tree which yielded most surprising and amusing fruit.

The large Assembly Room is used for numerous auctions in the busy season. It certainly presents attractions in the way of comfort and convenience which are quite unusual on such occasions, and which appear to be much appreciated by those who attend, and, no doubt, have their effect in the improved result of the sales.

It is expected that the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association, which meets in this city next August, will be invited to hold its sessions in the Club House, and we anticipate that visiting philatelists will find it easy of access from the railways, convenient to many large hotels, and well adapted for a meeting place for the convention.

Numerous improvements and added comforts for the members are contemplated for the future. And it is hoped that at no distant day the Club may occupy quarters even more agreeable and commodious than at present.

Taken all in all, The Collectors Club has more than fulfilled the expectations of its founders.

It has gathered under its roof all the philatelic interests of the city. It has made a pleasant meeting place for local collectors, and a home for those from other cities; giving them companionship and entertainment which they would otherwise have missed. It has become a center of philately in the United States. It has been free from cliques and has not been conducted for the benefit of any man, firm or society, but has been for the good of all, and, in the best sense of the words, the phila-

telists' Club. It has amused and instructed us and has helped to an increased interest in philately.

It is to be hoped that the Club will long continue and prosper, and it will if the members do as they did in the beginning—not wait for success, but make it.

In the Matter of Incorporation of The Collectors Club.

(A Membership Corporation)

I, the undersigned, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, do hereby consent to and approve the Incorporation above mentioned and the filing of the within certificate of incorporation and allow the same accordingly.

Dated, New York, December 11, 1896.

ROGER A. PRYOR, J. S. C.

Charles G. Stevenson,
Attorney for Incorporators,
3 Broad Street, New York City.

In the Matter of the Incorporation of The Collectors Club.

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An Act relating to membership corporations, constituting chapter forty-seven of the general laws" passed May 8, 1895.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, all being of full age, and all citizens of the United States, and a majority of whom are citizens of and reside within the State of New York, desiring to associate ourselves for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, do hereby certify:

That we have associated ourselves to form a corporation for the purpose of maintaining reading and assembly rooms, promoting social intercourse among our members, and encouraging by all proper means the best interests of Philately in the United States, and for other lawful literary, social and historical purposes.

That the name or title by which such corporation or club shall be known in law is,

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

That the particular business and objects of such club are:

The maintenance of reading and assembly rooms; the promotion of social intercourse among its members; the encouragement of the best interests of Philately by mutual improvement in, and the dissemination of literary and historical knowledge relating thereto by all proper means, and for other lawful literary, social and historical purposes.

That the territory in which the operations of said club are to be principally conducted is the City and County of New York.

That the time for holding the annual meeting of said club shall be the second Wednesday in December.

That the number of directors to manage the said club shall be nine.

That the following are the names and places of residence of the directors of such club until its first annual meeting, viz:

Name. Place of Residence.
Jose M. Andreini, 25 W. 75th St., N. Y. City.
John W. Scott, 119 W. 129th St., N. Y. City.
Charles Gregory, 5 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John N. Luff, 118 E. 23rd St., N. Y. City.
William Herrick, 473 W. 22nd St., N. Y. City.
Fred A. Nast, 86 Keap St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry L. Calman, 7 W. 75th St., N. Y. City.
Hiram E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.
Francis E. P. Lynde, 325 W. 87th St., N. Y. City.

That the city in which the principal office of said club is to be located is the City of New York, and the principal place of transacting the business of said club shall be at No. 351 Fourth Avenue, in the City, County and State of New York.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 4th day of December, A. D. 1896.

J. M. ANDREINI.
J. W. SCOTT.
CHAS. GREGORY.
JOHN N. LUFF.
WILLIAM HERRICK.
FREDERICK A. NAST.
HENRY L. CALMAN.
H. E. DEATS.
FRANCIS E. P. LYNDE.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original Certificate of Incorporation of

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

filed and recorded in this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and Seal of Office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this 14th day of December, 1896.

(L. S.) ANDREW DAVIDSON,
Deputy Secretary of State.

Constitution.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of every member of the Club to make himself familiar with the laws and rules, and ignorance thereof shall not be an excuse for breach or neglect of the same.

Sec. 2. The name of the Club shall be The Collectors Club.

Sec. 3. The object of the Club shall be to maintain a reading and assembly room, to promote social intercourse among its members, to encourage by all proper means the best interests of philately and kindred subjects in the United States, and for other lawful purposes.

Sec. 4. The membership of the Club shall be limited to three hundred, and shall be divided into two classes: (1) founders, who shall be stockholders, and (2) subscribers.

Sec. 5. The number of founders shall be limited to one hundred, and each founder shall be entitled to but one vote irrespective of the number of shares of stock that may be held by him.

Sec. 6. The number of subscribers shall be limited to two hundred.

Sec. 7. Nine members, of whom at least six shall be stockholders, shall constitute the Board of Governors and shall be elected by ballot. They shall immediately divide themselves, by lot, into three classes of three members each, the terms of office of which shall be respectively one, two and three years. Thereafter, at each annual meeting, three members shall be elected by ballot as Governohs to replace the outgoing class, and their term of office shall be for three years. Vacancies in the other classes shall also be filled at such meeting, by ballot, without previous nomination. The Board of Governors shall, as soon as may be after each annual meeting, elect, by ballot, from their members, a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary, who shall hold office until the next annual meeting, and until their successors are elected, and shall have qualified.

Sec. 8. No nomination for the office of Governor shall be made before the day of election.

Sec. 9. No member shall vote for more than nine different candidates, and the nine candidates obtaining the largest number of votes shall be declared elected as Governors.

Sec. 10. No cumulative voting or voting by proxy shall be permitted at any election.

Sec. 11. The capital stock of the Club shall be the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, with privilege to increase, and shall be at present divided into one hundred shares of twenty-five dollars each, represented by a certificate which shall be signed by the President, and Treasurer or Secretary, and bear the corporate seal of the club.

Sec. 12. This stock shall be deemed personal property and may be transferred. In case any member desires to transfer his stock, such stock must be first offered to the Board of Governors in writing, at twenty-five dollars per share. If not accepted by the Board of Governors such stock may be transferred to any person eligible to membership in the Club, but such transfer shall not be operative until such assignee has been regularly elected a member of the Club.

Sec. 13. The certificate of stock issued by the Club may receive an annual interest of not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, subject to the following conditions: If at the expiration of the year and the closing of the accounts, and the full payment of all the obligations to the Club, and a sum having first been set aside equal to 50 per cent of the estimated expenses of the ensuing year, there shall remain a balance adequate to such payment of interest.

Sec. 14. The Board of Governors shall manage and control all the affairs, property and effects of the Club; it shall enforce the preservation of order and obedience to the rules of the Club. It shall meet at least once in each month for the transaction of business, and three of its members shall constitute a quorum. In case of a vacancy occurring in the Board of Governors the remaining members

thereof shall appoint a member of the Club to act as Governor until the next annual meeting.

Sec. 15. Should such appointments at any time exceed three in number, the Board of Governors shall call a special election to fill all the vacancies.

Sec. 16. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Governors, and at all meetings of the Club.

Sec. 17. The Vice-President shall in the absence of the President, act in his place and perform all the duties of his office.

Sec. 18. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts and have charge of all funds of the Club; he shall collect all moneys due to the Club and make all payments and render his accounts at the annual meeting, or when called for by the Board of Governors. On approval and auditing of such account, the same shall be closed at the end of the fiscal year, but shall be open to the inspection of any of the stockholders. The Treasurer must furnish a bond in the sum of $2,000.

Sec. 19. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the meetings of the Board of Governors and of the meetings of the Club; he shall conduct its correspondence; give written notice of all meetings to each stockholder and subscriber; and keep a list of the names and addresses of all stockholders, and subscribers.

Sec. 20. The annual meeting of the Club shall be held on the second Wednesday in December of each year, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the election of Governors, and for the transaction of general business. It shall be the duty of the Governors to call a special meeting of the Club upon the written request of twenty-five stockholders.

Sec. 21. Members shall be elected by the Board of Governors by ballot.

Sec. 22. Every candidate for admission must be proposed by a member of the Club and seconded by another; his name and address, with the name of his proposer and seconder, shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Club at least thirty days before the balloting for such candidate. Two black balls shall exclude a candidate. On the election of a member he shall be notified thereof in writing, and of the amount due by him for his initiation fee and dues, and unless said amounts are paid within thirty days thereafter, he shall be deemed to have declined membership and his name shall be erased from the list of members.

Sec. 23. On application of a member, cards of invitation, signed by the Secretary, may be issued by the Board of Governors to non-resident philatelists visiting New York. A member may introduce a friend to the Club for one day by registering his name in the Visitors' Book to be kept for that purpose.

Sec. 24. Non-members who are residents of New York City, or within a radius of 30 miles from the city, may be introduced to the Club, as visitors, once a year only.

Sec. 25. Subscribers shall be entitled to the same privileges and bound by the same laws and rules of the Club as stockholders, except as it is hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 26. Alternations in the Constitution or By-Laws may be made at the annual meeting of the Club by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided written notice of such proposed alteration shall have been posted on the bulletin of the Club at least thirty days preceding said meeting, and a similar notice be mailed to each member.

Sec. 27. The Board of Governors shall have power to interpret this Constitution.

By-Laws.

Sec. 1. Each stockholder shall hold at least one share of stock.

Sec. 2. Each subscriber shall pay ten dollars initiation fee and five dollars annual dues.

Sec. 3. The annual dues of stockholders shall be five dollars.

Sec. 4. All dues shall be payable on the first day of October in each year. If not paid in sixty days after receiving notice of default (such notice to be forwarded on Nov. 1st, through the mail, by the Secretary), the Board of Governors may erase the name of the defaulting member from the list of members.

Sec. 5. No betting of any kind shall be allowed within the Club House, nor any game which the Board of Governors shall prohibit, nor shall any games of any description whatever be allowed in the premises on Sunday.

Sec. 6. No member shall take away from the Club any book, pamphlet, newspaper or other article, the property of the Club.

Sec. 7. But two consecutive games of billiards, or other games shall be played by the same parties, if other members are waiting to play.

Sec. 8. All bills shall be payable on the first Monday of each month, and no member shall allow a charge against him to exceed ten dollars. Should a member refuse or neglect to pay his account on written notice of the amount due, he shall cease to have any further credit at the Club until such arrears be paid up. If he

should remain in arrears sixty days after receiving notice of default, the Board of Governors may erase his name from the list of members.

Sec. 9. Any member infringing the rules of the Club, or conducting himself in a manner unbecoming a gentleman, shall be subject to censure by the Board of Governors, and if need be, a suspension or expulsion on the vote of a majority of the Board of Governors. A special meeting of the Club may be called to consider the circumstances involving the suspension or expulsion, and if such meeting, by a two-thirds vote, approve the action of the Board of Governors, such expulsion shall be confirmed and form a final decision with reference to such member.

Sec. 10. The Board of Governors is empowered to act as Trustee for the share or shares of stock belonging to any stockholder who may have been expelled from the Club. They shall have power to dispose of such stock and deduct from the proceeds of its sale any amount that may be due by such stockholder.

Sec. 11. The by-laws of the Club, or such of them as the Board of Governors may designate, shall be printed, framed and put up in the Club House.

Sec. 12. All suggestions connected with the service and management of the Club House, or any complaints, shall be made in writing t othe House Committee.

Sec. 13. Any member introducing, or procuring a card for a visitor, shall be responsible for any bills incurred by the gentleman.

Sec. 14. The Board of Governors shall appoint from their number and from the list of members the various standing committees who shall serve for one year; such as

An Executive and Financial Committee.
House Committee.
Committee on Amusements.
Auditing Committee.

and for such other purposes as they may deem necessary.

Sec. 15. No fees or gratuities shall be given by any member to any servant or person employed by the Club.

Sec. 16. Order of Business at The Annual Meeting:

1. Calling the Roll.
2. Reading of the Minutes of the last Meeting.
3. Treasurer's Report.
4. Secretary's Report.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. General Business.
7. Election of Governors.

House Rules.

1. Club house open daily from 10 A. M. until 12 P. M., but may be closed at 11 P. M. if there be no members present.

2. The Board of Governors rule that the Club House, outside of Society Rooms, is EXCLUSIVELY for use of Club members or those holding cards of invitation.

3. Boisterous or improper language must not be indulged in on the Club premises.

4. Supplies from restaurants or bar shall be served only upon written order of a member.

5. Refreshments of any kind will not be served in the Assembly room on auction nights.

6. No member shall take from the Club house any article belonging to the Club, or take from the Library or Reading room any book, pamphlet or newspaper, or mutilate or deface the same.

7. Members are requested to make written suggestions to the House Committee of any matter in the administration of the Club house seeming to need correction, and deposit same in House Committee box.

8. Members are not permitted to send servants of the house on errands or give money or gratuities to any employee.

Resident Stockholders.

Ackerman, E. R., P. O. Box 449.
Albrecht, R. F., 90 Nassau Street.
Allen, Dr. Paul, 10 E. 36th Street.
Andreini, J. M., 29 W. 75th Street.
Berlepsch, M. C., Nathalie Ave., Kingsbridge.
Bishop, C. F., 13 Madison Avenue.
Bogert, R. R., 160 Nassau Street.
Bruner, P. F., 27 W. 58th Street.
Calman, G. B., 299 Pearl Street.
Calman, H. L., 18 E. 23rd Street.
Casey, Joseph J., 26 E. 129th Street.
Castle, W. A., 41 Park Row.
Clotz, Henry, 81 Maiden Lane.
Colling, Henry, 18 E. 23rd Street.

Corwin, Chas. B., 19 Whitehall Street.
Crittenton, G. W. D., 208 West End Ave.
Davis, A. D., 204 W. 82nd Street.
Davison, Alvah, 401 Broadway.
Dieschbourg, N., 83 Nassau Street.
Dionian, J. S., 20 E. 120th Street.
Douglas, John F., 42 Broad Street.
Drew, Chas. DeWitt, 214 W. 24th Street.
Duveen, H. J., 302 Fifth Avenue.
Eberhardt, G., 1120 E. 165th Street.
George, J. W., 170 William Street.
Gregory, Charles, 30 Broad Street.
Gregory, W. F., 71 Nassau Street.
Grommel, Henry, 85 Nassau Street.
Hartshorne, Edw. C., 9 W. 51st Street.
Herrick, William, 473 W. 22nd Street.
Hobby, J. Oakley, 112 Washington Street.
Holland, Alex., 40 Grace Court, Brooklyn.
Hunter, F. W., 75 Nassau Street.
Jones, Gilbert E., 222 Madison Avenue.
Kirtland, A. M., Mt. Vernon.
Knudson, William, 106 E. 23rd Street.
Krassa, A., 81 Nassau Street.
Krebs, Jacques, 78 Nassau Street.
Lawrence, Henry C., 166 W. 88th Street.
Leavy, Jos. B., 141 W. 72nd Street.
Lesher, Raymond, 502 Broadway.
Levick, J. N. T., 54 William Street.
Luff, John N., 18 E. 23rd Street.
Lynde, F. E. P., 325 W. 87th Street.
Merry, H. C., 155th Street & Boulevard.
Meyenberg, Max, 111 W. 84th Street.
Moreau, C. L., 122 W. 48th Street.
Morgenthau, J. C., 87 Nassau Street.
Murray, W. J., 147 E. 125th Street.
Nast, F. A., c/o Harper & Bros., Franklin Sq.
Parker, E. T., 72 Nassau Street.
Perozo, F. A., 56 Pine Street.
Perrin, Albert, 122 E. 23rd Street.
Quigley, R. W., 931 Boulevard, Astoria, N. Y.
Rich, Jos. S., 489 Manhattan Avenue.
Rogers, A. R., Am. Tract Society Building.
Scott, J. W., 40 John Street.
Scott, W. S., 87 Nassau Street.
Seebeck, N. F., 90 Gold Street.
Terrett, H. N., Woodside, N. Y.
Thorne, Wm., 32 Liberty Street.
Tuttle, G. R., 9 Pine Street.
Watson, Geo. H., 80 Broadway.
Wells, E. G., 115 Fulton Street.
Williams, O. H., 35 E. 17th Street.
Williamson, S. T. S., 30 Broad Street.

Non-Resident Stockholders.

Ayer, F. W., Bangor, Me.
Bartels, J. M., 439-9th St., Washington, D. C.
Batchelder, A. W., 265 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Benjamin, David, Shanghai, China.
Boynton, G. E., 926 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.
Brevoort, John B., Johnsonburg, Pa.
Brown, F. P., 277 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Brown, Richard R., Keyport, N. J.
Conant, F. O., 139 Park St., Portland, Me.
Crocker, Henry J., 508 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Curtis, W. T., Box 2774, Boston, Mass.
Deats, H. E., Flemington, N. J.
Dunkhorst, H. F., 1005-7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Green, Wm. Lawrence, 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
Harbeck, Chas. T., Islip, N. Y.
Hubbard, L. L., Houghton, Mich.
Kilbon, John Luther, 1 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.
Mekeel, C. H., Station C., St. Louis, Mo.
Mekeel, I. A., Station C., St. Louis, Mo.
Morgan, W. F., Lynn, Mass.
Moser, Wm., Rowayton, Conn.
Olney, F. F., Box 667, Providence, R. I.
Painter, J. V., Cleveland, Ohio.
Peck, T. G., Havertsraw, N. Y.
Pitman, F. H., 235 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Rice, J. D., 12 N. Broad St., Trenton, N. J.
Rothfuchs, C. F., 359½ Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.
Sanderson, Howard K., 646 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
Sweet, F. G., 853 Harlem Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Tuttle, A. E., 722 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Weed, E. F., Rowayton, Conn.
Withee, N. H., 230 So. 9th Street, La Crosse, Wis.
Woodward, H. E., 40 Broomfield St., Boston, Mass.
Worthington, G. H., Cleveland, Ohio.

Directory.

First Floor.—Office and Assembly Room.
Second Floor.—Library.
Room of The Philatelic Society, front.
Room of National Philatelical Society, rear.
Third Floor.—Guest Chambers.
Basement.—Billiard Room.

Admittance by Membership Card.

Notices of coming events and applications for membership will be found posted on the bulletin boards.

For special information inquire of the House Committee.

Sleeping rooms at the Club house can be obtained at $1.00 per night on timely application to the House Committee.

The Treasurer has been authorized by the Board of Governors to register engagements for the use of the Assembly room. For terms and dates apply to 40 John Street.

Exchange of club courtesies has been arranged with the Philatelic Club and Exchange, Ld., 40 Jermyn St., London, and members intending to visit London should take their tickets in order to enjoy the benefit of the courtesies of the London Club.

A few words may not be out of place in giving a short history of the two societies that occupied rooms in *The Collectors Club*.

The Philatelic Society, New York.

Founded January 23, 1891. Incorporated February 1, 1891.

Governing Committee for 1896.

President, William Herrick.
Vice President, Charles Gregory.
Treasurer, Henry Clotz.
Secretary, F. A. Nast.
Committee: William Thorne, John Walter Scott, Alvah Davison, J. O. Hobby, J. M. Andreini.

The regular meetings were held on the third Monday of each month, at 8 P. M.

The following well known philatelists were present on October 19th, 1896, at the first meeting held in their new quarters at the Collectors Club:— C. Gregory, J. W. Scott, Terrett, J. N. Luff, H. J. Duveen, Henry Clotz, Stebbins, William Thorne, R. W. Quigley, J. M. Andreini, J. B. Brevoort, E. C. Hartshorne, C. L. Moreau, W. T. Curtis, Adenaw, and W. F. Morgan. The front room on the Second Floor is reserved for this Society.

National Philatelical Society.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Officers.

President, J. N. T. Levich.
Vice-President, R. R. Bogert.
Secretary, W. F. Gregory.
Treasurer, Max Meyerberg.
Librarian, J. S. Rich.
Committees: H. Gremmel, C. D. W. Drew, M. C. Berlepsch, Walter S. Scott, A. L. Baird, G. R. Tuttle, J. N. Luff, C. L. Moreau, H. Collin, J. M. Andreini.

Meetings held at the *Collectors Club*, Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month.

The large back room of the Second Floor is reserved for this Society.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors on June 7th, 1897, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Governors of the Collectors Club have heard of the seizure of certain United States periodical stamps from the Walter S. Scott Stamp Company,

L'd., by Post Office Department officials on the alleged ground that said stamps had been "stolen, embezzled and purloined" from the government;

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that large quantities of said periodical stamps were openly sold to dealers and collectors by the government for about ten years, as it is evidenced by circulars issued by the Post Office Department, specially by circular dated March 27, 1875, and by receipts given by the Third Assistant Postmaster General for money paid for said periodical stamps, and

WHEREAS, It is also a well known fact that over seven hundred sets of these periodical stamps were furnished by the United States government to the officials of the Universal Postal Union, at Berne, Switzerland, and that most said sets have long since passed into the hands of collectors; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Governors of the Collectors Club most earnestly protest in behalf of its members against this unjust, oppressive and unlawful proceeding.

The question of defending the suit of "U. S. vs. The Walter S. Scott Stamp Co., L'd." was next discussed and it was the sense of the Governors that the Club, as the leading organization of stamp collectors and dealers should undertake it.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Club contribute $100 toward expenses of the suit, and that John W. Scott be appointed a committee of one with power to associate others with him in the management of said defense.

The Secretary was directed to furnish copies of resolutions to the government officials, and to the daily and philatelic press.

At the meeting of the Governors on December 6th, 1897 a letter was read from Mr. William Herrick resigning as President of the Club, and the resignation was accepted with regret.

The first annual meeting of the Club was held on December 8th, 1897. Twenty-eight members present.

Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were then considered section by section and passed as follows:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Sec. 8 amended to read as follows:

"Nominations for the office of Governor may be made two weeks before the annual meeting."

Sec. 9 amended to read as follows:

"No member shall vote for more candidates than there are vacancies to be filled and the corresponding number of candidates obtaining the largest number of votes shall be declared elected as Governors."

Sec. 12. To add to the section as follows:

"Any member who shall have transferred his stock to another person shall be deemed to have resigned his membership, but this shall not prevent his applying for and being elected to subscribing membership in the prescribed way."

AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS:

Sec. 2. Amended to read as follows:

"The initiation fee for subscribers shall be ten dollars. The annual dues for resident subscribers shall be ten dollars and for non-resident subscribers five dollars.

"The above initiation fee and annual dues shall be paid by all subscribers admitted after January 1st, 1896, and the annual dues above provided for shall be pai dby all subscribers after October 1st, 1898."

Sec. 3. Amended to read as follows:

"The annual dues for resident stockholders shall be ten dollars and for non-resident stockholders five dollars."

The above annual dues shall be paid by stockholders admitted after January 1st, 1898, and by all stockholders after Oct. 1st, 1898.

Sec. 8. Amended to read as follows:

"All bills shall be payable on the first Monday of each month, and no member shall, at any time, allow a charge against him to exceed twenty dollars. Should a charge against any member be found to exceed the prescribed limit the Chairman of the House Committee shall notify him, in writing, to that effect. Should a member refuse or neglect to pay his account on written notice of the amount due, he shall cease to have any further credit at the Club, until such arrears be paid up. If he should remain in arrears sixty days after receiving notice of defaults, the Board of Governors may erase his name from the list of members."

The Secretary then read the resignations of Messrs. Herrick and Lynde from the Board of Governors, the Secretary stating that both resignations had been accepted by the Board.

After an explanation made by the Chairman about vacancies, the election of Governors took place, Messrs. Nast and Drew having been appointed Tellers.

To serve three years to replace the outgoing class: John W. Scott, Henry L. Calman, P. F. Bruner.

To serve two years in place of Mr. Herrick, resigned: William Thorne.

To serve one year in place of Mr. Lynde, resigned: Dr. Jas. H. Stebbins, Jr.

And the Chairman thereupon declared Messrs. J. W. Scott, H. L. Calman, Bruner, Thorne and Stebbins duly elected Governors of the Club.

