VOLUME XXI, No. 2 APRIL, 1942

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Publication Office, Federalsburg, Md.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE FIRST "WINDOW" ENVELOPE. *By E. Tudor Gross* 73

COSTA RICA No. 5—DOUBLE TRANSFER. *By R. J. Mechin* 104

THE DE LA RUE GEORGIANS OF SOUTH AFRICA (Concluded) *By H. E. Lobdell* 105

CANADIAN INSPECTION STAMPS. *By Prof. R. DeL. French* 123

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK—HAWAII (Continued) *Translated by Henry A. Meyer* 133

POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS—1804 140

NINETEENTH CENTURY CLASSICS—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC RIVADAVIA ISSUE 1864-67. *By Gerard Gilbert* 141

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN LIBRARY (Continued) 143

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY 143

BOOK REVIEWS. *By Malcolm Johnson* 144

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

FOR YOUR
SPECIAL NEEDS

SOMETIME every collector wants some special service. He wants to sell his collection for the best possible price; he wants to buy a great rarity or an unusual group of stamps, not to be found in dealers' regular stocks; he wants reliable information about his philatelic affairs. Just such service is the sole function of J. C. Morgenthau & Co. Inc. The company has nothing of its own to sell; it acts, on commission, for collectors who wish to add to their collections or dispose of them in whole or in part. Collections for disposal are examined without cost (except postage) to the owner and commissions are charged only on completed transactions. If you want to buy or sell . . . .

ALWAYS ASK MORGENTHAU

J. C. Morgenthau & Co., Inc.

(Subsidiary of Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Inc.)

1 West 47 Street **New York, N. Y.**

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Copyright 1942 by The Collectors Club.

Vol. XXI. APRIL, 1942. No. 2

The First "Window" Envelope

By E. Tudor Gross

This article is not intended as a treatise on envelopes, which were first manufactured in this country (by hand) as early as 1840. A few words by way of introduction, however, may not be inappropriate. Envelopes, as we think of them today, first appeared in England in 1830, although the original idea should undoubtedly be credited to a Frenchman, Monsieur Jean de Villayer, or de Valayer, who in 1653 established in Paris what he termed "La Petite Poste". De Villayer installed pillar-boxes in different sections of the city, in which boxes the public might deposit letters for local delivery, after having done them up in wrappers purchased for the purpose at various shops. These wrappers were the "ancestors" of the envelopes of today.(1)

The present article has to do, not with envelopes as such, but with a certain type of envelope, which in my opinion was the forerunner of one that is very common today. We laymen call these modern types "window" envelopes, although the trade knows them as "Outlook" envelopes. (See Fig. 1.)

"Outlook" envelopes are now used extensively by business houses to save time in addressing statements and letters. The first of the month brings us quite a flock of them. The first one patented consisted of an ordinary envelope bearing on the front, or "face wall", an oblong opening backed with glassine. Through this glassine-covered opening the name and address of the addressee, typed on the enclosure, are easily seen. This obviates any typing or writing on the envelope itself. These are still in general use.

"Outlook" or "window" envelopes may be purchased today in quantity either through the Post Office or from private manufacturers. When they were first patented, however, no name or designation was given to them as a patent listing, although the "claim" uses the word "outlook". Since this type of envelope came to be used commercially in fairly recent times, many of us have probably thought it was an innovation. As a matter of fact, it was patented forty years ago, and through the cooperation of Mr. Roland W. Goff, Providence printer; the Science & Industry Dept. of the Providence Public Library; and Mr. E. L. Wight of the U. S. Envelope Co. of Springfield, Mass., I have secured the following interesting history:

On December 9, 1901, Mr. Americus F. Callahan of Chicago, Illinois, filed his petition, or "claim", for a "handmade 'outlook' envelope". Six months later, on June 10, 1902, the patent was granted, and bore the number 701839.

(1) For an excellent account of the history and manufacture of envelopes, see the pamphlet put out by the United States Envelope Co. of Springfield, Mass., entitled "An Early History of the Envelope".

Bear in mind that this patent was for a "handmade" envelope. Following this, on July 14, 1908, a patent was issued to William D. Slater, of Springfield, Mass., number 893105, for a "*machine* to manufacture 'outlook' envelopes". This patent was assigned to the U. S. Envelope Co. of Springfield and is still under patent protection.

Before 1908, however, inventive genius had developed the "Mono-Outlook" envelope, and I quote the letter of Mr. E. L. Wight. He says:

"The Mono-Outlook envelope was first developed by Max M. Cohn, San Francisco, California, No. 835,850, patented November 13, 1906. Claim on this patent is quoted below:

" 'As a new article of manufacture, an envelope with an unpunctured face of relatively opaque stock, said envelope-face having a portion to which a preparation has been applied to render such portion transparent, and a colored or tinted border surrounding said transparent portion for the purpose of obliterating or concealing the effects of the tendency of the said preparation to creep into the surrounding opaque stock'."

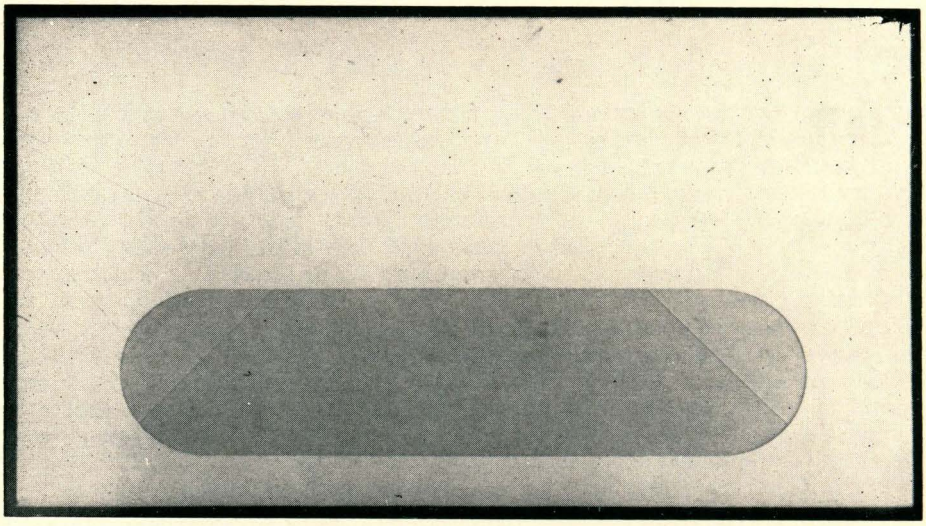


Fig. 1. "Outlook" Envelope.

Mr. Wight goes on to say:

"This patent went through the courts and was sustained against a competitor. The patent on the envelope has now obviously expired, but the machinery on which these envelopes are made, still has patent protection."(2)

"The name 'Mono-Outlook' is a trademark which is the property of the United States Envelope Company. The rights to this trademark were issued to us August 22, 1922, and trademark rights are still in force."

A further reference to the reports of the Patent Office shows that on July 29, 1913, patent No. 1,068,858 was granted to the same Max M. Cohn, then domiciled at Piedmont, California, for an "improved" type of these envelopes. (Cohn subsequently assigned one-half interest in his patent to Charles R. Hadley of Los Angeles, California.) This patent had been filed November 9, 1912, with serial number 730,431. The wording of the claim is as follows:

"As a new article of manufacture, an envelope of relatively opaque stock having a transparent area forming a window (note the use of the word 'window')

(2) It is interesting to note that Mr. Cohn filed his **request** for a patent of the later-styled "Mono-Outlook" envelope as early as November 8, 1904. As this patent was not granted until November 13, 1906, it is quite possible that the "competitor", above noted, disputed his right to the "claim", and held up the granting of the patent for two years. (E. T. G.)

through which an address on the enclosure may be observed, said wall being provided with a series of perforations there-through around the transparent area to give definition to the window and permit of the escape of air from the space between the wall and the inclosure." (Copied from the Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office.)

So far as I have been able to learn, the so-called "Mono-Outlook" envelopes, as actually used, show a printed frame or border around the opening, and none with "perforations", as specified in this later claim. The only real difference, therefore, between this later patent and the one of 1906 was the matter of perforations, which might be called an improvement, but, in my opinion, did not establish grounds for a new patent. Both types called for an envelope "chemically" treated on the "face-wall", and I see no particular advantage to the perforated border. Neither of these Cohn patents are listed at the Patent Office as anything but "envelopes". (Here I should note that today various trade names are used for this type of envelope, such as the "Mono", "Transo", and "Krystal Klear".)

When "Outlook" envelopes first appeared on the market business concerns (my own was one of them) were slow to take up with the idea. Was it, however, a *new* idea? The answer to this question constitutes the reason for my writing this article.

Back in 1860, eighty-two years ago, an envelope was patented, which, in my opinion, though I can't prove it, planted the seed for the "window" or "outlook" envelope of today.

What was this early patent, and who was the inventor? To answer this I desire to record a personal experience and refer to the only articles bearing on the subject which have appeared in the philatelic press. The first of these accounts was by John N. Luff, eminent philatelic authority and writer, who noted the existence of an unusual type of envelope in the March, 1902, number of the American Journal of Philately. (This Journal ceased publication at the end of 1906.) It should be pointed out that Luff's account, written at the beginning of the century, appeared forty-two years after the patent of 1860 was granted. During all these years no mention, so far as I have been able to learn, had been made of this patent in any philatelic magazine or periodical.

The other articles were written by Walter S. Scott and Prescott H. Thorp, respectively. Mr. Scott's account was published in the October 1929 issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist. The one by Mr. Thorp first appeared in Scott's Monthly Journal of December 1929 (reported by Hugh M. Clark), and was later reprinted in the January 1930 number of the Collectors Club Philatelist. I shall quote them later.

Here let me interject Webster's definition of a "window". He describes it as "an aperture, usually glazed, in a building to admit light; frame in such an opening; anything resembling a window." He further defines an aperture as "an opening". According to the same authority, an "outlook" is a "looking out; a view; prospect; a scope of vision."

Now for the personal experience. For twenty-five years I have been interested in the 1c stamp of 1861, in used condition, and when anything out of the ordinary comes on the market I try to get it. In the summer of 1926, while I was on a vacation to the West Coast, an auction was held in New York by Mr. Percy G. Doane. In this sale was a 1c 1861 on an unusual envelope, cancelled January 24, 1862, over a die-cut oval hole in the *upper right hand corner.* (Note the location of this aperture.) I knew nothing about this sale until I returned to Providence, and then found, to my chagrin, that the auction had already taken place. My good friend, Percy, however, kindly gave me the name of the buyer of this lot and I immediately corresponded with him to see if he would part with his purchase.

My interest was not so much in the fact that this was a die-cut envelope as it was that this particular envelope bore a cancelled 1c 1861 with year date "an'

everythin' ''. To me, it was a combination I had never seen or heard of, and I wanted it for my specialized collection of this stamp. Here I might repeat that nothing up to this time (1926), except for Luff's article above referred to, had appeared in the philatelic press about any patent or ''window'' envelopes. Consequently, as I had not seen or heard of Luff's account, I was entirely in the dark as to what it was all about.

The purchaser of the above mentioned item was Mr. David C. Turnbull of Mishawaka, Indiana, who, when I wrote him, replied that he did not care to sell. In spite of this, I wrote him once or twice a year for five years, offering to buy the cover, and explaining that I was specializing in the 1c 1861. (Note that I was more interested in the stamp than in the curious envelope that bore it.)

''At long last'', as a certain famous personage once said, Mr. Turnbull in January 1931 yielded to my entreaties and sent me the cover. I reproduce a photo of this cover below.

(I did not, at this time, realize that I had acquired a ''patent'' envelope. In the light of what I learned later, I might state that this one and one recently unearthed by Morris E. Leeds are the only ''patent'' covers I know of, bearing a 1c 1861, that have the *year date*, as well as the month and day, in the cancelling postmark. I might also call attention to the fact that most of the postally used covers that have been found bear the 3c stamp rather than the 1c stamp. But I am anticipating.)



Fig. 2. The Turnbull Cover.

In the meantime, the two articles by Mr. Scott and by Mr. Thorp, already noted, had appeared. These articles referred to envelopes found with die-cut holes ''in the upper right hand corner'', and were evidently similar to the one I had acquired from Mr. Turnbull. After reading these accounts, I realized that the cover I had secured showed a type of *envelope*, regardless of the stamp, that was quite out of the ordinary.

It would seem that Luff, according to his article, which refers to seeing four of these envelopes, knew practically nothing about their origin, except for the information contained in the Leeds & Vaux circular which he quoted. (See later). Apparently, he made no further investigation. Neither did Mr. Scott, who reports finding in his collection a cover dated October 26, 1861, which he described as ''An Interesting Envelope''. As the letter enclosed sheds considerable light on our study, I shall reproduce it in full later on.

The Thorp article, published two months after the one by Scott, records Luff's account intact, as well as most of that by Scott. While I shall quote Thorp's article almost in full, at the proper time, I shall simply mention at this point the statement that "the inventor" (of this type of envelope) "is still an unknown equation". This comment intrigued me. I felt that no man who had invented a patent envelope, or any other patent, for that matter, could be unknown, and that the Reports of the Patent Office at Washington could furnish the answer.

Through the files of the Providence Public Library, and with the assistance of my friend, Mr. Clarence E. Sherman, its librarian, I learned that on June 19, 1860, a patent for an "Improved Envelope" was granted to Benjamin Morison (note the spelling) under number 28767. I accordingly sent to Washington (this was ten years ago) and secured what patent attorneys call a "soft paper" or printed copy of "Specifications of Letters Patent No. 28767, dated June 19, 1860." So the mystery of the inventor was solved.

I reproduce herewith a photostatic copy, both of the "claim", as it is called, and of the diagrams which illustrated the die-cut envelope. (These "soft paper," or printed copies, by the way, may be obtained from Washington at ten cents each.) (See p. 78.)

If we read these specifications carefully, and study the cuts that accompany them, we shall find a number of interesting facts. In the first place, Mr. Morison, the inventor, evidently had no idea, originally, of placing the postage stamp over the large hole (Fig. IA)(3) His thought seems to have been to have the government, through its postmasters, apply the postmark with "day or date", in this opening, so that the letter inside the envelope would receive the cancelling mark, without reference to the envelope. In other words, the envelope could be thrown away and the enclosure would still bear the evidence that *it* was cancelled as indicated by the postmark. To avoid inquisitive eyes, the gummed edges of the hole (Fig. IA),(3) might be moistened and stuck down so that the envelope could not be pried open to reveal any portion of the contents.

Secondly, as shown by Fig. II(3) provision is made for a "receiving mark." This is naturally a smaller hole than "IA" and provides for an opening for the "receiving postmaster" to note the date of receipt. The name of the city or town was unnecessary, as the address on the envelope supplied that information. To be sure, if the envelope were thrown away, the location of the place of receipt would be missing.

This was Benjamin Morison's patent. He never, in his claim, mentions the postage stamp, nor was it necessary. If the government had been willing to adopt this patent, which, of course, meant that the postmark should go over the large die-punched hole, the question of where the postage stamp was applied had no significance. Furthermore, if Washington had required "receiving postmasters" to use the word "Rec'd." and the date, in the small opening, all the evidence would have remained on the enclosure.

Washington, however, didn't accept it. The government could not specify that an envelope be postmarked at any particular point, nor could it require that, when the stamp was applied, it must go over a die-cut hole. In those days, as now, it was customary, but not required, to place the stamp in the upper right hand corner, and postmasters, by one stroke, could cancel the stamp and postmark it at the same time. (This, of course, was provided they used a town and not a design cancellation.) All this was possible by Morison's patent if the stamp was always placed over the larger opening. Apparently, however, as I have stated, he at first thought only of the postmark and not of the stamp, and realized that the stamp might be placed anywhere on the envelope at the whim of the sender.

Although the "Turnbull" cover, which I had acquired, differed in several respects from the samples illustrated in the original patent claim, I made no

(3) See cut, page 78.

Improved Envelopes.
Benjamin Morison.

No. 28767. Patented June 19, 1860.

Fig. 1.

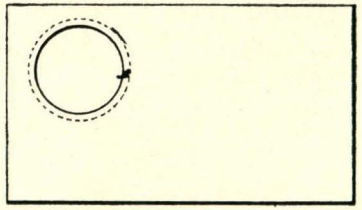
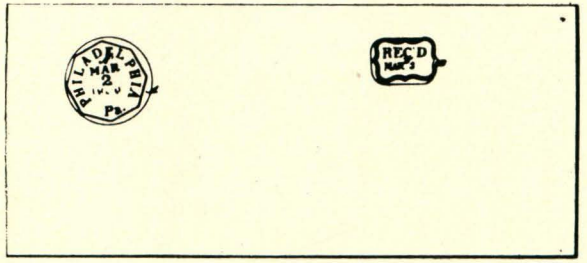


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
George Pfeiffer
Jno. Kenney

Inventor.
Benj. Morison.

Fig. 3. The Morison Patent.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN MORISON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

ENVELOP.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 28,767, dated June 19, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN MORISON, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Envelop for Letters, Documents, &c., Requiring to be Mailed; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in providing an envelop, for a letter or document which requires to be mailed, with an opening or openings in the same, substantially as hereinafter described; whereby the usual post-mark, or marks, are permitted to be imprinted or stamped directly and exclusively upon the letter inclosed therein, with the same facility and accuracy as the same have heretofore been imprinted or stamped upon the envelop alone.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I construct the envelops, for folding, in the usual manner; but, before they are folded, I take a series of them and, by means of any suitable hollow punch or cutter, make a clear opening, A, through the face of each of the same, near the corner where the usual post-mark is generally imprinted; as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. This opening in the face of each envelop should be considerably larger, in its diameter, than the usual post-office stamp; and, should it be desired, another opening B, (see Fig. 2) may be made through each of the said envelops, which opening, though smaller than the other (A), should also be considerably larger than the face of the stamp which is generally used for marking the day of receiving. The envelops, so perforated, may have the underside of the boundary edge of each of the openings (A, B) gummed, as indicated by the dotted line seen around the opening (A) in Fig. 1.

The automatic machines now in use for cutting out, folding, and gumming envelops, may be adapted to perform also the herein-described operations of punching and gumming.

In the operation or use of this improved envelop, the letter or document to be mailed, is inserted and inclosed therein in the usual well known manner, and, consequently, enough of the surface of the said inclosed letter or document will be exposed, to receive the usual post-mark, or marks (A', B'), thereon, through the respective openings (A, B), as seen in the figures, which mark, or marks, will be imprinted or stamped thereon by the proper officer, by means of the common printing stamps now in use in the various post offices; the one (A') at the office in which it is mailed, and the other (B') at the office to which it is sent; thus securing upon the letter itself, directly and exclusively, legal evidence of the day or date upon which the said letter or document was mailed, and also of the day or date of receiving at the office to which it was mailed; facts which are often of great importance to be ascertained, and which are not at all attainable by the common practice of post-marking the envelop only.

If it be desired to close the openings (A, B) upon the letter or document inclosed, as seen in Fig. 2, it is only necessary to wet, with one's finger, the gum around the opening, and then press the same upon the letter.

I am aware that several papers, in a series or package, have been stamped with letters, figures, &c., between dies under lever pressure, at one operation; and also that a marker, consisting of a series of sharp spears, arranged together so as to produce the forms of letters and figures, has been invented for the purpose of post-marking by driving the said spears together through the envelop and letter at one operation; therefore I do not claim, broadly, the post-marking of a letter inclosed in an envelop; but

Having thus fully described my improved envelop, and pointed out its superior utility, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is —

An envelop provided with an opening, or openings, through which the usual post-mark, or marks, may be imprinted or stamped as heretofore, directly and exclusively upon the letter or document inclosed therein; substantially as herein set forth and described.

BENJ. MORISON.

Witnesses:
GEORGE PFEIFFER,
JNO. B. KENNEY.

further investigations at that time. Later, quite by chance, I secured a 3c 1861 on one of these peculiar envelopes, bearing a curved embossed inscription "Pat. June 19, 1860" under a die-cut rectangular opening.

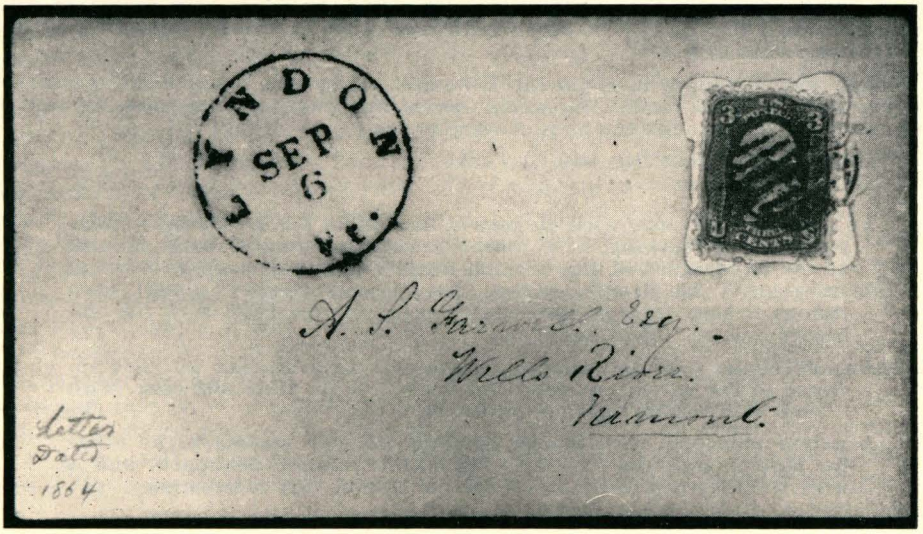


Fig. 4. Lyndon, Vt. Cover.

Still later I found a letter, minus the envelope, with a 3c 1861, having underneath the stamp narrow strips of yellow paper that were originally a part of the same type of die-cut envelope.

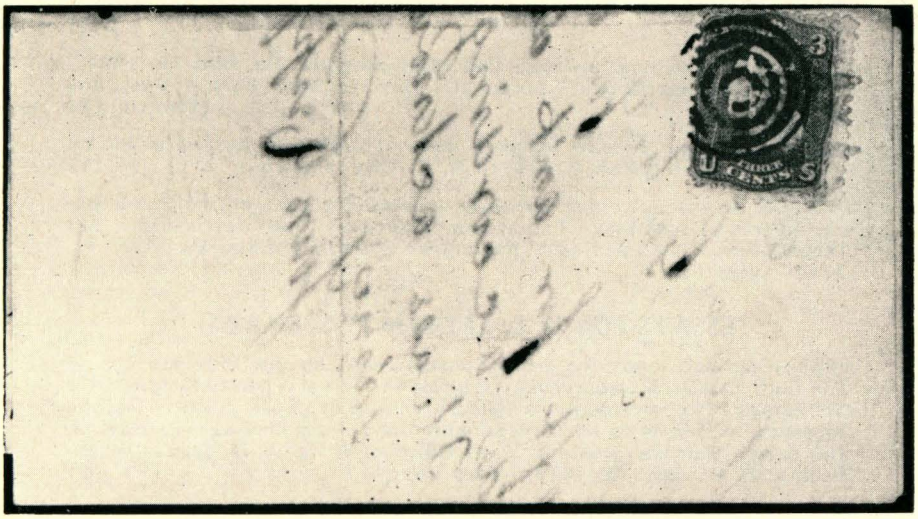


Fig. 5. Enclosure, with Envelope Missing.

What, then, happened to the original patent? So far as I had been able to learn, no covers, like the ones illustrated in the Morison patent had been found. Later I shall refer to two covers, not recorded at this time, which show a semblance to those invented by Morison.

THE "LEEDS AND FRANKLIN PATENT ENVELOPES"

During the period when inventors were working so feverishly to perfect the postage stamp to prevent fraudulent use, this patent envelope was placed on sale to the public, offering privacy to mail and postmarking the letter as a record of when it passed through the mail The venture did not prove successful and, after a short time, they were out of use.

Mr. Knapp was fortunate in acquiring a number of covers, some from the correspondence of the Leeds family, including essays and experimental uses, as well as other covers passed through the mail in regular use.

It is needless to state that they are very rare.

Lot No. Cat. Val.

2467 **An essay or trial use, with an imperf. vermilion label, tied by regular postmark of Flushing, N. Y., envelope containing advertising circular** of the advantages of the "Stamp Sealing and Postmark Preserving Envelope." To all appearances, this passed through the mail, even though it bore nothing more than a plain colored label with the embossed seal of "Leeds and Vaux" (1) ——

2468 **An advertising circular,** similar in contents to preceding lot, not enclosed in the patent envelope, but with **U. S. 1c 1861 #63 canc. with "Leeds & Franklin" sample postmark** (1) ——

2469 **A patent envelope, with double opening,** one for postmark the other for stamp, with the "Leeds & Franklin" sample postmark, and a used, 3c '61 stuck in the space for the stamp, very interesting (1) ——

2470 **#63, 1861, 1c bright blue, tied to sample envelope, square opening** with perforated end for convenient opening, tied by the sample handstamps of "Leeds & Franklin," not addressed, very fine (Photo) (1) ——

2471 **#63, 1861, 1c blue, tied to a patent envelope, square opening** New York, to Platte Valley Bank, Nebraska City, Neb., containing an advertising circular of the patent envelopes. Cover torn in opening, but a very unusual and rare piece (1) ——

2472 **#63, 1861, 1c blue, oval opening tied "Millville," N. J. to "Lewis W. Leeds, Flushing, N. Y."** used in patent envelope and tied on circular, very fine (1) ——

2473 **#65, 1861, 3c rose, oval opening tied "Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 19, 1861,"** "Leed's correspondence," personal letter, to New York. Very fine (Photo) (1) ——

2474 **#65, 1861, 3c rose, square opening,** date of patent embossed in curve, grid canc. "Patchogue, N. Y." to N. Y. City, superb (1) ——

2475 **#65, 1861, 3c rose, circular opening,** embossed patent notice in rectangle to left of opening. The stamp, placed in lower left corner, has target canc. The opening is postmarked "Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1862," very fine (Photo) (1) ——

ESSAYS FOR U. S. RETURN POSTCARDS

2476 **Complete printed essay for return postal card;** on one side are spaces for both despatch and return address with **two representations of a 1c stamp.** The reverse has a perforated slip of paper, for writing the message, which is to be torn off and the return message written on the card. Sample "postmark" of Office of U. S. P. M. Gen'l, Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1878. Very fine (1) ——

2477 **Complete printed essay for return postal card.** Similar to preceding lot except that it has **a single representation of a 2c stamp,** very fine (1) ——

2478 **A similar essay card to preceding lot,** but with fictitious message and pencil drawn "postmarks" to demonstrate how they were intended to be used, extremely unusual piece, very fine (Photo) (1) ——

178

Fig. 6. Page 178 of Catalogue of Part II Knapp Collection Sale.

Now let us continue with our history. After ten years of "no news" came the "casus belli". In October 1941, the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc. of New York sent out their catalogue of "Part Two" of the famous Edward S. Knapp collection of stamps, covers, and philatelic Americana. The sale was to be held from November 3rd to 8th, and, to my amazement, I found that Page 178 described *nine* items under the heading "Leeds and Franklin Patent Envelopes". I reproduce this page as it appeared in the catalogue. (See Fig. 6.)

A careful study of this page, even without seeing the various lots, discloses that no item offered is exactly the same as that illustrated by Morison in his patent of June 19, 1860. It is true that the cover mailed by Barclay R. Leeds, February 11, 1862, to his brother Lewis W. Leeds (Lot 2475) contains a circular hole in the upper right hand corner. If it was the inventor's thought that the (large) opening could go *anywhere* on the envelope, and not necessarily in the upper left corner, as shown in the patent, then we may say that this cover was an "original". Mr. Morison, like all inventors, would have samples of his wares, and, in my opinion, Barclay Leeds, writing from Morison's office (see copy of letter quoted later) would quite probably have used one.

Another cover (Lot 2469) shows two openings in the envelope, one circular and the other rectangular. They are side by side in the upper right hand corner. These openings were apparently designed, one for the stamp and one for the postmark, (still differing from the original patent.) This cover was most certainly a "try-out". Although the stamp is cancelled, the space for the postmark is filled, not by a government postmark, but by a *facsimile* of a postmark, reading "New York Leeds & Franklin, 112 B'W" (Broadway). Only a blank piece of paper is enclosed (not a letter) and, of course, this cover never passed through the mails. It was clearly a manufactured affair for advertising purposes. Leeds and Franklin used their sample postmark in the left hand hole, and stuck an already cancelled 3c stamp in the right hand hole. It was evidently employed as a sample just as the one by Leeds & Vaux, cancelled December 31, 1861, over a vermillion label (Lot 2467) was undoubtedly used. (See later.)

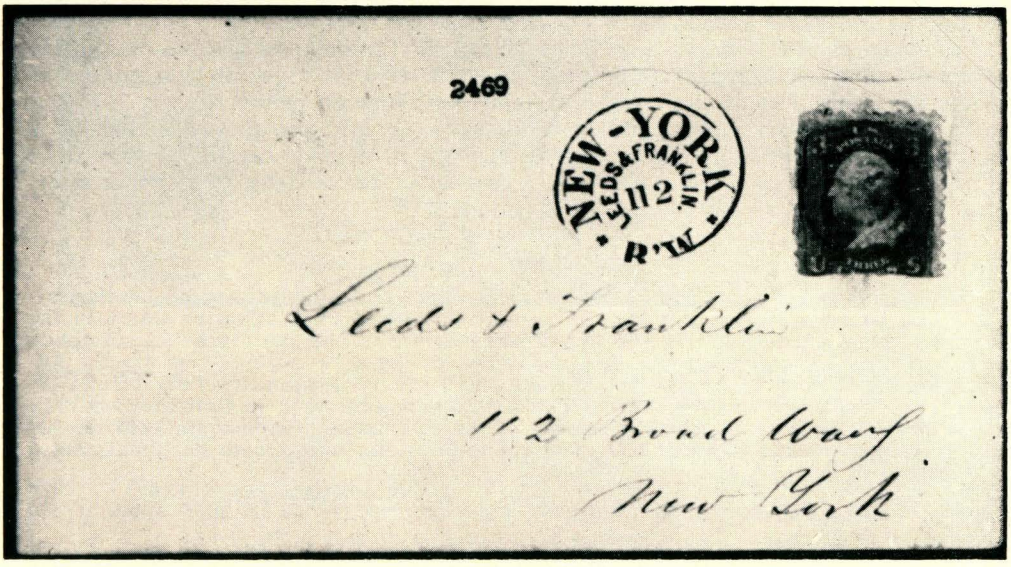


Fig. 7. Lot 2469—Knapp Collection Sale.

