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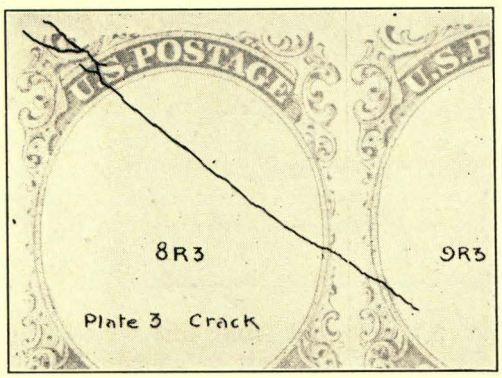
1c 1851, The Mystery Plate

By Harry L. Jefferys.

VERY little seems to have ever been known about Plate 3, because so little material from this Plate has come to light.

The discovery that Plate 3 existed came from finding an imprint position in the right pane that was entirely different from the same position on Plate 2.

On account of the large disfiguring crack on Plate 2 which developed before it was placed in use, it was very soon decided to make a new plate to be just like Plate 2 to take its place. This was actually done only about three months after Plate 2 began to be used. This was early April or the latter part of March, 1856. My reason for fixing this date is that there is a cover noted postmarked "April 16th" with a 1c Plate 3 in its earliest shade of color and a strip of three 3c 1851, making a 10c rate California to Ohio. The strip of 3c is positively in the first 1856 shade, before the middle of 1856 and discontinued. California was always short on the 3c stamps and would not have held over a supply for a whole year, that is until April 1857. The earliest actually year dated copy known of a 1c Plate 3 is October 27th, 1856.



When Plate 3 was placed in use, Plate 1 late state was withdrawn. We find no shades of color like those of Plate 3. Plate 2 was also withdrawn, as was originally intended, although later it was brought back into service as will be seen.

There are no Plate 3 perforated stamps known except unofficial or private perforations. The earliest date known of a 1c perforated stamp is July 27th,

1857. This is from Plate 2. It would seem therefore that Plate 3 must have been abandoned prior to that date, although stamps from it were used until the Fall of 1857. In fact there is one strip that was used as late as July 1st, 1859. Plate 3 was in use not more than one year, probably less, which partially accounts for the scarcity of material from it.

There was a period of time when Plate 3 was in use alone. Its most striking and characteristic shade, that deep rich purplish blue, is not to be found in the other plates. There are Plate 2 stamps something like it, and I have seen a Plate 1 early state pretty near it. This was of course obsolete when Plate 3 was laid out. There are no Plate 1 late stamps anything like this shade. Care must be taken, however, not to confuse that "deep rich purplish blue" with others something like it.

The question is occasionally asked: "How is it possible to distinguish Plate 2 and Plate 3 stamps from each other" that is, to isolate Plate 3. There is no Royal Road to solve this problem. Perhaps an entire reconstruction of Plate 2 would accomplish this. But that is very nearly impossible. The only solution to this problem is careful and constant study of the type II stamps, the actual material itself. Reading articles or studying illustrations will not do it, nor will listening to any explanations.

Plates 2 and 3 are alike in some ways. They are not clear sharp impressions. They both have the blur at top and bottom. The wavy lines and blue in background of oval are indistinct and run together.

It is evident that it was intended that Plate 3 should be a reproduction of Plate 2 and that all positions on both plates were to have been Type II. But the big shift in 89R2 necessitated a short transfer in the position under it which produced in 99R2 a type III. All the other positions on Plate 2 are type II and all known stamps from Plate 3 are type II. As Plate 3 was in use only a very short time, it did not suffer any bad effects from wear; so that no artificial types were created.

But Plate 3 is different in a very real sense. It has three characteristics of its own. First there are the very fine hair line surface cracks which are different from the surface cracks on plates 1 late and 2. They shoot out at all angles in the white between positions, and are of great assistance in joining positions together to form groupings of reconstructions. Thus it has been possible to actually plate upwards of seventy positions.

Then there are the major shifts of which eight are noted. Of these, four have been plated. Their plate positions are 67L3, 10R3, 30R3 and 90R3. These major shifts are very different from the other plates and are characteristic of Plate 3.

Lastly there are the shades of color. The earliest is that "deep rich purplish blue" when the plate was in use alone. Items in this shade always show a film of ink indicative of early printings from steel plates. Then there is the light dull grey blue and the deep blue. Then come the less characteristic shades and then those in common with Plate 2 when it was brought back into service. Then alas! that most interesting of plates disappeared altogether. Plate 3 has more different shades of blue and more beautiful shades of color than any of the other 1c plates.

After a time Plate 2 was brought back into service and used together with Plate 3. It was found necessary to have two places in use continuously. One reason for this is that while one plate was being used, the other was being warmed and otherwise prepared. It seems likely that when these early plates were laid out, some few sheets were issued, after which there was a lull until the stock from previous plates became exhausted.

The big crack on Plate 3 is at the top in the right pane. It starts in the upper left of No. 8R3 and extends diagonally across this position and into the lower left of No. 9R3. This crack was on the plate when it was first placed in

use and must have been done in the making. There is also the "Spider web crack" in three positions of the 3d and 4th horizontal rows of the left pane. It starts in 33L3, extends into 34L3 and then up into 24L3. There is a long surface crack on 31L3 running diagonally across this position similar to the big crack on No. 8R3. There is still another long surface crack, position unknown, which runs horizontally across the stamp and severs the top of Franklin's head.

Nos. 61L3 and 81L3 are shifted in the lower labels. But there is also a plate marking on both which is not a shift. There is a line of color running diagonally across the upper left of letter E of "ONE." This was caused by some hard substance which adhered to the "B" relief and was impressed upon the plate. No. 81 is the next "B" relief below No. 61. This same plate marking occurs again on No. 91L3 which is a "B" relief directly under 81L3.

The study of these 1c plates has been to me the most interesting of our own beloved stamps. The plate reconstruction is fascinating, a glorified picture puzzle. It is difficult because of lack of material in multiples. Plate 1 late is not so hard because there is more material from it than any or all of the others. It has been done several times. Plate 2 is a very different matter and for the reason that there is much less material than the general collector imagines. However, it has been done. But when it comes to the "Mystery Plate" it is like nothing so much as "trying to make bricks without straw." I very much fear that the entire reconstruction of Plate 3 can never be accomplished.

I have not gone extensively into the technical side of Plate 3 because Stanley Ashbrook, in his splendid monograph on the 1c plates has practically covered most of what is known. I might say, however, that the spacing and alignment, so essential in reconstruction work, has been very difficult to arrive at because of lack of material in horizontal multiples. But the spacing and alignment in the right pane has been determined, and we have gotten it for the left pane except between the 5th and 6th vertical rows. We still hope to get that.

In conclusion I might suggest that a quite probable cause for abandoning the "Mystery Plate" was the rapid development of some bad defect. If so, it must have been due to an inferior quality of metal selected for laying out the plate, rather than any accident.

I should like to add that I would appreciate seeing any items which appear to the owner as coming from Plate 3.

Collections Eligible for Competition

On a competition evening held at *The Collectors Club* a short time ago the jury made an award to a collection exhibited and owned by a Stamp Company.

This created criticism among some of our members, and as a a result of this criticism your President, on one of our last competition nights, ruled that no exhibition collection owned by a dealer would be eligible for an award.

At a meeting of your Board of Directors the entire question was discussed informally, and it seemed to be the sense of the Board that on competition evenings any collection being the personal property of the exhibitor, whether he be either a collector or a dealer, might be shown in competition. Collections shown by dealers, however, that may or may not be their personal property, but are for sale, can be shown but not entered in competition.

We will follow this general rule from now on.

Beverly S. King.

The History of the "Free Franking" of Mail in the United States

By Edward Stern.

(All of the Franks illustrated are from my personal collection and the purpose of this article is an attempt to compile a check list of all known Franks. I would be pleased to hear from anyone having any which are not included.)

(Continued from Page 101.)

TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND ADMINISTRATION

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Continued)

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 56

Cover # 1 **EDWARD BATES**—Franked while Attorney General. Elected a Representative in Congress 1826, serving as an Anti-Democrat. He was Judge of the St. Louis Land Court 1853, he presided over the Whig Convention held in Baltimore 1856, became a prominent anti-slavery man and in 1859 he was mentioned as a candidate for the presidency but when it became apparent that Lincoln was a favorite his name was withdrawn, when Lincoln was elected he appointed Bates Attorney General to his cabinet.

Cover # 2 **JAMES SPEED**—Franked while Attorney General. Through his talent and influence he prevented the State of Kentucky from joining the Confederacy, he was a very intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and when the war came, promptly yielded to the President's request to organize the National Troops in his native state and continued until 1864, when he was made Attorney General, he served in this same capacity under President Andrew Johnson, he was a Unionist State Senator 1861-63, Delegate to the Republican Convention of 1872 and 1876, his last appearance in public was in delivering an address on Lincoln before the Loyal League of Cincinnati 1887.

Cover # 3 **HORATIO KING**—Franked while Postmaster General. (Refer to Plate 49, number 3.)

Cover # 4 **MONTGOMERY BLAIR**—Franked while Postmaster General. He was United States District Attorney for the State of Missouri and in 1842 was elected Mayor of St. Louis, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas 1843, 1849. In 1857 he acted as Counsel for the plaintiff in the celebrated Dred Scott case, he presided over the Republican Convention at Baltimore 1860, he was the only one in President Lincoln's Cabinet to oppose the surrender of Fort Sumter, and shortly thereafter his resignation was accepted.

Cover # 5 **DARIUS WELLS**—Franked while Postmaster of Paterson, N. J., 1861-1874. He and William Childs were credited in establishing the first newspaper.

Cover # 6 **S. D. JENKS**—Franked while in the Post Office Department at Washington.

Cover # 7 **GIDEON WELLS**—Franked while Sceretary of the Navy. He also served in this same capacity under President Andrew Johnson.



Plate 56. Lincoln Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 57

Cover # 1 **ISAAC TOUCEY**—Franked while Secretary of the Navy. (Refer to Plate 49, number 4.)

Cover # 2 **JOHN PALMER USHER**—Franked while Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He was appointed First Assistant Secretary March 20, 1862, and on the resignation of Caleb B. Smith succeeded him as head of the Interior Department, holding that office until May 15th, 1865 when he resigned, and became Consulting Attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Cover # 3 **JOSEPH CAMP GRIFFITH KENNEDY**—Franked while in the Department of Interior (Census Office). (Refer to plate 50, number 3).

Cover # 4 **EDWARD McPHERSON**—Franked while Clerk of the House of Representatives serving 1863 to 1875. He was permanent President at the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati 1876, Director of the United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving 1877-1878, Editor of the Philadelphia Press 1877-1880, Editor of the New York Tribune Almanac 1877-1895.

Cover # 5 **EDWARD McPHERSON**—Franked while Clerk of the House of Representatives. (Refer to cover number 4 on this plate).

Cover # 6 **CYRUS ALDRICH**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863 Commissioner, to examine claims for identity of those who had suffered in Sioux War 1862, he was Postmaster of Minneapolis, Minnesota 1867-1871.

Cover # 7 **SCHUYLER COLFAX**—Franked while speaker of the House of Representatives. He also served in this same capacity under Presidents Johnson and Grant, was elected Vice President of the United States under President U. S. Grant.

Cover # 8 **JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was a Member of the State House of Representatives 1859-1862, and served the last two years as Speaker, elected as a Republican to the 38th. Congress and to the six succeeding congresses, he was leading candidate for the nomination for president on the Republican Ticket 1876-1880, elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lot. M. Morrell, served as Secretary of State in the cabinets of President J. A. Garfield and Benj. Harrison 1889-1892.

Brief Reviews

PORTRAITS ON OUR POSTAGE STAMPS by Edmund B. Thompson. (Published by Hawthorn House, Windham, Conn. Price $1.00 Post Free.)

This little book covers an interesting subject in an interesting way and is an example of de luxe printing which will delight the heart of the collector of such items.

It contains spaces for eight stamps to illustrate the text and has a checklist covering the outstanding designs that are mentioned in the book. It is a worthy publication by a printer who expresses the fine things and who is also a philatelist.

PLATE VARIETIES OF THE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL ISSUE, by F. A. Voigt. (Published by Sheboygan Publishing Co., Sheboygan, Wisc.)

This is a compilation of the articles that have appeared on this subject which will serve as a checklist.

THE AMERICAN AIRPOST CATALOGUE, 1933, (Published by Edwin H. Brennecke & Kenneth Tallmadge, Chicago, Ill. Price 50c.)

To collectors of Airport Dedication Covers and Historical Commemorative covers this book will be indispensable as it lists and prices the really important events.



Plate 57. Lincoln Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 58

Cover # 1 **GALUSHA AARON GROW**—Franked while Member of Congress. He served as Speaker of the House of Representatives, Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Baltimore 1864, at Chicago 1884, and at Minneapolis 1892, President of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad of Texas 1871-1876.

Cover # 2 **REUBEN EATON FENTON**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was one of the founders of the Republican Party and chairman of its first State Convention in New York, elected as a Republican to Congress 1853-1864, Governor of New York 1865-1868, elected to the United States Senate 1869-1875, appointed Chairman of the United States Commission to the International Monetary Conference held in Paris 1878.

Cover # 3 **JOHN WEISS FORNEY**—Franked while Clerk of the House of Representatives. He held this post in practically every Cabinet from President Fillmore to this one, he became Secretary of the Senate in this cabinet and served as such through the Grant Administration.

Cover # 4 **JOHN WEISS FORNEY**—Franked while Secretary of the Senate. (Refer to Cover # 3 on this plate).

Cover # 5 **THOMAS HALLIDAY HICKS**—Franked while United States Senator. He was member of the Constitutional Convention 1849, Governor of Maryland 1858-1862, United States Senator 1863 and until his death.

Cover # 6 **JOHN PARKER HALE**—Franked while United States Senator. Appointed by President Andrew Jackson United States Attorney 1834, Member of the State House of Representatives 1846 and served as Speaker, declined the nomination by Liberty Party for president of the United States in 1847, elected as the first anti-slavery man to the United States Senate and served 1847-1853, unsuccessful candidate for President of the United States on the Free Soil Ticket of Hale and Julian in 1852, again elected to the Senate 1855, reelected 1859 and served until 1865, appointed Minister to Spain 1865-1869.

Cover # 7 **JAMES HARLAN**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Andrew Johnson 1865-1866, elected to the United States Senate and served 1867-1873, Delegate to the Peace Convention held at Washington in 1861, in an effort to devise means to prevent the impending war.

Cover # 8 **EDWIN DENNISON MORGAN**—Franked while United States Senator. He was Alderman of New York City 1849, member of the State Senate 1850-1855, State Commissioner of Immigration 1855-1858, Vice-President of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia 1856, Delegate to the Convention at Chicago 1860, Governor of New York 1859-1862, Major-General of Volunteers during the Civil War in the Union Army 1861-1863, elected as a Union Republican to the United States Senate 1863-69, chairman of the Republican National Committee 1872.

Brief Reviews

AN INTRODUCTION TO STAMP COLLECTING. (Published by Weekly Philatelic Gossip.)

This is a 36 page pamphlet The First Steps, Arranging your Collection, Learning from your Stamps, Watermarks and Perforations indicate the nature of the work. It has a useful glossary and is well illustrated.

AIR MAIL STAMPS by Nicolas Sanabria (17 E. 42nd Street, N. Y. C.)

This is one of the most ambitious catalogs of Air Mail Stamps that has appeared as a dealer's price list.

Every Air Mail Stamp is illustrated and the whole work is so well executed that it will be found of value by every collector. This can be had upon request.



Plate 58. Lincoln Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 59

Cover # 1 **RICHARD YATES**—Franked while United States Senator. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Illinois and again chosen in 1862. During Governor Yate's office General U. S. Grant received his first distinct recognition as a soldier in the Civil War. Governor Yates served in the Senate from 1865 to 1871, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago 1860 which nominated Lincoln and in 1868 which nominated Grant.

Cover # 2 **BURTON CHAUNCEY COOK**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was a member of the State Senate 1852-1860, delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago 1860 where he seconded the nomination of Lincoln for President, and at Baltimore 1864 where he again nominated Lincoln for reelection, member of the Peace Convention of 1861 held in Washington, D. C. in an effort to devise means to prevent the impending war.

Cover # 3 **JOHN COVADE**—Franked while Member of Congress, serving 1854 to 1863. In his second term he was appointed Chairman of the Special Committee to investigate charges against President James Buchanan, this report published by order of Congress attracted much attention, he was a strong supporter of President Lincoln's administration, being an active member of the joint committee on conduct of the war, he was known as "Honest John Cavade."

Cover # 4 **JACOB DOLSON COX**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was a member of the State Senate 1860-1861, during the Civil War he entered the Union Army as a Brigadier General of Ohio Volunteers, elected Governor of Ohio 1866-68, Secretary of the Interior in the first cabinet of President Grant, President of the Wabash Railroad 1873-78, President of the University of Cincinnati 1885-1889.

Cover # 5 **JOHN AUGUSTUS GRISWOLD**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was Mayor of Troy in 1855, and served as president of various railroads.

Cover # 6 **REVERDY JOHNSON**—Franked while United States Senator. He was a member of the State Senate 1821-1829, 1860-1861, elected to the United States Senate as a Whig 1845-1849, appointed by President John Tyler Attorney General of United States 1849-1850, member of the Peace Convention of 1861 held in Washington, D. C. in an effort to devise means to prevent the impending war, again elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat 1863-1868, and Minister to England 1868-1869.

Cover # 7 **FRANCIS ELIAS SPINNER**—Franked while member of Congress. (Refer to plate 51 number 1,) (Plate 53, numbers 5 and 6.)

Brief Reviews

MITCHELL-HOOVER CATALOG OF U. S. BUREAU PRECANCELS. (Published by Stephen G. Rich, Verona, N. J. Price $0.75.)

Stephen G. Rich, our Treasurer, has assumed the publishing of the Standard work on Bureau Precancels which has been brought right up to date.

It is the Bible of the Precancel collectors, and anyone remotely interested in these stamps must have a copy.

HOW TO ARRANGE AND WRITE-UP A STAMP COLLECTION, by Stanley Phillips, and C. P. Rang. (Published by Stanley Gibbons, London, England.)

This book will be of much practical use to collectors desiring to arrange and write up their stamp collections, according to modern methods.

Particularly interesting and useful will be found the chapter on lettering by the collector who desires to prepare his own pages.

