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Vol. XVIII. JULY, 1939. No. 3

Date of the Second Issue of Colombia

By JOHN N. MYER

In an earlier article[1] I published the contract for the printing of the first issue of Colombia which was executed on July 24, 1859 with Celestino Martínez and brother. From this contract, and other official documents which I cited, it is obvious that the first issue was made in 1859 and not in 1858 as alleged in the writings of Dr. Gustave Michelsen and, more recently, by the Gibbons catalogue.

In the article mentioned above I stated that there exist copies of the stamps of the first issue bearing a handstamp with a date in 1858. Recently I inspected a considerable number of stamps, mostly in blocks (all in superb condition!) bearing this handstamp and desire to point out that it is not a cancellation at all but a received stamp reading "Received in the Medellín post-office." From the evidence before me I have concluded that we must reject the handstamp under discussion on four counts: (1) it does not purport to be a cancellation; (2) no dated cancellations were used in Colombia in this period; (3) stamps were cancelled in the office of origin, not of receipt; and (4) the official records show that the first stamps were issued in 1859. Possibly this received stamp was a legitimate one which somebody later found and used for a hoax based on the writings of Dr. Michelsen. If so, the hoax was most successful for I understand that the stamps cancelled with the Medellín received stamp have brought high prices.

Not only is the Medellín received stamp found on stamps of the first issue but it is also found on those of the second issue with a date in 1859. However, I find that the contract for printing the second issue[2] was signed on May 25, 1860 and I reproduce it herewith for the information of those interested. It is translated as follows:

"CONTRACT

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF STAMPS

The contracts executed with Messrs. Martinez Brothers on the 10th of August, 1858 and the 24th of July, 1859[3] for the manufacture of stamps (Gaceta Oficial No. 2428) having been cancelled by mutual consent of the contracting parties, there has been executed with Messrs. Daniel Ayala and Ignacio Medrano the contract given below relative to the same matter.

Daniel Ayala and Ignacio Medrano, party of the first part, and the Director of Taxes of the Secretariat of the Treasury of the Confederation, party of the second part, in the name of the Government and by virtue of the requirements of the laws of June 10, 1858, imposing and organizing the stamp tax, and April 27, 1859, organizing the national postal service, and of the decrees issued in execution of said laws, have made the following contract.

Art. 1. Daniel Ayala and Ignacio Medrano agree:

CONTRATO

SOBRE FABRICACION DE ESTAMPILLAS.

Habiéndose rescindido por mútuo consentimiento de las partes los contratos celebrados con los señores Martínez Hermanos en 10 de agosto de 1858 i 24 de julio de 1859, sobre fabricacion de estampillas, (Gaceta Oficial número 2,428) se ha celebrado con los señores Daniel Ayala e Ignacio Medrano el que a continuacion se inserta, relativo al mismo asunto.

Daniel Ayala e Ignacio Medrano, por una parte, i por otra el Director de Contribuciones, de la Secretaría de Hacienda de la Confederacion, a nombre del Gobierno i en virtud de lo dispuesto en las leyes de 10 de junio de 1858, creando i organizando el derecho de timbre, i 27 de abril de 1859, orgánica de los Correos nacionales, i de los decretos espedidos en ejecucion de dichas leyes, han celebrado el siguiente contrato.

Art. 1.° Daniel Ayala e Ignacio Medrano se comprometen:

1.° A preparar las estampillas con arreglo a las leyes i decretos citados a satisfaccion del Director de Contribuciones i de modo que puedan usarse inmediatamente, siendo de su cargo el papel, goma i demas que se necesite al efecto;

2.° A no imprimir mas que el número que se les pida por la Direccion de Contribuciones;

3.° A vijilar escrupulosamente en que ninguna estampilla, ni aun de las que resulten dañadas, se estraiga fraudulentamente de su Oficina;

4.° A hacer la emision de estampillas a medida que se les vayan pidiendo, para lo cual debe avisárseles con sesenta dias de anticipacion para la primera que debe hacerse, i de ocho dias para las subsiguientes que sean necesarias;

5.° A inutilizar las planchas o grabados en el caso de rescision de este contrato o en cualquier tiempo en que lo disponga el Director de Contribuciones.

Art. 2.° En caso de que avisados Daniel Ayala e Ignacio Medrano, con arreglo al artículo anterior, no entregaren el número de estampillas pedidas, abonarán al Gobierno por cada una de las que dejen de entregar el valor respectivo que tengan conforme a los decretos de 29 de julio de 1858 i de 22 de julio de 1859, espedidos en ejecucion de las leyes de 10 de junio i 27 de abril de los mismos años respectivamente, la una creando i organizando el derecho de timbre, i la otra orgánica de los correos nacionales.

Art. 3.° Si por error o cualquiera otra causa se imprimiere un número mayor de estampillas que el pedido, i al Gobierno no le conviniere tomarlo, el escedente será inutilizado a presencia del Director de Contribuciones.

Art. 4.° El Director de Contribuciones se compromete, a nombre del Gobierno de la Confederacion, a abonar a Daniel Ayala e Ignacio Medrano, por cada mil estampillas útiles, los siguientes precios:

Cuatro pesos cincuenta centavos por todo costo de las estampillas destinadas al timbre nacional; i

Dos pesos veinticinco centavos por todo costo de las estampillas destinadas a franquear la correspondencia.

Art. 5.° El presente contrato, que no se llevará a efecto sin la aprobacion del Poder Ejecutivo, quedará rescindido en los casos siguientes:

1.° Cuando el Director de Contribuciones avise con dos meses de anticipacion a la otra parte no convenirle al Gobierno continuar en el contrato;

2.° Cuando la Secretaría de Hacienda les notifique por escrito i por segunda vez a Ayala i Medrano haberse cometido faltas en el cumplimiento del contrato. En este caso Ayala i Medrano serán responsables de daños i perjuicios.

Art. 6.° En seguridad de lo estipulado, Ayala i Medrano comprometen sus personas i bienes en jeneral, i especialmente lo que el Gobierno cause a deberles por la fabricacion de las estampillas i demas trabajos que hagan por cuenta del mismo Gobierno.

En fé de lo cual, firmamos por duplicado en Bogotá, a 25 de mayo de 1860.

Daniel Ayala.—Ignacio Medrano.

El Director de Contribuciones, *José María Caro.*

Bogotá, 25 de mayo de 1860.

Aprobado.

El Presidente de la Confederacion,

MARIANO OSPINA.

El Secretario de Hacienda, *Ignacio Gutiérrez.*

Spanish Document

1. To prepare the stamps in accordance with the laws and decrees mentioned, with the approval of the Director of Taxes, in such manner as to be ready for immediate use, the paper, gum, and other required items being their responsibility;

2. Not to print more than the number which the Director of Taxes may order;

3. To watch scrupulously that no stamp, not even of those which may be defective, leaves their office fraudulently;

4. To make the issue of stamps which may be ordered, for the first of which they are to be advised sixty days in advance, and eight days for those that may be required subsequently;

5. To render useless the stones or dies in the event of the cancellation of this contract, or at any time when so requested by the Director of Taxes.

Art. 2. In the event that said Daniel Ayala and Ignacio Medrano, with due observance of the article above, do not deliver the number of stamps ordered, they will credit the Government with the value of each one which they fail to deliver in accordance with the decrees of July 29, 1858 and July 23, 1859, issued in execution of the laws of June 10 and April 27 of the respective years, the first imposing and organizing the stamp tax and the other organizing the national postal service.

Art. 3. If through error or any other cause there should be printed a greater number of stamps than ordered, and it is not convenient for the Government to accept them, the excess is to be destroyed in the presence of the Director of Taxes.

Art. 4. The Director of Taxes, in the name of the Government of the Confederation, agrees to credit Daniel Ayala and Ignacio Medrano, for each one thousand satisfactory stamps the following amounts:

Four pesos and fifty centavos in full payment for the stamps for fiscal use; and

Two pesos and twenty-five centavos in full payment for the stamps to be used for the franking of correspondence.

Art. 5. The present contract, which will not become effective without the approval of the Executive, may be cancelled under the following circumstances:

1. If the Director of Taxes notifies the other party two months in advance of the intention of the Government not to continue this contract;

2. If the Secretariat of the Treasury gives two notices in writing that Ayala and Medrano are responsible for breach of contract. In such event Ayala and Medrano will be liable for damages.

Art. 6. As security for the above stipulations, Ayala and Medrano pledge their person and goods, and in particular that which the Government requires of them for the manufacture of the stamps and other work which is required for the said Government.

In witness whereof we sign in duplicate at Bogotá the 25th of May, 1860.

Daniel Ayala — Ignacio Medrano

The Director of Taxes, **José María Caro**

Bogotá, May 25, 1860.

Approved.

The President of the Confederation,

MARIANO OSPINA

The Secretary of the Treasury, **Ignacio Gutiérrez.**"

The above contract was not only for the manufacture of postage stamps but for revenue stamps as well.

After the Gibbons catalogue in 1934 changed its dating of the first issue from 1859 to 1858, probably on the basis of the writings of Dr. Michelsen supported by the handstamp mentioned above, the Scott catalogue made a similar change in 1936. The Scott catalogue, however, retained the date of 1859 for the first issue but gave a compromise dating of "1859-60" to the second. The latter is obviously wrong for, as we have seen above, the contract for the second issue was signed on May 25, 1860.

It will have been noted that the above contract gave no termination date and was to remain in force until terminated in accordance with the stipulations of Art. 5. Inasmuch as I find no new contract in the records until August 25, 1864 for the printing of the 1865 issue, I assume that the contract discussed above covered all issues through 1864, that is, from Scott No. 5 to No. 34, inclusive.

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(1) Myer, John N. "Date of the First Issue of Colombia," **Collectors Club Philatelist,** Vol. XVII, No. 4, October, 1938, pp. 270-74.

(2) **Gaceta Oficial,** No. 2531, June 19, 1860, p. 432.

(3) The former for the printing of the first issue of fiscal stamps and the latter for the first issue of postage stamps.

A Historical Catalog of U. S. Stamp Essays and Proofs Trans-Mississippi Issue of 1898

By Clarence W. Brazer.

Copyright 1939 by the Author.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII—No. 2, page 143.)

THE EIGHT CENTS VALUE.



Edward H. Mason Photo.

E289A—Cheyenne Warrior (Vignette).

From a drawing by Frederic Remington.

No. E289A.

(Mason's 132).

Value—Eight Cents.
Die Size ?
Die No. 255.
Design Size -
Produced by Bureau of Engraving & Printing
Vignette Eng. by Mark W. Baldwin.

On the back of this essay is written in pencil "Engraved for $2.00 Omaha." This vignette has a light shield outline similar to those on some of the other vignettes of this issue. Contrary to the notation on back of the essay, the Bureau of Engraving & Printing records have this tied in with the 8c border.

The *subject* for this vignette was taken from a drawing entitled "Cheyenne Warrior" from the book "Drawings by Frederic Remington, Copyright 1897 by Robert Howard Russell.

Printed on India paper mounted on card about (?)x(?) mm.

Feb. 5, 1898. 69 o/5 Black. It has a light shield shape outline.
(1 known FAH) 125

This die was hardened Feb. 10, 1898 but no transfer relief was made .

No. E289.

Value—Eight cents
Vignette Die ? x ? mm.
Die Size 63x51 mm.
Die No. 258 Vignette only.
Design Size 34x22 mm.
Produced by Bureau of Engraving & Printing
Designed by R. Ostrander Smith
Vignette Eng. by Robert Ponickau
Frame Eng. by D. S. Ronaldson
Model approved May 7, 1898.

Die 267 was used to make the first 8 cents frame, from which roll 170 was made and used to make die 276.



Protecting a Wagon Train—By Frederic Remington.

Photo by Courtesy of Dr. Warren G. Atwood.

The *subject* of the vignette, according to the official record, represents a detachment of U. S. soldiers convoying an emigrant train across the prairies; from a drawing by Frederic Remington, permission to use which was kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell of New York. Plate taken from "Drawings by Frederic Remington, Copyright 1897 by Robert Howard Russell."

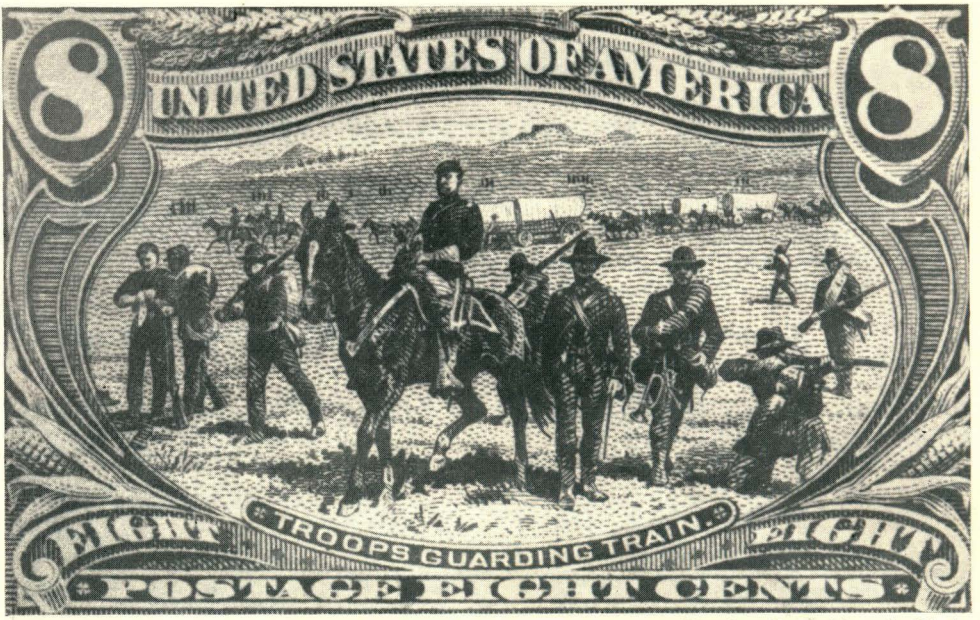
B.—Progress Vignette Die Essays are not known, but probably exist.

E289—TRIAL COLOR DIE ESSAYS WITH FRAME.

C.—Bi-Color Printed on India paper mounted on cards about 85x75 mm.

Die Size (?).

The top row of distant shrubbery under the last five letters of AMERICA is missing from the essays. (G. B. S.). Also some cross hatching on distant



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

E289C—Eight Cents Bi-color Die Essay—Compare with Die Proof P289.

mountains at left, some blades of grass at the left end of the label and some lines against top of label are missing. All these show on the *proofs*.

1898.	(?)		Bright Carmine & Black. (Reported originally in Crawford Collection)	50
	3	m/0 O-R	Maroon & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	5	m/0 OO-R	Claret Brown & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	7	i/0 R-O	English Red & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	7	m/0 R-O	Bay & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	9	m/0 OR-O	Chestnut & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	11	o/2 O	Dark Van Dyke Brown & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	35	m/1 G	Dark Green & Black (1 known TFM)	50
	39	m/1 B-G	Duck Green & Black. (1 known WGA)	50
	49	o/1 G-BB	Dark Cadet Blue & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	63	m/1 R-V	Dark Madder Violet & Black. (2 known TFM)	50
	71	/0 V-RR	Rose Red & Black. (1 known TFM)	50

C.—Printed on India paper die sunk on cards 205x155 mm.

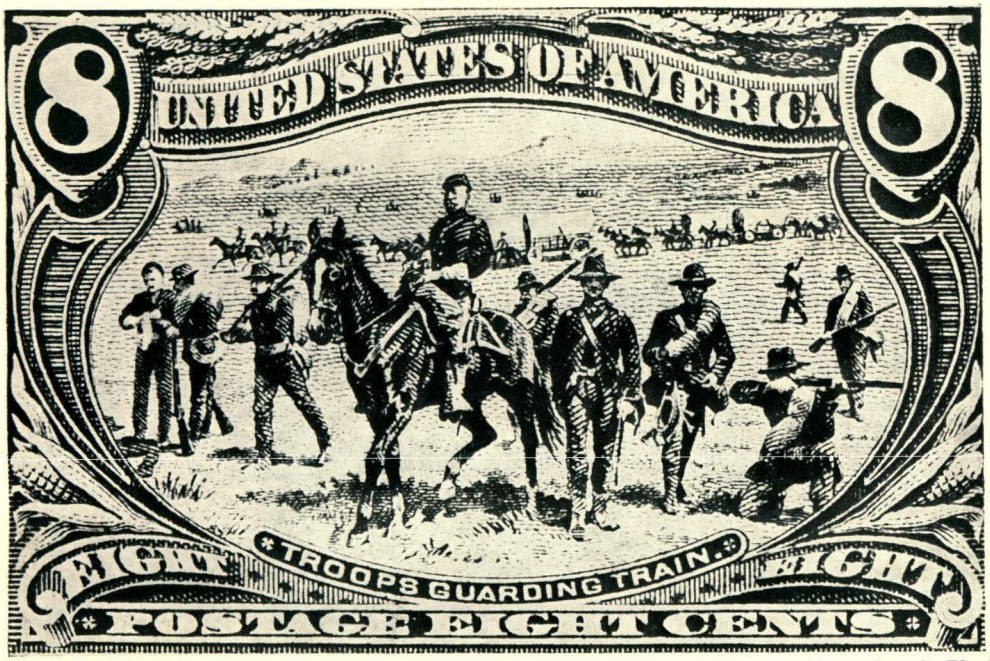
Die Size 63x51 mm.

1899.	1	k/3 R	Dark Livid Brown & Black, Autographed by Robert Ponickau. (1 known WGA)	50

Jan. 23, 1899. 1 k/3 R Dark Livid Brown & Black.
(Said to have been 50 printed) 15
July 8, 1899. 1 m/3 R Warm Blackish Brown & Black.
Aug. 4, 1899. (Many of the 166 printed are hybrids) 10
1 m/3 R Warm Blackish Brown & Black.
(Hybrids on large cards) 7.5
1 k/3 R Dark Livid Brown.
(Off card and cut close) 5

Frame plate made but never used, No. 585.

No plate was made for this vignette, nor for the higher values, as the decision was then made to abandon bi-color stamps.



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

P289—Eight Cents Die Proof—Compare with Bi-color Die Essay E289C.

No. P289.

Value—Eight cents
Die Size 84x68 mm.
Die No. 282.
Design Size 34x22 mm.
Color officially announced "Dark Lilac"

Die 282 was made from roll 178 which was made from die 276 and roll 174 vignette from original die 258.

P289a—Large Die Proofs.