My conclusion is that Morison never manufactured, or caused to be manufactured, any appreciable supply of his own patent envelopes, except for sample purposes. To confirm this, I tried to identify the business of Benjamin Morison

in 1860. I wrote the Free Library of Philadelphia to ascertain what the Philadelphia City Directory of that year showed. Mr. F. H. Price, librarian of the Free Library, very kindly replied that McElroy's Philadelphia City Directory for 1860, Page 708, lists "Morison, Benjamin, patents, 228 Walnut Street, house 1341 N. 11th Street". So Morison was not an envelope manufacturer, but one who invented, or dealt in patents.

Who, then, were Leeds and Franklin, and how was their name tied up with a type of envelope which, from the photographs in the auction catalogue, had all the earmarks of the Benjamin Morison patent? My first cover (Turnbull) was clearly a "try-out", and was addressed to *Leeds & Vaux,* not Leeds and Franklin, from Flushing, N. Y., Jany. 24, 1862. The stamp and year dated postmark are both tied to the enclosure, thus proving that the letter (?), even without the envelope, was mailed on the day and year cancelled on the stamp. As a matter of fact, the enclosure is a blank piece of paper (not a letter), so Leeds & Vaux apparently arranged with the Flushing Post Office to have this cover mailed to themselves to prove that the idea was workable. While they produced an earlier cover, as I shall record presently, the Turnbull cover, and the Morris Leeds cover, previously noted, are in my opinion, the first ones found, *put out by them,* bearing a government stamp, actually cancelled in the mails. (The so-called Scott cover, later noted, was mailed by Leeds to Vaux, from Philadelphia, before the patent rights had been acquired by contract.)

But why "Leeds & Vaux" and not "Leeds & Franklin"? Incidentally, what had happened to Morison?

Now the interesting part of our story begins.

To answer the above questions, it is necessary to study the enclosures in the lots listed on Page 178 of the auction catalogue, and, secondly, to discover whether the original Morison patent had been transferred to someone else.

At the Knapp auction I acquired several of the lots, and have since been privileged to examine four others that were bought by Mr. Harold Lehman of New York. At my request, he very courteously sent them to me for study. As a result of this study, I feel we may state with authority that Lewis W. Leeds of New York was the man who is entitled to be credited with the "exploitation" of these envelopes. He did not, however, invent the original idea, as Benjamin Morison of Philadelphia established his claim to that right in his patent of June 19, 1860. I shall qualify this statement further on in this article.

Who, then, was Leeds, and how did *he* come into the picture? Here it is necessary to quote the article by Walter S. Scott in the October 1929 issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist. This is the second of the articles to which I referred earlier.

"An Interesting Envelope"

By Walter S. Scott.

"In going through a lot of old envelopes recently, I came across one that attracted my attention. It has the regular three-cent 1861 adhesive stamp in the left hand corner, and in the upper right corner is the postmark 'Philadelphia' surrounding a punched-out hole about the size of a twenty-five cent piece. Adjoining the cancellation to the left is a small square 'Postmark—Patent June 19, 1860' embossed in three lines. The envelope is addressed to Calvert Vaux, 110 Broad Way, New York. The balance of the postmark—'October 26, 1861, Pa.'—is shown on the letter sheet. The contents of the letter is so pertinent that I quote it:

'Philadelphia 10/26/1861

'Dear Vaux

Arrived safely last night. Have just been to see envelope man. Found him, just as I supposed, with a few samples of coarse brown envelopes, with two-sized holes, which he thought was a great matter to have such a variety—one big round hole and one little one. He was going to do great matters, but the war came on, and he thought it was not worth while to try—but Secretary Cameron is a particular friend of his and as soon as the war was over he would get him to take it up and make the government (do something, E. T. G. inserts) about it. He has thought of putting the

stamp in the hole, but says the government will not post mark them unless they are made to do so. He wants to sell out the whole right—says his son owns half, but he would take a thousand dollars at any rate, on a risk. I told him I could not give him a thousand cents, for I have no money to give, but if he was a mind to say what he would let me have it for any time within a month, or how much more within three months, and how much in six months and one year, or any other proposition, I would consider it, to see whether it was possible to get back our thirty-five dollars we had spent, but it would require very particular personal application anyway, and perhaps after working hard for six months and spending considerable money, it would all amount to nothing. I think I will manage it all right to make some contingent arrangement, by which we can secure the use of this patent, and then we can add our improvements if necessary.

Thine truly,

Leeds'

"It occurred to me after reading the above that some collector might have the other variety (E. T. G. surmises Mr. Scott refers to the second sample in the illustrated patent, showing the small hole for the 'Rec'd.' mark). We could then ascertain whether the twenty-five cent size we have is the smaller or larger hole. The cover is made of the coarse brown paper mentioned in the letter, and is in an excellent state of preservation."

Let us study this article. The description of the envelope, with its patent mark, is identical with the Barclay Leeds cover mailed on February 11, 1862 (Lot 2475). Note that the hole, "about the size of a twenty-five cent piece," is



Fig. 7A. The "Barclay Leeds" Cover (Lot 2475).

in the upper right hand corner, and that the patent mark is a small oblong "rubber stamp" to the left of the cancellation (and hole) reading "Post Mark ☞ Patent June 19, 1860," embossed in three lines. (This was the second type of "patent mark" that I had found, and I believe it was the first to be used. This type, and the one with a curved embossed impression under the hole, previously noted, are the only ones I have yet discovered.)

Both of these envelopes must have originated in Morison's office, as Lewis W. Leeds wrote the "Scott" letter, to his friend Vaux, from Philadelphia. Leeds starts out by saying: "Arrived safely last night. Have just been to see envelope man." (This, of course, was Morison, the inventor, and not an envelope manufacturer. I believe Leeds secured his "patent" envelope at Morison's office.) He then goes on to say that he found him (Morison) "with a few samples of coarse brown envelopes" and describes them. Notice Leeds used the words

"few samples," which would seem to prove my contention that Morison had not yet had any quantity manufactured, but only had a few made up to illustrate his patent. Then comes the statement that "He has thought of putting the stamp in the hole, but says the government will not postmark them unless they are made to do so." So the idea of putting the stamp in the hole *originated with Morison.*

Leeds then proceeds to discuss the possible purchase of the patent rights on a "deferred payment" basis, (I wonder if this was the beginning of "installment" buying!) extending over a period of several months. He concludes, "I think I will manage it all right to make some contingent arrangement, by which *we* can secure the use of this patent, and then we can add *our improvements* if necessary." (The italics are mine.)

This letter clearly indicates that Vaux was to be a prospective partner with Leeds, if the patent rights could be secured, and the fact that Leeds "didn't have a thousand cents" accounts for the negotiations for deferred payments.

Apparently, an agreement of purchase was made, as the letter of Barclay R. Leeds, dated February 11, 1862 (to be quoted later) definitely shows. I have not as yet succeeded in finding the original document. Evidently, however, the deal was closed, and as his brother's letter states, Leeds' first payment was to be made on January 1st, 1862.

Under this agreement, made in the fall of 1861, over a year after the patent was granted, Leeds undoubtedly was given the right, or "license" to exploit this patent, the title to which would pass when the payments noted in the agreement had been met. So Leeds went ahead, with Vaux as a partner, and not only added the improvements (to be noted subsequently), but actually circularized "the trade" to get orders. I shall later quote one of these circulars, copied from the Luff article. Of course, no transfer of the patent was recorded in Washington to Leeds, or to Leeds and Vaux, as this could not take place until the final payment was made. This accounts for the fact that the Patent Office, at this time, makes no mention of Leeds, or Leeds & Vaux, as transferees, as will appear further on in our story.

Leeds & Vaux, therefore, started out and endeavored to sell "their" patent envelope to all and sundry. Before doing so, they added certain improvements. To meet the general custom, they ordered envelopes manufactured with the large hole, either oval or rectangular, in the *upper right hand corner* (apparently they never used the small hole for the "received" cancellation.) They, however, made this modification, namely, that the die did not cut a complete hole, but one that left strips of the envelope crossing the opening from left to right and from top to bottom. Some of these strips were just plain narrow "crossings," in two parallel lines, while others had a diamond shaped figure, with a hole in the center, having four points of contact with the envelope. There was still another die which left a sort of Maltese cross in the opening, and a larger hole in the middle.

These die-cut designs appear on envelopes punched both with the oval and the rectangular openings. Here I would call attention to the fact that the illustration of the original patent shows the large opening to be circular and not oval. I reproduce below rough sketches of these die-cut designs. (See Fig. 8.)

It should be pointed out that Fig. 1, copied from the article by Thorp, is circular, but I think it should have been oval. I have not as yet found a die-cut design in a circular opening. These may exist, but to date I have not seen or heard of one. I also show below two other die-cut designs recently found in Philadelphia. I have never seen either of them actually used. (See Fig. 8A.)

After the letter had been inserted in the patent envelope, and the envelope sealed, the stamp would be applied in the opening, thus adhering to the strips or design in the die-cut hole, and, at the same time, to the enclosure as well. To extract the letter, one had only to slit the envelope, push the stamp through the hole, and thereby break the connection with the envelope. The stamp, therefore, remained on the enclosure, and, if it bore the postmark and year date, it was

positive evidence as to the time and place of mailing. Even if the postmark lacked the year date it still authenticated the day and month of mailing, which also appeared in the written portion of the letter.

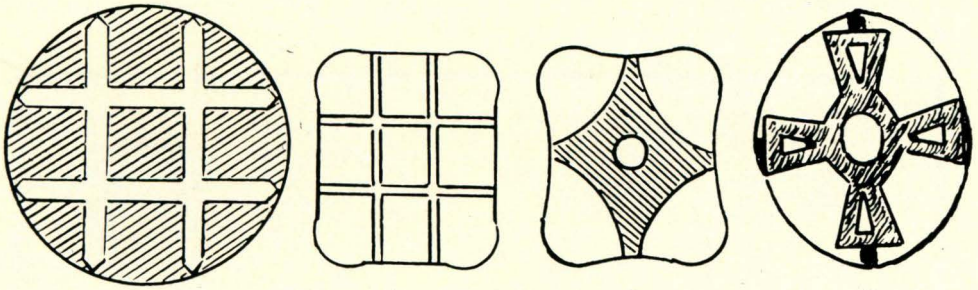


Fig. 8. Samples of Die Cuts.

It should be borne in mind that up to this time it had not been the universal custom in this country to use the year date in the postmark cancellation. Consequently, we find many covers of the period cancelled with the month and day,

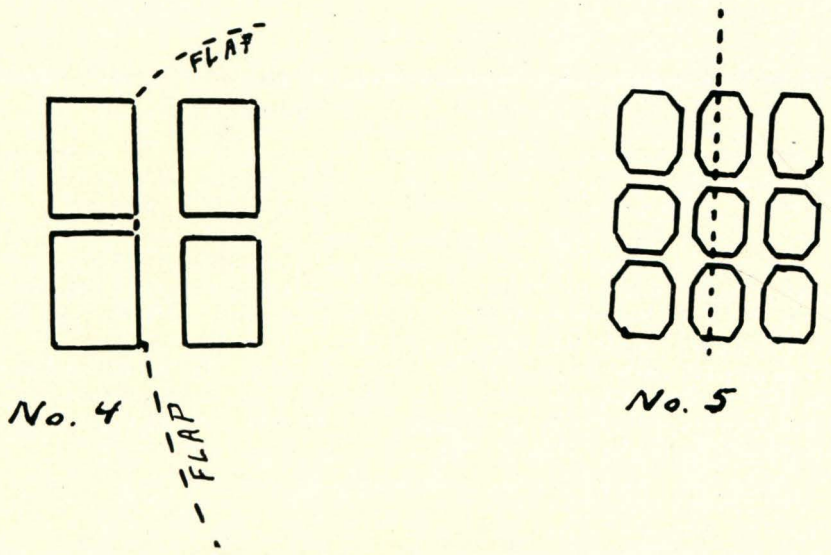


Fig. 8A. Samples of Unused Die Cuts.

without any year date being included. If the year date were missing, it would be difficult to prove, by these postmarks, whether a letter had been cancelled, for example, in 1862 or 1864, unless the letter itself bore the complete story.

Another improvement, or modification, of the original patent, was a vertical perforation on the die-punched envelope, about 5/8ths of an inch from the right. This provided that the envelope could be opened by severing these perforations without slitting the flap. This was the same idea as that employed in the "letter sheets" of 1886, and, in my opinion, the manufacturers of these letter sheets got their "hunch" from these early envelopes. I show a photo of one of these "perforated" envelopes. (See Fig. 9.)

The *main* difference, therefore, between the original "Morison" envelope, as patented, and the ones put out later by Leeds & Vaux, was that the former laid stress solely on the postmark, while the latter attempted to tie the stamp as well as the postmark, to the enclosure. As most of us are concerned primarily with *stamp* collecting, and the use of stamps, the "improved" window envelope has a particular appeal to philatelists.

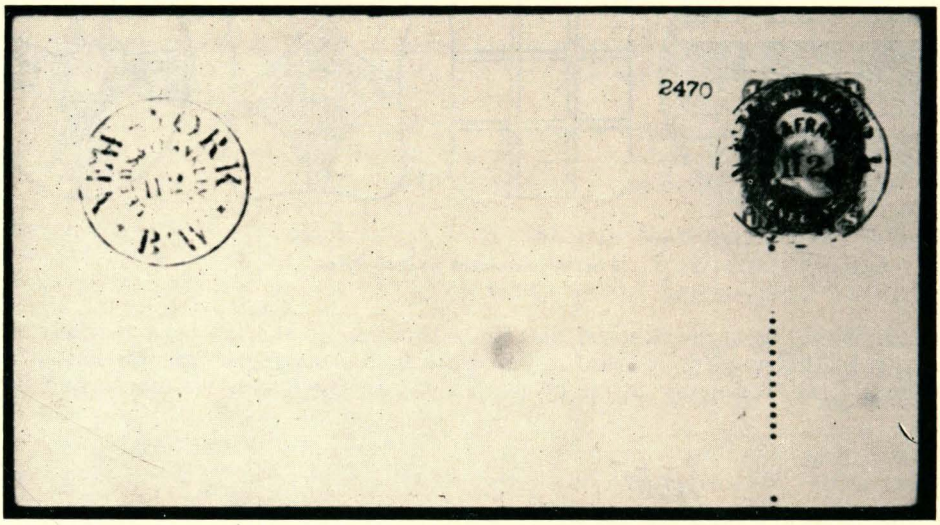


Fig. 9. Photo. of Lot 2470. Sample of Perforated Envelope.

Leeds & Vaux, accordingly, attempted to market "their" patent envelope *with its improvements*, and I have a copy of their circular (enclosed in Lot 2467) which offers to supply these "novelties" to the trade. This circular, by the way, makes no mention of an envelope manufacturer, although it is signed "Leeds & Vaux," who, as I shall show later, were "steam heaters." As this circular is identical with the one copied by Mr. Luff in his article, and repeated by Mr. Thorp in his, I shall now reproduce the latter's account, leaving out the Scott letter, already quoted, for the sake of brevity:

(It may seem strange, in light of the fact that the Thorp article has already been published, that I should reproduce it almost in its entirety in this "history." It is because I am trying to write as complete a story as possible that I have taken the liberty of "cribbing" both the Scott and the Thorp accounts.)

"A PATENT CANCELLATION"

By P. H. Thorp.

"We are all more or less familiar with that interesting period in the development of our postal administration when fostered by the Bank Note Companies, the country was in a furor to invent canceling devices to prevent the re-use of postage stamps. Chemical papers, trick cancellations and double papers have come in for their share of study but that there is still much room for study is testified to by the following facts.

A brief article entitled "An Interesting Envelope" by Walter S. Scott caught this writer's eye when reading the October issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist. It remained in my memory for the story didn't make sense—there was most evidently something lacking. A few hours later when examining a collection I saw an envelope with a round hole in the upper right corner. I was prompted to find out more.

Mr. Luff very promptly supplied the missing link by producing an article he had written some 15 years ago, published in The American Journal of Philately. The way the two articles, Mr. Luff's and Mr. Scott's, dove-tail together is extremely interesting and I believe will prove so to our readers, some of whom may have puzzled over the device noted. Because it more clearly explains the incident, we publish first Mr. Luff's article of 15 years ago:

'AN INTERESTING STUDY'—By John N. Luff.

For some years I have had in my collection of United States stamps a three cents of the issue of 1861, which has attached to the back of the stamp two vertical strips of yellow paper crossed by two horizontal strips. The strips are about two millimeters wide and are placed about eight millimeters apart each way. The ends of the strips taper almost to points. On looking carefully it is seen that this arrangement is not composed of separate strips, but that the whole has been cut with a die from one piece of paper. I have frequently been asked what was the purpose of this device, but could only give the unsatisfactory explanation which I received when I bought it, i.e., that it was some sort of a patented arrangement intended to keep the stamps from sticking together—which it obviously could not and did not do. I have seen the same thing in one or two other collections of United States stamps, but the owners were no better informed than I as to its meaning.

A few days ago Mr. H. E. Deats sent me four envelopes, saying he thought that they might interest me, which they did, as I found in them the long-sought explanation of my oddity. As I think it may also be of some interest to others, I will describe these envelopes.

In the upper right corner of each envelope an opening, either oval or rectangular, has been cut with a die. The paper has not been entirely removed from within these openings, a small part of the original material, arranged in some fanciful device, having been spared by the die. This was attached at several places (usually four) to the sides of the opening. The points of juncture were so small that the connections could be severed almost without effort. One of the designs left by the die was diamond shaped, touching the surrounding rectangle at the four points; another had in the center a small oval, around which were four ornaments of triangular shape connecting it with the edges of the oval opening.

The intention of all this was that, a letter being enclosed in the envelope, the stamp should be affixed in the opening over the fanciful device and adhering to the letter behind it. By this means the letter and envelope were fastened together and the former could not be removed without destroying the latter. Enclosed in one of the letters was a circular explaining the purpose and merits of this device. It reads as follows:

"STAMP SEALING AND POSTMARK PRESERVING ENVELOPE"

"By the use of the ordinary envelope we lose the advantage of preserving upon the letter itself the Post Mark and Postage Stamp, which are generally thrown aside with the unattached envelope, and it is also difficult to identify the letter and envelope as belonging together, after they have once been separated.

We have prepared an envelope with one or more openings, through which by the use of the postage stamp, the letter and envelope are sealed fast together, and when the letter is removed from the envelope, the postage stamp and post mark placed thereon remain adhering to the letter.

We claim that the following advantages must arise from the general use of this or a similar system of envelope, provided the Post Office Department sanctions it, so far as to print a clear and distinct post mark on such Postage Stamp, or if preferred, directly on the letter, through an additional opening, made especially for that purpose.

First.—Sealing the letter independent of the envelope by the stamp, thus making the operation of stamping the most perfect security for the sealing; and the stamps having to be put on the front of the letter before it can be sent, this sealing is not liable to be neglected.

Second.—Sealing the letter and envelope fast together, and thus increasing the difficulty of substituting envelopes, or of removing the enclosure, either by violence or from neglect of sealing, or from bursting, in consequence of bad gumming.

Third.—Securing to the Government the destruction of the stamp in opening the letter, or its general preservation thereon.

Fourth.—Defining the location of the stamp on the letter, and this in the most convenient position for the post office mark.

Fifth.—Securing on the letter itself the legal evidence of the time and place of mailing, and giving information as to the Post Office and State from which the letter is sent.

Sixth.—Preserving an evidence of the action of the Post Office in regard to the punctual mailing of letters.

Seventh.—Supplying by the public stamp any private deficiency in the neglect of dating the letter.

An envelope affording all these advantages can be furnished at a very little, if any additional cost, and it is quite probable that if one were adopted which depended exclusively on the stamp for sealing, it might be produced much cheaper than if made in the ordinary way.

Leeds & Vaux
110 Broadway, New York"

Extract from the Commercial Bulletin, of Boston, November 30th, 1861:

' "At a recent meeting of the Newcastle (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce a communication was read from Glasgow, calling attention of the inconvenience arising from the use of envelopes in commercial communications, from the difficulty of proving dates of postal and delivery of letters, and urging the desirability that the post marks should always appear on the letters themselves. The Chamber expresses the opinion, that in business letters it would be much better to avoid the use of envelopes." '

Of the four envelopes sent me by Mr. Deats all but one had been opened. The act of opening them left the stamp and the die-cut device attached to the letter. The cancellations appear partly on the stamp and partly on the letter. In one instance a second opening has been provided to permit the dated postmark to be stamped on the letter, instead of on the envelope. Most of the cancellations appear to be of a private nature and not those employed by the government. One of them, as well as the copy in my possession, appears to be regularly postmarked, from which it may be inferred that at least a few of the envelopes were passed through the post. Three of the envelopes have a row of perforations across one end, apparently intended to facilitate opening them.

And now we will reprint Mr. Scott's article as it appeared in the October 1929 issue:

(I have already recorded this, so I omit it in this quotation. E. T. G.)

It is quite evident that Mr. Scott's letter was prior to the advertisement noted by Mr. Luff. We see Vaux and Leeds attempting to secure from the inventor (still an unknown equation) a patent means of canceling letters so that the date would appear on the letter and not the envelope. Apparently the inventor had not thought of the possibilities of leaving parts of the envelope over the hole. This latter idea was quite apparently the improvements Vaux referred to in his letter to Leeds. (Correction: It was Leeds' letter to Vaux, as previously quoted, and not Vaux's letter to Leeds. ETG)

The question arises how far did this idea progress before it was abandoned? Also how extensive was the use of these patent envelopes?"

In the interest of accuracy and with all due respect to Mr. Thorp, I should here note that Luff's account appeared in 1902, not about 1915, as the Thorp article would seem to imply. Per contra, the original Thorp article, published in Scott's Monthly Journal, correctly refers to Luff's story as "An Interesting Essay." When this article was reprinted in the Collectors Club Philatelist, the Luff account was styled "An Interesting Study." The former designation, however, is the true one, as is shown by reference to the March 1902 issue of the American Journal of Philately.

Here let me venture a suggestion, which is purely a suggestion, and not a positive statement. I noted at the beginning of this article that the type of envelope about which I was to write, was, in my opinion, the forerunner of the "outlook" or "window" envelope of today. Luff's article appeared in March 1902, in a stamp journal which naturally had a very limited circulation. Its subscribers were mostly persons interested in philately. The "meat" of his article, however, was the Deats covers, which had evidently been acquired by Deats some time previously. If Deats had been able to secure four of these curiosities, others must also have seen some, and Callahan may have been one of them. Callahan's claim was filed December 9, 1901, although the patent was not granted till June 10, 1902, three months after the appearance of the Luff article.

Consequently, I believe that Callahan ran across one or more of the Leeds & Vaux, or Leeds & Franklin patent envelopes, and conceived his idea for the "outlook" envelope from them. The original idea was not a labor saver, inasmuch as the envelope had to be addressed, but the Callahan scheme offered that advantage. I firmly believe that the first patent was the inspiration for the second.

Now, who were Leeds & Vaux? Through the cooperation of Mr. Paul North Rice, Chief of the Reference Department of the N. Y. Public Library, I learned the following: "The New York City Directories for 1861-2 and 1862-3 have Leeds & Vaux, steam heaters, 110 Broadway, Leeds, Lewis W., heaters, 110 Broadway, Vaux, Calvert, architect, 110 Broadway."

As the Turnbull cover shows, Leeds & Vaux were apparently associated in this envelope venture as late as January 24, 1862. Moreover, shortly before that date, on December 31, 1861 (not necessarily for the first time), they mailed their printed circular, advertising these patent envelopes, to Smith & Franklin, 258 Broadway, N. Y. This circular is signed "Leeds & Vaux" and is the one (Lot 2467) previously referred to. (The firm of Smith & Franklin, by the way, are

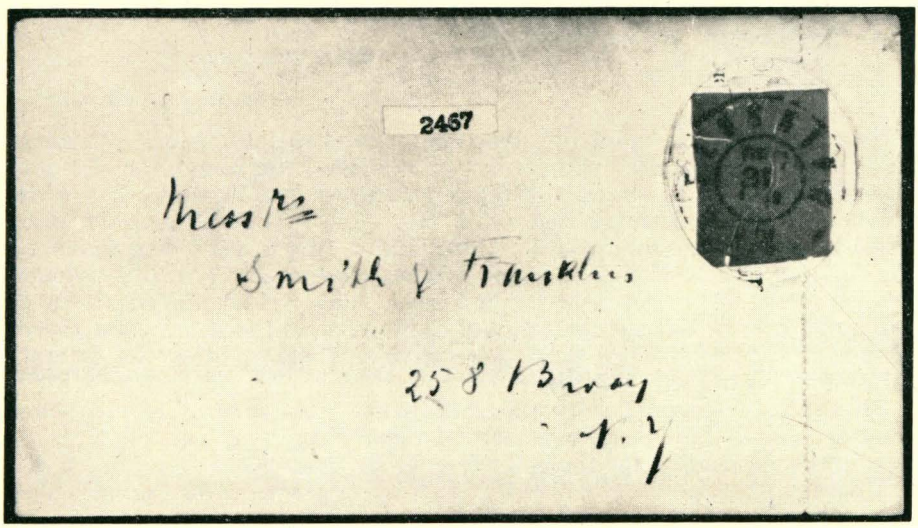


Fig. 10. Photo. of Lot 2467.
(Note that this "trial" cover has the vertical row of perforations at the right side.)

not listed in the city directory of that time, as Mr. Rice reports.) It is true that only a vermillion label was stuck in the hole of this envelope, where the postmark or stamp was supposed to be placed, and that this label bore an embossed seal reading "Leeds & Vaux." (I bought this cover in the Knapp auction.) It nevertheless bears the Flushing, N. Y. cancellation and proves that at that time Leeds & Vaux were trying to market "their" improved envelopes. This was purely a "trial" cover, and in spite of the fact that a label was used instead of a stamp, it apparently got by.

What, however, did Leeds & Vaux, "steam heaters," know about envelopes? They clearly were not envelope manufacturers. My conclusion is that they were like many other men of our present generation, who love to take "flyers" with the hope that they can make a little money "on the side." (This supposition was later confirmed by Leeds' nephew, as I shall show.) Apparently, however, things didn't turn out as they had hoped. Whether it was due to the fact that the Civil War was on (referred to in Leed's letter to Vaux), or because the government refused to recognize this type of envelope, the scheme just didn't register at that time.

Leeds, however, was evidently one of the original "go-getters." On February 11, 1862, he was in Washington (his brother Barclay addressed him there on that date), and in my opinion, he was trying to "pull wires" to get this patent approved by the Post Office Department.

The Leeds family, by the way, were Quakers, and the following letter from Barclay R. Leeds, above referred to, written from Philadelphia to his brother in Washington, clearly shows it. I reproduce it herewith:

"Morrisson office 11½ A. M.
2nd mo. 11 - 1862

Dear Brother

Have had considerable conversation with Mr. Morrisson and he had finally consented to the following agreement which is indorsed on the back of the original:—'In consequence of the deranged state of the money market, and business generally, and the consequent want of that success under this agreement which was anticipated by Mr. Leeds, I do at his solicitation hereby agree that the times of payment expressed in this agreement viz: the first days of January, February, March and May shall be extended respectively two months, so that March, April, May and July shall be the months in which the said payments or either of them shall be made.' I have concluded to remain here till thee returns so as to see what thee does. Had a letter from M. (Morison) today, he's been sick, is getting better.

Desperate haste
Thy Aff. Bro.
Barclay R. Leeds"

This letter, let me point out, was mailed to Lewis W. Leeds, Washington, D. C. (no street address). Consequently it must have been care of "general delivery," as Lewis Leeds was only temporarily in the Capitol. The letter is headed with the Quaker wording "2nd mo. (Feb.) 11-1862, and the peculiar "thee" is used instead of "you." Incidentally, this is the letter which establishes the fact that Leeds had made a "purchase agreement" with Morison some time previously, but undoubtedly after October 26th, 1861 (the date of the Scott letter). It also states why the original agreement was modified, and the dates of payment extended. How large these payments were will not be determined until we find the original contract.

(Note: This is a small matter, but the name "Morrisson," as mentioned in the letter, should have been spelled "Morison" (one "r" and one "s"), as shown in the application for the patent signed by the inventor.)

I assume that Leeds concurred in this modification of his agreement with Morison, and still had hopes that either he, or he and Vaux, could make good. Apparently, however, they couldn't. Then, so far as I have been able to make out, comes in the "Fairy Godmother" in the person of Joseph F. Franklin. Mr. Franklin is listed in the N. Y. City Directory of that time as a "broker." His business address was 112 Broadway (next door to Leeds!) and in 1861 his residence was Flushing, Long Island. It is interesting to note, as Mr. Rice informs me, that "there was a William M. Franklin, stationer, 180 Broadway, who seems to have been the only Franklin (in New York) in the stationery business then."

Joseph F. Franklin, undoubtedly, put in the necessary money to keep the "Morison - Leeds" agreement alive, and Vaux passed out of the picture. Franklin himself, however, unquestionably had had nothing to do with the improvements to the original patent, which were initiated by Leeds & Vaux in the early fall of 1861. He was a broker and not a "hard headed" business man. At any rate, he teamed up with Leeds and the new combination attempted to carry on. They subsequently engaged an envelope manufacturer, William P. Lyon, and had him get out a more elaborate circular than the one printed by their predecessors.