The following officers were elected for the year 1898:

President, William Thorne.
Vice-President, P. F. Bruner.
Treasurer, J. W. Scott.
Secretary, J. M. Andreini.

Extracts From J. W. Scott's "Weekly News Letter."

January 2, 1897.

"The Club meeting of the 28th was all that could be desired in the way of a Christmas or New Year celebration. A tastefully adorned Christmas tree enlivened one end of the large assembly room, while holly and various other evergreens embowered the remainder; friend Luff will certainly make his mark as a decorator when the stamp business fails. Descending to the billiard room guests were met with a motto appropriate to those who enter the lower regions. The presents were selected with great judgment, care being taken that all the leading members secured what they did **not** want. Those supposed to have a liking for the bottle got one **empty**, while teetotalers bottles were filled with brandy. Non-smokers got presents of cigars and tobacco, while those who indulged in the weed received a box from which a choice brand of cigars had been carefully extracted. Your humble servant secured a choice selection of vegetables (Scott was a vegetarian).

The 13th Annual Convention of the A. P. S.

was opened at the Collectors Club on August 23, 1898. The Club was then at 351 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mr. George L. Toppan, the presiding officer, in his opening address said "That the past year would be recorded in history. Not only had the United States freed Cuba from Spain, but Porto Rico had fallen to us, Hawaii, also had been annexed, with one of the Ladrone Islands and with a strong foothold in the Philippines."

Mr. John N. Luff was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee and had arranged Carriage Rides to Central Park and Grant's Tomb. A Vaudeville Entertainment at the Club at 8 P. M. followed by a collation. On the following day a visit to Coney Island and on the closing day a River Trip, the final business session taking place on the Steamer, and concluding at Staten Island where members were the guests of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, who provided supper and entertainment for the evening.

The following living members of the Club were present at this meeting of nearly 39 years ago: H. E. Deats, A. W. Batchelder, W. C. Stone, P. F. Bruner, John N. Luff, J. M. Bartels.

The "New York World" on the A. P. A. Convention.

The stamp collectors of America, who call themselves the **American Philatelic Association,** held one of the most enthusiastic conventions on record yesterday. They filled the rooms of The Collectors Club, No. 351 Fourth Avenue. From every part of the country they came to swap stamps and experiences and shake hands with each other because the output of new stamps this year is so large.

There is one point as to which all kind of stamp collectors are agreed, and that is, that a coin collector is a misguided person who is so palpably on the wrong track that he doesn't even deserve pity. The coin collectors for a long time have tried to flirt with the stamp collectors, and some have even talked of a united stamp and coin trust, but the thing looks like an idle dream. The feeling of the stamp men against the coin men is very bitter, and it might not be safe for them to meet in the same hall. A millionaire stamp man said once:

"I would rather marry my daughter to the wickedest person in the country than see her united to one of those coin collectors."

The remark was based wholly on prejudice, but it was wholly unnecessary, because no coin collector, even though he was starving, would lead to the matrimonial altar the daughter of a stamp chaser, however many millions there might be in it for him.

When the stamp collectors got through convening they took trolley cars and went to Coney Island. But none of them saw the waves, the merry-go-rounds or the frankfurter counters, for they sat on the sands with their backs to the Atlantic and argued over the piles of stamp albums that they took down with them.

Today they will take an excursion steamer and go down the bay, where the coolness is. But they will sit below in the saloon just over the boiler and talk postage stamps, and see nothing but the things we stick on envelopes.

At a meeting of the *National Philatelic Society* at the *Collectors Club* on April 2, 1898, a joke was played on Dr. Homburger, the genial secretary.

It seems that in sending out the notices calling the meeting he omitted the word "Stamps" and so called for a display by the members of "Matches & Medicine." Two members brought a collection as called for in the notice. Joseph S. Rich brought his collection of Matches. American Matches, German Matches, Swedish Matches, wax Matches, and all the other kinds, both entire and burned. John N. Luff was well supplied with "Medicines." He had all kinds for man, woman and child, to say nothing of horses.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Club was held on December 14th, 1898. Messrs. H. E. Deats, Stebbins, and A. Perin were elected Governors. William Thorne, President then read the following report:—

Fellow Members:

At the annual meeting of an association of this nature, it seems proper that the officers should give an account of their stewardship during the term of their incumbency, and it gives me great pleasure, to conform to a custom so ancient and so necessary for the guidance of their fellow members.

The past year has been an uneventful one in the annals of the Collectors Club, the association having moved smoothly along in the pleasant path designed by its founders. It has provided a rallying point for all classes of collectors where amateurs and dealers can meet on an even ground and narrate their experiences, give the latest news, show their newest acquisitions and even buy and sell if they feel so disposed. It has also provided amusements suitable for all tastes, from billiards to vaudeville, from library to music room. It has instructed many and entertained hundreds. Its doors have always been open for the entertainment of visiting philatelists and numismatists while bibliographers and mineralogists will be received with open arms when they knock at the outer door for admission. In fact the association has lived up to its name in its fullest sense and is truly a Collectors Club.

We started the year with 112 members on our books and closed with 121, a clear gain although a small one. The unpropritious times being responsible for the small increase of members. Death, the grim visitor, has invaded our circle and snatched one of our respected members from our midst, Gustav B. Calman, who occupied one of the foremost positions in the stamp trade, having been called away on Jan. 25.

As the various officers of the Club will each present a report of the matters under his charge it is unnecessary for me to go into the details of the different departments.

Gentlemen, in congratulating you on the record of the past year (always the most critical in the history of an association) I look forward with great confidence to its continued prosperity and feel sure that you will all combine to do your utmost to accomplish that end.

The Club now has 90 stockholders and 30 subscribers.

The following noted collectors were elected members this year: F. W. Ayer, Wm. Moser, J. V. Painter, G. H. Worthington and W. H. Sundorf.

At a meeting on February 23rd, 1899 the Club was considering the advisability of moving to new quarters and the Governors agreed to sign a lease for three years at 41 East 19th Street at a rental of $1800 a year, subject to proper repairs being made.

Apparently this fell through as at a meeting on March 13th, 1899 the committee ordered a new floor to be laid at the old address.

At a meeting of the Club 6th, 1899, John N. Luff delivered a lecture entitled "*What Philately Teaches.*" This was illustrated by nearly one hundred lantern slides prepared and shown by Joseph S. Rich, and was the first lecture given at the *Collectors Club* in which such slides were shown.

We have in the Library John Luff's original manuscript of this lecture together with a set of corrected proofs.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors held December 13, 1899, the following officers were elected:

President, P. F. Bruner.
Vice-President, J. M. Andreini.
Treasurer, J. W. Scott.
Secretary, Albert Perrin.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors on January 8th, 1900, the Special Committee appointed to try and procure new quarters for the Club reported having examined a number of buildings but found nothing suitable and asked to be discharged.

A new committee was appointed by the president to try and find a suitable building for the Club.

On January 27th, 1900 J. W. Scott writes as follows in his paper, *The Metropolitan Philatelist*:

"The popularity of the Collectors Club is constantly on the increase not only amongst its members but also by the better class of amateurs throughout the country, who are now applying for membership in increased numbers. For out-of-town coin and stamp collectors it offers a pleasant meeting place when in the city, while to people living within the bounds of the Greater New York it is almost as indispensable as the private home. The membership is fast outgrowing the accommodations of the house, and a committee has been appointed to secure a larger home in a more fashionble locality. Unfortunately they have not met with much success. All the houses they have been able to find are too large for the present membership, but if say, fifty new members could be secured within the next two months, a very suitable place could be secured which would combine all the accommodations of the present building in an enhanced degree, with the addition of two fine bowling alleys, a form of exercise much enjoyed by persons following a sedentary occupation. It is to be hoped that every member will at once use his best endeavors to secure the necessary number of new members. The smallness of the dues for out-of-town members, only $5 per year, should appeal at once to every philatelist in the country to hasten to become enrolled as a member of the most successful organization of collectors in the world."

At the meeting of Governors held on February 12th, 1900 the committee appointed reported that they have been unable to procure suitable quarters for the Club, the President and Treasurer were authorized to renew the lease of the present building for another year.

Among the members elected at this meeting were: Percy G. Doane and W. E. Hawkins.

At the meeting of Governors held on May 14th, 1900 a Committee consisting of Messrs. Leavy, Holland and Rich was appointed to publish a book on the stamps of Haiti under the auspices of the Club.

The *Collectors Club* by this time had become the recognized location in which to hold Auction Sales of Stamps. In March 1900 the A. R. Gallatin collection was sold at the Club. This was advertised as the finest collection of United States stamps in existence.

In November 1900 the Dionian collections was sold in four sessions. This collection was noted for its U. S. Revenue which was said to be the best offered at auction.

The Fourth annual meeting of the Club was held December 12, 1900. All the officers were re-elected for the year 1901.

At a meeting of the Governors held on January 14, 1891 Charles J. Phillips was elected a member of the Club.

At a meeting of the Governors held on March 11, 1901 a committee consisting of J. N. Luff, H. L. Calman and J. W. Scott was appointed to draft a circular to be sent to the members regarding the possibility of a new club house and to ascertain their views as to raising the dues.

Club members are agitating about a new house where they can have a bowling alley, more commodious appurtenances, and a quieter neighborhood. A committee was appointed and a circular letter sent to all members requesting their views on the subject, as unfortunately all these advantages mean an advance in the yearly dues.

The resignation of J. J. O'Donohue as a Governor was accepted and Gilbert E. Jones was appointed on the Board.

C. B. Corwin was elected a member of the Club.

Accessions to the Library

	Gift of
Harper's New Monthly Magazine, Oct. 1871	D. D. Berolzheimer
New York City Post Office, reprint of Harper's Monthly	D. D. Berolzheimer
Standard Catalog of Air Post Stamps, N. Sanabria, 1938	N. Sanabria
Zehnte Versteigerung 1920, Marken und Ganzsachenhaus, Berlin	J. Longnecker
Stamps, volume 21, bound	H. L. Lindquist
The Reconstruction of the Four Plates 5 Centavos of the Argentine Republic, Period 1864-67, Chas. Jewell	Chas. Jewell
Welt-Ganzsachen Katalog, 1938, Berliner Ganzsachen Ver.	A. F. Lichtenstein
Oesterreich Spezial Katalog, 1938, 2ter Teil, 1918-37, by E. Mueller	Die Postmarke
The Postage Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir, Simplified, by L. E. Dawson and E. A. Smythies	C. J. Phillips
1938 Billig's Spezialkatalog der Briefmarken v. Oesterreich.	F. Billig
Handbuch der Tschechoslowakischen Briefmarken, 1938	F. Billig
Miniature Sheets of the World	The Sun
U. S. Commemorative Notes	The Sun
Philatelic Exhibition Stamps of the World	The Sun
The U. S. Specialized Catalog of First Day Covers, 1938, by L. August	Dr. C. Evans
The Imperforate Series of 1867, Argentine Republic, by Chas. Jewell	Chas. Jewell
El Correo Aero en Cuba	Club F. de Cuba
U. S. Slogan Postmark Catalog, 2nd Edition	S. G. Rich
Coronation Stamps, by Douglas Armstrong	Stamp Collecting
Priced Catalog of the Cortlandt F. Bishop Collection of Postage Stamps	Am. Art. Ass'n.
1938 Edition of Whitfield King & Co.'s Standard Catalog of Postage Stamps	Whitfield King
British Philatelist, volume XXX bound	Chas. Nissen
Miscellaneous issues of Collectors Club Philatelist	G. L. Bradbury

In Memoriam

SIR EDWARD DENNY BACON, C. V. O.

Sir Edward Denny Bacon, C. V. O., distinguished collector, and an honorary member of the Collectors Club, died on June 5th, at the age of 77.

I have known Sir Edward since 1888, and I would rank him as the outstanding British Philatelist. He joined the **Philatelic Society of London,** in May, 1880, and in May, 1917, was elected President.

For several years Sir Edward was an intimate friend of **T. K. Tapling** and after Tapling's death he spent several years arranging the Tapling collection for the British Museum. When this was finished **Henry J. Duveen** engaged Sir Edward to arrange his collection in 70 Oriel albums. He next took charge of the Philatelic Library of the late **Earl of Crawford** and in 1911 he completed his monumental work on the Catalog of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford. After the death of Lord Crawford it was found that he had left this great collection to the British Museum.

In October, 1913, King George V appointed Sir Edward curator of his collection and he worked on this collection until shortly before his death.

Sir Edward Bacon wrote numerous handbooks and hundreds of articles on philatelic subjects. One of his greatest works was "The Line-Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain, printed by Perkins Bacon and Company, 1840 to 1880."

In 1893 on his proposal the Expert Committee of the R. P. S. L. was formed, and he has been a member ever since.

A. M. TRACY WOODWARD

It is with great regret that I have to report the death of our member, **A. M. Tracy Woodward**, who died at sea on March 27th last.

For many years he lived in Shanghai and Kuling, in China, and he devoted many years of his life to forming a magnificent collection of the stamps of Japan, Korea and Formosa.

In 1928 he published the result of his research in two superb DeLuxe volumes, in a limited edition of 100 copies.

These were published at $75.00 the set, and the Club is indebted to the generosity of A. F. Lichtenstein for a set.

The books are profusely illustrated by full size plates of the early issues, and numerous single retouched and scarce varieties.

This work will, I think, rank as the finest and most complete work on the stamps of any one country that has ever been published.

I knew Tracy Woodward personally and when he took his family to live in France, fleeing from the troubles in China, he spent a day with me.

Philately has lost one of its great students and to his widow and four children we express, in the name of the Collectors Club, our deepest sympathy for the loss they have sustained.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

A Type Chart for Listing U. S. World War Postmarks

A Classification System for listing U. S. World War postmarks has been officially adopted by the **War Cover Club.** A copy of the type chart, just published, together with a specimen copy of the official organ of the club, may be obtained from its editor, Delf Norona, Moundsville, W. Va., for 10 cents.

The **War Cover Club** recently elected as its officers for 1938-39: Milton B. Hunt, President; Rev. H. K. Robinson, Vice-President; and Maxwell Halpern, 1351 Noble Ave., New York City, Secy.-Treas.

A Historical Catalog of U. S. Stamp Essays and Proofs

By Clarence W. Brazer.

(Copyright 1938 by the Author.)

(Continued from Vol. XVII, No. 2, page 100.)

Note

SEVERAL of my readers have kindly complied with the request at the end of the first article of this series in the April 1938 issue. Among those who have called attention to errors and furnished additional information, I wish to thank, Theophile Saulnier, Hiram E. Deats, Louis K. Heizmann, James H. Baxter, Ralph Barry, Thos. F. Morris, Jr., and others who desire to remain anonymous.

Addenda and Errata

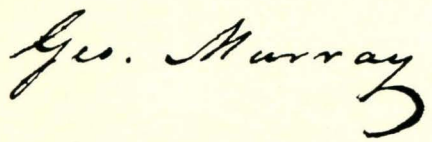
Page 86—1st line, change "Kleeman" to "Klemann."

Page 86—1st paragraph, add "The library of the *Collectors Club*, the *New York Public Library* and the *Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania* have been invaluable.

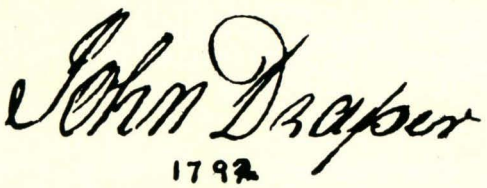
Page 86—4th paragraph—3rd line—"Conny" should be "Coney."

Page 87—3rd paragraph, above the tabulation, add "Prior to 1810—MURRAY & DRAPER."

Page 87—Above paragraph beginning "George Murray" insert this signature: (10).



Page 87—Under photo of John Draper—change "Theodore" to "Theophile" and add facsimile signature (10) as follows—



Page 87—In last line on page after "assistant" insert "from 1795 until the founding of the firm of Murray & Draper."

Page 88—11th line change "Theodore" to "Theophile".

Page 88—3rd paragraph—2nd line—1819 should be 1818.

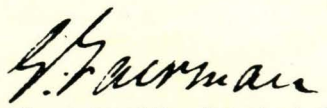
Page 88—Before 2nd paragraph insert illustration of engraving to be entitled "GIDEON FAIRMAN" and under it this facsimile signature.(10).

(8) Biographical manuscript by Charles Gobrecht Darrah, 1902, in Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

(9) The Records of the American Catholic Historical Society, Vol. 8, 1897, by Joseph Willcox.

(10) Courtesy of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Dreer Collection.



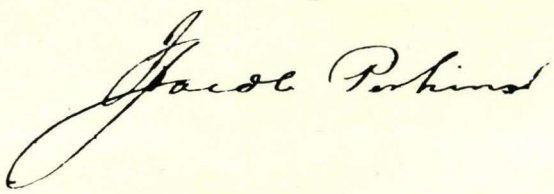


—Photo by Courtesy of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

Page 88—last paragraph—10th line, change "Dickerson" to "Dickinson of Belleville, N. J."

Page 88—At end of the last paragraph add "Spencer's lathe is said to have been an adaptation of Rose's Engine for engraving watch cases. If this is true Rose is the originator of the idea of a geometric lathe."

Page 89—Under cut insert "From original painting in the Dalton Club, Newburyport, Mass." and this facsimile signature.([10])



Page 89—2nd paragraph—1st line—1776 should be 1766 (*twice*).
2nd line—1795 should be 1797.
4th line—change "revolutionized" to read "having in 1779 patented" and change "engraving and printing" to read "hardening and softening steel engravings."

Page 90—Last paragraph—9th line, changed 1814 to 1816.

Page 91—2nd paragraph—5th line, change "cannon balls" to "bullets."

Page 91—3rd paragraph—1st line, change "another J." to read "a brother of Jacob," and at end of 2nd line add "He was in charge of his brothers interests after J. B. Bacon went to England, and removed to Boston where he had a big business in what was known as Perkins Patent Banknotes."

Page 91—4th line of tabulation—change 1833 to 1830.

Page 91—6th line of tabulation—Lonacre should be Longacre.

Page 91—9th line of tabulation—after "Bldg." insert "S. 3d St."

Page 91—After 10th line of tabulation insert "This firm was known in 1836. (1839-1845 Joseph Hufty, 23 S. 4th St.)"

Page 91—After 11th line of tabulation insert—"Samuel Hufty listed at this address from 1831 to 1845."

Page 91—After 12th line of tabulation insert "This firm was known in 1853."

Page 91—15th line of tabulation change "1844" to "1855-1859" and at end of line add "New York City." This line should be placed after the line starting with 1859, and in its place insert

"1850–1853	DANFORTH, BALD & CO., 95½ Walnut St.
1854–	DANFORTH, WRIGHT & CO., 95½ Walnut St.
1851	BALDWIN & ADAMS.
1853–	BALDWIN, BALD & CO.

Page 91—Last line of tabulation, change 1867 to 1859.

Page 92—1st paragraph—4th line, insert after Cousland, "a letter engraver."

Page 92—At end of 8th line of tabulation insert "This firm was known in 1850."

Page 93—After 6th line insert "This firms imprint was used on some work until 1853."

Page 93—After 12th line add "formed this firm in March 1844" and in 14th line change 1851 to 1848, also delete ? after 1857 and add "This firm name was used in 1850."

Page 93—In 14th line change "July 6, 1855" to read "in October 1854" and insert a line to read "In 1853 the New York Office was at 29 Wall St. when it moved to the Trinity Bldg."

Page 93—Under PHILADELPHIA BANK NOTE CO. insert "This Company, in the 1870's moved to 435 Chestnut St., at which time Joseph R. Carpenter was Manager and R. Evans Peterson, Superintendent."

Page 94—2nd line, change "1819" to "1818."

Page 94—17th line—change "then (1845)" to read "in March 1844."

Page 94—18th and 19th lines—omit "This firm was composed of himself, Joseph R. Carpenter, Henry E. Saulnier, Samuel H. Carpenter and S. H. Carpenter Jr." and insert "The original (March 1844) partnership agreement for 3 years and 11 months expiring in April 1848, was signed by Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter and Henry E. Saulnier. William C. Smillie was a member of the firm from 1848 to 1857. The U. S. Government contract for Postage Stamps, of June 10, 1851, was signed by Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter, John W. Casilear, Henry E. Saulnier and William C. Smillie. The records show these same partners, without John W. Casilear, from 1854 to 1856. The Philadelphia Directory for 1860 lists as members of the firm, Charles Toppan (New York), Joseph R. Carpenter, Henry E. Saulnier, Samuel H. Carpenter and Samuel H. Carpenter Jr."

Page 94—22nd and 23rd lines—change "withdrew from the firm to head" to read "became President of."

Page 94—29th line, add "He died in Italy."

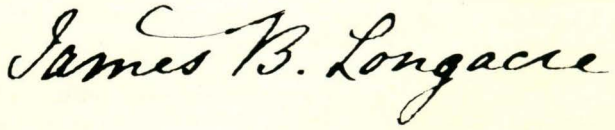
Page 94—2nd paragraph—6th and 7th lines, delete "This might indicate that he retained an interest in the firm after joining the American Bank Note Co."

Page 94—2nd paragraph, 8th line, change "at" to read "in."

Page 94—2nd paragraph—10th line, after "company." insert "The U. S. Government probably required Charles Toppan to continue a member of the firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Co., until the postage stamp contract expired on June 10, 1861, altho he was also President of the American Bank Note Co. in New York from 1858 to 1860 when he retired because of ill health. He probably then renewed his activity in his old firm. Thus the Toppan, Carpenter & Co. dies, rolls and proof records, at least of the U. S. Postage Stamps, did not go to the American Bank Note Co. but remained with Top-

pan, Carpenter & Co. until the expiration of their contract June 10, 1861, when those so required by the contract were returned to the Government."

Page 94—2nd paragraph—21st line—change "a dozen" to read "fifteen."



Page 94—Above last paragraph insert this signature.(10)

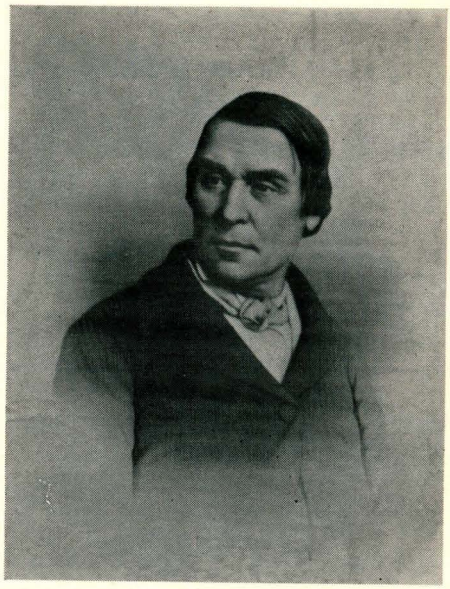
Page 95—6th line—change "1905" to "1805."

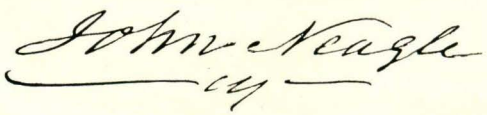
Page 95—2nd paragraph, 2nd line, delete "the "American Portrait Gallery," and insert "at $48.00 and $60.00, "*National Portraits of Distinguished Americans*" a"

Page 95—2d paragraph, 4th line, after "men," insert "In 1851 Longacre wrote in a letter quoting prices 'The work was too costly for the country at the time it was brought out and has never paid the outlay.'(10)"

Page 95—2d paragraph, 9th line—after "His" insert "painted."

Page 95—Above paragraph beginning "*John B. Neagle*" insert photo and signature.(10)





Page 95—At end of paragraph beginning "*John B. Neagle,*"—add "He was also a portrait painter in March, 1831. He was President of the Artists Fund Society of Philadelphia from Feb. 6, 1837 to August 27, 1841."

Page 95—7th paragraph—1st line—after "*George S. Lang*" insert "Picture Engraver (1799- ?)."