Printed on India paper die sunk on cards 204x127 mm.

Oct. 28, 1898. 1 k/3 R Dark Livid Brown.
(Probably only two made) 25

Printed on India paper on Cards 205x155 mm.

1 m/3 R Warm Blackish Brown, Autographed by Robert Ponickau.
(1 known WGA) 50

May 31, 1898. 1 m/3 R Warm Blackish Brown.
Feb. 11, 1899. (Said to have been 75 printed) 20

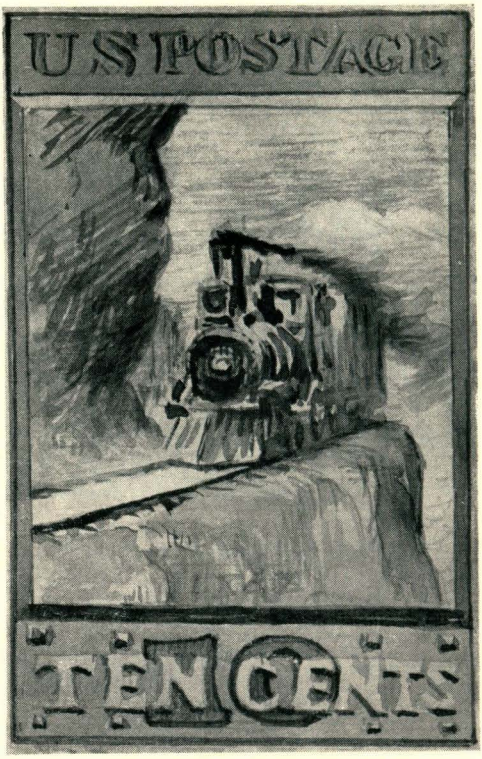
1 k/3 R Dark Livid Brown.
(Off card and cut close) 5

P289b—Small Die Proofs.

1903. 1 k/4 R Dusky Brown.
(About 80 printed) 10

Two plates were made, but no plate proofs are definitely known.

THE TEN CENTS VALUE.



E290A.

Original Sketch for Ten Cents.

By Courtesy of Warren H. Colson.

Drawn in Wash on Tracing Paper Mounted on Buff Card 91x142 mm.

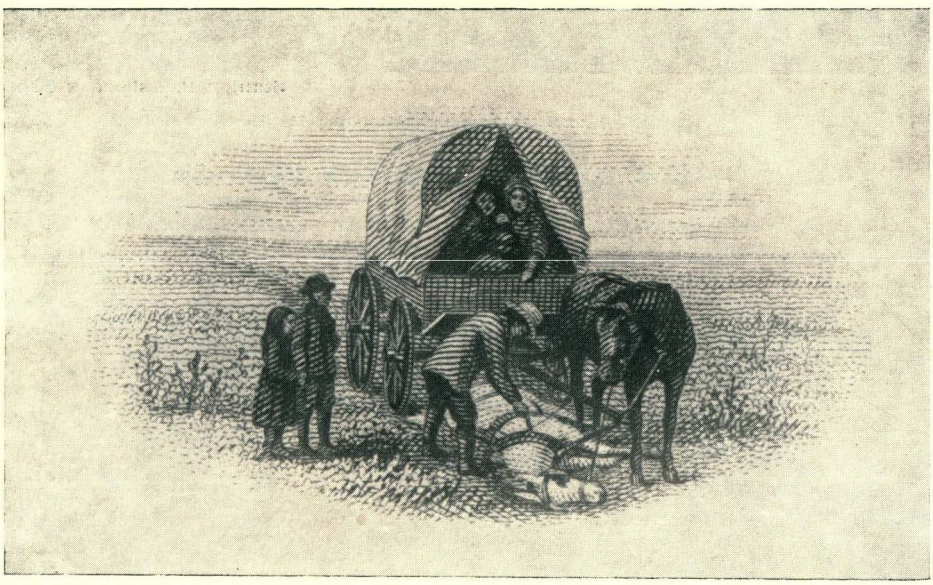
Design Size 62x99 mm.

Dec. 1897.(?) 49m/4 B Bluish Black.
(1 known) 250

No. E290.

Value—Ten cents
Vignette Die 77x64 mm.
Die Size 63x51 mm.
Die No. 262 vignette only.
Design Size 34x22 mm.
Produced by Bureau of Engraving & Printing.
Designed by R. Ostrander Smith
Vignette Eng. by W. M. Baldwin
Frame Eng. by D. S. Ronaldson
Model approved May 7, 1898.

The *subject* of the vignette is from a painting kindly loaned by the artist A. G. Heaton, representing an emigrant and his family on the plains in a "prairie schooner" one of the horses having fallen from exhaustion. A Mr. Parsons is said to know the present location of this painting. Augustus Goodyear Heaton was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1844 and he also painted the Recall of Columbus in the U. S. Capitol at Washington.



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

E290B—Essay—IV State of the Die.

Engraved by Mark W. Baldwin.

E290—Progress Vignette Die Essays.

B.—Printed on India paper die sunk on cards originally about 205x158 mm.

Die Size 77x64 mm.

I	1898.	Unknown.	
II		Unknown.	
III		69 o/5 Black. Two rows of dots in sky over wagon. (2 known EBS, FAH)	100
IV		69 o/5 Black. Three rows of dots in sky over wagon. (1 known WGA)	100



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

E290D—Ten Cents Bi-color Die Essay—Compare with Die Proof P290.

E290—TRIAL COLOR DIE ESSAYS WITH FRAME.

There are lines and dots missing on the corn husks particularly on the stems, as on the 4 cents, also the dark blades of grass to left of the girl's feet are missing on the *essay*. (G. B. S.). Some blades of grass are also missing to the right of the dark horses feet and there are five lines of dots in the sky over the wagon, while there are only three and part of the fourth on the *proof*.

C.—Bi-Color Printed on India paper mounted on cards about 85x75 mm.

Die Size (?).

1898.	1	i/0	R	Carmine & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	3	k/0	O-R	Garnet Brown & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	5	k/0	OO-R	Morocco Red & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	5	m/0	OO-R	Claret Brown & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	7	i/0	R-O	English Red & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	9	m/0	OR-O	Chestnut & Black. (2 known TFM)	50
	11	o/2	O	Dark Van Dyke Brown & Black. (2 known TFM, WGA)	50
	35	m/1	G	Dark Green & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	39	m/1	B-G	Duck Green & Black. (2 known TFM, WGA)	50
	49	o/1	G1BB	Dark Cadet Blue & Black (2 known TFM (42) WGA)	50
	57	k/4	VB-V	Dark Varley Gray & Black. (1 known TFM)	50

63 m/1 R-V Dark Madder Violet & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

71 i/0 V-RR Pomegranate Purple & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

D.—Printed on India paper die sunk on cards 205x155 mm.

Die Size 63x51 mm.

1899. 53 m/2 V-B Dusky Dull Violet Blue & Black. Autographed by M. W. Baldwin.
(1 known WGA) 50

Jan. 23, 1899. 53 m/2 V-B Dusky Dull Violet Blue & Black.
(Said to have been 50 printed) 15

July 8, 1899. 57 m/3 VB-V Dusky Slate Violet & Black.
Aug. 4, 1899. (Said to have been 166 printed) 10

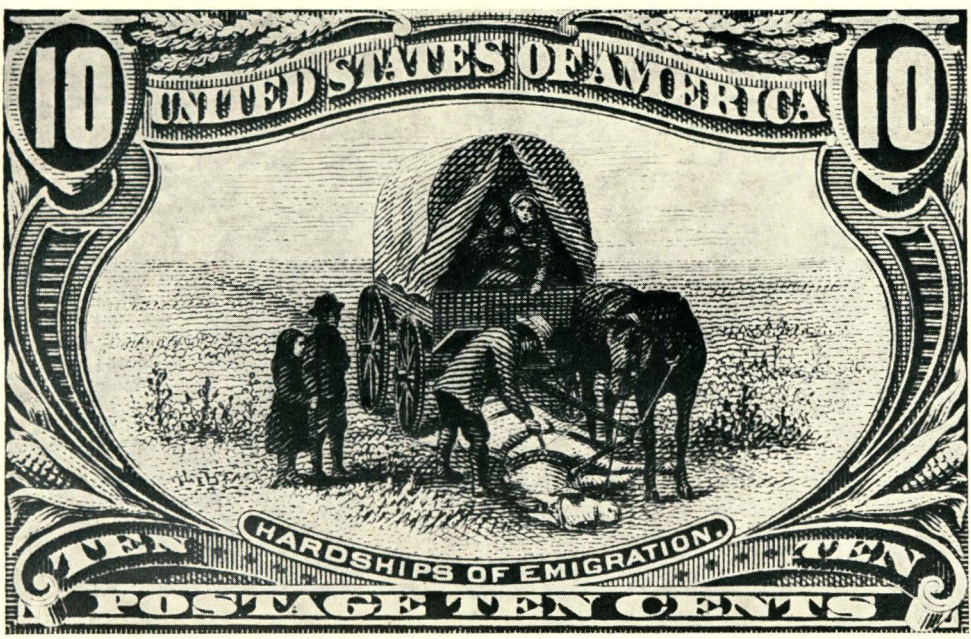
57 m/3 VB-V Dusky Slate Violet & Black.
(Off card and cut close) 5

E290E—Printed in one color on India paper 45x32 mm.

Portions of the vignette on these *essays,* about the edges, have been cut off to fit into the frame, and have not been re-engraved as on the *proofs.* The corn husks in frame are also incomplete as on the other essays.

1898. 9 k/1 OR-O Kaiser Brown.
(1 known WGA) 100

Frame plate made but never used, No. 588.
No plate was made for the vignette.



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

P290—Ten Cents Die Proof—Compare with Bi-color Die Essay, E290D.

No. P290.

Value—Ten cents
Die Size 84x67 mm.
Die No. 283.
Design Size 34x22 mm.
Color officially announced "Slate"

P290a—Large Die Proofs.

Printed on India paper die sunk on cards 204x127 mm.

Oct. 28, 1898. 53 m/2 V-B Dusky Dull Violet Blue.
(Probably only two made) 25

India paper on cards 205x155 mm.

55 m/2 B-V Dark Yvette Violet, Autographed by M. W. Baldwin.
(1 known WGA) 50

May 31, 1898. 55 m/2 B-V Dark Yvette Violet.
Feb. 11, 1899. (Said to have been 75 printed) 20

53 m/2 V-B Dusky Dull Violet Blue.
(Off card and cut close) 5

P290b—Small Die Proofs.

1903. 57 m/3 VB-V Dusky Dull Violet (1).
(About 80 printed) 10

Three plates were made, but no plate proofs are definitely known.

THE FIFTY CENTS VALUE.



THE GOLD BUG by Frederic Remington.

Photo by Courtesy of Dr. W. G. Atwood.

No. E291.

Value—Fifty cents
Vignette Die 77x69 mm.
Die Size 62x52 mm.
Die No. 271, vignette only.
Design Size 34x22 mm.
Produced by Bureau of Engraving & Printing
Designed by R. Ostrander Smith
Vignette Eng. by G. F. C. Smillie
Frame Eng. by D. S. Ronaldson
Model approved May 7, 1898.

This vignette was also essayed for the $2.00 denomination and one essay E293A exists as listed under that value.

The *subject* of the vignette is from a drawing by Frederic Remington, permission to use which had been kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell of New York, representing a prospector with his pack-mules in the mountains searching for gold. The title of the book is "*Drawings by Frederic Remington*" Copyright 1897 by Robert Howard Russell, New York.



E291A—Essay—VI State of the Die.

Photo by Courtesy of Stanley B. Ashbrook.

E291—Progress Vignette Die Essays.

A.—Printed on India paper die sunk on cards about 180x120 mm.

Die Size 62x52 mm.

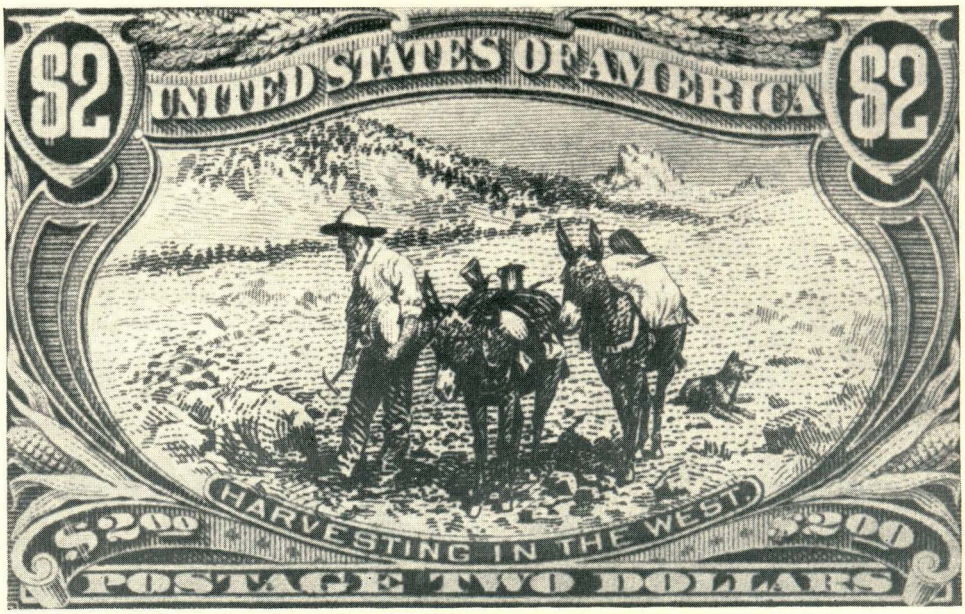
I	1898. 69 o/5 Black. Without sky or mountains. (2 known TFM, WGA)	100
II	1898. 69 o/5 Black. Sky ruled in. (2 known TFM, WGA)	100
III	March 28, 1898. 69 o/5 Black. No shading on distant mountains. (2 known TFM, FAH)	100

IV March 28(2), 1898. 69 o/5 Black. Light shading on distant mountains.
(3 known TFM 2, EBS) 100

V 69 o/5 Black. More shading on distant mountains.
(1 known TFM) 100

VI 69 o/5 Black. Shadows on miner's hat darker (etched).
(2 known TFM, EBS) 100

VII 69 o/5 Black. Girth under donkey darkened.
(1 known (50) WGA) 100



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

E291D—Bi-color Die Essay—Compare with Die Proof P291.

E291B—TRIAL COLOR DIE ESSAYS WITH FRAME.

Two of the shading lines on the scroll in lower right corner are incomplete, and shrubbery is incomplete in upper left corner of vignette. The sides of the *essay* vignette overlay the frame. There is a dot missing at left end of the label of the essay, and the rocks at left foreground do not touch the frame as they do in the die *proof*. In the *essay* the vignette is higher from the label and there is less sky, than in the *proof*, and also the left and right frame lines, particularly opposite the numeral shields, are not so wide on the essay as on the completed designs.

B.—Bi-color Printed on India paper mounted on cards about 85x75 mm.

Die Size 89x71 mm.

1898. 1 i/0 R Carmine & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

3 k/0 O-R Garnet Brown & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

5 m/0 OO-R Claret Brown & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

7 m/0 R-O Bay & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50
9 m/0 OR-O Chestnut & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50
9 i/0 OR-O Mars Orange & Black.
(2 known WGA, TFM) 50
11 m/2 O Dark Vandyke Brown & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50
13 m/3 OY-O Dark Bone Brown & Black.
(1 known HE) 50
35 m/1 G Dark Green & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50
39 m/1 B-G Duck Green & Black.
(2 known TFM, HE) 50
47 n/2 G-BB Dark Indigo Blue & Black.
(1 known HE) 50
49 o/1 B Very Dark Cadet Blue & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50
61 k/1 VR-V Anthracene Violet & Black.
(1 known (51) WGA) 50
71 m/0 V-RR Pomegranate Purple & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

C.—Printed in One Color on India paper die sunk on card 98x85 mm.

Die Size 89x71 mm.

1898. 69 o/5 Black. Vignette incomplete against top frame.
(1 known WGA) 100
7 i/0 R-O English Red.
(1 known TFM) 100

D—Printed on India paper die sunk on cards 205x155 mm.

Die Size 63x51 mm.

1899. 41 m/2 BB-G Dusky Bluish Green & Black, Autographed by G. F. C. Smillie.
(1 known WGA) 50
Jan. 23, 1899. 41 m/2 BB-G Dusky Bluish Green & Black.
(Said to have been 50 printed) 15
July 8, 1899. 41 m/2 BB-G Dusky Bluish Green & Black.
Aug. 4, 1899. (Said to have been 166 printed) 10
37 m/2 GB-G Dusky Green & Black.
(Off card and cut close) 5

No bi-color plates were made.

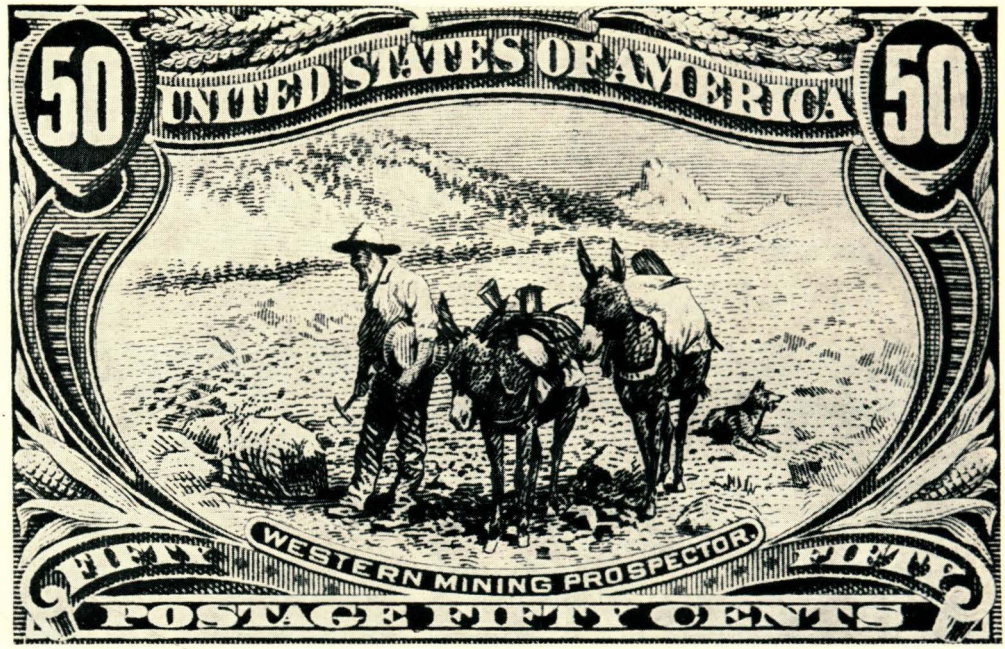
No. P291.