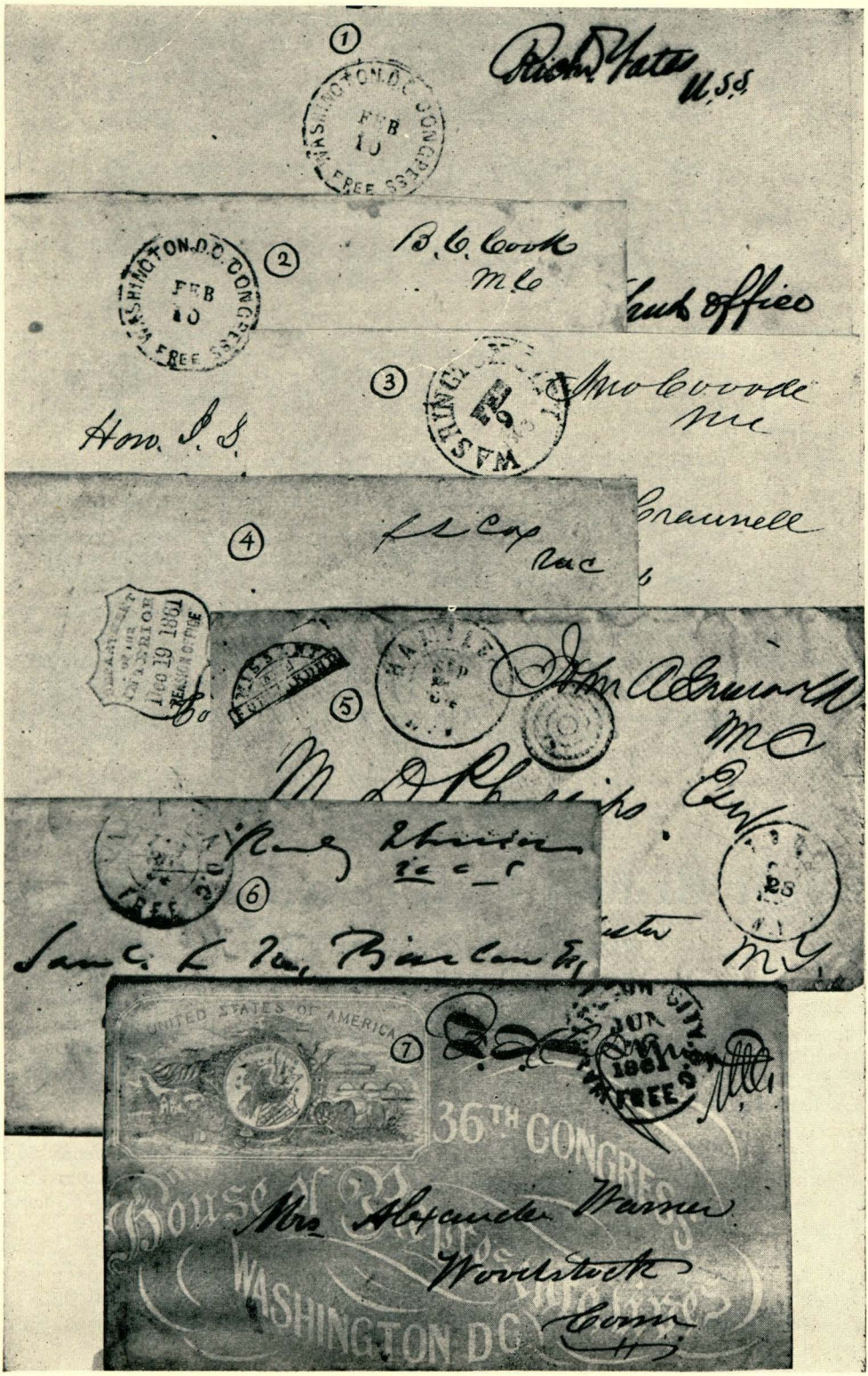


Plate 59. Lincoln Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 60

Cover # 1 **CHARLES SUMNER**—Franked while United States Senator. (Refer to Plate 46, number 7,) (Plate 51, numbers 2 and 3.)

Cover # 2 **CHARLES ANDERSON WICKLIFFE**—Franked while Member of Congress. He served in the War of 1812, was aide to General Winlock and General Caldwell, member State House of Representatives, at various intervals between 1812 to 1835, and served as Speaker in 1834, Governor of Missouri 1839-1840, Postmaster General under Presidents Tyler and Polk, member of the Peace Conference held at Washington, D. C. in 1861 in an effort to devise means to prevent the impending war.

Cover # 3 **WILLIAM WINDOM**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was elected to the United States Senate 1871, reelected 1877, and served until 1881, when he resigned to accept a cabinet portfolio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President James A. Garfield, also served in the same capacity under Presidents Chester A. Arthur and Benjamin Harrison.

Cover # 4 **CHARLES HENRY VAN WYCK**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was District Attorney of New York 1850-1856, elected as a Republican to Congress 1859-1863, entered the Union Army as Colonel of Tenth Legion New York Volunteers and commanded it during the Civil War, he became brevetted Brigadier General for services rendered, member of the State Senate 1876-1880, elected as a Republican to the United States Senate 1881-1887.

Cover # 5 **CHARLES HENRY VAN WYCK**—Franked while Member of Congress. (Refer to number 4, on this plate.)

Cover # 6 **CHARLES HENRY VAN WYCK**—Franked while Member of Congress. (Refer to numbers 4 and 5 on this plate.)

Cover # 7 **CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS**—Franked while Member of Congress. (Refer to Plate 49, number 5).

(To be continued.)

Great Britain V. R. Used on Covers

Reported by Robert Walser of Paris.

I have in my collection, 2 covers franked with this black Official, obliterated with the red Maltese Cross Cancellation, both have been cut out on a small piece, years ago and remounted again, the scissors cut of both are identical and must have been done by the same hand. They also must come from the same Find, for one is addressed: *Frederick Capes, Esq., Post Office Chepstow,* with dated postmark of delivery, Ju. 10, 1840 at the back; this letter was in the Ferrari Collection.

The second was in the Mirabaud Collection and bears inside a remark in pencil by his hand, saying it was given to him in 1898 by M. de l'Argentiere, another well known French collector. This cover is addressed to *Mrs. F. Capes, Shepton le-Moyne, Jetbury, Gloucestershire.*

The name of both being identical, I come to the conclusion that these people may have been close relations and that a member of their family must have had an official position in London—somewhere around Somerset House—and that he amused himself to frank his correspondence at Government expense by mayink use of stamps that were not supposed to be issued.

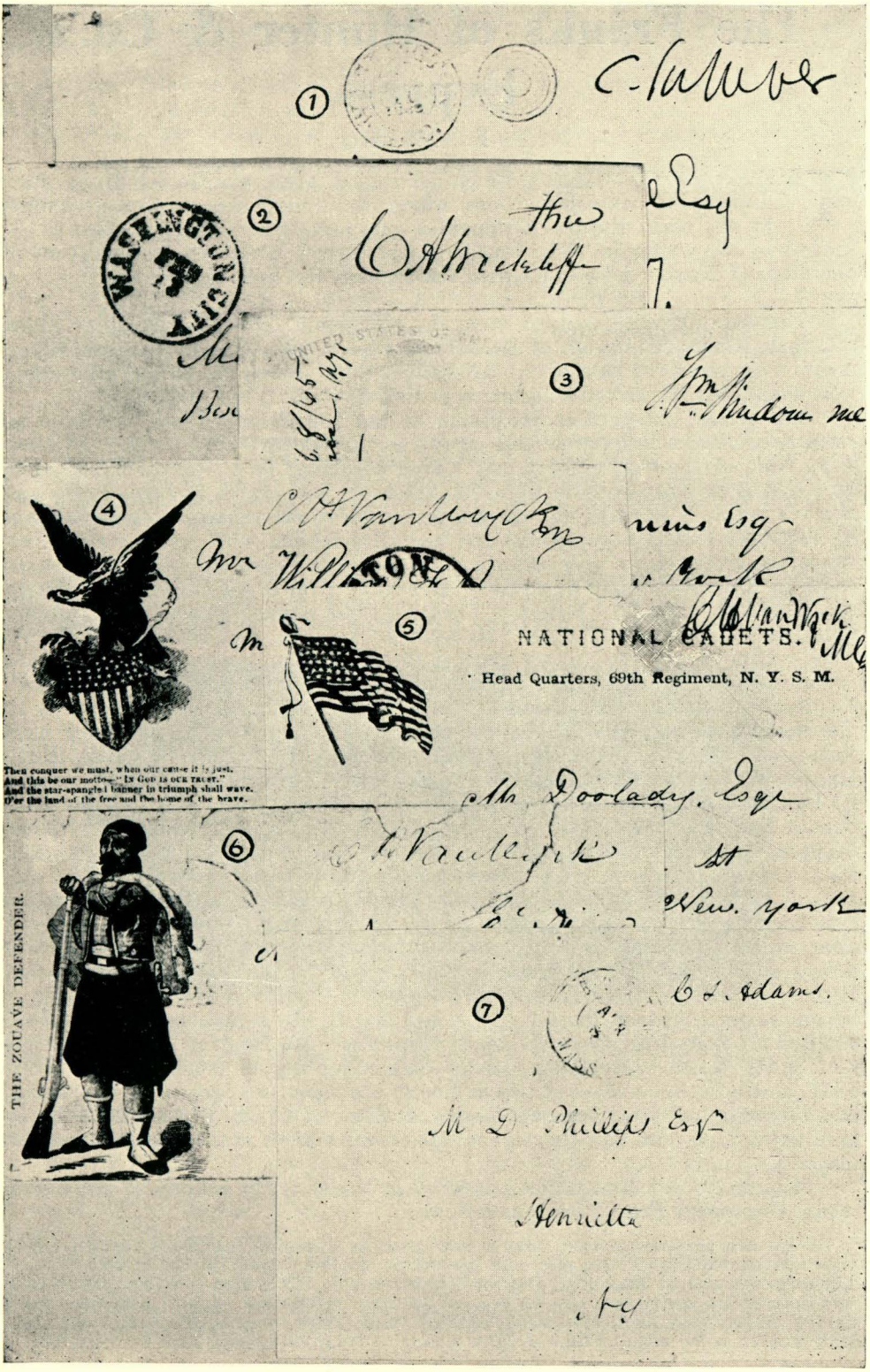


Plate 60. Lincoln Administration.

The Franks of Hunter & Co.'s Express

By E. A. WILTSEE.

THE scene of the "Great Gold Rush" in California, the Gold Belt, has been divided into six sub-divisions, which were found necessary or convenient by the early Express Companies, due largely to natural causes, as described by the writer in "The Franks of the Everts Expresses." The scene of operation of Hunter & Co.'s Express was in what has been termed as "Sub-division 2."

This sub-division extended from the Mokelumne River to the Bear River, and included practically all of El Dorado, Placer and Amador Counties, Sacramento City being the base town. Alexander Hunter was the strong personality who dominated the Express situation in this division in the early days.

The second sub-division beginning at the Mokelumne River, was ever increasingly more mountainous and rugged as the belt extended north. The low-lying hills of the "southern mines" were becoming more lofty and chasmed. Included in this sub-division were the American River with its three Forks and also the territory in which lay the Cosumnes River, extending to the Mokelumne on the south. It is a wonderful and beautiful region, with its long ridges between the rivers rising ever onward eastward to the high Sierra. The greatest camp in this sub-division and where Alexander Hunter made his headquarters, was known as "Old Dry Diggings" in its earliest days, ofttimes "Dry Diggingsville" in the Autumn of 1849, "Hangtown" in 1850, and afterward "Placerville"; then as now the County Seat of the great mining county of El Dorado.

It is quite probable that Alexander Hunter was originally a "one-man" Express. In other words, that in the earliest days of Placerville, he acted as an Expressman taking letters from the miners to Sacramento whence they went East, and with a list of names, collecting the miners' letters, by means of his Express list at Sacramento and distributing them through the various camps in El Dorado County, where his clients were located. In fact, pursuing the same line of endeavor that Alexander Todd, James S. Tolles, William T. Ballou, Warren, Burns, Kelly, and others were engaged in in the various localities that they served. Letters may yet come to light that will identify Hunter in this pursuit. The writer has one dated from Louisville February 9, 1851 that stated that such an Expressman existed and served that camp; but unfortunately it does not give his name. Thus we can only surmise, that as such service was universal from the Feather River on the north to the Merced on the south, that Hunter originally started as a one-man Express Company; but however that may be, our surmise is strengthened by the fact that he afterward organized, and advertised the fact of the organization of Hunter & Co.'s Express. He was the potent factor in Sub-division 2 up to the time of his sale to Wells Fargo in July, 1854; and it is the purpose of this article to chronicle and record his operations, and this rare and most desirable series of Western franks which his Company used upon the letters that they conveyed. Hunter & Co. was always a mountain Express.

Hunter & Co.'s first notice appeared in the editorial column of the *Sacramento Transcript* Feb. 5, 1851, as follows:

"We are pleased to learn that a new Express Company has been formed which will communicate with this city and the whole mining region in El Dorado County. The Express will be known as that of Hunter & Co. This firm is composed of men in whom entire confidence can be placed, as their references denote; and merchants having claims to collect, can safely entrust their collections to this firm. We have long wanted some regular and definite means of communication, and we trust that a

liberal patronage will be afforded the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise. Any communications, packages &c left at the store of Gore, Wilder & Co. on J Street will receive attention."

Nothing further appeared in the press until the definite advertisement of Hunter & Co. in the *Sacramento Daily Union* May 28, 1851. Evidently the Company was increasing in strength and scope as its advertisement will show:

"Hunter & Co's semi-weekly express, to all parts of El Dorado County, and the whole of the bars on the south, middle and north forks of the American River including

Placerville	Antoine	Peru
Weberville	El Dorado Canyon	Murderers' Bar
Diamond Springs	Todd's Rancho	Kelsey's Bar
Mud Spring	Baker's Rancho	Big Bar
Cold Spring	Coloma	Volcano Bar
Kingsville	Georgetown	Horseshoe Bend
Mormon Tavern	Greenwood Valley	Yankee Jim's Dry Diggings
Rocky Flat	Kelsey's Diggings	Spanish Bar
Gray Eagle City	Columbia	Spanish Bar Dry Diggings
Birds' Valley		

Express business including bills, collections, and the delivery of letters and packages, attended to with promptness and fidelity. A semi-weekly stage leaves the Crescent City Hotel for Placerville every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock and returning leaves Placerville every Monday and Thursday at the same hour. Office on Second Street between J and K.

HUNTER & CO."

This advertisement was dated May 28, 1851 and eleven days after its appearance our first frank was mailed at New Bedford, Mass., and addressed to Sacramento City where it doubtless arrived about the middle of July, 1851.



Frank No. 1. Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Handstamped oval. Inscription "HUNTER & CO'S—EXPRESS". 19 mm. by 38 mm. Color blue. Bears full history, mailed at New Bedford, Mass. June 9, 1851 to Walter S. Rounsevell at Sacramento City. 40 and "Adv'd" in red. Delivery charge of $1.70 and also destination "Greenwood" written in.

This letter had evidently been advertised as we know that prior to this Rounsevell had been in Sonora. The frank is extremely rare, so far but one other being known. It was probably, but not certainly, the first of Hunter & Co.'s series of franks, as the frank was affixed five months after the first advertisement of the Express Company. But even in that short interval a prior frank may have been used.

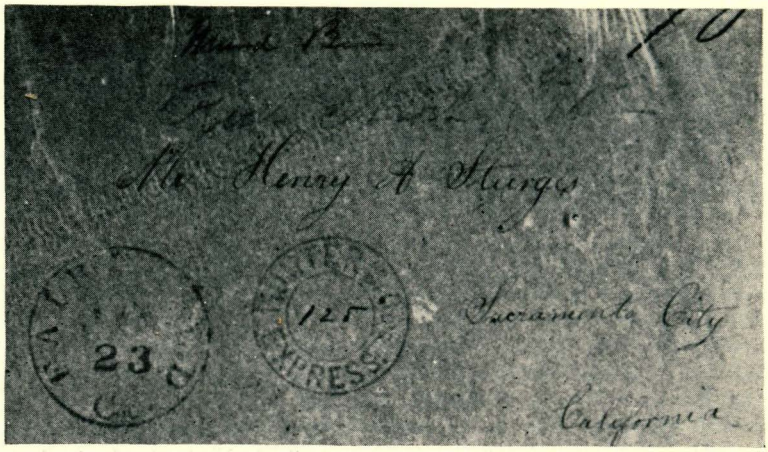
On July 29, 1851 Hunter & Co. again advertised, showing great progress in their business. No extension of territory is noted but they are now "running daily stages in which we carry our Express to both Coloma and Placerville (Hangtown) leaving the Crescent City Hotel at 7 o'clock." Also "we respect-

fully call the attention of merchants and others to the fact that our facilities for collecting bills and forwarding letters, packages and all Express matter are unequalled. All kinds of Express business attended to with promptness and fidelity.'' This was a great step forward as in the previous ad their Express ran only semi-weekly.



Frank No. 2. Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Handstamped oval. Inscription "HUNTER & CO'S—EXPRESS". 18 mm. by 25 mm. Bears small horseman in inner oval 11 mm. by 19 mm. Color black. Mailed at New Bedford, Mass. October 21, 1851. Large "10", being the collect 10c rate. Delivery charge of $1.35 written in. Also destination "Greenwood" (El Dorado County) written in.

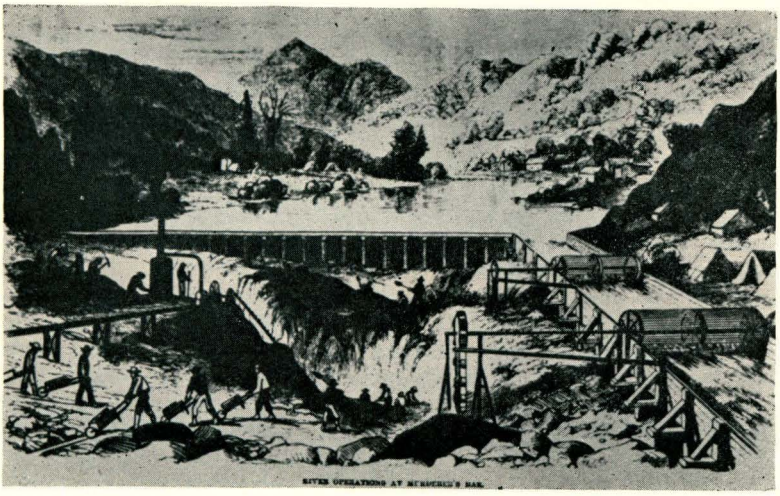
This cover is very interesting as it is the best specimen known in all probability of the Hunter & Co. ''Running Horse'' with horseman. This was the predecessor of the ''Running Horse'' afterwards so popular on the ''Central Overland Pony Express.'' Rounsevell was still at Greenwood, but his mail was still addressed, as was the custom, to his base town of Sacramento, where it was picked up by Hunter & Co. It will be noted that the postal rate had changed on July 1, 1851, and it was now 10c for the collect rate. The cover bears the full history.



Frank No. 3. Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Handstamped double circle. Inscription "HUNTER & CO'S—EXPRESS". Outer ring 25 mm.; inner ring 14 mm. Color blue. Postmarked Fairfield, Conn. Jan. 23, 1852. Addressed to Henry A. Sturges, Sacramento City, Cal. Collect rate "10" in manuscript. Destination "Murd Bar" written in. Also delivery charge of $1.25. Written in pencil by Sturges "Recd Mar 11 1852."

Again the cover bears the full history. ''Murd Bar'' was the abbreviation for the celebrated Murderers' Bar on the Middle Fork of the American River.

This frank is extremely rare, it being the only one that has so far come to light. All these three franks were of course affixed at the Sacramento office with their destinations and collect charges. The "horseman" on the preceding frank was evidently in use only a short time, and hence the rarity. We have the first frank in July 1851, the "horseman" itself in late November 1851, and now the circular Hunter & Co. affixed March 9 or 10, 1852. Up to this time, Hunter & Co. had been connecting with Gregory's Express at Sacramento.



MURDERERS' BAR IN THE EARLY FIFTIES.

At this time, Hunter & Co.'s business was evidently profitable and they now branch out to their greatest extent. In April, 1852 they crossed the Mokelumne River and went south to every part of Calaveras County. They abandoned Gregory & Co. and were now connecting at Sacramento with Adams & Co., and with Newell & Co., the Adams & Co. representative, at Mokelumne Hill. We are indebted to the splendid Californiana Collection of Robert E. Cowan at Los Angeles for the following rare copy of the *Calaveras Chronicle* of April 24, 1852, which does not exist in any of the public collections. The full advertisement is well worth giving:

"HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS

The only Express in El Dorado Placer

AND THE NORTHERN PART OF CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Authorized to connect with and draw bills of Exchange on Adams & Co. Hunter & Co. run daily expresses by stage to Coloma, Placerville (or Hangtown), Georgetown, Greenwood, Mormon Island, Salmon Falls, Auburn, Ophir, Dry Town, Volcano and Jackson; thence by EXPRESS MESSENGERS to El Dorado, Placer and Calaveras Counties Connecting at Mokelumne Hill with Newell & Co. Treasure, packages, parcels, &c &c &c forwarded to and from any point in these Counties and Sacramento, and thence by Adams & Co's Express to Stockton and the Southern Mines, United States, Europe &c.

Checks at sight for sale on Adams & Co., Sacramento, San Francisco and other points.

Particular attention paid to the collection of notes, bills, accounts &c &c.

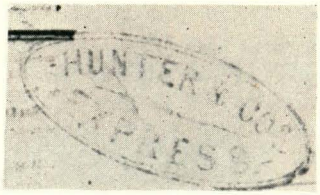
Bills of Exchange for sale on any of Adams & Co's offices in the Atlantic States. Drafts on England purchased of Adams & Co. Highest market price paid for gold dust.