Page 95—8th paragraph—1st line—after "engraver" add "artist and inventor" and change "1800?" to "1784"

Page 95—8th paragraph—2nd line—after "born" insert "Dec. 25, 1784, of German parents, who in 1755 settled."

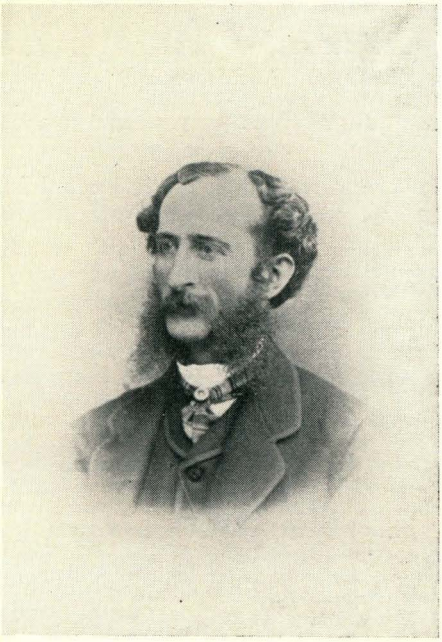
Page 95—last paragraph—5th line—after "dies." insert ([8]) "He removed to Philadelphia about 1810, when he invented a medal ruling machine in which the ruler was stationary and the board which carried the plate to be ruled, moved on an inclined plane. In 1816 he was with Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. where he met Jacob Perkins and Asa Spencer, whom he requested to make for him a new ruling machine in which the platform would be moved by a screw instead of the inclined plane. The ruler was perfected to rule wavy lines and the first perfected machine used about 1817 for an engraved head of Alexander of Russia. His machines were used by other engravers, including Alva Mason, Wm. Freeman, Spencer, Col. C. Childs, Francis Kearney and Rawdon, Clark & Co. of Albany, N. Y. between 1817 and 1825."

Mr. Gobrecht engraved in Baltimore about 1810 a portrait of Washington for D. Kingston's *New American Biographical Dictionary,* and a portrait of Benjamin Franklin for Delaphanine's *Repository.* Between 1816 and 1821 he invented and manufactured a reed organ."

At end of last paragraph add "He designed the "Gobrecht Dollar" with Liberty on the obverse and a flying eagle on the reverse, which was used until 1871, and on minor coins until 1891. He was a member of the Franklin Institute and on the Board of Management from January 1828 to December, 1830."

Page 95, last line, delete "and he held that office until his death in 1844" and insert "He remained Engraver to the Mint until his death on July 23, 1844."

Page 96—At end of 3rd paragraph add "*Henry Innman* the painter, on February 23, 1831 wrote from New York to Cephas G. Childs in Philadelphia ([10]) "You must send me no designs to do until I come to Philadelphia." From this is appears that Henry Innman (1801-1846) furnished designs for engraving bank note work, and that C. G. Childs persuaded him to join him



—Photo by courtesy of Hiram E. Deats.

Joseph R. Carpenter.

Taken while he held the Revenue Stamp Contract.

in the Philadelphia firm and found him a residence as requested. Mr. Childs taught Henry E. Saulnier letter engraving."

Page 96—Under photo change "Theodore" to "Theophile."

Page 97—Under photo change "Theodore" to "Theophile."

Page 97—Paragraph beginning *"Joseph R. Carpenter"* after "Designer" insert (1820?-1894?) and in second line change "1845" to "1860."

Page 98—After 1st paragraph insert above photo.

Page 98—6th line—change "James" to "Jayne" and "all" to "some of."

Page 98—10th line—After "CO." delete "probably."

Page 98—11th line—After "business" insert "as he was Manager of this company and."

Page 98—In paragraph beginning *"John W. Casilear,"* in the 4th line after "Durand" add "In 1835 he was a member of the engraving firm of Casilear, Durand, Burton & Edmunds in New York City"

Page 98—Under photo change "Theodore" to "Theophile."

Page 98—Paragraph beginning *"Henry Engard Saulnier,"* after "letter engraver" add "and siderographer."

Page 99—8th line, after "CO." insert "of" and change "probably joined in 1847." to read "was an original member in 1844."

Page 99—11th line, change "many" to "several," add period after "years" and delete "probably until 1844."

Page 99—After the first paragraph add the following paragraph—

"In a letter to Joseph Willcox (9) *Mr. Saulnier* wrote in 1897—

'I learned letter engraving with C. G. Childs, and about 1832 Mr. Chas. Toppan, who had commenced Bank-Note Engraving, kindly offered me a seat in his office and occasionally employed me to assist him, when he had more work than he could attend to. He allowed me to use the Transfer press until I was able to do all the Transferring he required; so I gave up engraving and turned all my attention to that branch of the Bank-note business.'

'Mr. Toppan was successful in establishing a good business, when he was joined by Mr. Draper under the firm name of Draper, Toppan & Co. After a few years Mr. Draper retired from business, when Mr. Wm. C. Smillie and myself purchased Mr. Draper's interest in the name of Toppan, Carpenter & Co. and successfully carried on the business until all the different Companies consolidated into the American Bank Note Company (in 1858). I did not remain long in the employ of the new company. My age will be eighty-six in a few days."

Page 99—Under photo change "Theodore" to "Theophile."

Page 99—In the paragraph beginning *"William Cumming Smillie"* change "Bank Note" to "Letter," and after end of this paragraph add the following paragraphs—

"From a letter written in 1897 to Joseph Willcox from Wm. C. Smillie I quote the following.(9):

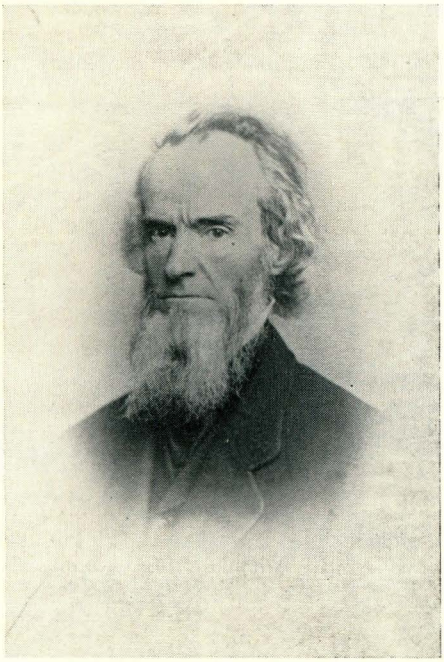
'I began in the office of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, as nearly as I can reclect, in the year 1834 in the old Exchange Building in Wall St., New York, and remained with them a year; after which I was in the employ of Casilear, Durand, Burton & Edmunds, until the failure of that firm in about a year later. During this time I had the pleasure of becoming intimate with your father, James M. Willcox, who had supplied the firm with large quantities of his paper, which was highly thought of. I ought not to go on without paying a well deserved compliment to the memory of the dear old gentleman, whom I had learned to love for his genial heart and temper, and profoundly to respect him for his high principles of honor. I have been frequently at Ivy Mills (Delaware County, Pa.) with my friend Saulnier.

In 1836 I began an engagement with Charles Toppan, with whom John Draper had but a short time previously formed a partnership, associating with them also Joseph (James B.) Longacre under the firm name of Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. After a term of 12 years employment with this company, during which time Samuel Carpenter joined the firm, I was admitted as a partner in 1848, by the kind cooperation of Mr. Saulnier. I was a letter engraver,

in connection with Mr. Toppan, from 1836 to 1857. I sold my interest in the firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Co. to Mr. Samuel Carpenter in 1856. In 1858 I became associated, with Edmunds & Jones, in the firm of Edmunds, Jones & Smillie. Before we got well started we were taken into the American Bank Note Company, with whom I remained 5 years (1863). I am now 84 years old.' "

Page 100—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th line, delete sentence beginning "He was probably—of the firm."

Page 100—Above the 3rd paragraph insert the following photograph—



—Photo by courtesy of Hiram E. Deats.

John M. Butler.

Photo made while a member of the firm of Butler & Carpenter; in the days of Daguerre by a man who traveled around in a covered wagon, making his own plates as he needed them.

John Sartain, Portrait and Historical Engraver and Vignette Designer, (1808-1884?) was (2) born in London, England, in 1808. In 1826 he made many plates for Ottley's folio work entitled "*The Early Florentine School*" in line engraving but in 1828 he commenced the practice of mezzotint engraving and thereafter seldom resumed the art he had first learned in its purity."

In a letter to Mr. Willcox (9) he wrote in 1897—

"It is very little that I can tell you regarding Bank-note engraving, as I only engraved one die, although I afterwards drew designs for note work, to be engraved by others. The one I engraved was done in 1832 for Mr. Charles Toppan—a head of Franklin from the French portrait."

"Mr. Toppan wanted me to continue in that branch of work, but I declined, because the line manner was so very tedious compared with mezzotint, and Bank note work was obliged to be done entirely with the graver, without etching, in order that the cuts may be V-shaped down in the steel, to facilitate transferring, that is, the pressing of the soft steel roller into the engraved lines of the die, to be in turn hardened as the die has previously been."

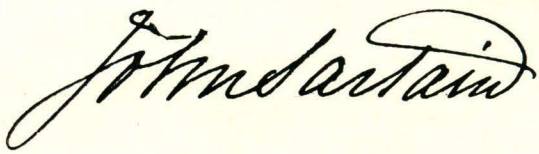
"Mr. Underwood, of the firm known as that of Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co., applied to me to make elaborately finished drawings of fancy subjects to be engraved, as the central ornament on the face of their notes, and I did the same for

a Bank note establishment in New York, through a gentleman whose name was, I think, Blanchard. But, after a time, I got tired of this occupation, because it kept me from my engraving, and I asked my friend Leutze if he would like to take my place in doing that kind of work, and he gladly took it."

"Mr. Cousland, the letter engraver, having been associated with a Bank note firm (Bald, Cousland & Co.) applied to me to name some artist that I considered first class, that they could engage to make drawings for their notes, and especially to travel south and witness the operation of the various industries peculiar to that section of the country and embody these in his pictures for their notes. I recommended my friend Christian Schussele; and his manner of performing his task was highly satisfactory. Such notes naturally attracted the patronage of the Directors of the Southern Banks, which was the object in view."

Page 100—After the 4th paragraph add the following photograph—





Engraved on steel from a photo by Draper, 1884.(2)

Besides engraving John Sartain (2) "engaged professionally in painting in oils, in water-colors, and in miniature on ivory." "In 1848 he purchased the *Union Magazine* (also a New York periodical), and it became widely known thruout the country as *Sartain's Magazine.*" For twenty-three years he was a director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Scharff and Westcott's *History of Philadelphia* gives his extensive biography in Vol. II pages 1060 to 1062. He was very prolific and speedy and his architectural knowledge and taste were frequently called in aid of important projects, including the arrangement of the galleries and rooms on both floors of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. He designed the lofty granite monument to Washington and Lafayette in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia. Emily Sartain, his daughter, engraved the portrait of Charles Toppan illustrated above.

(To be continued.)

Rowland Hill

By Lou W. Kreicker and Major H. P. Burrell.

WHEN the third son was born to Sarah Lea Hill on the night of December 3, 1795 at Kidderminster, England, a life was issued into the world that was destined to be the greatest single influence in the design and organization of the postal systems as they exist today. Rowland Hill was this third son of Thomas Wright Hill and Sarah Lea—a precocious child of whose early life there is not much of interest on record other than that he was a student of the first water, who at an early age interested himself in mathematics, architecture and science, developing into a deep thinker.

His father is quoted as saying,

"Rowland was a good boy. Once in my life I struck him, but shortly afterwards found it was unjustly. I would give this right hand to recall that blow. I hope Rowland has forgotten it. I wish I could!"



The birthplace of Rowland Hill at Kidderminster, from an early print.

Early in his life, Rowland devoted himself to teaching with his brothers in his father's school; and the seriousness of his thought is shown by the fact that when only twenty-seven years old he developed a mathematical method for finding cubes and their roots on figures ranging up to two billion.

In 1822 he authored with his two brothers a work on public education which was to be widely used as a reference work throughout England, and which

finally had so broad a distribution that it was used in many foreign countries; in Stockholm, Sweden, a school after his pattern being started, and in honor of the Hill system of child education and training, it was called the "Hilska Skola".

In 1827 he married, continuing his teaching activities at his Father's school at Bruce Castle, Tottenham, until poor health compelled him to retire in 1833.

His was a life of moderation and he decried the application of stern measures in education and teaching used by others, often commenting on how vast a quantity of human misery could be inflicted by a single perverse educator.

Comments credited to him in school magazines of the time recount that a master of another school in 51 years of teaching had calculated that he had given 900,000 canings, 124,000 floggings, 200,000 custodies, 136,000 taps with a ruler, 22,000 tasks to get by heart, 700 to stand on peas, 600 to kneel on a sharp edge of wood, 5,000 to wear a fool's cap, and 1,700 to hold the rod.

In view of the sterner methods of chastisement then in vogue, there is little wonder that his more intelligent methods of teaching and child training were fast adopted throughout the world.

That Rowland Hill was destined to become renowned is well shown by the list of subjects on which he spent much time trying to create or improve the developments of the day. These efforts on his part included an attempt to develop a device to propel steam boats by the use of a screw; improvements in the Bramah's Press; plans for checking on the speed of stage coaches; devices for weighing letters; methods for sorting letters in coaches while in transit; telegraph by air pressure; the handling of gas from distant places through small pipes; the development of road-making machinery; and many other mechanical devices and methods, none of which—according to available records—he ever completed or perfected.

In 1833 he became Secretary in England of the Gibbon Wakefield scheme for the colonization of the then unoccupied territory of Australia, which position he held until becoming directly associated with the British postal system.

In 1834 he took an active part in proposing the abolition of stamp duty on newspapers, using many of the arguments which he later revived in suggesting postal reforms including lower charges to stimulate increased use.

In estimating the probable increase in the number of newspapers sold, due to the eliminating of stamp duty, (there was also a heavy duty on advertisements), he applied a principle on which he subsequently relied in suggesting his postal reforms, viz., that lowering the price on an article in general demand does not as a rule diminish the total public expenditure thereon, the increased consumption making up for the diminished price. It was during the year 1836 that he began his concentration on the development of a plan for the improvement of the postal system, early realizing that the cost of conveying letters between towns was exceedingly small, and that total cost had little relation to the distance traveled, but rather depended upon the number of letters handled at one time; concluding that cost based on distance for inland letters had no foundation in principle.

He believed that existing variable charges should be changed to a single uniform rate, and that prepayment was the practical method of making and collecting these charges. He further saw the logic that lower rates and increased delivery service would eliminate contraband conveyance of postal material—a highly developed infringement on government activities at that time.

As late as 1836, districts as large as the County of Middlesex had no postal delivery service, and the conveyance of letters to country points was often a matter of much lost time. Too, contraband conveyance or stranger's post systems were in operation between many towns of importance, must postal material being forwarded by private carriers and coach proprietors at less than Government rates; this traffic being carried on at no great risk to the carriers despite laws to the contrary. As a matter of record, in 1833 though one fine as high as £1,000 was incurred; the highest amount actually paid was £160—a

trifling fine when it is realized that the seizure of a single bag of mail in a contraband carrier's warehouse contained over 1,100 letters.

Hill firmly believed that the number of letters passing through the post would be greatly increased by the abandonment of illicit conveyance, and by the disuse of free franks, a Government concession that since the early Eighteenth Century had been badly abused by public officials.

His Postal Reform Plan was finally completed and produced in printed form, marked "Private and Confidential", and sent to the Government early in the month of January, 1837. It received immediate recognition from Mr. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who in his reply to Rowland Hill stated,

"The only objection which occurs to me to the universal adoption of this plan is the following: persons unaccustomed to write letters would, perhaps, be at a loss how to proceed, or they might send or take their letters to the Post Office without having had recourse to the stamp. It is true that, on presentation of the letter, the receiver, instead of accepting the money as postage, might take it as the price of a cover or band, in which the bringer might immediately enclose the letter, and then redirect it, but the bringer would sometimes be unable to write. Perhaps this difficulty might be obviated by using a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp and covered at the back with a glutinous wash which the bringer might buy, applying a little moisture, and attaching to the back of the letter so as to avoid the necessity for redirecting it."

It is, of course, known that paid postage stamps (hand struck) had been in use from 1680, and that their use continued until 1853, overlapping the adhesive postage stamp by some thirteen years.

Almost a whole year passed before any direct action was taken on Rowland Hill's Postal Reform suggestion, and it was not until November of the same year that the British Parliament elected a committee to "inquire into the present rates and modes of charging postage with a view to such reduction thereof as may be made without injury to the revenue, and for this purpose to examine especially into the mode for charging and collecting postage as given in a pamphlet published by Mr. Rowland Hill."

Objection to the measure by official prepossessions and prejudices caused public opinion to demand a House of Commons investigation during the next year. It was natural that contraband carriers greatly resented Hill's recommendations.

A quotation from an item of 1838 follows:

"Regarding illicit handling of mail, the extent to which evasion is practised is incredible. Five-sixths of the letters from Manchester to London do not pass through the Post Office."

From Glasgow:

"The people in this town do not think of using the post for the conveyance of letters. Two local carriers handle four times as many letters as the mail does."

The House of Commons Committee, however, finally reported favorably on Hill's Postal Reforms, and a Bill was brought in by the Government, that received royal assent in 1839. Many of the British newspapers heartily endorsed Hill's plan; twenty-five London and eighty-seven provincial papers approving.

The Postmaster General of the United States advised his intention of remodeling Post Office Laws somewhat in accordance with Rowland Hill's reforms, recommending a five cent inland postage rate for the United States.

M. Piron, Assistant Post Office head of France, spoke flatteringly of Hill's plan and pressed his views on the French Government continuously until they adopted them in a modified form some ten years later during the reign of the revolutionary government.

By the end of 1839 Hill's plan had taken hold in the public mind through all of England. More than 150 members of Parliament by that time approved.

Daniel O'Connell of Ireland said:

"One word for Ireland, my Lord. My poor countrymen do not smuggle, for the high postage works a total prohibition to them. They are too poor to find out secondary conveyances, and if you shut the Post Office to them which you do now, you shut out warm hearts and generous affections from home, kindred and friends. Consider, my Lord, that a letter to Ireland and the answer back would cost thousands upon thousands of my poor and affectionate countrymen considerably more than a fifth of their week's wages. And let any gentleman here ask himself what would be the influence upon his correspondence if, for every letter he wrote, he or his family had to pay one-fifth of a week's income."



Rowland Hill, from a Late Photograph by Cundall & Company, London.

During a single session of Parliament in 1839, upwards of 2,000 petitions favoring penny postage were presented with upwards of one-quarter of a million signatures appended; a single signature frequently representing a large group of people such as a town council, a corporation, or a chamber of commerce.

The Postage Reform Bill finally received royal assent on August 17, 1839; a little more than three years from the time when Hill seriously began his investigations, and some two and one-half years after the first presentation of his plan to the Government.

His recommendation for the use of adhesive stamps with a glutinous wash on the back to be attached without the use of a wafer was adopted. He also suggested that if they were printed in sheets each containing twenty rows of twelve, a row could then be sold for a shilling, or an entire sheet for a pound.

The postal rates in Britain had varied up and down over a broad range for many years, and after an intermediate rate of four pence had been in operation from December 5, 1839, the penny rate was instituted on January 10, 1840.

The month following royal assent of Hill's proposal, he was appointed to the Treasury Department with a salary of £1,500 a year, starting his service on September 16, 1839. He is quoted as saying that he was very unhappy both with his salary and position, as he had hoped to be Secretary to the Post Office rather than subordinate to the Treasury head. It actually took him some fifteen years to finally reach this desired position(for it was not until April 22, 1854 that he was appointed Secretary to the Post Office.

One of the strong arguments in opposition to Hill's plans was the unusual efficiency of the French Post Office which operated much on the same basis as that of Britain, but investigation proved this to be wholly erroneous, for it was found that their gross revenue was but two-thirds that of Britain's, while their operating expenses were some 20% greater, with their net revenue less than one-half. Paris, a much smaller city than London, employed 246 post offices while London had but 237.

The Quarterly Review, a local publication, attacked Hill's plan ,one article stating:

"M. Piron, Assistant Post Office head of France, tells us that the idea of a post-paid envelope originated early in the reign of Louis XIV with M. de Valayer, who in 1653 established (with royal approbation) a private penny post, placing boxes at the corners of the streets for the reception of letters wrapped up in envelopes, which were to be bought at offices established for that purpose * * * But this device had long been forgotten even in France; and we have no doubt that when Mr. Charles Knight, an extensive publisher as well as an intelligent literary man, proposed some years since a stamped cover for the circulation of newspapers, he was under no obligation for the idea to M. de Valayer. Mr. Hill, adopting Mr. Knight's suggestion, has applied it to the general purposes of the Post Office with an ingenuity and address which make it his own."

On the other hand, Mr. Cobden, Deputy of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester and printer at Fabden, complimented Hill on the Government's acceptance of his plan and said:

"I am prepared to see all the world sorely puzzled and surprised to find the revenue from the penny post exceeds in the first year any former income of the Post Office."

Rowland Hill wrote:

"January 10, 1840—The penny post was extended to the whole Kingdom this day!"

Also:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer was much pleased with Matthew's admirable article on postage in the **Edinburg Review** published yesterday."

And:

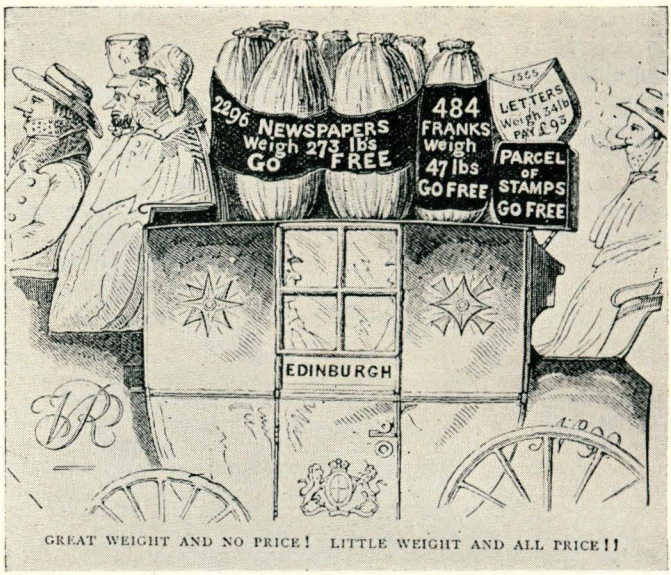
"I have abstained from going to the Post Office tonight lest I should embarrass their proceedings. I hear of large numbers of circulars being sent, and the Globe of tonight says the Post Office has been quite besieged by people prepaying their letters. I guess that the number dispatched tonight will not be less than 100,000, or more than three times what it was twelve months ago. If less, I shall be disappointed."

On January 11th, 1840 Hill wrote:

"The number of letters dispatched last night exceeded all expectations. It was 112,000, of which all but 13,000 or 14,000 were prepaid. There was great confusion in the hall of the Post Office, owing to the insufficiency of means for receiving the postage. The number received this morning from the country was nearly 80,000; part, of course, at the old rate. It cannot be expected, however, that this great number of letters will be sustained as at present."

"Local citizens are all putting up letter boxes on their hall doors anticipating to hear from Brothers and Sisters every day or two. Slips are being put on the doors with the resident's name to save the postman's time; the great point being how many letters the postman can deliver within a given time, the postage being paid in the price of the envelopes or paper."

It was quickly proved that poor people did write or have letters written for them as soon as a low cost franking privilege existed.



A carton from a newspaper of about 1838 ridiculing the abuse of free franking; captioned "Great weight and no price! Little weight and all price!"

It should be noted that the free franking privelege started early in the Seventeenth Century, and was available at one time and another to the members of Parliament, the House of Lords and other persons of eminence. It was a privilege that was greatly abused, many right-holders even selling packets of franks to friends and business houses. Others sent food, merchandise and even servants by post under their free frank privileges. It is recorded that in the single week of November, 1836 some 94,700 franks passed through the London post alone, and that in the year 1837 more than 7,400,000 free franked letters were posted. The privilege was ended in 1840, the only exceptions being the Queen and a certain few government offices.