Value— Fifty Cents
Die Size 90x75 mm.
Die No. 284.
Design Size 34x22 mm.
Color officially announced "Olive"

P291a—Large Die Proofs.

Printed on India paper die sunk on cards 204x127 mm.

Oct. 28, 1898. 41 m/2 BB-G Dusky Bluish Green.
(Probably only two made) 25



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

P291—Die Proof—Compare with Bi-color Die Essay, E291D.

Printed on India paper on Cards 205x155 mm.

37 m/2 G-BG Dusky Green, Autographed by G. F. C. Smillie.
(1 known WGA) 50

May 31, 1898. 37 n/2 G-BG Dark Dusky Green.
Feb. 11, 1899. (Said to have been 75 printed) 20

37 n/2 B-G Dark Dusky Green.
(Off card and cut close) 5

P291b—Small Die Proofs.

1903. 37 k/2 GB-G Nickel Green.
(About 80 printed) 10

One plate was made but no plate proofs are definitely known.

THE ONE DOLLAR VALUE.

No. E292.

Value—One Dollar
Vignette Die 77x65 mm.
Die Size 63x51 mm.
Die No. 260 vignette only.
Design Size 34x22 mm.
Produced by Bureau of Engraving & Printing
Designed by R. Ostrander Smith
Vignette Eng. by W. M. Baldwin
Frame Eng. by D. S. Ronaldson
Model approved May 7, 1898.



E292A.

Original Sketch for One Dollar.

By Courtesy of Warren H. Colson.

Drawn in Wash on Tracing Paper Mounted on Buff Card 91x142 mm.

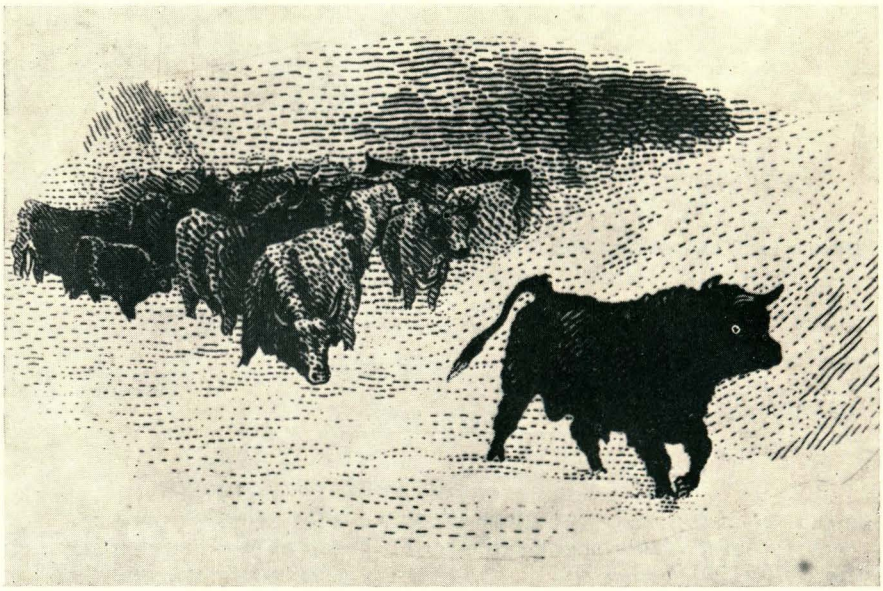
Dec. 1897.(?) 17i/0 O-Y Raw Sienna.
(1 known) 250

The *subject* of the vignette "Representing a herd of cattle preceded by the leader, seeking safety from a gathering storm," reproduced from a large steel engraving 23½x15½ inches, by C. O. Murray, after a picture entitled "The Vanguard" by J. MacWhirter, A. R. A., the engraving having been kindly loaned by Mrs. C. B. Johnson. The engraving was published June 1, 1887 by Robert Dunthorne, London, Eng.



The Vanguard, by J. MacWhirter, A. R. A.

Photo by Courtesy of Howard A. Lederer.



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

E292B—Essay—II State of the Die.

E292—Progress Vignette Die Essays.

B.—Printed on India paper die sunk on cards 180x120 mm.

I		69 o/5 Black. All lines are very light, no darks. (1 known (51) FAH)	100
II	March 7, 1898.	69 o/5 Black. Light shield outline, later removed. (1 known (57) WGA)	100
III	March 8, 1898.	69 o/5 Black. Light shield outline, later removed. (1 known TFM)	100
IV	March 15, 1898.	69 o/5 Black. Light shield outline, later removed. (1 known TFM)	100
V	March 30, 1898.	69 o/5 Black. Foreground snow at left incomplete. (1 known EBS)	100
VI	1898.	Unknown complete.	



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

E292E—Bi-color Die Essay—Compare with Die Proof, P292.

E292—TRIAL COLOR DIE ESSAYS WITH FRAME.

There is less shading on and under the upper left of the corn husk at the right of the *essay*. The lines of sky against top of frame are incomplete and sky not so dark as on proof. (G. B. S.). In the *essay* the bull's right forefoot does not touch the frame and the whole vignette is higher from the label, containing some foreground dots later omitted. The foreground at right end of label is incomplete. The numeral shields break the left and right frame lines of the essays as end border lines are incomplete.

C.—Bi-Color printed on India paper mounted on cards about 85x75 mm.

Die Size 62x52 mm.

1898.	3 k/0 O-R	Garnet Brown & Black. (2 known TFM, HE)	50
	5 m/0 OO-R	Claret Brown & Black. (1 known TFM)	50
	7 m/0 R-O	Bay & Black. (1 known TFM)	50

9 i/0 OR-O Mars Orange & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50
9 m/0 OR-O Chestnut & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50
9 n/3 OR-O Dark Seal Brown & Black
(1 known HE) 50
13 n/3 OY-O Dark Bone Brown & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50
35 m/1 G Dark Green & Black.
(1 known (58) WGA) 50
43 m/1 G-B Dusky Blue Green (1) & Black.
(1 known HE) 50
49 o/1 G-BB Dark Cadet Blue & Black.
(2 known TFM, HE) 50
57 k/4 VB-V Dark Varley Gray & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50
63 m/1 R-V Dark Madder Violet & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50
71 /0 V-RR Rose Red & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

D.—Printed in one color on India paper die sunk on card 98x81 mm.

Die Size 91x73 mm.

Left frame line and shading in frame over corn husks incomplete. Corn husks incompleted as in bi-color essays. Foreground and sky as on complete proofs.

1898. 7 m/1 R-O Liver Brown.
(2 known (60) WGA, TFM) 100

E.—Printed on India paper die sunk on cards 205x155 mm.

Die Size 63x51 mm.

1899. 57 m/2 VB-V Dusky Dull Violet (1) & Black. Autographed by M. W. Baldwin.
(1 known WGA) 50
Jan. 23, 1899. 59 n/2 VB-V Dark Dusky Violet (1) & Black.
(Said to have been 50 printed) 15
July 8, 1899. 53 m/2 V-B Dusky Dull Violet Blue & Black.
Aug. 4, 1899. (Many of 166 printed are hybrids) 10
53 m/2 V-B Dusky Dull Violet Blue & Black.
(Hybrid) 7.5
57 m/2 VB-V Dusky Dull Violet (1) & Black.
(Off card and cut close) 5

No bi-color plates were made.

No. P292.

Value—One Dollar
Die Size 91x75 mm.
Die No. 285.
Design Size 34x22 mm.
Color originally announced "Light Brown'
Color Officially announced "Black"

P292a—Large Die Proofs.

Printed on India paper die sunk on cards 204x127 mm.

Oct. 28, 1898. 69 o/5 Black.
(Probably only two made) 25



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

P292—One Dollar Die Proof—Compare with Bi-color Die Essay, E292E.

Printed on India paper on cards 205x155 mm.

69 o/5 Black, Autographed by M. W. Baldwin.
(1 known WGA) 50

May 31, 1898. 69 o/5 Black.
Feb. 11, 1899. (Said to have been 75 printed) 20

69 o/5 Black.
(Off card and cut close) 5

P292b—Small Die Proofs.

1903. 71 m/5 Blackish Slate.
(About 80 printed) 10

One plate was made but no plate proofs are definitely known.

THE TWO DOLLAR VALUE.

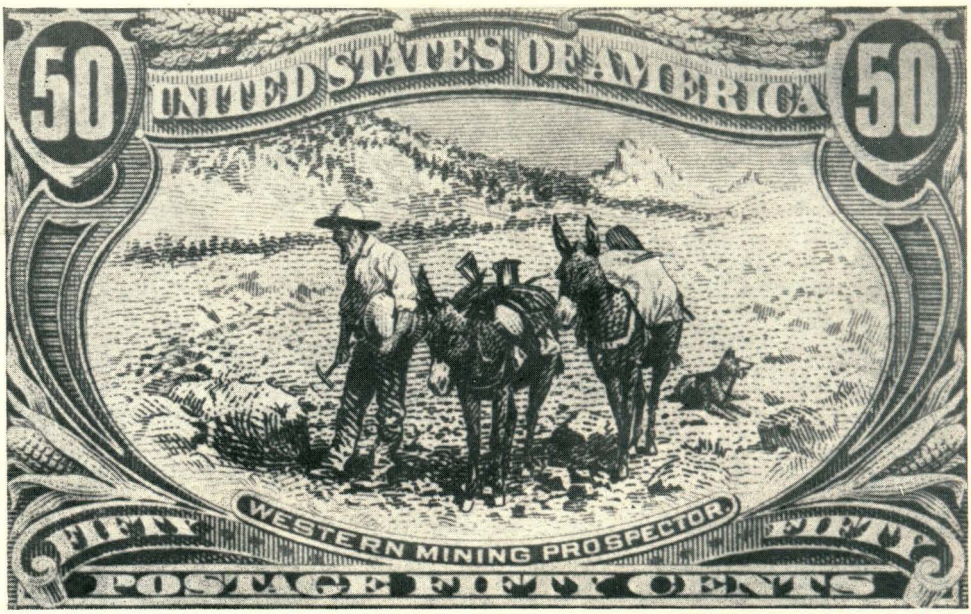
No. E293A.

(Mason's 131).

Value—Two Dollars with Western Mining Prospector. Vignette wrongly titled.
Die Size ab. 73x63 mm.
Die No. 264.
Design Size 34x22 mm.
Produced by Bureau of Engraving & Printing
Designed by R. Ostrander Smith
Vignette Eng. by G. F. C. Smillie
Frame Eng. by D. S. Ronaldson

For description of the subject of this vignette see E291.

The value on the essay is engraved with the $ as large as the numeral 2, while on the proof and stamp it is smaller. For description of dies see P293.



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

E293A—Western Mining Prospector.

Vignette as adopted for fifty cents stamp but titled **Harvesting in the West.**

BICOLOR DIE ESSAY.

Printed on India paper mounted on card about 73x63 mm.

1898. 59 m/0 Blackish Violet & Black.
(1 known (67) WGA) 200



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

E293B—V State of the Die. For Description see P286.

No. E293.

Value—Two Dollars with Harvesting in the West vignette.
Vignette Die 72x66mm.
Die Size 72x66 mm.
Die Size 62x51 mm.
Die No. 257, vignette only.
Die No. 264, border incomplete.
Die No. 265, border complete.
Design Size 34x22 mm.
Produced by Bureau of Engraving & Printing
Designed by R. Ostrander Smith
Vignette Eng. by M. W. Baldwin
Frame Eng. by D. S. Ronaldson
Model approved May 7, 1898.

E293B—Progress Vignette Die Essays.

B.—Printed on India paper die sunk on cards about 79x90 mm.

Die Size 77x66 mm.

I	1898. 69 o/5 Black. Very lightly engraved. (1 known WGA)	100
II	1898. 69 o/5 Black. Four horses shaded. (1 known WGA)	100
III	Feb. 25, 1898. 69 o/5 Black. Recorded but not compared. (2 known EBS, WGA)	100
IV	69 o/5 No dots above half horse at left. (2 known FAH, WGA)	100
V	69 o/5 Black. Foreground in front of plow wheel incomplete. (1 known (12) WGA)	100



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

E293C & D—Bi-color Die Essay—Harvesting in the West. Compare with P286.

E293C—TRIAL COLOR DIE ESSAYS WITH FRAME.

C.—Bi-Color Printed on India paper mounted on cards about 83x71 mm.

Die Size 62x51 mm.

In this *essay* only one plow share is shown, while in the completed *proof* P286—2 cents, another has been added to the rear. (G. B. S.). There is also less foreground engraving and the label is longer due to more letters in "Harvesting" than in "Farming" as on the *proof*. The vignette engraving overlays the frame at both ends in the bi-color essays.

1898. 1 /0 R Spectrum Red & Black.
(1 known WGA) 50

3 k/0 O-R Garnet Brown & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

7 m/0 R-O Bay & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

35 m/1 G Dark Green & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

39 m/1 B-G Duck Green & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

45 o/1 BG-B V. Dark Chesylite Blue & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

45 m/2 BG-B Dusky Orient Blue & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

63 m/1 R-V Dark Madder Violet & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

71 i/0 V-RR Pomegranate Purple & Black.
(1 known TFM) 50

D.—Printed on India paper die sunk on cards 205x155 mm.

Die Size 63x51 mm.

1899. 7 k/1 R-O Hay's Russet & Black, Autographed by M. W. Baldwin.
(1 known WGA) 50

Jan. 23, 1899. 5 n/1 OO-R Dark Hessian Brown & Black.
(Said to have been 50 printed) 15

July 8, 1899. 7 k/1 R-O Hay's Russet & Black.
Aug. 4, 1899. (Said to have been 166 printed) 10

5 m/1 OO-R Hessian Brown & Black.
(Hybrid) 7.5

7 k/1 R-O Hay's Russet & Black.
(Off card and cut close) 5

No bi-color plates were made.

E293E—SINGLE COLOR DIE ESSAY WITH FRAME.

E.—Printed on India paper die sunk on card 97x81 mm.

Die Size 83x88 mm.

At first glance this essay appears to be a proof of the completed design but there is a black wash over the engraving on the side of the bridge and in the foreground. The engraved lines under this wash are not complete as on the final proofs, and apparently lines were strengthened and added to give the intensified shadow indicated by the wash on this essay. The size of this die is also different from that of the complete design.

1898. 69 o/5 Black.
(1 known WGA) 150

E.—Single color on India paper 48x35 mounted on card.

1898. 69 o/5 Black.
(1 known WGA) 150

45 o/1 BG-B Very Dark Chessylite Blue.
(1 known TFM) 150



Stanley B. Ashbrook Photo

P293—Two Dollar Die Proof, Mississippi River Bridge. Compare with E286D.

No. P293.

Value—Two Dollars
Die Size 85x67 mm.
Die No. 277.
Design Size 34x22 mm.
Produced by Bureau of Engraving & Printing
Designed by R. Ostrander Smith
Vignette Eng. by M. W. Baldwin
Frame Eng. by D. S. Ronaldson
Color originally announced "Sapphire Blue"
Color officially announced "Light Brown"

Die 277 was made from the 2 cents frame die 256 as were the others, and was used to make roll 164. Roll 164 was used to make die 264 which was never finished but had the large $ mark in the medallion at the right. The left medallion was left blank but a roll No. 166 was made from die 264 which made the working die 275 with the small $ mark.

For description of the subject of this vignette see E286.

P293a—Large Die Proofs.

Printed on India paper die sunk on cards 204x127 mm.

Oct. 28, 1898. 7 k/1 R-O Hay's Russet.
(Probably only two made) 25

India paper on Cards 205x155 mm.

	7	1/1	R-O Dark Hay's Russet, Autographed by M. W. Baldwin. (1 known WGA)	50
May 31, 1898.	7	1/1	R-O Dark Hay's Russet.	
Feb. 11, 1899.			(Said to have been 75 printed)	20
	7	1/1	R-O Dark Hay's Russet. (Off card and cut close)	5

P293b—Small Die Proofs.

1903.	7	m/1	R-O Liver Brown. (About 80 printed)	10

One plate was made but no plate proofs are definitely known.

(This series of articles to be continued.)

The Postage Stamps of Fiji

ISSUES 1878 TO 1902

By J. R. W. Purves

This fine handbook of 89 pages with eight full pages of illustrations, is a reprint of a series of articles in the London Philatelist.

It is issued by Sefi, Pemberton & Company Ltd. of 12 South Molton Street, London, W. 1. England, but the publishers omit to note the price at which it is sold.

In this new pamphlet Mr. Purves has made a great addition to my handbook on "The Postage Stamps, etc. of the Fiji Islands" which I published in 1908 and to which Mr. Purves constantly refers in very laudatory remarks.

In June, 1935, a Melbourne dealer purchased from a Customs official in the Fiji Islands a large quantity of all Fiji stamps from about 1890 almost everything in complete panes or sheets. Mr. Purves states "A study of these reveal Fiji as a really "Big" country, worthy of the attention of any serious student. So Fiji, has proved a veritable gold-mine in its wide interest. Further, my researches have for the first time revealed the various printing techniques involved. This means that I have "plated" practically the whole of the "V. R." issues."

The full page sheets of illustrations are as follows:—

A. Watermarks of the paper makers.
B. The 18 Primary Types of the 1d. V. R.
C. Diagrams of the "make up" of the 1d., 2., and 4d. plates.
D. The 4 Primary types of the 2d., value.
E. Diagram of the make up of the sheet of the 2½d., the 6d, and the 5/- "Queen".
F. 12 Primary types of the 4d., and the 8 Primary types of the 6d.
G. The 1/- value and the retouch on No. 47 of left pane.
H. 2/-, Head electrotyped, frame lithographed. The 15 Primary types.

Mr. Purves devotes a special section to "The Postal Markings and Post offices of Fiji."

This section is of special interest and is entirely original work on a subject which I do not think has been dealt with previously.

This is a remarkably well studied handbook which I strongly recommend to any collector who wishes to specialize in a new and little expensive field.

—Chas. J. Phillips.

The Collectors Club Its Background and Future

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 2, page 152.)

A Record of Achievement

"A little more than six years ago, a small group of stamp collectors decided that the **Collectors Club** could and should be an important factor in international philately.

"Without in any way duplicating the work of other organizations, it was felt that a strong club, located in New York City, owed a duty to philately to promote and encourage serious work in the hobby.