This "Leeds & Franklin" circular, signed by Lyon, covers two pages, while Leeds & Vaux used only one. Furthermore, it *illustrates* an "improved" envelope, lists ten rather than seven advantages, and adds references to prominent people and large institutions endorsing this envelope innovation. In my opinion, the idea of offering references may have been Franklin's suggestion. Brokers are

usually good salesmen and know the value of advertising, so it may be that Leeds' new partner put "pep" as well as money into the enterprise.

To make the record as complete as possible, I reproduce a photostat of what I call the "Lyon" circular, although much of it is repetition. (See pages 92-93.)

Undoubtedly many of these circulars were sent to different parts of the country. The one illustrated came out of an envelope mailed to the Platte Valley Bank, Nebraska City, Nebraska (Lot 2471) and the stamp used was a 1c 1861 (no year date). The flap of the envelope is at present sealed (I have the cover in my collection), but I believe it was unsealed when mailed. Even though the contents consisted of a printed circular, a 3c stamp would have been required if the envelope had been sent "first class."

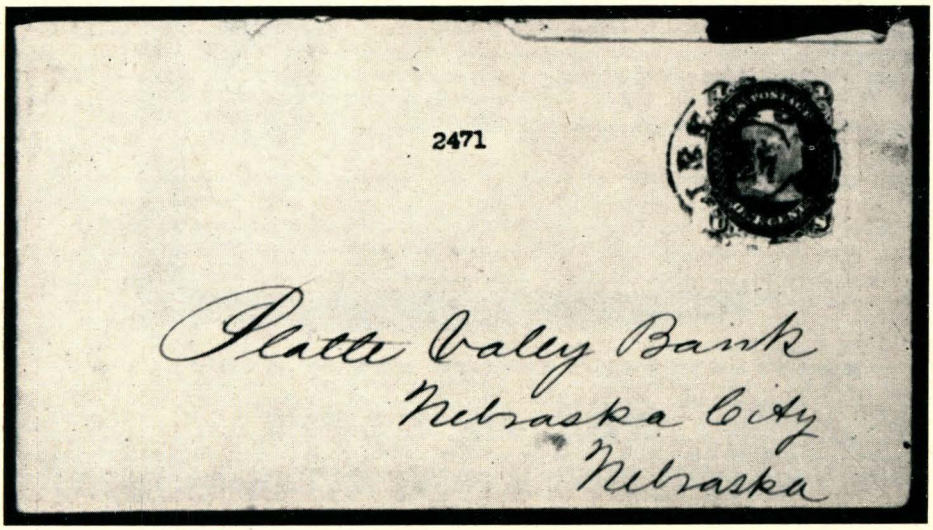


Fig. 11. Lot 2471. The Cover Which Contained the Circular Illustrated on Pages 92-93.

There are some interesting things about this circular. In the first place, it was put out, not by the "licensees," but by an envelope manufacturer, William P. Lyon, whose address was 537 Pearl Street, N. Y. Clearly, he must have been employed by Leeds & Franklin to make the envelopes and endeavor to interest the trade. Secondly, the design of the die-cut opening, as shown in the illustrated cover, is identical with that on the Turnbull cover, which was postmarked January 24, 1862. The stamp on the cover shown in the circular is clearly a crude facsimile of the genuine 3c 1861, and the Washington postmark was evidently *printed*, so as to show how the scheme worked. Thus the "improvements" made by Leeds & Vaux were continued by Leeds & Franklin. That the idea of this patent envelope had appeal is proved by the references noted in the circular. Even if Washington had refused to approve it, numerous prominent businessmen were ready to endorse it, and the first on the list is New York's Mayor, George Opdyke.

The circular above noted bears no year date, nor does the cover, so in order to establish the year of issuance I had to find out when George Opdyke came into office. Again Mr. Rice helped me. He wrote that George Opdyke was Mayor of New York from January 1, 1862-4, which proves conclusively that the "Lyon" circular was put out in 1862. (Franklin, as I shall show, transferred his interest in the patent November 8, 1862.)

So Lyon, the actual manufacturer of these envelopes, became the "selling agent," and Leeds and Franklin simply stayed in the background and waited for their royalties, "if any." I might add, in passing, that Mr. Rice states that

Leeds & Franklin's Patent

STAMP-SEALING AND POST-MARK-PRESERVING

ENVELOPES;



MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE, AND SOLD BY

WILLIAM P. LYON,

ENVELOPE MANUFACTURER,

No. 537 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway,

NEW-YORK.

The preservation on the letter itself of the Post Mark and Postage Stamp—generally destroyed with the detached cover—has long been deemed a matter of the first importance. This desideratum is now triumphantly secured by Leeds & Franklin's ingenious invention.

This Patent Envelope has a simple window opening at the right hand corner, through which, by use of the postage stamp, the letter and envelope are sealed fast together; so that when the letter is removed from its cover, the postage stamp, and with the post mark placed thereon, must remain permanently adhering to the letter.

Many obvious advantages must arise from the general use of this envelope.

First.—Increased Safety by additional sealing; the stamp connecting the envelope and letter securely together; and this is never liable to be omitted, though the sticking of the flap is frequently neglected or imperfectly done.

Fig. 12. The "Lyon" Circular—Face.

according to the directories of 1862 and 1863, the home address of Lewis W. Leeds was Long Island. After that, his name does not appear. (He died in London in 1896, as will appear farther on.)

By this time, in my study, I had learned so much about Morison, Leeds & Vaux, and Leeds & Franklin, that I was "all at sea." So, I decided it was time

Second.—SECURITY AGAINST IMPERTINENT INTRUSION ; the letter and envelope being firmly attached by the stamp, the inclosure cannot be inspected even if the flap be clandestinely opened.

Third.—SAFETY AGAINST ABSTRACTION OF VALUABLE INCLOSURES. If the flap be left unsealed, or opened with felonious intent, it will still be impossible to open the letter and take thence bank notes and drafts without so mutilating the envelope as to insure detection.

Fourth.—SECURITY FOR THE PRE-PAYMENT OF THE POSTAGE ; as the stamp, when once properly placed in this window, cannot be removed without its destruction.

Fifth.—ADVANTAGE THEREFORE TO THE GOVERNMENT ; by the effectual destruction of every stamp in its first use.

Sixth.—FACILITY TO THE POST OFFICE OPERATIONS ; by a uniform location of the stamp in the upper right hand corner, which is the most convenient position for the Post Office mark.

Seventh.—VERIFICATION OF THE MAILING ; by securing on the letter itself the *legal evidence* of the time and place of it being mailed. This has long been esteemed so desirable, that many prudent persons are constrained to dispense with the use of envelopes, that they may have the post mark on the letter ; and others take the precaution to pin the envelope again on the letter for identification.

Eighth.—CERTAINTY OF THE DATE AND PLACE ON THE LETTER, which are so frequently omitted by writers, in carelessness or hurry.

Ninth.—ORNAMENTATION ; which, though some may think of small importance, certainly merits the approval of all persons of taste.

Tenth.—COST. Notwithstanding the many and unrivalled advantages of our "STAMP-SEALING ENVELOPES," they will be furnished at a very small advance upon the prices of those not having the benefit of this patent.

As indicative of the estimate placed upon this improvement by those perhaps best capable of judging of its importance, we subjoin a few out of a long list of leading public men, bankers, &c. who have united in recommending its introduction into general use.

Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Mayor, N.Y.; Hon. B. F. Manierre, N.Y.; Hon. Jas. Harper, late Mayor, N.Y.; Hon. Horace Greely, N.Y.; Hon. Henry J. Raymond, N.Y; Geo. D. Lyman, Pres. Bank Clearing House, N.Y.; A. P. Halsey, Pres. Bank of New-York ; S. Baldwin, Pres. New-York Exchange Co. N.Y.; Geo. B. Cox, Pres. American Exchange Bank, N.Y.; B. W. Howe, Pres. Park Bank, N.Y.; Geo. Ellis, Cashier Bank of Commonwealth, N.Y.; Chas. J. Martin, Pres. Home Insurance Co.; Munn & Co. Scientific American ; J Smith Homans, N.Y.; D. Appleton & Co. N.Y.; Abram Wakeman, Post Master, N.Y.; Jno. G. Palfrey, Post Master, Boston ; C. J. R Thorpe, Post Master, Baltimore ; Thos. Smith, Pres. Bank of North America, Phila.; Geo. M. Troutman, Cashier of Western Bank, Phila.; J. B Lippincott & Co. Phila.; Edward Tyler, Cashier Suffolk Bank, Boston ; C. H. Warner, Cashier Bank of Commerce, Boston ; C. T. Robbins, Cashier Merchant's Bank, Providence ; Prof. B. Silliman, New Haven, Ct.; Silliman & Dana, American Journal Science ; E. C. Scranton, Pres. Elm City Bank ; also Post Masters in all parts of the country.

Those Envelopes should be for sale by all Stationers.

Those who desire to see and test this invention, may enclose to my address one or more postage stamps, and will receive at once by mail equivalent value in samples, with prices.

WM. P. LYON,

No. 587 Pearl-Street, near Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned is again largely engaged in the manufacture of ENVELOPES OF EVERY SIZE, STYLE, QUALITY AND DESCRIPTION, which he offers to the trade at lowest possible prices.

SAMPLES FURNISHED. Orders thankfully received and promptly executed.

I will be happy to see my customers, and the trade generally, at my new and central place of business.

WM. P LYON.

Fig. 12A. Reverse of "Lyon" Circular.

to seek professional advice. I took the problem to my friend, Arthur A. Armington, prominent patent attorney of Providence, and asked him to trace the "travel" of the Morison patent, starting with June 19, 1860. He at once instituted a search at the Patent Office in Washington, and in a short time reported to me as follows :

"Re: Patent 28,767 to Benjamin Morison
Improved Envelopes.

Dear Tudor:

The examination of the assignment records in Washington has been completed and I have a report as follows:

The Morison patent was first assigned to Lewis W. Leeds and J. F. Franklin on May 7, 1862 and the assignment recorded in the Patent Office on May 17, 1862. This instrument conveyed the entire right, title and interest in the patent to the assignees named above.

On November 8, 1862, J. F. Franklin assigned his interest in the Morison patent to Barclay R. Leeds, and this instrument was recorded in the Patent Office on December 17, 1862.

Examination of the Patent Office records for several years subsequent to 1862 failed to disclose any further assignments affecting the rights in the Morison patent and no license agreements were located.

Yours very truly,

A. A. Armington"

In discussing this report afterwards with Mr. Armington, he called my attention to the fact that the transfer of the Morison patent, on May 7, 1862, was to Lewis W. Leeds and J. F. Franklin (individuals), and not to Leeds & Franklin, a firm. He considers they took title as half owners. Consequently, when Franklin, on November 8, 1862, assigned his interest to Barclay R. Leeds, brother of Lewis W. Leeds, the brothers Leeds, as individuals, became the sole owners of the rights to the Morison patent, on a 50-50 basis.

Before this assignment, however, Leeds and his new associate, Franklin, styled themselves as a firm, and adopted a seal, in the form of a postmark. This bore their names, as Lots 2469 and 2470 in the auction catalogue prove. They used Franklin's office, 112 Broadway, for their headquarters, and Leeds & Vaux, "steam heaters," continued their regular business at 110 Broadway. (The city directory for 1862 substantiates this.) Mr. Rice, again at my request, made inquiries about Leeds & Franklin, and reported that "the Genealogy and Local History Division of the N. Y. Public Library states that they do not find a firm of Leeds & Franklin listed in the N. Y. City Directory of that time." We may assume, therefore, that they were not rated as an "honest to goodness" firm, in the generally accepted meaning of the word.

It may be of interest to note what Mr. Herbert F. Ricard, Librarian of the Long Island Collection of the Queens Borough Public Library, writes. He states that Joseph F. Franklin lived on Sanford Avenue, near Jamaica Avenue, in Flushing, and that Lewis W. Leeds also lived in Flushing. So Leeds and Franklin were neighbors, not only at home but at their business offices as well.

Mr. Armington further reminded me that, as a result of his search, the brothers Leeds were the *last* ones to have the right to manufacture this patent envelope. As I have heard of no use of these envelopes after the Civil War, I believe we may state that the idea died a natural death after about three years of use. Incidentally, my Lyndon, Vt. cover, previously illustrated is postmarked "Sept. 6" (the enclosure reads "Sept. 6, 1864") and, to date, no later use has been reported.

There was still, however, a question that bothered me. Leeds and Franklin, or Leeds & Vaux earlier, according to the printed circulars, have been given credit for originating this idea, since Morison's name does not appear in either of the two types of circulars mentioned. I felt, however, that their idea was only a modification of one that had already been patented (by Morison). Although Morison had sold out his rights, and his successors had improved on what he invented, the real credit for the invention, it seemed to me, belonged to him. Today we are using various kinds of electric bulbs in our homes and in our offices and factories. Many of these are far superior to the original "electric light" as invented by Thomas A. Edison, yet none of us would take from Edison the credit for having discovered this great boon to society.

I realized that it might be argued, and possibly rightly, that the "improved" patent envelope "changed the picture," and that Mr. Leeds and his partners were "originators" of a new philatelic curiosity. I felt, however, that Morison, like Edison, was the pioneer, and that therefore, in spite of later improvements, he was entitled to the credit for producing one of the most interesting philatelic sidelights that we have. Consequently, I considered that these "patent" envelopes should be known as the "Morison Patent Envelopes," no matter who might have afterwards acquired the patent rights.

Here again I sensed that I was getting "over my head" and needed more professional advice. So I put the question to Mr. Armington and secured this valuable information. He told me that many men who make inventions seldom profit very much from them. They sell out to someone else after they have established their "claim" at the Patent Office, and let the "transferee" or "licensee" get what he can. The purchaser may continue to use the original idea, or, if he pleases, he may add improvements without taking out another patent. When an inventor sells his patent, he sells all his right, title and interest (unless reservations are stipulated) and the purchaser is free to ignore the inventor's name in the future exploitation of the patent. So the licensees, like Leeds & Vaux, by agreement, and later Leeds and Franklin, by actual purchase, were within their rights when they put these envelopes on the market as "theirs." Incidentally, Mr. Armington called my attention to the fact that we refer today to the "Mazda" lamp. This was an improvement on the original Edison bulb, but Edison's name does not appear. This, he noted, is in much the same category as the envelope we are discussing.

How, then, should we refer to these "improved" patent envelopes? Should they be called the "Leeds & Vaux" patents, or the "Leeds and Franklin" patents? The correspondence so far found proves conclusively that Leeds, and Leeds alone, was the man who "put over" these envelopes, and that Vaux, and later Franklin, simply backed him up, or, as I believe in Franklin's case, furnished the necessary money.

I therefore feel, in the light of the facts and of what Mr. Armington has told me, that these "improved" patent envelopes, as put out to the trade, should be called the "Leeds Patent Envelopes" and by *no other name*. Leeds, as I have shown, fostered the project after Morison put his patent on the market, and no letters concerning it, so far as I know, have yet been found, either from Vaux or from Franklin.

I now decided it was necessary to find out something about the family history of Lewis W. Leeds. His brother, Barclay R. Leeds, apparently lived in Philadelphia (the Quaker City), as the letter written from Morison's office would indicate. So I wrote a prominent member of the Quaker faith, Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood, a New York attorney, and asked if he could help me. He later replied that his investigations had drawn a blank, but that "a friend of mine in Philadelphia" belonged to the Leeds family, and that he had sent him my letter for "further light." It proved later on that this friend of Mr. Wood was on vacation in Florida, so I heard nothing for a week or more.

One afternoon when I was not particularly busy, I decided to do a little "sleuthing" on my own account. I found a copy of the latest Philadelphia Directory (edition of 1935), and turned to the listings under "Leeds." As this is not a common name, at least in New England, I felt there would not be many registered in the Philadelphia directory. To my surprise, I discovered thirty-six persons listed by that name, and realized that I had "sought a needle in a haystack." How could I pick out one with whom to correspond, and hope that I might strike a relative of Lewis W. Leeds of New York? A careful study of these listings showed that quite a number, from their occupations and residences, were apparently not prominent in the life of Philadelphia. Furthermore, I found several whose home addresses were noted as "G tn" (Germantown). As I had always heard that Germantown had a large Quaker population, I began

to check off those recorded as living in that suburb. This reduced the list of prospects to about a half dozen. One of the first was "Hadassah" Leeds, a very unusual name, which had a decidedly biblical background and might quite possibly have been used by the Quakers. Going farther down the list of Germantown residents, I came to the name of "Morris E. Leeds (wife Hadassah), 4901 Stenton Avenue." Incidentally, Mr. Morris E. Leeds was listed as president and treasurer of the well-known firm of Leeds & Northrup, manufacturers of scientific instruments. I therefore took a "flyer" and wrote Mr. Leeds, asking if he was a relative of Lewis W. Leeds, and if so, could he furnish me with a photograph of his forebear, or any information that would help in the preparation of my article.

Two days later I received from Mr. Wood in New York the following very interesting letter:

"My dear Mr. Gross:

Morris E. Leeds, 4901 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is the 'friend of mine in Philadelphia' that I mentioned in my letter to you of Jany. 14th. With regard to Lewis W. Leeds, about whom you inquire, he says:

'Lewis W. Leeds (his correct name) in whom E. Tudor Gross is interested, was my uncle. He was born about 1830—certainly, not more than a year after that, and possibly two or three years before—and died in London in 1896. He had quite an inventive turn of mind, which he applied in many directions—chiefly to heating and ventilating; but I remember very well the envelope in question, and in fact, if I took the trouble, could probably find some of them among my father's papers.

'If Mr. Gros has any real reason for wanting more information than this and is willing to wait for it until after we get back from Florida, I shall be glad to hunt through father's old material and see what I can find about the envelope.'

Very truly,

L. Hollingsworth Wood"

So my shot in the dark rang up a bullseye. From Mr. Wood's letter I realized that at last I had acquired, with probably more to follow, some real history about a man who, at least in the stamp world, was little known. At once I wrote another letter to Mr. Morris E. Leeds, explaining at length what I was doing, and why I wanted a photograph and all available data about his uncle. I added that I assumed he was the son of Barclay R. Leeds. If this proved to be the fact, his father's papers might contain a copy of the original "Morison-Leeds" agreement.

I now recalled that the auction catalogue stated: "Mr. Knapp was fortunate in acquiring a number of covers, some from the correspondence of the Leeds family, including essays and experimental uses." This would imply that "the correspondence of the Leeds family" came from the heirs of Lewis W. Leeds, since Mr. Morris E. Leeds apparently still has *his* father's "old material." So I held up the final draft of my article, pending Mr. Leeds' return from the South.

That the delay was warranted is proved by what followed. Although I wrote a long letter to Mr. Morris Leeds on February 4th, no answer had been received by March 6, and I feared that Mr. Leeds was still in the South. I took a chance, however, and put in a long distance call to Philadelphia. To my delight, I found that Mr. Leeds had returned and after I had explained that I was anxious to get from him all he could tell me about his uncle, and his venture in the "patent envelope" business, he offered to search through his father's (Barclay R. Leeds) papers over the week-end and report.

And what a report I received on the following Tuesday! He not only wrote a two page letter, full of most interesting family history, but sent along a photo of his uncle; a copy of the agreement between Barclay and Lewis Leeds with William P. Lyon, the envelope manufacturer, dated as of November 1, 1862; and fifteen items (some with enclosures) of the patent envelopes, nine of which bore

stamps. More than that, he enclosed a copy of the Scientific American of July 12, 1862, which contained the identical illustration used in the "Lyon" circular, and the following illuminating account! I quote:

POSTMARK-PRESERVING ENVELOPE

It is frequently important in settling questions in law to determine the date on which a letter or document was deposited in the mails, and before the introduction of envelopes the date was always preserved by the postmark being stamped upon the letter. But since the custom of using envelopes has become so universal the postmark is thrown away with the envelope, unless, indeed, pains be taken to preserve the envelope with the letter, and even in this case there can be no absolute certainty that the envelope is the same that came around the letter or document.

Some time since L. W. Leeds, of this city, conceived the idea of cutting a hole in the envelope to show a portion of the surface of the letter inside, upon which the postmark might be stamped through the hole. On applying for a patent through the Scientific American Patent Agency, it was found that the very same plan had already been patented by Benjamin Morrison, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Leeds & Franklin then purchased Morrison's patent, which is here illustrated.

The engraving represents an envelope prepared in accordance with this plan. The hole is cut by a stamp, and may be of any form which fancy may suggest. That preferred by the inventor is an oval, crossed by bars at right angles in the form of a cross. The postage stamp is pasted upon the cross, adhering to both the letter and the envelope, and then the postmark is stamped over all, partly upon the envelope and partly on the letter.

By this arrangement, besides the preservation of the record of the date and place of mailing, the letter and envelope are fastened together, preventing the letter from being opened or abstracted, or a false envelope from being substituted for the genuine. The defacement of the stamp is also rendered certain by the opening of the letter.

The patent for this invention was granted June 19, 1860, and further information in relation to it may be obtained by addressing Leeds & Franklin, at 112 Broadway, New York City.

This article brings out the very interesting fact that Lewis W. Leeds, independently of Benjamin Morison, had conceived the same idea of the "hole in the envelope" innovation. When he applied for a patent through the Scientific American Patent Agency, it was found that Morison, in June 1860, had "beat him to it." No mention is made of Vaux, who, by this time, was "out," and Leeds and Franklin are recorded as the purchasers of Morison's patent. Furthermore, the article proves that this patent was announced to the *scientific* world, not the philatelic world, in July 1862, forty years before Luff wrote his interesting story. As most stamp enthusiasts are not subscribers to technical magazines, it is small wonder that Luff was unaware of this early account.

This article also substantiates my assumption that the Leeds & Franklin circular was put out in 1862, although I had had to discover this by the "deductive method" (extraordinary, my dear Watson!).

The copy of the agreement with Lyon is incomplete, as the last page, at least, is missing, but I feel it should be recorded in this history. It is as follows:

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into on the first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight-hundred and sixty two (1862) by and between Wm. P. Lyon, Envelope manufacturer of the city and state of New York, and Lewis W. Leeds and Barclay R. Leeds, both of New York above mentioned—witnesseth.

FIRST. That Lewis W. Leeds and Barclay R. Leeds are owners of a valuable invention known as the "Stamp-sealing and Postmark-preserving-envelope", partially patented by one Benjamin Morrison of Philadelphia, Pa. and since improved by the aforesaid Lewis W. Leeds.

SECOND. Said Lewis W. & Barclay R. Leeds being desirous of introducing and bringing into general use their "Stamp Sealing and Post mark preserving envelope" above mentioned, it is hereby agreed by and between the **party** of the 1st part and the **parties** of the 2nd part that the said William P. Lyon, party of the first shall have the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above men-

tioned patent envelopes, during the continuance of the patent, for and in consideration of the payment of six cents per thousand for each and every thousand manufactured as follows two (2) cents per M. to the said Lewis W. Leeds and four cents per thousand to the said Barclay R. Leeds.

THIRD. Said Wm. P. Lyon hereby agrees to use all reasonable exertion to bring the aforesaid patent envelope into general use, to spend at least two (2) cents per M. on the amount sold in sending out circulars and advertising in such other ways as he deems most advantageous.

FOURTH. Tis further agreed that the said Wm. P. Lyon shall furnish at his own expense all additional machinery and be at all and every expense whatsoever for the furtherance and continuance of the business, and that he shall charge all of said expense, with the additional sum of two (2) cents per thousand for his own profit to these patent envelopes, over and above the regular price of such envelopes without the application of the patent, making it a per M. charge in such manner as he, the said Wm. P. Lyon may think most advisable for the best interest of the business.

FIFTH. Provided the said W. P. Lyon shall desire to make an arrangement with other manufacturers or any other parties by which he is to apply the Patent to their envelope stock or paper the same price of six (6) cents per thousand is to be paid to the said L. W. and B. R. Leeds in the manner described in article second of this agreement, that being distinctly understood in all cases to be a consideration for the **use** of the patent only.

SIXTH. The said W. P. Lyon hereby agrees to keep accurate accounts of all envelopes manufactured and sold by him also of all applications of the patent to stock of any kind for other parties and have said accounts open to the inspection of the aforesaid Leeds' at any time, and to make settlement with them as before prescribed in this agreement, on the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty three (1863) and every three months thereafter during the continuance of this agreement.

SEVENTH. This agreement refers only to the patent of Benjamin Morrison taken out June 19th 1860 and has no reference to or claim upon what the said L. W. Leeds calls his "end entering envelope" or any other ideas that he, or either of the aforesaid Leeds' may perfect and patent.

EIGHTH. The power-press with pulleys dies and all other attachments belonging to the said Leeds' and now in use at the factory of the said W. P. Lyon 537 Pearl St. is to remain in his possession for his exclusive use, he, the said W. P. Lyon promising to take good care of it and return it to the owners at the expiration of this agreement, unless, he, the said W. P. L. . . . The rest is missing.

Let us note a few points about this contract.

Article One calls attention to the fact that the invention was "partially patented by one Benjamin Morison of Philadelphia, Pa. and since improved by the aforesaid Lewis W. Leeds." This shows that the latter claimed credit for the improvements, which are noted in the circulars of Leeds & Vaux and Leeds & Franklin. (Note: The words "partially invented" should have been used instead of "partially patented.")

Article Two shows that although the Brothers Leeds owned the invention, Lewis should receive only 2c per thousand of envelopes manufactured, while his brother Barclay was to get 4c per thousand.

Note: Mr. Morris Leeds writes that "this may have been due to money advanced or something of that kind."

Article Six is interesting, as it shows that Lyon could take the stock of other envelope manufacturers and "apply the patent."

Article Seven brings in a new feature which I had not heard of before. It precludes Lyon having any right to manufacture "what the said L. W. Leeds calls his 'end entering envelope.' " This type is what is listed earlier as "No. 4 die-cut," none of which I have yet found actually used. See Photo 14.

While the above noted documents were very interesting, I found more real thrill in certain of the covers loaned me by Mr. Leeds. When I started to write this article, I requested the Collectors Club Bulletin and Philatelist to ask their readers for information anent these patent envelopes, and to communicate with me if they had anything of interest to report. The only response I received was from Elliott Perry, who wrote that he had a cover, with this patent, put out by the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Previously I had seen a cover, used by the same commission, which was sent me for study by Dr. W. G. Atwood of Fall River.

Just why this organization should have used these "Leeds Patents" I could not determine, but I believe Mr. Morris Leeds has helped me solve the problem.

One of his covers is addressed to Barclay R. Leeds, 537 Pearl Street (Lyon's office) and while the letter is not signed, it is evidently from his sister, Martha. The letter is as follows:

"Germantown 11 mo. 12 1862

Dear Barclay, I dispatched a very hasty letter to thee this afternoon and quite omitted to tell thee what Lewis requested which was that you should not fail to put a circular in every box of envelopes which would explain how they were to be used. F. L. Olmstead wrote to Dr. J. Foster Jenkins thus—

Have credentials properly engrossed for Mr. Leeds as **Consulting Engineer** of **Ventilation & Warming**—Instruct him to prepare as soon as possible a full report of his observations & operations and the results so far, to be appended to my general report to the Commission on the 17th and to be perhaps published. Instruct him also to be prepared immediately after presenting his report to me to go to the West on a tour of the general hospitals at Cincinnati—Louisville etc.

Yours respectfully

Fred Law Olmstead

Please keep this letter."

Regarding this letter, Mr. Morris Leeds says, "in one of the envelopes in this package, you will find an unsigned letter which quotes a letter from Frederick Law Olmstead. This shows that Olmstead had responsibility for some large public projects and that he had delegated to my uncle certain engineering work in connection with them. Calvert Vaux was at that time a partner of Olmstead, and apparently it was in that way that he came into the picture."

As a result of this letter, Barclay Leeds wrote his brother Lewis on November 14, 1862. It is addressed "care of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C." I quote this letter:

"N. Y. Nov. 14 - 1862

Dear Brother

I received a letter from Sister Martha last evening stating that thee had been appointed 'consulting engineer, with instructions to proceed west immediately after the 17th' and wanted to know where Mahlon was, I have not heard from him since I saw thee, he was then at Pt. Pleasant in Virginia, I wish thee could find him & do something for him. What about thy envelopes, if they dont get there till after thee leaves, they will probably be shipped the first of the week, they are nearly all ready now. Make arrangements for us to send the bill to somebody and get the money, also about the price, if we are to make the bill direct to them. If thee goes out west thee must keep the envelope business in view, try and send us some good cash orders, we had a good notice in the morning papers yesterday and ought to have had from the afternoon papers, but I have not seen it. We are very busy, but not overrun with orders for the patent. Let us hear from thee immediately.