Gold dust forwarded and insured against all risks to all parts of California and the United States.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES. At San Francisco with Adams & Co.; at Sacramento City with Adams & Co. Office in Jackson on Main Street.

HUNTER & CO."


Calaveras Chronicle.



Frank No. 4. Collection of Robert E. Cowan, Los Angeles. Handstamped oval. Inscription "HUNTER & CO'S—EXPRESS". 22 mm. by 50 mm. Color grayish-black. On copy of "Calaveras Chronicle" dated April 24, 1852.

In their above advertisement Hunter & Co. distinctly state that their office is in Jackson, then in Calaveras County, now the county seat of Amador County. They enumerate none at Mokelumne Hill, but state that they connect at that place, about 6 miles distant, with Newell & Co., Adams & Co.'s representatives. Consequently, I am of the opinion that this rare Hunter & Co. handstamp, the only one now known, was affixed at Jackson, although the paper was published at Mokelumne Hill.

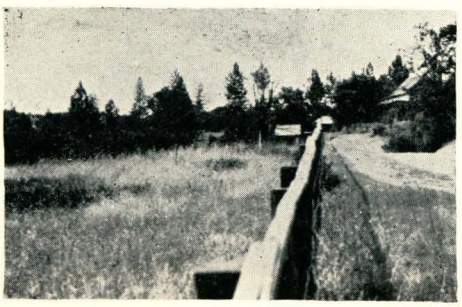
Hunter & Co. were now at the zenith of their prosperity. This advertisement plainly states that theirs was the only Express in El Dorado and Placer Counties, in which latter they went as far west as Ophir and Auburn, and throughout the eastern part of the County. And they had crossed the Cosumnes and gone south through Dry Town, Volcano and Jackson, extending themselves to the extreme south boundary of their Sub-division No. 2, the Mokelumne River and the Southern Mines in Sub-division 1 at Mokelumne Hill, across the River. It was April, 1852, and the great organization that was eventually to swallow up all the Express Companies of California had not yet appeared; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s first public notice was dated July 1, 1852.



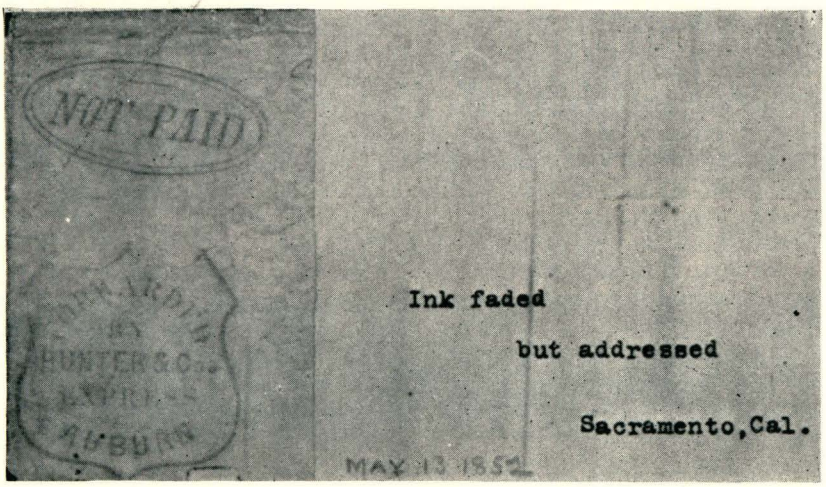
Frank No. 5. Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Handstamped large double lined oval. Inscription "HUNTER & CO'S—EXPRESS—YANKEE JIMS". 29 mm. by 52 mm. Color black.

The above rare frank, the only example now known, has been unfortunately cut out of the original double blue letter sheet, and is now affixed to an old folded letter, merely to display it. It is a remarkable frank, due to the unusual size and composition. It is quite evident that Hunter & Co. did not use the same frank throughout their various offices in the earlier years. They may have become more uniform when the shield-type which follows was introduced. It is, of course, impossible to date the use of this unusual frank from the celebrated camp of "Yankee Jims" in Placer County, now a ghost town of the most complete type. If we only had the entire folded letter, we would have known all about it. However, we think that some time late in 1852 may have been its

date, and we place in it in this article in that sequence. Yankee Jims has now practically returned to the forest primeval and we follow with a view taken in 1931. Not a single habitation marks the site of this once roaring camp.



"YANKEE JIMS" IN 1931.



Frank No. 6. From the collection and by the courtesy of H. L. Robitaille, Sacramento, Cal. Handstamped shield. Inscription "FORWARDED—BY—HUNTER & CO'S—EXPRESS—AUBURN", in five lines. 37 mm. by 41 mm. Also "NOT PAID" in large oval 18 mm. by 41 mm. Color blue. Addressed to Sacramento, Cal. Contains letter dated May 13, 1852.

This most interesting frank affixed to an envelope containing a letter dated May 13, 1852, of course gives exact information as to its date. In my judgment, it is the first use of the shield-type by this Company, which became so predominant in its closing years. The "not paid" is of unusual size and the only one that I have seen on the franked envelopes of this Company. The Auburn office was not in Hunter & Co.'s earliest list, but appeared in the advertisement of November 29, 1851. This is the only example of this interesting frank now known.



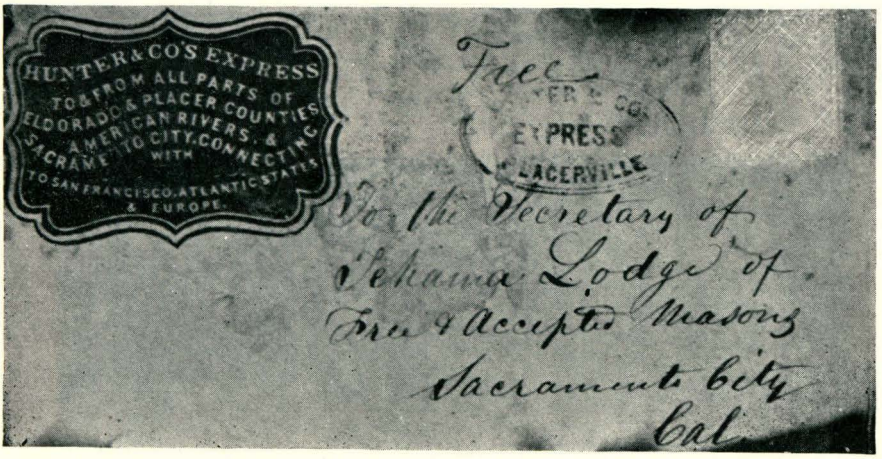
Frank No. 7. Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Handstamped shield. Inscription "FORWARDED—BY—HUNTER & CO'S—EXPRESS—PLACERVILLE—CALIF", in six lines. 35 mm. by 39 mm. Color black. Addressed to San Francisco.

Until recently, this rare frank was unknown, but lately two or three items have appeared in old collections. The above item is directly from the correspondence of Hon. John S. Hager of San Francisco, former U. S. Senator from California, and leader of the San Francisco Bar for many years. He was a pioneer, arriving in 1849, served as Assemblyman at Benicia in 1853, and occupied high positions on the Bench in California for many years.

That this interesting cover could have arrived at San Francisco without any other frank or the assistance of the United States Post Office, was probably due to Adams & Co. omitting their frank, for as we see from the Mokelumne Hill advertisement, Hunter & Co.'s pouches probably ran through to San Francisco where they had offices with Adams & Co. at this date. It is greatly to be regretted that, when secured by the author, the enclosed letter had been extracted, and no date remains. As stamps were required early in 1854, and often used before that, this item was probably in 1852 or 1853.

Up till now, Hunter & Co. had reigned supreme in the territory of the second division. But in July, 1852 the great Express Company that was afterward to monopolize the whole Coast and the entire West, opened its first offices and started in its career of acquisition. Wells, Fargo & Co., an Eastern-owned Company with a capitalization of $300,000, and connecting at New York with the greatest of Eastern Express Companies, started in methodically to secure the business of the Coast. They were expert Express men and, due to their Eastern connections, shipped gold dust East, and did a general Banking as well as Express business on the Coast. They succeeded to Gregory & Co., who appear to have died a natural death in the Spring of 1853. On September 1, 1853, they bought out Todd & Co.'s Express, and thereby monopolized the Southern Mines. We know that they entered "Yankee Jims" in the Autumn of 1852.

In my opinion, Hunter & Co. originally had their headquarters in Placerville. But, from the far greater volume of franks that bear the Mud Springs handstamp, and knowing the country, it is quite probable that on account of the junction of the well-known road along the camps that extended north from Mokelumne Hill through Jackson, Amador, Dry Town to Mud Springs, and the fact that the higher elevation of Placerville made it more difficult of access in the heavy winter rains, it would seem as if Mud Springs became their headquarters, the road from Placer County and El Dorado joining with the road from the south at that point. And it would almost seem as if the letters were gathered in from messengers on the various roads and the franks affixed at Mud Springs, whence they went to Sacramento, and whence Wells, Fargo & Co. handled them to the rest of the world. Placerville franks are exceedingly rare, while the great majority of all the Hunters bear the Mud Springs frank.



Frank No. 8. Collection of Alfred L. Liechtenstein of New York. Small black double lined oval. Inscription "HUNTER & CO'S—EXPRESS—PLACERVILLE". 20 mm. by 36 mm. Color black. On envelope with embossed fancy shield of Hunter & Co. in blue on buff envelope, containing full advertisement of Hunter & Co's Express, 41 mm. by 59 mm.

This envelope, with embossed shield, was prepared when Hunter & Co. were connecting with Adams & Co., which would place it sometime in 1852. But evidently the use was later, for two reasons: first, the "Adams & Co." below the word "with" is erased, and second, the envelope bears a 3c adhesive stamp, which was not usually affixed until after January, 1854. As this letter only went as far as Sacramento, it bears no connecting handstamp further than that point.

The oval frank is very rare, no other item being known at present. The embossed card, which cou'd have been a frank if it had stated "paid," is very unusual, only one or two others being known.

Another handstamp of Placerville, somewhat larger and single lined, is known, but it is impossible to reproduce it in this article.

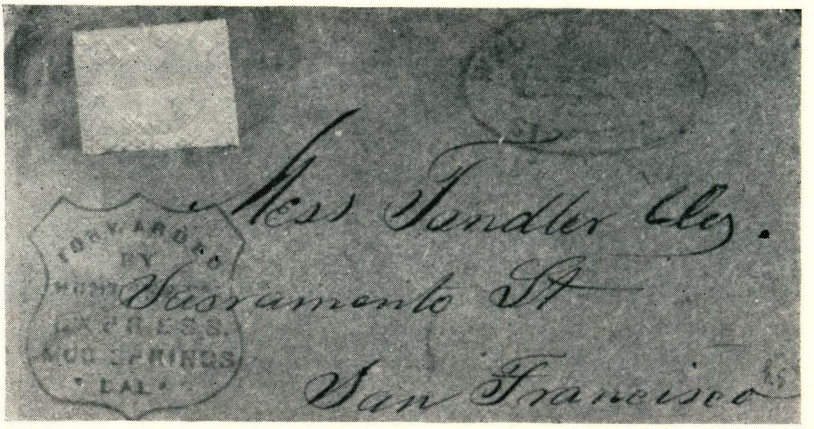


Frank No. 9. Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Handstamped oval. Inscription "HUNTER & CO'S—EXPRESS—MUD SPRINGS". Size 21 mm. by 36 mm. Color red. Addressed to San Francisco and carried from Sacramento to San Francisco, by Wells, Fargo & Co.

We now come to the "Mud Springs" franks. This handstamp occurs, we know, in black and red and also possibly in blue. We are of the opinion that its use preceded the "Mud Springs" shield, because the latter often had postage stamps affixed. This oval is rare, not many examples being known. Further-

more, the Wells, Fargo frank is not one of their earliest handstamps, but the last one employed before the introduction of printed franks.

Hunter & Co. were at this time clearly connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Sacramento. For some unknown reason, they had abandoned Adams & Co., with whom they were so intimately connected in 1852.



Frank No. 10. Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Handstamped shield. Inscription "FORWARDED—BY—HUNTER & CO'S—EXPRESS—MUD SPRINGS—CALIFORNIA", in six lines. 35 mm. by 39 mm. Color black. U. S. adhesive 3c stamp number 33. Also bears handstamped frank of Wells, Fargo & Co.

We now come to the best known of all the Hunter & Co. franks. This "shield" occurs in both black and red, red being scarce. The writer is of the opinion that in number this frank more than exceeds all the other Hunter & Co.'s combined, as it must be stated, that all the others are of great rarity.

By this time, competition was strong. Hunter & Co. were a local Express with no outlet. The day of high prices for the delivery of letters was over. The Post Office was beginning to increase in efficiency. Wells, Fargo & Co. were invading the territory on every hand and were crowding Hunter & Co. They were international and did a great banking business. Hunter & Co. did practically no banking business, and therefore did not reap the heavy interest charges of 2% to 3% per month that Wells, Fargo and other banking companies were receiving. They had no outlet beyond Sacramento, and therefore could not obtain the heavy rake-off on gold dust shipments East, which were so lucrative to the nation-wide Express Companies. The "flush days" were over in El Dorado County; the population was greatly reduced, and the exigencies that had brought out the Express Companies were not so strong as they had been in Sub-Divisions 1 and 2 of the great Gold Belt. Therefore, in July, 1854 the end came. Hunter & Co.'s Express sold out to Wells, Fargo & Co. The simple notice follows:

"We have purchased the entire interest of Hunter & Co. in the Express and Banking business, and will, from and after this date continue the same at the following fireproof offices.

Placerville Alex Hunter Agent
Diamond Springs C. N. Noteware Agent
Mud Springs T. J. Organ Agent

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Placerville July 15, 1854."

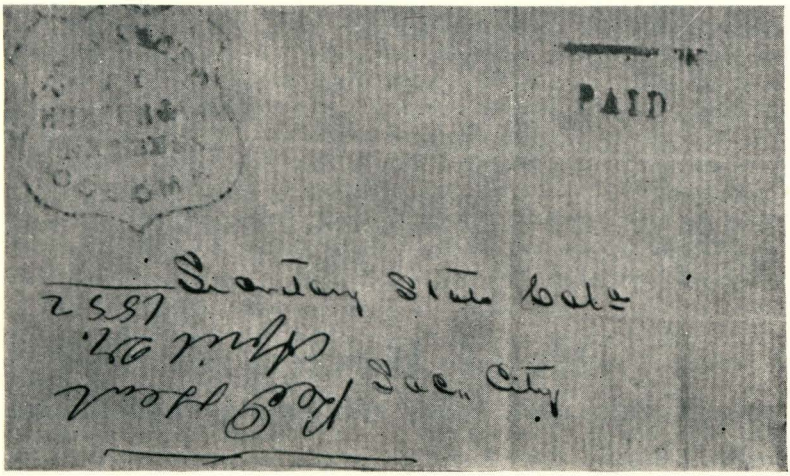
It is not stated that these are all of Hunter & Co.'s franks that will ever be known. It must be remembered that three of these have only come to light in the last two years. As further correspondences are discovered in the farmhouses of the East, or on the Pacific Coast, other items may be found.

It is possible that the various Camps in Placer County will be found to have different franks similar to the three present unique ones of Auburn, Yankee Jims and Jackson. Among such we can expect Michigan City, Todd's Valley, Forest Hill, and other Placervilles. Also, it may be that Dry Town, Sutter Creek and Volcano may possibly come to light.

These franks are greatly to be admired from their originality and varied form. It is difficult to conceive of more varied designs than the "horseman," the "Auburn," the "Yankee Jims" and the "Shields" of Placerville and Mud Springs. And it is not believed that the number of those to come to light will be large. The missing towns may be similar to the others in design. The age, 1851 to 1854, was very early, and examples on letters of that date are few and far between. And so, we leave this brief procession of absorbing franks, in the hope that their interesting variety may be added to as the days progress.

August 29, 1932.

Since the foregoing was written my predictions as to Hunter & Co.'s franks from other towns have been verified by the finding of those from two towns where they had offices. The full list of their offices in the advertisement of April 24, 1852, already given under the Jackson frank, states that they ran stages to Coloma, Placerville, Georgetown, Greenwood, Mormon Island, Salmon Falls, Auburn, Ophir, Dry Town, Volcano, and Jackson, with express messengers to other camps. Of this list we have, above, franks from Placerville, Auburn, and Jackson, and of course Sacramento. It was predicted that eventually franks from other camps would be found. We can now announce Coloma and Mormon Island.



Frank No. 11. Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Handstamped shield. Inscription "FORWARDED—BY—HUNTER & CO'S—EXPRESS—COLOMA", in five lines. Also "PAID." 37 mm. by 40 mm. Color dull blue. Addressed "Secretary State Cala Sac (Sacramento) City". Dated April 27, 1852.

It will be at once noted that this type of shield is similar to Auburn, as the word "Cala" is omitted, therein differing from the Placerville and Mud Springs types. Also, fortunately, the date is written in by the recipient as April 27, 1852, which modifies my view as to the Auburn Shield being the earliest, although it was the earliest one known when I wrote. It will be noted that the dates are practically the same. Only one other example of this Coloma frank is known, now in the collection of a well known California collector.



Frank No. 12. Collection of Henry J. Clement of Sacramento, Cal. Handstamped large double-lined oval. Inscription "HUNTER & CO'S—EXPRESS—MORMON ISLAND", in three lines. 30 mm. by 57 mm. Also "NOT PAID". Color black. Addressed to Sacramento City, California. The letter within is dated April 25, 1852, so that the Auburn shield and these Mormon Island and Yankee Jim's ovals are contemporaneous.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Henry J. Clement we include this most beautiful example of Hunter & Co.'s express franks, which is on a folded letter addressed to Sacramento City, from the well-known early day camp of Mormon Island, thirty miles distant on the American River. It is of exactly the same type as the frank of "Yankee Jim's" already given, but the "not paid" is of added interest. No other example of this frank is now known. The frank is entire and perfect, but at the owners request the address is not given. These two rare franks have added two more towns to our early Hunter & Co.'s list. As I said before, more are liable to follow in time. However, a very important find, which will not be again repeated, has added a large number of hitherto unknown franks to our early California list; and fortunately they were all dated by the recipient, which has added largely to our information. They were immediately absorbed, almost entirely by local collectors. The most important additions were those bearing the franks of two express companies, where a mountain company connected with a valley line running to San Francisco. It also included rare, even unknown varieties of Anthony & Co., Palmer & Co., Hunter & Co., and of Gregory & Co. All of the earliest days. We can only report those that have appeared, and wait for others to follow.

Brief Reviews

WHO'S WHO IN PHILATELY, 1933. (Published by Harris Publications Ltd., London, England. Price 5 Sh.)

The present issue contains 212 pages with a heavy paper cover. It is the recognized guide to the more prominent collectors in the stamp world.

ZUMSTEIN KLEINER SPEZIAL-KATALOG UEBER DIE BRIEFMARKEN DER SCHWEIZ, 1933 (Published by Zumstein & Company, Bern, Switzerland.)

It is an indispensable handbook for the collector of Swiss stamps, beautifully illustrated and with many detailed illustrations, showing special varieties. It is printed in German.

PRECANCELS, Second Edition by Louis Atwater and W. G. Bateman. (Published by Adolf Gunesch, Chicago, Ill.)

It is the best presentation of Precancels that has ever been published.

LES ESTAMPILLES POSTALES FRANCAISES au XXe SIECLE by S. Strowski. (Published by Yvert & Company, Amiens, France.)

The cancellations are fully illustrated but a knowledge of French is necessary for a thorough understanding.

OLYMPIC POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM. (Published by Linprint, Columbus, O.)

A blank loose-leaf album at a modest price.

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl.

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(Continued from page 90.)

EDISON COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1929

THE special Edison Commemorative Postage Stamp was issued during 1929 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the first practical incandescent lamp by Thomas Alva Edison on October 21, 1879.

On May 7, 1929, the philatelic world was informed by a telegram from Congressman Ackerman of New Jersey that the department planned to issue this stamp the following month.