Harriet Martineau's autobiography states:

"Rowland Hill is very quiet in the midst of his triumph, but he must be very happy for he has never been known to lose his temper or be in any way at fault since he first revealed his scheme for improving the postal system."

It is said that a certain Mr. Lines, a Birmingham drawing master, was so proud of his old pupil of some thirty years previous that he was set on being the first man in his town to send a letter by penny post. Accordingly, the old man waited outside the Birmingham Post Office on the night of January 9th. On the first stroke of twelve he knocked at the window and handed in his letter, saying, "A penny, I believe, is the charge?" "Yes," said the clerk in an angry voice, and banged down the window. (This refers to the penny post and hand struck penny postage stamps).

The distributing of the penny black stamps began as appointed on the first day of May. Hill is reputed to have said, "Great, I had the satisfaction of hearing, was the bustle at the stamp office, the sale on this one day amounting

to £2,500." It was clear, therefore, that this practice (that of issuing adhesive stamps and prepaying of postage) so "inconvenient and foreign to the habits of the Englishman" was at last to have a real trial. To begin with, all went well, but a few days after the issuance of the first stamp a series of troubles against which Rowland Hill had striven occurred, necessarily through the instrumentality of others who were so little interested in their prevention. Six days after the first issuance of the stamp, he received information that no stamps had been issued to any of the receiving houses in London. On inquiring into the cause of this ommission he found that in a Treasury letter giving instructions on the subject the important word *"not"* had been omitted so that whereas the minute directed that the issue should *not* be delayed on account of certain preliminaries, the letter directed that it *should* be delayed. A few days later a new difficulty appeared. The objection was raised at the stamp office as to the duty of cutting up into single pieces the entire sheets as they came from the press. As no machinery for the purpose was available, contest arose between two departments—a stamp office persisting in issuing the sheets uncut, and the post office very properly refusing to supply its receivers with them until cut. The consequence of this antagonism was that the cutting had to be carried on throughout the following Sunday. Rowland Hill, however, secured an additional cutting machine by the following Monday and a promise of another for the following Wednesday. Nevertheless, the delay produced considerable dissatisfaction on these first days, the stamps issued having fallen to a great extent into the hands of private venders who naturally took advantage of the demand to sell at a profit. (Philatelic speculation must have originated on the first day of the first stamp).

Meanwhile, actual production of stamps could scarcely keep pace with the public demand, adhesive stamps so fast rising in preference that the great stock of covers which had been prepared proved of comparatively little value. The presses actually at work were producing more than a half-million stamps per day, but this was insufficient; and rapid addition was not practicable since by a relay of hands the work was already being carried out by night and day without intermission. Of course, such pressure was not without its evils, some of the work being inaccurately and even carelessly executed, so that Hill began to fear that forgery might be successfully attempted. His apprehensions, however, happily proved groundless as there are only two attempts on record as ever having been made to counterfeit the penny black, and both of them were of a very bungling character though in one the author was cunning enough to escape personal detection. In the other, which occurred in Ireland, the offender was convicted and punished, the detection of the fraud being occasioned through the fact that the yong man had writen to his sweetheart using one of the forged stamps, and enclosed another for her to use in reply.

But Rowland Hill's problems still were many. On May 21st he records that:

"Several more instances of stamps wholly unobliterated, or very nearly so, have come to my knowledge; and all sorts of tricks are being resorted to by the public who are apparently exercising their every ingenuity to devise contrivances for removing the obliteration from the stamp by chemical agents and other means."

"One contrivance is of washing the stamp with isinglass or something else which acts as a varnish before the letter is posted, and as the obliteration falls on the varnish it is easily removed with soap and water."

Tricks of this kind were quite sufficiently numerous to produce annoyance, but Hill doubted whether it was more than the exercise of a little ingenuity which would be speedily directed toward other objects. He said:

"I am making every effort, however, with the aid of Phillips, the chemist, and others, to prevent these frauds and I trust I shall succeed."

The result of this investigation was contained in a report submitted by Hill containing all of the information he then possessed, and recommending for the

present that the obliterating ink be changed from red to a good black printing ink prepared in a special manner, and the printing of the adhesive stamps in colored inks; blue as before for the two penny, but red for the one penny—both colors, however, to be oleaginous, but at the same time destructible; his aim being to render the obliteration so much more tenacious than the postage stamp that any attempt at removing the former would automatically involve the destruction of the latter.

Quoting Rowland Hill from an early letter, he states:

"Before leaving the subject of stamps, I must say a few words about the form in which the adhesive stamps are printed, and the mode of their production. It may be necessary to inform those who buy stamps only in small quantities—probably the greater mass of her Majesty's subjects—that, as I originally proposed, the whole sheet of penny stamps contains 240, the equivalent, of course, of £1, and that as each row contains 12 stamps, the £1 is easily divisible into shillings. While the shilling, in like manner, may be promptly reduced to pieces worth respectively six pence, four pence, two pence, and a single penny. At the outset, it was foreseen that the stamps might be used in ordinary payments."

The Queen's head was first engraved by hand on a single matrix, the effigy being encompassed with lines too fine for any hand, or even any but the most delicate machinery to engrave. The matrix being subsequently hardened was employed to produce impressions on a soft steel roller of sufficient circumference to receive twelve impressions, and this being hardened in turn was used under very heavy pressure to produce and repeat its counterpart on a steel plate to such an extent that this plate, after hardening and when used in printing, produced at each impression 240 stamps—all this being, of course, done as mechanics will at once perceive according to the process invented by the late Mr. Perkins. In this manner there were produced in the first fifteen years more than 3,000,000,000 of stamps, all—being derived from the same matrix, of course—absolutely uniform. At the end of that time it was thought desirable to create a second matrix, but as this was obtained by transfer from the first—save that the lines were deepened by hand—the deviation from identity was at most very slight. With plates procured from this, the process, however, being somewhat modified, there had been printed up to July, 1867 more than 7,000,000,000 stamps; thus making up a total of considerably more than 10,000,000,000 in all of which the impressions, for all practical purposes, were absolutely uniform.

"Up to December 31st, 1879, have been printed more than 20,000,000,000 of penny stamps. By the kindness of the Board of Inland Revenue, I am able to print the following statement which I have received from the Secretary to the Board, Mr. Frederick B. Garnett."

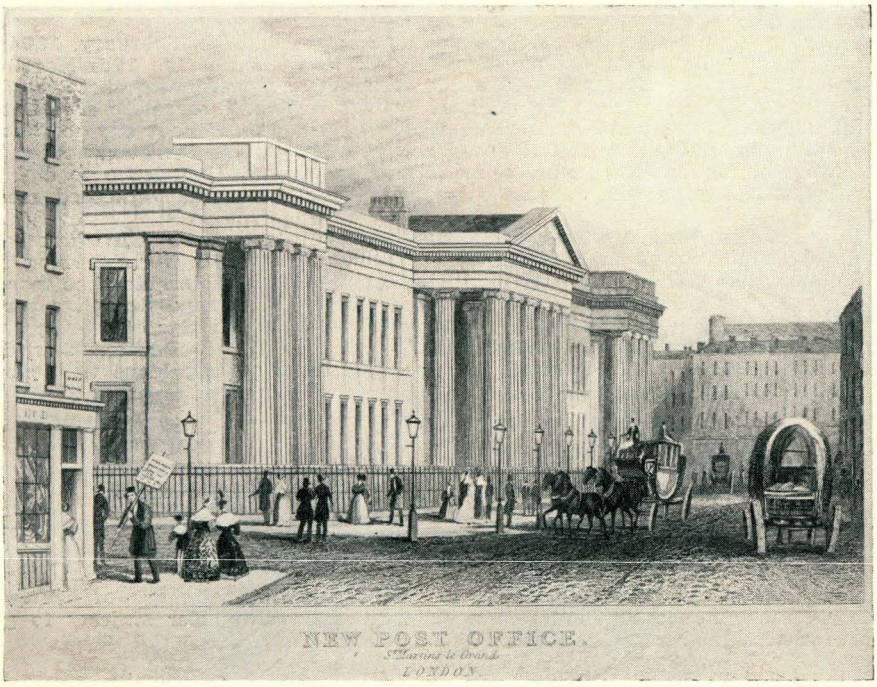
Issues of Postage Labels from the 27th April, 1840, to 31st December, 1879

1,600,276,320	Labels at	½d.
20,699,858,040	" "	1d.
42,638,160	" "	1½d.
338,540,280	" "	2d.
105,829,824	" "	2½d.
158,526,040	" "	3d.
153,815,820	" "	4d.
158,721,280	" "	6d.
4,608,720	" "	8d.
7,635,080	" "	9d.
5,963,476	" "	10d.
126,968,940	" "	1s.
6,475,820	" "	2s.
5,174,262	" "	5s.
6,014	" "	10s.
6,014	" "	£1.

On September 2, 1850, Monday, the following note is found in Sir Rowland Hill's Journal:

"Yesterday the Sunday arrangements were restored to exactly the same state as before Lord Ashley's motion."

(This apparently refers to the collection and movement of Sunday mail that some years before had been eliminated). Among some miscellaneous anecdotes recorded by Rowland Hill is found the following:



The General Post Office in London, from an early print.

1885-9—"I used at one time to walk to Camden Town, take an omnibus as far as the corner of Gray's Inn Lane and Holborn, and thence walk to St. Martin's Le Grand. One day while sitting in the omnibus I overheard one gentleman say to another, 'I understand that Mr. Rowland Hill often travels in these omnibuses.' 'Oh, yes,' replied the other, who chanced to sit nearly opposite me, 'I very often meet him. I know him quite well.' Of course, I held my peace, not deeming it necessary to disconcert my familiar acquaintance."

Another reference of the same date:

"In recording the chief events of last year, I must not omit the melancholy loss by shipwreck of the "Violet" mail-packet, between Ostend and Dover; a catastrophe attributed at the time, in one of the public journals, to the undue strictness by the department in requiring mail-packets to put to sea at the appointed time, even in a violent storm.

"I need scarcely say that no such rule exists, and that no such orders had been given. It would certainly be the duty of the Captain of the mail-packet not to allow slight obstacles to cause delay; but, on this point, we may always fully rely on the courage and sense of duty of a British Commander.

"Mr. Mortleman, the officer in immediate charge of the mail bags, acted on the occasion with a presence of mind and forethought which reflect honor to his memory. On seeing that the vessel could not be saved, he must have removed the cases containing the mail bags from the hold, and so placed them that when the ship went down they might float—a proceeding which ultimately led to the recovery of all the bags except one containing despatches of which, from their nature, it was possible to obtain copies. I may add that a similar spirit of determination to per-

form their duty to the last has, on several previous occasions of exposure to imminent danger, distinguished the conduct of our officers."

It was not until April 22nd of 1854 that Rowland Hill realized his long standing ambition—that of being appointed to Secretary of the Post Office; and it was only after being elected to that office that he was able to put forth many ideas regarding the collection, distribution, and handling of mail that he deemed necessary when he designed his original postal system. In 1864 Rowland Hill tendered his resignation as follows:

"Hampstead, 29th, February, 1864

"My Lords,—Referring to my letter to your Lordships of the 12th March last for explanation of the circumstances which rendered my position at the Post Office so difficult, especially in the impaired state of my health, I regret to say that the leave of absence subsequently accorded me having elapsed without any satisfactory result, I have no course left but to resign my appointment as Secretary to the Post Office into your Lordships' hands, which I now accordingly beg leave to do. The necessity for this step will at once appear on reference to the enclosed medical certificate.

"I will not, my Lords, attempt to conceal the extreme regret with which I have come to the resolution to retire from a pursuit which has been the absorbing occupation of my life. I had once hoped to assist, for some considerable time to come, in the great work of perfecting our postal system. My disappointment, severe as your Lordships will feel it must be, is nevertheless greatly mitigated by the consolation of knowing that all the expectations I ever held out to Parliament and the country have been surpassed by the results. Of these, I beg leave to enclose a brief and necessarily imperfect statement."

1864

Lord Palmerston's motion was finally made on June 11th, the following message from the Queen having been brought up by his Lordship on the 6th.

"Victoria Regina—Her Majesty, taking into consideration the eminent services of Sir Rowland Hill, the late Secretary of the Post Office, in devising and carrying out various important improvements in the postal administration, and being desirous, in recognition of such services, to confer some signal mark of her favour upon him, recommends to the House to concur in enabling Her Majesty to grant Sir Rowland Hill the sum of £20,000."

June 9th, 1864

"Yesterday, received at Oxford the Honorary Degree of D. C. L. Undergraduates most enthusiastic."

The following year Sir Rowland Hill dined at Marlborough House:

"The Prince of Wales," he wrote, "reminded me of the pleasure he had had during the previous year in presenting me with the Albert Medal, on which I told him that he really presented me with an empty box, and explained the cause, viz.: that the successive blows required for obtaining high relief of the medal had broken the die before the work was completed. The interval being too short for the engraving of another die, the Council of the Society had judged it better not to delay matters; consequently the presentation took place 'in dummy.' The Prince laughed heartily at the story."

In 1860, twenty-four years after he had seriously turned to the reform of the postal system, Her Majesty was pleased to confer on Rowland Hill, Knight Commander of Bath. His investiture took place early in the year.

Sir Rowland Hill's death is recorded as of August 27, 1879, some forty-two years after he had designed and sold to the British Empire the idea of adhesive postage stamps and single inland letter rates. That he is truly the Father of adhesive postage stamps cannot be denied, admitting that there were prior attempts, all of which ended in failure; and it is to him that the present-day philatelist should give thanks for the many enjoyable hours spent in the study and perusal of colored bits of paper.

(To be continued.)

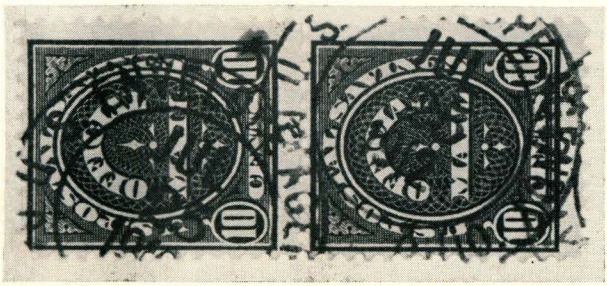
History of the American Postal Service in Porto Rico

By GEORGE S. HILL.

(Continued from Vol. XVII, No. 2, Page 124.)

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPER

ON October 1, 1898, the contract for manufacturing and embossing U. S. stamped envelopes and wrappers was let on an emergency three month agreement. The successful bidder was a twin, the Plimpton Manufacturing Company and the Morgan Envelope Company, operating under a joint pact with the Postmaster-General. The previous holder of the contract had sublet the actual work to these companies, apparently retaining a neat profit by way of baksheesh. A change in Postmasters-General seems to have upset the apple cart for the middleman. So we see, that actually, there was no change in envelope manufacturing brought about by the new compact. The contract holders had their workshops located in Hartford, Connecticut. The U. S. Envelope Agency, a branch of the Post Office Department, was attached to the factories and received delivery for the government. At the expiration of the emergency agreement on Dec. 31, 1898 the two firms received a four year contract.



Postmark of One of the U. S. Envelope Agencies. (Akron, Ohio.)

To really understand some of the following material an investigation of some of the technicalities of envelope fabrication is required. The sizes used for the various Porto Rican issues were:

No. 5—"Extra letter size" measuring 3½ in. x 6 5/16 in.
Manufactured in:
1st quality—white or amber
2nd quality—buff or blue

No. 8—"Large official size" 4⅛ in. x 9½ in.
Manufactured in:
1st quality, only—white or amber

No. 13—"Legal size" 3¾ in. x 6¾ in.
Manufactured in:
1st quality—white or amber
2nd quality—buff or blue

———o———

No. 12—"Newspaper wrappers," manufactured in "plain manila" only, measuring 5½ in. x 10½ in.

The pulp for first quality paper was made of "the best grades of white linen and of white domestic cotton rags, in the proportion of 35% of linen and 65% of cotton, excluding all other materials except the necessary chemical. . . ."

The pulp for second quality paper was composed "of 75% of what are known as 'No. 2 country rags,' composed of about one-half soiled whites and one-half blues . . . and 25% best quality of bleached sulphite pulp . . ."

"The paper from which the newspaper wrappers, No. 12, are to be manufactured must be composed of 95% of jute butts and 5% of South Carolina clay . . ."

"The paper (of the envelopes and wrappers) must also be watermarked with such design as may be approved by the Postmaster-General."

White and amber envelopes being of light tone were all made of first quality paper. Buff and blue entires being darker were always made of second quality stock in this period, as the blue rag content did not interfere with the color tone.

The envelopes cost the Post Office Department:

No. 3, 1st quality	75c	per 1,000
2nd quality	60c	"
No. 8, 1st quality	180c	"
No. 13, 1st quality	88c	"
2nd quality	78c	"
No. 12, wrappers	45c	per 1,000

Envelopes were manufactured in two styles, "ordinary" and "special request." Ordinary envelopes bore nothing but the embossed stamp, and were sold in any quantity.

Envelopes with the return request printed by the contractor but with two blank lines for the sender's name and post office were called "printed ordinary" envelopes. Since they were sent to any postmaster, on application, they had no post office mentioned and were not "special requests."

Specifications covering "special requests" stated:

"When ordered in quantities of five hundred and upward, of any specified denomination, the Department will, if desired, print on the upper left hand corner of any . . . envelopes, except Nos. 6 and 12 (circulars and newspaper wrappers) **without additional charge,** the NAME **(excluding business employment)** and POST OFFICE ADDRESS of purchasers (the post office as officially established and published in the Postal-Guide) WITH A REQUEST TO RETURN, if unclaimed within a given time. These are officially designated **Special-Request Envelopes,** AND THEY MUST IN ALL CASES BE ORDERED THROUGH POSTMASTERS, AND NOT BY DIRECT APPLICATION TO THE DEPARTMENT."

These are called "special-request" envelopes due to the fact that the imprint "requests" their return to the sender, if undeliverable. Their use has been encouraged by the Department as of form of insurance that the sender will not forget to attach his return address, thus materially reducing the work of the Dead Letter Office on "nixies."

"Special requests" containing a blank line for insertion of the name of the sender but with return request and the printed name of the post office ("office requests") were frequently ordered for general sale by postmasters.

THE "PORTO RICO" OVERPRINT

Local Issue

Black Imprint, 20 m.m. Long

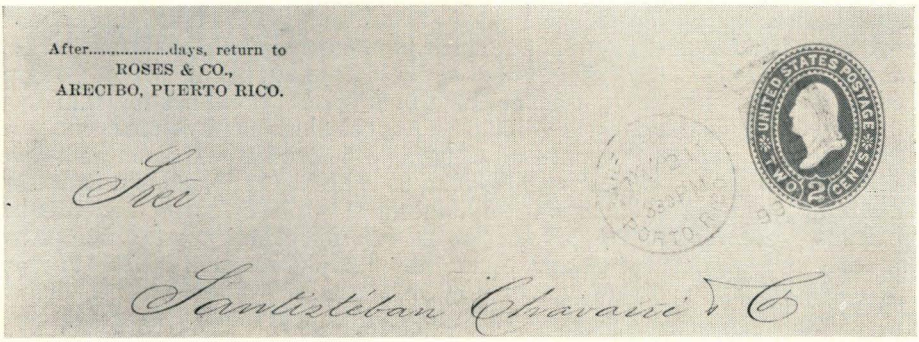
2c green on white, on 1887 issue Washington, Die B. (Cat. No. 400)
5c blue on white, on 1887 issue Grant, Die A. (Cat. No. 401)

As we have already noted, the military postal system, during its regime, sold ordinary U. S. envelopes without overprint. During this entire period, only one firm in Porto Rico was supplied with an order of "special request"

envelopes. On December 13, 1898 "Roses & Co., Arecibo, Puerto Rico" had received:

3,000 2c green on white, No. 5 (Cat. No. 2549)
1,000 5c blue on white, No. 5 (Cat. No. 2551)

These were ordinary American envelopes without overprint, one of which I illustrate. The military postal system, then a branch of the Washington, D. C. Post Office had applied to the latter for them and they were prepared by the envelope contractors and issued through the U. S. Envelope Agency at Hartford, Conn. The imprint of the firm was applied in black.



One of the "Special Request" Envelopes Issued to Roses & Co. Without Overprint.

The order of March 24, 1899 by John A. Merritt, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, made the use of overprinted stamps and entires mandatory on the Island. Hence, the company found it had a stock of U. S. "special request" envelopes, with its own imprint, that were practically demonetized. It turned these in to the Porto Rican Department, at San Juan, to be exchanged for overprinted envelopes. This was brought to the attention of Merritt, who suggested to the Island Department that these envelopes be overprinted locally, in Porto Rico, and be reissued to the Roses firm, instead of wasting them. Incidentally, the regular imprint envelopes were not yet ready.

The entires were overprinted immediately below the stamp with an impression in black ink, measuring 20 m.m. They appear to have been redelivered to the company in June 1899. The firm used them until about the end of September, 1899. Stamp collectors had by then become aware of their existence and the remainder was bought up by a philatelic "speculator." In those days any collector who looked upon stamps as an investment or got hold of a "sure thing" like the Roses envelopes was called a "speculator." Such people were generally grouped by the philatelic fraternity with gold brick artists, green goods men, salted gold mine salesmen and others who were scoundrels in a genteel sort of way. The purists even believed they weren't to be trusted with matches in too great proximity to barns and orphan asylums. Perhaps it was just jealousy.

The envelopes had been forecast in the States even before they were actually seen, because several people appear to have known about the lot of ordinary envelopes sent to Porto Rico for the Roses Company and had put two and two together. Of the overprints, the 2c envelope had been used up faster by the company than the 5c envelope so that the "speculator" got about equal quantities of each. As a rough guess I would estimate that he got about 600 of each. Nevertheless, in spite of the then current prejudice against "speculators" these two envelopes were free of any philatelic suggstion or assistance in their preparation and were not actually known to the fraternity until after the regular envelopes had been distributed.

The First Regular Issue

Imprint in Same Color as Stamp, 21 m.m. Long

Envelopes

2c carmine on white, on 1899 issue, Washington Die B. Cat. No. 402
5c blue on white, on 1899 issue, Grant. Cat. No. 403

Wrapper

1c green on manila, on 1899 issue, Franklin. Cat. No. 450

As a matter of fact, Merritt's order of March 24, 1899 could not have been enforced with respect to envelopes and wrappers as there were no overprinted ones on the island on that date. On May 18, 1899 the first regular envelopes and wrappers were sent to Porto Rico. These were on the new issue of entires for the U. S. The 1899 ordinary U. S. 2c carmine envelope was a change of color from the 2c green of 1887. The Washington Universal Postal Union Congress, on June 15, 1897 adopted a Convention which went into effect on January 1, 1899 designating uniform color standards for the three stamps most commonly used by member nations. Stamps equivalent to 5 centimes (French gold) were to be printed in green, stamps equivalent to 10 centimes to be printed in red and stamps equivalent to 25 centimes to be made in dark blue. In the United States this meant green for the 1c, red for the 2c and dark blue for the 5c. It was apparently the original intention to have the stamps representing the unit rate for foreign printed matter in green, the unit domestic letter in red, and the unit foreign letter in dark blue, so that any postal administration would recognize if a letter were fully prepaid or not by the color of the stamps. All the members of the U. P. U. have always followed this scheme since, excepting only your Uncle Samuel and Johnny Bull. Our current 3c purple should be in red and the British 1½d should be the same color. How they get away with it I don't know. All other countries religiously change the color of their stamps as they adjust their rates. Since 1932 the 3c Maryland is the only stamps we have had printed in the correct color. The only explanation that I know is that the U. S. and Britain have stuck to the originally cash basis equivalents while all the other countries have adhered to the original intention.