As ever thy bro

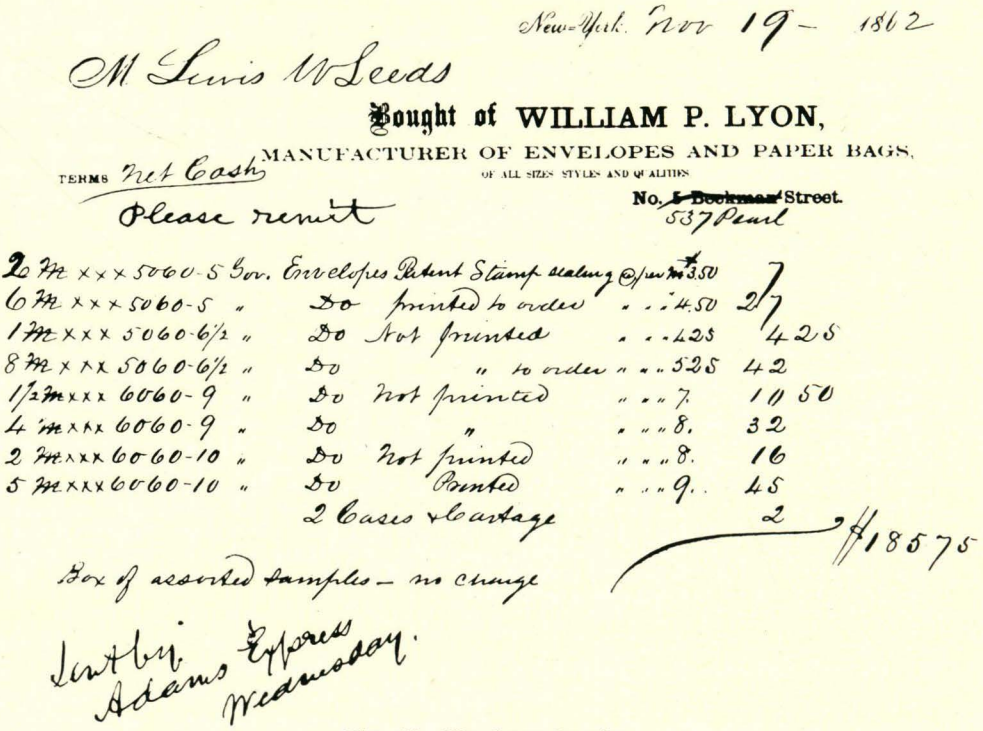
Barclay R.
Box 4461"

The above shows that Leeds was now living in Washington and was evidently employed by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, sometime referred to as the parent of the American Red Cross. By referring to the Dictionary of American Biography, I found that Olmstead was a prominent landscape architect in New York and in 1857 became superintendent of the new Central Park. Later, with Calvert Vaux as his partner, he made a new design for the Park, which was accepted. Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War, he was granted leave of absence to become general secretary of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C. (In 1892 he laid out the grounds for the World's Fair in Chicago.)

Now we get the tie-up with the two covers formerly noted. Vaux recommends Leeds to Olmstead and the latter gives Leeds a job in the Washington

office of the Commission. That his work as a ventilating and heating expert was satisfactory is shown by his promotion to "Consulting Engineer," and the instruction to prepare a full report of his observations and operations to be incorporated in the Secretary's general report to the Commission. Apparently, also, he had interested someone at the headquarters in his patent envelopes. From what Barclay Leeds writes on November 14, 1862, an order had been placed for a shipment some time previously, since they are to be shipped "the first of the week." Incidentally, the ever present question of finance is still an important factor to the two brothers, as Barclay states, "Make arrangements for us to send the bill to somebody and get the money." I assume this referred to some official of the Sanitary Commission.

Five days later Lyon billed Lewis W. Leeds for 29,500 different sized government envelopes, some printed to order and some not printed. They are listed in the invoice as "Gov. Envelopes Patent Stamp sealing," and the charge was $185.75. I wonder how many were actually used. Not many, I believe. Notations on the invoice show that the shipment was made by Adams Express, and that a box of assorted samples was included without extra charge. This bill, by the way, was mailed from New York in one of the patent envelopes, although only the enclosure has been preserved.


New-York Nov 19 1862

M Lewis W Leeds

Bought of WILLIAM P. LYON,

MANUFACTURER OF ENVELOPES AND PAPER BAGS,
OF ALL SIZES STYLES AND QUALITIES

TERMS Net Cash
Please remit

No. ~~5 Beekman~~ Street.
537 Pearl

2 M	××× 5060-5	Gov. Envelopes Patent Stamp sealing	@ per M 3.50	7
6 M	××× 5060-5	Do printed to order	" " 4.50	27
1 M	××× 5060-6½	Do Not printed	" " 4.25	4 25
8 M	××× 5060-6½	Do " to order	" " 5.25	42
1½ M	××× 6060-9	Do Not printed	" " 7.	10 50
4 M	××× 6060-9	Do "	" " 8.	32
2 M	××× 6060-10	Do Not printed	" " 8.	16
5 M	××× 6060-10	Do Printed	" " 9.	45
		2 Cases + Cartage		2
				$185 75

Box of assorted samples — no charge

Sent by Adams Express Wednesday.

Fig. 13. The Lyon Invoice.

Other interesting items sent me by Mr. Morris Leeds were a Flushing, N. Y. cover cancelled January 24, 1862 to Lewis W. Leeds (almost identical with my Turnbull cover and previously noted,) and a sample of a die-cut envelope put out as an advertisement by William P. Lyon.

There was also a Leeds & Franklin circular containing the following additional clause:

"We have prepared an envelope opening at the right end sealed by the stamp—affording all these advantages, and the much greater convenience of entering the letter from the end, which we believe the public are ready to adopt, and which can be furnished at the price of the ordinary envelope now in use."

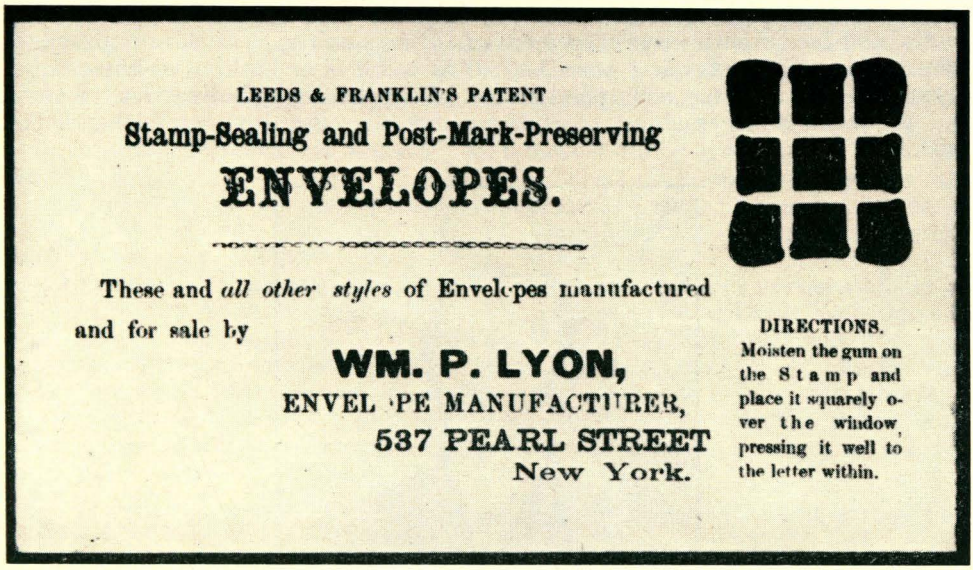


Fig. 14. Advertising Envelope.

Note: These are the type referred to in the agreement with William P. Lyon, as "end entering envelopes."

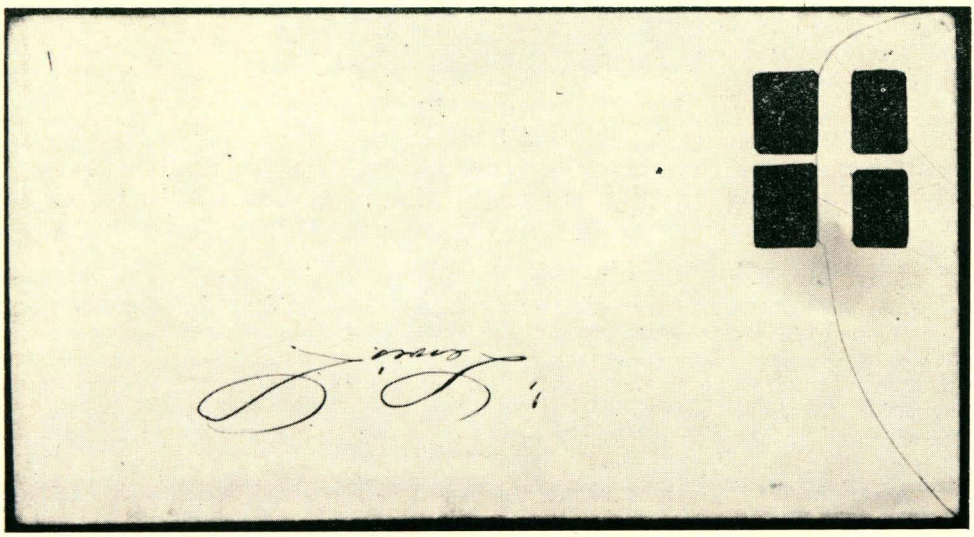


Fig. 15. End Entering Envelope.

Now as to Leeds himself. His nephew reports that he was born in New Jersey around 1830, lived for years in New York, and left this country probably in the early 80's. He settled permanently in London and died there in 1896.

Mr. Morris Leeds, in his letter to me, sums up the versatility of his uncle as follows:

"As I told you over the phone, his inventive genius was always dealing with big projects; and in addition to heating and ventilating, in which I judge from what I have heard from others that he made some real contributions to the art, he worked on quite definite plans for harbor improvement, and for taking

the London Underground into the air, for a railroad to connect Europe and India, and for an entire rearrangement of ship construction so as to improve the ventilation, etc. So far as I know he had no contacts or backing on these larger schemes which from my standpoint would justify him in spending time on them.

He was a very genial and pleasant man and it was always interesting to talk with him."

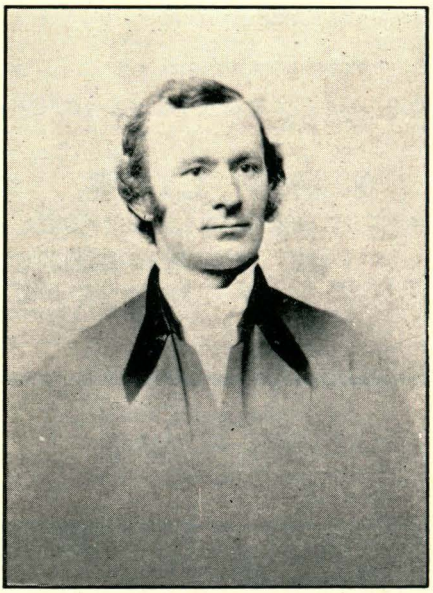


Fig. 16. Portrait of Lewis W. Leeds.

I have entitled this article "The First 'Window' Envelope," simply because on that score I feel there can be no dispute. For the future, however, I trust these envelope curiosities, meaning, of course, the ones with improvements, in which Vaux undoubtedly had a hand, will be referred to as the "Leeds Patent."

NOTE: Mr. Morris Leeds informs me that the name "Vaux" is pronounced "Vorks" and not as if it were derived from the French (as it undoubtedly was).

When I first secured the "Turnbull" cover, and later recalled Walter Scott's article of October 1929, I wrote Mr. Scott to find out what had become of the cover and letter which he had noted. He replied "George B. Sloane purchased the cover I described and he now has four varieties in his collection, also two of the original circulars as published in the C. C. Philatelist." (These must have been the Leeds & Vaux circulars.)

After the Knapp sale, I looked up Scott's letter to me, written by hand on February 3, 1931, and wrote George B. Sloane November 24, 1941 to find out if he still had the four covers referred to. Mr. Sloane replied, "I had three or four of these, a fine sequence, but that was some years ago. I sold them but cannot remember where. I think there was an article in the C. C. P. (Collectors Club Philatelist) and seem to have a hazy recollection of an article by Thorp in Scott's Journal, describing my covers and their interesting contents. I remember one at least carried a letter by Leeds & Vaux discussing their patent. (E.T.G. surmises that this was their printed circular.) That's all I can recall now."

I also asked Mr. Sloane if the covers Knapp had acquired might have come from him. His answer was "they may have, but I think I sold them elsewhere." Here let me refer again to Luff's article. He states that H. E. Deats sent him four envelopes, evidently just prior to the writing of the article in 1902. Since

Sloane owned four after he had acquired the Scott cover, it may be that some of the Deats' envelopes had previously come into his (Sloan's) possession.

As several of the covers listed in the Knapp sale show "a fine sequence," I believe they came indirectly from Mr. Sloane, and ultimately landed in Knapp's collection. Knapp was always interested in the unusual in philatelic items, and both dealers and collectors knew it, so I hazard the guess that the man who bought the covers from Sloane turned them over to Knapp. At any rate, the Knapp sale has furnished much historical data, and made it possible for me to fill in many "missing links" which were needed to tell the story of this interesting philatelic experiment.

In closing, I think it might interest my readers to quote portions of one of the Knapp letters (Auction Lot No. 2473) written by Mrs. Leeds, although unsigned, from Philadelphia on October 19, 1861. This cover bears a 3c 1861 and is addressed to her husband, Lewis W. Leeds, 110 Broadway, N. Y. As this is a strictly personal letter, I shall eliminate parts of it. It is headed "7th Day" (Saturday, according to the Quaker calendar), and after relating certain difficulties over the mix-up with the baggage, on the trip from New York, Mrs. Leeds concludes as follows:

> "The greatest drawback is being separated from thee, my dearest darling husband. I hope thee will come on 7th Day and bring 7 clean shirts, also 2 of my white aprons. Tell Bridget to keep the house well locked up. When thee sees sister Frances ask her to write the particulars about the shawl. Have no more to write, my dear darling husband.
>
> P.S. Keep pussy well fed."

This letter was written on October 19, 1861, when the country was at war, so the house must be kept "well locked up." (Whether the war had anything to do with "pussy" I have not yet been able to learn. Maybe Mrs. Leeds feared a food shortage!) Incidentally, this letter requested Mr. Leeds to come to Philadelphia on "7th day," the next Saturday, which was October 26th. Apparently, Mr. Leeds obeyed his instructions, as the "Scott" letter to Vaux was written by Leeds from Philadelphia on October 26th, 1861.

Since Mrs. Leeds' letter is not dated, although the cover is postmarked October 19, 1861, I looked up the calendar and found that October 19, 1861 was a Saturday. So "7th day" was not Sunday, as I had always supposed, the Old Testament to the contrary notwithstanding.

If any of my readers have any information to add to what I have written, I shall appreciate hearing from them.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In presenting this article, I wish to record my sincere thanks for assistance to those whose names I have mentioned, and particularly to the Philatelic Research Laboratories, Inc. of New York, which furnished most of the illustrations. I also wish to thank Mrs. Mitzi Andrews and Mr. W. Lloyd Heath, of the Collectors Club, who gave valuable assistance regarding references to the previously written articles. To Mr. Roland W. Goff of Providence, I am especially indebted for the privilege of reading the rare booklet on the history and manufacture of envelopes (previously unknown to me), published by the U. S. Envelope Co. of Springfield, Mass. and also for "leads" concerning "Outlook" patents.

It is needless to say that I am deeply grateful to Mr. Morris E. Leeds of Philadelphia for supplying me with historical data and patent covers that have hitherto been lost sight of. The photo of Lewis W. Leeds also came from him, and the history which he supplied of his uncle has enabled me to show the versatile interests of a man heretofore unknown to the philatelic world.

Professor Robert F. Chambers of Brown University and Mr. A. R. Brigham of Worcester very kindly "proof read" the manuscript and made suggestions and corrections which are incorporated in this article as published.

(The End.)

Costa Rica No. 5—Double Transfer

By R. J. Mechin

The double transfer shown in the accompanying illustration occurs at position number eight on the plate of the Cuatro Reales value of the first issue of Costa Rica (Scott's No. 5). Only one plate was made for this value consisting of ten rows each of ten subjects, using a "single" transfer roll.



The doubling is most marked in the words "CORREOS DE COSTA RICA" (and in the right hand of the tablets carrying these words), in the five stars of the central design and in the ornament at the left of the vignette. To a less extent it shows in the upper sailing vessel, at the top of the most prominent mountain and in the words "CUATRO REALES" and the tablet which carries them.

The shift is to the right and at its maximum approximates one half millimeter. While this does not sound large, in a stamp which measures a scant 21 millimeters in width between outer border lines, it is quite marked and does not require a glass to see. Many other positions on this plate show slight double transfers but none approach this position in the extent of the shift.

The De La Rue Georgians of South Africa

By H. E. LOBDELL

(Concluded from Vol. XXI No. 1, page 32.)

ESSAYS, PROOFS, AND SPECIMENS

1. ESSAYS: Of five values: ½d., 1d., 3d., 4d., and 5d. These "are known in four different colors, all values printed together in strip," according to the Regent Encyclopaedia.(114)

2. PROOFS: Those reported as having reached collectors include proofs of:

a. Completed dies, in black upon white record cards (3.6 in. x 2.4 in.), the cards bearing dates and marked "BEFORE HARDENING" as indicated:

(1) frame only, "28 NOV. 12" and "BEFORE HARDENING": 2½d.

(2) frame with head inserted, "15 MAR. 13" and "BEFORE HARDENING": 1/-.

(3) frame only, "19 JUN. 13": 3d., 4d., 6d. (Fig. 35), [see p. 105] 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

(4) frame with head inserted, "7/1/12" (inked manuscript) and "BEFORE HARDENING": ½d. and 2d.

(5) frame with head inserted, "13 JUN. 20": 1/3.

(6) frame with head inserted, "23/6/20" (pencilled manuscript) and "BEFORE HARDENING": 1½d.

b. Completed die, in black upon piece of card cut down to the shape of the die, frame with head inserted: 1d.

c. Denominated but unfinished dies, without "Postage-Postzegel," in black upon white record cards, the cards bearing no dates:

(1) ½d.

(2) 1½d. (Fig. 36). [see p. 106]

d. Undenominated frame with head inserted, in black upon piece of card cut down.

e. Undenominated frame, in green.

f. King's head only, in black upon piece of card cut down.

3. SPECIMENS: All eleven denominations originally issued in 1913 were overprinted typographically with the word "SPECIMEN" in bluish-black ink, the overprint being horizontal and measuring 13½ mm. x 2 mm. (Fig. 37). The 1½d., 1/3, and £1 were hand-struck with the word "SPECIMEN" in violet for the first two values and in green for the £1, the overprint reading diagonally upward and measuring 18 mm. x 3 mm. (Fig. 37). [See p. 106.] "Specimens" of the 3d. blue and blue are unknown.

PLATE VARIETIES REPORTED

On the basis of how they came about these may be divided into six classifications:

1. Errors existing in the original plates, **e.g.**, the larger top curl to the numeral 3 in the 1/3. (Row 20, No. 1).
2. Damages to plates during use, **e.g.**, missing shading in the S. E. corner between value tablet and frame (½d. and 1d.), or the "cracked plate" variety which occurred usually along the marginal side of a stamp from vertical Rows 1 or 12. (½d., 1d., 2d., and possibly other values).
3. Varieties caused by legitimate wear, such as are to be observed in the lettering in later printings of the 4d. and 6d.

(114) Lowe, Robson: **op. cit.**, p. 222.

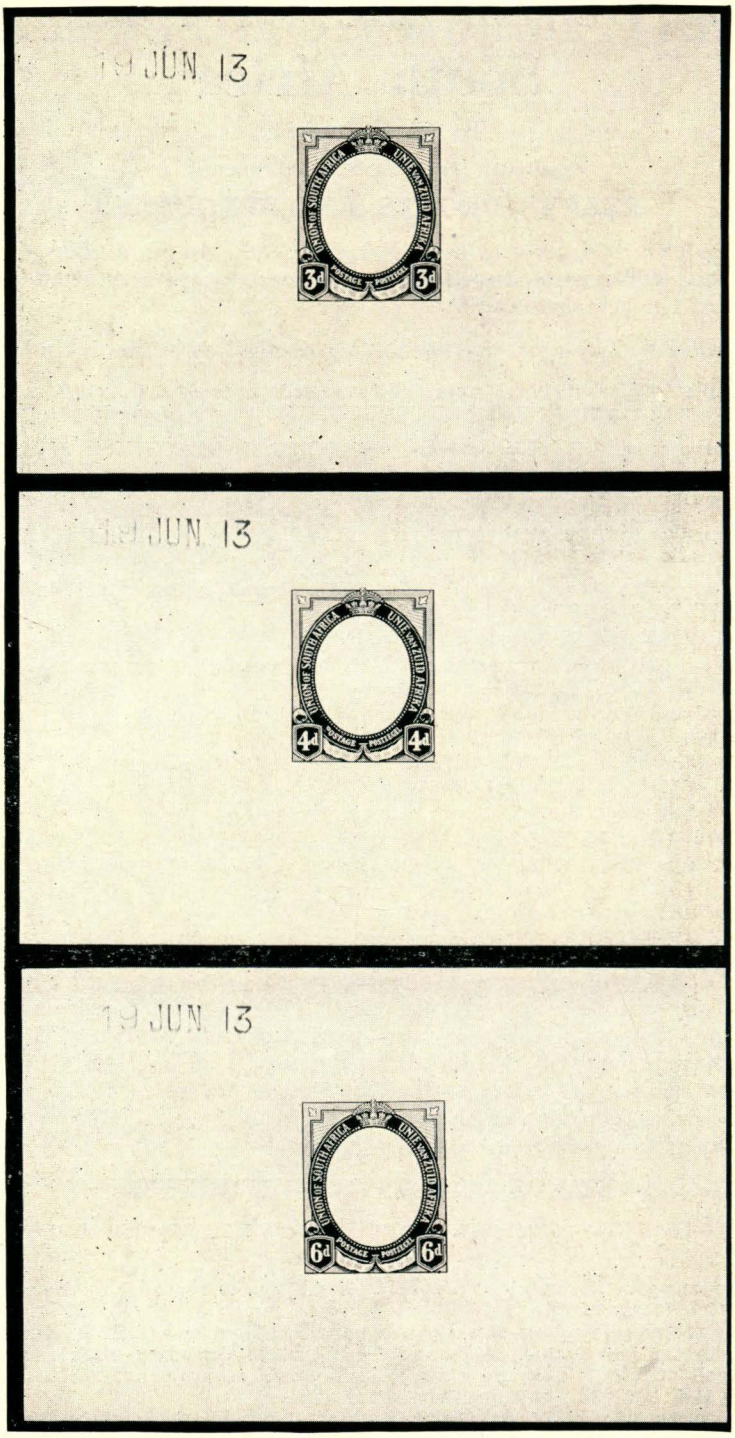


Fig. 35. Proofs of completed frame dies of the 3d., 4d., and 6d., on white record cards (3.6 in. x 2.4 in.), dated "19 JUN. 13."

4. Varieties produced by cloggings due to hardened ink, such as the progressive elimination of white letters in the 6d.
5. Retouches.
6. "Double strikes," which may possibly have been doublings due to printing mishaps rather than true "double strikes" as defined in the "Glossary of Philatelic Terms" compiled by a subcommittee of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. (115)



Fig. 36. Enlargement from proof of denominated but unfinished die of the 1½d., without "Postage-Postzegel." Original on white record card, undated.



Fig. 37. "Specimens," overprinted typographically or hand-struck.

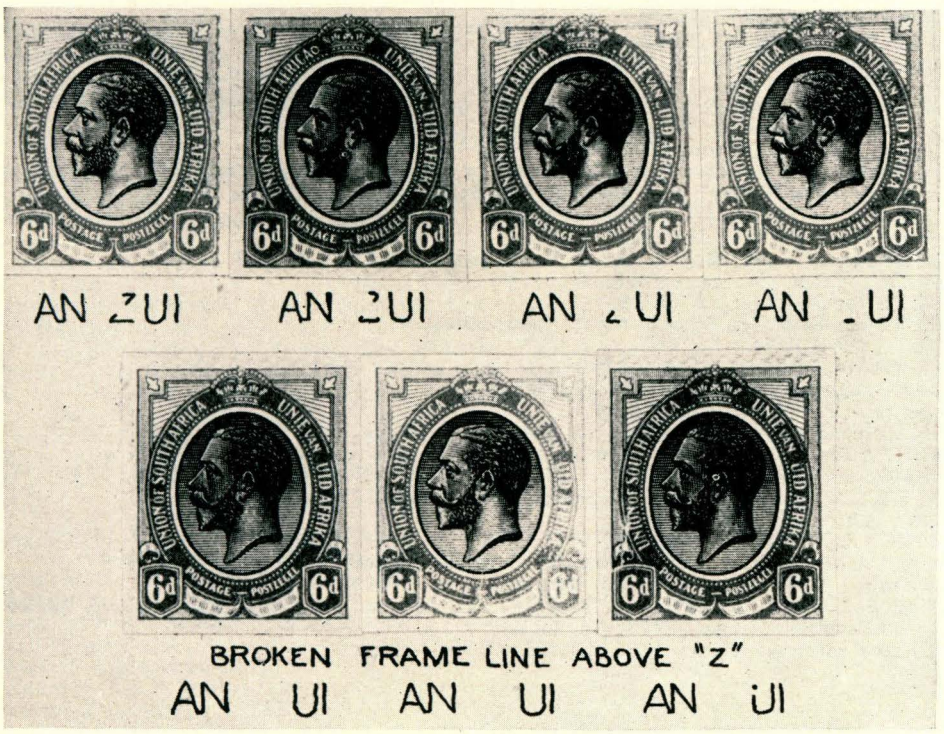


Fig. 38. Sequence arranged by S. G. Rich to illustrate progressive stages in the development of the 6d. "missing Z" variety.

(115) See Lowe, Robson: **op. cit.**, p. 89: "In the case of stamps produced by typographic processes . . ., results which are similar to re-entries are caused by a double strike from the die upon the mould used for purposes of reproduction. The use of the term 'Double Strike' is suggested to describe such instances."

It is out of the question, however, to assign many of the reported plate varieties to one or another of these categories. It is especially difficult to distinguish whether such items as those in the sequence of 6d. specimens arranged by Mr. Rich (Fig. 38) for the purpose of illustrating the progressive stages in the development of the "missing Z" variety, properly fall under 3 or 4. Nor can one compile a wholly complete listing of the multitude of minor flaws which have been, or might be, detected with the aid of only a low-powered glass.

For convenience the tabulation presented below is arbitrarily subdivided into seven groupings depending upon which portions of the designs are affected. It was prepared in three steps:

First, by listing the varieties recognized by the Natal and Simenhoff catalogues;
Second, by adding other varieties which, in the opinion of Mr. Rich and the author, seemed to merit the attention of serious students of the King's Heads, after which
Third, Mr. Lichtenstein was asked to suggest further varieties in the light of his long experience. He did so, aided by the generous co-operation of Messrs. J. B. Levy and J. Lewis of Bloemfontein, who placed their specialized collections at his disposal for research.

Varieties recognized by the Natal and Simenhoff catalogues are cited by the catalogue numbers preceded by "N" and "S," respectively; those added by Mr. Rich and the author are cited by the letter "R"; and Mr. Lichtenstein's additions are cited by the letter "L."

1. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Long upper serif to I of UNION: 4d. (N257).
Serif to N; Row 20, No. 9, Plate 7: ½d. (S81), 1d. (S12c).
GF for OF: 10/- (N343, S85a).
OE for OF: 6d. (R), 5/- (R).
OI for OF: 4d. (N255, S54c).
Hyphen over O of OF: 1/- (L).
Dot on F of OF: ½d. (L).
Missing center stroke of F in OF: 1d. (R), 3d. black and orange-red (N212), 4d. (R), 6d. (R), 1/- (R), 2/6 (R).
Hyphen between OF and SOUTH: 2d. (L).
Horizontal dash between upper limb of F of OF and top of S in SOUTH: 2d. (L).
Vertical stroke through S of SOUTH, like $: 2d. (L).
SOIITH for SOUTH: 4d. (N259, S54b).
SOITH for SOUTH: 1d. (S11c).
SOJTH for SOUTH: Row 2, No. 4, 1st printings of Plate 1: ½d. (N50).
SOUIH for SOUTH: 4d. (N258, S54e), 6d. (N281, S60c).
SOUTA for SOUTH: 2d. (L).
SOUTF for SOUTH: Row 2, No. 2: 2d. (S30c).
SCUTH for SOUTH: 2d. (L).
SUUTH for SOUTH: 2½d. (N193).
Long left limb of U in SOUTH: 2d. (L).
Line over TH of SOUTH: 2d. (L).
Short I in AFRICA: ½d. (R).
AERICA for AFRICA: 2d. (S24a).
AIRICA for AFRICA: 1½d. (N131, S18a), 2d. (N169), 2½d. (N192, S34b), 4d. (N253, S54a), 6d. (N279, S60a), 1/- (N316, S77a), 2/6 (L).
ATRICA for AFRICA: 2d. (R).
AFNICA for AFRICA: 2d. (N170).
Second A of AFRICA without crossbar: 3d. black and orange-red (N214).
Retouched A; Row 1, No. 1: 3d. blue and blue (N231).
Retouched last A of AFRICA; Row 18, No. 10, Plate 6; reported in **South African Philatelist, August,** 1923: 1d. (R).
Full stop after AFRICA: ½d. (L), 2d. (L), 1/- (L).

2. UNIE VAN ZUID AFRIKA:

N and I of UNIE joined at top: 1d. (L).
Missing E of UNIE: 2d. (L).
E of UNIE and V of VAN joined at top: 2d. (L).
Retouched V of VAN: 3d. blue and blue (L).
Broken V of VAN: 1½d. (L).

Missing crossbar in A of VAN: 3d. black and orange-red (R).
A and N of VAN unjoined at foot: 2d. (R), 2½d. (N195), 3d. black and orange-red (N213), 3d. blue and blue (N232), 4d. (N256), 6d. (N282), 1/- (N299), 1/3 (N307), 2/6 (N317), 5/- (N328), 10/- (N340).
Broken N of VAN; No. 1 in sheet: 2/6 (N318).
VAN missing: 5/- (L).
N of VAN and Z of ZUID joined at top: 2d. (L).
Partly missing Z in ZUID: 6d. (N284). (Fig. 38).
Missing Z in ZUID: 6d. (N283, S61a). (Fig. 38).
ZOID for ZUID: 2d. (L).
Long arm of U in ZUID; Row 2, No. 6: 2½d. (N194, S34a).
Dot over I of ZUID; Row 1, No. 3, Plate 7: 1d. (S11f).
ZUIN for ZUID: 2½d. (L).
Crossbar of first A of AFRICA extended to left, touching D of ZUID: 2d. (L).
Short I in AFRIKA: 4d. (L).
AIRIKA for AFRIKA: 4d. (N254, S54d).
Retouched K in AFRIKA: 3d. blue and blue (S47b).
Retouched A in AFRIKA: 3d. blue and blue (S47a).