The organization for the observance of Light's Golden Jubilee was made up of a general committee composed of leaders of practically every walk of life in America, with President Herbert Hoover as honorary chairman. The observance was culminated on the night of October 21st at Dearborn, Michigan, by a dinner given in honor of Mr. Edison by Henry Ford, at which were present the President of the United States and a selected distinguished gathering of men from all parts of the United States and some foreign countries.

The speeches and festivities were broadcast over a network of 144 broadcasting stations and through special arrangement were also received abroad. During this program, the first international radio broadcast was effected when Doctor Einstein talked from Germany and his remarks were relayed to the United States by radio and then rebroadcast over the extensive network mentioned. Admiral Richard Byrd, who was then at Little America in the Antarctic, received the program and sent a special wireless message to Mr. Edison on the occasion. Messages were also received during the dinner hour from the President of Germany, the Premier of France, the Prince of Wales, and numerous other high government officials in other countries throughout the world.

Many foreign countries joined in the various celebrations which were given throughout the year, including Japan, Italy, Germany, France, Holland, China and Latin American countries. Light's Golden Jubilee was considered one of the greatest tributes ever given to any living individual.

The matter of suggestions for the stamp design was largely in the hands of J. F. Quinlan, Executive Secretary for Light's Golden Jubilee, and the first thought was to have the stamp with a portrait of Thomas Alva Edison. There had long been a policy in the department which forbade the use of a picture of a living person on stamps or paper money, and this could not be changed. The first design suggested to the department was to consist of a picture of the house Edison was born in, flanked on either side by a replica of the original filiment lamp and the modern mazda lamp. This would naturally have necessitated an oblong stamp and was disapproved. The second design suggested was made for



First sketch submitted. Not approved.

the size of the ordinary stamp and consisted of a conventional drawing of Edison's original lamp, with rays issuing therefrom. (Illustrated.) This was approved, and instructions were issued to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to proceed with the final design and the work.

The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, May 20, 1929.

Postmasters and others connected with the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the production of the first incandescent lamp invented by Thomas Alva Edison.

The new stamp is the same size as the 2-cent ordinary stamp, 75/100 by 87/100 inch, and is printed in red ink. The central design is a picture of the original lamp with rays issuing therefrom. Immediately above and partly encircling the lamp is a ribbon with the words "Edison's First Lamp"; above this and reaching the top of the stamps is a semi-circular panel with the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. In both upper corners are ribbon scrolls with the year '1879" at the left and "1929" at the right. On either side of the lamp and through the rays of light appears the following legend: "Electric Light's Golden Jubilee." The white numeral "2" appears in both lower corners within dark circles, which are connected by a dark panel forming the base of the stamp and containing the word "Cents" in white Roman letters.

The new Edison commemorative stamp will first be placed on sale June 5, 1929, at the post office at Menlo Park, N. J. The stamps will be available at other post offices and at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., as soon after that date as production will permit.

This stamp will also be issued in coils of 500, sidewise perforated. The coils will not be available on the first day of sale, but will be issued to postmasters having need for that variety as soon as they can be manufactured.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

As first planned it was not intended to issue these stamps except from the flat bed process for the sheet stamps, and the coil stamps from the usual rotary press. However, the demand was so great that it was decided to print additional quantities on the rapid rotary presses and these were first placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on June 11th, as were the coils. The large demand came mostly from large manufacturers of electrical supplies, who intended using these stamps on their mail as advertising for some years to come. This was anticipated and largely responsible for the issuing of the coil stamps. This was the first strictly commemorative issued in this form and the only one to date.

The flat plate stamps were printed in sheets of four hundred subjects, divided into panes of 100 by horizontal and vertical guide lines. The post office sheets were prepared by cutting along these guide lines into panes of 100. There were eight plate numbers to each full sheet, two on each pane, located next to the fifth stamp from the outside corner.

The rotary press sheet stamps were also printed from four hundred subject plates. These were divided into panes of 100 subjects by horizontal and vertical gutters 5/16 of an inch wide. The separation into panes for post office use cut these gutters which then became the margins for the smaller sheets, which made all of these stamps perforated on all four sides. On these plates there were only four plate numbers, one to each pane. These were located in the upper and lower outside corners of the sheet.

The coil stamps were perforated sidewise and issued in the standard size rolls. They were printed from 170 subject plates, a pair to each press. This resulted in a joint line every seventeenth stamp. The plate numbers were placed above the first stamp in the top row and below the last stamp in the bottom row. On the top the number was preceded by a small open star. When correctly cut these numbers were removed in the coiling machines, but copies have been found showing part of the plate number. These are, of course, cut close at one edge or the other, but quite desirable. This stamp was issued in a larger quantity than almost any other issue. There were many non-philatelic requests for imperfs, but these were refused.

The first stamp of this issue was mailed on a cover by the Postmaster General, Walter F. Brown, to J. F. Quinlan, Executive Secretary for Light's Golden Jubilee, with the following letter:

"My dear Mr. Quinlan:

This letter is posted at Menlo Park on the first day of sale of the Edison Commemorative Stamp. The stamp on the envelope is the first one issued to the public.

In this connection I take pleasure in commenting on the patience and industry which you have shown in the worthwhile task of commemorating Mr. Edison's notable achievements.

(Signed)

WALTER F. BROWN,
Postmaster General."

The second stamp of the issue was sent to Congressman Harold G. Hoffman, Representative, South Amboy, New Jersey. To Thomas Alva Edison, the great inventor, was forwarded from the District of Columbia by first dispatch in the form of an airmail package, about 10 by 12 inches in size, a specially bound blue morocco leather album, in which was placed the first impression made from the mast die. This package arrived in time at Menlo Park, New Jersey, to re-

ceive the first day's cancellation, and was then sent to Fort Meyer, Florida, where Mr. Edison was residing temporarily.

Two varieties of cancellations were used at Menlo Park. One showed ordinary type electric machine cancellation; the other a large circular hand stamp with four long horizontal bars extending from the right of it which cancelled the stamp. The cancelling was executed in black ink.

Charles Edison, son of Thomas Alva Edison, visited Menlo Park Post Office late in the afternoon of the first day's sale and autographed first day covers for all those who requested them.



#654—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "EDISON'S LAMP." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued June 5, 1929.

The final drawings were made by A. R. Meissner, and the engraving was executed by J. C. Benzing and Edward M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The design was not very attractive, but the lack of time between the decision to issue such a stamp and the date of its initial appearance made it necessary to make but few changes to the design. The Bureau issued a much better "lamp design" on the 1 Cent 1902 issue on which the draped figures at the side each hold aloft an electric light bulb symbolic of Benjamin Franklin's discovery of electricity. No doubt an equally attractive stamp would have been designed had there not been an objection to portraying the picture of a man then living.

This stamp is singularly free from philatelic varieties, as the shade was fairly constant and no major plate defect has been discovered to date. There was, however, one interesting printing variety. In printing from plate No. 19776 one sheet had the lower right corner turned over, causing parts of stamps No. 90 and No. 99, as well as all of No. 100 to be printed on the back. When properly folded there is a large blank space in the lower right corner of the lower right pane.

There were about fifty million of these stamps printed but as these were the first ones issued they are no more desirable in mint condition than the rotary sheet stamps, of which about four times as many were printed.

Shades: Carmine rose, deep carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual four hundred subject position blocks.
c: Plate defect.

On stamp #91 of the lower left pane of plate #19779 there is a line connecting the left "2" with the frame line.

Plates used: 19775—76, 77, 78

Quantity issued: 31,679,200

#655—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "EDISON'S LAMP." Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued June 11, 1929

The previous rotary press "commemorative," (which the Department called a memorial) the Harding issue of 1923, was perforated 10 by 10 as were the ordinary stamp issued at about that time. There were numerous complaints that these perf 10 stamps were too hard to separate and in the latter part of 1926 the perforations were changed to 11 horizontally and 10½ vertically. This odd vertical perforation was found to make the stamps easier of separation, but was sufficiently "tough" to prevent the sheets from breaking apart in the perforating machines.

In the years that had passed since the Harding issue the Bureau had made great progress in improving the quality of the work turned out by the rotary press, and the majority of the Edison stamps were produced by this method showed no detraction in appearance.

These plates having been curved endwise on the press are higher than the flat plate stamps altho the same width. These stamps measure 22¾mm in height while the others are only 22mm.

As in the case of the flat plate stamps no worthwhile varieties have been discovered. This may be due to the general lack of interest on the part of most collectors, as the design was not of sufficient beauty to be worthy of much study. There was little variation in the printing.

Shades: Carmine rose, deep carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: 19779—80, 96, 97
19806—07, 08, 09

Quantity issued: 210,120,000

#656—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "EDISON'S LAMP." Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued June 11, 1929.

Like the rotary sheet stamps, this coil was first placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency. When first issued it was put up in rolls of 500 and 1,000 subjects, with the gum facing the core. On September 2, 1929, this was issued in rolls of 3,000, which differed only in having the gum facing outward. These were issued to fit certain stamp affixing machines which needed this type of put up.

The ten gauge perforation having been found entirely satisfactory for quite some years on this type of issue was used for this stamp.

As most of the stamps issued in rolls were used by firm engaged in the electrical industry only a comparatively small quantity reached philatelic hands, and used copies of this stamp are actually scarcer than mint copies of the other two types of issue.

Shades: Carmine rose, deep carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Joint line pairs.
b: Copies showing parts of plate numbers.

Quantity issued: 133,530,000

SULLIVAN EXPEDITION ISSUE

1929

NEW YORK State had been successful in persuading the Postmaster General to issue a commemorative stamp for the 150th anniversary of the Battle of White Plains in 1926 and a similar stamp in 1927 memorializing the sesquicentennial of the Burgoyne Campaign. Believing that like recognition should be given by the Federal Government to the observance of the century and a half which had elapsed since the successful execution of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign in 1779, the Finger Lakes Association in 1928 took the initiative in laying the request before the Post Office Department in Washington.

To strengthen the efforts of the Finger Lakes Association and New York's representatives in the Senate and House of the National Government, the State Legislature passed the following concurrent Resolution:

WHEREAS, There occurs this year the 150th anniversary of the Sullivan Expedition, which was projected by Governor George Clinton and Commander-in-Chief George Washington and authorized by Congress;

WHEREAS, This successful military enterprise was participated in by officers and troops of New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Massachusetts;

WHEREAS, The Sullivan Expedition weakened the Indian alliance with the English, cut off supplies of food, gave protection to frontier settlements, opened the western part of the State for settlement, and helped to win for the American Republic the rich interior of the continent; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature and Governor have made an appropriation for suitable exercises and historic monuments to observe the Sullivan Sesquicentennial;

RESOLVED (if the Assembly concur), That the Honorable Harry S. New, Postmaster General of the United States, be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be issued one hundred million postage stamps, of the denomination of two cents each, Commemorative of the Sullivan Campaign of 1779 in New York and Pennsylvania.

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Postmaster General of the United States and to the Senators and Members fo Congress from the State of New York, properly authenticated by the Clerks, respectively, of the Senate and Assembly.

RESOLVED, That the States of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Massachusetts, whose officers and troops participated in the Sullivan Expedition, be invited by New York to endorse this request.

During January 1929 Representative Sanders, who was the Acting Chairman of the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads, introduced a bill in the House directing Postmaster General Harry S. New to issue a special series of postage stamps to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Sullivan raid. The introduction of this bill did not rest particularly well with the Postmaster General for the reason that a simple request to him would have accomplished the same result. As a matter of fact it rather antagonized him against the issuance of a stamp or stamps for this celebration, and shortly before he resigned as Postmaster General Mr. New refused the request of Dr. Alexander C. Flick, State Historian, for this special issue.

Guy Comfort, Editor of the *Perry Herald*, then took up the question with Charles A. Hamilton, of Washington, D. C., who had a summer place in Genesee County. Mr. Hamilton, in a letter to us, said:

Mr. Guy Comfort, of the Perry Herald, wrote to ask my aid in overcoming the objections of Postmaster General New. About the same time, at the instance of Mr. Comfort, the State Historian sent a similar request to me. I advised awaiting the

installation of a new Postmaster General. When Mr. Brown succeeded to the portfolio I interested Representative Mead, who was born in the Genesee Valley, and together we secured the endorsement of other members representing districts within the territory traversed by the Sullivan Expedition and we called upon Mr. Brown by appointment, following closely upon a visit to that same gentleman by Representative Snell, who had promised to join our party.

As soon as we were admitted to his office Postmaster General Brown, brushing an alleged tear from his eye, said: "I have just this moment finished a chat with Bert Snell and he has convinced me that the State of New York will go to the 'demnition bow wows' if you don't get this stamp. Can you get a photograph of General Sullivan?" I replied that there were a number of portraits to be seen in the Congressional Library. "Go and get 'em," said Mr. Brown.

I asked Mr. Sanders, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, to accompany me. He promised, and next morning I went to his office, corralled him, and together we went to the Library. One of the assistants of the Librarian searched the shelves and brought out a number of 'counterfeit presentments' of the gallant Sullivan. I personally secured the services of a photographer and had him make copies of about six or eight of the best of the lot.

Next morning I took them to the Post Office Department, and handed them to Mr. Riper, then one of the Assistant Postmasters General. He asked me to wait about twenty minutes, and at my suggestion authorized me to call on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for a designer. Within the twenty minutes that gentleman was on hand. Mr. Brown thought that we should have an equestrian portrait of General Sullivan, but upon calling in the designer from the Bureau of Engraving it was decided that the stamp, being of the regulation size, would be too small to accommodate the steed, and the portrait was thereupon selected without further concultation with anyone. Mr. Regar, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, suggested that he would depend upon me alone, as if a half dozen members of Congress should undertake to 'aid' there would be delay in getting the stamp out, and that such delay would be annoying, to say the least, to those most interested. The three of us then went over the collection and made the selection, the photo chosen being considered by the expert from the Bureau as the best for the purpose. (Illustrated.) The following morning the design was brought to Mr. Riper's office and approved. Three or four days later the engraving was finished, and the work of printing was rushed so that the commemorative stamp was ready for issue on the exact day suggested by Mr. Comfort. Incidentally Mr. Riper asked me to name not more than two post offices from which first day cancellations should be sent out. I named Perry and Geneseo. (Geneseo being the county seat of my own county.)

As soon as the official bulletin which named those two towns as 'first day cover' offices was issued, about a dozen Congressmen yowled for their own particular 'metropoli' with the result that some twenty places were supplied with the stamps at the same time. But Perry and Geneseo were 'officially named' first, and naturally received the greatest publicity. Perry reaped the greatest benefit, as I am advised that one man from Iowa arrived by airplane, two or three Movie concerns caught the crowds for their 'newsreels' and the crowds around the Perry Post Office were so great that the Postmaster was compelled to call on the Department to authorize the use of the cancellation date for twenty-four hours longer than the official 'first day' lasted.

Yours cordially,
CHAS. A. HAMILTON."

It will be noted in Mr. Hamilton's letter that he named Perry and Geneseo as the two post offices from which first day cancellations should be sent out, but that this number was later increased materially. Perry being located on a minor railroad, it was about noon on the day of issue when the first consignment of stamps reached the post office there, and as a consequence the Department issued an order permitting the cancellation of stamps on the second day with the first day's date stamp in the postmark. This enabled the Postmaster to fill orders for "first day cancellations" which, without that permission, he would not have been legally authorized to do. The earliest postmarked stamps from Perry were 10:30 A. M., with the exception of a few. Henry N. Page, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Perry, wrote us as follows:

"Dear Mr. King:

The Sullivan stamps were originally to have been issued from only two offices, Perry and Geneseo. As you probably know this plan was changed shortly before the stamps were issued, and they were given to practically every office on the line of Sullivan's march. For some reason these original offices were slighted and did not



MAJ. GEN. JOHN SULLIVAN.

receive any stamps until noon or later on the day of issue. Very early on the day of issue I drove with a friend who was deeply interested, to an office that had stamps and we brought a supply back here. Consequently we secured a 7:30 A. M. postmark, whereas I believe all other stamps from here were postmarked 10:30 or later. Incidentally I stopped at Geneseo and mailed myselv an envelope from there, and the assistant postmaster there autographed the cover with the statement that it was the first cover mailed from Geneseo. I don't know whether that lends any particular virtue to it or not. He seemed to believe it did.

Enclosed are three Perry and three Geneseo covers. The Geneseo postmark is not early.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY N. PAGE."

Dr. Alexander C. Flick, State Historian, in February 1929, issued the following statement:

"The Sullivan-Clinton Campaign was one of the largest and most important aggressive movements in the War of Independence and it was extraordinarily successful. Too commonly it has been viewed as merely a picturesque punitive expedition against the Iroquois Indians, who were allies of England. The real historical significance lies in the fact that Washington, Governor Clinton, and leader in Congress regarded it as a movement to stake out a claim to a rich inland empire on this continent when the time came to make terms of peace. They saw that if the new republic obtained political independence with only a fringe of territory along the Atlantic while the interior of North America was left in the hands of the mother country, the work would scarcely be worth its cost.

It is because of this interpretation that it is felt that the sesquicentennial of the campaign is deemed worthy of observance this year. It is felt that a commemorative postage stamp will call the attention of the people of the nation to the importance of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign in American History."

The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, May 29, 1929.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing to issue a special 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Sullivan expedition in New York State during the Revolutionary War. The new stamp is the same size as the regular issue, 75/100 by 87/100 inch, and is printed in red ink.

The central design is a three-fourths length portrait of Major General Sullivan in continental uniform over which in a semicircular panel appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters, on a dark background with white edges. This panel is supported on either side by brackets of scroll work forming the upper part of a narrow panel and ending at the base in dark circles with white borders. Within the circles in each lower corner appears the numeral 2 in white Roman letters. Across the top of the stamp is a ribbon bearing the title "Sullivan Expedition" in dark architectural Roman letters. Below, in similar lettering on either side on extensions of the ribbon panel are the dates 1779 at the left and 1929 at the right. A dark panel with white edges bearing the word "Cents" in white Roman letters connects the circles inclosing the denomination numerals. Above this base in a ribbon panel appears the words "Maj. Gen. Sullivan" in dark Gothic letters. The entire stamp is inclosed in a narrow white border.

The new Sullivan expedition commemorative stamp will first be placed on sale June 17, 1929, at the post offices of Auburn, N. Y., Binghampton, N. Y., Canandaigua, N. Y., Canajoharie, N. Y., Elmira, N. Y., Geneseo, N. Y., Geneva, N. Y., Horseheads, N. Y., Owego, N. Y., Penn Yan, N. Y., Perry, N. Y., Seneca Falls, N. Y., Waterloo, N. Y., Waverly, N. Y. The stamp will be placed on sale at other post offices and the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., as soon thereafter as production permits.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

They were printed from flat plates in sheets of 400 subjects, and were cut along horizontal and vertical guide lines into panes of 100 and so distributed to the various post offices. There were eight plate numbers to each of the large sheets, two on each pane, over and beside the fifth stamp from the corner.

#657—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "MAJ. GEN. SULLIVAN. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued June 17, 1929.

This stamp was designed by C. Aubrey Huston, one of the artists of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the engraving work was executed by John Eissler, Edward M. Hall and E. Helmuth, also of the Bureau.

No worthwhile varieties have been discovered, although we have seen copies where uneven wiping has caused two distinct shades on the same pane. Nine plates were made, of which only four were put to press.

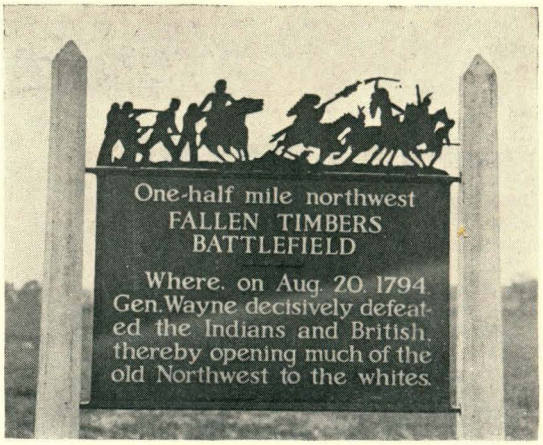
Shades: Carmine rose, deep carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve position guide line blocks.