Returning to 1898 we find that the 2c adhesive and the 5c envelope of the old issues were already in the right colors. The 1c adhesive was changed to green on January 17, 1898 and the 5c adhesive to blue on March 8, 1898. In addition to the necessary changes in color for the 1c and 2c envelopes it was thought advisable to have new, smaller dies used by the envelope contractors for the new four year agreement. These smaller die envelopes in the U. P. U. colors first appeared in the U. S. on January 2, 1899 (without overprint, of course). The regular overprint, or rather special issue for Porto Rico was made from these dies.

The first shipment and entire printing (for the envelopes) comprised:

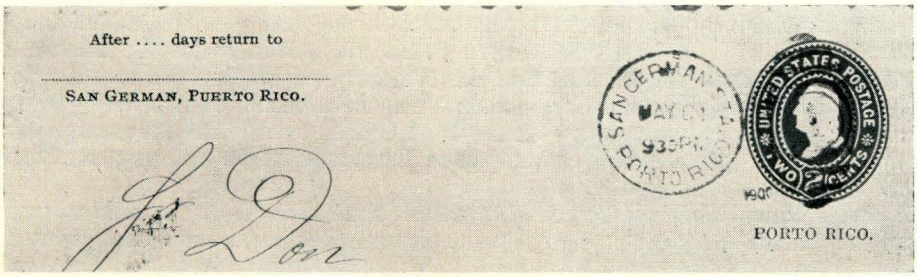
100,000 2c carmine on white, No. 5
10,000 5c blue on white, No. 5
5,000 1c green on manila wrappers (No. 12)

———o———

500 2c carmine, No. 5, 1st quality, "special request"
"J. T. Silva & Co., Aguadilla, P. R."

These envelopes and wrappers were apparently prepared by inserting the name "Porto Rico" immediately below the stamp die. Both the embossed stamp and the imprint were supposedly made at one operation. The imprint measured 21m.m. and was in the same ink as the embossed stamp. Surcharged envelopes cost the Department 15% more, so that this was probably the reason for printing these in one operation, saving the difference. Since the envelopes were not first

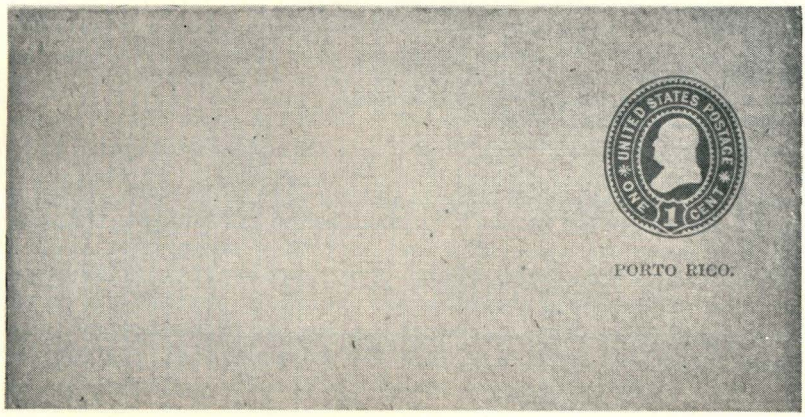
printed for the United States and then surcharged for Porto Rico, they were a definite issue and cannot be called overprints. They were manufactured in Hartford and ostensibly sent direct to the Island from the U. S. Envelope Agency in the same plant.



Regular Imprint, "Office Request" Style. Postmark No. 20.

At first the Department in Washington had negotiated for a permanent design and envelopes with a bust of Columbus similar to those for Cuba were suggested. This was probably dropped because of the time needed to prepare the die. Porto Rico needed special envelops badly in order to conform with Merritt's order.

After delivering the first regular imprints the Department again took up the subject of special dies. Amerigo Vespucci was now the favorite candidate for the design, although Merritt wanted Ponce de Leon because of his early explorations on the island and because the City of Ponce was named after him. No genuine picture or portrait of the latter subject could be found.



The Only Wrapper Issued For Porto Rico.

On July 5, 1899 an additional 10,000—1c newspaper wrappers were ordered from the contractor. These were sent in the same month.

An additional 500—2c "special request" No. 5, 1st quality, were sent about the same time.

Dirty Work at the X Roads

The "Special Request" Freaks

Any patron of the U. S. Post Office who ordered "special request" envelopes had his choice of all the papers in which the size he wanted was manufactured.

This provision appears to have been automatically extended to Porto Rico, the Federal Department not noticing the philatelic significance of such an extension. It will be noted that two separate orders for "special requests" had already been filled. We will return to these later.

The firm of "Roses and Co.," who had struck oil with the original local surcharges had now become "Successors to Roses and Co." One of the two "special request" lots must have been noted philatelically on the Island, suggesting possibilities, for we now find the company requesting the use of a lot of colored papers and a new denomination. The firm, undoubtedly with philatelic coaching, was taking advantage of the Post Offices oversight. The only restriction on such orders appears to have been that at least 500 of any one variety must be ordered at one time.

From considering the evidence it seems to me that U. S. "special requests" were printed at the same time that the embossed stamp was impressed, as is done to-day. The press has a font for black ink to print the address and another for colored ink to print the stamp. Accidental mixing gives us such things as the black envelope errors, where the ink intended for the return address was inadvertently applied to the stamp die. For some reason the return address, embossed stamp and Porto Rican imprint were not all printed at the same time. Perhaps because of mechanical difficulty but more probably because it was not economical to get out the special regular imprint dies for each batch of 500 "special requests" ordered. For that reason all the "special requests" seem to have been overprinted on stamped envelopes already prepared for the United States and are real overprints (or surcharges if you prefer that somewhat incorrect term) in contradistinction to the regular envelopes which were all definite issues. These already prepared U. S. envelopes were put to press and the "Porto Rico" imprint applied at the same time the return address was printed, in black ink.

The Roses firm ordered:

1,000—1c green Franklin, No. 13 on blue paper (Cat. No. 404)
500—2c carmine Washington, No. 13 on amber paper (erroneously reported at 5,000) (Cat. No. 405)
1,000—2c carmine, Washington, No. 13 on buff paper (Cat. Nos. 406 & 407)
500—4c brown, Lincoln Die C, No. 8 on white paper (Cat. No. 409)

These appear to have been printed during December 1899. They were impressed with an overprint in black applied below the stamps, measuring 18½ m.m. There is also some possibility that they were not printed from the composite dies because of the absence of any 4c composite. This would have resulted in the necessity of preparing the 4c in two operations anyway and in that event it may have been decided to impress the entire lot on already prepared U. S. envelopes. Some of the 2c carmine on buff were die B (Cat. No. 406) and some on die C (Cat. No. 407) perhaps a box of 500 of each. The double quantity of these that was ordered would indicate the different dies were probably asked for by the Roses Company. A double quantity of the 1c was also ordered but the contractor probably "foxed" them by sending all from a single die as he had but one. It should be noted that none of these envelopes were ever sold to the general public in Porto Rico.

Miscellaneous

We have already noted that two batches of "special requests" were prepared and sent before the "Roses & Co." second order was filled. The first of 500, 1st quality, No. 5 size was imprinted for "J. T. Silva & Co., Aguadilla, P. R." and sent with the 1st regular shipment. The second was of the same type and quantity, with imprint unknown, and was sent in July. Now, first quality signifies that they must either have been on white or amber. This would match

Cat. No. 408 except for the fact that that variety is on *blue* paper. I haven't seen one of the envelopes with the Silva Co. imprint but assume they must have been the same as one of the other 1st quality varieties, perhaps the same as the Roses envelope No. 405.

No. 408 can not have been a local surcharge (the only type that would not show in the official record) because a careful contemporary check revealed the fact that only the Roses Co. had secured a quantity of the unoverprinted "special requests" and besides the overprint on No. 408 is 18½ m.m., corresponding to the contractor's "special request" overprint. Is this variety a fake?

THE "PUERTO RICO" OVERPRINT

More Skulduggery

About February 3, 1900 an order was received in Washington for a lot of "special request" envelopes to receive the imprint "Return to Brookdale Farms, Bayamor (sic), Porto Rico." The Sherlocks opined that these were for a stampster operating under an alias. History has yet to confound their analysis. This gentlemen wanted:

1,000 1c green Franklin, No. 13 on buff paper (Cat. No. 414)
1,000 1c green Franklin, No. 13 on blue paper (Cat. No. 415)
1,000 2c carmine Washington, No. 13 on buff paper (Cat. No. 416)
1,000 2c carmine Washington, No. 13 on blue paper (Cat. No. 417)

According to another authority the order called for 500 each but a check against the official record shows 1,000 each to be correct. The Post Office had already decided to adopt the spelling "Puerto Rico" and the order was forwarded to the contractors with instructions to have them printed with the new spelling. Thus they preceeded the adhesives and were the first stamps to receive the new form. The overprint was in black, 21 m.m. long and applied as an overprint to already printed U. S. envelopes, below the stamp in the usual manner. None of these were ever sold to the general public.

Second Regular Issue

At the same time that the first requisition for adhesives with the new spelling was sent to the Bureau, about February 17, 1900, an order was sent to the envelope contractors for the following new regular envelopes with the "Puerto Rico" form:

100,000—2c carmine on white, Washington Die B, No. 5 (Cat. No. 410)
10,000—5c blue on white, Grant No. 5 (Cat. No. 413)

Like the first regular issue the imprints were in the same color as the stamps and measured 23 m.m. in length. The embossed stamp and the "Puerto Rico" countercheck were in all probability printed in one operation. They were presumably gotten ready fast enough to accompany the shipment of adhesives to the Island and both were probably placed on sale on the same day. The first supply arrived back in Washington on April 18, 1900.

More "Special Request" Stuff

In comparing the totals of varieties already noted with "Puerto Rico" overprint with the official statement of envelopes issued we find 2,000 2c, No. 13, 1st quality "special requests" not accounted for.

These were probably the following:

Black Overprint, 23 m.m. Long

1,000—2c carmine on buff, Washington Die B (Cat. No. 411)
1,000—2c carmine on buff, Washington Die C (Cat. No. 412)

I can find no information about these and since they were apparently surcharged with the same overprint that was used for the second regular issue I assume they were a special, fancy job for some one. The overprint line in the composite dies must have been removable to allow these two-color freaks to be printed in two operations.

We would probably have as many varieties of imprinted envelopes for Porto Rico as we do for the Philippines if it were not for two fortunate accidents. The first was the false report of October 4, 1899 that surcharging had been discontinued for the Island. It wasn't until February 12, 1900 that this was disproved. During this dead space philatelic adventurers thought they could not get orders filled and thus neglected this golden opportunity to "promote" new varieties. No sooner did the glad tidings that a gent could again make an honest buck go forward than the Department decided to discontinue surcharges for Puerto Rico. Since all applications for "special requests" had to genuinely originate in Puerto Rico and since 99% of the promoters were in the United States it was necessary for the request to travel from the States to the Island and then back to Washington. As a result a bunch of applications for new "special request" varieties just failed to get under the wire—Hallelujah! After May 1, 1900 surcharging for Puerto Rico was abandoned although it was probably some time before all the Island's stocks were used up.

Quantities

The Stamp Division, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General stated that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

"Porto Rico was furnished with 100,000 No. 5, first-quality, 2-cent and 10,000 No. 5, first-quality, 5-cent ordinary stamped envelopes, and 5,000 No. 12 1-cent newspaper wrappers within the fiscal year. . . . . Five hundred No. 5, first-quality, 2-cent special-request envelopes were also sent during the year . . ."

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900 the following were supplied:

	Ordinary (regular) overprint	Special request overprint
2c No. 5—1st quality	100,000	500
2c No. 13—1st quality		500
2c No. 13—2nd quality		5,000
4c No. 8—1st quality		500
5c No. 5—1st quality	10,000	
1c No. 12 (wrappers)	10,000	
1c No. 13 2nd quality envelopes		3,000
Total for both years		245,000

It must be remembered in evaluating this list that 1st quality were always either white or amber while 2nd quality were always buff or blue.

During this time official penalty envelopes sufficient "for their needs" were supplied to Porto Rico and charged against the Island's revenue.

———o———

Comparing this list with our data on the various envelopes we get the following: (all on white paper unless otherwise noted).

Local imprint, 20 m.m.	Cat. No.	Quantity
2c	400	Less than 3,000
5c	401	Less than 1,000

Regular imprint "Porto Rico," 21 m.m.		
2c	402	100,000
5c	403	10,000
2c, 1st quality, "special request," J. T. Silva & Co., Aguadilla, P. R.	?	500
2c, ditto, no firm mentioned	?	500
1c wrapper	450	15,000
Special request, black overprint, 18½ m.m.		
1c on blue	404	1,000
2c on amber	405	500
2c on buff	406	500
2c on buff	407	500
2c on blue	408	none
4c	409	500
Regular imprint "Puerto Rico," 23 m.m.		
2c	410	100,000
5c	413	10,000
2c on buff, black ov'pt Die B	411	1,000
2c ditto, Die C	412	1,000
Special request, black overprint, 21 m.m.		
1c on buff	414	1,000
1c on blue	415	1,000
2c on buff	416	1,000
2c on blue	417	1,000
Total (Not including locals)		245,000

(To be continued.)

Our Least Known Dependency Its Stamps and Postmarks

By Captain James A. Bull, (S. C.) U. S. N. R.

THE legend goes that on a bright June day in 1898 the Yankee cruiser *Charleston* appeared off Spain's capital in the Marianna Islands and fired a broadside shoreward. A boat presently pushed off from the quay and a Spanish officer climbed on board the cruiser.

"The Commandant's abject apologies but he is without powder to return your salute."

Whatever the merits of our marksmanship or however true the story, the fact remains that thus bloodlessly passed into our possession this dot in the Western Pacific now taking on great importance as one of our aeroplane stepping stones to Asia; Guam by name.

Historically the facts are as follows. In 1898 we were at war with Spain and were busy sending troops to the Philippines. On June 20 of that year, when a fleet of transports, convoyed by the U. S. S. *Charleston* was some 5000 miles on its western voyage the island of Guam was sighted. Guam, an island thirty miles long and from 4 to 8½ miles wide was the Spanish capital of the Ladrone or Marianna Archipelago and still in the possession of Spain. The convoy was hove-to and the *Charleston* steamed into Guam's little harbor of San Luis d'Apra. Captain Glass received the surrender of the Governor and then departed.

In the protocol which ended fighting between the two countries it was provided that the United States should choose one island in the Ladrone Group. Guam was selected and by the Treaty of Paris, signed December 10, 1898, was formally ceded to the United States.

Naval records do not show whether an armed guard was left behind by the *Charleston*, but on March 22, 1899 Lieutenant Louis A. Kaiser, U. S. N. arrived and assumed command under orders from Admiral Dewey in Manila. On August 7, 1899 Captain Richard P. Leary was installed as Naval Governor under Presidential commission.

Following the conclusion of the Spanish War all the insular possessions taken over from Spain were given distinctive stamps of their own, accomplished by surcharging various values of the current United States 1895-1899 issue. No set type of surcharge was used; Puerto Rico and the Philippines were surcharged diagonally, Cuba with a straight line surcharge with new values and Guam with a small horizontal "GUAM" on the postal issues and a large diagonal "GUAM" on the 10 cent Special Delivery. Neither was any uniform rule followed as to the values surcharged; the Philippines and Guam surcharges alone appearing on a number of values and the Two Dollar and Five Dollar stamps were surcharged only for use in the Philippines.

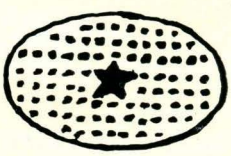
For use in Guam the following denominations were prepared:

1-cent	25,000	8-cent	5,000
2-cent	105,000	10-cent	10,000
3-cent	5,000	10-cent Special Delivery	5,000
4-cent	5,000	15-cent	5,000
5-cent	20,000	50-cent	4,000
6-cent	5,000	1-dollar	3,000

Of the 2-cent and 50-cent two distinct color varieties exist. In the case of the 2-cent the carmine-rose shade is much the rarer and with the 50-cent the red-orange is the more desirable. Some years after the stamps appeared Types II of the 10-cent and 1-dollar were discovered. They are extremely rare and I would estimate that not over 15 copies of each exist, most of them quite badly centered.

The 1-cent is said to come with inverted surcharge. I have never seen or heard of a copy and would be extremely grateful for any information. However right here hangs a tale. In the late twenties I bought from the late Henry W. Doscher, the dean of our West Coast dealers, a Guam cover carrying 1-cent, 2-cent and 5-cent singles. On examining this cover later I found that the 1-cent had a clear double surcharge, one being what is called by British collectors an Albino, a surcharge in other words where the surcharging type has carried no ink but has scarred the stamp sufficiently to leave a clear impression. I hurried back to report my discovery to Mr. Doscher and together we searched his stock and found, as I remember, seven other copies. One copy, he told me later he sold and the others I believe are still in the possession of Dr. Ralph S. Doscher, his son.

First day of use is uncertain but at least two covers exist showing use on Sept. 11, 1899. These carry a return address of W. H. Rush, U. S. S. *Solace* and are addressed to Makins & Co., San Francisco. Rush was executive officer of the Solace and Makins & Co. were stamp dealers, and it is easy to assume that Makins, knowing the stamps were being sent to Guam on the *Solace* entrusted to Commander Rush letters to be mailed as soon as the new stamps were available. This theory is further confirmed by the cancellations on the covers; Types 1 and 1a given below, which are of Spanish vintage.



Type 1



Type 1a

Letters of a slightly later date carry straight line cancellers and aside from the questions of first day of use, I would say that stamps cancelled with Types 1 or 1a are extremely rare. The straight line cancellers put into use, which seems obviously of local manufacture, are illustrated below (Types 2 & 3).

AGANA, GUAM

Type 2

SAN LUIS D'APRA, GUAM

Type 3

These were followed at somewhat later date by cancellers sent out from the United States, Types 4 & 5, and of these Type 5 continued in use when United States stamps unsurcharged were put into local circulation.

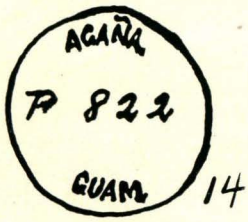


Type 4



Type 5

Type 6 canceller was used on registered letters with the registry number written in, and is probably also a holdover from Spanish days. I have it on covers with both Type 4 and Type 5.



Type 6

No more surcharged stamps were issued after the first emission but they continued to be used even after a supply of unsurcharged stamps were made available. I am told that when the U. S. S. *Supply*, station ship at Apra for some years, left Guam some time in 1904, an officer on board bought up all the remainders and later sold them in this country. This would seem to indicate that they were good for postage until that date.

Forgeries are quite easy to detect. As a rule the letters are crude and not properly spaced. With the genuine the surcharge shows distinctly on the reverse of the stamps but does not do so with the counterfeits.

The so called "Guam Guard Mail" stamps have not been included in this article as I have been officially advised that these were not sanctioned by the Post Office Department.

In closing I wish to express my appreciations for the great assistance given me by Captain D. W. Knox, U. S. N. Retired, Officer-in-Charge, Naval Records and Library, Washington, and by Roy M. North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General.

(This article was written and submitted to the Editor some time before Mr. Bartels article on Guam appeared in "STAMPS," which accounts for the fact that the author has had to go over again some of the ground so ably covered by Mr. Bartels.)

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ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS

During the past few months, the *Collectors Club* has had the most rapid growth in its history largely due to the energetic work of the Chairman of our Membership Committee, Charles J. Phillips. Our new club house has also been a big factor in attracting new members.

At the present time our membership totals 941, the largest in our history, and it is our ambition to make this 1,000 members or more in the very near future. Membership in the *Collectors Club* is a distinction that every real philatelist should cherish, and we are sure that your collector friends who are not members would welcome an opportunity to join. We therefore urge each member to "nominate" any of his qualified friends for membership and the Committee will be glad to invite them to join, in your name.

This should very quickly provide us with more than enough applicants to complete our quota.

May we count on you to do your part.

OUR NEW BUILDING

Under the energetic supervision of President Arthur W. Deas, with the assistance of several efficient committees, which have been fully reported in *The Collectors Club Bulletin,* our new home is now in very presentable condition. The main lobby and the meeting room on the first floor, and the lounge and the library on the second floor, are practically completed, but on the third and fourth floors much still remains to be done.

The next main objective of the *Collectors Club* is to establish an Expert Committee which will have all of the necessary equipment to thoroughly study and pass upon stamps. In addition, there should be a reference collection. The nucleus of such a collection and part of the equipment has already been secured, but much more is necessary to make this effective. This equipment and the reference collection can only be secured through the liberality of our members, and we urge all of those who are interested, and who are in a position to do so, to donate some of this equipment and to turn over to the Club stamps that can be used for the reference collection. A fine start has already been made and we have no doubt but what eventually this will be the most important activity of the Club.

A large room has also been set aside for the lady members of the Club, as well as the wives, daughters and sweethearts of the members, but here also much additional equipment is necessary to make this really presentable and we hope that others will supplement the equipment that has already been donated. The cooperation and support that has already been so freely given has made our present home possible so let us keep up the good work until the job is completely finished.

A BOURSE AT THE COLLECTORS CLUB

Over a period of years, there have been several attempts to establish a bourse at the *Collectors Club,* where members could buy, sell, and exchange their stamps. At the regular meetings no commercial transactions are permitted, so it has always been felt that one or two nights a month devoted to business transactions would be welcomed by the members.

On April 13, 1938, therefore, a trial of the plan was made at the Club, under the supervision of Eugene Costales, and if this meeting is any criterion the plan should go over very successfully. Approximately fifty members attended the first bourse, and there was considerable activity in buying and swapping stamps.

The plan will be given a fair trial, and all of those who are really interested should make it a point to be present and bring their stamps with them. It is just another of the activities that is making our new clubrooms so popular.

THE HISTORY OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB

In this issue we commence an exhaustive history of the *Collectors Club,* prepared by Charles J. Phillips, who has worked energetically at this job for several months.

During the re-arrangement of our library, many of the old record books came to light, and it was thought that this was an opportune time in which to prepare this history and present it to our members.

The *Collectors Club* has taken an active and an important part in the development of philately, and Mr. Phillips has performed a very worthwhile service in gathering this scattered information. As many of our readers know, Mr. Phillips is a qualified historian as well as a philatelist, his most important work being a history in two large volumes of the Sackville family.

The *Collectors Club* was founded in 1896, and its history is really the history of philately in America during the period of its existence, for the officers and members were very active in national philatelic affairs as well as those of a purely local character.

In reconstructing a history of this kind, there are of course many omissions made necessary by lack of material. If any of our members can amplify any of the facts stated, we hope that they will write to Mr. Phillips, so that our records can be as complete as it is possible to make them.

We are especially desirous of securing any photographs of officers, photograps of banquets, old menus, and any other material that would be of value and interest in our collection.

H. L. LINDQUIST.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

The duplicate material of the Collectors Club Library is now in shape to fill want lists. What do you need?

COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th St., New York, N. Y.

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Max G. Johl.

(Continued from page 151.)

CONNECTICUT TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE



The Three Cent Connecticut Stamp.

THE first permanent colony of Europeans in the section now known as Connecticut was begun in 1635. As the 300th anniversary of the founding of the colony approached, plans were made to suitably celebrate this tercentenary. In August 1933, a bill was introduced in the Senate authorizing the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of Connecticut. This Senate bill No. 1779 requested that the stamp be ready for circulation by January 1st, 1935. No action was taken on this bill but the agitation in favor of the stamp continued. On Friday, October 5th, 1934, following a conference with Congressman F. T. Maloney of Connecticut, Postmaster General James A. Farley announced that a special stamp would be issued in commemoration of the celebration by Connecticut of that State's tercentenary in 1935. It was reported that Congressman Maloney submitted several subjects for designs for the stamp but inasmuch as it would not be issued until the following year, no action was taken to reach a decision as to size, design and color. There was considerable variation of opinion among Connecticut authorities as to the subject to be used on the Connecticut stamp.