3. POSTAGE-POSTZEGEL:

Thick O of POSTAGE: 2d. (L).
Accent grave over E of POSTAGE: 2d. (L).
Missing letters; O, E, G, etc.: ½d. (R), 1d. (S11e).
POSTZEGEI for POSTZEGEL: 4d. (L).
Defective letters: ½d. (L), 1d. (R), 2d. (R), 6d. (N280, S60d), 2/6 (R).
Stop after POSTAGE: ½d. (L).
Dot before P: ½d, (R), 1½d. (L).
Dash before P: ½d. (R).
Broken S: 2/6 (N319).
White circle under Z: 1d. (S12e).
Large flaw after POSTZEGEL: 1d. (L).

4. THE CROWN:

Four jewels instead of seven: 4d. (N252).
Broken frame at left of crown: 2d. (L).
White line at left of crown: 2d. (L).
White line at right of crown: 2d. (L).

5. MEDALLION PORTRAIT:

White "earring": 1d. (S12d), 2d. (S25a).
White forehead: 3d. black and orange-red (N211, S45c).
Strong retouch to temple: ½d. (L).
White beard: ½d. (R), 1d. (R), 2½d. (R), 6d. (N277, S65c).
Line extending from A to top of crown and from mouth to nose; Row 1, No. 7: 2d. (S33q).
Stroke through beard: Row 11, No. 12; 1/3 (N309, S72b).
Loop to beard: ½d. (R), 1d. (R), 2d. (R), 2½d. (R), 3d. black and orange-red (R), 4d. (R), 6d. (R), 1/- (R), 2/6 (R).
Broken front of beard: ½d. (R), 1d. (R), 2d. (R), 2½d. (R), 2/6 (R).
Notched front of beard: ½d. (R), 1d. (R), 2d. (R), 2½d. (R), 3d. black and orange-red (R).
Broken front of neck: ½d. (R), 1d. (R), 2d. (R), 3d. black and orange-red (R).
Strong line on neck; watermark inverted: 1d. (L).

6. VALUE TABLETS:

Left shield with figure of value broken at upper left; Row 17, No. 1, plate 6; reported in **South African Philatelist,** September, 1923: ½d. (R).
Broken 2 in fraction at left: ½d. (L).
Broken d: ½d. (L), 1d. (L).
Long serif to numeral 1; Row 5, No. 1, Plate 6: 1d. (S14c).
Ball to serif of numeral 1 at left: 1d. (L).
Flaw in d at right: 1d. (L).
Line over 1d. at left: 1d. (L).
Dot over numeral 1; Row 2, No. 11: 1½d. (L).
Dot between numerals 1½ and d.: 1½d. (L).
White dot in front of numeral 2: 2d. (N166, S26a).
Broken d on control stamp; Row 1, No. 2: 2d. (N167, S24c).
Hairline through tablet; Row 10, No. 1: 2d. (L).
Large blob under d at right: 2d. (L).

Circle over fraction ½: 2½d. (N196, S34c).
Short fraction bar at right: 2½d. (L).
Dot in front of numeral 1: 1/- (R).
Two vertical dashes, one above the other, in front of numeral 1: 1/- (R).
Larger top curl to numeral 3 at left: Row 20, No. 1: 1/3 (N309, S72b).
Long serif to numeral 3 at right: 1/3 (L).

7. MISCELLANEOUS:

INXOMST for INKOMST: 1d. (R).
Missing shading lower right corner, between value tablet and frame: ½d. (R), 1d. (R).
Horizontal shade line missing in top left corner: 1d. (L).
Outer frame line missing at right: 1½d. (L).
Cracked plate: ½d. (L), 1d. (L), 2d. (L).
"Double strike"(116): 1d. (S17j), 1½d. (L), 2d. (L), 6d. (S65f), 2/6 (S80b).

2d. OFFICIAL

Up to 1926 government departments used ordinary adhesives, supplied free, to frank overseas mail, a practice which led to the misuse of such stamps on private correspondence.(117) Consequently, as of December 1, 1926, it was decided to overprint four denominations—½d., 1d., 2d., and 6d.—with the words "OFFICIAL." and "OFFISIEEL." in two lines, reading vertically upward. Black ink was used, the letters were 2 mm. high, the lines were spaced 12½ mm., and the words had full stops, as illustrated in Fig. 39.



Fig. 39. The 2d. Official.

Since Messrs. Waterlow's first printings of the ½d., 1d., and 6d. of the new "pictorial series" had appeared earlier in 1926, the 2d. was the only value of the De La Rue Georgians overprinted for official use. Also, since the new 2d. pictorials were expected soon from Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., the quantity of the 2d. King's Head so treated was limited. According to Mr. Lichtenstein, two overprintings were made, one in "shiny black ink" and the other in "dull black ink." Both Messrs. Lichtenstein and Simenhoff have called my attention to the fact that each of the overprintings was performed in Pretoria by the Government Printer rather than one in London and the other in Pretoria as *erroneously stated by the Simenhoff and Natal catalogues.*

Strict instructions were given that the official stamps were not to be sold, exchanged, or disposed of to the public in any way, but "collectors were bent on having them, and as the course of events showed, offers of ten times face (or more) proved too much of a temptation to many a government clerk."(118)

(116) Subject to the qualification previously noted that these varieties may have been doublings due to printing mishaps.

(117) Report of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs for the year ended 31st March, 1924: "Annual Departmental Reports (abridged)," No. 4, p. 301, 1925: "The restriction of the abuse of the postal franking privilege continued to receive close attention. . . . The Select Committee on Public Accounts confirmed its 1922 resolution that overprinted stamps should be introduced for official postage, similar to the system followed, with economical effects, by the Australian Commonwealth, since 1922, but the Treasury is not yet disposed to sanction the adoption of this system in the Union. . . ."

(118) Lichtenstein, A.: South Africa and South West Africa: Officials, **American Philatelist,** Vol. XLIII, p. 628, Sept., 1930.

Later the regulations were relaxed and since April, 1929, official stamps have been regularly available for public sale. Supplies of the overprinted 2d. King's Head, however, were exhausted late in 1928 and no mint copies reached the public legitimately.([119])

EXPERIMENTAL AIR-POST FLIGHTS

On December 27, 1911, and January 2, 1912, as a sequence to the Coronation Aerial Post Service flights which had taken place in England between London and Windsor the previous September, specially printed post cards were carried between Kenilworth and Muizenberg, two adjacent towns on the Cape Peninsula, under the sanction of the Union Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. The pilot on these two flights was E. F. Driver, a native of South Africa and originally a mining engineer by profession, who had learned to fly in England at the Grahame-White School. He had been one of the three aviators on the British Coronation flights, and later he was to distinguish himself as a flying officer in World War I. For his South African flights he used a Bleriot monoplane, which belonged to The African Aviation Syndicate, Ltd. and which was indeed a pioneer ship. Powered by a 50-horsepower Gnome motor, it had a wing area of 263 square feet, and its estimated total weight was but 800 lbs., allowing 200 lbs. for the weight of the pilot and his equipment.([120])

The cards carried on these flights were sold at 1/- each and bore "Inter-provincial" stamps of the period but are referred to here because they received the cachet "First South African Aerial Post."([121])

Georgian De La Rue adhesives of the Union did appear upon the cards or covers carried in further experimental flights as follows:

1. The "Our Day" Red Cross Aerial Post of 1918, conducted for the benefit of the campaign to raise funds for wounded war veterans and their dependents. Eleven flights in all were made: Six at Capetown (October 7 and 26, November 2, December 16, 23, and 30), and five on the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal (at Johannesburg on November 20 and 22; from Johannesburg to Germiston, Pretoria, and Benoni on November 24, 27, and 30, respectively).

These flights were conducted by Lieut. A. H. Gearing, who, like Pilot Driver, was born in South Africa and was an engineer by previous training. He had risen to the rank of Flight Commander in the Royal Flying Corps. His machine was one of the two British Experimental type 2E planes which the Imperial Government had sent to South Africa in 1917 for recruiting purposes in charge of Major A. M. Miller, D. S. O. These two open-cockpit, two-seater tractor biplanes were named the *Rio de Janeiro Britons No. 1* and *No. 2* since their cost had been subscribed by British residents of the Brazilian capital. The specifications of B. E. 2E planes included: engine, 90 h.p. RAF 1a (8 cyl. V-type, air-cooled); wing area, 360 sq. ft.; total weight, 2,140 lbs., including an allowance of 725 lbs. for fuel, pilots, and equipment; maximum and minimum speeds, 85 and 46 miles an hour.([122])

The mail carried by Lieut. Gearing was limited to two types of souvenir cards, sold at 6d. each, and requiring a ½d. stamp if for delivery in South Africa or a 1d. stamp if addressed overseas. These cards were posted in the ordinary way and received the special "Aerial Post" dated cancellation "on the actual days that they were flown."([123]) (Fig. 40). To this statement Mr.

(119) Mr. Simenhoff writes me that he has confirmation of this in the form of a communication from the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Pretoria, dated July 5, 1929.

(120) Data from Jane, F. T.: "All the World's Aircraft," p. 121. Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd., London, 1912.

(121) Wyndham, L. A.: "The Airposts of South Africa," pp. 3-6. Cape Times, Ltd., Capetown, 1936.

(122) Data from Report and Memorandum 268: British Aero Research Committee, Annual Report for 1916-17, Vol. II, p. 399.

(123) Wyndham, L. A.: **op. cit.**, pp. 6-12.

Simenhoff appends a word of caution: "Red Cross" souvenir cards having the stamp cancelled other than by this special mark were *not* carried by air.

2. That of the *Pioneer* of The Handley-Page South African Transports, Ltd., commanded by Major H. Meintjes, M. C., A. F. C., which left Capetown on February 15, 1920, with a crew of three and with seven passengers. Its intended destination was Johannesburg, and, after several unscheduled intermediate landings, it reached Beaufort West, Cape Province, its first official stop, four days later. Shortly after taking off from Beaufort West, "the snapping of a rudder post which put the whole rudder out of action . . . was the last dreg of the cup of misfortune which had dogged her journey ever since leaving Capetown. The passengers returned to Capetown and the mails for the north were sent on by rail from Beaufort West."(124)



Fig. 40. Souvenir card of the "Our Day" Red Cross Aerial Post of 1918, addressed overseas and bearing a 1d. King's Head stamp. The card is the "small wings" type sold in the Transvaal, but it was flown by Lieut. A. H. Gearing December 23, 1918, on the fifth of his six flights at Capetown.

In size and carrying capacity the tractor biplane *Pioneer*, a converted war-time bomber with a wing spread of 100 feet, was gigantic compared with the machines used by Pilot Driver and Lieut. Gearing. The *Pioneer* was one of the several 0/400 types powered by twin Rolls-Royce engines of 375 horse-power each—Eagle type, V 12, water-cooled—and, while its other specifications are not available, it must have weighed nearly 14,000 lbs. when fully loaded, allowing 5,500 lbs. for fuel, crew, passengers, and cargo; and its maximum and minimum speeds approximated 97 and 50 miles an hour.(125)

Announcement that the Postmaster General had authorized the carrying of mail by the *Pioneer* on this flight reached the public only on February 12 and the mail closed at the G. P. O., Capetown, on the evening of the 14th.(126) Such short notice, together with the required special additional postage of 2/- per ounce or fraction thereof, limited to 422 the number of covers carried. The fact that but 17 of these covers have survived philatelically(127) may be attributed

(124) **Ibid.**, p. 16.
(125) Data from **The Aeroplane**, Vol. XVII, p. 615, Aug. 13, 1919.
(126) Wyndham, L. A.: **op. cit.**, p. 15.
(127) No. 17 was reported by Godfrey, I. H. C.: Air Mail Notes, **South African Philatelist**, Vol. XVI, p. 144, Sept., 1940.

to the fact that "the collecting of air-post covers was practically unknown in South Africa in 1920, and overseas collectors did not receive warning of the impending flight. . . . The majority of the letters carried were greetings from two Capetown milling firms to their Johannesburg customers."(128)

FIRST EXPERIMENTAL AIR-POST SERVICE

From March 2 to June 15, 1925, an official service solely for transporting mail over the 950-mile distance separating Capetown and Durban was maintained by pilots of the Union Air Force using 11 tractor DH 9 (de Havilland, type 9) biplanes. These were two-seater military observation ships with a single 230 h. p. Siddeley Puma engine (6 cylinders in line, water-cooled). The wing area was 434 sq. ft., and the weight when loaded was 3,300 lbs., assuming 500 lbs. of fuel, 500 lbs. of mail or other load, and 360 lbs. for the crew. The maximum and minimum speeds were rated at 116 and 42 miles per hour.(129)

The original intention had been to establish intermediate terminals at Mossel Bay, East London, and Port Elizabeth, but the unsuitability of Mossel Bay, on account of coastal fogs, was demonstrated on the "rehearsal" flights. According to Mr. Wyndham's book,(130) Mossel Bay "was abandoned before the commencement of the service" and Oudtshoorn became one of the three stopping places on the main route. Arrangements were made for a subsidiary service "whereby mail for Mossel Bay was to be delivered from Oudtshoorn by air when the weather permitted, and there was sufficient mail to justify a special journey." Mr. Wyndham states that mail was flown from Oudtshoorn to Mossel Bay on nine separate occasions but "all the log sheets, including that of the first flight made by Lieut. [H. P.] Schoeman [March 2], definitely show that no mail was carried [by air] from Mossel Bay." But not all philatelic authorities in South

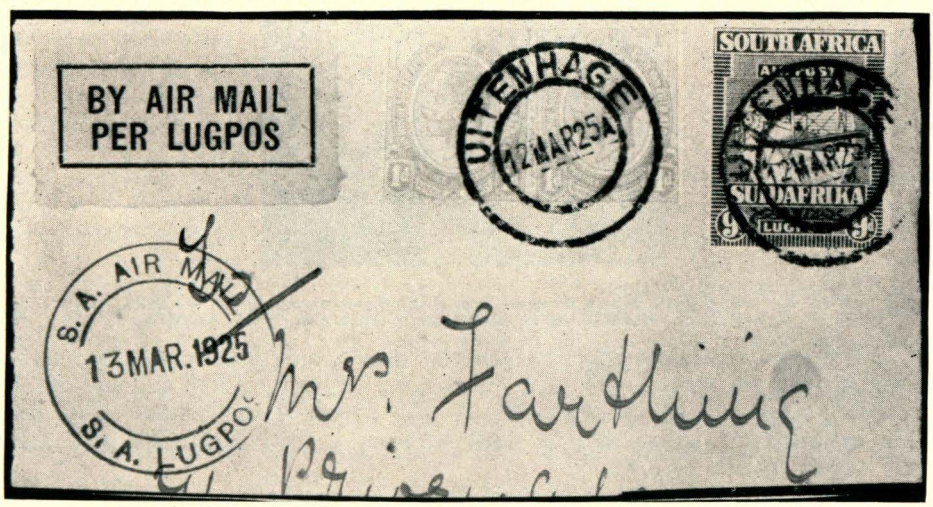


Fig. 41. Portion of cover flown on First Experimental Air-Post Service (March 2-June 15, 1925) showing use of: (a) two 1d. King's Head stamps to indicate payment of ordinary postage; (b) special 9d. adhesive to indicate payment of additional air-post fee; (c) special air-mail cancellation; and (d) etiquette label.

Africa share Mr. Wyndham's belief that all Mossel Bay postings were handled by rail as far as Oudtshoorn because of the existence of covers whose known times of posting and receipt would seem to have precluded their transit by a regularly scheduled Mossel Bay-Oudtshoorn train.

(128) **South African Philatelist,** Vol. II, p. 145, Dec., 1924.
(129) Data from **Flight,** Vol. XI, pp. 43-44, Jan. 9, 1919.
(130) Wyndham, L. A.: **op. cit.,** p. 20.

Special adhesives were issued to indicate payment of the additional air-post fees(131) although use of regular postage stamps for that purpose was permissible. But regular stamps were *required* to show payment of the ordinary postage fee.(132) A special rubber-stamp cancellation (in blue purple, or black) and an etiquette label were provided(133) (Fig. 41). The rubber-stamp at Durban became worn and was replaced in April by a smaller metal die canceller, 25 mm. in diameter rather than 30 mm.

A total of 60,250 route miles was flown during the three and a half months' operation, and 57,418 letters, 5,509 post cards, and 719 parcels were carried.(134) According to the Government's version ". . . The revenue derived from mail matter posted in South Africa exceeded expectations, but the support from overseas, doubtless owing to the tentative nature of the service, fell far short of what was anticipated. . . . The service was discontinued . . . chiefly owing to the unsuitability of the military machines for commercial work, and to the fact that the pilots were being deprived of their military training."(135)

But the *South African Philatelist* tartly observed: "The general public does not know that were it not for the philatelists the Air Mail would have been an absolute fiasco, as far as the loads carried are concerned."(136)

IN THE PROTECTORATES

Postally speaking, Basutoland was a part of Cape Colony when the formation of the Union took place; from 1910 on, "Interprovincials" and Union stamps fulfilled Basutoland's postal needs until its definitives became available on December 1, 1933.(137) Similarly, Swaziland was using Transvaal stamps in 1910; thereafter "Interprovincials" and Union stamps served its postal needs until Swaziland's definitives appeared, as of January 2, 1933.(138) (Fig. 42)



Fig. 42. 1d. King's Head used at Quthing, Basutoland, May 21, 1918, and 1/1- King's Head used at Mbabane, Swaziland, April 9, 1914.

It is pertinent to note here, incidentally, that Union King's Heads remained on regular sale in Basutoland post offices long after they had become obsolete and were superseded by the Pictorials in post offices of the Union. This interesting information, which will be dealt with more fully later, was first called to my notice by Mr. Simenhoff.

From Messrs. Sydow and Lichtenstein respectively, I also learn that the 1d. King's Head was overprinted in black in two ways: "SWAZILAND / REVENUE / ONLY." and "Basutoland / Revenue / Only."

(131) Four denominations (1d., 3d., 6d., and 9d.) printed by Cape Times, Ltd., "on a baby Mann litho-offset machine" in sheets of 120 (upper and lower panes, 10x6), the contract price to the Government being 3/- per thousand stamps. Remainders officially destroyed Dec. 5, 1925. **Ibid.,** pp. 95-96.

(132) A few instances are known (on the first flights only) of letters bearing air-mail stamps to cover the required postage being "allowed to pass untaxed." **Ibid.,** p. 97.

(133) Bilingual, black on orange. Printed in sheets of 50, comprising 10 horizontal rows of 5 labels. Remainders were used during August and September, 1929. **Ibid.,** p. 101.

(134) "Official Year Book of the Union," No. 8, pp. 745-747, 1925.

(135) **Ibid.,** p. 747.

(136) Vol. III, p. 57, June, 1925.

(137) See **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XII, p. 172, Nov., 1926, and Vol. XV, p. 162, Nov., 1939; and Kaplan, A.: The Protectorates in South Africa, **Philatelic Chronicle,** Vol. I, p. 32, Feb., 1939.

(138) **Loc. cit.**

Adhesives of the Union were never officially valid for postal purposes in Bechuanaland Protectorate, although the 1d. Union King's Head was overprinted in black in two lines "Bechuanaland / Protectorate." (Fig. 43) and issued there as a *revenue* stamp in 1922. Dr. Pirie writes me that when some of these overprinted stamps were used on mail matter, the postal authorities took the attitude that they could not deny the validity of the stamps for such usage inasmuch as the word "postage" on the stamp had not been obliterated by the overprinting. He says: "A small number were so accepted, used, and passed through without any surcharge. I think it is true that most of such usage was 'philatelic' in character, but still it did occur."



Fig. 43. 1d. King's Head overprinted in 1922 for issue as a revenue stamp in Bechuanaland Protectorate.

IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

One of the territory's three harbors, Walvis (or Walfish) Bay, 735 miles from Capetown by sea, was annexed by Cape Colony in 1878. The occupation of the remainder of South West Africa by Europeans began about 1885 under a charter granted to the *Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft*, control being assumed by the Imperial German Government in 1892. Except for the Walvis Bay enclave, the area continued under German sovereignty until its surrender to Union forces under General Louis Botha on July 9, 1915.

Up to 1893 the sole means of communication with the outer world was through Walvis Bay, and, according to Kohl's Handbook, when the headquarters of the German post was at Otjimbingwe in 1888-90, "the carrier service between that place and the British P. O. at Walfish Bay was the only postal communication in the Protectorate."(139) Presumably, this "British P. O." of Cape Colony had a continuous existence from those early days, although the port of "Walvis Bay was never developed and served only as a detached magistracy and police post for the protection of British interests"(140) until Union troops were landed on Christmas Day of 1914 and it became the northern base of operations in preference to Swakopmund 21 miles farther to the north. Mr. Sydow has an "Interprovincial" cover, bearing a 1d. Edwardian Transvaal stamp cancelled at "Walfish Bay, 2d November 1912," and it is likely that cancellations were applied to Union definitives at this office prior to December 25, 1914. But it must be remembered that the Walvis Bay enclave, previously a part of Cape Colony, has been an *integral part of the Union* since May 31, 1910.(141)

(139) Munk, H.: Kohl's Handbook, **Deutsch-Südwestafrika** (Translation by J. H. Harvey Pirie): **Collectors Club Philatelist,** Vol. XVIII, p. 232, July, 1939. Reprinted in **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XVII, p. 43, Apr., 1941, and succeeding issues.

(140) "Official Year Book of the Union," No. 21, p. 1124, 1940.

(141) By Proclamation No. 145 of 1922 (see **Government Gazette,** Vol. XLIX, No. 1266, p. 444, Sept. 15, 1922) under the provisions of the South-West Africa Affairs Act (No. 24 of 1922), H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, as Governor-General, fixed Oct. 1, 1922, "as the date from which the port and settlement of Walvis Bay, which forms part of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, shall be administered as if it were part of the mandated territory of South-West Africa and as if the inhabitants of the said port and settlement were inhabitants of the said territory . . ."

Thus, in the "Supplement" to the Union's now current Post Office Guides the office of "Walvis Bay" or "Walvisbaai" continues to be listed as in Cape Province although the office is administered from Windhoek; and the Mandate's latest census figures (1936) excluded the 2,035 persons then living within the 430 sq. mi. area of the "port and settlement of Walvis Bay." (Cont. p. 116.)

Thus, in all probability the first *truly South West Africa* cancellations on Union Georgians were applied in the Field Post Office at Lüderitzbucht, which port was captured September 19, 1914. As the campaign progressed, further Field Post Offices were established to a total of at least 61 before operation of the postal system of the occupied area was taken over by the Union Department of Posts and Telegraphs as of August 1, 1915. On September 12, 1919, the Union Parliament accepted the "mandate" over South West Africa([142]) given under the provisions of Article 22 of the Treaty of Versailles, and martial law was discontinued on January 1, 1921.

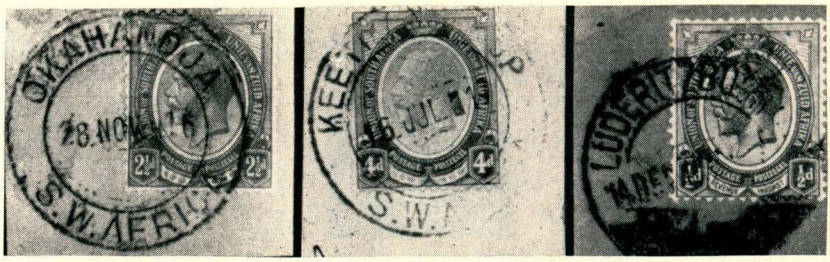


Fig. 44. Unoverprinted King's Heads used in South West Africa, at Okahandja, November 28, 1916, at Keetmanshoop July 16, 1917, and at Lüderitzbucht, December 14, 1916.

All current Union Georgian stamps were officially valid for postal purposes in South West Africa up to January 31, 1923, (Fig. 44) although the issuance of bilingually overprinted Union King's Heads commenced on January 1 of that year. Instances are known where unoverprinted stamps of the lower denominations passed through the mails without tax during February and also, though very rarely, during March. Mr. Simenhoff, in his comprehensive survey of the postal history of the territory from 1914 to the appearance of the overprinted "provisionals,"([143]) traces how captured German cancelling dies, in their original condition, or after alteration by the deletion of one or more characters, were frequently used on Union adhesives (Fig. 45).

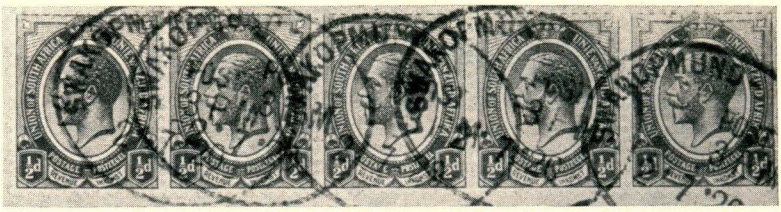


Fig. 45. Unoverprinted King's Heads used in South West Africa at Swakopmund, July 7, 1920. Cancelled with altered German die from which deletions had been made as follows: "WINDHOEK" from "SWAKOPMUND-WINDHOEK," "BAHN" from before "POST," the German month from before "3 P. M.," and "DEUTSCH SUDWEST AFRIKA" from the base of the oval.

All values of the Union King's Heads (except the 1½d., 2½d., and 3d. black and orange-red) were overprinted in black, alternate stamps of sheets of the

(141 Cont.) Walvis Bay experienced considerable development following its occupation by Union forces in 1914, and later this led to the closing of the neighboring harbor of Swakopmund as a port. According to the latest "Official Year Book of the Union" (No. 21, p. 1125, 1940), "a whaling station was erected at Walvis Bay in 1916 and was used as a factory until 1930, when, owing to the migration of the whales, whaling operations ceased." Up to the outbreak of the present war, however, it continued to be used as a repair depot by the **Interessentskapet,** a group of Norwegian whaling companies. At present the port facilities at Walvis Bay are reported to be playing an active part in alleviating the severe congestion of wartime shipping in Capetown harbor.

(142) Act 49 of 1919.

(143) Simenhoff, L.: The 'Occupational' Postmarks of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XIV, p. 132, Sept., 1938 and succeeding issues. See also Mallet-Veale, H.: "South-West Africa," pp. 28-43. Harris Publications, Ltd., London, 1928.

original overprintings bearing the words "South West / Africa." and "Zuid-West / Afrika." In further overprintings, made later in 1923 and during 1924, "Zuid-West" appeared as "Zuidwest," and several alterations were made in the spacings of the words and between the lines of the overprint. (*e.g.* See Fig. 21). In 1927, the 2d. was overprinted for official use (Fig. 46), and, finally, in 1927-30, the initials "S. W. A." were overprinted upon all stamps of



Fig. 46. The 2d. overprinted for official use in South West Africa.

1/3 and £1 sheets. The "S. W. A." overprint, Mr. Simenhoff informs me, was adopted as being "more economical" since these initials stood for the name of the Mandate in either of the two official languages.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS USAGES OF THE DE LA RUE GEORGIANS

1. TELEGRAPHIC: As unoverprinted stamps all denominations were valid for franking telegrams and cables and for other fiscal purposes. It has been wrongly asserted that the £1 could have performed no postal duty save to frank "philatelic mail." True, the limits of weight imposed by the regulations for "parcels" to any part of the world and for overseas "letters" precluded the mailing of an item requiring £1 of postage, but on inland "letters" the only limitations were their dimensions. Thus heavy valuable packages containing diamonds, specie, securities, machine parts, and so on, requiring £1 or more of postage, were forwarded occasionally as "inland letters."(144)

The majority of used specimens of the £1, and also of the 10/-, however, resulted from other than postal usage. According to Mr. Reynolds,(145) telegraphic cancellations may be recognized in one of six ways: (a) circle with numeral in center, the latter being the counter clerk's number (Fig. 47); (b)

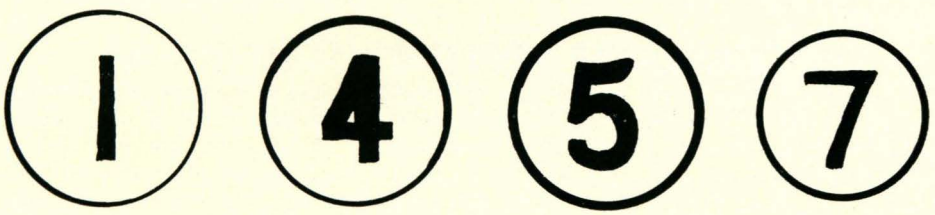


Fig. 47. Telegraphic cancellations, counter clerk's numbers.

dated mark showing "C. T. O.," representing Central Telegraph Office, used at

(144) Mr. Simenhoff writes me that he has seen a postal package from South West Africa, addressed to a Capetown bank, bearing over £4 of stamps to cover postal charges.

(145) Reynolds, G. W.: Notes on Used High Values and Telegraphic Cancellations, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. I, p. 95, Aug., 1923.

larger offices (Fig. 48); (c) dated mark showing "Controller," rare; (d) small numerals, being the consecutive number of the telegram as handed in; (e) five-pointed star punched through, on cables; (f) small hole perforations, part of a pattern spelling the word "perforation." It may be added that violet cancellations were sometimes placed on parcels, and hence markings in that color do not necessarily denote fiscal usage.(146)

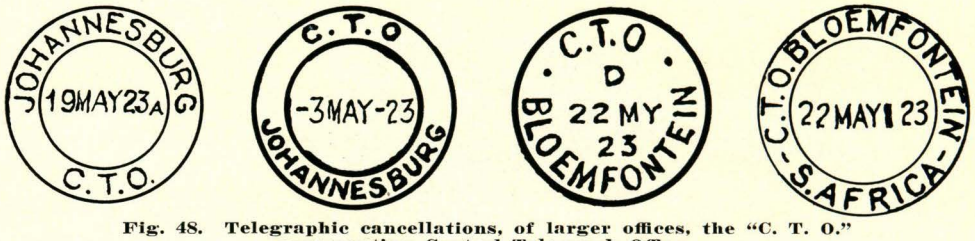


Fig. 48. Telegraphic cancellations, of larger offices, the "C. T. O." representing Central Telegraph Office.