Plates used: 19783—84, 85, 86

Plates made but not used: 19787—88, 89
19800—01

Quantity issued: 51,452,406



BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS

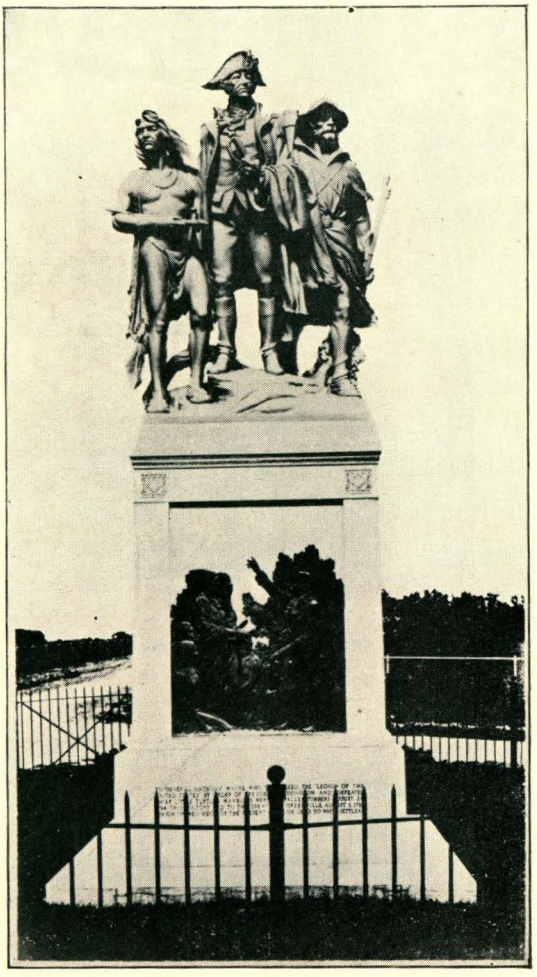
1929

FALLEN Timbers State Park, on the Maumee River, near Maumee, Ohio, is the old battleground where General Anthony Wayne defeated Chief Little Turtle's Indian warriors August 20, 1794. This victory led to the Treaty of Greenville August 3, 1795, which opened much of the present State of Ohio to white settlers.

At a meeting of the *Toledo Philatelic Society* held early in December 1928, Rev. Perry Bauman announced that President-elect Hoover had consented to attend a meeting of the Hayes Memorial Society at Freemont during June 1929, and would deliver an address at the site of the Battle of Fallen Timbers, where a monument to the memory of Anthony Wayne was to be unveiled. The possibility of securing a commemorative stamp was discussed and Edward H. Turner, Dr. Bauman and M. C. Van Buren, all members of the *Toledo Philatelic Society*, were appointed as a committee to discover ways and means of having such a special stamp issued. On taking the matter up with Postmaster General Harry S. New they were informed that the schedule of commemorative stamps for 1929 had been decided on, and that the list could not be added to.

After President Hoover took office on March 4, 1929, the appointment of Walter F. Brown of Toledo as Postmaster General, was announced. Mr. Turner, being personally acquainted with Mr. Brown, succeeded in interesting him in the issuance of such a stamp. This, plus many letters and strenuous efforts on the part of Dr. Bauman, working through Ohio members of the Senate and House, was productive of the desired result, and the Post Office Department finally instructed the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to proceed with designs for the Fallen Timbers Battle stamp.

The subject selected for the vignette was the memorial group designed for the General Anthony Wayne monument. A photograph taken before the monument was erected at Fallen Timbers Park was furnished to the Bureau artists by W. J. Sherman of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, and Chairman of the Fallen Timbers Committee. We are indebted to Mr. Sherman for the photograph illustrated. Bruce Wilder Laville of Boston was the sculptor.



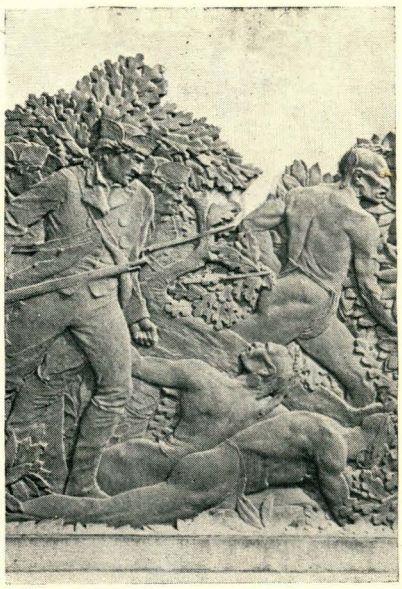
Gen. Anthony Wayne Monument.

The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, August 26, 1929.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is preparing to issue a special 2-cent postage stamp as a memorial to General Anthony Wayne, and to commemorate the one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The new stamp is of the same size as the regular issue, 75/100 by 87/100 inch, and is printed in red ink.

The central design of the stamp represents the memorial group containing the statue of General Wayne in the center with the figure of an Indian on the left and a frontiersman on the right, printed in white on a dark background. A tablet below contains the legend "General Anthony Wayne Memorial." On the extreme upper edge of the stamp in a dark panel with white Roman lettering appear the words "United States Postage." Below in a semicircular panel with white edges and white Roman lettering on a dark background are the words "Battle of Fallen Timbers." The ends of this panel are supported by uprights in the form of acanthus scrolls which end at the two lower corners in ovals having white edges and dark background. Within these ovals is the numeral "2." The ovals are connected by a base panel in dark color with the word "Cents" in white Roman letters. Between the upper



Panel from base of monument.

horizontal and semicircular panels are white ribbons with the dates "1794" at the left and "1929" at the right in dark lettering.

The new General Anthony Wayne Battle of Fallen Timbers stamp will first be placed on sale September 14, 1929, at the post office of Maumee, Perrysburg, Toledo and Waterville, Ohio, and Erie, Pa. Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp may send a limited number, not to exceed 25, of addressed covers to the postmasters at the above post offices with a remittance to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing to the covers. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only.

The stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., on September 16, 1929. The Philatelic Agency, however, will not accept first-day covers.

F. A. TILTON,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The first plates went to press August 6, 1929, the stamps being put on sale September 14th, according to the promise of the official notice, at the villages of Waterville, Perrysburg, and Maumee, Ohio, and the cities of Toledo, Ohio, and Erie, Pa. The last named city was the birthplace of General Wayne, and Toledo the residence of Postmaster General Brown. The three villages were selected due to their historical association and proximity to Fallen Timbers Park.

An effort was made to have this stamp issued in time for first day covers to be used in connection with the A. P. S. convention and exhibition held during August at Minneapolis, but as the dedication of the Wayne Monument would not occur until September the Postmaster General ruled against it. The quantity issued was comparatively small, due to the celebration being a purely local affair.

#680—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE MEMORIAL." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued September 14, 1929.

They were printed from flat bed presses in sheets of 400 subjects with vertical and horizontal guide lines along which the sheets were cut into post office panes of 100. There were eight plate numbers, two on each pane, these occurred over or under the fifth stamp from the outside corners on the top and bottom and the fifth stamp down or up on the sides.

The frame, of very simple design, was the work of C. A. Huston, and the engraving executed by Louis S. Schofield, Edward M. Hall and E. Helmuth, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

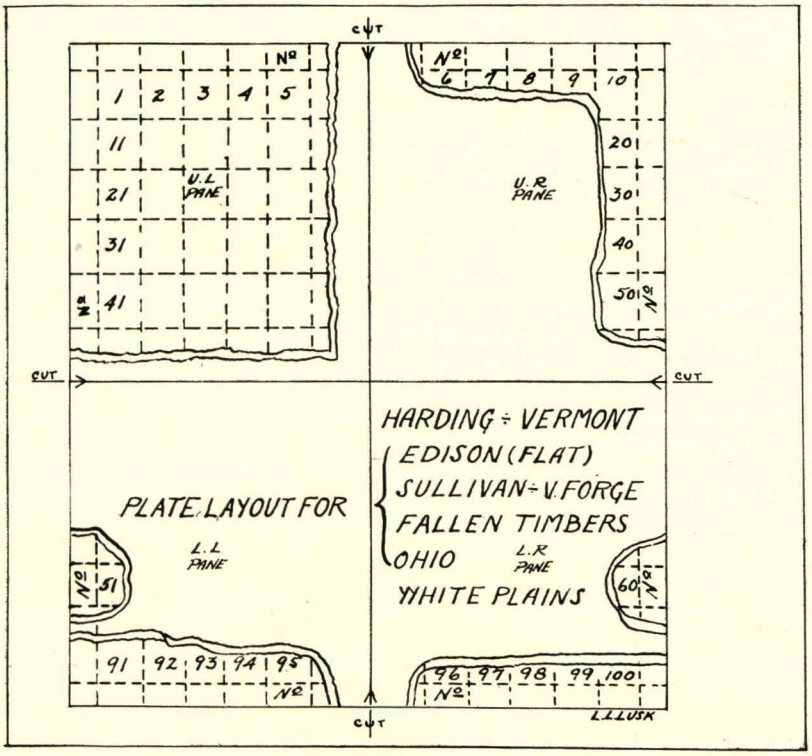
A special cancellation was used at Waterville, Ohio. It consisted of a circular design with serrated edge containing the legend "Anthony Wayne Commemorative Stamp, Waterville, O., 9-14-29." The small issue was quickly taken up, and as early as October 8th the Third Assistant Postmaster General stated that the supply was entirely exhausted.

Shades: Rose carmine, dull carmine.

Varieties: Usual twelve position blocks.

Plates used: 19824—25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31—all plates going to press.

Quantity issued: 29,338,274.



Drawing by Louis L. Lusk.



THE OHIO RIVER CANALIZATION ISSUE

1929

THE *Waterways Journal* of St. Louis was one of many papers to give publicity to a general feeling that a special series of two or three stamps be issued to commemorate the completion of the canalization system of the Ohio River. In their issue of January 5, 1929, they said:

"It is fitting that the Government issue at least three stamps to commemorate this important event, the completion of a stupendous undertaking well done by the Engineer Corps of the United States Army. What more fitting tribute can be paid at the culmination of the great feat than to issue a green one-cent stamp bearing the picture of a Pittsburgh Coal tow-boat, a red two-cent stamp showing a side-wheel passenger packet, and a blue five-cent stamp depicting a tow-boat being put through an Ohio river lock? Naturally, the Ohio River Valley Improvement Association, through its officers, should broach the matter; and there is no doubt the association can bring pressure on the Post Office Department through the representatives and senators from the Valley States to successfully put the idea into reality. Surely the completion of such an important feat as the Canalization of the Ohio River is more important than an exposition or the meeting of an Aeronautics Association. Let all river interests bestir themselves to secure the printings of these stamps to perpetuate the slogan: 'Nine feet, Pittsburgh to Cairo.'"

The usual agitation ensued and "public spirited" citizens destirred themselves and began to pester the Post Office Department. It was thought that Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, hailing from Toledo, Ohio, could be easily prevailed upon to issue two or perhaps three stamps.

The Department failed to look with favor on the suggestion of three stamps, and as a matter of fact it was not particularly interested in even one special emission to celebrate the completion of a contract for digging canals or installing locks. If it had not been for the fact that the Postmaster General came from Ohio, we were told, the stamp would never have been issued.

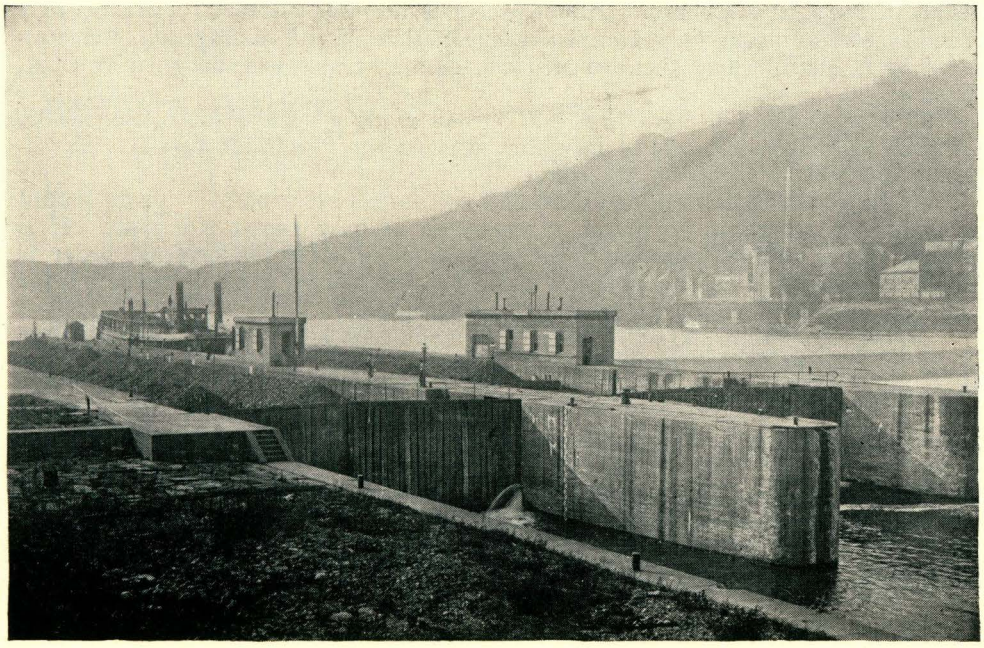
As it was, seven months rolled around before word was received from the Post Office Department that instructions had been issued to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to proceed with a design for a commemorative two cent Ohio Canalization stamp, although word had been received in Pittsburgh during May that the stamp would be forthcoming.

This stamp was scheduled for October 12th, but did not really make its appearance until the 19th of that month. This later date was really caused, according to *Mekeel's* of 10/14/29, because of the visit of the Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, English Prime Minister, who would be in conference with the President during the early days of October, and as the President contemplated attending the opening celebration the committee postponed all activities for a week.

The official notice reads:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, September 27, 1929.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is preparing to issue a special 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the completion of the Ohio River Canalization.



Lock No. 5. Monongahela River.

The new stamp is the same size as the regular issue, 75/100 by 87/100 inch, but with horizontal design, and is printed in red ink. The central design represents an Ohio River lock with surrounding scenery. At the top of the stamp within a dark panel in white Roman letters appear the words "United States Postage." Below on a ribbon scroll are the words "Ohio River Canalization." In both upper corners in extensions of the ribbon scroll are the dates "1875" at the left and "1929" at the right. At the bottom of the stamp in a darker panel with white edges is the word "Cents" in white Roman letters, and in both lower corners within circles with dark backgrounds appears the white numeral "2." The entire stamp is inclosed in a narrow white border.

The new Ohio River Canalization stamp will first be placed on sale October 19, 1929, at the post offices at Cairo, Ill., Evansville, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, Homestead, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va. Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp may send a limited number, not to exceed 25, of addressed covers to the postmasters at the above post offices with a remittance to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing to the covers. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only.

The stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., on October 21, 1929. The Philatelic Agency, however, will not accept first-day covers.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed on flat bed presses of 400 subject plates, cut horizontally and vertically along arrow lines into 100 subject post office panes. Each plate carried the usual eight numbers, two to a pane, over, under or alongside the fifth stamp from the corner.

#681—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "LOCK AND DAM." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued October 19, 1929.

The subject selected for the vignette was rather pleasing and at least descriptive of the event. The War Department had taken a series of progress

photographs as the work on the locks progressed, and one, made by Lt. Col. Jarvis J. Bain, of Lock No. 5, Monongahela River, was selected. (Illustrated.)

The engraving, a very accurate reproduction of the photograph, was executed by F. Pauling and Edward M. Hall. Stamp frame was designed by C. A. Huston.

It is interesting to note that the Bureau made a special plate, No. 20005, for printing stamps for sale to collectors through the Philatelic Agency. Fortunately this did not create a precedent.

As H. M. Southgate said, in connection with this extra plate: "There should be plenty of stamps to go round, if the report I have heard is correct. It is unusual for a second printing to be made so long after the original order is filled. It also sets a bad precedent. Someone might order a lot of Norse 5's for example, and mess things up generally, if accepted."

In the belief that plate No. 20005 was made in a hurry we checked all four panes of this plate for plate varieties, but none were discovered. No other worthwhile varieties have so far been reported on this issue.

Shades: Lake, Carmine, Bright Carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve position blocks.

Plates made and used: 19838—39, 40, 41
20005

Quantity issued: 32,680,900

Brief Reviews

ROVING THE STAMP WORLD, by A. Eugene Michel, Douglaston, L. I., N. Y. Price $2.75.

Under the above title, the author has published a very interesting book on his experiences in collecting foreign government postal stationery by direct correspondence with the various postal administrations.

The Collector of postage stamps has no difficulty in securing all of his requirements through a dealer, specializing in his issues, but the demand for postal stationery is so small that no dealer makes a comprehensive effort to stock them and consequently the collector must depend on his own resources.

The book has been so interestingly written, that it will certainly stimulate many others to take up a hobby that can be of so much interest.

The articles appearing in the book were originally prepared as a serial feature for STAMPS, and created so much interest that the author decided to present them to a selected group in this compact form. The edition is limited to 500 copies.

STAMP BOOK AND ALBUM

Sigmund I. Rothschild, who has written a number of books on stamps, especially in connection with the promotion of Junior Stamp Collectors, is responsible for an "A. B. C. Stamp Book and Album," published by The Platt and Munk, Inc., New York.

This book tells the story of stamps in A. B. C. order, as for instance:

A Stands for Airships, and Their Pilots so Brave,
Who Fly These Great Ships, Over Mountain and Wave.

Each page is nicely illustrated and there are pages for the stamps themselves.

In its entirety, the book offers ample evidence that Stamp Collecting has educational value, and the book also provides a medium for story telling in connection with pictures on stamps. The author makes the statement that there have been over 150,000 different stamps issued and each one holds a story telling possibility. Price 50c. —H. M. K.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY ISSUE

1930

THE Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded in 1630, and 1930 being the 300th anniversary it was decided to hold a tercentenary celebration during the summer of that year. To this the Governor appointed a commission, of which Herbert Parker was Chairman and Frank Roe Batchelder, Vice-Chairman.

After serious consideration it was determined to include in the celebration all of the surrounding cities and towns that were identified with the early history of Massachusetts, and that the celebration should consist of a series of public gatherings and pageants to be held during the summer of 1930. These plans were carried through to a successful conclusion, and the sponsors were also able to persuade the Government to issue both a commemorative postage stamp and a specially designed half dollar in honor of the anniversary of the historical events of the founding of the Colony and the settlement of Boston.

According to the records available the issuance of a stamp was suggested to the Commission by A. R. Rogers, Executive Secretary. We understand that at that time the Post Office Department had a general rule of not sponsoring more than four commemorative stamps per year, and four had been issued for 1929. As Mr. Batchelder intimates in a letter to us, considerable difficulty was therefore experienced with the Department during 1929, and it was only by persistent and united effort and finally a personal appeal to the President that the stamp was secured for 1930. Evidence that pressure was being brought to bear is substantiated by a letter from the Postmaster General to Congressman McCormack:

"The department has full authority under the existing statute to provide a commemorative postage stamp for the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The program for commemorative stamps for 1930 has not yet been prepared and it is not known at this time when final decision can be made on the stamps for next year.

You may be assured, however, in view of the recognized historical importance of the Massachusetts anniversary, that the department will give the matter of having a stamp for the even most careful consideration, and you will be further advised."(1)

This is also borne out by Mr. Batchelder's letter, which reads:

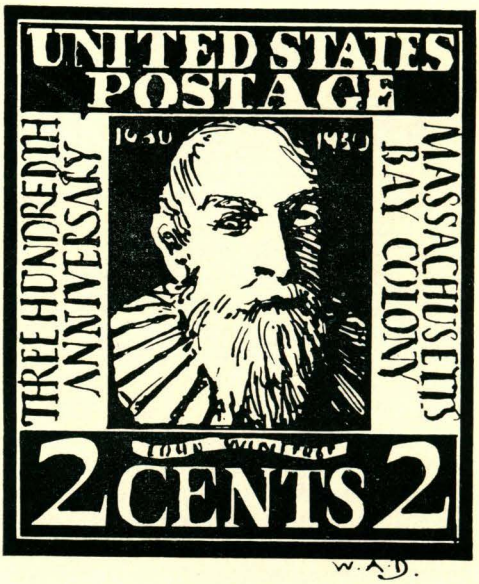
"My dear Mr. King:

Our Tercentenary stamp was, I think, first suggested by our Executive Secretary, Mr. A. R. Rogers. The Governor was asked to address the Postmaster General, which he did, and received a reply that indicated disinclination to issue the stamp. Eventually our Commission took the matter up and assigned me to conduct the negotiations. I took a second letter from the Governor to the Department but it was only after several months delay and a demand by the united Massachusetts delegation in Congress that the Postmaster General gave serious attention to the matter. There were further delays, inability to see the Postmaster General, etc., and finally Representative Stobbs and myself went to the President, who 'requested' the Postmaster General to issue the stamp; and it was accordingly issued. But instead of being issued Jan. 1, 1930, as we desired, it was issued April 8, 1930. Fifty million were first printed, and subsequently, at my request, a second lot of 25,000,000. Third Assistant Tilton was throughout interested and helpful to the extent of his powers. We also owed to the sympathetic interest of Hon. A. W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, an especially quick issue of the stamp, once it was ordered.