"With broad vision for the future, these men have demonstrated the soundness of their views, and by hard and consistent work, and liberal donations of money, they have in a comparatively short time, brought the Club to its present state of influence and have paved the way for still greater achievements.

"Numerically, the Club has increased sixfold, and in its membership will be found a large percentage of the foremost stamp collectors of the world. It has brought together one of the most important philatelic libraries in existence. It has founded and maintained a journal recognized as one of the leading philatelic magazines of the world. It has encouraged, and liberally supported, philatelic exhibitions, and has published some important monographs and has others in preparation.

"At its bi-monthly meetings, it has enabled members to see many of the most interesting collections in this country. It has welcomed and entertained many important guests, both from at home and abroad. It has obtained much desirable publicity in the daily press, and by all these means, has created a feeling of stability in the hobby."—**From Editorial by H. L. Lindquist in Collectors Club Philatelist.**

Housewarming and Dutch Lunch February 10th, 1927

As there had been no formal opening of the new club rooms when they were first occupied, it was decided to dispense with the annual banquet for this year and substitute in its place a housewarming and Dutch Lunch, in charge of President H. L. Lindquist, in order to give the ladies of the members an opportunity to inspect our new quarters.

About 130 members and guests were present, a check room for the men was maintained on the first room in charge of Sidney Barrett and Harry Konwiser and another for the ladies on the fifth floor in charge of Miss Neuman.

The festivities started at 8.30 with an informal dance in the main meeting room which was crowded right up to the closing time at 11 p. m.

At 10 p. m. refreshments were served in two sections, a Dutch Lunch in the rooms of J. C. Morgenthau, and Sandwiches, Cakes and Coffee in the office on the fourth floor. Alfred Lichtenstein was a beaming host all dolled up in a white apron.

Officers for 1927

President, Harry L. Lindquist.
Vice-President, Charles Curie.
Secretary, H. M. Konwiser.
Treasurer, H. M. Lewy.

Other Governors

Lt. Col. J. P. Benkard, J. S. Rich, Dr. J. B. Chittenden,
Charles J. Phillips, C. M. Ams.

Trustees

A. F. Lichtenstein, J. C. Morgenthau, T. E. Steinway.

The First Collectors Club Bourse

On Wednesday evening March 23, 1927 the Club held the first Bourse at 51 West 48th Street.

The attendance was about 50. Over $1000 worth of stamps was disposed of.

The Bourse Committee consisted of Major Camp and Messrs. Bartels, Konwiser, Reichelt, and Bach.

The first sale was a fine 2d. Sydney View N. S. Wales sold by A. Krassa to Charles J. Phillips.

Meeting of the Board of Governors May 25th, 1927

President H. L. Lindquist presided.

It was formally announced that C. L. Pack had donated to the *Collectors Club* his collection of Brazil 1892-94, and a resolution was passed that:

"The collection of Brazil 1892-94, which was given to the **Collectors Club** in his name, through Mr. Phillips, on May 18th, 1927, be placed in the custody of the Trustees under the indenture under which they operate."

In 1927, as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, C. J. Phillips suggested that we visit other clubs in nearby towns, and in return ask such Clubs to visit us. These inter-club visits have continued right up to the present date.

The general plan is for a delegation from our Club, usually of from six to ten members, to visit the Club selected and for each of our members to give a short display of a portion of his collection, with a brief talk usually limited to ten to fifteen minutes. In return the clubs visited send us a delegation who make similar displays and talks. In this way we are getting to know one another better, and we find the displays made by our visitors have been most instructive, giving us an opportunity of seeing many fine collections.

Officers for 1928

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

Trustees

A. F. Lichtenstein, J. C. Morgenthau, T. E. Steinway.

Governors

S. G. Rich, Charles J. Phillips, C. Ams, J. H. Hall
Lt. Col. J. P. Benkard, J. S. Rich.

Amendments to By-Laws

Article L. Add after Section 2—

"Sec. 2a. There shall be two classes of Life Members: Resident Life Members, who shall follow the qualifications of Resident Members, and Non-Resident Life Members, who shall follow the qualifications of Non-Resident Members."

Article 11. Strike out Sec. 1 and substitute therefor—

"Sec. 1, dues of Resident Life Members shall be twenty times the annual dues of Resident Life Members and the dues of Non-Resident Life Members shall be twenty times the dues of Non-Resident Members.

The dues so collected shall be kept by the Treasurer in a permanent investment fund separate from the general funds of the Club, and shall be invested only in such securities as are legal for Trustees and Savings Banks in the State of New York."

Proposed by T. E. Steinway. Seconded by J. H. Hall, Jr.

Meeting of the Board of Governors February 28th, 1928

O. G. Reichel was elected a Governor in the place of H. M. Konwiser resigned.

At a special meeting of the Board of Governors held on June 6th, 1928 it was unanimously voted to hereafter designate our library as

"The Collectors Club Library
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial"

followed by the names of Joseph S. Rich, Theodore E. Steinway and William R. Ricketts, whose personal libraries and donations form the foundation of our present collection.

The President's Message was read by H. L. Lindquist at the meeting on January 4th, 1928.

(This is given in full in the *C. C. P.*, Vol. 7, 1928, pp. 114-117.)

The total membership to date was 647.

The Thirty-First Annual Dinner

was held at The *Hotel Astor* on Saturday January 21st, 1928. 72 members and guests in attendance.

Death of Dr. J. B. Chittenden

Dr. J. B. Brace Chittenden died suddenly at his home in Brooklyn, on March 20th, 1928. He suffered from high blood pressure and a few hours later he was stricken with paralysis and died two days later without regaining consciousness.

It is in his work for the *Collectors Club* that Dr. Chittenden's real philatelic fame rests. He served three terms as president but it is as our Librarian that he will be chiefly remembered. He devoted himself entirely to the Library which he loved.

In the *C. C. P.* vol. 7 will be found tributes to his memory by J. C. Morgenthau and H. L. Lindquist.

The following biography, written by himself was in our archives:

J. Brace Chittenden, was born at Milford, Conn., 1864. Father, Richard H. Chittenden, Captain of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, graduate of Yale. Mother, Lucy Lee Brace, daughter of the Reverend Jonathan Brace of Hartford, Conn.

Primary education at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. Graduate as a mechanical and also civil engineer Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1888. Received the degree of A. B., Harvard, class of 1889. Founded the Graduate Club of Harvard, and edited the college paper at Worcester. Received the degree of A. M., Harvard, 1890. Received the Kirkland Travelling Fellowship 1892. Student in Koenigsburg in East Prussia. Received the degree of Ph. D. For Mathematics at Koenigsburg, 1893.

Instructor in Mathematics 1894, 1895, Princeton University. Instructor of Mathematics 1895-1900, Columbia University and Barnard College. Was admitted as a member of the New York Bar in 1900, and 1902. Elected Professor of Mathematics at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, 1900. I have been head of this department for the last 23 years.

Meeting of the Board of Governors January 25th, 1928

The resignation of H. M. Konwiser, as Secretary and Governor was accepted with regret.

H. L. Lindquist was re-elected as President.

On account of the long and serious illness of H. M. Lewy his resignation as Governor was accepted with sincere and deep regret.

J. H. Hall, Jr. was elected a Governor in place of H. M. Lewy.

Charles Curie was elected Vice-President.

To further perpetuate the memory of Dr. Chittenden it was decided to create a "J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund" the income from which would be devoted entirely to the building up and maintaining of the library.

A Committee consisting of Charles J. Phillips, Alfred F. Lichtenstein and J. C. Morgenthau was appointed to solicit donations to this fund.

At the Annual Meeting held on February 2nd, 1929 Charles J. Phillips announced that he collected the sum of $6080.00 which was invested in Trustee Securities and only the income can be used to purchase new books and bind old ones.

On September 1st, 1929 the total of the Fund had increased to $6900.82.

Officers for 1929

The whole of the Officers and Board of Governors for 1928 were all re-elected to serve for 1929.

From the President's Message for 1928 we learn that the total membership of the Club, on January 1st, 1929 was 679, an increase of 32 during the past year. Mr. Lindquist said "Several experiments have been tried during the year to vary the type of exhibits, and to introduce informal displays and discussions at the meetings. The success of these have been apparent from the start. The meeting devoted to 10 minutes and talks and small displays was one of the best we have held in some time. I strongly urge that this type of meeting be continued and elaborated upon. I believe that sometime at each meeting should be devoted to informal displays and discussions of current interest. It will give every member an opportunity to participate and will develop so much valuable information that members will feel compelled to attend regularly.

The 33rd Annual Dinner February 2nd, 1929

Held at the Hotel Astor. Over 90 members and their friends attended. After dinner President Lindquist first called on Charles J. Phillips who spoke on the progress made in collecting funds for the J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund.

Theodore E. Steinway was then called upon to present to J. C. Morgenthau an engrossed testimonial in celebration of his 70th birthday.

Other speakers were Admiral F. R. Harris, Frank Crane, J. J. Klemann, Jr., Eugene Klein, Dr. V. Berthold, Chas. Curie and Alfred Lichtenstein.

Death of J. C. Morgenthau

J. C. Morgenthau died from cancer on May 22nd, 1929. It is a particularly severe blow to the *Collectors Club* of which he was a Trustee, and in which he took a keen interest right up to the time of his death.

In his memory the members of the Club raised a fund donated to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital for Chemical Research in Cancer.

The total amount collected for this fund was $740.00.

Meeting of the Board of Governors April 24th, 1929

President H. L. Lindquist announced the death on Saturday, April 6th, of Lt.-Col. J. P. Benkard.

The vacancy on the Board of Governors was filled by the election of Adm. Fred. R. Harris.

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Dinner

THE thirty-fourth Annual Dinner was held in the College Room of the Hotel Astor on Saturday February 15th, 1930 wtih ninety members and guests present.

Following our usual custom no formal speeches were scheduled, however Dr. C. W. Hennan announced particulars of the Severn Memorial Fund. The interest will be used to purchase two medals which will be awarded each year for outstanding merit in philatelic work.

The following also said a few words:—G. M. Mosler, J. N. Luff, A. F. Lichtenstein, T. E. Steinway, C. Curie, F. Crane, V. Rotnem and E. Klein.

Officers for 1930

President, H. L. Lindquist.
Vice-President, C. Curie.
Secretary, O. G. Reichelt.
Treasurer, J. S. Rich.

Other Governors

Admiral F. R. Harris.
Chas. J. Phillips.
J. H. Hall.
S. G. Rich.
F. H. Tows.
Beverly S. King.
C. M. Ams.

Trustees

A. F. Lichtenstein, T. E. Steinway, and Chas. Curie.

Meeting of the Board of Governors March 26th, 1930

A discussion regarding the building and lease took place and Mr. Curie moved that the President be authorized to sign an agreement appointing a third arbitrator which agreement will in terms exempt the arbitrator from the property qualifications specified in the lease. This motion was seconded by Mr. Reichelt and the motion carried.

S. G. Rich moved that the President, Vice-President and Mr. Steinway constitute a committee of three to approach the Metropolitan Square Corporation on the matter of renewal of our lease for another year with power to close if the terms are satisfactory.

J. S. Rich seconded this motion which was unanimously carried.

In the Collectors Club Philatelist for April 1930 Harry L. Lindquist writes an article under the caption of *A Permanent Home for the Collectors Club* from which I quote the following:—

"The Permanent Home Fund has now grown to nearly $20,000. In 1926 the Club moved to its present quarters at 51 West 48th St. where, due to the generosity of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, we have enjoyed our own club rooms for nearly four years.

"When this move was made it was hoped that we had really settled the question of a permanent home, but while we own the building, it is located on land leased from Columbia University, and our particular plot is included in the tract that is being assembled by the Rockefeller interests for the great Metropolitan Square that is planned.

"Appraisers are now at work valuing our equity in the present building and whatever amount is realized will accrue to the Permanent Home Fund, again through the generosity of Mr. Lichtenstein."

Death of Charles M. Ams

The *Collectors Club* suffered a great loss in the death of C. M. Ams on May 25th, 1930.

He became a member of the Club in 1923, was elected a Governor in 1924 and in the same year was elected Vice-President, an office which he held until 1926.

In 1926 he acted as Secretary of the *International Philatelic Exhibition* and served with unfailing fidelity and ability.

Meeting of the Board of Governors January 7th, 1931

The following were elected:—

President, Charles Curie.
Vice-President, Beverly S. King.
Secretary, A. F. Auerbach.
Treasurer, S. G. Rich.

Trustees

A. F. Lichtenstein, T. E. Steinway and Charles Curie.

Governors

Charles J. Phillips.
H. L. Lindquist.
J. H. Hall.
Ferrars H. Tows.
F. R. Harris.
O. G. Reichelt.
Beverly S. King.

Chairman of the Membership Committee: Charles J. Phillips.
Librarians: H. M. Konwiser, W. R. Ricketts, J. S. Rich.

Mr. Charles Curie moved the following resolution:—

"One of our Governors, Joseph S. Rich has been with us a long while and has rendered a great service to the Club, and I think it would be fitting, proper and appropriate as a token of appreciation on our part if he were honored by this Club to be elected an Honorary Life Governor and I therefore move that Joseph S. Rich who has served this Club as Governor for a number of years, be elected an Honorary Life Governor of the Collectors Club, the same as we have done previously in the case of J. N. Luff. This motion was seconded by B. S. King. A. F. Lichtenstein also goes on record in seconding this motion and saying, "What Joseph S. Rich has done for our Club no one knows. Of all the men that we could count on, all could depend always upon Joseph S. Rich. Even when he was ill, he would come down against the Doctor's orders, to attend our Governors meeting when he knew that his presence was needed to make a quorum. I take great pleasure in seconding the motion, which was unanimously carried."

Proposed Changes in Constitution and By-Laws January 2nd, 1931

CONSTITUTION.

Article III—Members.

Section 1: Remains unchanged.
Section 2: The classes of members shall be as follows: Honorary, Life, Resident,—Suburban, Non-Resident, and Junior.
Section 3: Remains unchanged.

BY-LAWS.

Article I—Members.

Section 1: Remains unchanged.
Section 2: Life members shall be such persons as may be regularly and duly elected by the Club in accordance with the rules for admission to membership, and may be either (1) **Resident Life Members,** or (2) **Suburban Life Members,** or (3) **Non-resident Life Members.** (See Art. II, Section 1—Dues.)
Section 3: Resident members shall be such persons as have any one of the following qualifications:

A. A business address in the Borough of Brooklyn, Borough of the Bronx, or Borough of Manhattan in New York City.
B. A business address in Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, or Union City, N. J.
C. A residence address in any areas mentioned in sub-sections A and B.

Section 4: A member residing outside the areas mentioned in section 3, but connected as employee, partner, or officer with a firm **or Company** having a business address within said area, shall be a resident member. A member employed as field or travelling representative for a firm **or company** with such address partly or wholly in territory within twenty-five (25) miles of City Hall, New York City, shall be deemed to have the business address of the firm **or company** with which he is connected, even though he may work mainly from an office of his own not located within the area mentioned.

Section 5: Suburban members shall be such persons who have neither residence nor business addresses within the area mentioned in Section 3, **or are not connected as employee, partner, or officer with a firm or company having a business address in the areas specified in Section 3,** but whose residence or business addresses are within the following area:

A. Westchester and Nassau Counties, New York.
B. Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, New York.
C. Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic and Union Counties, New Jersey, except the cities mentioned in Section 3.
D. That portion of Fairfield County, Connecticut, west of and including the town of Stamford, Connecticut.
E. That portion of Morris County, New Jersey, east of and including Chatham Township, Harding Township, Morris Township, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township, Mountain Lakes Borough, Boonton Township and Kinellon Borough.

Section 6: A member whose business address determined as in Section 4, shall be that of a branch office of a firm **or company,** within the areas mentioned in Section 5, and who does not have direct dealing with the head office of said firm **or company,** wherever located, shall be deemed to have the address of said branch office as his business address.

Section 7: Non-Resident members shall be such persons who shall reside outside the areas mentioned in the preceding articles and who shall not have a business address within any of the said areas.

Section 8: Any member having non-resident qualifications may elect to become a suburban or resident member and any member having suburban qualifications may elect to become a resident member.

Section 9: Junior members. The sons and daughters of members, of any classification, shall be eligible to become Junior members, provided they have attained the age of fourteen (14) years.

Section 10: No person who has not attained the age of twenty-one (21) years shall be eligible for membership except in the case of junior members as set forth in Section 9. At the age of twenty-one (21) years their junior membership shall cease.

Article II—Dues.

Section 1: The Life Membership fee shall be twenty times the annual dues. If at any time a life member's status is altered by reason of change in residence or business address and the new status calls for a higher rating, such member shall pay the difference involved between such classes.

These funds are to be a permanent investment for the Club, and must be invested by the Treasurer only in such securities as by the Law of the State of New York Trustees are permitted to Purchase.

Section 2: (Remains unchanged) $25.00.

Section 3: The annual dues for Suburban members shall be Ten (10) Dollars.

Section 4: The annual dues for Non-Resident members shall be Five (5) Dollars.

Section 5: The annual dues for Junior members shall be Three (3) Dollars.

Section 6: The initiation fee for resident, **suburban,** and non-resident members shall be such sum as the Board of Governors may fix. (At present this is $25.00 for resident members, and no initiation fee is charged for non-resident members).

Section 7: (Present section 5 unchanged).

Section 8: (Present section 6 unchanged).

Section 9: (Present section 7 unchanged).

Article III—Rules for Admission.

Section 1: (Remains unchanged).

Section 2: Accompanying the written application for membership shall be letters from the proposer and the seconder stating the qualifications of the proposed new member. Where the proposer is a member of the Board of Governors, a letter from the seconder may be dispensed with.

For Junior membership the letter from the proposer and that from the seconder shall not be required.

Section 3: Applications shall be posted on the Bulletin Board of the Club for a period of thirty days and shall be submitted to the Board of Governors at their first meeting.

Section 4: (Remains unchanged).

Section 5: (Remains unchanged).

Section 6: (Remains unchanged).

Collectors Club Moves to New Quarters

On January 29th, 1931 the Club moved to The Carbon and Carbide Building at 30 East 42 Street, New York where four rooms were rented on the third floor.

The large mass of duplicate books and magazines were cleaned and boxed and sent to the office of A. F. Lichtenstein, who graciously consented to store them until required. The moving was in charge of Beverly S. King who also secured new steel shelving and a steel letter file.