2. CUSTOMS DUTY: The following denominations were overprinted "CUSTOMS / DUTY" in black: ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d. black and orange-red, 3d. blue and blue, 4d., 6d. (two shades), and 1/-. The same overprint was also applied in red to the 3d. black and orange-red and the 6d.

3. ½d. KING'S HEAD AS A POSTAGE DUE LABEL: Postal regulations provided that insufficiently prepaid letters were "chargeable on delivery with double the deficiency." Upon the increase in the inland letter rate from 1d. to 1½d. as of May 10, 1920, however, the public was allowed ten days of grace, during which only the actual deficiency was collected.(147) This decision brought about an unprecedented demand for ½d. postage due labels and, when stocks became temporarily exhausted at Johannesburg and at Three Anchor Bay, Cape, ordinary ½d. King's Head postage stamps were used instead. Such usage can be identified only when on cover, the ½d. "provisional postage due" stamp being ordinarily in a corner of the cover other than that bearing the stamp or stamps with which the cover was originally franked.

4. UNOFFICIAL "SPLITS": When the above-mentioned increase in the inland letter rate took place, the required postage had to be made up by use of one or more ½d. stamps until the 1½d. denomination became available on August 23, 1920. During the interim, letters passed through the post bearing a whole 1d. stamp and half of another (bisected horizontally, vertically, or diagonally) (Fig. 49). These instances occurred principally at Durban. Such usage was unauthorized, although some of the letters were delivered without the collection of a surcharge fee.(148) Mr. Rich notes that bisects of the 1d. were likewise accepted at Newcastle, Natal, and at Devon, Transvaal, where diagonally split halves of the 6d. also got by. Messrs. Simenhoff and Sydow have in their collections evidence that bisects of 3d. black and orange-red went through at Capetown.

THE DECLINE OF THE FIRST NATIONAL ISSUE

An early appearance of the new Pictorial Issue was confidently forecast in 1921 by the editor of the *Quarterly Review of Philately,*(149) and in the following year the Government held a "Competition for Designs for New Postage Stamps,"(150) as a result of which it awarded nine prizes: three to Waterlow and Sons, three to De La Rue, two to Bradbury, Wilkinson, and one to a South

(146) Mallet-Veale, H.: Violet Cancellations on British African Stamps, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. III, p. 69, July, 1925, and p. 82, Aug., 1925.
(147) Controller of Posts' Circular No. 36, dated May 12, 1920 as quoted by Ritchie, J.: **op. cit.,** p. 17.
(148) Miller, M.: Bisects, **American Philatelist,** Vol. XLIII, p. 233, Feb., 1930.
(149) Vol. I, p. 9, Sept. 15, 1921.
(150) Government Notice No. 1060, dated July 4, 1922: **Government Gazette,** Vol. XLIX, No. 1247, p. 14, July 7, 1922.

African entrant, Mr. W. Johnston of Bloemfontein.(151) Nevertheless, as already recorded, the first of the King's Heads to pass away—the 2½d. and the 3d. black and orange-red—succumbed late in 1922 from "natural causes" incident to changes in postal rates, rather than to open hints that their design was antiquated.

Up to May of 1923 everything continued to point toward an early emission of new stamps,(152) but a month later the editor of the *South African Philatelist* learned that plans were "suspended for at least six months, and an indent has been sent to London for several values of the existing issue, which are running short."(153) To some extent the delay of the Pictorials was influenced by a

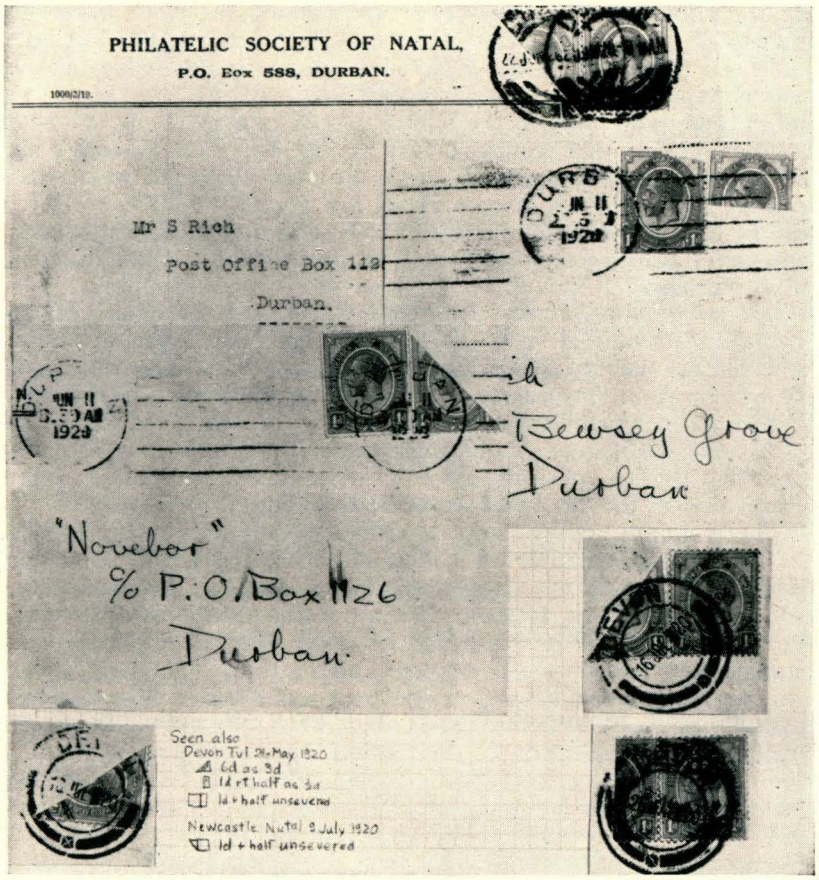


Fig. 49. Some unofficial "splits" from the albums of S. G. Rich.

desire that they be printed in South Africa, and to do so would have required completion of the proposed enlargement of the Government Printing Works at Pretoria.(154) In 1924, however, a decision was reached to proceed with their production overseas, and the details of the "tenders" became public in the *South African Philatelist's* September issue.(155)

(151) Government Notice No. 1787, dated Oct. 31, 1922: **Government Gazette.** Vol. L, No. 1273, p. 193, Nov. 3, 1922.
(152) **South African Philatelist.** Vol. I, p. 47, May, 1923.
(153) **Ibid.,** Vol. I, p. 62, June, 1923.
(154) In one of the debates on this proposal in the Union Parliament a statement by the Minister of Lands yielded the interesting information that the King's Heads were costing the Government only 7d. per thousand. **Philatelic Magazine,** No. 84, p. 473, Sept. 23, 1922.
(155) Vol. II, p. 103, Sept., 1924.

The first three denominations of the Pictorials to appear—Waterlow's ½d. and 1d., and Bradbury, Wilkinson's 4d. "triangulars"—went on sale January 1, 1926, coincident with a reduction of the inland letter rate from 2d. to 1d. A fourth denomination, Waterlow's 6d., soon followed on May 1. The new stamps were not immediately available in many offices and the postal authorities were thrifty enough to continue to sell existing stocks of corresponding King's Head values as long as they lasted, but these dates marked the beginning of obsolescence for the ½d., 1d., 4d., and 6d. De La Rue Georgians.

Similarly, in March, 1927, Bradbury, Wilkinson's "oblong" 2d., 3d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, and 10/- officially superseded the corresponding values of the King's Heads; and in 1928, just when is not clear, that firm's 4d. "oblong" appeared to terminate the career of the ill-starred "triangulars." These three-sided imperforates had turned out to be so unpopular that late in 1927 the 4d. King's Heads had been restored to "sale at the Johannesburg Post Office although the triangulars may still be had on request."(156)

Data are scanty as to when the King's Heads held in Union offices were exhausted. We do know that months before the 2d. and 3d. "oblongs" appeared, sheets of the 2d. were "unobtainable at a number of larger post offices, only rolls being on sale. The 3d. King's Head has gone . . . ."(157) But we also know that as late as 1928 the Postmaster General reported that stocks of the 1/3 and £1 would continue to be sold and "the Department still holds a very large supply of 1/3 stamps."(158)

Mention has previously been made of the fact that the King's Heads could be purchased in Basutoland post offices long after they were unobtainable in most Union offices, and Mr. Lichtenstein writes me that "large quantities were purposely put away in Basutoland when the Pictorials were introduced in the Union." The reasons behind this action were political in their nature and may be traced to 1868 when the Basutos came under the protection of the Imperial Government as British subjects after years of endless conflict against the neighboring Boers in the Orange Free State Republic.

In the early 1920's the first steps were being taken which were to lead to the Statute of Westminster making the Union of South Africa and other dominions "sister-states" of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the situation in Basutoland was briefly as follows: Within a mountainous area with peaks rising over 10,000 feet, in size somewhat less than Maryland, lived about a half million natives and less than 1,700 whites, all of the latter being Government officials, missionaries, labor agents, or traders in concession stores. There were no white "settlers" and no tenure of land or fixed property; the natives were apportioned their grazing lands by their chiefs on a communal system. As Mr. Lichtenstein puts it, the territory was "run by the blacks for the blacks" under the direction of the High Commissioner(159) rather than under the direction of the Union Government. To show the Basutos that they were still under protection of the King and had nothing to fear from the Boer-Nationalist Ministry of General J. B. M. Hertzog, which came into power in 1924 in the Union, stamps displaying the Sovereign's portrait were reserved for sale in Basutoland.

At that time Mr. Lichtenstein resided within some 20 miles of the Basutoland border, and he recalls that he was able to send into the Protectorate and obtain mint King's Heads of some denominations up to within a year or so prior to the appearance of Basutoland definitives in 1933. Hence, many of the King's Heads spent their declining years in scenic surroundings which have been called the "Switzerland of South Africa."

(156) **South African Philatelist,** Vol. V, p. 111, Oct., 1927.
(157) **Ibid.,** Vol. IV, p. 57, July, 1926.
(158) **Ibid.,** Vol. V, p. 145, Jan., 1928.
(159) From 1910 to 1930 the office of High Commissioner for South Africa was vested, by separate commission, in the successive Governors-General of the Union of South Africa. In 1930 the office was made distinct from that of the Governor-General, and in January, 1935, the title of High Commissioner for South Africa was changed to His Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

But it must be remembered that no denominations of the issue were ever actually "withdrawn from sale," and there are those who maintain that well along in the middle 1930's a casual inquiry made at an outlying Union post office sometimes revealed the last stand of a few rugged and sturdy £1 King's Heads. To these people it seems indisputable that the De La Rue Georgian most pompous of face became the last of its honorable line which even today has yet to experience the humiliation of being demonetized.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following notes make acknowledgment to sources cited in the text and others to which the author is particularly indebted for data.

"Annual Departmental Reports (abridged)." Union Office of Census and Statistics, Pretoria, published for six years beginning in 1922.

Bishop, P. C., General Editor: "The Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa." Knox Printing and Publishing Co., Durban, 1937.

Brown, A. G., Editor: "The South and East African Year Book and Guide." Sampson Low, Marston & Co. Ltd., London, published annually.

Chater, M.: Under the South African Union, **National Geographic Magazine,** Vol. LIX, pp. 391-512, Apr., 1931.

Curle, J. H., and Basden, A. E.: "Transvaal Postage Stamps." Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1940.

De Raay, Léon: "The History of the Postage Stamps of the Orange Free State and Orange River Colony." N. Yaar and Co., Amsterdam, Holland, 1907.

Eybers, G. W.: "Select Constitutional Documents Illustrating South African History, 1795-1910." George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., London, 1918.

Fox-Davies, A. C.: "The Book of Public Arms." T. C. and E. C. Jack, London, 1915.

Geldhof, A. E.: Stamps of the Orange Free State, **American Philatelist,** Vol. L, p. 342, Apr., 1937, and succeeding numbers.

Glanville, E., Compiler and Editor: "The South African Almanack and Reference Book." The Argus Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., Capetown, 1911.

Godfrey, I. H. C.: Air Mail Notes, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XVI, p. 144, Sept., 1940.

Hand, C.: Notes on Early South African Issues, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. IV, p. 68, Aug., 1926, and p. 74, Sept., 1926.

Jane, F. T.: "All the World's Aircraft." Sampson Low, Marston & Co. Ltd., London, 1912.

Kaplan, A.: The 2½d. Commemorative Stamp, **Quarterly Review of Philately,** Vol. I, p. 10, Mar. 15, 1921.

Kaplan, A.: The Protectorates in South Africa, **Philatelic Chronicle,** Vol. I, p. 32, Feb., 1939.

Keats, R.: The Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa, **Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,** Vol. XL, p. 90, May, 1930, and p. 112, June, 1930.

Kirchner, D. H.: Interprovincials, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XV, p. 14, Jan., 1939.

Lichtenstein, A.: South Africa and South West Africa: Officials, **American Philatelist,** Vol. XLIII, p. 627, Sept., 1930.

Light, R. U.: "Focus on Africa." American Geographical Society, New York, 1941.

Lowe, R.: "The Regent Encyclopaedia of Empire Postage Stamps." Halcyon Book Co. Ltd., London, 1935.

Mallet-Veale, H.: Violet Cancellations on British African Stamps, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. III, p. 69, July, 1925, and p. 82, Aug., 1925.

Mallet-Veale, H.: "South-West Africa." Harris Publications, Ltd., London, 1928.

Mann, E. W.: The Victorian Postage Stamps of Natal, **London Philatelist,** Vol. XLVIII, p. 246, Aug., 1939, and succeeding numbers.

May, Barry: The Stamps of Bechuanaland, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. I, p. 110, Sept., 1923, and succeeding numbers.

Melville, F. J.: "Postage Stamps in the Making," Vol. I. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, 1916.

Miller, M.: Bisects, **American Philatelist,** Vol. XLIII, p. 233, Feb., 1930.

Milne, G. S.: Heraldry in Philately, **Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly,** Vol. XX, p. 19, Mar. 14, 1914, and p. 30, Mar. 28, 1914.

Munk, H.: Kohl's Handbook. **Deutsch-Südwestafrika** (Translation by J. H. Harvey Pirie), **Collectors Club Philatelist,** Vol. XVIII, p. 232, July, 1939, and p. 294, Oct. 1939. Reprinted in **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XVII, p. 43, Apr. 1941, and succeeding numbers.

"Official Year Book of the Union." Union Office of Census and Statistics, Pretoria, published since 1919, and annually since 1927.

Outline of the Development of the Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Services of South Africa (supplied through courtesy of the Postmaster-General), "Official Year Book of the Union," No. 18, pp. 80-102, 1937.

Rademeyer, E. L.: Union of South Africa: Provincial Varieties, **Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,** Vol. I (new series), p. 202, June, 1924.

Reynolds, G .W.: "Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa." Privately published, Johannesburg, 1921.

Reynolds, G. W.: Notes on Used High Values and Telegraphic Cancellations, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. I, p. 95, Aug., 1923.

Reynolds, G. W.: Notes on Plate Numbers, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. I, p. 163, Jan., 1924.

Reynolds, G. W.: Headplate Varieties of the 3d. Black and Orange, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. II, p. 69, June, 1924.

Rice, E. K.: Post Tree to Flying Boat in the Union of South Africa, **Handbook of the Third American Philatelic Congress,** p. 64, Oct., 1937.

Rich, S. G.: "The Stamps of the Union of South Africa." Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Beverly, Mass., 1922.

Rich, S. G.: South Africa, 1910-1926, **Collectors Club Philatelist,** Vol. VI, p. 205, Oct., 1927, and Vol. VII, p. 23, Jan., 1928.

Ritchie, J.: "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa, Incorporating Mr. G. W. Reynolds' Handbook of 1921." Southern Stamp Co., Johannesburg, 1926.

Rowell, R. B.: "Notes on Controls, Edwardian and Georgian Periods." **(Stamp Collecting,** Handbook No. 11). F. H. Vallancey, London, 1919.

Sefi, A. J.: Union of South Africa: Plate Varieties, **Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,** Vol. XXXVIII, p. 142, July, 1928.

Sharpe, L. A. B.: The 2½d. Commemorative Stamp of the Union of South Africa, **Stamp Collecting,** Vol. XL, p. 69, Apr. 15, 1933.

Simenhoff, L., Compiler, and Basden, A. E., Editor: "Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa." Pretoria Philatelic Society, Pretoria, 1930. Supplement, 1932.

Simenhoff, L.: The 'Occupational' Postmarks of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XIV, p. 132, Sept., 1938, and succeeding numbers.

"Sketch of the Orange Free State." Published by the O. F. S. Commission, Bloemfontein, 1875.

Smith, Johannes J.: The Evolution and Recognition of the Afrikaans Language, "Official Year Book of the Union," No. 8, pp. 14-23, 1925.

"Statistical Year Book of the Union of South Africa," No. 1, 1913. Published under Authority of the Minister of the Interior, Pretoria, 1914.

Stone, D. M.: Interprovincials, **Philatelic Chronicle,** Vol. I, p. 56, Mar., 1939.

Sydow, A. H.: Notes on Union Interprovincial Stamps and Postmarks 1910-1914, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XIV, p. 70, May, 1938, and succeeding numbers.

Sydow, A. H.: The Die of the 2½d. Commemoration Stamp, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XIV, p. 109, July, 1938. Reprinted in **Stamp Collecting,** Vol. L., p. 598, Aug. 27, 1938.

Sydow, A. H.: Specimen Stamps of the Union of South Africa, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XVI, p. 22, Feb., 1940.

Sydow, A. H.: Collateral Plate Printing by Thos. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., of Certain of the Union Georgian Stamps, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XVI, p. 66, May, 1940.

Sydow, A. H.: Collateral Plate Printing by De La Rue and Company, Ltd., of the Union Georgian Stamps, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XVIII, p. 3, Jan., 1942.

Tamsen, E.: Stellaland and its Stamps, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. IV, p. 116, Dec., 1926.

Tamsen, E.: The Philatelic Press in South Africa, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. VI, p. 97, July, 1928.

Tamsen, E.: Last Day Sunset Covers, **American Philatelist,** Vol. LI, p. 1177, Sept., 1938.

"The Stamp Year." W. H. Peckitt, London, 1912.

Town, W. A.: Notes [on paper and watermarks], **Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,** Vol. XXI, p. 53, Feb. 28, 1913.

Walker, Eric A.: "Lord de Villiers and His Times, South Africa, 1842-1914." Constable and Co., Ltd., London, 1925.

Ward, W.: The Romance of Sir Bertram MacKennal, A. R. A., **Philatelic Magazine,** Vol. XVI, p. 408, Christmas Number, 1925.

Wareham, S. C. W.: Plate Numbers and Numbers of the King's Head 1d. Value, Sept., 1913, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XVI, p. 18, Feb., 1940.

Wyndham, L. A.: "The Airposts of South Africa." Cape Times, Ltd., Capetown, 1936.

(The End.)

Canadian Inspection Stamps

By Prof. R. DeL. French,
McGill University

Proceeds from taxes collected by revenue stamps most commonly go into the country's general budget. Seldom are they earmarked for a special purpose. For example, both Canada and the United States collect large sums each year from stamp taxes on tobacco products. Is this money used exclusively for assuring the quality of our cigarettes, for introducing better varieties of tobacco, for improving the lot of the tobacco worker? Certainly not; most of it goes to help pay the general costs of government. Relatively small expenditures directly benefiting the tobacco industry may be carried by this tax, but, from the point of view of the tobacco grower, manufacturer or user, most of the income from it is net profit to the government.

Occasionally, a stamp tax is imposed upon a particular product or business to pay for policing it. Such, for example, I understand to be the reason for the United States stamp tax on narcotics. Here is a necessary product subject to abuse. To pay for controlling its use in the public interest, a tax is imposed upon it, the proceeds of which pay for this control.

Of late, governments both local and national have been interesting themselves more and more in safeguarding the health and economic welfare of their citizens by one form or another of inspection service. Fees for such inspections are frequently collected by means of stamps affixed to the article inspected, to its container or to a certificate of inspection. In the United States such inspections paid for by stamps appear to be matters falling within the authority of the several states. The earliest dates from about 1890, though the movement really got under way only about 1910. A wide range of products must now be inspected, though no state covers all of them—bedding, dried milk, eggs, feeds, fertilizers, fruit, gasoline, insecticides, kerosene, lard substitutes, laundries, liquors, oleomargarine, paint, sea foods, soft drinks and veterinary medicines.

In Canada the field of stamp-tax inspection is more limited and in it only the federal government is concerned. Here the inspection of any measuring device used for the sale of any product except water is required. Why water meters are excepted I do not know. Perhaps water is too cheap to bother with. The Department of Trade and Commerce maintains laboratories in Canada's principal cities where it tests electric meters, gas meters and weights and measures and carries out tests of the quality of electric service and public gas supplies.

Its fees have always been collected by means of stamps affixed to the certificates of approval. These stamps are favourites with collectors because they are large and fine examples of steel engraving and because in general they are not difficult to get. The requirement of periodic reinspection and the consequent voiding of old certificates means a constant addition to existing stocks in the hands of collectors and dealers. However, there are enough minor varieties and errors to add spice to the chase. I doubt if there is one really complete collection of these stamps in existence.

If you decide to collect these stamps, see to it that you do not accept mint copies, as their possession by anyone except the proper authorities is illegal. While Canadian law does not, of course, touch foreign collectors, your unused copies may be traced to their source, and then the responsible officer of the Department is in for severe discipline.

ELECTRICITY INSPECTION

Authority for this inspection is conferred by 58-59 Victoria, Chapter 39, assented to July 23, 1894. Section 27 instructs the Governor-General-in-Council to fix the fees to be charged and to provide for stamps for their collection, which was done on May 28, 1895, as follows:

Meter capacity, amperes.	Fee	Meter capacity, amperes.	Fee
Under 10	$0.75	46- 60	$2.75
11-20	1.25	61- 80	3.00
21-30	1.75	81-100	3.50
31-45	2.25	Each 20 amps. additional.	.50

Illuminating power $0.75
Voltage at premises 1.50
Insulation test 1.50

This Act was amended in 1901, 1903 and 1907. It became Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes of Canada in 1927, and was amended again in 1928. The current schedule of fees, adopted on December 1, 1923, is as follows:

"FOR METERS VERIFIED AT REGULAR TESTING PLACES:—
"CLASS 1. Ampere-hour meters of any type or capacity for use "on circuits of any voltage, and two-wire watt-hour meters of "any capacity, for use on circuits not exceeding 250 volts $0.60

"CLASS 2. Three-wire direct current or three-wire single phase "watt-hour meters of any capacity, for use on circuits not ex- "ceeding 250 volts between outers, and polyphase meters of any "capacity for circuits with a maximum potential not exceeding "250 volts 0.75

"CLASS 3. Meters similar to Classes 1 and 2 but for potentials "exceeding 250 volts but not exceeding 650 volts 1.50

"CLASS 4. Meters similar to Classes 1, 2 and 3 but for potentials "exceeding 650 volts, and meters when tested with either current "or potential transformers, or both 5.00

"FOR METERS VERIFIED IN SITU:—
"Meters may at the request of either the purchaser or contractor be "tested in situ at an additional fee of ..... 1.00"

The first series of stamps appeared in 1895 (Type I). They were engraved and printed in carmine or vermilion by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, and perforated 12. The blue serial control numbers are about 3½ mm. tall on an unlined tablet ("white tablet"). Denominations are 25c, 50c, $1, $2, $3, $5 and $10. A single certificate only is given for a lot of meters belonging to the same owner and tested at the same time, which accounts for the high denominations. This is the usual practice for all inspections—electricity, gas or weights and measures.

The only minor variety known is the $10 perforated horizontally and imperforate vertically, not a great rarity.

The second series appeared in 1900. Designs vary, but all are similar to Type II, incorporating the portrait of la Canadienne crowned with a chaplet of electric lamps. These stamps, too, were engraved by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, and printed on two kinds of wove paper; thin, hard and

transparent, or thick and soft. The perforation is 12, and the serial control numbers are about 4 mm. tall, printed in blue, purple or black. The tablet under the control number is horizontally lined in the 25c and 50c denominations; in the others, it is blank.



Type I.



Type II.

Paper →	Thin transparent.			Thick soft.		
Control Nos. →	Blue A	Purple B	Black C	Blue D	Purple E	Black F
25c Carmine	x					
25c Vermilion	x	x				
50c Vermilion	x	x				
60c Vermilion	x	x				
75c Vermilion	x	x		x		
$1 Vermilion	x	x				
$2 Vermilion	x				x	
$3 Vermilion	x	x	x	x		
$5 Vermilion	x	x				
$10 Vermilion	x	x			x	

GAS INSPECTION

The first act relating to the inspection of gas and gas meters was 36 Victoria, Chapter 48, assented to May 23, 1873, Section 35 of which instructs the Governor-General-in-Council to fix fees and to provide for stamps. Apparently no action was taken under this Act, though I cannot say why, for 38 Victoria, Chapter 37, assented to April 8, 1875, repeats the stipulations. The following fees were set as of February 11, 1876:

Meter capacity, lights.	Fee	Meter capacity, lights.	Fee
Under 5	$0.50	51- 60	$2.50
6-10	.75	61- 80	3.50
11-20	1.00	81-100	4.50
21-30	1.50	Each 20 lights additional.	.80
31-50	2.00		

Illuminating power	$ 3.00
Av. ill. power during month	6.00
Ill. power at request of consumer	4.00
Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S)	1.50
Ammonia (NH_3)	3.00
Sulphur (S)	4.00
Av. NH_3 and S during month	10.00
Requisition for any test	.25

These acts were amended in 1876, 1884, 1885, 1889, 1890, 1900, 1901, 1910 and 1921, and finally consolidated as Chapter 82 of the Revised Statutes of Canada in 1927.

The current schedule of fees for gas inspections was adopted on July 1, 1937, and is as follows:

"FEES FOR VERIFICATION OF GAS METERS:—

"Class	Capacity in cubic feet per hour at ½ inch differential	Fee
1	0 to 1000	$0.60
2	1001 to 2000	1.00
3	2001 to 3000	2.00
	For every additional 1,000 cubic feet or part thereof	1.00

"FEES FOR THE VERIFICATION OF PROPORTIONAL METERS:—

"Each proportional meter, the owner in addition to pay "freight charges on testing apparatus and the travelling "expenses of the Inspector and to make the necessary "connections 10.00

"FEES FOR THE TESTING OF CALORIFIC POWER:—

"Each test of calorific power, regular or special $2.50

"FEES FOR THE TESTING OF PURITY:—

"Each test for sulphuretted hydrogen made on request 1.00"

The date of issue of the first series of stamps (Type III) is given as 1875. If this be true, they cannot have been of much use, seeing that the schedule of fees was not adopted until ten months later. Perhaps 1875 is the date of *preparation* by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa. It is easy to see where this company got its inspiration for the first electric light inspection stamps. The perforation is 12, and all denominations are blue. The serial control numbers are always red, and come in three sizes—3½mm., 4½mm. or 9mm. tall, on an unlined tablet; their rarity is in that order. I know of no minor varieties.

	Control Numbers		
	3½ mm. A	4½ mm. B	9 mm. C
5c	x	x	
25c	x	x	x
50c	x	x	x
$1	x	x	x
$1.50	x	x	
$2	x	x	
$3	x	x	
$4	x	x	
$10	x	x	

The 1897 gas inspection stamps (Type IV) are, I think, the loveliest of our revenues. The denominations are all different, but each has for its central feature the head of the young Queen Victoria, like that on the 1897 Jubilee postage stamps. Quite possibly it is from the same die, so we might call these "Jubilee revenues." The elaborate engine-turned and floriated backgrounds will repay study under the glass. As examples of the engraver's art, these stamps can hardly be surpassed.



Type III.



Type IV.

Engraved and printed in blue by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, they are normally perforated 12, though the 60c exists rouletted. In the 60c, 75c, $2 and $10 denominations, the tablet under the serial control numbers is blank, in the other denominations it is horizontally lined. Only one size—4mm. tall—of these numbers is known, but they may be red, blue or purple.

	Control Nos. and Separation			
	Red		Blue	Purple
	Perf. A	Roul. B	Perf. C	Perf. D
5c	x			
25c	x			
50c	x			
60c	x	x		
75c	x			
$1	x			
$1.50	x			
$2	x		x	x
$4	x		x	x
$10	x		x	x

Used (?) copies of the 25c and 75c without control numbers are reported. However, I regard all inspection stamps without control numbers as either proofs or unfinished stamps. True, I have seen them stamped "CANCELLED" with a rubber stamp, but I have never seen one with the regular dated handwritten or stamped cancellation.



Type V.



Type VI.

To complete the list of gas inspection stamps, we have Type V, engraved and printed in blue by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, and perforated 12, with 4 mm. serial control numbers on a blank tablet in red, blue or purple. Three dollars is a new denomination and the portrait is of King George V, who had already been on the throne for five years. Perhaps it was the beginning of a new series. If so, the series never got very far, for this is the only stamp in it. However, along with the 1897 series, it carried on until 1930, when all electricity inspection and gas inspection stamps were superseded by a joint series for both purposes.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS INSPECTION

These are the current stamps (Type VI), engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, in vermilion or blue and perforated 12. The serial control numbers are blue, about 4 mm. tall, on a blank tablet. I am told that the vermilion stamps are used for electricity inspections and the blue ones for gas inspections. This follows the established colour scheme. The range of denominations is somewhat limited. Perhaps others will appear to bring the length of the series up to that of its predecessors, though I think this is unlikely, as any new stamps should show the portrait of King George VI.

	Colour	
	Blue A	Vermilion B
50c		x
60c	x	x
75c		x
$1		x
$2	x	x
$3		x
$10	x	x

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INSPECTION

A chapter (47) of 36 Victoria, assented to May 23, 1873, the act which established the gas inspection service, also set up that for weights and measures. Schedule C of an Order-in-Council of July 26, 1875 fixes the following scale of fees for the testing of weights. Fees were also set for the testing of weights which it was forbidden to use after July 1, 1878, e. g., 56 pounds or one-half (long) hundredweight.