Yours truly,

F. R. BATCHELER,
Vice-Chairman."

(1) Mekeel's Weekly, Sept. 2 1929.



Scheme for Mass. Tercenten-
ary Commemorative stamp

During December 1929 Hon. F. A. Tilton, Third Assistant Postmaster General, requested the Massachusetts Tercentenary Commission to submit suggestions for this stamp, stressing the point that in preparing sketches they should be guided by a spirit of economy, and designs should be adaptable for use on a stamp the same size as the ordinary two cent. This suggestion was followed and the first scheme submitted by the Tercentenary Commission to the Post Office Department contemplated the use of a portrait of the first Governor of the Colony, John Winthrop. A drawing was made by C. A. Dwiggins, a well known artist of Boston, but after consideration was rejected by the Department as being too involved, the small scale of the stamp being ill-fitted to a design of this sort. (Illustrated.) (2)

In March 1930 three other suggestions were made by the Commission, one being to use a representation of the Charter granted the Massachusetts Bay Colony by King Charles I, another the Seal of the Colony, and a third the Ship Arabella, which brought John Winthrop and a group of colonists to Salem, Mass., June 12, 1630. Mr. Batchelder wrote us as follows regarding these suggestions:

"My dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of March 21st, I would say that the design we first submitted to the Postmaster General had as its central figure an engraving of John Winthrop.

The charter, we agreed, was insignificant and weak in so small a space as the stamp afforded; The Arabella, favored by some of our people, was too easily mistaken for the Mayflower or other historic vessels. It was agreed that the Seal having the Indian with his bow and arrow and about it the inscription "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England" was much more striking

(2) From Mr. King's collection.



Seals of the Colony.

and distinctive. The Postmaster General readily agreed to this and a design was then prepared by the Chief Designer of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing which was not quite satisfactory either to the Postmaster General or to myself. (Illustrated.)

Thereupon the Chief Designer, Mr. Huston, made a new design which was acceptable to the Postmaster General and also to me and this, having been agreed upon, the order was given to proceed.

Yours truly,

F. R. BATCHELDER,

Vice-Chairman."

The four photographs of the Colony Seal from which the final drawings were made were furnished by the Massachusetts Historical Society of Boston. Julius H. Tuttle, the Librarian, wrote us that "photographs of two of the earlier seals of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay are enclosed; one of 1676; the other of 1680, the latter of which is imperfect in the original." (Illustrated.)

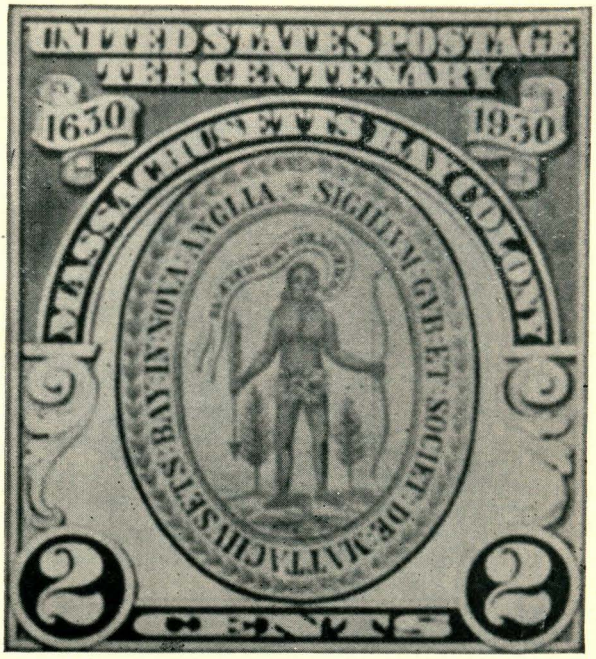


Photo from original drawing. Not approved.

The official notice of the Post Office Department reads:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, Mar. 15, 1930.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the there hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The stamp is an upright rectangle the same size as the current 2-cent stamp and is printed in red ink. In a straight line across the top of the stamp are the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters, and directly beneath is a semicircular panel containing the words "Massachusetts Bay Colony." This panel is supported on either side by small acanthus leaf brackets. In both lower corners within ovals with dark backgrounds appears the white numeral "2" and these ovals are connected by a panel bearing the word "Cents" in white Roman letters. The central design is the colonial seal with the figure of an Indian holding a bow in his left hand and an arrow in his right. On either side of the figure is a small pine tree. The years "1630" and "1930" in dark numerals are shown outside the lower part of the seal following the curve of the oval.

The new Massachusetts Bay Colony stamp will first be placed on sale Apr. 8, 1930, at Boston and Salem, Mass., and at other post offices as soon thereafter as production will permit.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 25, to the above post offices with a cash or postal money-order remittance representing the value of the stamps required for affixing.

The new stamp will be placed on sale at the philatelic agency of the department on April 11, 1930, for the benefit of stamp collectors, but the agnecy will not be authorized to accept first-day covers.

F. A. TILTON,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

#682—2 Cent, Rose Carmine. "SEAL OF THE COLONY." Flat Plate. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued April 8, 1930.

The final design was prepared by C. A. Huston and A. R. Meissner, and the engraving was executed by Edward M. Hall, Louis B. Schofield, William B. Wells and Donald R. McLeod, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The stamp as a whole was rather disappointing due to the immense amount of detail incorporated in the design. Considerable amusement was evoked by the legend on the ribbon issuing from the Indian's mouth, which read "Come over and help us." Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, had this to say in explanation:

"You will note by the Latin inscription that it is th e'seal of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.' The charter granted by Charles I to this Governor and Company provided that they might have 'one common Seale,' but did not specify the design. This seal disappeared some two hundred years ago. The earliest impression from it now appears to be that on a document of 1676. No description of the design or its significance seems to have been preserved.

As for the choice of the figure of the Indian, with the words 'Come over and help us,' proceeding from his mouth, one may surmise. It may be noted that the charter provides, among other things, 'maie wynn and incite the Natives of Country, to the knowledg and Obedience of the onlie true God and sauior of Mankinde, and the Christian Fayth.' It will be remembered, in this connection, that John Eliot translated the Bible into the dialect of these Massachusetts Indians, and that the book was printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He prepared also a grammar, catechisms, and a primer, which were printed by the Society for Propagating the Gospel. In 1661 was erected the 'Indian College' at Cambridge, and by 1664 two churches were built and eleven towns of 'praying Indians' were established.

The outbreak led by 'King Philip,' a Rhode Island Indian, in 1675 and 76, swept through Massachusetts and, when it had been suppressed, the more important tribes had been destroyed or dispersed outside the state. The Massachusetts Indian and his appeal for help had gone into history."

These stamps were printed from flat plates in sheet of 400 subjects, and were cut along horizontal and vertical guide lines into panes of 100, and so distributed. These plates had only four plate numbers, one to each pane, in the top or bottom margin. The numbers were located over or under the fifth vertical row from the outside. This was the first time that side plate numbers were omitted on flat plate stamps of this size (not bicolor) as the Bureau felt that they were not needed, and decided to reduce the costs by eliminating unnecessary work. They were first put on sale at Boston and Salem April 8, 1930, and at the Philatelic Agency at Washington on the following day. There were three printings of about 25,000,000 each.

Shades: Rose carmine, light rose carmine.

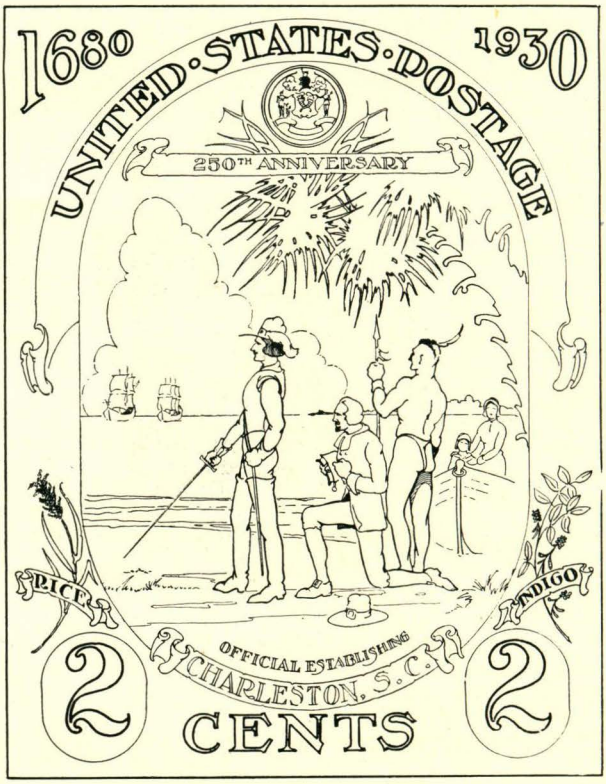
Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Usual twelve position blocks.

c: Stamp #2 U. L. Plate #20053 has a slight spot of color on the white background on the right side of "1630."

Plates made and used: 20053—54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60

Number issued: 74,000,774



First sketch submitted. Drawn by H. F. Church.

CAROLINA-CHARLESTON ISSUE

1930

AT the instance of the *Charleston Stamp Club* the City Council of Charleston, S. C., passed a resolution requesting Congress to have the Post Office Department issue a special stamp to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of the City of Charleston.(1) This resolution read:

"WHEREAS, Charleston, S. C., 'Americ a's most historic city,' will celebrate with elaborate ceremonies in 1930 the 250th anniversary of its founding on its present cite and

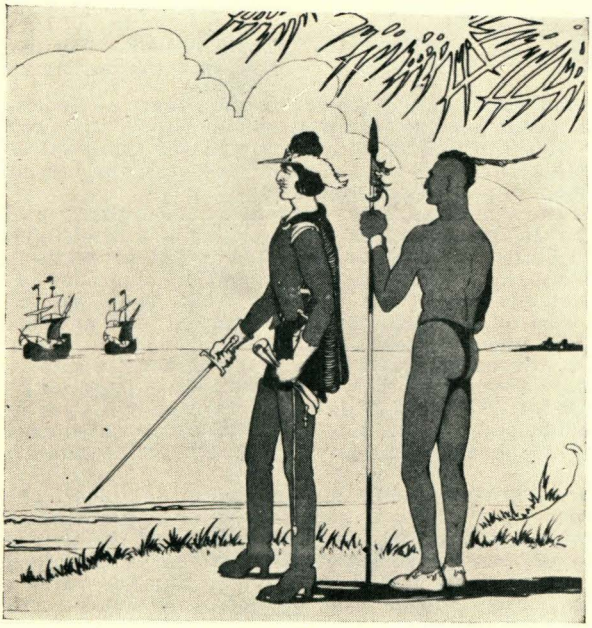
WHEREAS, This is the oldest city of importance south of the Mason and Dixon line and the pioneer in all national movements of the colonies in America:

RESOLVED, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America be requested to commemorate this event by authorizing a special issue of postage stamps of one cent or two cents.

RESOLVED, That our representatives in Congress and the Senate, and our State Legislators be requested to endorse our desire to make this event memorized, and to prepare and present a suitable bill for this purpose."

The stamp bears a central group symbolic of the official establishment of the City of Charleston, S. C., in 1680 on its present site, the landing place being known as Oyster Point, on Old Town Creek, where in April 1670 was founded the Province of Carolina under the Lords Proprietors.

(1) Mekeel's 7-29-29.



Second sketch submitted by H. F. Church.

The central figures are those of Joseph West, a militant governor of the period; and Shadoo, the Kiawah Cassique, a friendly Indian shown armed for the common defense of the Province.

The calm harbor in the background carries two ships of the period, symbolic of the movement of the colonists from the original site on Albemarle Point and the arrival of the first Huguenot settlers in the frigate RICHMOND, both events occurring in the year 1680.

The overhanging fronds of the palmetto give the State emblem of South Carolina, and conventional designs of the rice and indigo plant to the left and right of the picture, respectively, show the two staple commodities which predominated in Charleston's colonial exports.

H. F. Church, Director of Port and Municipal Publicity of the City of Charleston, was the designer of the stamp, preparing the drawing at the direction of Mayor Thomas P. Stoney. He wrote us as follows:

"My dear Mr. King:

I was the designer of the original drawing from which the stamp was engraved. I wish to say that I gladly give permission to use such material as I can round up for you in connection therewith.

There were two original drawings made for the stamp, but the first drawing showing a somewhat larger group than appeared on the finished stamp was returned for modification. The next drawing made was evidently lost in Washington because I have been unable to recover it to date. (Illustrated.) (2)

The design is original and is explained in the attached description sheet.

Yours very truly,

H. F. CHURCH."

(2) Original drawing in Mr. King's Collection.

The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, March 15, 1930.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is preparing to issue a special 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the two hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Province of Carolina, as well as the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the original settlement near the site of the present city of Charleston, S. C.

This stamp is the same size as the current 2-cent ordinary postage stamp and is printed in red ink. In the upper half of the stamp is a semicircular ribbon bearing the words "United States Postage" in dark Roman letters, while in a similar ribbon in the lower half are the words "Charleston, S. C." The ends of the lower ribbon are split to form scrolls which hold two sprays, the scroll on the left bearing the word "Rice" and that on the right the word "Indigo" the principal products of the early colony. In the upper corners are the years "1680" at the left and "1930" at the right, in white numerals, and in both lower corners in small ovals appears the white numeral "2." Connecting these ovals is a panel containing the word "Cents" in white Roman letters. The central design depicts the figures of a colonial governor and a friendly Indian standing on the beach, with two ships anchored in the bay. Under the figures in a straight line are the word "Two Hundred and Fifieth Anniversary."

The new Charleston stamp will first be placed on sale April 10, 1930, at Charleston, S. C., and at other post offices as soon thereafter as production will permit.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 25, to the above post office, with a cash or postal money order remittance representing the value of the stamps required for affixing. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only.

The new stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency of the department on April 11, 1930, for the benefit of stamp collectors, but the agency will not be authorized to accept first-day covers.

F. A. TILTON,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

It was printed from flat plates of 400 subjects, cut into panes of 100 along vertical and horizontal guide lines. There were four plate numbers, at top and bottom, over and under the fifth stamp from the corners.

#683—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "COLONIAL GOVERNOR AND INDIAN." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued April 10, 1930.

General description of this stamp is given in the official notice.

The frame was designed by C. A. Huston, and A. R. Meissner, and the engraving was executed by Frank Lamasure and J. C. Benzing, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The one printing of the stamps was small, and by May 21st, only six weeks after its issue, the Third Assistant Postmaster General notified all Postmasters that the Department's stock was exhausted and that no more requisitions could be filled. A small supply was reserved, however, for the Philatelic Agency.

Shade: Carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve skeleton plate position blocks.
c: No plate varieties of any importance have been seen or reported.

Plates used: 20061—62, 63, 64

Plates made but not used: 20065—66, 67, 68

Quantity issued: 25,215,574



The Braddock's Field Monument.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD ISSUE

1930

AFTER a series of stamps commemorating events of our War with England from 1776 to 1783 it seems strange to suddenly find one stamp on which our Commander-in-Chief is portrayed as a Colonel in the British Army, and commemorating an event that ended in defeat.

On July 4, 1754, Washington was defeated in trying to capture Fort Duquesne from the French and surrendered with his men. He then returned to Virginia and because of certain rulings retired to private life. England had, however, decided to remove the French from the Northwestern part of Pennsylvania and the troops under General Braddock were sent to the colonies for this purpose. In spite of his earlier defeat Washington had made a name for himself and upon Braddock's arrival he was invited to join his staff with the

rank of Colonel. It was Washington's advice that the British deploy and fight in Indian fashion but General Braddock believed that in his longer experience he knew more than his young aide and acted contrary to his advice, with the result that his troops were badly beaten, became disorganized and fled from the scene of battle leaving Braddock killed. During the battle Washington distinguished himself and was in the thick of the fighting, having had several miraculous escapes from being wounded. For his action he was warmly praised and this really marks the beginning of a military career which carried him to the command of the American forces in the later War against England. On August 14, 1755, Washington was called back into military service by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, given a Colonel's commission and made Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of Virginia. Thus through defeat he achieved the start of a military career which later was to lead to a great victory.

It is therefore natural that present day residents of the vicinity of the battle site should honor him with the erection of a monument showing him not as a Commander of the American forces but as a Colonel in the British Army. Plans were therefore made to unveil a statue of Colonel Washington on July 9, 1930, the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Braddock's Field. The Pittsburgh sculptor, Frank Vittor, had been commissioned to make the monument.

Representative Klyde Kelley of Pennsylvania proposed the issuance of a stamp to commemorate this event, and obtained the approval of Postmaster General Brown for such an issue if a suitable design could be found. Search was made at the Library of Congress for scenes representative of the Battle, but nothing authentic could be found that could be used for a postage stamp. It was then decided to use a photograph of the statue as the main design of the stamp. The die proof was approved June 27th, and the four plates went to press July 1st.

The official notice is as follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, June 20, 1930.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Braddock.

The stamp is the same shape and size as the regular issue, 75/100 by 87/100 inch, and is printed in red ink. In a straight line across the top of the stamp are the words, "United States postage" in white Roman letters, and directly beneath is a semicircular panel bearing the words "Battle of Braddock's Field." This panel is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. In both lower corners within ovals with dark backgrounds appears the word "Cents" in white Roman letters.

The central design is a statue of Col. George Washington with the years "1755" and "1930" in white numerals on either side, and directly beneath the statue in a small panel are the words "Colonel George Washington" in white Gothic letters. Ornamental triangles appear on either side in the upper portion of the stamp.

This new stamp will first be placed on sale July 9, 1930, at Braddock, Pa., and for the benefit of stamp collectors the stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, on July 10. The Philatelic Agency, however, will not handle first-day covers.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new 2-cent Braddock stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 25, to the postmaster at Braddock, Pa., with a cash or postal-money order remittance to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Neither can compliance be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of stamps on covers, etc. The stamping of first-day covers is a courtesy extended to collectors without cost in a spirit of departmental cooperation. Therefore, the postmaster at Braddock, Pa., will return all irregular requests unfilled.

F. A. TILTON,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This stamp was printed from 400 subject plates, divided into panes of 100 by horizontal and veritcal guide lines along which the sheets were cut for distribution to post offices. These had plate numbers on top and bottom only, on the left panes over or under the fifth vertical rows and in the right panes in similar positions of the sixth vertical rows.

#668—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "STATUE OF COLONEL WASHINGTON." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued July 9, 1930.