Mr. King also donated a desk and table for office use, and Mr. Lichtenstein donated a safe for the office.

Ferrars H. Tows kindly presented a beautiful large rug for the main club room, also drapes for the windows, a lamp and two chairs. The members subscribed $700 towards cost of moving and extra furniture.

Our new librarian, H. M. Konwiser, took charge of arranging the Library on the new shelves, assisted by A. F. Auerbach, O. G. Reichelt and Louis Robbins.

The first meeting in the new Club Rooms was held on February 18th, 1931, when a delegation from the *Springfield Stamp Club* gave a display.

Meeting of November 19th, 1931

The meeting of November 19th 1931 is a noteworthy one because on that day we received a gift of the most valuable collection of stamps ever presented to the Club.

Charles Lathrop Pack showed highly specialized collection of Canada, issues of 1868-69 commonly called the "Large cents" issue.

Mr. Pack in his opening remarks outlined the ideas he had in specializing these issues as his contribution to the Handbooks on the stamps of Canada now in course of preparation by the Publication Committee of the *Collectors Club*.

Towards the close of the meeting Mr. Pack made a most unexpected announcement. He asked the *Collectors Club* to accept this collection as a free gift with the proviso that it could never be sold but that it could be added to if new material was provided.

The collection is contained in three Oriel Albums, beautifully arranged and fully written up. A detailed description can be seen in the *C. C. P.* Vol. 10 1931, pp 109, 110.

The market value of this collection has been estimated as being between $10,000 and $12,000.

Meeting of the Board of Governors January 20th, 1932

The following were elected:—

President, Charles Curie.
Vice-President, Beverly S. King.
Treasurer, S. G. Rich.
Assistant Treasurer, H. L. Lindquist.

A. F. Auerbach resigned both as Secretary and Governor.

At the meeting of Governors on February 24th. 1932 A. F. Lichenstein was elected Secretary in place of A. F. Auerbach, resigned.

Charles Curie reported that he had secured a reduction of $500 per annum in our rent.

C. W. Brazer was elected a Governor in the place of A. F. Auerbach, resigned.

Death of Joseph S. Rich

The death on March 19th 1932 of Joseph S. Rich having been reported to the Board, the following resolutions was corried:

The Governors of the **Collectors Club** desire to place on record the great loss they have sustained by the death of Mr. Joseph S. Rich, a Life Member of the **Collectors Club,** a Governor for many years, a part President, and at one time Treasurer and Librarian of the Club.

They desire to put on record their grateful thanks for his many deeds of service to the Club, especially noting the gift of his Library of over one thousand bound volumes of Philatelic Literature.

In 1931 Mr. Charles Curie advanced to the *Collectors Club* the total amount of $1200 for binding a large number of volumes in the Library for the publication of a Year-book and for the Club's current expenses.

Of this sum no less than $751.25 was paid to Mr. Eggeling, our Binder, between June 30th. and August 31st. 1931.

This resulted in several hundred bound volumes being made available for the one of our members.

Meeting of the Board of Governors January 4th, 1933

The following were elected:—

President, Beverley S. King.
Vice-President, Laurence B. Mason.
Treasurer, S. G. Rich.
Secretary, Charles Curie.

The following were appointed by the President.

Editor **Collectors Club Philatelist,** H. L. Lindquist.
Chairman Entertainment Committee, Charles J. Phillips.
Chairman House Committee, Morton D. Joyce.

Meeting of the Board of Governors May 31st, 1933

Charles J. Phillips resigned as Chairman of the Program and Entertainment Committee. The President appointed C. W. Brazer as Chairman of the Program Committee and L. B. Mason as Chairman of the Membership Committee.

Officers for 1934

President, L. B. Mason.
Vice-President, A. W. Deas.
Secretary, Charles Curie.
Treasurer, S. G. Rich.

Other Governors

Charles J. Phillips.
Beverly S. King.
H. L. Lindquist.
Ferrars H. Tows.
Clarence W. Brazer.
Fred. R. Harris.

Trustees

A. F. Lichtenstein; T. E. Steinway; Chas. Curie.

Librarian

H. M. Konwiser.

V. W. Rotnem resigned from the Board and Arthur W. Deas was elected Governor to fill his place.

Mr. Lindquist mentioned that a Memorial Service was being held on June 6th for the late Harry M. Lewy and the Board authorized Mr. Lindquist to represent the *Collectors Club* in the way of extending the sympathy of its Members and particularly of the Board of Governors with whom Mr. Lewy had been so closely associated.

Meeting of the Board of Governors February 28th, 1934

The question of W. R. Ricketts Library to the *Collectors Club* was informally discussed and a verbal conversation has been had between Mr. Lindquist and Mr. Ricketts, who mentioned that his library is to go to the *Collectors Club* as indicated in his will, upon his death, and that he were willing to send to the Club all foreign matter at this time, or as soon as convenient for both parties, but that the American material was to be retained at Mr. Ricketts home until after his death, as he still needs it for completion of his index.

Meeting of the Board of Governors September 26th, 1934

President, L. B. Mason presiding, Mr. Lichtenstein moved that we will accept a members resignation, if such resignation has been received prior to July first, and the member assumes the responsibility for one half year's payment of dues, in cases where a member has not sent in his current year's dues.

Officers for 1935

President, Laurence B. Mason.
Vice-President & Secretary, A. W. Deas.
Treasurer, George R. M. Ewing.

Other Governors

B. S. King.
H. L. Lindquist
C. J. Phillips.
C. W. Brazer
F. R. Harris.
E. S. Knapp.

Trustees

A. F. Lichtenstein, T. E. Steinway, C. Curie.

Librarian

H. M. Konwiser.

Death of Beverly S. King

The Club suffered a great loss in the death of Beverly S. King on March 4th. 1935. He was a Governor for some years and was President for 1933. He was a prominent Architect and specially interested in U. S. Revenues and U. S. general issues of the 20th Century. He was Co-Author with M. G. Johl in two important books on the U. S. 20th Century stamps.

Mr. Max G. Johl was elected a Governor in the place of Mr. King at a meeting of the Board of Governors held March 27th. 1935.

Annual Meeting January 8th, 1936

The following officers and Governors were elected:

President, Laurence B. Mason.
Vice-President, Arthur E. Owen.
Secretary, Arthur W. Deas.
Treasurer, George R. W. Ewing.

Other Governors.

M. G. Johl.
F. R. Harris.
E. S. Knapp.
C. W. Brazer.
H. L. Lindquist.
C. J. Phillips.

Trustees

A. F. Lichtenstein; T. E. Steinway; L. B. Mason.

Librarian

Ralph A. Barry.

Total Membership 734.

Death of Charles Curie

On July 15th 1936 the Club suffered a great loss by the death of a past President, Charles Curie.

For some years Charles Curie has been an active worker having served as President, Vice-President, Secretary and Trustee.

1937

President, Arthur W. Deas.
Vice-President, Arthur E. Owen.
Secretary, Max G. Johl.
Treasurer, George R. M. Ewing.

Other Governors

E. S. Knapp.
C. W. Brazer.
C. J. Phillips.
F. R. Harris.
H. L. Lindquist.

Trustees

A. F. Lichtenstein; T. E. Steinway; L. B. Mason.

Meeting of the Board of Governors March 3rd, 1937

The Board of Governors present the following changes in the By-Laws to be voted by the Members at the meeting of the Club to be held on March 3, 1937.

I. Article I Section 2, add the words:
"for those 35 years of age and over on January first, and Twelve and one half Dollars ($12.50) for those under 35 years of age."

II. Making the Section read:
"Article II Section 2. The annual dues for Resident Members shall be Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00), for those 35 years of age and over on January first, and Twelve and one half Dollars ($12.50) for those under 35 years of age."

III. To eliminate (a) Article II Section 3; (b) the word "Suburban" from Section 6, and (c) Article I Section 5 & 6, defining "Suburban" membership, so that all such members thereafter come under the Nonresident Classification.

IV. To re-number Sections 7 to 10 inclusive of Articles 1, to read:
"Sections 5 & 8 inclusive."
Also Sections 4 to 9 inclusive of Article II to read:
"Sections 3 to 8 inclusive."

V. And to make such other changes as may be found necessary to conform to the change of rate of dues.

MAX G. JOHL
for and by order of the
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Meeting of the Board of Governors March 24th, 1937

A Special Meeting was held on March 24th, 1937, at the request of President Deas, to discuss the prospective New Club House.

The President presented the following resolution for consideration and approval.

"RESOLVED that The Collectors Club purchase as a permanent home and club house premises now known by the street and number 22 East 35th Street, Manhattan, New York City, and that the President and Vice-President of this Club be and either

of them hereby is authorized to execute in the name of the Club a contract with the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Thomas B. Clarke, the former owner of said premises, for the purchase thereof for Thirty-five Thousand Dollars ($35,000), to be paid $3500 at the time of the execution of said contract and $31,500 upon the delivery of the deed thereunder, and that said contract shall contain such terms and provisions as the Officer of this Club executing the same may deem proper, including a provision that said premises 22 East 35th Street are subject to the so-called Murray Hill Covenants and Murray Hill five foot set back agreement and that the oriel windows on the building now erected on said premises may encroach beyond the line established by said set-back agreement, and be it further

RESOLVED that Messrs. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Theodore E. Steinway and Laurence B. Mason, who have custody of the securities making up the permanent home fund of the Club be, and they hereby are, authorized to sell such of said securities as may be necessary to furnish funds sufficient to pay the purchase price of said premises 22 East 35th Street, cost of title examination, surveys and legal expenses in connection with such purchase, and to turn over the proceeds of the securities so sold to the Treasurer of the Club, who is hereby authorized to use proceeds for the purpose of paying said purchase price and such bills for title examination, surveys and legal expenses as may be approved by the President."

Upon motion of C. J. Phillips, seconded by E. S. Knapp, the resolution was unanimously approved & adopted.

Meeting of the Board of Governors March 30th, 1937

Charles J. Phillips presented to the Club, for the use of the proposed Expert Committee, a large collection of Reprints, Proofs and Forgeries of the Roman States, containing many large blocks, panes and sheets, from the collection of the late Dr. F. W. Floyd of Manchester, England.

Death of C. L. Pack

The *Collectors Club* lost one of its best and most loved members on June 14th 1937 when Charles Lathrop Pack passed away in his eightieth year.

Pack was a generous man and of a most friendly disposition. On many occasions he contributed liberally to our funds and he presented to the Club two valuable collections of stamps:—

Canada 1868-1869 the large cents issues.
Brazil 1892-95 the 100 reis and the rare substituted heads, highly specialized and beautifully arranged.

The *C. C. P.* for October 1937 contains a full biography and a fine portrait of our departed friend.

Mr. Pack was a voluminous writer on philatelic subjects, his greatest work being a magnificent volume on the Victoria "Half Length" stamps of 1850 and the 2d. Queen on Throne. The edition was 300 copies which Mr. Pack presented to the *Collectors Club*.

Meeting of the Board of Governors September 29th, 1937

Mr. Lichtenstein commented upon the great efforts of Mr. Deas pertaining to the new Club House, mentioning that we should acknowledge with thanks what he has done and all the work that Mr. Deas has carried through.

Honorary Membership to Mr. Phillips

Mr. Deas, in finishing his report on the building suggested honorary membership for C. J. Phillips with full power as a member of the Board. Mr. Johl moved that honorary membership be conferred upon Mr. Phillips in view of his many services on behalf of the Club, which was seconded by Mr. Brazer and unanimously carried.

Mr. A. F. Lichtenstein, after a discussion with the Board Members present, moved that Honorary Memberships be conferred upon those members who have been with the Club for the past forty years. This motion was duly seconded by Mr. Lindquist, and unanimously carried. The members thus affected by this action are:

P. F. Bruner, J. M. Bartels, Hiram Deats, Walter S. Scott, H. F. Dunkhorst, George R. Brown.

Meeting of the Board of Governors November 30th, 1937

Mr. Charles J. Phillips donated to the Club eight volumes of photographs of rarities of the world for the use of the Expert Committee.

Meeting of the Board of Governors December 29th, 1937

Mr. Phillips asked the authorization of the Club to publish a monthly Bulletin, mentioning therein the highlights of the meetings and other timely data for the information of all memberships.

Meeting of the Board of Governors January 5th, 1938

A special meeting of the Board of Governors was held on January fifth immediately after the Annual Meeting, for the purpose of electing the officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Lindquist made a motion that all Officers who have served during 1937 be re-elected for the same office during 1938. This motion was seconded by Mr. Steinway, and Arthur W. Deas, President, Arthur E. Owen, Vice President, Max G. Johl, Secretary and George R. M. Ewing, Treasurer. succeeded themselves. Mr. Steinway moved the election of Mr. Lindquist as Assistant Treasurer, which was duly seconded and carried.

The President appointed Mr. Lindquist as a committee of one to take charge of the Annual Dinner to be held on February 5, 1938.

Death of Stephen D. Brown

Dear Mr. Brown:—

With feeling of deep regret and real personal loss, the Board of Governors of this Club learned of the death of your brother, our esteemed Stephen D. Brown, whom we often had the pleasure of seeing and meeting at our various functions. With his wonderful knowledge of Philately and general good fellowship he endeared himself to numerous friends in this Club, and the Board at its meeting of January 26, 1938 directed me to extend its sympathy to you in the loss of your brother.

We have been unable heretofore to send you the message of condolence, due to the fact that your name and address was not known to us, and which we have just secured through Mr. Daniel Kelleher.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR W. DEAS, President.

Mr. Louis P. Brown
Glens Falls Insurance Company
Glens Falls, New York

The Officers and Governors for 1937 were:

OFFICERS

President—Arthur W. Deas
Vice-President—Arthur E. Owen
Secretary—Max G. Johl
Treasurer—George R. M. Ewing

TRUSTEES

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Chairman
Theodore E. Steinway
Laurence B. Mason

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Class of 1937	Class of 1938	Class of 1939
George R. M. Ewing	Arthur W. Deas	Clarence W. Brazer
Edward S. Knapp	Max G. Johl	Frederic R. Harris
Charles J. Phillips	Arthur E. Owen	Harry L. Lindquist

The fore-going portion of my History of the *Collectors Club* has been to show the members the building up of the Club, the growth of its Library and, in general, the chief events in the past forty two years as far as the *Collectors Club* is concerned.

The time has now come to close this History of the Club with a few words upon what I consider should be

The Future of the Collectors Club

Our most valuable asset is the

Library

"We have the finest collection of Philatelic Periodicals, Hand books and Catalogues in the United States, and may be in the World. How are we to make these of the greatest use to students all over the United States. We must have a detailed Catalogue, listing names of publications, authors and subject matter. This is a big job, and there are two requisites to get it done. One is a trained Librarian. The other requisite is the necessary funds.

An Expert Committee

"One of the greatest needs of philatelists of this country is a really reliable Expert Committee.

I have had considerable experience with the work that is so well done by the Expert Committee of the *Royal Philatelic Society, London*, as for several years all their meetings were held in my office at Stanley Gibbons Ltd. Here once a month, used to gather together some of the best experts in the world, such as E. D. Bacon, E. B. Evans, R. B. Yardley, L. L. R. Hausburg, M. P. Castle and T. H. Hall. This committee had the use of our great Reference Collection of Reprints, Forgeries and of all our stock books. Gradually the *Royal Philatelic Society* formed its own Reference Collections of *photographs* of genuine, forged and faked stamps, and of genuine and forged stamps. Now the Expert Committee of the *Royal Philatelic Society* meets in their own rooms.

We have a room in the *Collectors Club* that we can set aside for such an Expert Committee.

A considerable amount of apparatus will be necessary. Every stamp that is sent in to be expertised should be photographed, one copy to be kept by the Committee, and one sent to the member of the Club sending stamps to be expertised.

I should recommend that we only expertise for members, that will be an inducement for non-members to join.

I should also recommend that the Expert Committee be confined to Collectors and thus avoid the trade jealousy that is apt to creep in a mixed committee.

Such a Committee will require a paid secretary to conduct the correspondence, arrange and group the thousands of photographs we now have, to keep a card index of all stamps sent in and do a thousand and one jobs.

"A charge should be made for all expert work, possibly depending on the value of the stamp sent to be expertised.

Displays of Stamps at The Collectors Club

Ever since the Club was formed in 1896 the chief feature of its meetings has been exhibits of noted collections or specified issues of stamps.

In the preceding History of the Club I have not included the listing of these countless displays as I felt it would serve no purpose and would be tedious and very lengthy.

Looking back over the forty-three years that the Club has existed there have been some displays that were outstanding. I would give first place to the display by the late Earl of Crawford of his wonderful collection of *United States*, the finest, the most complete and the most historical collection ever shown at the Club.

Second place I think should go to the late Arthur Hind for his great display of *The World's Rarities*, since then hundreds of great and valuable collections have been shown, and our Resident Members should be thankful that, month after month they have the opportunity of seeing these treasures.

Our fellow member W. R. McCoy has taken the trouble to analyze the exhibits as recorded in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* from 1925 to the end of 1937.

Subjects

General Collections	87
United States and Confederate States	354
Balance of the World	255

These 696 exhibits were shown by 261 persons.

In this great number of displays it is noteworthy that some 40 to 50 stamp issuing countries have not been shown separately outside of General Collections.

The preponderance of the United States displays over all others, serves to show that our own stamps have the greatest attraction for American collectors.

The Chief Benefactors of The Collectors Club

I wish to draw attention to the men who in the past forty years have been the real Benefactors of the *Collectors Club*.

John Walter Scott, Sr.

A Founder Member of the Club from 1896.

He was Treasurer of the Club from 1897 to 1909 and occasionally served also as Secretary.

He was President of the Club for 1910, but it was as Librarian that he did his best work for the *Collectors Club*. He served in this capacity in 1917 and 1918. After he retired from business in 1916 he practically spent the next two years in the Library and there wrote our first Catalog.

In his Journal, *The Metropolitan Philatelist*, he published numerous short articles supporting the Club on all occasions.

He deserves to go on record as the first of the real Benefactors of our Club.

Joseph S. Rich

was one of the original 100 Founder Members of the Club in 1896.

In 1903 he was a Governor of the Club.

In 1908 and 1909 he was President.

In 1926 he gave the Club his fine Library of Philatelic Literature consisting of about 1400 beautifully bound volumes.

In January 1931 he was elected an Honorary Life Governor.

Joseph Rich could always be depended upon to help the Club when in need of funds. I find many records of gifts of $250 and $500 and he was a consistent worker throughout the nearly 40 years he was a member.