Avoirdupois				Troy	
	Fee				Fee
Weight	Bronze	Iron	Cased	Weight	Bronze
50 lbs.	$0.25	$0.25	$0.30	500 ozs.	$0.50
30	.20	.20	.25	300	.40
20	.20	.20	.25	200	.35
10	.15	.15	.20	100	.30
5	.10	.10	.15	50	.25
3	.05	.10	.15	30	.20
2	.05	.10	.15	20	.20
1	.05	.10	.15	10	.20
8 ozs.	.05			5	.15
4	.05			3	.10
2	.05			2	.10
1	.05			1	.10
8 drs.	.05			0.5	.10
4	.05			0.3	.10
2	.05			0.1	.10
1	.05			0.05	.10
½	.05			0.005	.10
				0.003	.10
50 to 1 lb.	1.00			0.001	.10
8 oz. to ½ dr.	.40			500 to 1 oz.	62.50
1000 to 0.01 gr.	1.00			0.5 to 0.001 oz.	1.00

Schedule K sets the following fees for measures:

Length	Fee	
	Metal	Wood
10 ft.	$0.30	$0.20
6	.25	.20
5	.25	.20
3	.20	.10
2	.05	.05
1½	.10	.05
1	.05	.05
½	.05	.05
100 ft. tape	1.00	
66	1.00	
50	.75	
33	.75	

The original act was amended in 1875, 1879, 1884, 1885, 1898, 1903, 1914 and 1919, and was incorporated in the Revised Statutes of Canada in 1927. These were revised in 1935 and 1937.

The present scale of inspection fees is much too involved to transcribe here. It covers the inspection of practically every kind of scales—ordinary beam balances, computing, automatic, totalizing, recording, coin-operated, etc.—and their weights—avoirdupois, troy or metric. Gasoline pumps and tank trucks are inspected, as are measuring faucets, dry and liquid measures, milk and oil cans and milk bottles. Measures of length—steel or wooden rules, tapes, mechanical measures and the like—also come under the Order-in-Council of February 13, 1929.



Type VII.

The first series of stamps, issued in 1876, is similar to Type VII, except that it has the 4¼ mm. red serial control number impressed across the top of the stamp, the central tablet being left blank. In the second series (1876-1878), the serial control numbers are either 3½ or 4½ mm. tall, and are impressed in red, blue or black on the tablet where they belong. Both series were engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, and perforated 12.

		Control Numbers				
		At top 4½ mm. Red	Across Center			
			4½ mm. Red	3½ mm.		
				Red	Blue	Black
		A	B	C	D	E
No. Val.	Red				x	
1c	Blue		x			
1c	Black			x	x	
2c	Blue		x			
2c	Black			x	x	
5c	Black	x		x	x	
10c	Black	x		x	x	
15c	Black	x		x	x	
20c	Black	x		x	x	
25c	Black	x				
30c	Black		x	x	x	x
50c	Black		x	x	x	x
$1	Black		x	x	x	x
$1.50	Black		x		x	x
$2	Black		x		x	x

I do not know for what the red "no value" was used. Most copies one sees are mint, but I have a specimen with the regular dated and hand-written cancellation, so I do not believe the stamp is a proof, though it may be. Forging a manuscript cancellation is easy, but my copy appears to have been cancelled at about the period when one would expect it to have been used—the ink and style of hand-writing are of the period.

Another oddity is the black 1c with a blue *Gothic* control number about 7 mm. tall. I have never seen a used copy, and am inclined to think that this is perhaps the result of some experiments with a numbering machine which was not adopted.



Type VIII.

The 1897 series (Type VIII) carries out the "Jubilee" idea. The young Queen appears on the corresponding gas inspection stamps, and here on the weights and measures we have her as she appeared after sixty years on the throne. The portrait is similar to that on the Jubilee postage stamps, but a trifle larger and more elaborate. These stamps were engraved and printed in black by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, and are perforated 12. The

serial control numbers are about 4 mm. tall, in red, blue or purple, on a tablet with engine-turned background; the $1.50 also occurs with a white tablet.

	Control Numbers		
	Red A	Blue B	Purple C
5c	x	x	x
10c	x	x	x
15c	x	x	x
20c	x		
30c	x	x	x
50c	x	x	
75c	x	x	x
$1	x	x	x
$1.50	x		
$1.50*	x	x	x
$2	x	x	x

* White tablet.

The $1 denomination is known with large *Gothic* control number in blue; see remarks at the foot of the table on page 131.



Type IX.



Type X.



Type XI.



Type XII.

A demand for higher denominations was met by the issue in 1906 of $5 and $10 stamps similar to Type IX. These were engraved and printed in black, sometimes in brown-black, by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, and perforated 12. The serial control numbers are about 4 mm. tall, and come in red, blue or purple on the $5, and in red and blue only on the $10, so there are five varieties in all. Incidentally, these are the only Canadian revenue stamps of any kind to bear the portrait of King Edward VII.

In 1915 a start was made on a series with the portrait of King George V, but only two values, 20c and $2, Types X and XI, ever appeared. These stamps were also engraved and printed in black by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, and perforated 12. The serial control numbers are about 4 mm. tall, and occur in red, blue or purple, so there are six varieties. The 20c with red control number is scarce.

Type XII was engraved and printed in black in 1930, by the British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, and perforated 12. This is the current series. The blue serial control numbers are about 4 mm. tall, and the denominations are 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 30c, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2, $5 and $10.

And so ends the summary of the Canadian inspection stamps.

(Finis.)

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

The translations appearing under this heading are all originals prepared under the auspices of the **Collectors Club**, who hold the copyright for the English translations and who reserve all rights for republication. Suggestions for future translations are always welcome as well as criticisms on any of the translations that may appear.

Copyright 1942 by the Collectors Club.

HAWAII

Hawaiian Islands (Sandwich Islands)

(Continued from Vol. XXI, No. 1, Page 63.)

Translated by HENRY A. MEYER.

THE BANK NOTE COMPANIES ISSUES

1. National Bank Note Co.

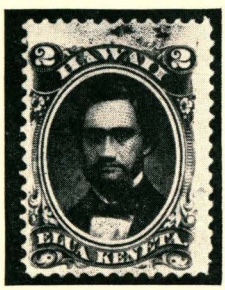


Fig. 7.

1864 (June, possibly May). Fig. 7. Steel engraving, plate and recess printing by the National Bank Note Co., in New York. Thin paper at first, then thicker. Perf. 12. (Reprints have been made).

14	31 Fz	ELUA (2) KENETA red vermilion (shades) Imperforate	1.50	2.00

Diagonal bisects exist.

Printings During Use

New York Dates: Ordered	Delivered	Quantity of Stamps
Jan. 23, '64	April 2, '64	250,000
April 26, '65	Aug. 31, '65	100,000
May 30, '66	Aug. 16, '66	300,000
April 13, '68	June 16, '68	330,000
Sept. 9, '69	Nov. 17, '69	555,000
June 6, '71	Aug. 8, '71	600,000

Reprintings

New York Dates: Ordered	Delivered	Quantity of Stamps
Feb. 5, '75	Mar. 17, '75	25,000
Dec. 12, '86	Mar. 3, '87	50,000
Dec. 16, '87	June 19, '88	12,500
May 3, '90	Sept. 17, '90	62,500

(Translator's Interpolation: additional material which could be included in this instalment as interpolations and footnotes has been held over for a final addendum).

History of the issue: Printings: Postmaster General Kalalaua transmitted on Nov. 4, 1863 to former postmaster Clark, who had been in New York since the middle of 1863, the commission to have a new 2 cent stamp prepared for the Hawaiian postal administration. The stocks of the current 2 cent stamps were almost exhausted. The stamps were to be delivered perforated, from the start, if the cost were not excessive. A copy of the 10 cent stamp of Nova Scotia was attached to the letter as a model to be copied in design and color. With this a portrait of King Kamehameha IV was included for the medallion, since his likeness on the 2 cent stamp, No. 9, had not been satisfactory. From a later letter of Mr. Wm. G. Irwin, then employed by the postal administration at Honolulu, to J. B. Moens, it appears that the suggestion for both these models originated with him.

The contract was entrusted by Mr. Clark to the National Bank Note Co. of New York on Jan. 21, 1864. This occurred when Kamehameha IV had already died (See page 256, Oct. 1941). The printers turned over the stamps to the New York agency of the Hawaiian postal administration on April 2, 1864, in the specified quantity of 250,000 copies. These were sent to Honolulu by this agency. The stamps were put into use as early as May according to Moens, but according to the letter of Mr. Irwin previously quoted, only in June 1864.

Originally the plate was to have been sent to Hawaii along with the first printing of stamps. As a result of a change in plans, it remained in the printing works. In fact, as early as April 26, 1865, a second printing, this time of only 100,000 stamps, was made, along with the first printing of the 5 cent stamp, No. 19, which carried the portrait of Kamehameha V. Both lots were delivered by the New York printers on Aug. 31, 1865. For unknown reasons, shipment of them took so long that they did not reach Honolulu until next April or May (1866). The printings of No. 14 were repeated up to and into 1871 at substantially regular intervals and in increasing quantity each time. A pause of several years then occurred.

A printing of 2 cent stamps was again ordered on Oct. 4, 1874, in New York, but in a different color from previously and with a new design showing portrait of the then king, Kalakaua I. These new 2 cent stamps, No. 23, were delivered at New York on Jan. 16, 1875 in the contracted quantity of 500,000 copies; and they were put into use in Hawaii at the end of February or in March 1875.

Despite this, the postal administration again ordered a small printing, only 25,000 stamps, of the old 2 cent stamp (No. 14) with the portrait of the long dead king Kamehameha IV, on Feb. 5, 1875. Indeed, after more than ten years, between the end of Dec. 1886 and May 1890, three new small orders for this stamp were placed. Thus No. 14 attained a total volume of 2,285,000 copies. Of these, finally, 6,250 copies were overprinted with the mark of the Provisional Government in June 1893.

The circumstance that an order was placed for only 25,000 copies of the 2 cent stamp of the old issue, immediately after the delivery of the first 500,000 of the 2 cent stamp No. 23, shows sufficiently that this order as well as the later ones in 1886 and onward, were for philatelic purposes exclusively. The plate for printing No. 14 was used for the last time in 1871 in making stamps for use, and was officially replaced by that for No. 23. Thus the four last printings of No. 14 must be considered beyond all doubt as official reprints according to the modern definition of the term. These reprints were sold by the postal authorities for almost decades, indeed right at the post office counters, sold to collectors and dealers as originals, accepted by philatelists, and doubtless even used for postage. The Hawaiian postal administration formally made the oldest issues obsolete and invalid only at the end of May 1893, but up to then had taken care to make nearly all varieties of stamps issued available for philatelic ends by means of "late printings" and could till then sell them to collectors and dealers.

Even after the proclamation of the Postmaster General of May 20, 1893, that all stamps not provided with the overprint of the Provisional Government—

thus all stamps of the Kingdom of Hawaii—were invalid for postage, these same stamps were not only continued on sale at the post office counters in Honolulu. They were not objected to as paying postage. The official sale of all issues of the kingdom and the Provisional Government was forbidden by law only on Dec. 31, 1896. But even after this period, according to all appearances, the perforated issues of 1864 and later, whether with Provisional Government overprint or not, were continued to be accepted for postage. Thus their postal availability in actual fact was lost only in June 1900, with the replacement of all local stamps by the then current issues of the United States.

The 2 cent stamp, No. 14, belongs to that group in which the reprintings may be distinguished by color and paper, except for the first reprinting made in 1875 (see table of printings at head of this section). This we now proceed to explain.

Service Printings and Reprintings of No. 14: In the 60's and '70's No. 14 was produced exclusively by the National Bank Note Co. This company thus made, in addition to the six regular or service printings, the first reprinting. (See table at head of this section). This company used exclusively a thin, lightly yellowish-tinted paper for these stamps. It separates into two varieties: one very thin, almost pelure in character, almost silky in surface; the other less thin. The colors used by the National Bank Note Co. vary from an orange-red to the vermilion hue of sealing wax. The margins of the sheets in these first seven printings carry only the imprint of the National Bank Note Co. This imprint appears at the ends of the 10 cross rows of 5 stamps each. The imprint is in white letters within a narrow colored label; it appears on the right hand margin in English (NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO., NEW YORK) and on the left hand margin translated into the local tongue.

After the beginning of 1878, all the plates for Hawaii thus far made by the National Bank Note Co., were transferred to the American Bank Note Co. Thus the three reprintings of 1886, 1887 and 1890 were made by this latter company. This company used thicker white paper (of medium thickness) and either bright or dull vermilion colors, purer red colors than the National Bank Note Co. The N. B. N. Co.'s imprint was not altered, but before putting the plate into use the American Bank Note Co. added their monogram, consisting of the letters A B N Co, engraved outside the original imprint. Thus this monogram appears on the sheet corners in the last three printings.

As a result of this we may recapitulate in the following listing:

		Service Printings: by National Bank Note Co., 1864-1871	Quantity
14	31	2c orange red (shades), thin yellowish paper	2,135,000
		Not officially issued for use (1875-1890)	
14I		*2c (a) Orange red, thin yellowish paper (National B. N. Co.; 1875)*	25,000
		(b) Bright vermilion, thicker white paper (American B. N. Co.; 1886-1890	118,750

The quantity issued of No. 14Ib was originally 125,000 copies. Of these, 6,250 copies received the overprint of the Provisional Government in 1893 (See No. 49, below).

Only one imperforate sheet of No. 14 appears to have slipped through, and was among the service printings. Accordingly, the variety No. 14 Fz, which is very scarce and apparently is known only unused (it exists as a pair), has thin yellowish paper and a definitely orange-red color. Kohl's 10th edition reports this variety also on the thicker white paper and in the bright vermilion of the American Bank Note Co. We have not found any evidence of the existence of

any such variety. But the firm of Kohl seems to have known of several copies, for which they even quoted a definite price (15.00 marks), while they only indicate the imperforate variety of the service printing as "very scarce." (58)

According to *Mekeel's Weekly*, 1902 page 42, the Crocker collection contained a cover with a 5 cent stamp (No. 19) plus a bisected 2 cent stamp No. 14, to make up the 6 cent rate on single letters, to the United States, established at the end of 1870 or early in 1871 (See Oct. 1941, p. 260, and under No. 19 below). The stamp had a "Paid All" postmark applied in San Francisco or Honolulu. (59) Unfortunately we lack all further information about its period of mailing; but possibly it may date from the earlier months of 1871. In this case it represents a case of emergency usage, since the new 6 cent stamp No. 21 and likewise the 1 cent stamp No. 20 went into use as late as the beginning of March 1871, some months after the authorization of the 6 cents rate.

In contrast, bisects of the reprint, No. 14I, are only bits of philatelic play.

Evaluation and Listing of the Reprintings of the Perforated Issues

On the basis of the foregoing recital of the facts, it is clear that we cannot merely designate these stamps as ordinary reprints. (60)

This depends specially on the fact that the stamps of the "reprintings" were sold at the post office in Honolulu over the counter, to the end of 1896, and were recognized as valid for postage by the Hawaiian postal administration to the end of its existence. This emphasizes our point. But postal validity of stamps does not in the least indicate that they are not reprints. The reprints of various older issues of France, even those of 1894 onwards, were, for example, exactly as valid for postage up to Jan. 1, 1914, as all the older original issues.

The stamps of some reprintings of the Hawaiian perforated issues were furthermore not to be distinguished from those of the regular printings for use, as will be shown further on.

But as for the fact of the official sale, this is essentially different for the reprintings from that of the current issues of the same period. The current issues were supplied by the postal administration at Honolulu to all offices. They were thus on sale in all the islands and over every postal counter. In contrast, the "reprintings" were in general on sale at Honolulu only. They were mostly sold over the counter at the post office, and mainly at the special window for tourists, who bought complete sets for themselves or for their friends. The administration neatly affixed these stamps to previously printed cards, ready for the purchasers. Right in this point lies the special essential and distinguishing difference between the current issues in regular use on the one side, and the late printings, strictly philatelic printings, or reprintings on the other.

Regular issues were all those which were distributed to the various post offices by the administration at Honolulu. In contrast, those issues were reprints of a strictly philatelic sort, which could be had *only* at the Honolulu post office and not until a period when the corresponding values had gone into use in a different design or a different color and had been distributed to the various offices. This therefore is the reason why all later printings of Hawaii must be considered as reprints, according to the currently accepted definition of a reprint, inclusive of the last running of a stamp. Indeed, even the official later printings of the imperforate issues (described earlier, Jan. 1942, pp. 59 ff.), with

(58) Apparently in earlier editions of their catalogue—Translator.

(59) PAID ALL being a United States marking only, in this period, and well known to be of San Francisco origin on Hawaiian covers, we may correct Dr. Munk here and state positively that this is a San Francisco mark.—Translator.

(60) See on this point the discussion by W. Sellschopp of Hamburg, "Postwertzeichen, Neudruck and Sonderausgabe" at the International Stamp Congress in Berlin on Jan. 28, 1909, reprinted in Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung 1909, pp. 103 ff, 132 ff, and in Der Deutsche Philatelist, April 1909. This gives a very instructive tabular presentation of the stamps of the kingdom of Hawaii according to the information recorded by Giffard (see bibliography at start of this country, Oct. 1941 p. 255). The quantities issued of the various printings as here reported are not Giffard's figures, but in general are the later reported ones of Kenyon (see same bibliography), since these latter appear to be more complete.

the overprint REPRINT, which were on sale in Honolulu as late as 1896 at the post office counter and were allowed to be used for postage, must be considered as exactly as much reprints as any others.

From a different point of view, it is necessary to consider Hawaiian material, starting from the official opinion of the postal administration, and thus to separate reprints in the wider and the narrower senses. All the official late printings and reprintings of the imperforate issues, the engraved stamps of 1853 and later and the lithographed stamps of 1861 and later, were marked either at once or later with special designating overprints such as SPECIMEN, CANCELLED or even REPRINT. This was done to make their postal use impossible.

On the contrary, the postal administration at no time marked the printings after the period of use, of any of the perforated issues, in any such manner. The particular perforated stamps which exist with the overprint SPECIMEN, do not belong to any late printings after their period of use but are the regular service printings. This concerns No. 19, the 5 cents Prussian blue, on which we shall have more to say when considering that stamp in its regular order. Thus it happens that in the case of certain of the perforated issues, the reprints are not to be told from the regular printings even by a specialist. This is particularly true of the issues of 1882 and later, because they were produced by the American Bank Note Co. (not by the National) from the start. See the discussion, below, on the shift of printing companies.

From all these considerations, as well as from our better general view of the situation, we have been led not to separate the later printings of the perforated issues into special sections on reprints, but to consider them in connection with the service printings of the same stamps. They are listed as "Not officially issued" and shown in italics in our listings. Let it be again emphasized that we are limiting our consideration strictly to official reprints in this connection.



Fig. 11.

1865 (May). Fig. 11. (Kamehameha V). Engraving on steel, plate and recess printing by the National Bank Note Co., in New York. Reprinting (No. 19I) by the American Bank Note Co. Thin paper, tinted blue-green. Reprinting on thicker white paper. Perf. 12. (Reprints commonly found in the stocks of dealers).

19	32	ELIMA (5) KENETA deep Prussian blue	8.50	3.75
		Not officially issued for use (1890)		
19I		*ELIMA (5) KENETA blue-black*	*5.00*	*12.00*

Printings During Use (Prussian blue)			Reprinting (Blue-black)		
New York Dates:		Quantity of Stamps	New York Dates:		Quantity of Stamps
Ordered	Delivered		Ordered	Delivered	
Apr. 26, '65	Aug. 31, '65	200,000	Mar. 5, '90	Sept. 17, '90	62,500*
May 29, '66	Aug. 16, '66	150,000			

(*Less 46,350 later overprinted; net total 16,150)

History of the issue: The first printing of No. 19, consisting of 200,000 copies, was delivered in New York by the National Bank Note Co. as early as the end of August 1865, but did not reach Honolulu till the start of 1866. On this see remarks under No. 18, (Jan. 1942, p. 56). Immediately upon receiving the stamps, the postal administration ordered a second printing, of only 150,000 copies, for which the order was placed in New York in May 1866. This was the last regular printing of No. 19.

In the year 1870 a new postal treaty with the United States was signed, setting the rate for a single weight letter to the U. S. at 6 cents, by abolishing the special ship fee between Honolulu and San Francisco. (See October 1941, p. 260). Accordingly, a new value, the 6 cents, was ordered. The first printing of this stamp reached Honolulu in late February or early March 1871, replacing the 5 cent stamp. For the next 10 years, the 5 cent stamp did not correspond with any postal rate. According to a piece reprinted from the American journal, "The Stamp Collector's Guide" in the British "Stamp Collectors' Magazine," 1871, p. 120, the 5 cent stamp, No. 19, was officially recalled as a result of the situation after the 6 cent stamp was put into use. Its official use was permitted only until May 1, 1871: "The five-cent stamp of these islands has been withdrawn from sale; its use having been advertised to continue only until 1st May of this year". This official withdrawal and statement of non-validity of No. 19 during the first half of 1871, appears to be confirmed by the following circumstances. Strangely enough, not one handbook refers to the withdrawal.

As has been shown in the discussion of No. 14, above, the Hawaiian postal administration made efforts to mark with overprints such as SPECIMEN, etc. those late printings and reprintings, the postal use of which they wished to prevent. We find the 5 cent stamp of 1866-67, alone among the perforated issues, with this overprint, SPECIMEN, in black. Even though it had been put into use as recently as 1866-67, we find copies from the two service printings treated this way. Accordingly, it is very probable, that a certain quantity of the 5 cent stamps were overprinted with SPECIMEN, after their withdrawal in 1871, so that copies of No. 19 purchased by collectors after May, 1871, or supplied to foreign postal administrations, could not be used for postage.

(The price of such stamps is 10.00 Marks. They also come cancelled and even used on entire covers. This does not have any significance in the case of Hawaii, since official reprints and even those bearing the overprint REPRINT are known in this condition, as has been mentioned under the sections on reprints up to this point. Apparently such covers begin at the period of the restoration of the 5 cent stamp to use, mentioned in the following paragraphs).

Hawaii became a member of the Universal Postal Union on Jan. 1, 1882. That event made the 5 cent stamp the single weight rate for foreign mail once more. As a result, the American Bank Note Co. in New York, which meanwhile had succeeded to the printing contract and the plates in existence, for Hawaii, received an order on April 10, 1882, to make a new printing with the plate of the old 5 cent stamp, No. 19. This was no less than 16 years after the ordering of the last previous printing of 5 cent stamps. For the new printing, however, instead of the earlier prussian blue color, ultramarine was now ordered, in agreement with the requirements of the Universal Postal Union([61]). This stamp is our No. 30, which see.

In addition, the old 5 cent stamp, No. 19, was again officially placed in use, not later than the beginning of 1882, with the establishment of the new foreign rate. It appears that during the first half of 1882 the old stamp was provisionally used, in order to supply the post offices with the necessary 5 cent stamps pending

(61) Dr. Munk appears to be in error here, on two counts. The uniform colors were not agreed upon in the U. P. U. until the Washington conference of 1897. The color for the international rate was then only designated as "blue" without any limitation to any particular shade, depth or tint. In fact, the colors then adopted by Hawaii, U. S., etc. were in many cases as dark as that of the Hawaiian No. 19 here stated not to conform to the requirement.—Translator.

the receipt of the first shipment of 5 cent ultramarines. As will be shown in connection with No. 30 (5 cents ultramarine), that stamp can not have been put into use before the end of June or early part of July 1882, several months after the U. P. U. rate had become effective. However, the new denominations required for heavier letters to the countries of the U. P. U., 10 cents and 15 cents (our nos. 26, 27) had been issued as early as April 1, 1882. Apparently, up to July 1882, the situation was met by using the large quantity of 5 cent prussian blue stamps, No. 19, on hand. Certain comments in the philatelic journals of the period point to this also. The Philatelic Record and Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal both announced early in 1882, relative to the entrance of Hawaii into the U. P. U., not only the issue at that time of the two new denominations, 10 cents and 15 cents but at the same time also the issue of new 5 cent stamps of the type of Fig. 11. The Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal corrected this report in March 1882, stating that the 5 cent stamps were "not new, but those of the 1866 issue." The Philatelic Record was first able to announce in August 1882 that lately not only the 1 cent and 2 cent stamps in U. P. U. colors ([62]) (our nos. 28, 29) but that at the same time, the 5 cent stamp, hitherto deep blue, had appeared in a bright blue color.

Accordingly, there can be no doubt that for international mail under the U. P. U. arrangements, in 1882 up to the introduction of the ultramarine stamp (no. 30), the old prussian blue stamp (no. 19) had been provisionally used. This stamp, although it had been officially withdrawn on May 1, 1871 (see earlier in this section), nevertheless served regularly on foreign letters with cancellations during the first half of 1882. This is a special usage and a special revaluation of an obsolete stamp.

Thus, no. 19 was not officially in use from the start of 1871 to the end of 1881, and was provisionally put into service in 1882 for a few months only. Its status for sale to collectors and dealers by the postal administration continued to the end of the '80's. At the time many general collectors did not differentiate between the ultramarine 5 cent stamp No. 30 and the earlier No. 19. It was only in 1890 that the philatelic demand for No. 19, which had previously been satisfied, reached the point that the postal administration ordered a third printing of this stamp in the original dark blue color. This order, placed in May 1890, no less than 24 years after the last service printing of no. 19, was for 62,500 copies, from the American Bank Note Co. From the end of 1890 these were sold exclusively for philatelic purposes, even though over the counter at Honolulu post office.

The belated printing of No. 19I is a much cruder case than the reprintings of No. 14 (which see), of an official reprinting for philatelic purposes. This is the more so because the dark blue color not only had been replaced by ultramarine in 1882, but this ultramarine printing was not a direct continuation of the dark blue printings of 1866-71. The 5 cent dark or prussian blue stamps had been replaced in April 1871 by the 6 cent stamp, No. 21. In turn, the ultramarine 5 cent stamp, No. 30 had supplanted the 6 cent stamp in the middle of 1882.

The National Bank Note Co. had used a noticeably dark prussian blue, giving a visibly greenish tint to the printing, and a lightly tinted greenish blue paper usually showing this tint on the reverse also, for No. 19. The American Bank Note Co., in contrast, used a distinctly heavier, untinted white paper and a blue-black color of ink without greenish content, for the reprinting, No. 19I, 24 years later. Thus these stamps have an entirely different appearance from the original issue. From this there arose the listing in all those catalogs which do not differentiate service printings and reprintings, of a third, new, blue-black 5 cent stamp at the end of 1890. These catalogs list it after the prussian blue 5 cent of 1866 and the ultramarine 5 cent of 1882, as a separate stamp. See nos. 32, 39 and 52C

(62) The Philatelic Record does not announce "U. P. U. colors" but a green 1c and a red 2c stamp. As previously mentioned, the U. P. U. colors date back only to 1897. —Translator.

of the Scott catalogue; Nos. 17, 42 to 54, and 56 of the Gibbons catalogue, and Nos. 18, 29 and 39 of Kohl's catalogue 10th Edition.([63])

The philatelic demand for the stamp seems to have been relatively small. Of the 62,500 copies printed of No. 19I, as listed at the start of this section, 46,300 copies (60,000 according to Giffard) were overprinted early in 1893 by the Provisional Government. The actual production of No. 19I was therefore only 16,150 copies (only 2,500 according to Giffard), thus making the blue-black 5 cent stamp *de facto* the scarcest of all perforated stamps of the kingdom of Hawaii by far.

Although these stamps were on sale at the Honolulu post office and exclusively for collectors' purchase, they were in part actually cancelled, like all the reprints, and were accepted without objection for postage. Compare the extensive discussion of this under "Evaluation and Listings of the Reprintings," following the treatment of the 2 cent No. 14 earlier.

Although No. 19 was produced by the National Bank Note Co. and No. 19I by the American Bank Note Co., they were both printed from the same plate. Accordingly, the sheets agree in consisting of 50 stamps in 10 cross rows of 5 stamps each, and carry on the two side margins the "imprint" of the National Bank Note Co. This is discussed in the following section (to appear in the next installment).

Perforation varieties of No. 19 exist in the form of vertical or horizontal double perforations, from the service printings. Other varieties are listed: Moens' catalogue and the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors (Collin & Calman) both report diagonal bisects used for half face value, for No. 19. We have no information as to these bisects, but they would seem to imply or indicate a rate of 2½ cents.([64])

(63) Gibbons notes that this is a reprint but still gives it full catalogue standing. —Translator.

(64) The translator would remark that quite probably these are cases of use for the 2 cent local rate, the user very likely not bothering about the odd half cent. There is no necessity of assuming that all unusual uses indicate the exact rate, but only that the rate is not more than the indicated amount. Clearly these bisects are unofficial and unauthorized, probably passing through the mails because of ignorance or oversight of postal officials. Indeed, if not on entire cover, they may even have been cancelled and not accepted, with the signs of postage due collection being lost when the cover was cut up.

(To be continued.)

Postal Laws and Regulations—1804

Mr. Hugh M. Clark has just presented our Library with a copy of "Post-office Laws with Instructions and Forms, Published for the Regulation of the Post-offices." The book was published in "City of Washington" and "Printed for the General Post-office—1804."

It contains "An Act to Establish the Post-office of the United States" as approved March 2, 1799 as well as extracts from the Acts of 1794 and 1802.

A large portion of the book is composed of "Instructions to the Post-masters in the United States Relative to Their Duty" as well as copies of forms showing how returns should be made.

This will be a very interesting item for those of our members doing research work covering the early days of our postal system.

NINETEENTH CENTURY CLASSICS

By Gerard Gilbert

Argentine Republic Rivadavia Issue, 1864-67

STEELED ELECTROLYTIC COPPER PLATES BY GALVANOPLASTY PROCESS

ELECTROLYTIC BATH WAS COPPER (8.85 Cu.) ZINC (1.15 Zn.)