The people from New Haven were in favor of having a portrait of Jonathan Trumbull, Revolutionary Governor of Connecticut. C. G. Alton Means, Stamp Editor of the New Haven Evening Register, in his column of January 4th, 1935, suggested a map stamp similar to the Louisiana Purchase commemorative of 1904, a map which would show the present boundaries of the State of Connecticut, its principal rivers and locations of the early settlers. The same column also expressed disapproval of the use of the Charter Oak which had been among the designs suggested, especially since the Charter Oak was to appear on the 50-cent commemorative piece.

Hartford collectors, however, were in favor of using the Charter Oak and exerted all available means to have this design selected. *The Stamp Collectors' Club of Hartford* at their meeting on February 4th, 1935, passed the following resolution:—

"MOVED that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to write a letter to Connecticut's Senators and Representatives and to Postmaster General Farley as well as to Mr. Fisher of the Commission urging the use of the Charter Oak on the stamp under consideration."

Under the terms of this resolution, the following letter was written to Postmaster General James A. Farley, as well as to Samuel H. Fisher of the Tercentenary Commission:—

"After a full, fair discussion of the suggestions for the central design of the postage stamp to be issued to commemorate the Tercentenary of Connecticut, the Stamp Collector's Club of Hartford voted to ask you to use your good offices to the end that the famous Charter Oak be selected as the central design of the stamp.

Among the facts upon which this request is based is the historical interest in the famous old Charter Oak. We believe that the important part that tree played in the early days of America's struggle for political liberty insures a ready acceptance of the stamp and will be the best possible guarantee of its popularity, not only in Connecticut but wherever its history is known. Further the design possesses possibilities from an art and production point of view that will make such a stamp distinctive and beautiful. It would be difficult to find a design that on a single stamp would be more appropriate than the Charter Oak as a symbol of Connecticut and its Tercentenary.

And we also recommend that Hartford, the home of the Charter Oak, be designated as the city in which the stamp will first be placed on sale. This recommendation is made because the Hartford post office, housed in its beautiful new building, is best equipped to handle the matter of first day sales with satisfaction to the public and with a minimum of labor to the Post Office Department.

We of Hartford's oldest and most prominent club of stamp collectors will appreciate any effort you may give the movement to have a Charter Oak stamp for the Tercentenary of our State.

Sincerely,
(Signed)—JOHN W. LONGNECKER
Secretary-Treasurer
Stamp Collectors' Club of Hartford."

To this Mr. Fisher replied February 7, 1935 as follows:

"Your letter of February 5th has been received and as it happens that I have just received a somewhat similar letter from Mr. Pulver, the President of the Philatelic Club of the Aetna Life Affiliated Companies, I am taking the liberty of sending to you a copy of the letter which I have just written him which explains more or less fully the problems of the Commission on the matter of the designs for the stamp.

I feel sure that your Club wishes to cooperate fully with the Commission, and I trust that this somewhat lengthy story of our stamp problems will be of interest to you.

Cordially yours,
(Signed)—SAMUEL H. FISHER."

The letter to Mr. Pulver was as follows:—

"Your letter of February 4 has been received and I am naturally very much interested in what you have to say about the proposed stamp commemorating the Connecticut Tercentenary, and its design.

If you will pardon me I would like to explain somewhat more fully the situation, because I feel sure, after knowing what our problems are, you and the other members of The Philatelic Club of the Aetna Life Affiliated Companies will be anxious to cooperate with the Commission in every way.

I have been Chairman of the Commission since January 1934, succeeding Dr. George C. F. Williams, who you will remember died in the fall of 1933.

While he was Chairman he appointed a Committee on Medal, Coin and Stamp. This Committee considered quite a variety of suggestions, including the Charter Oak, and finally a recommendation came that we should utilize the head of Governor Jonathan Trumbull because Thomas Hooker was to be shown on the medal, the Charter Oak was to appear on the coin and it seemed desirable that a third figure or episode should be commemorated on the stamp, particularly as the Charter Oak is also to be shown on one of the souvenir dining-plates.

The Commission forwarded this recommendation to Washington, but we do not know that the Post Office authorities will accept this recommendation or any of the several suggestions which have been made.

Since the Commission made this recommendation, there have been submitted to it, to the Post Office authorities and to members of Congress from Connecticut, various suggestions. The one which has received the largest number of endorsements, so far as I am able to ascertain, is from the southern part of the State, in which the Whitfield house was suggested as the outstanding feature on the stamp. From the western part of the State have come suggestions for the use of a likeness of Thomas Hooker. From New Haven it has been suggested that we should have a map of the State on which would be indicated the location of a few of the first towns to be settled. Another design that has been advocated is one eliminating every illustration but using certain phrases such as our State motto, etc. Still further suggestions have been the portraits of John Haynes, the first Governor, and John Winthrop, Jr., who was associated with the settlement of Saybrook and secured the Charter from King Charles II.

Perhaps the most amusing suggestion is one which came from New Jersey that the design should include "an outline of the physical contours of the State, in which the State seal should appear flanked on one side by the Charter Oak and on the other by the first Governor of the State."

A good many advocates of particular designs for the stamp have not bothered to approach the Tercentenary Commission in the matter, but have written direct to the Post Office Department or to some of our Congressmen, so that we are probably not conversant with all the suggestions that have been made. Some writers are very intense in advocating their views. For example I enclose a recent editorial to the **Courant** where the writer, who I am informed is a descendant of Thomas Hooker, feels that the placing of a portrait of Hooker on the stamp is of national, if not worldwide, importance. So it goes.

You may judge from this that the lot of the Chairman of the Tercentenary Commission, like that of the well known Gilbert and Sullivan policeman, "is not always a happy one."

I wish it were possible for the stamp collectors of the State to look upon the matter in a liberal, cooperative way, because you can see that it is not an easy matter to decide between the relative merits of the Charter Oak, which is advocated by Hartford philatelists and the Old Stone House in Guilford, which is advocated by those from that portion of the State, as well as of the many other designs advocated more or less vigorously by different groups.

Please pardon my writing you thus at length, but I feel that you are entitled to a frank statement of our dilemma, and that you and your organization will acquiesce generously in whatever seems to be the wisest decision.

Cordially yours,

Chairman."

Mr. Fisher's letter did not deter Mr. Longnecker who on February 13th wrote the following letter to Mr. Fisher:—

"Thanks for your letter of February 9, addressed to me as Secretary Treasurer of the Stamp Collectors' Club of Hartford. Clubs work under a handicap in an exchange of letters because of infrequent meetings. So I must step out of character and relieve the Club of responsibility for what I say. I can now speak for the membership only so far as I know the temper of my associates and stamp collectors in general.

I carry on the argument started by the letter of February 5, written under Club instructions, because you state you feel that the Club will cooperate fully with the Commission. I hasten to assure you that such is our sincere wish and intention but (and I write for myself only now) my idea of cooperation does not contemplate yesing every proposition. On this matter of cooperation I turn to my own personal definition of the hired man's duty: a good cooperator, when by reason of training, experience or special training he has an opinion that differs slightly or radically from the idea or opinion of his boss or other authority; presents his views, his opinions and his arguments with all the logic and force at his command. Having done his best, the hired man, if overruled swings in line with the plan of authority (realizing the responsibility for the outcome rests upon the boss) and gives the plan finally adopted his whole-hearted support. And if the hired man cannot do that, there is but one course open—his resignation or retirement from the picture.

I spread that irrelevant stuff solely as background for the statement that I have not agreed with the Commission since that day at the Bond Hotel when the idea was announced of using the head of Jonathan Trumbull on the Connecticut stamp.

I do not agree with you first of all because as an advertising man, some call me an advertising expert, with more than 35 years' experience I realize that first of all the Connecticut stamp must click with popular approval. It would probably

bore you to go into the elements that make things click with the public. Another head on a stamp—no matter how great or how important the man may be, will not excite the sentiment that will make a stamp click. But the old Charter Oak would be different. Every boy who ever read a chapter of history has a warm place for the Charter Oak. With all reverence, Jonathan Trumbull will be just another great man in a world full of great men, a world that in all time produced but one Charter Oak.

I have been told that your Commission, as an argument for the Trumbull design, referred to the recent Penn and Oglethorpe stamps as splendid examples of fine stamps. It may interest you to know the numbers of these stamps issued.

William Penn	49,949,000
Oglethorpe	61,719,200
Newburg (a log cabin)	73,382,400
3c Century of Progress (only up to Dec. 1933)	301,797,300

So you see this matter of clicking with the public has some relation of public acceptance.

Trumbull is out in my estimation especially since the **Hartford Times** has put its editorial finger on the weakness of the Brother Jonathan idea.

I can not get excited because various individuals propose freak designs for our coming stamp. Neither the writer, nor, so far as I know, any member of our Clubs cares to pose as the originator of a hot idea for the stamp—we prefer to back the idea of somebody else so long as the idea points to a good design.

In this connection I offer another thought based upon my studies of past stamps. It is a mistake to submit finished ideas to the Bureau of Engraving. The artists who design stamps are creative men, jealous of their reputations. If they do the originating and designing they will do a good job. Whenever an attempt is made to turn them into draftsmen they make a mess of the job, as a comparison of proposals and finished stamps will demonstrate; and keep the size to the regular 400 to a sheet size. Don't make a mistake and make your stamps double size and build resistance with postmasters and big users.

I would recommend seriously that the Commission let Postmaster General Farley know that the Charter Oak, more or less favored in Washington, is O. K.—thus reducing resistance natural to a Democratic regime putting a famous man, father of a long line of famous Republicans, on a postage stamp. I favor the Charter Oak because I feel that it will click with stamp collectors, from the grimy-fingered boy to the oldest philatelist with silvery locks. I favor the Charter Oak because I realize as an advertising man that it has all the elements of distinctive novelty, artistic possibilities and sentimental appeal that will make it click and so do a good job advertising Connecticut to the world . . .

. . . and having said my say, I will do my best to back you up, whatever the decision may be.

Sincerely, ."

On February 21st, Mr. Longnecker received the following communication from Clinton B. Eilenberger, 3rd Assistant Postmaster General:—

"Your letter of February 5 to the Postmaster General, on behalf of the Stamp Collectors' Club of Hartford, who suggests that the famous Charter Oak be selected as the central design of the Connecticut Tercentenary postage stamp, in which reference is also made to the designation of Hartford as the city of first day sale, has been referred to this office.

We have received numerous letters favoring the use of the Charter Oak design on the stamp in question, but no decision has yet been made. Neither will the the city to cooperate in the first day sales be designated until a later date, after the design has been approved.

You may be assured, however, that the suggestions contained in your letter will be considered before final action is taken on the matter.

Very truly yours,

Signed—C. B. EILENBERGER

Third Assistant Postmaster General."

The activities of the Hartford Collectors finally bore fruit as all of the designs prepared by the Bureau Artists showed the use of the Charter Oak, and on March 28th, the following official notice was issued by the Post Office Department:—

CONNECTICUT TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, March 28, 1935.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department has authorized the issuance of a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Connecticut.

The stamp is 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally, and is enclosed within a single line border. It will be printed in rich lilac. The central design is a reproduction of the old historic Charter Oak. Across each end of the stamp are upright panels with light ground and dark edges containing the words "Connecticut" at the left and "Tercentenary" at the right, arranged vertically in architectural roman lettering. In horizontal extensions of these panels at the top of the stamp are the dates "1635" at the left, and "1935" at the right, in dark figures. The lower edge of the top panel curves upward and forms a broad arch over the central design.

Within irregular shaped panels in each lower corner, with light ground and dark edges, is the denomination designation "3c" in dark color. In a narrow panel with dark ground, along the lower edge of the stamp are the words "United States Postage" in white gothic. Resting on the base panel and to the right of the center of the stamp is a narrow light ribbon panel containing the words "The Charter Oak," in dark gothic lettering.

The Connecticut tercentenary commemorative stamp will be first offered for sale at the post office in Hartford, Conn., on April 26, 1935. The new stamp will be available for sale at other post offices beginning April 27, or as soon thereafter as production will permit.

For the convenience of collectors, the Connecticut tercentenary stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, on April 27, 1935, but the Agency will not prepare covers for mailing on that date. **To insure early delivery, separate mail orders, excluding all other varieties of stamp stock, must be sent to the Agency.**

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancelations at Hartford, Conn., on April 26, may send a limited number of addressed covers, **not to exceed a total of 10,** with a cash or postal money order remittance payable to the Postmaster, Hartford, Conn., covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks and other postage stamps will **positively not be accepted in payment.** Such covers should be forwarded in time to reach Hartford not later than April 25. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled Connecticut tercentenary stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the Postmaster, Hartford. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post office.

Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply of Connecticut tercentenary stamps on requisition to the Department on form 3201-A endorsed "Connecticut Tercentenary" in the space provided. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of this stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed on the rotary press in sheets of 200 subjects divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical gutters. After being perforated, the sheets were cut, into panes of 50, through the center of these gutters and so issued to post offices.

#772—Three Cent, Red Violet. Charter Oak. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf. 11x10½.

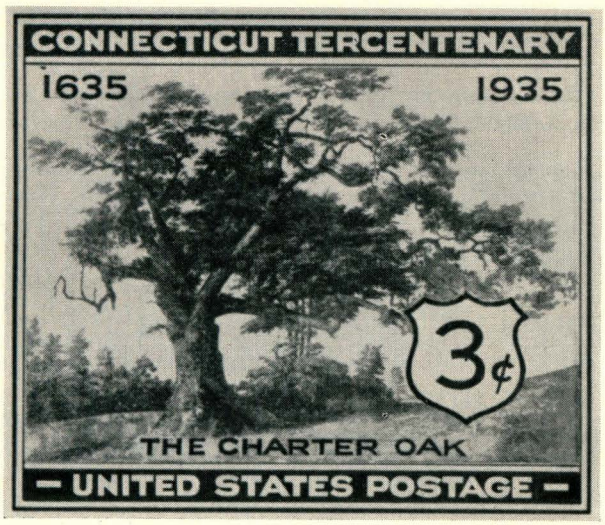
Issued April 26, 1935.

On March 11th, 1935, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was ordered to design a stamp for the Tercentenary of the founding of Connecticut. Several designs were prepared all containing a picture of the Charter Oak. Three of



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

these were a normal size stamp with the longest side horizontal while the other was intended for a stamp the size of the special delivery. These designs were submitted on March 22nd and approved the same day by Postmaster General James A. Farley, who accepted the design by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. based on a half-tone print furnished by the Post Office Department. The print was a reproduction of a painting now in the State House at Hartford, Connecticut, the artist is unknown, the painting was at one time in the possession of the Hon. Marshall Jewell. J. C. Benzing engraved the vignette and W. B. Wells engraved the frame and lettering. The die proof was approved on April 11th, 1935 by Postmaster General James A. Farley, and on April 19th, printing was started.



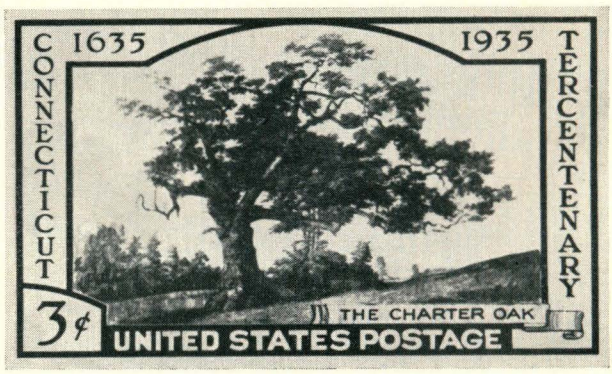
Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

In the presence of Senator Augustine Lonergan of Connecticut and Representatives William M. Citron, Herman P. Coppelman and James A. Shanley of Connecticut looking on, Third Assistant Postmaster General Clinton B. Eilenberger threw the switch which started the first press run of the Connecticut stamps. The following day the first delivery was made to the Post Office and on April 26th, the stamps were placed on sale at Hartford, Connecticut.



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

The age of the Charter Oak was never correctly ascertained. At the time of its fall in 1856, judges estimated it to have been from 800 to 1000 years old. The first English settlers at Hartford were informed by the Indians that the tree had been known to them for many years and such was their veneration of it that it was spared from the axe at their earnest solicitation. Legend reports the Indians saying, "It has been the guide of our ancestors for centuries as to the time of planting our corn. When the leaves are the size of a mouse's ear, then it is time to put the seed in the ground." In the year 1667, its historical distinction was achieved. Connecticut, from her first settlement, had chosen her own rulers and magistrates and had never had a royal governor or judge. In 1662, Charles II granted to the Colony a Charter confirming the rights and privileges the people of the State had previously enjoyed. This Charter was termed by Cotton Mather the "freest Charter under the cope of heaven."



Photograph of Original Drawing. Used With Modification.



The Charter Oak. After a Painting Now in the State House, Hartford.

Upon th accession of James II to the throne of England, the policy of the Government changed and Sir Edmund Andrews, who was appointed the first Governor-General of New England, was directed to proceed to Hartford and accept the surrender of the Charter. In the latter part of October 1667 while the General Assembly was in session, Andrews demanded of the body that the Charter be delivered into his hands. The subject was discussed in the Assembly but that body was extremely reluctant to surrender the document or even entertain any motion to produce it. After hours of debate had passed, the evening came with the Assembly still unable to agree to surrender the instrument. At night fall, the Charter was brought in and laid upon the table, with no decision as to its surrender having been made. Sir Andrews, impatient at the delay and hearing that the Charter was in the Assembly, came in person to take it, but as he advanced to seize it, the lights were suddenly extinguished and the precious document was secured by Captain Joseph Wadsworth of Hartford who secreted it in the hollow of the Charter Oak. According to tradition "the people all appeared peaceful and orderly, the candles were re-lighted but no discovery could be made of the Charter or of the person who carried it away." How long the Charter remained secreted is not definitely known, but when the Revolution occurred in England, the people of Connecticut resumed their government under its provisions as it had never been nullified by the Crown.

On the morning of Thursday, August 21st, 1856, the tree finally yielded to its age and to the elements and fell to the ground.

Six plates were made and all went to press although the lowest and highest numbers did not go to press until a week after the stamps had been issued. The color of these stamps varied from light to dark shades of lilac, the difference being quite pronounced. There were no major varieties of this stamp although several interesting plate varieties were found. These stamps remained on sale for over a year and were withdrawn from public sale at the Philatelic Agency at the close of business on October 8th, 1936.

Shades,—Lilac, deep lilac, grey lilac, red violet, deep red violet.

Varieties,—a: Plate Number Blocks.
b: Defective Transfer.
21395 upper right #4. The diagonal and part of the "C" of the symbol for "Cent" in the right panel is obviously defective. This appears in the upper right plate number blocks.
21391 lower left #7. The top shading line of the vignette at the right of the tree is missing.
21391 lower left #32. The top vignette shading line at the left of the tree is missing.
c: Plate Flaw.
21391 lower left #12. There are two marks to the left of the top of the left "¢."
21392 upper right #50. There is an easily seen mark to the left of the bottom stroke of the right figure of value and to the right of the 2nd "R" of "TERCENTENARY."
21394 lower right #49. A spot of color above the tail of the right 3.
21396 upper right #9. A marked dot to the left of the left 3.

Plates used,—21391—92, 93, 94, 95, 96.

Quantity issued,—70,726,800.

#778—Three Cent, Red Violet. Charter Oak. No Watermark. Imperf.

Issued May 9, 1936.

This was one of four stamps issued imperf. in honor of the Third International Philatelic Exhibition and will be described in a later Chapter under the heading "Tipex Issue."

Library Notes

Any member whose files of periodicals prior to about 1930 have missing numbers which they desire to obtain, should get in touch with the Library Committee who will endeavor to fill their requirements.

Again we make an appeal to our members for any copies of **The Collectors Club Philatelist** which they can spare. Because of our greatly increased membership, our stock of a great many numbers has become exhausted. We would welcome donations of any back issues.

As fast as possible, a card catalog is being made of all the various catalogues and price lists in the Catalog Room on the third floor. Mr. McCoy is endeavoring to make this card file very complete and we hope that the members will start using it when looking for various catalogs as it shows at once, the shelf and section in which the particular book is filed and so will save time.

The Library Committee have met with splendid success in their efforts to secure new periodicals for our files. Almost without exception, every publisher approached has gladly agreed to send us copies of his magazine. There are quite a few new Philatelic publications being issued now and it is our desire to have them all on our shelves. If you see a new publication that you think would be of value in the Library, please either send us a sample copy or send us the name of the magazine and the publishers address so that we can get in communication with him.

ESTUDIO DE RELACIONES DE VALOR Y PRECIOS DE LOS TIMBRES DE MEXICO, by Salvador Herrasti, published by S. Turanzas del Valle, Mesones 97, Mexico City, Mex. Price $15.

This work contains 351 pages and deals with the relations of value and study of prices of all stamps in Mexico pertaining to the various districts that used quantities of known stamps. Twenty-four plates accompany the text.

THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION ISSUE



The Three Cent California-Pacific Exposition Stamp.

When the citizens of California decided to hold an International Exhibition at San Diego in May 1935, a request was made for official recognition which was granted by an Act of Congress. On March 26th, 1935, Postmaster General James A. Farley, in opening a Hobby Show at Rockland County, New York, announced that he had given approval to a special stamp to commemorate the California Pacific International Exposition. On May 6th, the Post Office Department issued the following official notice:—

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, May 6, 1935.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is preparing to issue a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination in commemoration of the California Pacific International Exposition, which opens at San Diego, May 29, 1935.

The stamp is 84/100 by 1-44/100 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally, and is enclosed within a double-line border. The central subject of the stamp is a view of the exposition grounds, with Point Loma and San Diego Bay in the distance. In dark gothic lettering, arranged in two horizontal lines at the top of the stamp is the inscription "California Pacific International Exposition" above, and "1535—San Diego—1935" below. Within circular panels with dark background, in each lower corner, is the denomination designation "3¢," in white. In a narrow panel with dark background, at the base of the stamp, with white edges and ornamental device at each end are the words "U. S. Postage," in white roman lettering. The stamp is printed in purple ink.

The new stamp will be first offered for sale at the post office in San Diego, Calif., on May 29, 1935. It will be available for sale at other post offices beginning May 31, or as soon thereafter as distribution can be made.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancelations on May 29 may send a limited number of addressed covers, **not to exceed a total of 10,** with a cash or postal money order remittance payable to the postmaster, San Diego, Calif., covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks or other postage stamps will **positively not be accepted in payment.** Due to the delay in the issuance of this announcement, packages of covers bearing the postmark of the sender's post office to and including May 29 will be accepted by the postmaster, San Diego, for preparation and canceling with the date of first sale. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc. To facilitate handling and to prevent damage in transit, covers should be of the ordinary letter size.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled San Diego Exposition stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers to the postmaster, San Diego. Stamps desired for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post offices as soon as available.

For the benefit of collectors desiring selected stamps for philatelic use, the San Diego stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Depart-

ment, May 31, 1935, but the agency will not prepare covers for mailing on that date. **To insure early delivery, separate mail orders must be submitted for the San Diego Exposition stamp, excluding all other varieties of stamp stock.**

Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply of these stamps on requisition to the Department on form 3201-A, endorsed "San Diego Exposition" in the space provided. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain small quantities of this stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster.