For several years Joe Rich acted as Librarian and his work is much praised by men who knew him well, such as Chittenden and Lichtenstein.

Dr. J. Brace Chittenden

was President of the Club for 1911, 1912 and 1920.

Both as Secretary and Librarian for a number of years Dr. Chittenden devoted himself to the Club. The Library was his great love, he arranged the Suppantschitsch and Rich collections, prepared a very complete card index and was in constant correspondence with W. R. Ricketts and with most of the great collectors of philatelic literature. Until his lamented death in March 1928 he devoted himself to the Club and spent the greater part of every day, including Sunday in the Library.

It was his love and spirit for the game, his unselfishness and vision that caused Messrs. Lichtenstein, Steinway, Hatfield, Rich and others to help him to carry on.

He gave freely of money, time and energy and can be ranked as one of the great Benefactors of our Club.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein

has been a member of the Club since 1911, a Governor since 1915, Vice-President, 1917, 1918 and President for 1919.

Between 1921 and 1923 he subscribed liberally towards the deficits in the Club funds. In 1923 he was one of the founders of the Permanent Home Fund, subscribing $1,000 to the original fund, and later another $1,000 to the Chittenden Fund.

When we secured the premises at 51 West 48th Street, New York City, early in 1925, it is a well known fact that Lichtenstein financed this transaction with the aid of a small syndicate. The amount he supplied has never been made public, but it was certainly a very large sum.

In 1931 when he had to surrender the balance of our long lease of 51 West 48th Street to Columbia University for the development of the great Rockefeller program—Lichtenstein turned over to the Permanent Home Fund, $33,895, the net amount received.

He has made many and valuable gifts to the Library.

He was a firm custodian of the Permanent Home Fund, and for over 25 years had given ungrudgingly time and energy to our Club.

Theodore E. Steinway

has been a member of the Club since 1912. President of the Club for 1917, 1918 and 1925-26.

In December 1922 he gave $1500 to purchase the Library of Philatelic Literature formed by Hofrath Victor Suppantschitsch, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Austria. This was a great bargain, worth several times the

amount it cost. The possession of this Library by the *Collectors Club* was the first step towards the formation of the great Library we now possess.

Mr. Steinway has been a liberal subscriber to various funds of the Club and has made numerous gifts to the Library.

For many years he has been a Trustee of the Club and has given liberally of his time as Treasurer.

He was a strict Custodian of the Permanent Home Fund.

Charles Lathrop Pack

was a member of the Club from 1911 to his death.

He attended many of the meetings and was a frequent Exhibitor.

He gave the Club two valuable collections of stamps, the one, four large volumes of Canada, 1868-69 and 1872 the Large Cents Issues; the other, six volumes of Brazil 1894-1904, with the fine research work on the "Substituted Heads" which secured a Grand Gold Medal at a London International Exhibition.

The Collections are valued at some $12,000.

On several occasions he has subscribed liberally to our various funds, in all to an amount of several thousand dollars.

Presidents

William Herrick, 1896-1897.
William Thorne, 1898-1899.
P. Fred Bruner, 1900.
J. M. Andreini, 1902 to 1905.
P. Fred Bruner, March 1905.
John N. Luff, 1905 to 1907, 1922 to 1924.
Joseph S. Rich, 1908-1909.
J. W. Scott, Sr., 1910.
Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, 1910 to 1913, 1920.
Judge F. Spiegelberg, 1914,
William Homan, 1915-1916.
Thomas L. Wells, 1916.
Theodore E. Steinway, 1917, 1918, 1925-1926.
Alfred F. Lichtenstein, 1919.
H. H. Wilson, 1921.
Harry L. Lindquist, 1927 to 1930.
Charles Curie, 1931-1932.
Beverly S. King, 1933.
Laurence B. Mason, 1934-1936.
Arthur W. Deas, 1937-1939.

Our Locale at Different Periods

December	1896	351 Fourth Avenue.
March	1905	24 West 26th. Street.
June	1909	14 East 23rd. Street
February	1911	Kalil Bldg., 14 Park Place.
December	1913	42nd. St. Bldg., 30 East 42nd. Street
December	1917	120 West 49th. Street.
February	1925	51 West 48th. Street.
January	1931	30 East 42nd. Street.
October	1937	22 East 35th Street.

Roll of Members

1896.....100	1921.....108	1931.....759
1903.....123	1922.....142	1932.....783
1912..... 92	1923.....272	1933.....747
1913..... 92	1924.....272	1934.....711
1915.....106	1925.....465	1935.....687
1917..... 86	1926.....550	1936.....734
1918.....108	1927.....650	1937.....895
1919..... 87	1928.....647	1938.....1011
1920..... 90	1929.....745	

(Concluded.)

The Railroad Postmarks of France

By Carroll Chase

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, page 52.)

WE MAY now consider the postmark of what are called the Courrier-Convoyeurs. There are postal agents who do not work in the regular postal cars but alone, usually in a compartment reserved for their use in a second class passenger car, or occasionally in a small compartment made for their use in a baggage car. This service is confined to lines of secondary importance which have no postal cars, or to the local trains making all stops on the main line. They collect and deliver the mail at each station. These services date back to the earliest railroad days, but with three exceptions they had no postmarks until 1867. From some time in 1852 to about the middle of 1854, on four lines only, these agents had a postmark, one for each direction. These show at the top of the postmark "Serv. Interm.," or "Service Interm.," and have already been described on page 228 of the October 1937 number of this magazine.

Early in 1855, (Feb. 1st. of that year being the earliest date seen) the courrier-convoyeur service between Cette and Montpellier was given a postmark for each direction. There were four round trips made daily and these were indicated in the postmark by 1 Conv., 2 Conv., 3 Conv., or 4 Conv., meaning 1st 2nd, 3rd, or 4th Convoi, (or in English, train). This service continued at least as late as Feb. 11, 1868 and probably a bit later. A very few of these postmarks have been seen with the number of the Convoi omitted, probably by error. But one example has been seen on a stamp, as the regulation forbade the clerks to put the postmark anywhere except on the face of the letter, *near* the stamp, which was cancelled upon arrival—usually with the number, in a diamond shaped dotted cancellation, of the terminal town, either Cette or Montpellier. I have seen these markings only in black. They are fairly rare. (See figure 47.)



Fig. 47

Toward the end of 1865 it was decided to give handstamps to all these agents, but a trial was first made on all lines that ran trains to Maisse (Seine et Oise) via Corbeil. These markings are decidedly odd. They show only the name of the town where the letter was collected and at the bottom, the number of the trip, in an undulated circle. If the town name was long it was around the top of the postmark in curved form, but if short it was in a straight line in the middle of the marking. (See Figure 48.) As these served only about a year, they are all



Fig. 48

decidedly rare. The earliest and latest dates seen are December 1st, 1865 and October 29th, 1866. I know these only in black and never on the stamp unless touching it by error, the stamp being cancelled on arrival at the terminus.

Early in 1867 a definite type was adopted which was the only form used for some ten years and which then gradually disappeared, the latest date known of this type being January, 1890. After 1880, though, they are rare. This was another queerly conceived marking. They are called by the French "Courriers-Convoyeurs-Stations" as they exist for *each station* or each line. The name of the town, always curved, is at the top of the postmark. The number of the department in which its station was located is at the bottom except that in the few postmarks made, from and after March 1875 the number of the department is replaced by the name. An exception should be noted as some of the railroad stations in Lyon show the name of the station at the bottom of the postmark instead of the number and name of the department. In the middle of the postmark and nearest the top is found a number, from 1 to 31, indicating the day of the month, though the marking has no indication of the month or year. Below this are the initial or abbreviations (or rarely the full name) of the two terminal towns of the line. Below this again is a number from 1 to 5 (indicating the number of the trip during the twenty-four hours) or a star or nothing at all, meaning that there was but one trip daily. On very few lines were there more than two or three trips per day, and on many of the longer lines but a single trip was made.

These initials or abbreviations in the middle vary much, often being a single letter, and never more than six, in the latter case usually a short town name complete. It happened in several instances that two different lines had exactly the same initials, and in this case, to differentiate them it is necessary to learn the location of the station named. On the other hand the initials or abbreviations indicating the same line, may occasionally be found in two forms.

It should be noted that practically all the information we have regarding these lines has been gathered from a study of the postmarks themselves. No official lists have been found; quite the contrary, from the real "ambulants" in the postal cars. But one list of these lines has been published. It is by Monsieur Langlois and appeared in an obscure stamp magazine called *The Postillon,* some thirty years ago, and now almost unobtainable. This list was excellent as a start, but since then much study has added many lines, not then listed, and has corrected certain errors. The following list is complete as far as my knowledge goes to-day, but it is probable that a few more lines will still be discovered. Two new ones have been found during the past year or so. In the list each line is given twice, once in each direction. I think it speaks largely for itself. As will be seen there were a few lines in Algeria, given at the end of the list. All others are in France except that a certain few crossed the frontier ending in a Belgian, Swiss, Italian or Spanish town near the border. In this case the foreign stations are never found in the postmarks.

Before April 1, 1876 the courrier-convoyeur markings are not found normally cancelling the stamps. After that date the courrier-convoyeur was directed to obliterate them. For this reason the lines which have been discontinued before that date, are found practically only on the envelopes and not on the stamp. These same markings are sometimes found on the back of envelopes when, for example, the letter had been carried by more than one of these lines. These postmarks, cut out, have been collected to some extent, and certainly do help in compiling the statistics. Black is the color used almost exclusively, though a very few lines used blue more or less, but never, I believe all the time. No other colors are known.

These postmarks lend themselves nicely to collecting by departments for the reason that the number or the name of the department is indicated. This is one reason for their popularity as collecting by departments has a decided vogue in France.

Each courrier-convoyeur carried a number of postmarks, one for each station on his line and then he had to change his postmark between every two stations, which meant much work. In fact this was the reason for the change to the used type adopted in 1877. It often happened that the station was in a small town that had no postoffice at the time. These postmarks were in use, hence the only postmarks existing for these small localities were the courrier-convoyeur postmarks. This is another reason why the department collector goes after them strongly. Quite often a railroad station bore the name of two or even, though very rarely, three towns close to it. These two or three names are found in the markings, an example of a three town postmark being HIS - MANE - TOUILLE in the department No. 30, the Haute Qaronne. Again it happened that the town, or one of them named in the postmark was at quite a distance from the station. An extreme example is CAULNES - DINAN, Caulnes being on the railroad and Dinan thirty km. to the North.

The same town exists, and not rarely, on two or more different lines. This is natural as the larger cities have many lines running from them, and again two or more lines often ran over the same tracks for a certain distance. I am now slowly making an alphabetical list of all these stations and hope to have it com plete in a year or so. I shall not try to give it here.

The next type of courrier-convoyeur postmark appeared about February 1, 1877 and from this moment the type we are now discussing probably went out of use as the new postmarks were made.

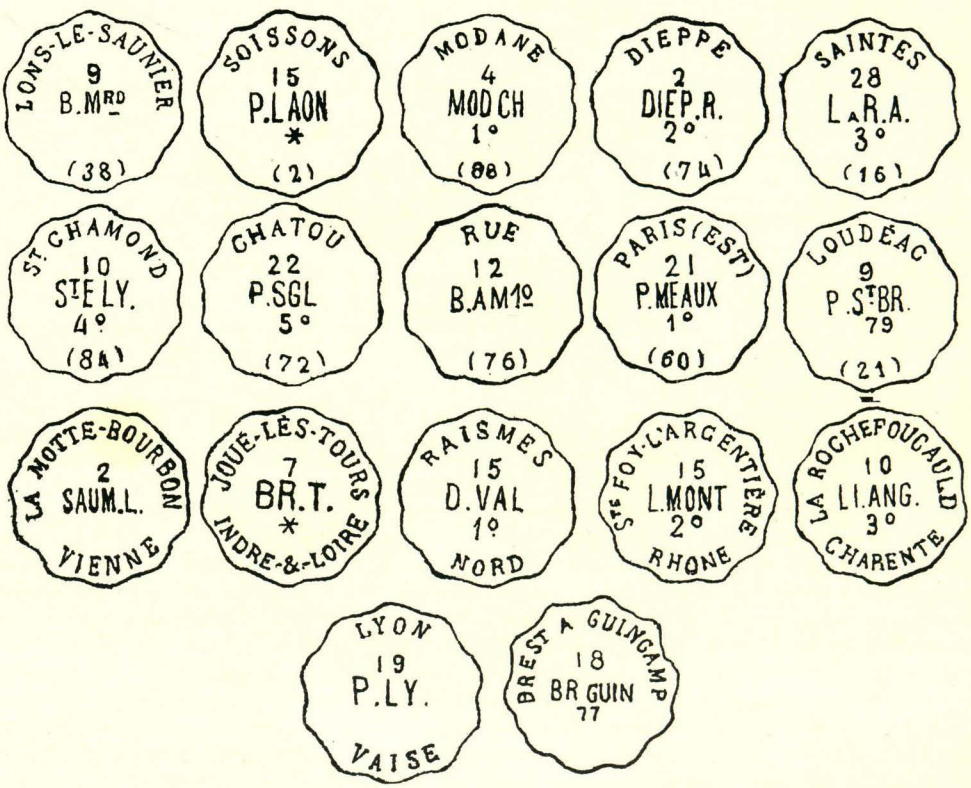


Fig. 49

Figure 49 gives a good range of these postmarks—the normal types as well as the varieties. There are about 358 lines, or if you count both directions, there are about 716. One line only A M B 1 o (Amiens a Boulogne S/mer) put the

"1 o" indicating the first trip *after* the initials of the line instead of below them. The used type of courrier-convoyeur postmark included the year date, and each year a small piece of metal with the new year date on it (the last two figures only) was sent to each line. As a few of the Station type were still in use they too received the year date and very rarely made use of them. The following years are known 77, 78, 79, 80, 84, 86, 88 and 90. At least eight lines used them to a small extent. Three lines for some reason or other, used the initials of the Station type in the center, (the next type) postmark—certainly a queer idea. These naturally are decidedly rare.

A few real errors are found in these postmarks. The engraver made a mistake in the number of the department several times, the following being typical examples. Le Qolfe-Juan (F8) instead of (8F) and Les Islettes (49) instead of (53). The name of the station was occasionally spelled wrongly, and even the initials in the center show a couple of errors. Am M (Amien s a Marquise) exists MA M and PSR BR (Perigueux a Brive) exists PEB RB! One more very odd fact is that occasionally one finds a postmark showing the initials of a line on which the station was not situated. This usually means that a courrier-convoyeur had two short runs over different lines, one usually continuing the other, and that he made a mistake in putting his postmark together, using the initials of the wrong line. These are less rare than one might think.

These postmarks on the stamp themselves are most commonly found on the two 15 centime Cèrè, the 25 Centime Cèrè, the 15 Centime sage and the 25 Centimes sage blue and ultramarine. Most of the low values current at this time are not very rare, but the higher values, especially the 80 Centimes are seldom seen.

LISTS OF THE LINES OF THE "COURRIERS-CONVOYEURS-STATIONS."

AG A	Agen (Lot-et-Gar.) à Auch (Gers)
AG BORD	Agen (Lot-et-Gar.) à Bordeaux (Gironde)
AGEN P	Agen (Lot-et-Gar.) à Périgueux (Dordôgne)
AG SAU	Agen (Lot-et-Gar.) à Sauveterre (Lot-et-Gar.)
AG TARB ou AGEN T	Agen (Lot-et-Gar.) à Tarbes (Htes.-Pyrénées)
AG TOUL	Agen (Lot-et-Gar.) à Toulouse (Hte.-Garonne)
AIGR P	Aigrefeuille (Char-Inf.) à Poitiers (Vienne)
AIG NI	Aigues-Mortes (Gard) à Nîmes (Gard)
A MARS	Aix-en-Provence (B.-du-Rh.) à Marseille (B.-du-Rh.)
AIX AN	Aix-les-Bains (Savoie) à Annecy (Hte.-Savoie)
AL PIS	Alais (Gard) à La Pise-Grand' Combe (Gard)
AL CARM	Albi (Tarn) à Carmaux (Tarn)
A CASTE	Albi (Tarn) à Castelnaudary (Aude)
A CASTR	Albi (Tarn) à Castres (Tarn)
AL T ou AL TSE	Albi (Tarn) à Toulouse (Hte-Gar.)
AMB B	Ambérieux (Ain) à Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain)
AMB C	Ambérieux (Ain) à Culoz (Ain)
AMB LY	Ambérieux (Ain) à Lyon (Rhône)
AM AR	Amiens (Somme) à Arras (Pas-de-Calais)
AM B ou AM B I°	Amiens (Somme) à Boulogne s/ Mer (Pas-de-Calais)
A BUCH	Amiens (Somme) à Buchy (Seine Inf.)
AM CR	Amiens (Somme) à Creil (Oise)
AM M ou MA M	Amiens (Somme) à Marquise (Pas-de-Calais)
A ROUEN	Amiens (Somme) à Rouen (Seine-Inf.)
AM T	Amiens (Somme) à Tergnier (Aisne)
ANG M	Angers (Maine-et-Loire) au Mans (Sarthe)
ANG MOR	Angers (Maine-et-Loire) à Morannes (Maine-et-Loire)
ANG NA	Angers (Maine-et-Loire) à Nantes (Loire-Inf.)
A NIORT	Angers (Maine-et-Loire) à Niort (Deux-Sèvres)
ANG BX	Angouléme (Charente) à Bordeaux (Gironde)
ANG LI	Angouléme (Charente) à Limoges (Hte.-Vienne)
ANG P	Angouléme (Charente) à Poitiers (Vienne)
A LAR	Angouléme (Charente) à La Rochelle (Charente-Inf.)
A STES	Angouléme (Charente) à Saintes (Charente-Inf.)
ANG T	Angouléme (Charente) à Tours (Indre-et-Loire)
AN AIX	Annecy (Hte-Savoie) à Aix-les-Bains (Savoie)