Electrolytic deposit of iron was discovered by Carl Friedrich Böttger in 1841. This iron coating was further steeled just like a normal steel plate. However, if overheated, surface cracks may occur all over the plate, this affecting only the coating and not the basic copper plate. For this steeling process the heated plate was plunged into cold oil or water, the use of oil being preferable.

Recess Engraved Dies, similar to Typographic ones, may be used for the manufacture of Electrolytic Copper Plates.

The *Rivadavia Plates* belong to the *Recess Engraved* class and were manufactured in England. This process has been used from 1843 up to 1864-67, with regard to Recess Engraving.

The electrolytic copper is so hard that even a very poorly manufactured plate such as the Mexico, 2R. Plate II, 1856 issue, which cracked in eleven different places, from the time it was put to press, nevertheless was used up to 1868 for the printing of *thirteen thousand two hundred sheets.* This plate belongs to Recess Engraved class and has never been recut or steeled. Quantities printed may be checked from Mr. S. Chapman's work on Mexico.

A few years ago, a leading Philatelist, Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, acquired three of the Ravadavia Plates. One of each value: 5 centavos, 10 centavos and 15 centavos respectively.

These three plates are now in New York; they were purchased by Mr. Lichtenstein, in order to protect Philately.

In 1925, a few Reprints were printed from these three plates, the supervision of the printing being entrusted to a well known philatelic writer, Mr. Frank Peplow.

The printing was done by the world famous firm Perkins, Bacon & Co. of London.

None of these Reprints were printed in the exact shades of the original stamps, so as to prevent any trickery.

We reproduce here a block of four stamps, taken from the 5 centavos Plate. The plate being in its third state, many subjects have been recut, especially the outside frame lines, as shown from our illustration. (See page 142.)

These three plates which were *Recess Engraved* were made by the *Electrolytic Process* and were of copper. In their *third state* they were recut again, and then *steeled.*

We reproduce also part of the text which is joined to these Reprints and from which publication,(1) any reader who doubts the possibility of steeling a copper Plate, shall be able to convince himself that *this practice was quite normal in old days.* (See page 142.)

(1) Proofs of the Rivadavia Stamps of the Argentine Republic. By F. J. Peplow. London, 1925.



5 Centavos, Third State of the Plate, showing striking recuts in frame lines.

The plates when I first saw them, exactly as they came from the vendor, bore evident signs that they had been left undisturbed for many years. They were covered with the preservative wax usually applied to steeled copper plates when not in use, and were wrapped in oiled paper; the preservative had in course of time deteriorated and had ceased to protect the steeled surface, which had rusted in patches, and from the fact that the oiled paper was adherent to these parts of the surface, the rusting showing thereon, it was apparent that the parcel had not been touched for a long time. These points, unimportant in themselves, provide a source of satisfaction with regard to the possibility of the plates having been used in recent years. All the plates were, except for the slight rusting, in perfect condition, showing no signs of wear, though the steeling had been rubbed away in places in the margin, where it always tends to wear in steeled copper plates, owing to more heavy wiping by the printer.

rusting, which, absorbing ink, printed as blotches. The plates were de-steeled and in the process the whole of the rust marks, which affected only this steel facing, disappeared, and the original copper surface was found to be in perfect condition. The plates were then steeled again, and a series of proofs was taken as trials for paper, for which the 15 centavos plate only was used, an imperial 'loan' paper being finally selected as giving the best impression. I have given full details of these trial impressions, in order that they may be on record in case of future enquiry. No other proofs than those from the paper finally selected and actually used will be put into circulation, but two sets, containing one of every proof taken, have been made, and in course of time anything is possible. The whole of the proofs were printed with the greatest care by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Company Limited, under my personal supervision. The paper selected was made by Messrs. T. H. Saunders and Company Limited, who have for many years supplied the paper for issues of postage stamps, especially for those of the early British colonies.

Extracts from F. J. Peplow's Book.

We may add that *Brazil, first, second and third issues,* were also printed from Electrolytic Copper Plates. The third issue (1850 up to 1861) being the only one of which all late plates were *steeled.* These plates are now in the P. O. Archives of Rio de Janeiro. *Checking* should be made from the *90 reis* value Plate, this one being *damaged.*

A few months ago, we learned from an article published in the London Philatelist, under the signature of Sir John Wilson, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, that the early stamps of Russia, were also printed from Electrolytic Copper Plates.

Catalog of Books in the Library

(Continued from Vol. XXI, No. 1, page 71.)

Turkey

Petite Etude sur les Estampilles de la Turguie (In Turkish).
Les Surcharges de Mytilene. Comte de Fayolle, 1913.
Turkey—Random Notes. G. A. Higlett, 1926.
Etude sur les Cachets a Main qui ont precede l'emission des Timbres Poste dans l'Empire Ottoman. By Comm. Giulio Mongeri.
Croissant-Toughra. F. Mongeri, 1887.
Die Briefmarken der Provisorischen Turkischen Regierung in Angora. Adolf Passer, 1927.
Die Turkischen Postwertzeichen von 1863 (5 plates). Adolf Passer, 1925.
First Issues of 1863-65 Secret Marks-Forgeries. Guy T. & S. R. Turner, 1913.
War Stamps of Turkey. Lt.-Col. H. Wood.

Ukraine

Catalog of Ukraine Stamps with descriptive matter. Karl Hennig, 1920.
Svensons Ukraina Handbuch—A Review by O. E. Peters, 1927.
Ukraine Tridents. A Check List. From Stamp Collection.
Study of the Stamps of Ukraine. Nils Srtandell, 1915.

Uruguay

History of the Telephone & Telegraph in Uruguay, 1886-1925. Victor M. Berthold.
A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay. Hugo Griebert, 1910. Rarity Case.
Les Timbres de l'Uruguay. Sigismond Jean, 1908.
Stamps & Postmarks of Uruguay. Sigismond Jean, 1909.
Postage Stamps of Uruguay. E. J. Lee, 1931. Rarity Case.
Catalogo de sus Sellos Postales Uruguay. Soto Hermanos, 1922.
Les Timbres de la Republique Orientale de l'Uruguay. Dr. Wonner, 1887. Rarity Case.
Anuario Postal y Telegrafico, 1898. Official Publication.
Catalogo de los Sellos y del Correo Aereo del Uruguay. Francisco F. Llull, 1936.

Venezuela

The Jesurun Issue of the Paquete Locals of La Guaira 1869-70. Sydney R. Turner, 1914.
Waterlow Printings of the Paquete Locals of La Guaira 1864-76. Sydney H. Turner, 1914.
Postage Stamps of Venezuela. Thomas W. Hall & L. W. Fulcher, 1924. Rarity Case.

Additions to the Library

Packing case of files of old magazines. Gift of John Klemann.
C. P. S. News. Large number of missing issues. Gift of P. McP. Cabeen.
Forgeries Old and New. By Alden C. Johnson. Gift of Author.
Catalogue of Italian Stamps, 1942. By and gift of D. S. Bolaffi.
Sanabria's Airpost Catalogue 1942 Edition. Gift of Mr. Sanabria.
The One Bajoccho Stamp of the Papal States. Translation of Dr. Diena's work made by and gift of Rev. E. S. Ford.
Bound copy of Vol. XXXVII, Stamps Magazine. Gift of H. L. Lindquist.
United States Stampless Cover Catalog. 3rd Edition, 1942-43. Gift of Publisher, Stephen G. Rich.
The 20th Century Stamps of Egypt. By and Gift of Ernest A. Kehr.
The New York Foreign Mail Cancellations, 1870-1876. By Edwin Milliken. Gift of publisher, William R. Stewart, Chicago, Ill.
Specialized Catalogue of Austria. By and Gift of Fritz Billig.
The Penny Black: Its Plate Characteristics. By Chas. Nissen. 2nd edition. Gift of and published by Mr. F. Hugh Vallancey.
1940, 1941, 1942 Cover Collecting Guides. Gift of and Published by The Cover Exchange.
The Postage Stamps of Great Britain. 1661-1941. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd. Gift of Publisher.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB.
W. R. M'COY, Editor
Office of Publication. 104 Academy Ave., Federalsburg, Md.
Editorial and Executive Offices, 22 East 35th Street, New York City.

Subscription Rates $3.00 per Year
Single Copies $1.00

Advertising Rates
Upon Request

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

Book Reviews

by

MALCOLM JOHNSON

Send all books to be reviewed to the Editor Collectors Club Philatelist, 22 E. 35th St., New York City.

Please mention sale price. It is of interest to our Readers.

THE CHATHAM SQUARE POST OFFICE AND SWARTS CITY DESPATCH POST. Paper, 34 pages, illustrated. Section II of the American Philatelist, July, 1941.

Elliott Perry, in his **Pat Paragraphs**, first published the material on which this remarkable piece of philatelic detective work is based. The Handbook Committee of the A. P. S. has rearranged the text, largely through Arthur G. Hall, and has made of it an expertly written study in our postal history.

The story of Aaron Swarts and his successor Benjamin Lockwood in the private postoffice and carrier service operated from Chatham Square in downtown New York in the forties and fifties has never been thoroughly researched before, and Mr. Perry in his customary manner clears up many points, both about the service itself and the stamps issued for it. Forgeries, reprints and originals of the latter are separated, and some entries in the current catalogues are brought pointedly into question. This is good reading as well as good philately, and is recommended to all U. S. collectors, whether or not they ever hope to possess one of Swart's labels, with its forbidding portrait and its slogan "Rough and Ready."

THE BANK NOTE ISSUES OF U. S. STAMPS 1870-1893. Compiled by Lester G. Brookman. Japer, 98 pages, illustrated . Price $1.00. Chicago: The American Philatelist.

Like Lt. Unthank's brochure, but in greater detail, this is an assembling of known facts about the postal issues up to the Bureau prints. With patient accuracy and with many illustrations, Mr. Brookman has brought together (with due credit given) the work of leading experts, and to it has added his own research and conclusions. Much of the book ran serially in the American Philatelist, and is here reprinted in amplified form. It brings the specialist up to date on the many lines of inquiry pursued in recent years, and for some time will be the standard reference work in its field. Areas where further study needs to be made are indicated, and enough is given on the production methods employed in printing and grilling to enable the average collector to understand the questions involved and intelligently to study his own accumulation of these issues.

20TH CENTURY STAMPS OF EGYPT. By Ernest A. Kehr. Published by Chambers Publishing Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. Paper cover. 48 pages. Illustrated.

Although dealing with the stamps of the 20th Century, Mr. Kehr has had to go back to the 1888 issue to provide the proper background and setting for this work, since that issue carried over into the present century.

The book covers the postal issues, regular and commemorative, as well as the postage dues, airmail, military seals and officials. Much material of interest is included and the work is well illustrated.

BILLIG'S SPECIALIZED POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE OF AUSTRIA. 2nd Edition. Published by Billings Stamp Co., Jamaica, N. Y. Price: $1.00. Paper cover. 80 pages. Illustrated.

In addition to the stamps of Austria which are most fully listed, this book also covers the issues of Lombardy-Venetia Occupation Stamps and those of the Austrian Offices Abroad.

Many of the little known varieties are listed and in most instances illustrated so that the user can readily identify these varieties.

There is a section devoted to the cancellations of the Lombardy-Venetia.

SANABRIA'S AIRPOST CATALOGUE, 1942 Edition. Compiled by Nicholas Sanabria and an Advisory Editorial Staff. Published by Author, 521 Fifth Ave., New York. Price Regular Edition $1.50. Deluxe edition $5.00. 898 pages. Illustrated.

Following the policy adopted with the earlier editions, the new 1942 edition includes every air mail stamp known. These include the official government issues and the early private issues such as the Buffalo Balloon stamp and the Vin Fiz label as well as the stamps issued by the various air transportation companies.

The prices in the 1942 edition show a large number of changes from the previous editions, and reflect the present market conditions.

The pricing of many of the issues which are scarce on cover makes the book more valuable. The listing of the miniature sheets is also valuable, and given a special section.

This edition has the largest number of pages of any edition so far. Its many improvements, additions and revisions add greatly to the value to the user.

RUSSIAN POST IN THE EMPIRE, IN TURKEY, IN CHINA AND POST IN THE KINGDOM OF POLAND. By Sergi Vasil Prigara. 223 pp. with 6 drawings and 17 plates. Price $3.65 post free. Obtainable from author, 557 West 148th St., N. Y. City.

The oft repeated saying "Good things come to them that wait" holds especially true in the case of the present work which was issued early in March.

Although published in the Russian language and type, it holds many a treat in store even for the collector who can barely make out the Russian alphabet and use a Russo-English dictionary.

It is a veritable encyclopedia of Russian Philately and represents years of research by Mr. Prigara who is the general representative in the United States, Canada and Central America of the Russion Philatelic Society "Rossica."

Mr. Prigara gives an excellent account of the history of the Russian Postal System and paints a comprehensive picture of the stamps issued, the postal stationery used and the cancellations employed in the Empire.

The text is subdivided into the following parts:—

Part I—Discussion of the Russian Empire Post, Railroad, Steamboat and Field Post Offices.

Part II—Russian Post Offices in Turkey.

Part III—Russian Post Offices in China.

Part IV—Post in the Kingdom of Poland.

The work includes numerous tables not previously presented in current philatelic literature as well as a short bibliography of important works on Russian Philately.

While it is to be regretted that the work is only available in the Russian language it is still a worthwhile investment for anyone interested in the issues of Russia and Poland.

(Reviewed by Dr. L. Snegireff.)

THE NEW YORK FOREIGN MAIL CANCANCELLATIONS 1870-1876. By Edwin Milliken. Postal Markings Handbook No. 4. Published by William R. Stewart, Chicago, Ill. Paper cover, 32 pages. Illustrated.

Mr. Milliken has provided us with a very interesting work on these Foreign Mail cancellations. There is plenty of informative matter to enable the collector to identify and check the various types and in addition there are nine pages of illustrations of the various types.

A check list for the illustrations lists the earliest and latest dates of use known for that particular type.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN 1661-1941. A priced catalogue. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England. Cloth bound. 168 pages. Illustrated. Price: $2.00 post free.

Originally proposed as a simple reprint of the Great Britain sections from the "Handstruck Postage Stamps of the Empire" and "The Regent Catalogue of Adhesive Postage Stamps of the Empire", the idea grew so and numerous chapters of specialized nature being added, a separate book became necessary.

The work starts off with a chapter on Postal History and then moves on to cover the Handstruck stamps of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Then it describes and discusses the Handstruck stamps of 1840 and those of the British Army and Field Post Offices.

The second section covers the adhesive postage stamps. Here we find much information incorporated with the listings as well as a section of the British Stamps Used Abroad. Another section gives us information on the Essays and Proofs. The Line-Engraved issues of 1840-1879 receive careful attention as do the various types of cancellations.

The third part of the book deals with Postal Stationery from the Mulready Envelope to date.

The collector and also the specialist in the issues of Great Britain will both find much in this work of use and value.

That this book is popular in England is proved by a cable received early in March advising that it was already out of print.

THE UNITED STATES STAMPLESS COVER CATALOG. 3rd Edition, 1942-43. Edited by Harry M. Konwiser. Published by Stephen G. Rich, Verona, N. J. Paper cover. 208 pages. Price $1.50.

As usual, Mr. Konwiser has produced an improved book over the last edition. He has had the assistance of over two hundred collectors and the contents is believed to be as accurate as is humanly possible.

The catalog was compiled for the collectors of stampless covers and presents a cross section of postmarks from all the States, emphasizing the various varieties in the town postmarks and rate handstamps. It is recognized that it is impossible to list every common circle type town postmark, but the important types and towns are shown.

In the question of pricing the items, every effort has been made to price same fairly without regard to ownership of the originals. The prices shown are those which are considered equitable to buyer and seller.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY OF NEWFOUNDLAND. By Winthrop S. Boggs. Chambers Publishing Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. Illustrated. 186 pages. Paper $1.50. Cloth bound $2.50.

Although one of the most interesting of the British North American colonies, Newfoundland has long been neglected in the matter of satisfactory philatelic literature. The Royal Philatelic Society London included the issues in their work on British North America but this only went as far as the stamps of 1888. Poole and Huber, in their work, stopped with the issues of about 1920.

The new book by Mr. Bogg starts with the necessary geographical notes and then gives us the entire panorama of Newfoundland's postal history and stamp issues from 1809 through 1941.

The listings are very comprehensive and include essays and proofs as well as the stamps themselves. There are also chapters on the postal stationery, meters, etc, etc.

Much new material is given and many problems for further investigation are pointed out.

The book is well documented and an extensive bibliography is included. The format and presswork are excellent. The work is copiously illustrated.

Collectors interested in the issues of Newfoundland will find this book valuable and instructive.

A LIST OF RAILWAY POST OFFICES. CURRENT March 1, 1942. Compiled by Wm. G. Koelln, R. P. O. Penn. Terminal, New York. Paper Cover, 32 pages. Mimeographed. Privately published. Price 25c.

A very interesting little work which took much time and effort to compile.

Mr. Koelln is connected with the Railway Post Office and has compiled this list from the records.

The list shows the name of the railroad mail post office and the division over which it operates. There are also side notes showing which of these routes are over narrow gauge roads, which are part rail-part boat services, etc, etc., much of which does not appear in the official schedules issued by the Department.

1942 COVER COLLECTING GUIDE. Published by The Cover Exchange, Scranton, Pa. Paper cover. 28 pages.

This is the fourth edition of this work, termed by its publishers "An Annual Reference Handbook for Collectors of All Kinds of Covers."

It contains sections on the various phases of cover collecting and much pertinent information for those interested in this section of the philatelic hobby.

FORGERIES OLD AND NEW. By Alden C. Johnson. Published by Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Ont. Paper cover. 48 pages. Illustrated. Price: $1.00.

This book is a fitting continuation to the books "Know Your Stamps" by the late Frank Aretz. It covers information on counterfeits, some of which has not appeared heretofore.

In addition to the information on the counterfeits, Mr. Johnson has seen fit to include a Reference List on Forgeries which lists where information may be obtained on published material for various countries. This will prove very valuable to the research student of fakes and frauds.

RETAIL CATALOGUE OF ITALIAN STAMPS. By D. S. Bolaffi. Published by D. S. Bolaffi, 551 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Paper cover. 140 pages. Illustrated. Price: 50c, plus 10c postage.

Mr. Bolaffi's catalogue, although really a retail price list, contains much material we believe will be of interest to collectors of the issues of Italy and colonies.

The book is one of the finest printing jobs that have been produced in some time, as far as catalogues go.

There are numerous interesting notes which will be of value to the collector and the illustrations are extremely fine.

THE NEW ISSUE SERVICE
PARTICULARS FREE

SPECIAL
ANNOUNCEMENT

During the War all business correspondence and the New Issue Service will be carried on at the following address until further notice:

Y. Q., ROTHERFIELD, SUSSEX Phone: Rotherfield 153

My Strand Office is still open and a good stock and wide range of British and British Colonials is available for filling in wants and missing varieties.

Business As Usual in Spite of Reduced Staff

R. ROBERTS
PHONE—TEMPLE BAR 2888

Dealer In Rare Stamps
Importer of New Issues

430, STRAND, W. C. 2
CABLES—EXSTAMPUS, LONDON

IF YOU HAVE STAMPS TO SELL

FREE APPRAISAL, FAIR PRICES, and PROMPT PAYMENT are dependable features of our stamp buying. We buy virtually all kinds of stamps. Before you dispose of your collection, be sure to read our FREE BOOKLET "If You Have Stamps to Sell." A postcard will bring you a copy.

H. E. HARRIS & CO. · 108 Mass Ave. · BOSTON, MASS.

WHETHER YOU BUY OR SELL

It Will Pay You to Learn About My Complete Auction Service

My **POSTAL HISTORY AUCTIONS** contain fine material in stamped and stampless covers of all countries, and philatelic literature.

My **REGULAR STAMP AUCTIONS** are filled with interesting U.S. and foreign lots.
If you have worthwhile material for sale, please write me fully.

Prompt settlements and reasonable terms are assured.

If you are an active collector your name should be on my mailing lists. Please specify which catalogues are wanted.

JAMES R. ARNOLD, Metuchen, N. J.

PERCY G. DOANE

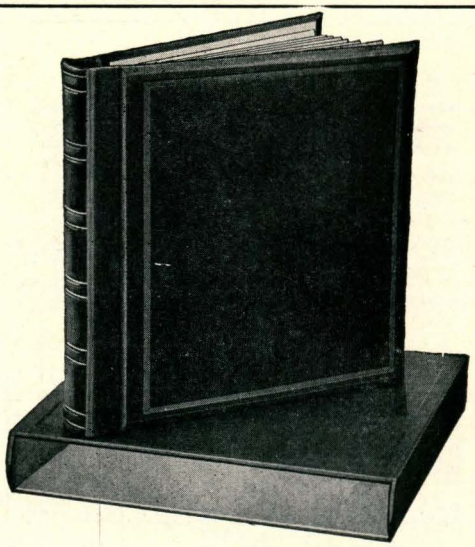
608-9 Tribune Bldg.

154 Nassau St., New York City

—o—

AUCTION SALES A SPECIALTY

CATALOGUES FREE ON REQUEST



EXTRA!

EXTRA LARGE AND SPECIAL

FOR THAT

"Extra Special" Collection

THE 'JEFFERSON' ALBUM

Especially Designed For:

• Sheet size 14" x 12¼". • Covers. • Souvenir Mint Sheets. • Blocks. • Plate Blocks. • Display Purposes.

Made in Blue or Maroon—Complete with Case. A New large size album—complete with case to match. Fifty finest grade white linen-hinged bristol leaves and "Cellulene" Interleaves. Sturdy Binder with patented, quick-operating post-style of mechanism. Bound in Maroon or Blue Levant Grain Simulated Leather.

Complete Album (includes 50 linen-hinged sheets, "Cellulene" interleaving and matching case). Shipping Weight 10 pounds **$13.25**

Sheets (Quadrilled or No-Quad.) No. 1472. Shipping Weight 3 pounds. Per 50..... **7.50**

From Your Local Dealer or Direct. Write for Latest Catalog.

THE ELBE LINE

ELBE FILE & BINDER COMPANY, INC.

General Offices & Factory:
FALL RIVER, MASS.

New York Sales Office:
18 EAST 31st ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Public Auction Sales

For Utmost Results
Sell Your Collection
Through Our

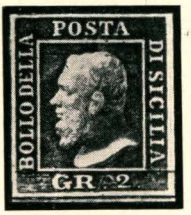
MONTHLY SALES
41 Years Experience — 314 Sales

Write for Special Terms & Current Illustrated Catalog

President, VAHAN MOZIAN,
C. C. No. 70.

VAHAN MOZIAN INC.
505 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.

WANTED for CASH



STAMPS OF THE
OLD ITALIAN STATES
LOMBARDY VENETIA
MODENA
NAPLES
NEAPOLITAN PROVINCES
PARMA
ROMAGNE
ROMAN STATES
SARDINIA
SICILY
TUSCANY
in very fine to superb condition only

D. S. BOLAFFI
551 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK
Stamp Dealers and Experts Since 1894

TWO IMPORTANT SALES

APRIL 21, 22, 23, 24

THE "E. C. P. MONSON" COLLECTION

Of BRITISH EMPIRE STAMPS

An exceptional Sale comprising XIXth and XXth Century. This collection contains a wealth of material in the earlier issues and hundreds of complete sets to £1. Canada, Newfoundland, British West Indies, are particularly well represented.

APRIL 28, 29

A very fine Foreign Sale. Rare British Colonies, Europeans, Stamps on Covers, and many unusual items.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUES.

All enquiries to:—

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., INC.

THE WORLD'S LEADING STAMP AUCTIONEERS
551 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK (and LONDON)

Boston Auction Sales

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

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

DANIEL F. KELLEHER

7 Water Street Room 404 Boston, Mass.

B. & K. Special Offers

No. 13

30 Pages

Free on Application

Contains offers of a large number of British Colonial stamps at specially attractive rates.

List of King George V Issues. Quotations for scarce stamps.

• • •

Our stock comprises stamps of all countries, Colonial and Foreign, from early to late issues. Lists of stamps required have always careful attention and a stock book of any country is available for advanced collectors.

• • •

We are always glad to have offers of collections or lots of better-class stamps.

• • •

BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.
86 Strand, London, W. C. 2

Auction Sales

Our Auction Department is a large factor in our business and has shown excellent results during the past year. Careful and accurate descriptions assure our buyers and sellers the maximum in satisfaction.

• • •

We can offer early dates and attractive terms to collectors desiring to sell their stamps.

• • •

Correspondence is solicited.

• • •

Catalogues are personally prepared by IRWIN HEIMAN.

• • •

A Catalogue of our Current Sale will be sent upon request.

• • •

IRWIN HEIMAN

8 West 47th St., New York, N. Y.



NEVIS

1866 1sh Yellow Green, Mint. S. G. No. 14b, Scott No. 11.

This is the scarce variety, "Crossed Lines on Hill," being No. 9 on the sheet.

We have many equally fine pieces of NEVIS. We specialize in superb items of all foreign countries throughout the world. We will comply with request to send on approval.

HOMAN, KRASSA CO., INC.

The House For Classic Issues

Established 1886

551 FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Typewritten Issues of

UGANDA

SCOTT'S NOS. 1 - 53

Are among the most interesting of African Issues, and they seldom appear in dealers stock books. From a famous collection I have recently acquired some of these quaint and rare stamps, including a strip of 3 values **"Se Tenant."**

"Looking Backwards"

50 Years of Philately. Illustrated Memoirs of Travel, Stamp Collecting, and Dealing, Over 50 Years, with Memories of Famous Collectors, on art paper. Parts 1 and 2 have now appeared, Price 10 Cents each, post free.

FERRARI

The World's Greatest Stamp Collector.

I have for sale a number of unique letters written by this famous stamp collector.

W. T. WILSON

Royal House, South Parade,

SUTTON COLDFIELD, England

Business Established in 1891

APRIL 25TH, 1942

AUCTION SALE

at

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street

New York

In this sale we will have very fine selections of early U. S., with special sections for Stevens Despatch covers, etc., and an exceptionally fine lot of Hawaii — on and off cover, including combination covers.

Catalogue Sent Free Upon Request

CARL E. PELANDER

505 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Tel. MU. HILL 2-2545

De Luxe United States

PRICE LIST AND BULLETIN

In the preparation of this list, which is now in the printer's hands, we have combined with our stock the finest U. S. 20th Century collection ever assembled, two very choice 19th and 20th Century collections and a fifteen volume one containing nothing but the Imperforate issues of the 20th Century.

The resultant listings we feel confident contain items of interest to all collectors whether modest or advanced in their requirements.

Included are detailed listings of United States general issues both 19th and 20th Century in singles and blocks. Die proofs of the 20th Century issues mostly approved and signed by the Postmaster. The imperforate issues 1902 to 1926 in every possible combination of position blocks together with all the different plate numbers and types of imprint available. Envelope stamps both cut square and entire, Departments, Telegraphs and selected Revenues.

Canal Zone, Philippines, Russia and a vast assortment of New and Recent issues of the world. Foreign Airmail stamps are represented by over 700 items priced according to their real worth.

If not on our mailing list be sure to send for a copy. A postal will do—there's no charge.

Economist Stamp Co., Inc.

87 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

FORWARDING AGENTS' CACHETS

The following collections have been formed from an original find of trans-Atlantic mail. All the impressions are clear and grade from fair to superb. In addition to the actual Forwarding Mark, the normal transit and ship markings, together with appropriate postal charges, are shown on each letter. All are on entire letter-sheets.

UNITED STATES, 1830 to 1850: Probably the most complete collection ever offered of these valuable and interesting covers. The collection comprises: **New York, Boston, Charleston, New Orleans, Baltimore** and **Philadelphia,** including rare and possibly unique covers. The cachets are oval, circular, oblong and in straight lines, etc., impressed in red, blue or black with thirteen in manuscript. **There are 148 covers, all different.**

Price £150

GREAT BRITAIN, 1821 to 1850: The collection, including **Dartmouth, Deal, Falmouth, Hartlepool, Kirkcaldy, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Penzance** and **Portsmouth.** There are five in manuscript, including one **"To be delivered in mid-channel."** The other impressions are in the shape and colours mentioned above, and include the rare **Harnden of Liverpool,** depicting a **steamer** in oval in black, and the **"PAID H. & C."** in shield in red. **In all, 42 covers different.**

Price £85

COWES, I. O. W., 1826 to 1846: The collection, bearing rare cachets of these Agents, including that of **"ROBT. R. HUNTER, CONSUL, U.S.A., COWES"** in three types, also the circular "PREPAID R.R.H." in black. The impressions vary in shape and colour as above, and include four in manuscript. **There are 14 covers, all different..... Price £25**

★ ★ ★

A small collection of Cachets from S. American and Indian Agents, one or two Far East and a number of American, priced separately, are available for clients interested.

Robson Lowe, Ltd.,
50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

HOW CAN I BEST SELL MY STAMPS?

This question, no doubt, has been asked of you many times, and you may even have asked it yourself.

There are, of course, many ways of selling stamps, but whatever course you follow, you expect to realize as much as possible for your property.

"Peddling" your stamps from "door to door" or in other words from buyer to buyer is one way,—turning your property over to a reliable bonded auction firm for disposal at auction is another.

By having the World's Leading Auctioneers, H. R. HARMER, INC., sell your stamps you get the benefit of over 50 Years of Stamp Selling Experience. You are assured of complete satisfaction and absolute security when you use the H. R. HARMER AUCTION SERVICE. Ask for Leaflet *"Best of Two Worlds"* detailing full facilities and terms.

H. R. HARMER, Inc.

In Association with H. R. HARMER of New Bond Street, London
THE WORLD'S LEADING STAMP AUCTIONEERS
Established Over 50 Years
32-34 EAST 57th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone: PLaza 3-6482 (2 lines)