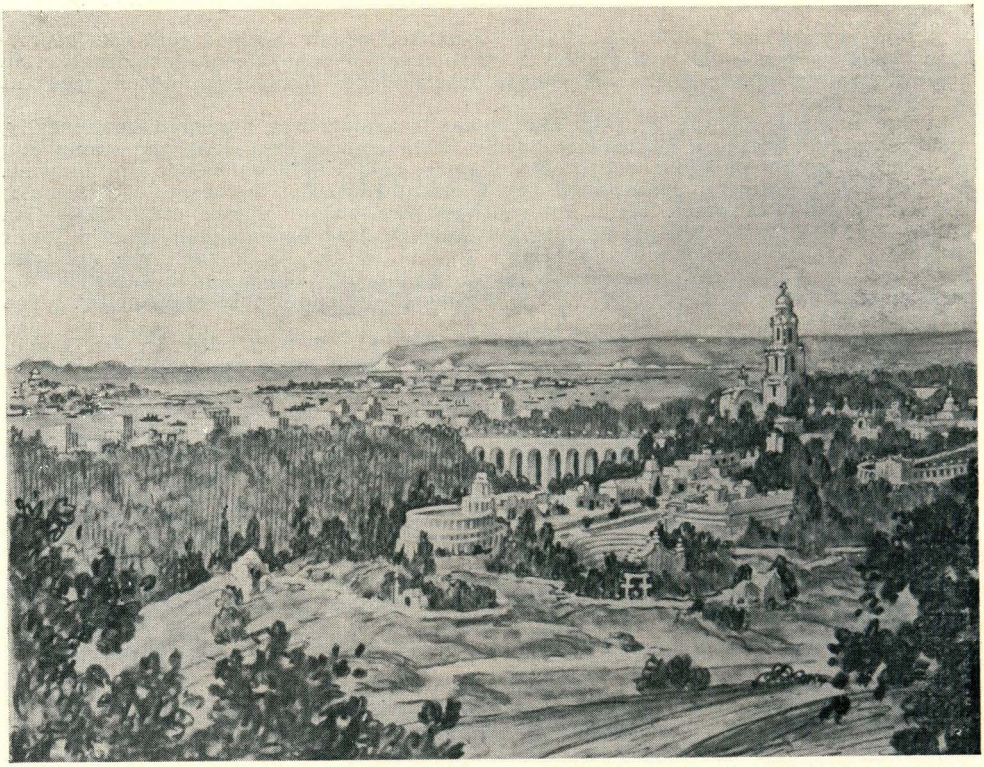
C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed on the rotary press in sheets of 200 subjects divided by horizontal and vertical gutters. After being perforated, the 200 subject sheets were cut horizontally and vertically through the center of these gutters into panes of 50 and so issued to postmasters.

#773—Three Cent, Purple. San Diego Exposition. Rotary Press. No Watermark. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued May 29, 1935.

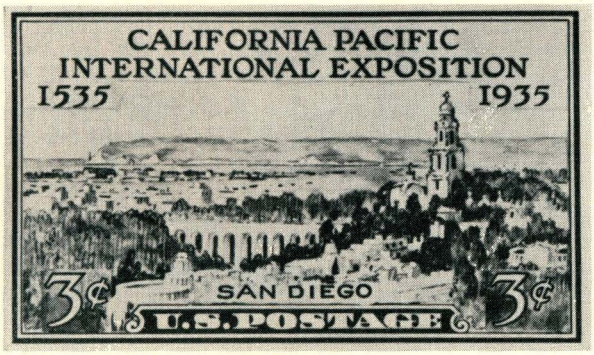
On April 17th, 1935, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was instructed to prepare a design for the California Pacific Exposition stamp. Numerous designs were submitted on May 1st, and on May 3rd, Postmaster General James A. Farley selected one design by A. R. Meisner based on the sketch prepared by Mr. Larrinague, an artist in the employ of the California Pacific International Exposition. This sketch was furnished by the Post Office Depart-



—Photograph Courtesy of the Post Office Department.

The Larrinague Sketch of the Exposition Grounds.

ment. On May 6th, the Bureau was instructed to print the San Diego stamp although Postmaster General Farley did not approve the die proof until May 14th. The vignette was engraved by C. T. Arlt while W. B. Wells executed



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

the frame and lettering. Printing was started on May 20th, although the formal official printing did not take place until May 22nd in the presence of several members of the California Congressional delegation as well as the usual Post Office officials. Shortly before noon, Postmaster General James A. Farley threw the switch which started the rotary presses running on their initial order of 75 million copies. As the first sheets rolled off the presses, Postmaster General Farley said:

"We are here today to witness the first turn of the presses in the production of the special postage stamps in the 3-cent denomination authorized by the Department on behalf of the California-Pacific International Exposition which opens at San Diego, California, on May 29th, in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Southwest by the noted Spanish explorer Coronado.

"Although centuries were destined to elapse before the establishment of the first permanent settlement within its borders, the efforts of history, which the San Diego Exposition is to perpetuate can be said to represent the beginning of a movement which eventually led to the founding of the great State of California, that has ever stood in the forefront of the nation's commonwealth.

"In keeping with the Act of Congress giving official recognition and aid in the enterprise, it has been my high privilege to authorize the printing of this special issue of postage stamps as a memorial to the important incident of history and as a token of our best wishes for the success of the San Diego Exposition."



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

In Mr. Farley's speech at the formal initial printing of these stamps as well as in the design of the stamps themselves, there appears to be a historical

error of fact which was no doubt perpetuated by the mis-statements which occurred in the Act of Congress which, in its preamble, gave official recognition to the Exposition and provided in part and in flourished diction, the following:—

"WHEREAS, There is to be held in San Diego, California, beginning in May, 1935, the California-Pacific International Exposition for the purpose of inspiring national confidence and the higher appreciation of American institutions, stimulating business and industry, assisting the government in bringing a more abundant life to its people, creating understanding among nations and in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Southwest by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado; . . ."

A checkup of several histories as well as the Encyclopedia Britannica clearly indicates that Coronado did not visit the American Southwest until 1540, and that California Bay was not discovered until 1542. This stamp actually commemorates the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Pueblo at San Diego rather than the 400th anniversary of Coronado's activities in the American Southwest. Coronado's closest connection to the year date 1535 was his



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

sailing from Spain. The stamp, however, helped advertise the San Diego Exposition which was actually its primary purpose.

On May 22nd, the first delivery was made to the Post Office Department, and on May 29th, the stamps were placed on sale at San Diego, California. This date coincided with the opening of the Exposition. Due to the fact that the stamps were being issued on the West Coast and that no cancellation was



Photograph of Original Drawing. Not Used.

applied prior to May 29th, a special ruling was issued by the Post Office Department authorizing the Postmaster at San Diego to apply first day cancellations to all packages of covers postmarked prior to May 29th. Over 200,000 covers received the first day cancellation at San Diego, although many of them were not cancelled until several days later.



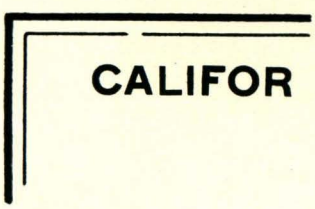
Photograph of Original Drawing. Used With Modifications.

In the center foreground just above the "G" of "POSTAGE" there appeared to be gallows. This was a subject of considerable discussion in the philatelic press, it being claimed by some that these were not gallows but really foot-ball goal posts. It actually portrays a Japanese arch which was located on the "highways of the Pacific," an exhibit by the Ford Company consisting of sections 200 feet long representing different countries of the Pacific. The section shown in the stamp is part of the Japanese road and the arch is the type usually found in Japanese gardens and placed there to add local color.

This stamp which was generally referred to in the philatelic press as the San Diego issue was especially noteworthy for the relief breaks in the top inner frame line above the "CAL" of "CALIFORNIA." In addition to the broken relief, there were numerous recuts just below the top inner frame line in the center of the design. This stamp remained on sale until May 2nd, 1937, when it was removed from the Agency list.

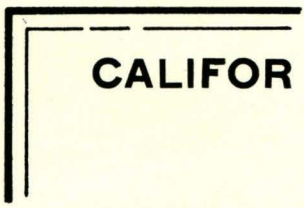
Shades,—Light red violet, deep red violet, violet.

Varieties,—a: Plate Number Blocks.
b: Relief Breaks.
Plate 21408.
#30 lower right shows the first stage of the break above the "A" of "CALIFORNIA." (Illustrated.)
The second break begins on lower left #26, and in this case there is an additional break above the "C" of "CALIFORNIA." (Illustrated.)



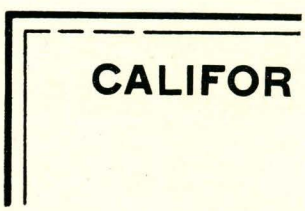
Relief Breaks.

Break #1.



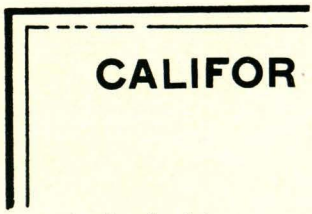
Break #2.

A third break near the left end of the top frame line begins on #12 lower right.



Relief Breaks.

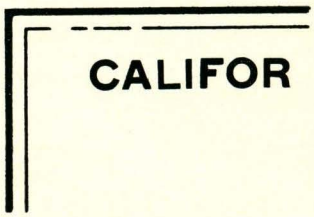
Break #3.



Break #4.

The fourth break developed slightly to the right of the new break as mentioned under break 3. This begins on lower left #2.

On #43 upper right a fifth variation of the break occurs in which breaks 3 and 4 seem to merge into one long break. This break continues during the remainder of the upper right and upper left panes of this plate.



Relief Break #5.

This break does not appear on any of the other plates. There being one rather unusual exception, stamp #21 of the upper left pane of Plate 21409 shows stage 5 of the relief break and is the only stamp outside of Plate 21408 which shows this defect. Although there are no evidences of a double transfer, it is a plausible assumption that a fresh entry was made in this position and that the defective relief which had been used on Plate 21408 was used for the fresh entry.

c: Recuts. Plate 21406.

This plate is interesting for the large number of recuts. The relief used for this plate also seems to have been defective as the top inner frame line and certain parts of the shading in the sky were not as strong as they should have been. This is particularly noticeable in comparison with some of the other plates. In the normal state, the top inner frame line on Plate 21406 is very thin towards the middle, especially over the "TE" of "INTERNATIONAL" and the shading lines are generally weak or missing over the space between the "IC" of "PACIFIC" and the "IN" of "INTERNATIONAL" as well as over the "NT" and "RN" of "INTERNATIONAL." In the upper left pane stamps 1, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 36, 41, 42, 46 and 47 show evidence of these recuts, or what some writers prefer, retouches.

In this pane, stamp #1 shows a recut top inner frame line near the center. (Illustrated.)

Normal Position Weak



Top Inner Frame Line.

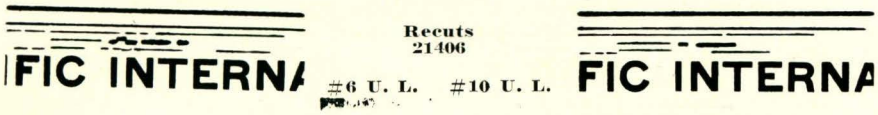
On these, and on the following ilustrations the recut areas have been exaggerated.

21406
U. L. #1



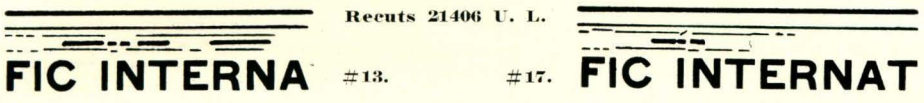
Top Inner Line Recut.

Stamp #6 shows an added shading line irregularly placed above the "INT" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)



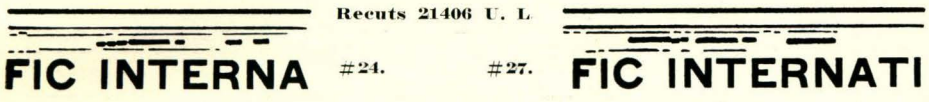
#10 shows a straight broken shading line above "INT" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)

#13, 14 and #15 are almost identical and show an added shading line above the last "C" of "PACIFIC" as well as above "INTE N" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)



#17 upper left shows an added shading line above the last "C" of "PACIFIC" and the "IN" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)

#24 shows an added shading line above "INT RN" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)



#27 shows a heavily recut line above the last "C" of "PACIFIC" and "INT RN" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)

#36 shows the recutting in the second and third shading lines being slightly to the right of the last "C" of "PACIFIC" and above "INT RN" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)



#41 also shows strong recutting of the 2nd and 3rd shading lines, being above and to the right of the last "C" of "PACIFIC" and above the "NT RN TIO" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)

#42 also shows recutting in the 2nd and 3rd shading lines. The second line is recut above "CI" of "PACIFIC" while the 2nd and 3rd shading lines are recut above the last "C" of "PACIFIC" and "INT RN TI" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)



Recut 21406 U. L. #42.



Recut 21406 U. L. #46.

#46 shows recutting of the first three shading lines. All three have been touched up above the last "C" of "PACIFIC" while the 2nd shading line has been strengthened above the "INT RN" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)

#47—on this stamp, the recutting covers a greater length than on the others. The second shading line is recut above the "IF C" of "PACIFIC," "INTE O L" of "INTERNATIONAL" while the 3rd shading line is recut above and to the right of the last "C" of "PACIFIC" and the "N" of "INTERNATIONAL." (Illustrated.)



Recut 21406 U. L. #47.

The lower left pane shows evidence of recuts on stamps #6, 26, 27, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50. These are similar to some of those described and illustrated for the upper left pane. The upper right pane shows a rather thin top inner frame line but there seems to be no retouching to either the frame line or the sky shading line. On the lower right pane, stamps #22, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50 show similar retouches.

21405 upper right #5. The sky had been retouched over the "IC" of "PACIFIC."

21405 upper left #43. The 6 horizontal shading lines in the upper right corner have been markedly strengthened.

21408 upper right #13. This stamp although coming from the pane showing the broken relief has the top inner frame line complete. This is the result of a recutting for some of the shading lines above "CALIF" of "CALIFORNIA" have also been slightly modified.

21410 lower right #20. The top inner frame line is strong and solid all the way across indicating a retouch as all the stamps of Plate 21410 have the top inner frame line weak as are those on Plate 21405.

d: Shifted Transfer.

There is a slight shift of the left frame line on stamps #10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 of the lower right pane of 21408.

Plate 21407 lower right shows shifts of the left frame line on stamps #4, 9 and 15.

e: Twisted Transfer.

21407 lower right—evidence of a fine twisted transfer to be seen at the bottom part of the circle around the left 3 and at the left 10 mm. of the bottom frame line.

f: Defective Transfer.

21409 upper right #43 has resulted in defective entry, the left end of the horizontal shading lines in the sky are not completed to the frame. This results in what appears to be a narrow white streak along the left inner frame line.

g: Misplaced Entry.

21410 lower left #42. The left side of this stamp is ½ mm. higher than the right. This obvious misplaced entry occurs in the lower left plate number block.

Plates used: 21405—06, 07, 08, 09, 10.

Quantity issued: 100,839,600.

#779—Three Cent, Purple. San Diego Exposition. No Watermark. Imperf.

Issued May 9, 1936.

This stamp was also issued imperf. in honor of the Third International Philatelic Exposition. It is fully reported in the later Chapter under the heading "Tipex Issue."

(To be continued.)

The Railroad Postmarks of France

By Carroll Chase.

(Continued from Vol. XVII, No. 2, page 115.)

Before leaving the Type II postmarks, there is a special category, not yet mentioned, that should be described. "Mobilisation postmarks" is name given these markings. The general mobilisation of the French Army at the outbreak of a war is a tremendous affair. To call to their point of departure, arm, uniform and send to the front a million or so soldiers, as will be readily understood, taxes the railroad system to the utmost; so much so that the usual passenger and mail service is to a large extent suppressed, what is left being entirely secondary to the great national mobilisation. As far as the railroad mail service was concerned, it had all been worked out years in advance, even to the extent of such details as the fabrication of a new series of railroad postmarks to be used only in such an emergency. I happen to have the pleasure of knowing the retired Post Office official, mobilised during the war in the Engineering Corps, who was largely responsible for the working out of the details of this service some years before the great war.

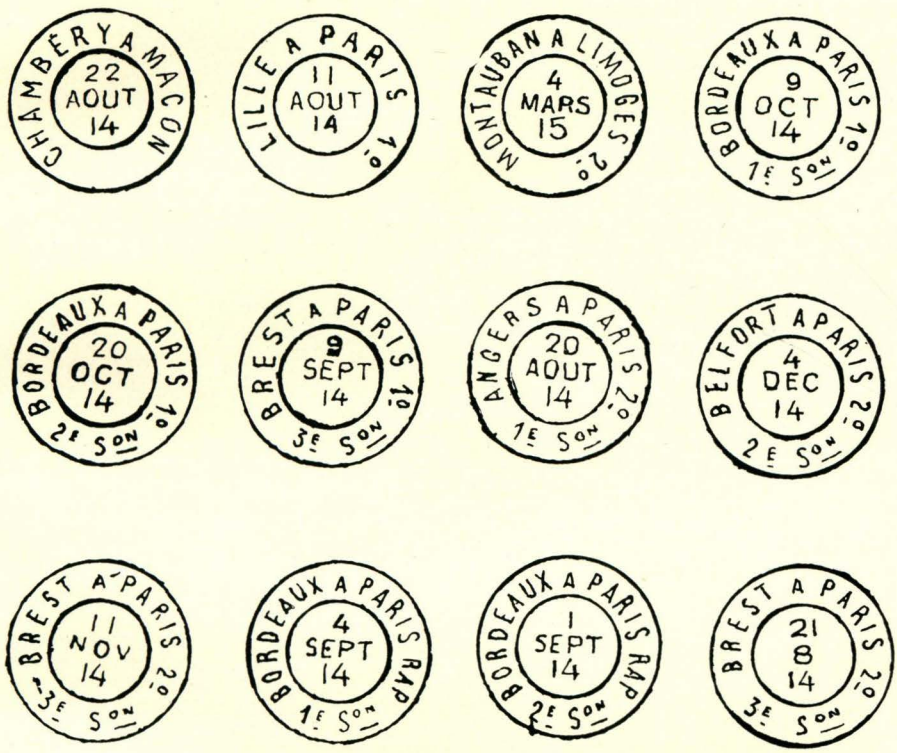


Figure No. 36.

These postmarks shown in Figure No. 36 may easily be told from the ordinary Type II postmarks by two differences. They never show any brigade letter, and, for the longer lines, the route was cut into two or three "sections," these sections being indicated in the postmarks. The long line Paris-Brest had three sections, and the other long ones two. This meant that the first third of the Paris-Brest route—that nearest Paris—was covered by the first section, the

middle third by the second section, and the third, furthest from Paris, by the third section. The 1st section made the trip in both directions, always having the run nearest Paris, and the 2nd and 3rd worked in the same manner. Many of the railroad mail service employes had been mobilised, but enough remained to allow of the service here described.

The earliest date I have seen in one of these postmarks is August 4th, 1914, and this is very likely the day the service commenced, as the general mobilisation had been ordered on August 2nd. Most of these postmarks were in use only a month, or two or three, but a certain few for some reason or other remained in use for years; the best examples seen being the line Paris-Montargis used as late as August, 1926, and Paris-Soissons, seen as late as November, 1935, and which may still be in use!

Needless to say, these postmarks, especially on the entire envelope, are decidedly rare, and at the same time a most interesting souvenir of the great war, especially for the collectors of railroad postmarks. The following list gives all I have seen personally. All the lines indicated surely exist in both directions, which will extend the list quite a bit, while it is certain that other lines also used these postmarks.

Paris à Belfont 1°—1E 2E son
Paris à Bordeaux 2°—1E son
Paris à Brest 1°—1E 2E 3E son
Paris à Clermont 2°—2E son
Paris à Nantes 2°—2E son
Paris à Montargis
Paris à Vendôme 1°
Agen à Paris 1°—2E son
Agen à Paris 2°—2E son
Angers à Paris 2°—1E son
Belfont à Paris 1°—2E son
Belfont à Paris 2°—2E son
Bordeaux à Paris 1°—1E, 2E son
Bordeaux à Paris 2°—1E son
Bordeaux à Paris Rap.—1E 2E son
Brest à Paris 1°—2E 3E son
Brest à Paris 2°—2E 3E son
Cherbourg à Paris 1°—2E son
Clermont à Paris 2°—2E son
Givet à Paris 1°—2E son
Givet à Paris 2°—2E son
Lille à Paris 1°
Lyon à Paris 2°—2E son
Montargis à Paris
Nantes à Paris 2°—2E son
Soissons à Paris 1°
Soissons à Paris 2°
Vendôme à Paris 1°
Bordeaux à Cette 2°—2E son
Caen au Mans
Chambéry à Mâcon
Montauban à Limoges 1°
Montauban à Limoges 2°
Marseille à Lyon 1°
Nantes à Quimper 1°
Nantes à Quimper 2°
Quimper à Nantes 1°
Quimper à Nantes 2°
Nimes à Lyon

(To be continued.)

Brief Reviews

THE MITCHELL-HOOVER OFFICIAL CATALOG OF UNITED STATES BUREAU PRECANCELS, 20th Edition, Published by Stephen G. Rich, P. O. Box B, Verona, N. J. Price 75 cents.

The twentieth edition of the Mitchell-Hoover Official Catalog of Bureau Precancels, edited by Dr. W. I. Mitchell and priced by Berton Hoover, has several new features.

First among the changes is an entirely re-written introduction, which gives much valuable information for the collector of these items. This section includes such information as the manufacturing process, types of precancellation, table of types, numbering system, and similar descriptive matter.

Another feature of the latest edition is the illustration and definition of grades of condition and their effect on prices. There are many additional notes which appear here for the first time, with special emphasis on warnings.

A special attempt has been made to report with greater accuracy than ever, the actual market net prices, including a reduction in the pricing of items that have become plentiful to the actual figure at which dealers are selling them.

This catalog, which received a Bronze Medal at the Pexip International Exhibit in 1937, is indispensable to the Bureau collector.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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Egypt

(Continued from Vol. XVII, No. 2, Page 158.)

Additions and Corrections by A. S. ARNOLD.

Additional Bibliography: Georges N. Zeheri, Catalogue des Timbres, d'Egypte, Cairo 1937 and supplement; *L'Orient Philatelique* Nos. 1 to date.

1-7 (1866). The inscriptions are in Turkish and are as follows: right—"Tamghai" (stamp); top—"Posta" (post); left—"Masrie" (Egyptian); center—"Masr" (Egypt). Below, are the values: 5 pa.—besch bara; 10 pa.—onn bara; 20 pa.—yguirmi bara; 1 pi.—bir grush; 2 pi.—iki grush; 5 pi.—besch grush; 10 pi.—onn grush.

This issue was retired from circulation on Sept. 1, 1867.

#1 Also reported perf. 13x12½, tete beche pairs
2 Also reported perf. 13x13, 13x12½, 12½x15, and 13
3 Also reported perf. 12½x13x13x13 (Dec. 1866); 13x12½ (Dec. 1866)
4 Also reported perf. 13x12½ (Dec. 1866)
5 Also reported perf. 12½x12½x12½x15; 12½x12½x12½x13

The bisecting of this stamp was authorized on July 13, 1867 for the period of July 16 to 31, 1867; because of the shortage of stamps of the 1 pi. value.

#6 Known rouletted, also perf. 12½x12½x13x13; and 13½x12½
6b This error exists both perf. 12½ and 12½x15
7 Also reported perf. 13x12½x12½x12½ and 12½x12½x12x12½

8-13. The differences in the four types of each value are given in Dalwick, pages 9 and 10, also in Zeheri's book. The stamps are lithographed.

The Arabic inscriptions are as follows: above—Tamghai Posta Massrie (postage stamps of Egypt). The values are indicated below: 5 pa.—tamanan khamsa fadda (value 5 paras); 10 pa.—tamanon achara fadda (value 10 paras); 20 pa.—tamanon fadda (value 20 paras); 1 pi.—kerch wahed fadda (value 1 piastre); 2 pi.—kerchen wahed fadda (value 2 piastres); 2½ pi.—gershien 2 nuss fada (value 2½ piastres); 5 pi.—khamsat krouch (value 5 piastres).