AN CH ou AN CHA	Annecy (Hte-Savoie) à Chambéry (Savoie)
ARC LAM	Arcachon (Gironde) à Lamothe (Gironde)
ARCS D	Les Arcs (Var) à Draguignan (Var)
ARD H	Ardres (Pas-de-Calais) à Hazebrouck (Nord)
AR FAL ou ARG FAL	Argentan (Orne) à Falaise (Calvados)
ARG M	Argentan (Orne) au Mans (Sarthe)
ARL LU	Arles (B.-du-Rhône) à Lunel (Hérault)
ARM BER	Armentières (Nord) à Berguette (Pas-de-Calais)
AR AM	Arras (Pas-de-Calais) à Amiens (Somme)
A CAL	Arras (P.-de-Calais) à Calais (P.-de-Calais)
ARRAS D	Arras (P.-de-Calais) à Douai (Nord)
A HAZ	Arras (P.-de-Calais) à Hazebrouck (Nord)
AR LIL	Arras (P.-de-Calais) à Lille (Nord)
ARV AUR	Arvant (Hte.-Loire) à Aurillac (Cantal)
ARV L	Arvant (Hte.-Loire) à Langeac (Hte.-Loire)
AUB VA	Aubagne (B.-du-Rhône) à Valdonne (B.-du-Rhône)
AUB FL	Aubigné (Sarthe) à La Flèche (Sarthe)
AUB BUS	Aubusson (Creuse) à Busseau d'Ahun (Creuse)
AUB SL	Aubusson (Creuse) à St Sulpice-Laurière (Hte.-Vienne)
A AG	Auch (Gers) à Agen (Lot-et-Garonne)
AUCH T	Auch (Gers) à Tarbes (Htes.-Pyrénées)
A CH	Audun-le-Roman (Meurthe-et-Moselle) à Charleville (Ardennes)
AULN H	Aulnoye (Nord) à Hirson (Aisne)
A PONT	Auray (Morbihan) à Pontivy (Morbihan)
AUR ARV	Aurillac (Cantal) à Arvant (Hte-Loire)
AUR CAP	Aurillac (Cantal) à Capdenac (Aveyron)
AUT CH	Autun (Saône-et-Loire) à Chagny (Saône-et-Loire)
A NEV	Autun (Saône-et-Loire) à Nevers (Nièvre)
AUX CL	Auxerre (Yonne) à Clamecy (Nièvre)
AUX P	Auxerre (Yonne) à Paris (Seine)
AUX RO	Auxerre (Yonne) à La Roche (Yonne)
AUX GR	Auxonne (Côte-d'Or) à Gray (Hte-Saône)
AV CRA	Avallon (Yonne) à Cravant (Yonne)
AV CAV	Avignon (Vaucluse à Cavaillon (Vaucluse)
AV PER	Avignon (Vaucluse) à Pertuis (Vaucluse)
AV M	Avoise (Sarthe) au Mans (Sarthe)
BAG TAR	Bagnères de Bigorre (Htes.-Pyr.) à Tarbes (Htes.-Pyrén.)
BAG L M	Bagnères de Luchon (Hte.-Garonne) à Montréjeau (H.-Garon)
BAIS LIL	Baisieux (Nord) à Lille (Nord)
B COLM	Bâle (Suisse) à Colmar (Haut-Rhin)
BALE ST ou BALE STR.	Bâle (Suisse) à Strasbourg (Ht.-Rhin)
B EPERN	Bar-le-Duc (Meuse) à Epernay (Marne)
BARR S	Barr (Bas-Rhin) à Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin)
BAY I	Bayonne (B.-Pyrénées) à Irun (Espagne)
BAY PAU	Bayonne (B.-Pyrénées) à Pau (B.-Pyrénées)
BAY B	Bayonne (B.-Pyrénées) à Bordeaux (Gironde)
BAY TOU	Bayonne (B.-Pyrénées) à Toulouse (Hte.-Garonne)
BAZ LAN	Bazas (Gironde) à Langon (Gironde)
B CR	Beauvais (Oise) à Creil (Oise)
BE BEZ	Bédarieux (Hérault) à Béziers (Hérault)
BED MI	Bédarieux (Hérault) à Millau (Aveyron)
B PAULH	Bédarieux (Hérault) à Paulhan (Hérault)
B BES	Belfort (Ht.-Rhin) à Besançon (Doubs)
BELF C	Belfort (Ht.-Rhin) à Chaumont (Hte.-Marne)
BEL DI	Belfort (Ht.-Rhin) à Dijon (Côte-d'Or)
BEN SAR	Bening-Merlebad (Moselle) à Sarreguemines (Moselle)
BERG B	Bergerac (Dordogne) à Bordeaux (Gironde)
BERG L	Bergerac (Dordogne) à Libourne (Gironde)
BER ARM	Bergette (Pas.-de-Cal) à Armentières (Nord)
BES B	Besançon (Doubs) à Belfort (Ht.-Rhin)
BES B	Besançon (Doubs) à Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain)
B DIJ	Besançon (Doubs) à Dijon (Côte-d'Or)
BES M ou B MONTB	Besançon (Doubs) à Montbéliard (Doubs)
BES VL	Besançon (Doubs) à Vesoul (Hte.-Saône)
BES N ou BES NIM	Bessèges (Gard) à Nimes (Gard)
BETH LIL	Béthune (Pas-de-Calais) à Lille (Nord)
BEZ BE	Béziers (Hérault) à Bédarieux (Hérault)
BEZ ESP	Béziers (Hérault) à Espondeilhan (Hérault)

BEZ MI	Béziers (Hérault) à Millau (Aveyron)
B MONT	Béziers (Hérault) à Montpellier (Hérault)
BL CH	Blesmes (Marne) à Chaumont (Hte.-Marne)
BOE LY	Boën (Loire) à Lyon (Rhône)
BOE ST E	Boën (Loire) à St. Etienne (Loire)
BO ST J	Boën (Loire) à Saint-Just-s/ Loire (Loire)
BOIS P	Boissy-St-Léger (Seine-et-Oise) à Paris (Seine)
BORD AG	Bordeaux (Gironde) à Agen (Lot-et-Garonne)
BX ANG	Bordeaux (Gironde) à Angoulème (Charente)
B BAY	Bordeaux (Gironde) à Bayonne (B.-Pyrénées)
B BERG	Bordeaux (Gironde) à Bergerac (Dordogne)
BX LIB	Bordeaux (Gironde) à Libourne (Gironde)
BX PER	Bordeaux (Gironde) à Périgueux (Dordogne)
BOR TOUL	Bordeaux (Gironde) à Toulouse (Hte.-Garonne)
BX VERD	Bordeaux (Gironde) au Verdon (Gironde)
B PERP	Bouleternére (Pyr.-Oriental.) à Perpignan (Pyr.-Orient)
B AMB	Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain) à Ambérieux (Ain)
B AM ou B AM I°	Boulogne-s/ Mer (P. de Calais) à Amiens (Somme)
BOUL ST O	Boulogne-s/ Mer (P. de Cal.) à St. Omer (P.-de-Calais)
B BES	Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain) à Besançon (Doubs)
B MAC	Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain) à Mâcon (Saône-et-Loire)
B Mrd ou B MOU	Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain) à Mouchard (Jura)
BLR SC	Bourg-la-Reine (Seine) à Sceaux (Seine)
B MONT	Bourges (Cher) à Montluçon (Allier)
BOUS ST. G	Boussens (Hte. Garonne) à St. Girons (Ariège)
BR LRY	Bressuire (Deux-Sèvres) à La Roche-s/ Yon (Vendée)
BR T	Bressuire (Deux-Sèvres) à Tours (Indre-et-Loire)
BR GUIN	Brest (Finistère) à Guingamp (Côtes-du-Nord)
BR LOR	Brest (Finistère) à Lorient (Morbihan)
BR MORL	Brest (Finistère) à Morlaix (Finistère)
BR REN	Brest (Finistère) à Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine)
BR CAP	Brive (Corrèze) à Capdenac (Aveyron)
BR NEX	Brive (Corrèze) à Nexon (Haute-Vienne)
BR PER	Brive (Corrèze) à Périgueux (Dordogne)
BUCH A	Buchy (Seine-Inf.) à Amiens (Somme)
B ROUEN	Buchy (Seine-Inf.) à Rouen (Seine-Inférieure)
BUEIL D	Bueil (Eure) à Dreux (Eure-et-Loire)
BUEIL P	Bueil (Eure) à Pacy-s-Eure (Eure)
BG LIL	Bully-Grenay (P.-de-Calais) à Lille (Nord)
BUS AUB	Busseau-d'Ahun (Creuse) à Aubusson (Creuse)
BUS SSL	Busseau-d'Ahun (Creuse) à St. Sulpice-Laurière (Hte.-Vien.)
B LIL	Busigny (Nord) à Lille (Nord).
C CH	Caen (Calvados) à Cherbourg (Manche)
C FAL	Caen (Calvados) à Falaise (Calvados)
CAEN F	Caen (Calvados) à Flers (Orne)
CAEN M	Caen (Calvados) àu Mans (Sarthe)
CAH ML	Cahors (Lot) à Monsempron-Libos (Lot-et-Garonne)
CAL A	Calais (P.-de-Calais) à Arras (Pas-de-Calais)
CAMB D	Cambrai (Nord) à Douai (Nord)
CAMB L	Cambrai (Nord) à Lille (Nord)
CAN GR	Cannes (Alpes-Marit.) à Grasse (Alpes-Maritimes)
CAP AUR	Capdenac (Aveyron) à Aurillac (Cantal)
CAP BR	Capdenac (Aveyron) à Brives (Corrèze)
C ROD ou C à ROD	Capdenac (Aveyron) à Rodez (Aveyron)
CAR CET	Carcassonne (Aude) à Cette (Hérault)
CAR NAR	Carcassonne (Aude) à Narbonne (Aude)
CAR TOU	Carcassonne (Aude) à Toulouse (Hte.-Garonne)
CAR CH	Carentan (Manche) à Cherbourg (Manche)
CARM AL	Carmaux (Tarn) à Albi (Tarn)
CARM Cy	Carmaux (Tarn) à Castelnaudary (Aude)
C SORG	Carpentras (Vaucluse) à Sorgues (Vaucluse)
CASTE A	Castelnaudary (Aude) à Albi (Tarn)
Cy CARM	Castelnaudary (Aude) à Carmaux (Tarn)
Cy CASTR	Castelnaudary (Aude) à Castres (Tarn)
CASTR A	Castres (Tarn) à Albi (Tarn)
CASTR Cy	Castres (Tarn) à Castelnaudary (Aude)
CASTR M	Castres (Tarn) à Mazamet (Tarn)
CAV AV	Cavaillon (Vaucluse) à Avignon (Vaucluse)
CA SEN	Cavaillon (Vaucluse) à Sénas (Bouches-du-Rhône)

C P	Cerbère (Pyr.-Orientales) à Perpignan (Pyr.-Orientales)
CET CAR	Cette (Hérault) à Carcassonne (Aude)
C TAR	Cette (Hérault) à Tarascon (B.-du-Rhône)
CET TOU	Cette (Hérault) à Toulouse (Hte-Garonne)
CH AUT	Chagny (Saône-et-Loire) à Autun (Saône-et-Loire)
CH ET	Chagny (Saône-et-Loire) à Etang (Saône-et-Loire)
CH M ou CH MOUL	Chagny (Saône-et-Loire) à Moulins (Allier)
CH NEV	Chagny (Saône-et-Loire) à Nevers (Nièvre)
CH CONF	Châlons-s/ Marne (Marne) à Conflans-en-Jarnisy (Moselle)
CH P	Châlons-s/ Marne (Marne) à Paris (Seine)
C REIMS	Châlons-s/ Marne (Marne) à Reims (Marne)
CHAL TR	Châlons-s/ Marne (Marne) à Troyes (Aube)
C VERD	Châlons-s/ Marne (Marne) à Verdun (Meuse)
CH AN ou CHA AN	Chambéry (Savoie) à Annecy (Hte-Savoie)
CH CUL	Chambéry (Savoie) à Culoz (Ain)
CH GR	Chambéry (Savoie) à Grenoble (Isère)
CH MOD	Chambéry (Savoie) à Modane (Savoie)
CH SM	Chambéry (Savoie) à St. Michel-de-Maurienne (Savoie)
CH P	Chantilly (Oise) à Paris (Seine)
CHE ST.G	La Charité (Nièvre) à St-Germain-des-Fossés (Allier)
CH A	Charleville (Ardennes) à Audun-le-Roman (Meurthe-et-Mos.)
C GIVET	Charleville (Ardennes) à Givet (Ardennes)
CH HIRS	Charleville (Ardennes) à Hirson (Aisne)
CHARL R	Charleville (Ardennes) à Reims (Marne)
CH TH	Charleville (Ardennes) à Thionville (Moselle)
CHA OR	Chartres (Eure-et-Loire) à Orléans (Loiret)
CHS/S TR	Châtillon s/ Seine (Côte-d'Or) à Troyes (Aube)
C BELF	Chaumont (Hte.-Marne) à Belfort (Haut-Rhin)
CH BL	Chaumont (Hte.-Marne) à Blesmes (Marne)
CH TR	Chaumont-en-Bassigny (Hte-Marne) à Troyes (Aube)
CH C	Cherbourg (Manche) à Caen (Calvados)
CH CAR	Cherbourg (Manche) à Carentan (Manche)
CL AUX	Clamecy (Nièvre) à Auxerre (Yonne)
CL CONFL	Clermont-en-Argonne (Meuse) à Conflans-en-Jarnisy (Mèur.-&-Mos)
CL LANG	Clermont-Ferrand (P.-de-Dôme) à Langeac (H. Loire)
CL M	Clermont-Ferrand (P.-de-Dôme) à Montpellier (Hte Gar.)
CL NIM	Clermont-Ferrand (P.-de-Dôme) à Nimes (Gard)
CL P DOR	Clermont-Ferrand (P.-de-Dôme) à Pont-de-Dore (Puy-de-Dôme)
CL ST.G	Clermont-Ferrand (P.-de-Dôme) à St Germain-des-Fossés (Allier)
COLM B	Colmar (Ht. Rhin) à Bâle (Suisse)
COLM ST	Colmar (Ht. Rhin) à Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin)
C LAIG	Conches (Eure) à Laigle (Orne)
CON S	Condé-s/l'Escaut (Nord) à Somain (Nord)
CORB P	Corbeil (Seine-et-Oise) à Paris (Seine)
COUL F	Couliboeuf (Calvados) à Falaise (Calvados)
COUL G	Coulommiers (Seine-et-Marne) à Gretz (Seine-et-Marne)
COUL P	Coulommiers (Seine-et-Marne) à Paris (Seine)
CONF CH	Conflans-en-Jarnisy (Meur-&-Mos.) à Châlons-S/ Marne (Marne)
CONFL CL	Conflans-en-Jarnisy (Meur-&-Mos.) à Clermont-en-Argonne (Meuse)
C LAR	Coutras (Gironde) à La Rochelle (Charente-Inf.)
C PER	Coutras (Gironde) à Périgueux (Dordogne)
CRA AV	Cravant (Yonne) à Avallon (Yonne)
CR AM	Creil (Oise) à Amiens (Somme)
CR B	Creil (Oise) à Beauvais (Oise)
CR G	Creil (Oise) à Gournay-en-Bray (Seine-Inférieure)
CREIL J	Creil (Oise) à Jeumont (Nord)
CR P CH	Creil (Oise) à Paris (Seine) (Par Chantilly)
CR P P	Creil (Oise) à Paris (Seine) (par Pontoise)
C AMB	Culoz (Ain) à Ambérieux (Ain)
CUL CH	Culoz (Ain) à Chambéry (Savoie)
C GEN	Culoz (Ain) à Genève (Suisse)
DAX P	Dax (Landes) à Puyoo (Basses-Pyrénées)
DIEP N	Dieppe (Seine Infér) à Neufchatel-en-Bray (Seine-Infér.)
DIEP R	Dieppe (Seine Infér) à Rouen (Seine-Inférieure)

DIG M	Digoin (Saône & Loire) à Montchanin (Saône-et-Loire)
DIJ BEL	Dijon (Côte-d'Or) à Belfort (Haut-Rhin)
DIJ B	Dijon (Côte-d'Or) à Besançon (Doubs)
DIJ LY	Dijon (Côte-d'Or) à Lyon (Rhône)
DIJ M	Dijon (Côte-d'Or) à Montbéliard (Doubs)
DIJ LR	Dijon (Côte-d'Or) à La Roche (Yonne)
D PER	Dôle (Jura) à Pontarlier (Doubs)
D ARRAS	Douai (Nord) à Arras (Pas-de-Calais)
D CAMB	Douai (Nord) à Cambrai (Nord)
DOUAI L	Douai (Nord) à Lille (Nord)
D QUIEVR	Douai (Nord) à Quiévrain (Belgique)
D VAL	Douai (Nord) à Valenciennes (Nord)
D ARCS	Draguignan (Var) aux Arcs (Var)
D MARS	Draguignan (Var) à Marseille (B.-du-Rhône)
D BUEIL	Dreux (Eure-et-Loire) à Bueil (Eure)
DR PAR	Dreux (Eure-et-Loire) à Paris (Seine)
DUNK H	Dunkerque (Nord) à Hazebrouck (Nord)
ENG P ou ENGH P	Enghien (Seine & Oise) à Paris (Seine)
EPERN B	Epernay (Marne) à Bar-le-Duc (Marne)
EPERN P	Epernay (Marne) à Paris (Seine)
EPERN R ou EP R	Epernay (Marne) à Reims (Marne)
EP ROM	Epernay (Marne) à Romilly (Aube)
EP R	Epinal (Vosges) à Remiremont (Vosges)
ERM P	Ermont (Seine-et-Oise) à Paris (Seine)
ESP BEZ	Espondeilhan (Hérault) à Béziers (Hérault)
ET CH	Etang (Saône-et-Loire) à Chagny (Saône-et-Loire)
FAL AR ou FAL ARG	Falaise (Calvados) à Argentan (Orne)
FAL C	Falaise (Calvados) à Caen (Calvados)
F COUL	Falaise (Calvados) à Couliboeuf (Calvados)
FL AUB	La Flèchs (Sarthe) à Aubigné (Sarthe)
F CAEN	Flers (Orne) à Caen (Calvados)
FL GRAN	Flers (Orne)à Granville (Manche)
FL LAV	Flers (Orne) à Laval (Mayenne)
F T	Foix (Ariège) à Toulouse (Hte.-Garonne)
F NEV ou FON NEV	Fontainebleau (Seine-et-Marne) à Nevers (Nièvre)
GAN LU	Ganges (Hérault) à Lunel (Hérault)
G SIST	Gap (Htes-Alpes) à Sisteron (B.-Alpes)
GEN C	Genève (Suisse) à Culoz (Ain)
G MAC	Genéve (Suisse) à Mâcon (Saône-et-Loire)
GI ORL	Gien (Loiret) à Orléans (Loiret)
GIVET C	Givet (Ardennes) à Charleville (Ardennes)
GIVET R	Givet (Ardennes) à Reims (Marne)
G CR	Gournay-en-Bray (Seine-Inf) à Creil (Oise)
G PONT	Gournay-en-Bray (Seine-Inf) à Pontoise (Seine-et-Oise)
GRAN FL	Granville (Manche) à Flers (Orne)
GR LAIG	Granville (Manche) à Laigle (Orne)
GR CAN	Grasse (Alpes-Marit) à Cannes (Alphes-Maritimes)
GR AUX	Gray (Haute-Saône) à Auxonne (Côte-d'Or)
GRAY N	Gray (Haute-Saône) à Nancy (Meurthe)
GR CH	Grenoble (Isère) à Chambéry (Savoie)
GR LY ou GR L.	Grenoble (Isère) à Lyon (Rhône)
G ST R. L	Grenoble (Isère) à St Rambert (Drôme) & à Lyon (Rhône)
GR VAL	Grenoble (Isère) à Valence (Drôme)
G COUL	Gretz (Seine-et-Marne) à Coulommiers (Seine-et-Marne)
GUE MON	Guéret (Creuse) à Montluçon (Allier)
GUE SSL	Guéret (Creuse) à St. Sulpice-Laurière (Hte. Vienne)
GUIN BR	Guingamp (Côtes-du-Nord) à Brest (Finistère)
HAVR P	Le Hâvre (Seine-Inf) à Paris (Seine)
H ARD	Hazebrouck (Nord) à Ardres (Pas-de-Calais)
HAZ A	Hazebrouck (Nord) à Arras (Pas-de-Calais)
H DUNK	Hazebrouck (Nord) à Dunkerque (Nord)
HAZ LIL	Hazebrouck (Nord) à Lille (Nord)
HET M	Hettange (Moselle) à Metz (Moselle)
H AULN	Hirson (Aisne) à Aulnoye (Nord)
HIRS CH	Hirson (Aisne) à Charleville (Ardennes)
H LAON	Hirson (Aisne) à Laon (Aisne)
H LIS	Honfleur (Calvados) à Lisieux (Calvados)
I BAY	Irun (Espagne) à Bayonne (B.-Pyrénées)
J CREIL	Jeumont (Nord) à Creil (Oise)
LAIG C	Laigle (Orne) à Conches (Eure)