The vignette, after the statue by Frank Vittor, unveiled the day of issue, was designed by A. R. Meissner, and the engraving was executed by Edward M. Hall, William B. Wells, John Eissler and Alton Payne, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

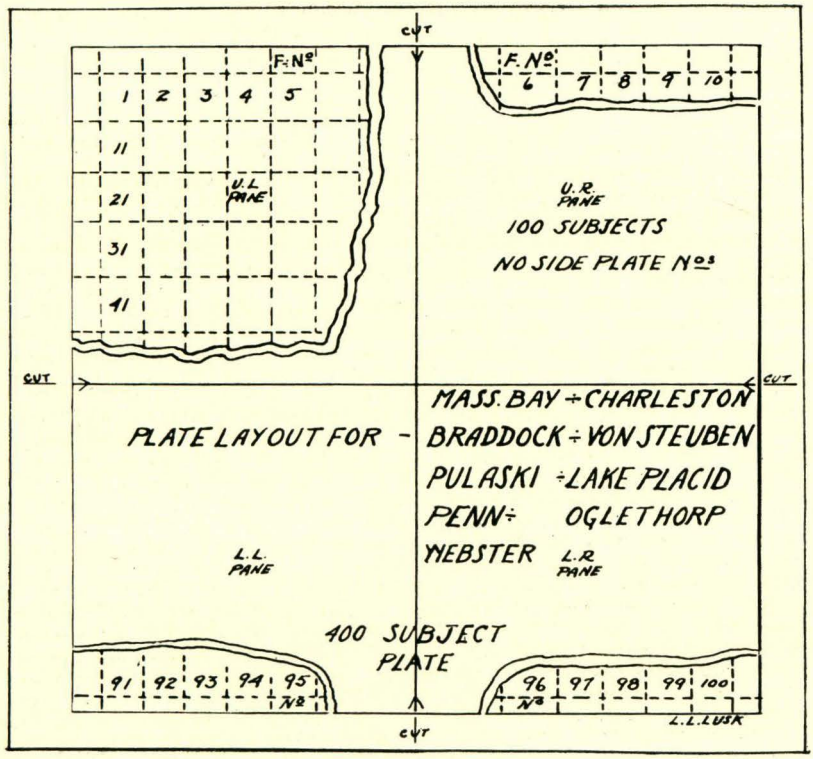
This affair, though important in the event it commemorates, was purely a local one and only a very small quantity was issued. The supply lasted only a very short time, but ample supplies reached philatelic hands and this stamp is no scarcer than some of the others of which much larger quantities were issued.

Shades: Carmine rose, bright carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks, top or bottom only.
b: Usual twelve position blocks.

Plates used: 20168—69, 70, 71

Quantity issued: 25,609,470



(To be continued.)

Brief Reviews

COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES, by Ralph A. Kimble. Published by Grossett & Dunlap, New York. Price $1.50.

The editor reviewed this book for the **Chicago Daily News** as follows:

"If you are not a stamp collector we warn you in advance that Ralph Kimble's new book on 'Commemorative Postage Stamps of the United States' will convert you. You can scarcely remain unmoved after reading the fascinating history, romance, travel, adventure and drama that underlie these issues.

"You don't have to be a collector to enjoy this book, for the author has successfully combined the technical philatelic facts with a running commentary as exciting as fiction.

"It is an interesting coincidence that the first officially recognized United States commemoratives were the Columbian Exposition stamps of 1893, and the latest the Century of Progress stamps to be issued tomorrow; both series issued in honor of Chicago events. During the intervening forty years forty-five special issues have appeared, the majority of them represented by only one or two stamps of low face value, making a representative collection easily obtainable by every one.

"Ralph A. Kimble is known whereever stamps are collected. Through his books, lectures, articles and broadcasts he reaches a large audience.

"His new book contains 350 pages, including a comprehensive glossary, complete index and eighteen full-page plates. The interesting jacket was designed by Mrs. Kimble."

STANDARD PHILATELIC DICTIONARY. (Published by Reimers and Jackson, Fort Worth, Texas. Price 50 cents.)

This little book contains a list of stamp issuing countries with a brief sketch of each, together with a section devoted to inscriptions and surcharges, enabling the collector to locate the country from which each emanates.

THE RAY-FLAWS OF PLATES 1 AND 2 OF THE PENNY BLACK POSTAGE STAMP OF GREAT BRITAIN, by H. Osborne, M. D. (Published by Chas. Nissen & Co., Ltd., London, England.)

This is a beautifully printed monograph for the Philatelist who is making a special study of the Penny Black of 1840.

THE REYMOND KEY (Published by P. L. Reymond, Rockford, Ill. Price 50c.)

A simple aid to locate the Catalog Numbers of the United States Stamps.

THE YOUNG STAMP COLLECTOR'S OWN BOOK

Ellis Parker Butler has written a stimulating book under the above title, designed for the younger collector, but containing many valuable pointers for the more advanced collector as well.

The fact that the book is written by Ellis Parker Butler is in itself a recommendation that will sell it to thousands of collectors and non-collectors alike, and we believe it will do much to stimulate additional interest in the hobby, for it is written in a snappy and interesting manner that will create a real desire to collect. The main value of the book is the entertaining manner in which it is written, and while the serious collector may not agree with all of the statements made, it is on the whole a very valuable contribution to philatelic literature.

The usual data regarding the manufacture of stamps, and how to build up a collection, are adequately covered, and the book is well illustrated with numerous plates showing the stamps according to their design.

It is published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis and sells for $2.75.

DIE EINGESCHRIEBEN UND R-ZETTEL DER DEUTSCHEN REICHSPOST UNDER DER KOENIGLICH BAYRISCHEN POST, by P. Kleeberg. (Published by Fritz Seifert, Leipzig, Germany, Price 1 Mark.)

This is an interesting contribution on a subject that has had little previous attention.

STANDARD INDEX TO PHILATELIC LITERATURE 1879-1925 (Published by Harris Publications Ltd., London, England.)

This important work has now been completed and binding cases can be supplied at 2/6. No philatelic library should be without it.

FEDERAL HALL HISTORIC POSTAL CACHETS. (Published by Fred Sanders, 4743—38 Str., Long Island City, N. Y. Price 15c.)

This is an official handbook of Federal Hall Historic Postal Cachets which contains historic data pertaining to the celebration with pictures of the cachets.

THE UNITED STATES SPECIALIZED CATALOG OF FIRST DAY COVERS. (Published by August & Biddelman, Newark, N. J. Price 25c.)

The first days of all issues from the 2c Lincoln Commemorative to date are listed and priced.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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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.

THE CLUB PROGRAM FOR 1933-1934

CLARENCE W. BRAZER, Lansdowne, Pa., has undertaken to prepare the 1933-1934 entertainment program for the *Collectors Club*. His appointment follows the resignation of Charles J. Phillips, who was unable to continue the work for the coming season, due to the time necessary to appraise and sell the collection of Arthur Hind.

Mr. Brazer welcomes the suggestions of the members, so that the program next season will be of interest to everyone, and is very much inclined to follow the general plan of last year, with a large series of exhibitions and competitions.

This plan enables a larger number of the members to display their material, and at the same time emphasizes each of the specialized collections that are shown.

In addition to the competitions and exhibitions, there will, of course, be some outstanding collections shown, and we expect to announce the complete program in our next issue.

In the meantime, if you have any thoughts on the subject, be sure to send them direct to the Chairman, Clarence W. Brazer, 75 Owen Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.

ACTIVITIES DURING THE SUMMER

THE rooms of the *Collectors Club* are open every day during the entire summer and members are welcome at all times. It is a good place in which to keep appointments. Every Wednesday night is a Social night, and Saturday afternoons are also popular with many of the members, and both dealers and collectors are invited to bring stamps for sale or exchange. Make the Club your headquarters during the Summer.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY

DURING the past year hundreds of new volumes were bound and every effort is being made to keep the library right up to date, with the addition of all new publications and periodicals.

Out-of-town members may have books sent to them if desired.

ADVERTISERS

WE CANNOT too often urge upon our members to mention the *Collectors Club Philatelist* when writing any of the dealers who are advertising in it.

It is this advertising support that makes the magazine possible, and even though you are dealing with the advertisers regularly, it will help to tell them that you saw their ad in the magazine and appreciate their cooperation with us.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

OWING to our reduced number of pages it is necessary to eliminate many important features. In fact, we have little room for articles other than the regular serials, which must be continued until completion. Several of these are practically finished, however, so that we will soon be able to offer a more diversified program, even with the fewer number of pages.

We have some exceptionally good articles on hand, along the lines in which we are most interested, and while it will take a longer period of time to present these than formerly, we hope that our readers will still find each issue of real value.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE KOHL HANDBOOK

WE HOPE to soon resume the translations from the Kohl Handbook, which is without question one of the greatest philatelic works that has ever been undertaken.

If any of our readers are in a position to translate sections of this Handbook for us, we will appreciate hearing from them. Also let us know which countries most interest you.

—H. L. LINDQUIST.

What Year the Waterbury's?

By R. J. MECHIN.

IF collectors have followed this series of notes in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* (Vol. X, No. 4, Vol. XI, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4), I think they will agree that in attempting to assign year dates to the Waterbury cancellations used on stamps of the 1869 issue, April and May are the really doubtful months with June open to some question (some cancellations appear on '69s in June 1870, from dated enclosures, but are probably "hold overs").

Upon this basis, a table of cancellations in chronological order has been arranged, assuming the months of June, July, August, September, October, November and December to be 1869, unless proven to the contrary, and January, February and March to be 1870 (see notes in Vol. XI, No. 3). The year dating of the cancellations used in the months April and May have been covered in Vol. XI, No. 4.

Since writing the last notes, two interesting cancellations have been added to the list; a cork made up of "Diamonds" used on a 1c '67 with a hand stamp return address dated May 25, 1869 and a "Skull and Crossed Bones" on a 3c '69 dated January 26. The former indicates that the 1c '67s were probably still in use in Waterbury as late as May 25, 1869 (see Vol. XI, No. 3, stating that only the 2c and 3c values of 1869 were received in Waterbury on Apr. 2, 1869) and were shown the writer through the kindness of J. V. Reed of Waterbury, Conn.

In TABLE I below an (*) indicates a year date from enclosure or notation on a cover, a year date indicated as "1869 or 1870," a month which seems certain as stated in the second paragraph of these notes, and a date as "1869? or 1870?" merely the writer's guess!

TABLE II is an attempt to indicate to some extent the rarity of the different cancellations by showing the different days upon which each cancellation has been noted and assuming that the year dates assigned in TABLE I are correct.

TABLE I

Cancellations Arranged in Chronolgical Order

Cancellation	Postmark Month	Day	Year
Shield—6 bars	Apr.	25	1869?
Flower—6 petals	Apr.	29	1869?
Flower—6 petals	May	4, 5 & 6	1869?
Cork of Diamonds	May	19 & 25*	1869*
Flower—12 petals	June	4	1869
Cork of Rectangles	June	10	1869
Mortar & Pestle	June	15	1869
Flower—8 petals	June	21	1869
Cork of Rectangles	June	25	1869
Flower—8 petals	June	26	1869
Mortar & Pestle	July	3	1869
Flower—12 petals	July	8	1869
Pumpkin	July	8* & 9	1869*
Mortar & Pestle	July	18	1869
Pumpkin	July	22	1869
Flower—7 petals	Aug.	9	1869
Flower—8 petals	Aug.	24	1869
Flower—8 petals	Sept.	15	1869
Flower—10 petals	Sept.	15 & 24	1869
8 Arrow Heads	Sept.	26	1869
Leaf—Straight lines	Nov.	5	1869
Rose Bush	Nov.	23	1869*
Running Chicken	Nov.	29	1869*
Christmas Tree	Dec.	10	1869*
Rose Bush	Dec.	10	1869*
Shield—7 bars	Dec.	11	1869
Holly Sprig	Dec.	23	1869
Christmas Tree	Dec.	25* & 28	1869*
Beer Stein	Dec.	28	1869
W (without serifs)	Dec.	31	1869
W (without serifs)	Jan.	3* & 4	1870*
Shield—3 bars	Jan.	4	1870
W (without serifs)	Jan.	6	1870
Flower—7 petals	Jan.	13	1870*
Flower—8 petals	Jan.	17	1870*
Flower—7 petals	Jan.	19	1870*
Skull & Crossed Bones	Jan.	26	1870
Beer Stein	Feb.	12	1870
Acorn	Feb.	28	1870
Acorn	Mar.	1* & 3	1870*
Lady in Bonnet	Mar.	3, 4 & 7	1870
Flower—6 petals	Mar.	8	1870
Small Bee	Mar.	8 & 12*	1870*
Acorn	Mar.	12	1870
Large Bee	Mar.	14	1870*
Small Bee	Mar.	15 & 17	1870
Large Bee	Mar.	17 & 18	1870
Small Bee	Mar.	18	1870
Shoe	Mar.	19	1870
Holly Sprig	Mar.	20	1870*
Shoe	Mar.	22*, 24*, 25 & 26	1870*
Shield—5 bars	Mar.	26 & 28	1870
Maple Leaf	Apr.	3	1870
Flower—8 petals	Apr.	4	1870
Holly Sprig	Apr.	4, 5 & 6	1870*
Maple Leaf	Apr.	7	1870
Flower—7 petals	Apr.	9, 14 & 21	1870?
Maple Leaf	Apr.	25 & 26*	1870*
Flower—6 petals	May	7, 9 & 23	1870?
Flower—6 petals	May	26	1870*
Shoo Fly	June	24	1870*
Beer Stein	June	27	1870*
Holly Sprig	July	30	1870?

TABLE II

Period of Use of the Different Cancellations

Cancellation	Postmark		
	Month	Day	Year
Shield—6 bars	Apr.	25	1869?
Flower—6 petals	Apr.	29	1869?
Flower—6 petals	May	4, 5 & 6	1869?
Flower—6 petals	Mar.	8	1870
Flower—6 petals	May	7?, 9?, 23? & 26*	1870?*
Cork of Diamonds	May	19 & 25*	1869*
Flower—12 petals	June	4	1869
Flower—12 petals	July	8	1869
Cork of Rectangles	June	15	1869
Mortar & Pestle	June	10 & 25	1869
Mortar & Pestle	July	3 & 18	1869
Flower—8 petals	June	21 & 26	1869
Flower—8 petals	Aug.	24	1869
Flower—8 petals	Sept.	15	1869
Flower—8 petals	Jan.	17	1870*
Flower—8 petals	Apr.	4	1870
Pumpkin	July	8*, 9 & 22	1869*
Flower—7 petals	Aug.	9	1869
Flower—7 petals	Jan.	13* & 19*	1870*
Flower—7 petals	Apr.	9, 14 & 21	1870?
Flower—10 petals	Sept.	15 & 24	1869
8 Arrow Heads	Sept.	26	1869
Leaf—Straight lines	Nov.	5	1869
Rose Bush	Nov.	23	1869*
Rose Bush	Dec.	10	1869*
Running Chicken	Nov.	29	1869*
Christmas Tree	Dec.	10*, 25* & 28	1869*
Shield—7 bars	Dec.	11	1869
Holly Sprig	Dec.	23	1869
Holly Sprig	Mar.	20	1870*
Holly Sprig	Apr.	4, 5 & 6	1870*
Holly Sprig	July	30	1870?
Beer Stein	Dec.	28	1869
Beer Stein	Feb.	12	1870
Beer Stein	June	27	1870*
W (without serifs)	Dec.	31	1869
W (without serifs)	Jan.	3*, 4 & 6	1870*
Shield—3 bars	Jan.	4	1870
Skull & Crossed Bones	Jan.	26	1870
Acorn	Feb.	28	1870
Acorn	Mar.	1*, 3 & 12	1870*
Lady in Bonnet	Mar.	3, 4 & 7	1870
Small Bee	Mar.	8, 12*, 15, 17 & 18	1870*
Large Bee	Mar.	14*, 17 & 18	1870*
Shoe	Mar.	19, 22*, 24*, 25 & 26	1870
Shield—5 bars	Mar.	26 & 28	1870
Maple Leaf	Apr.	3, 7, 25 & 26*	1870*
Shoo Fly	June	24	1870*

Brief Reviews

NETHERLAND AND COLONIES, by P. C. Korteweg. (Published by N. V. Hekkers, Postzegehandel, Amsterdam, Holland.)

This book is lavishly illustrated with full page plates, and it not only features the stamps themselves, but many of the original dies, essays and proofs.

While the book is written in Dutch, it can be readily followed by anyone who is not familiar with the language.

THE STAMPS OF POLAND, (Published by Die Postmarke, Wien, Austria.)

Handbook Number 9 is devoted to the first provisional Polish postage stamps, used in the former Austrian territory, and sells for Rm. 2.50. Number 10 is devoted to the Polish postage stamps during gold duration 1924-1932 and sells for RM. 1.50.

Both books are written in German and are fully illustrated.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

30 East 42nd Street - - New York City

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1246 J. W. Scott, New York, N. Y.

Deaths

W. F. Goerner
W. C. Phillips
C. W. Bedford

WILLIAM F. GOERNER DIES

William F. Goerner died Monday, May 22, at his home at Edgewood, Rhode Island. He was sixty-one years of age and his death is a great loss to philately. He was an authority on the 3c stamp of 1851 and 1857, having one of the finest collections in the country of his particular specialty.

Mr. Goerner, while of a retiring nature, had a host of friends. His rare sense of humor, kindly interest in a fellow collector's problems, and his willingness to impart to others his profound knowledge in philatelic matters, were qualities which made many of the members prize his friendship greatly.

W. C. PHILLIPS DIES

W. C. Phillips, veteran stamp dealer of Hartford, Connecticut, passed away quite suddenly and unexpectedly on May 16th at his home.

Mr. Phillips was well known throughout the stamp world and admired for his straightforward business dealings. His passing will be regretted by a host of friends to whom he has endeared himself in the past. Our deep sympathy is extended to the family in their bereavement.

The business has been left in a sound condition, and will be continued by A. D. Phillips just as soon as the estate is settled

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U. S. COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

The Collectors Club Library has been presented with a copy of a loose leaf Album for U. S. Commemorative stamps, published by Phil-O-Line, Newark, New Jersey. This is a well done Album for stamps and provides for single as well as U. S. blocks of U. S. Commemorative stamps, beginning with the World Fair series of 1890, continuing right through to the Newburgh stamp. Arrangements are made for additional pages for Commemorative stamps that may be issued later.

Book number 103 is now in the Collectors Club Library, and we understand that the first Edition, printed on very fine paper, and done in unusual style for a Stamp Album, is limited to 500 copies.

Descriptions of the stamps, the totals issued and a matter of historical interest is printed on every page. Price $3.75.

—H. M. K.

Evenings at The Collectors Club

CANCELLATIONS

March 15th was set for exhibits of Cancellations from any part of the World.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, 1st. Certificate for a grand display of the rarer cancellations on Swiss stamps of 1850-1852. Among these were Bellelay (a Monastery) Hospanthal, in dotted blue diamond form, Zug, Obfelden, Trachselwold and many other rare town names, all on covers.

John H. Hall, 2nd. Certificate, for rare covers in superb condition. Among them Packet Cancellations.

1853-55, 3c envelope, marked "Steamer Rapides" and picture of the steamer.

1851-56, 3c envelope, "Packet Belle Sulphus."

1853-56, 3c envelope, "Steamer Mary Bess" stencilled in black.

1853-56, 3c envelope, "Refular Tuesday Packet Magnolia for Demopolis, Gainesville, Warsaw and Vienna" in black oval.

1864, 3c envelope, "Koun's Line Str. Navigator" in bright green, straight line, and some scarce Western cancellations, Western Express and Mexico.

Hans Lagerloef, 3rd. Certificate. 12 pages of extra rare and unusual cancellations including:

Prussia, 1866, 10 and 30sgr. o none cover cancelled in red, "13 May 1866 Hamburg-Bahnhof."

Schleswig-Holstein, 1864, Type II, 1¼s. blue & gray on cover used in Bergedorf.

Schleswig-Holstein, 1st issue, 1850, 1s. blue, pair cancelled "Lubeck" in double circle.

German South Pole Expedition, 1901, 5pf. green used on card.

Bavaria, 1867, 3pf. and Wurtemburg, 1869, 3kr, used on one cover in Munchen.

Gibraltar, 1907-12, 6d. dull and bright purple, used July 13, 1912, only in use on this day, and many other fine items which our editor will not give me space to describe.

Sidney Barrett, 12 pages of Masonic cancellations on U. S. 1857 to date. The rarest was 1866, 2c black, fine red crossed compasses.

1857, 3c, on a campaign cover of Stephen Douglas. 3c, with Grand Lodge I. O. of G. T. with the Masonic emblem.

1869, 1c, the rare pair of compasses and G. and a number of others.

H. M. Konwiser. Early Danish on covers in superb condition.

1851, 2rbs blue, four covers with singles and two beautiful covers franked with rare pairs.