13. Exists perf. 16.
16. Exists bisected diagonally, used as 10 pa.
17. Exists with broken frame.
20. Exists with pyramid broken.
16. II Known imperforate.
17. II Known with double perforation, also imperf.
and 18. II Vertically.
19. II Found perf. 12x13½ (1877) has the inscription GERSHIEN E NUSS (2½ pi).
20. II Known imperf. and in tete beche pairs.
21. Exists perf. 13½ on thin paper.

22. The inscription is HAMS PARAT (5 paras).
23. The inscription is ASHRAN PARAT (10 paras).
24–31. The Arabic inscription is POSTA MASRIE (Egyptian Post). No. 24 became obsolete on June 30, 1888; No. 30 on Aug. 1, 1893; all the other values of the set on Dec. 15, 1885.
32. The correct number issued was 960,000 stamps; of 32a—2880 stamps became obsolete on June 30, 1888.
39. This stamp became obsolete on Aug. 1, 1893. Later, it was replaced in circulation at the Alexandria Exposition Post Office (1894). A cachet was provided, used only on this particular value.
44–48. On January 1, 1902, stamp booklets were introduced in Egypt, consisting of 24 stamps in 4 panes of 6; with protective waxed paper between the panes.
44–52. This issue was printed in sheets of 240; 4 panes of 60; 6 rows of 10.
54. Pairs are known, imperforate between.
57. Pairs are known, imperforate between.
63. Surcharged by the National Printing Office at Boulaq.
64. Exists without the two dots at the side of the first long Arabic character at top, right.
65. Exists in horizontal pairs imperf. between.
66. Exists in vertical pairs imperf. between.
67. Exists in horizontal pairs imperf. between.
74. Exists without the two dots—see #64 above.
77–78. The Arabic inscription reads "AL MAMLAKA AL MASRIYA" (Kingdom of Egypt). Zeheri lists four types of surcharges: I. lithographic surcharged locally; II. and III. typographed locally; IV. electrotyped in London. The quantity of London surcharges were as follows:
77.—500,000; #81—6,880,200; #82—1 million; #83—1,660,000; #85—450,000; #86—500,000. London trial overprints of #77 and 83 are known.
89–99. The portrait of King Fuad is by Hanselman of Cairo.
92. Was issued on Dec. 20, 1923.
93. Exists imperf.
95. Issued Oct. 15, 1923 is known imperf.
100. Shows Fuad in military uniform. The entire printing seems to be an error, the value being indicated in the English Pound Sterling, instead of the Egyptian Pound.
101–103. Differences between the first and second printings: 1st. The gum is white and smooth; 2nd. The gum is yellowish and shows diagonal lines. Issued after the closing of the Post Office at the Congress. Number issued (sheets): 1st printing—5 m—1094; 10 m—561; 15 m—551; 2nd printing: 5, 10 m—260 sheets each; 15 m—268.

1926 (March 1 to April 30) A. 39. Commemorating the 12th Agricultural and Industrial Exposition. Printed in offset lithography by the Survey Dept., Cairo. Watermarked W. 4, Crown and Arabic F (the initial of King Fuad). Shows oxen ploughing—Perf. 13½.



A39.

104. 5 m brown
105. 10 m bright rose
106. 15 m ultramarine
107. 50 m blue green
108. 100 m brown violet
109. 200 m bright violet

Quantity issued: 104, 105, 106—202,500 each; 107—52,500; 108, 109—35,000 each.

1926 (April 2) A. 40. To celebrate King Fuad's 58th birthday. Printed in photogravure by the Survey Dept., Cairo, from photo by Harrison & Sons. Wmk. W 3. Perf. 14x15. Thin or thick paper.



A40.

110. 50 pi. lilac brown and brown violet
Varieties: a) Perf. 14x15x14. b) 14x14x15.
Number issued: 56,750

1926 (Aug. 24). Nos. 107, 108 and 109 surcharged in black with new values. S. 7. Watermarked W. 4. Perf. 13½.

5
MILLIEMES

S7.

111. 5 m. on 50 m. blue green
varieties: a) Inverted surch. b) "5" damaged.
112. 10 m. on 100 m. brown violet
113. 15 m. on 200 m. bright violet

Number issued: #111—150,000; #112 and 113—167,500 each; #112a—50.

1926 (Dec. 9). A. 41. Issued on the occasion of the International Congress of Navigation at Cairo. Printed in offset lithography by the Survey Dept. An Ancient Egyptian ship as shown on a wall in a temple at Deir el Bahari. Watermark W. 4. Perf. 13½. Obsolete March 18, 1926.



A41.

114. 5 m. brown, center black (229,500 issued)
115. 10 m. red, center black (199,500 issued)
116. 15 m. blue, center black (199,500 issued)

1926 (Dec. 21). To celebrate the opening of Port Fuad on the Suez Canal. Stamps Nos. 114, 115, 116 surcharged. S. 8. Wmkd. W. 4. Perf. 13½. In use only one day.

PORT
FOUAD

S8.

117. 5 m. brown, center black (2500 issued)
118. 10 m. red, center black (2500 issued)
119. 15 m. blue, center black (2500 issued)

Stamp No. 110; wmkd. W. 3, surcharged S. 9. Perf. 14x15.

PORT FOUAD

S9.

120. 50 p. lilac brown and brown violet
Varieties: a) Perf. 14x15x14; b) 14x14x15.

Forgeries of Nos. 117-120 abound. Only a single block of four of No. 120 is in existence.

1927 (Jan. 21) A. 42. Issued for the International Cotton Congress. Offset lithography by the Survey Dept. shows branch of cotton. Wmkd. W 4. Perf. 13½. Obsolete April 24, 1927.



A42.

121. 5 m. dark brown, center gray green (302,000 issued)
122. 10 m. red, center gray green (202,000 issued)
123. 15 m. blue, center gray green (202,000 issued)

1927-32. A. 43-46. Portrait of King Fuad. Printed in photogravure by the Survey Dept. Wmkd. W. 4. There are two types of backgrounds, due to the differences in mesh of the screens used in preparation of the plates. Perf. 13½.

I. Background composed of vertical and horizontal lines, crossing.
II. Background of diagonal crossing lines.



A43.



A44.



A45.



A46.

Frame 17¾x22¼ mm.

124. 1 m. light, dark orange, types I, II.
125. 2 m. black, I, II.
126. 3 m. light, dark brown I, II.
127. 3 m. deep blue green, II only.
128. 4 m. bright, deep green ('30) I, II.
129. 4 m. light, dark brown ('31) II only.

Frame 18x22½ mm.

130. 5 m. chestnut I, II.

Frame 18x22¾ mm.

131. 5 m. chestnut, deep brown, II only.

Frame 18x22½ mm.

132. 10 m. pale rose red, I only.
133. 10 m. red, dark red, II only.
134. 10 m. deep lake ('29), II only.
Variety: a) dark violet (Oct. '34) II.
135. 10 m. purple ('34) II only.
136. 13 m. rose ('31) II only.
137. 15 m. pale ultramarine I, II.
138. 15 m. deep bright blue ('31) II.

Frame 22¼x27½ mm. Perf. 14, Type II

139. 20 m. pale sage green.
140. 20 m. deep olive green.
141. 20 m. ultramarine ('32).
142. 40 m. dark brown ('32).
143. 50 m. blue green, greenish blue ('29).
144. 100 m. lilac, purple, dark purple.
145. 200 m. dark, light mauve.

Nos. 140 to 143 were printed in 1929 in darker colors from new plates.

Frame 39x22½ mm. Perf. 13½, Type II.

146. 500 m. chocolate brown, center greenish blue. (The frame is lithographed, the center in photogravure).
147. 500 m. gray brown, center gray blue. Entirely in photogravure.
148. 1 Egyptian Pound greenish slate, center orange brown.

1927 (Dec. 29) A. 47. Issued for the Statistical Congress at Cairo. Photogravure, printed by the Survey Dept. Statue of Amenhotep. Wmkd. W. 4. Obsolete March 16, 1928. Perf. 13½.



A47.

149. 5 m. red brown (302,000 issued).
150. 10 m. red (202,000 issued).
151. 15 m. bright blue (202,000 issued).

1928 (Dec. 15) A. 48-49. Issued for the International Congress of Medicine and the Centenary of the Kasr-el Aini Hospital and School of Medicine. Photogravure, printed by the Survey Dept. Wmkd. W. 4. Perf. 13½. Obsolete March 16, 1929.



A48.



A49.

152. 5 m. orange brown (Imhotep).
Variety: a) dark brown, background in rays, from different plates.
153. 10 m. copper red (Mehemet Ali Pasha).
402,000 were issued of each value.

1929 (Feb. 11) A. 50. Issued for the Tenth Birthday of Prince Farouk, successor to the throne. Offset lithography, printed by the Survey Dept. Wmkd. W. 4. Obsolete Feb. 17, 1929. Perf. 13½.



A50.

154. 5 m. brown, center gray (201,000 issued).
Variety: a) center black (1,000).
155. 10 m. dull red, center gray (201,000).
Variety: a) center brown (1,000).
156. 15 m. deep ultramarine, center gray (201,000).
Variety: a) center brown (1,000).
157. 20 m. turquoise, center gray (201,000).
Variety: a) center brown (1,000).

Nos. 154-157 were printed in sheets of 50, five horizontal rows of 10 stamps; and were on sale for only seven days. This is the first appearance of Kuffistic writing on Egyptian stamps.

1931 (Feb. 15). A. 51. Issued for the 14th Agricultural and Industrial Exposition. Photogravure, printed by the Survey Dept. Shows ancient Egyptian toilers of the soil. Wmkd. W. 4. Obsolete May 15, 1931. Perf. 13½.



A51.

158. 5 m. brown (502,000 issued).
159. 10 m. red (402,000).
160. 15 m. dark blue (302,000).

Nos. 158-60 were printed in sheets of 50, five horizontal rows of 10.

1932 (March 4). Emergency issue, lithographed by the Survey Dept. Stamp #110 surcharged S 10.



S10.

161. 50 m. on 50 pi. lilac brown and brown violet. Perf. 14½x15. Printed in sheets of 25. Varieties: a) thin paper; b) Perf. 14x15x14; c) 14x14x15. number issued: 141,750.



S11.

Stamp No. 100 surcharged S 11.

162. (March 6, '32) 100 m. on 1 Eg. Pound blue, center dark violet.
Perf. 14½x14. Number issued: 3750.

1933 (Jan. 19) A. 52-55. Issued for the International Railway Congress. Offset lithographed by the Survey Dept. Locomotives of various periods. Wmkd. W. 4. Obsolete April 18. Perf. 13½.

163. 5 m. brown, center black (Locomotive of 1852).
164. 13 m. dull red, center black (Locomotive of 1859).
165. 15 m. violet, center black (Locomotive of 1862).
166. 20 m. deep blue, center black (Locomotive of 1932).



A52.



A53.



A54.



A55.

Number issued: 163—202,000; 164-166—52,000 of each.

1933 (Dec. 20) A. 56-58. Issued for the International Aviation Congress. Photogravure, printed by the Survey Dept. Wmkd. W. 4. Obsolete Jan. 19, 1934. Perf. 13½.



A56.



A57.



A58.

167. 5 m. red brown (202,000 issued).
168. 10 m. bright violet (52,000 issued).
169. 13 m. brown carmine (52,000 issued).
170. 15 m. lilac brown (52,000 issued).
171. 20 m. blue (52,000 issued).

Illustrations: #167-168—Commercial passenger plane; #169-170—The Dornier "Do-X"; #171—The "Graf Zeppelin."

1934 (Feb. 1) A. 59-60. Issued for the Tenth Congress of the Universal Postal Union. Photogravure, printed by the Survey Dept. Portrait of Khedive Ismail Pasha. Wmkd. W. 4. Obsolete June 30, 1935. Perf. 13½x14: Except the 50 pi. and 1 pound stamp, which are perf. 13½.

The numbers at the right of each stamp indicate the quantities actually sold. The printings were larger, but the stock remaining unsold was destroyed.



A59.



A60.

172.	1 m. orange	501,975
173.	2 m. black	501,975
174.	3 m. brown	501,975
175.	4 m. blue green	501,975
176.	5 m. red brown	801,976
177.	10 m. violet	601,966
178.	13 m. copper red	500,057
179.	15 m. brown violet	401,976
180.	20 m. ultramarine	601,976
181.	50 m. Prussian blue	201,987
182.	100 m. olive green	140,338
183.	200 m. deep violet	56,234
184.	50 pi. sepia	10,408
185.	1 Eg. Pound—greenish blue	7,553

1936 (Feb. 15). A. 61-63. Issued for the Fifteenth Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. Photogravure, printed by the Survey Dept. Wmkd. W. 4. Obsolete May 15. Perf. 13½.



A61.



A62.



A63.

186.	5 m. red brown (Entrance to Agricultural Bldg.)	502,000 issued
187.	10 m. violet (Agricultural Bldg.)	202,000 issued
188.	13 m. copper red (Agricultural Bldg.)	102,000 issued

189. 15 m. brown violet (Industrial Bldg.) 202,000 issued
190. 20 m. blue (Industrial Bldg.) 102,000 issued

1936 (Jan.-Nov.). A. 64. New design, "Egypte" in smaller letters. Portrait of King Fuad. Wmkd. W. 4. Perf. 13½.



A64.

191. 1 m. yellow (Oct. 9, '36)
192. 2 m. black (Oct. 9, '36)
193. 4 m. green (Jan. '36) Variety a) greenish blue
194. 5 m. red brown (Oct. 9, '36)
195. 10 m. violet (March 8, '37)
196. 15 m. violet brown (Nov. 27, '36)
197. 20 m. blue (March '36)

1936 (Dec. 22). A. 64. Issued to commemorate the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Shows Nahas Pasha and the Treaty delegates signing the Treaty. Photogravure, printed by the Survey Dept. Per. 11x11½. Obsolete March 22, 1937.



A65.

198. 5 m. red brown (502,000 issued)
199. 15 m. brown violet (302,000 issued)
200. 20 m. blue (242,000 issued)

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS

1926 (Nov. 25). SD. 1. Motorcycle Postman. Wmkd. W. 4. Perf. 13x13½. Photogravure, printed by the Survey Dept.



SD1.

1. 20 m. dark green, gray green. There are two printings, the second being much clearer.

1929 (Sept.). Same design, watermark and perf. offset. Lithographed by the Survey Dept. The Arabic inscription is changed.

AIRMAIL STAMPS

1926 (March 10). AP. 1. Mailplane flying over the Nile. Photogravure, printed by the Survey Dept. Wmkd. W. 4. Perf. 13½. Issued for the airmail route from Cairo to Baghdad, which had been operated since August 1923.

1. 27 m. dark violet.

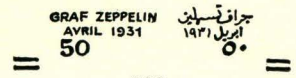


AP1.

1929 (July 25). AP. 1. Same design, watermark and perf.

2. 27 m. orange brown.

1936 (April 6). Issued for the Egypt Zeppelin Flight. Airmail stamp No. 2 surcharged by the Survey Dept. in stereotype. S12. Obsolete April 11.



S12.

3. 50 m. on 27 m. orange brown (22,050 issued)
   Varieties: a) "1951" instead of "1931"
   b) Large "N" in "Zeppelin"
   c) The Arabic R touches the Arabic 5 (O)
4. 100 m. on 27 m. orange brown (22,050 issued)
   Variety: a) Large dot under date in Arabic. There are many minor varieties in both stamps of this issue.

1933 (Feb. 15). AP. 2. Airplane over the Pyramids. Offset lithography by the Survey Dept. Wmkd. W. 4. Perf. 13½.



AP2.

5.	1 m. orange, center black	(210,000 issued)
6.	2 m. gray, center black	(215,000)
7.	3 m. sepia, center black	(520,000)
8.	4 m. green, center black	(200,000)
9.	5 m. chocolate, center black	(520,000)
10.	6 m. dark green, center black	(220,000)
11.	7 m. blue, center black	(220,000)
12.	8 m. violet, center black	(537,000)
13.	9 m. dull red, center black	(205,000)
14.	10 m. violet, center brown	(200,000)
15.	20 m. dark green, center brown	(550,000)
16.	30 m. dull blue, center brown	(550,000)
17.	40 m. dull red, center brown	(445,000)
18.	50 m. orange, center brown	(550,000)
19.	60 m. gray, center brown	(225,000)
20.	70 m. blue, center blue green	(235,000)
21.	80 m. olive brown, center blue green	(230,000)
22.	90 m. orange, center blue green	(230,000)
23.	100 m. violet, center blue green	(335,000)
24.	200 m. deep blue, center blue green	(140,000)

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

Corrections and Additions

1. Varieties: a) horizontal pair, imperf. between; b) imperforate
2. Variety: a) double impression, imperforate
4. Variety: a) horzontal pair, imperf. between
6. Variety: a) imperf. vertically
7. Variety: a) imperf. vertically
8. Variety: a) pair, imperf. between
9. Varieties: a) pair, imperf. between; b) double perf.
10. Varieties: b) on thin, transparent paper; c) pair, imperf. between.
14. Variety: a) horizontal pair, imperf. between

Continuation

1927 (March 16). D. 7. New design, offset lithography by the Survey Dept. Wmkd. W. 4.



D7.

Size 18x22½ mm. Perf. 13½

34. 2 m. slate gray
35. 4 m. yellow green. Variety a) blue green (1929)
36. 5 m. red brown
37. 8 m. brown violet
38. 10 m. rose lake. Variety a) brown red (1929)

Size 22x28 mm. Perf. 14

39. 30 m. bright violet

Nos. 35a and 38a are entirely new printings, in which the white frame lines are wider and the floral designs are slightly shaded.

1932 (Dec.). D. S. Size: 18x23 mm. Perf. 13½. Wmkd. W. 4.

40. 4 m. dark brown

OFFICIAL STAMPS

Corrections and Additions

4. Variety: a) double surcharge
15. Variety: b) double surcharge
17. Varieties: a) double surcharge, b) Arab letter "Alef" broken
22. Varieties: a) without the two dots, b) E and M far apart, c) the two dots at bottom missing
23. Variety: a) two dots at bottom missing
24. Varieties: a) two dots at bottom missing, b) no dot after M
25. Varieties: a) two dots after H, no dot after S, b) E and M far apart, c) no dot after M, d) two dots at bottom missing
26. Varieties: a) double surcharge, b) two dots at bottom missing, c) no dot after M, d) E and M far apart
27. Varieties: a) two dots at bottom missing, b) no dot after M
28. Varieties: a) E and M far apart, b) no dot after M, c) two dots at bottom missing, d) surcharge inverted
29. Variety: a) two dots after H, none after S
30. Varieties: b) E and M far apart, c) two dots at bottom missing

Nos. 32-39. There are three types of surcharge, which was imprinted by typography, by the Survey Dept.

Continuation

1926. New design O. 2, lithography by the Survey Dept. Wmkd. W. 4.



O2.

Size 18½x22½. Perf. 13½

40. 1 m. orange
41. 2 m. black
42. 3 m. olive brown
43. 4 m. yellow green
44. 5 m. red brown
45. 10 m. rose lake
46. 15 m. blue

Size 22½x27½. Perf. 13½x14

47. 20 m. olive green
48. 50 m. blue green

1934 (Feb. 1). Same design. Size 18½x22½ mm. Perf. 13x13½. Wmkd. W. 4.

49. 10 m. bright violet
50. 15 m. brown lilac

1935 (Oct.). Same design, design, perf. and wmk.

51. 20 m. deep blue

Note on the Postage Meters of Egypt

By JAMES R. ARNOLD.

It seems proper to add a few words about the postage meters of Egypt, which are collected by many specialists. The first machine tried in Egypt was one brought from New Zealand. It was used from February 27 to April 1, 1922, during a period of civil dissension, by the National Bank of Egypt, and returned because of its unsatisfactory operation. The register had five denominations, each with a distinctive design, but only three of these, the 2, 5, and 10 mills, are known to have been used. Impressions were made in reddish violet, contrary to the rules laid down by the Universal Postal Union in 1920 at Madrid. Covers of this first type are very scarce.



Type 1.



Type 2.



Type 3.

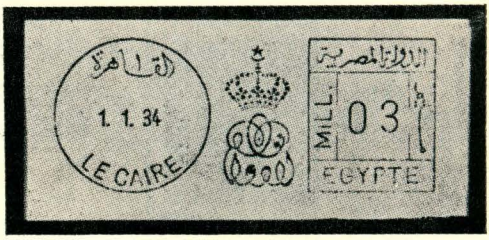


Type 4.



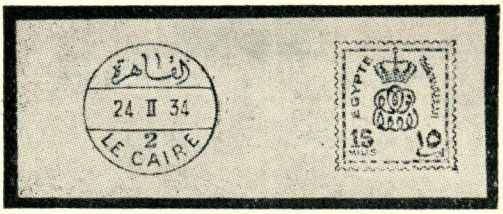
Type 5.

On January 1, 1934, a public machine was installed in Cairo, designed by an Egyptian, Nessim, and manufactured in Germany. The machine was coin-operated, and its impressions could be used only on mail sent to Egypt or Sudan. Its use was discontinued on May 25, 1934.



Type 6.

In 1933 a hand-operated machine, made by Roneo-Neopost, Ltd., of London, was placed in use by the National Bank of Egypt. This was later withdrawn, and an electrically-driven machine, bearing the same type of impression, was substituted. There are now five machines, all of this type, in use in Egypt.



Type 7.

Brief Reviews

U. S. SLOGAN POSTMARK CATALOG, 1938. Publisher, S. G. Rich, 170 Claremont Ave., Verona, N. J. Edited by Donald W. Tucker. Price 50c.

This is the second Edition with 72 pages, thoroughly revised. Contains many new listings as well as price adjustments. Two new sections—Exhibition postmarks and philatelic stations, added, with numerous added illustrations.

EL COREO AERO EN CUBA, by Rafael R. Garcia. Published by Club Filatelico de la Republica de Cuba, Havana, 1937.

An interesting catalog on National, International and Commemorative Airmail flights in Cuba. In three parts. Part III lists the international flights to Mexico and South American points, as well as the "Akron" flight and "Graf Zeppelin" and "Los Angeles" and "Macon" flights.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS, ILLUSTRATED AND IDENTIFIED. Published by Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y. Price 25c.

This is a list of U. S. Postage stamps arranged by design and denomination. All stamps are illustrated in accordance with the new illustrations law, and are accompanied with full description. The booklet is a necessary adjunct to the regular catalog.

VERNE COLLINS & COMPANY'S CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND, 1938. Published by Verne, Collins and Co., Hereford St., T. & G. Building, Christchurch, N. Z. Price 4 Shillings.

This Catalog, well illustrated and priced, lists all the stamps of this country. It contains 64 pages.

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Brief Reviews

WHITFIELD KING'S STANDARD CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS, 37th Edition, 1938. Published by Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich, England. Price $1.50.

This 37th Edition contains over 7000 illustrations and the prives have been revised. The most important alterations are found in the lists of Canada and Rhodesia, as well as Germany, Hungary, Liechtenstein and Poland.

The total number of stamps issued to date, as included in the Catalog is 63,927. Europe heads the list with 20,277, Africa next with 14,052, followed by Asia with 11,569, America 11,200, West Indies 3,690 and Oceania with 3,139.

CORONATION STAMPS, by DOUGLAS ARMSTRONG, Publisher, Stamp Collecting, 428 Strand, London. Price 3 Shillings.

A 42 page booklet plus advertisements, listing the coronation commemoratives of the United Kingdom and Colonies, with many illustrations.

WAS SOLL DER BRIEFMARKENSAMMLER WISSEN? Written and published by Philipp Kosack, Burgstrasse 13, Berlin, 1938.

A booklet of 80 pages with illustrations. The text deals with stamp collecting in general, giving advice as to the best methods of collecting and understanding stamps.

CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH, by Owen F. Acers and James M. Dunn. Published by the Society of Australasian Specialists, 2761 Chicago St., Omaha, Nebr. Price 50c.

A 24 page booklet, priced according to relative scarcity, based on supply, demand, and availability. Covers Kangaroo Series, Engraved Stamps, Georgian Issues, Pictorial Issues, Air Stamps, and Postage Dues.

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