1870-71, 2s gray & blue, perf. 12½, on cover, a very rare item, and a number of interesting covers of the issues 1851-1865 with scarce combinations of stamps of two or more issues.

John N. Barnhart, Jamaica 1890, 1d red, a good volume of interesting cancellations.

Charles Curie introduced **B. D. Foster,** who showed a three volume collection of France and Colonies. I noted a few items of special interest:

France, 1849, 1fc orange-vermilion, a superb used copy of brilliant color.

France, 1849, 25c blue, tete-beche.

Madagascar, March, 1896, several of the rare provisionals.

Zanzibar, 1897, several rare provisionals, including some on margins of the sheet.

French Soudan, 1894, 15 on 75c and 25c on 1fr.

Gabon, 1886. A superb used vertical pair of the rare 75 on 15c blue and most of the rare issues of 1888-89.

Martinique, 1886. The exceedingly rare small "5" on 20c with certificate of G. Gilbert, and the equally rare 15c on 4c of 1888.

New Caledonia, 1860, 10c black, sheet of 50 types.

Nossi-Be, 1889, fine lot of 1st issue, large and small types.

Reunion, 1852, 30c unused.

St. Pierre & Miquelon, plain type, 25 on 1fc, 5 copies.

St. Pierre & Miquelon, fancy type, 25 on 1fc, 3 copies.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

AIR MAIL STAMPS

The evening of April 6, 1933, was devoted to Air Mail Stamps, the first award going to Emil Bruechig; the second to Hans Lagerloef, and the third to G. H. Fay.

Hans Lagerloef, in discussing his exhibit, told of the origin of the Air Mail citing the fact that the twenty-fifth anniversary of Air Mail was but recently commemorated, reciting some of the beginnings of Air Mail and its important incidents.

Mr. Lagerloef showed a first flight cover of England, at the time of the coronation of the present King; a cover carried by Amelia Earhart and some World War Air Mail covers with unusual stamps; a U. S. Army Air Ship Mail cover; Crash covers; Catapult covers; several 1870 French Balloon Post covers, addressed to countries foreign to France; a cover of Nice, 1910, Special Flight, considered rare.

Emil Bruechig showed a few of the rarer Air Mail stamps in mint form, in-

cluding the United States 24-cent invert; Colombian Republic; Germany, 1927, 15 pfenning; first issue Honduras; the first official Italian Air Mail stamps; Lithuanian errors; Mexican pesos in mint blocks; Newfoundland Hawker; De Pinedo, unused and on cover; Boyd stamps; block of Papua inverts; complete set of the Madrid-Manila in blocks of 4; Uruguay inverts. As a matter of fact this exhibit included all the great Air Mail rarities.

G. H. Fay showed the colorful Uruguay stamps, actually issued for postal usage; an Air Mail postcard of Salvador; covers of the Garden City, 1911, flights; various Crash covers; first Mexico-to-Cuba flight, showing Crash postmarks; Nicaragua bi-sects, used after the recent earthquake; the Canadian Commercial Airways, printed in six proof colors—the first issue being in black; imperforate stamps of Canada used on covers; a cover flown from the northmost part of Canada to Miami, 1931; scarce Syrian stamps.

Barton Fox showed a collection of Mexican stamps from 1922 to 1932, in unused types, nicely mounted.

The judges for the evening were Sidney Barrett, Dr. A. Hausmann and J. Murray Bartels.

—H. M. K.

HENRY L. JEFFERY'S U. S. SPECIALIZED 1851-1860

Wednesday, April 19, 1933, was a red letter day with an attendance of about eighty to see Henry L. Jefferys' United States specialized 1851-1860. Before the meeting Mr. Jefferys was the guest at the **Chemists Club.** Mr. Jefferys said that he looked upon the imperf. stamps of 1851 and the perforated of 1856-60 as one issue. He had been some 25 years collecting them, and in this issue he found more interest than in any other U. S. stamps.

I give a list of some of the best items, in the order in which they were shown:

1851. Imperf.

A page of single unused fine copies, including the rare 24c, 30c and 90c and the 30c black.

1 cent

Plate I early, strip of 6 from top row of right pane, four of which are the rare Type 1B.

Plate I late, strip of 6, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, right pane, No. 4 being the only Type II in the double pane and very rare in such a strip.

Type I, No. 7 R1E in light and dark shades.

Three fine copies of Type III, No. 99 R II.

No. 8 R1E, the best example of Type 1B.

5 cents.

Horizontal and vertical strips of 3, very fine.

10 cents

Block of 4, Nos. 2, 3, 12, 13, number 2 being a misplaced relief.

Type I. Whole page of superb copies in singles, pairs and strips.

Type IV. Fine page of recuts, all varieties.

12 cents

No. 5 R1, showing the triple transfer.

Real magenta cancellation. It is believed only three are known.

Fine page of pairs.

Strip of 3, Nos. 47, 48 and 49 R1, with triple transfer.

30c black

An exceedingly rare used copy. These were on sale at the Washington P. O. for a few days, until the color was changed to orange. The cancellation is black, the so-called Mobile type, double circle with day and month in center.

1857-60. Perforated

1 cent

No. 71 L, double transfer, one inverted.

No. 4 R1, very fine unused, exceedingly rare.

Type IV, unused, recut once top, twice bottom.

Plate II, No. 99 R II.

Plate IV, Type 3, 1a and 1c.

Unused o. g. plate II.

Plate IV with unrecorded crack.

Strip of 3, 91, 92 and 93 L1L. No. 91 is the inverted transfer.

Plate IV. Unique block of 28 from right pane, penstroked, exceedingly rare. Even a block of four is most unusual.

3 cents, perforated

Full recut lines on bust, superb unused and several used.

Triple transfer 92 L11L.

Variety GENTS shift, used.

Type I, horizontal pair, imperf. between, penstroked.

10 cents, perforated

Type I. A fine page of singles and pairs.

A block of four, used. Nos. 53, 54, 63 and 64. No. 54 is recut at bottom, No. 64 recut top and bottom.

Type IV. A whole page of recuts, singles, pairs and strips.

A strip of 3, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 R1, with a misplaced relief.

30 cents

No. 52L recut top and bottom, arrows and scrolls.

90 cents

A fine page of unused and a page of used.

36L, quadruple line at bottom, right across stamp.

A used stamp dated "Dec. 1, 60," earliest year date, also the rare clipper ship cancellation.

Stamps on Covers

Space only allows mention of a few outstanding varieties.

Imperf. 1c, Type I, 7 R1, superb, dated Aug. 13, (1852).

Imperf. 1c, Type IV, dated July 21, 1853. This dating was only in use a month. It is scarce on the 3c and exceedingly rare on the 1 cent.

Imperf. 5c, strip of 3 on cover.

1c perf. No. 99 R11, much rarer than the imperf.

Two good covers were, 24c and pair of 30c on one cover (84c rate), and a fine 90c on another cover.

A beautiful frame of Western Franks, Mining Scenes, Pony Express across the Plains and through the Indians, franked with U. S. stamps.

Two frames of Foreign Rates, some very scarce.

A rarity was an Imperf. 3c Type II, on cover.

Unofficial perfs. of 1856 were shown on covers used in Chicago, Ill.—Rosedale, Wis. and Hartford.

I think that the outstanding group in Mr. Jefferys' exhibit was his really wonderful one cents, including—

1851, Plate I, 1 cent, late, right and left panes complete, reconstructed.

Plate II, also right and left panes, complete reconstructed.

The greatest feature among his 1 cents was his

Plate III

These are, beyond doubt, the most wonderful lot ever gathered together. Mr. Jefferys estimated that perhaps 400 copies of Plate III may exist. Of these he has 310 copies in his collection.

The finest piece in these Plate III's is a strip of three with a large bottom margin.

Mr. Jefferys suggested that the club invite him again in 10 years time, when he hopes to have worked out something worthwhile about these rare stamps.

This Plate III was only in use about one year from just before April, 1856.

I must not fail to note two other remarkable items:

3c Imperf, an uncut unused pane of 100, full imprint and Plate No. 3.

12c, Perforated, an uncut pane of 100, unused, in superb centered state. This is with imprint and Plate No. 3 and is called "The Discovery Plate" as it is from this plate that it became known that all 12c stamps not from Plate I were Plate III.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

CORNER CARDS

Wednesday, May 3.—The subjects shown were "Corner Cards, Advertisements of Hotels, Musical Instruments, Masonic Emblems, etc." and a large attendane thoroughly enjoyed the unusual exhibits.

Theodore E. Steinway showed Corner Cards with Musical Instruments, including

Price list of Steinway & Sons, 1865, with Piano.

The Village of Steinway.

Steinway & Sons at 82-84 Walker St. and 109 East 14th St.

Number of covers of D. F. Beatty, who was the first to use pianos for advertisements on his envelopes.

An early cover of J. Chickering, a cousin of the founder of the most famous American Piano Manufactured.

Knabe Gaehle & Co., several covers.

Mason & Hamblin of Boston, one cover has a U. S. 1847 5 cent stamp on it.

Stephen D. Rich showed School Book Publishers.

A. S. Barns, one of the oldest firms.

Appleton, used in 1869.

Ginn & Co. and Ginn Heath & Co. of Boston.

Houghton Mifflin & Co., Harpers, Scribners.

Saturday Evening Post in early days, before Curtis had it.

Webster's Dictionary, 1869, and many others.

Edward S. Knapp, Hotels. His opening remarks were in part as follows:

"A few years ago, I used to feel taat I ought to apologize when I used any illustrative material along with stamps. Hugh Clark would ask whether I was colelcting stamps or pictures. Charlie Phillips feels that way yet and, as I say this, I feel quite confident he is squirming although having a good 'poker face' you can't see it.

"I don't exactly claim that I started Hugh Clark on Patriotics, but I had a little to do with his collecting them, and it was the first time he ever broke away from purely catalog material and became human so that you could talk to him. Charlie Phillips continues to tell you that he still sticks to the 'Jolly Old Classics.' The answer to both these gentlemen is, that they are **in business,** and up to now, the 'Jolly Old Classics' have been the medium of their livelihood. They were afraid that illustrative mate-

rial would hurt the collecting of stamps. They are still a little afraid, so you will find them possibly saying after this meeting, 'Oh yes, it's interesting, but I still think it isn't quite stamp-collecting.' That especially applies to Phillips, as Hugh Clark thoroughly realizes the possibility of the illustrated envelope, after his recent experience in the Patriotic field."

After this sprightly introduction, Knapp showed us a few pages from his 125 volumes of Corner Cards, etc., and gave very interesting historical details of many of them.

Merchants Coffee House, 1776.

The Old Astor Hotel was termed the Park Hotel in papers under the cornerstone in 1834, but Astor changed it to perpetuate his own name.

Exchange Hotel, on site of the present Stock Exchange.

Delmonico's in 1845, later called the Stevens House.

St. Nicholas opened in 1853 super high class. Of this Hotel a tale is told of an Englishman who stayed ere was afraid to put his boots outside the door for fear the manager would gild them.

In 1864 gambling in stocks was so mad that the Fifth Avenue Hotle had a branch of the New York Stock Exchange installed in the hotel, called the Gallaghers Evening Exchange.

The Plaza Hotel opened in 1890 on the site of an old Skating Rink.

Knapp showed an interesting cover sent from Philadelphia to New York in 1858, the postage being paid with a Great Britain 1d red, plate number.

L. B. Mason showed Advertising Covers from 1847 to 1875.

Among them were several franked with local stamps.

I noted a superb blue Floyd with a Chicago advertisement.

A very rare item was an envelope of 1860 3c plus 1c red and blue, superb used and rare thus.

Lord & Taylors used Boyds Locals for delivery of local letters.

Hans Lagerloef made a very interesting display, not all Corner Cards, but his exhibit was much appreciated as it contained many items out of the common run.

Great Britain, a number of caricatures of the Mulready, one being used franked with a 1d black, dated Dec. 30, 1840.

Ocean Penny Postage, used and unused.

Great Britain, 1884, 4d green, used to pay postage from Malta to Naples.

Porto Rico, a large envelope franked with about one hundred stamps fixed on both sides, all ½m. deep.

Turkey, with the labels of letters sent by the Orient Express to Constantinople.

Letters used by the mmebers of the Mt. Everest expedition of 1924 with a special label used.

Finland Morning Stamp used on a Finnish card.

Norway Missionary stamp on cover used by the Norway Missionaries in Madagascar, also an uncut sheet of various types, and many other interesting covers.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

COMPETITION NIGHT

On May 17th, a competition night for 24 pages of any country or subject matter was substituted.

Arthur W. Deas opened the displays with sheets "indicative of the countries whose stamps they show." These are pages of stamps which show the features of their issuing countries, such as scenery, historical events, and the like. This series was confined to the 21 countries of the Pan American Union and three British countries in America, and included the Columbian Issue complete for the U. S., Honduras 1931 pictorials, Panama 1915 pictorials, Bolivia 1925, Canada 1928 and Newfoundland 1922.

Fred Klingenstein, secretary of the West Essex Philatelic Society and a guest this evening, showed a section of his "Education in Philately" collection, dealing with **methods of separation.** This collection is rather fully written up, so that it is self-explanatory to the beginner, and covers the range from imperforate stamps through various roulettings and perforations to the syncopated perforations of the Netherlands.

Sidney Lake showed the 20th Century Due Stamps of the Netherlands, with particular attention to the various types of surcharge on the 1907 and 1910 issues and the "Cannon Ball fault" on the de Ruijter stamps which were used for making the 1907 surcharged dues. He further showed the actual differences in numeral form between the 1912 and 1915 dues, printed in one and two operations, and the rare 3 ENT error.

Hans Lagerloef showed bisects of Mexico, 1861, Maximilian and Eagle issues, mostly on cover ,with a few covers showing fine strips with clear cancellations. The varieties of the 1861 bisects included quarter stamps, triangular quarters, etc. The rare bisects of the Maximilian and Eagle issues were the feature of this exhibit.

Archibald MacDonald showed United States 1847 to 1869 and New York 1845 Postmaster's, in an unspecialized collection with proofs and reissues, enriched by covers showing pairs and combinations; also 3 cents 1857 and 1861 with cancellations, on and off cover, and a few good Confederate covers.

Clarence Brazer showed U. S. 1857 to 1875 canceled, beginning with Baltimore brown carrier on the 1c 1857, a Nebraska territorial cover on the 3c 1857 and

the various odd perforations on the 3 cent 1857—including the experimental roulette done in England. He featured the 10 cent 1857 used on Route 3, New York to Panama, with the "Round the Horn" cancellation showing a 6-bar grid between New and York. This is a ship cancellation though it does not bear the word "Ship." Mr. Brazer also showed this cancellation on the 30c 1857, with date of Jan. 1 (1861).

Laurence Mason showed Boyd's City Express or Post covers, from the first stamps in 1844. Type 1, issued 1844, was shown in its only use, on letters received by Boyd's as New York agency for three private posts outside the city, and in an unique specimen on an incoming letter from Cuba delivered by Boyd's. Numerous combinations of Boyd and other stamps were shown.

Stephen Rich showed cancellations on the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s franks, two Confederate telegraph items, and the "great mystery company" of U. S. Telegraph Stamps, the Northern New York Telegraph Co., with three of the four stamps present—one of them exhibited here the first time at any philatelic gathering.

Harry Konwiser showed "Official Confederata"—a collection of official envelopes of all departments of the Confederate States' government and of all the cabinet officers including these same men when they were officials or legislators.

The judges, Messrs. R. A. Barry, J. M. Bartels and H. M. Konwiser, awarded certificates as follows:

First, Hans Lagerloef.
Second, Archibald MacDonald.
Third, Sidney Lake.

—STEPHEN G. RICH.

Additions to the Library

Green's Catalog of Fund, Charity, Vanity Fair and Xmas Seals. Gift of A. W. Dunning.

Die deutschen Kolonialvorlaufer. Gift of H. Koehler.

How to Arrange and Write Up a Stamp Collection, by Stanley Phillips and C. P. Rang. Gift of Stanley Gibbons.

Catalog of German Catapult Flight, 1933. Gift of K. Kayssner.

Die Poststempel auf der Friedmarkenausgabe 1867 von Gesterreich und Ungarn, by Ing. Ed. Mueller. Gift of A. F. Lichtenstein.

Die Postwertzeichen von Polen, 1924-32. Gift of Die Postmarke.

Die ersten provisorischen Briefmarken Polens im ehemaligen oesterreichischen Teilgebiet. Gift of Die Postmarke.

Official Handbook of Federal Hill, Historic Postal Cachets. Gift of Fred Sanders.

Proevenbock of Netherland & Colonies, by C. Korteweg. Gift of Author.

U. S. Commemorative Album, by J. T. Speckman. Gift of J. T. Speckman.

The Young Stamp Collector's Own Book, Bobbs-Merrill Co. Gift of Publishers.

The A. B. C. Stamp Book and Album, by S. I. Rothschild. Gift of Author.

Introduction to Stamp Collecting, Gossip Printery. Gift of Publishers.

Air Mail Stamp Catalog 1933, N. Sanabria. Gift of Publishers.

Notes and Queries. Gift of R. C. Archibald.

Mitchell-Hoover Catalog of U. S. Bureau Precancels, 11th Ed. Publ. S. G. Rich. Gift of Publisher.

United States Historical Stamp Album, by F. Beedon. Gift of J. H. Reynolds.

Standard Philatelic Dictionary, Reimers-Jackson. Gift of Publishers.

Portraits on Our Postage Stamps. Gift of E. B. Thompson.

Plate Varieties. Gift of F. A. Voigt.

Les Estampilles Postales Francaises au XX Siecle, by Yvert et Cie. 1933. Gift of Publishers.

Catalog of First Day Covers, August & Biddelman. Gift of Publishers.

Perforation Gauge, L. Boden. Gift of L. Boden.

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Valores Postales Argentinos, by C. Carles, 1897. Gift of G. L. LaPorte.

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Zumstein's Kleiner Spezial Katalog ueber die Briefmarken der Schweiz, 1933. Gift of Zumstein & Co.

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The Ship Type of Bermuda, with details of the retouched varieties.

Guatemala. Two dies of the 10c of 1871.

Turkey. A Study of the Duloz Type of 1856-81.

The Story of Crete and Her Stamps.

Canada. The Small "Cents" Issue 1870-97, by Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Studd.

India ½a "Eight Arches" Vermillion Proofs of 1854, by Sir Edward Bacon.

Pantographed Stamps.

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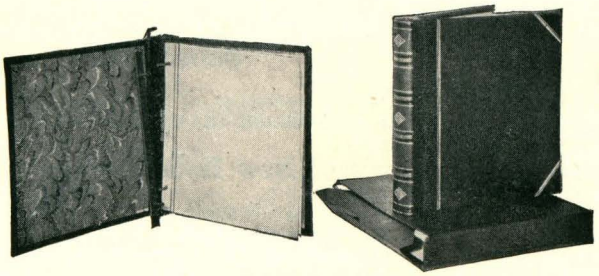
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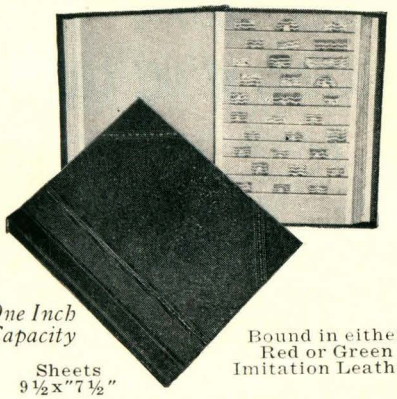
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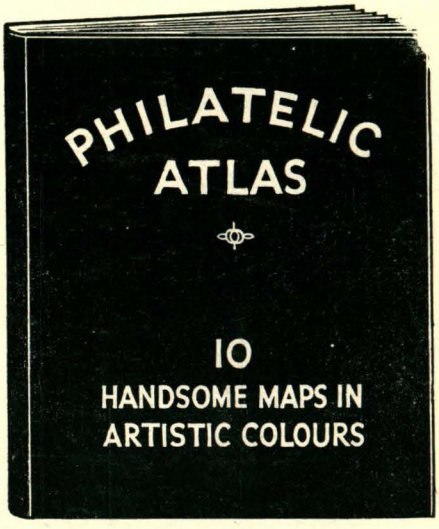
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