LAIG GR	Laigle (Orne) à Granville (Manche)
LAIG V	Laigle (Orne) à Vire (Calvados)
LAM ARC	Lamothe (Gironde) à Arcachon (Gironde)
LAN LOR	Landernau (Finistère) à Lorient (Morbihan)
L ARV	Langeac (Hte.-Loire) à Arvant (Hte.-Loire)
LANG CL	Langeac (Hte.-Loire) à Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme)
LAN NI	Langeac (Hte.-Loire) à Nîmes (Gard)
	Langogne (Lozère)
LANG ST.G	Langeac (Hte.-Loire) à St-Germain-des-Fossés (Allier)
LAON H	Laon, (Aisne) à Hirson (Aisne)
LAON P	Laon (Aisne) à Paris (Seine)
L SOIS	Laon (Aisne) à Soissons (Aisne)
LAN BAZ	Langon (Gironde) à Bazas (Gironde)
LAV FL	Laval (Mayenne) à Flers (Orne)
L REN	Laval (Mayenne) à Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine)
LENS LIL	Lens (Pas-de-Calais) à Lille (Nord)
LEX M	Lexos (Tarn-et-Garonne) à Montauban (Tarn-et-Garonne)
L BERG	Libourne (Gironde) à Bergerac (Dordogne)
LIB BX	Libourne (Gironde) à Bordeaux (Gironde)
LIL AR	Lille (Nord) à Arras (Pas-de-Calais)
LIL BAIS	Lille (Nord) à Baisieux (Nord)
LIL BETH	Lille (Nord) à Béthune (Pas-de-Calais)
LIL BG	Lille (Nord) à Bully Grenay (Pas-de-Calais)
LIL B	Lille (Nord) à Busigny (Nord)
L CAMB	Lille (Nord) à Cambrai (Nord)
L DOUAI	Lille (Nord) à Douai (Nord)
LIL HAZ	Lille (Nord) à Hazebrouck (Nord)
LIL LENS	Lille (Nord) à Lens (Nord)
LIL M	Lille (Nord) à Mouscron (Belgique)
LI ANG	Limoges (Hte-Vienne) à Angoulème (Charente)
LIM TOU	Limoges (Hte-Vienne) à Toulouse (Hte.-Garonne)
L VIER	Limoges (Hte-Vienne) à Vierzon (Cher)
LIM P	Limours (Seine-et-Oise) à Paris (Seine)
LIS H	Lisieux (Calvados) à Honfleur (Calvados)
L MONT	Lodève (Hérault) à Montpellier (Hérault)
L PAULH ou L PAUL.	Lodève (Hérault) à Paulhan (Hérault)
LON LY	Longuyon (Moselle) à Longwy (Meurthe-et-Moselle)
LONG TH	Longuyon (Meurthe & Moselle) à Thionville (Moselle)
LY LON	Longwy (Meurthe-et-Moselle) à Longuyon (Moselle)
LOR BR	Lorient (Morbihan) à Brest (Finistère)
LOR LAN	Lorient (Morbihan) à Landerneau (Finistère)
LORT N	Lorient (Morbihan) à Nantes (Loire-Inférieure)
L SAUM	Loudun (Vienne) à Saumur (Maine-et-Loire)
LOU PAU	Lourdes (Hautes-Pyrénées) à Pau (Bas.-Pyrénées)
LOUR P	Lourdes (Htes-Pyrén) à Pierrefitte-Nestalas (Htes.-Pyr.)
LOU TOU	Lourdes (Htes.-Pyrénées) à Toulouse (Hte.-Garonne)
LOUV P	Louviers (Eure) à Pacy-sur-Eure (Eure)
LU ARL	Lunel (Hérault) à Arles (Bches-du-Rhône)
LU GAN	Lunel (Hérault) à Ganges (Hérault)
LU VIG	Lunel (Hérault) au Vigan (Gard)
LUN ST.D	Lunéville (Meurthe) à St Die (Vosges)
LY AMB	Lyon (Rhône) à Ambérieux (Ain)
LY BOE	Lyon (Rhône) à Boën (Loire)
LY DIJ	Lyon (Rhône) à Dijon (Côte d'Or)
L GR ou LY GR	Lyon (Rhône) à Grenoble (Isère)
LY MAC	Lyon (Rhône) à Mâcon (Saône-et-Loire)
L MONT	Lyon (Rhône) à Montbrison (Loire)
LY MON	Lyon (Rhône) à Montrond (Loire)
LY P	Lyon (Rhône) à Paris (Seine)
LY RIV	Lyon (Rhône) à Rives (Isère)
L ST.R G	Lyon (Rhône) à St Rambert (Drôme) & Grenoble (Isère)
LY ST.R R	Lyon (Rhône) à St Rambert (Drôme) & à Rives (Isère)
LY ST.E ou LY ST.ET.	Lyon (Rhône) à St Etienne (Loire)
L ST.G	Lyon (Rhône) à St Germain-des-Fossés (Allier)
LY TAR	Lyon (Rhône) à Tarare (Rhône)
L VAL	Lyon (Rhône) à Valence (Drôme)
MAC B	Mâcon (Saône-et-Loire) à Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain)
MAC G	Mâcon (Saône-et-Loire) à Genève (Suisse)
MAC LY	Mâcon (Saône-et-Loire) à Lyon (Rhône)
MA MOD	Mâcon (Saône-et-Loire) à Modane (Savoie)

M VILL	Mâcon (Saône-et-Loire) à Villefranche-s/Saône (Rhône)
MAL OR	Malesherbes (Loiret) à Orléans (Loiret)
M ANG	Le Mans (Sarthe) à Angers (Maine-et-Loire)
M ARG	Le Mans (Sarthe) à Argentan (Orne)
M AV	Le Mans (Sarthe) à Avoise (Sarthe)
M CAEN	Le Mans (Sarthe) à Caen (Calvados)
MANS T	Le Mans (Sarthe) à Tours (Indre-et-Loire)
MANT P	Mantes (Seine-et-Oise) à Paris (Seine)
M AM ou M MA	Marquise (Pas-de-Calais) à Amiens (Somme)
MARS A	Marseille (Bches.-du-Rhône) à Aix-en-Provence (B.-du-Rh)
MARS D	Marseille (Bches.-du-Rhône) à Draguignan (Var)
M MENT	Marseille (Bches.-du-Rhône) à Menton (Alpes-Maritimes)
M NICE	Marseille (Bches.-du-Rhône) à Nice (Alpes-Maritimes)
M SIST	Marseille (Bches.-du-Rhône) à Sisteron (Basses-Alpes)
MAR TAR	Marseille (Bches.-du-Rhône) à Tarascon (Bches.-du-Rhône)
MARS T	Marseille (Bches.-du-Rhône) à Toulon (Var)
M VINT	Marseille (Bches.-du-Rhône) à Vintimille (Italie)
M CASTR	Mazamet (Tarn) à Castres (Tarn)
MEAUX P	Meaux (Seine-et-Marne) à Paris (Seine)
MENT M	Menton (Alpes-Maritimes) à Marseille (Bches.-du-Rhône)
M HET	Metz (Moselle) à Hettange (Moselle)
MI BED	Millau (Aveyron) à Bédarieux (Hérault)
MI BEZ	Millau (Aveyron) à Beziers (Hérault)
MOD CH	Modane (Savoie) à Chambéry (Savoie)
MOD MA	Modane (Savoie) à Macon (Saône-et-Loire)
M VAL	Moirans (Isère) à Valence (Drôme)
ML CAH	Monsempron-Libos (Lot-et-Gar.) à Cahors (Lot)
MIS P	Montargis (Loiret) à Paris (Seine)
M SENS	Montargis (Loiret) à Sens (Yonne)
M ST.G	Montargis (Loiret) à St. Germain-des-Fossés (Allier)
M LEX	Montauban (Tarn-et-Garonne) à Lexos (Tarn-et-Garonne)
M BES ou MONTB B	Montbéliard (Doubs) à Besançon (Doubs)
M DIJ	Montbéliard (Doubs) à Dijon (Côte-d'Or)
MONT L	Montbrison (Loire) à Lyon (Rhône)
M DIG	Montchanin (Saône-et-Loire) à Digoin (Saône-et-Loire)
MAU P	Montereau (Seine-et-Marne) à Paris (Seine)
MONT B	Montluçon (Allier) à Bourges (Cher)
MON GUE	Montluçon (Allier) à Guéret (Creuse)
MONTL M	Montluçon (Allier) à Moulins (Allier)
MON SL	Montluçon (Allier) à St. Sulpice-Laurière (Hte. Vienne)
MONT B	Montpellier (Hérault) à Béziers (Hérault)
MONT L	Montpellier (Hérault) à Lodève (Hérault)
M CL	Montpellier (Hérault) à Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme)
M BAG L	Montréjeau (Hte.-Garonne) à Bagnères-de-Luchon (Hte.-Gar.)
MON PAU	Montréjeau (Hte.-Garonne) à Pau (Basses-Pyrénées)
M T	Montréjeau (Hte.-Garonne) à Toulouse (Hte.-Garonne)
MON LY	Montrond (Loire) à Lyon (Rhône)
MOR ANG	Morannes (Maine & Loire) à Angers (Maine-et-Loire)
MX T ou MX TARB	Morcenx (Landes) à Targes (Htes.-Pyrénées)
MORL BR	Morlaix (Finistère) à Brest (Finistère)
MOU B ou MRD B	Mouchard (Jura) à Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain)
M MONTL	Moulins (Allier) à Montluçon (Allier)
M CH ou MOUL CH	Moulins (Allier) à Chagny (Saône-et-Loire)
M LIL	Mouscron (Belgique) à Lille (Nord)
MULH W	Mulhouse (Ht.-Rhine) à Wesserling (Ht.-Rhin)
N GRAY	Nancy (Meurthe) à Gray (Hte.-Saône)
N PAGNY	Nancy (Meurthe) à Pagny-s/ Moselle (Meurthe)
N VES	Nancy (Meurthe) à Vesoul (Hte.-Saône)
N VEZEL	Nancy (Meurthe) à Vézelise (Meurthe)
NA ANG	Nantes (Loire-Infér.) à Angers (Maine-et-Loire)
N LORT	Nantes (Loire-Infér.) à Lorient (Morbihan)
NA L RY	Nantes (Loire-Infér.) à La Roche-s/ Yon (Vendée)
N SAV	Nantes (Loire-Infér.) à Savenay (Loire-Inférieure)
N ST. N	Nantes (Loire-Infér.) à St. Nazaire (Loire-Inférieure)
NTES. T	Nantes (Loire-Infér.) à Tours (Indre-et-Loire)
NAR CAR	Narbonne (Aude) à Carcassonne (Aude)
N P	Narbonne (Aude) à Perpignan (Pyrénées Orientales)
N DIEP	Neufchâtel-en-Bray (Seine-Inf.) à Dieppe (Seine-Infér.)
NEUF S	Neufchâtel-en-Bray (Seine-Inf.) à Serqueux (Seine-Inf.)
NEV A	Nevers (Nièvre) à Autum (Saône-&-Loire)

NEV CH	Nevers (Nièvre) à Chagny (Saône-et-Loire)
NEV F ou NEV FON	Nevers (Nièvre) à Fontainebleau (Seine-et-Marne)
NEX BR	Nexon (Hte-Vienne) à Brive (Corrèze)
NICE M	Nice (Alpes-Maritimes) à Marseille (B.-du-Rhône)
NI AIG	Nîmes (Gard) à Aigues-Mortes (Gard)
N BES ou NIM BES	Nîmes (Gard) à Bessèges (Gard)
NIM CL	Nîmes (Gard) à Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme)
NI LAN	Nîmes (Gard) à Langeac (Hte. Loire) (probable) à Langogne (Lozère) (possible)
NIORT A	Niort (Deux-Sèvres) à Angers (Maine-&-Loire)
N ST.SYM	Nizan (Gironde) à St. Symphorien (Gironde)
OBJ ST Y	Objat (Corrèze) à St Yrieix (Hte.-Vienne)
OR CHA	Orléans (Loiret) à Chartres (Eure-et-Loire)
ORL GI	Orléans (Loiret) à Gien (Loiret)
OR MAL	Orléans (Loiret) à Malesherbes (Loiret)
ORL P	Orléans (Loiret) à Paris (Seine)
ORL T	Orléans (Loiret) à Tours (Indre-&-Loire)
ORS P	Orsay (Seine-et-Oise) à Paris (Seine)
P BUEIL	Pacy s/Eure (Eure) à Bueil (Eure)
P LOUV	Pacy s/Eure (Eure) à Louviers (Eure)
PAGNY N	Pagny s/Moselle (Meurthe) à Nancy (Meurthe)
P AUX	Paris (Seine) à Auxerre (Yonne)
P BOIS	Paris (Seine) à Boissy-ST.Léger (Seine-et-Oise)
P CH	Paris (Seine) à Châlons s/Marne (Marne)
P CH	Paris (Seine) à Chantilly (Oise)
P CORB	Paris (Seine) à Corbeil (Seine-et-Oise)
P COUL	Paris (Seine) à Coulommiers (Seine-et-Marne)
P CR CH	Paris (Seine) à Creil (Oise) (par Chantilly)
P CR P	Paris (Seine) à Creil (Oise) (par Pontoise)
PAR DR	Paris (Seine) à Dreux (Eure-et-Loire)
P ENG ou P ENGH	Paris (Seine) à Enghien (Seine-et-Oise)
P EPERN	Paris (Seine) à Epernay (Marne)
P ERM	Paris (Seine) à Ermont (Seine-et-Oise)
P HAVR.	Paris (Seine) au Havre (Seine-Inf.)
P LAON	Paris (Seine) à Laon (Aisne)
P LIM	Paris (Seine) à Limours (Seine-et-Oise)
P LY	Paris (Seine) à Lyon (Rhône)
P MANT	Paris (Seine) à Mantes (Seine-et-Oise)
P MEAUX	Paris (Seine) à Meaux (Seine-et-Marne)
P MIS.	Paris (Seine) à Montargis (Loiret)
P MAU	Paris (Seine) à Montereau (Seine-et-Marne)
P ORL	Paris (Seine) à Orléans (Loiret)
P ORS	Paris (Seine) à Orsay (Seine-et-Oise)
P PONT	Paris (Seine) à Pontoise (Seine-et-Oise)
P S.G.L. ou P.SGL	Paris (Seine) à St Germain-en-Laye (Seine-et-Oise)
P T	Paris (Seine) à Tours (Indre-et-Loire)
P LAV	Paris (Seine) à La Varenne (Seine)
P VER	Paris-Montparnasse (Seine) à Versailles R.G (Seine-et-Oise)
P VER ou P VERS	Paris-St Lazare (Seine) à Versailles R.D. (Seine-et-Oise)
P VIERZ	Paris (Seine) à Vierzon (Cher)
P V.C.	Paris (Seine) à Villers-Cotterets (Aisne)
PAU BAY	Pau (B.-Pyrénées) à Bayonne (B.-Pyrénées)
PAU LOU	Pau (B.-Pyrénées) à Lourdes (Htes.-Pyrénées)
PAU MON	Pau (B.-Pyrénées) à Montréjeau (Ht.-Garonne)
PAU PUY	Pau (B.-Pyrénées) à Puyoo (B.-Pyrénées)
PAU TOU	Pau (B.-Pyrénées) à Toulouse (Hte.-Garonne)
PAULH B	Paulhan (Hérault) à Bédarieux (Hérault)
PAULH L	Paulhan (Hérault) à Lodève (Hérault)
PAUL R	Paulhan (Hérault) à Roujan (Hérault)
PEN VIL	Penne (Lot-et-Garonne) à Villeneuve-s/Lot (Lot-et-Garonne)
P AGEN	Périgueux (Dordogne) à Agen (Lot-et-Garonne)
PER BX	Périgueux (Dordogne) à Bordeaux (Gironde)
PER BR	Périgueux (Dordogne) à Brive (Corrèze)
PER C	Périgueux (Dordogne) à Coutras (Gironde)
PER Tse	Périgueux (Dordogne) à Toulouse (Hte-Marne)
P VIER	Périgueux (Dordogne) à Vierzon (Cher)
PERP B	Perpignan (Pyrénées-Orientales) à Bouleternère (Pyr.-Orient.)

P C	Perpignan (Pyr.-Orient.) à Cerbère (Pyrénées-Orient.)
P N	Perpignan (Pyr.-Orient) à Narbonne (Aude)
PER. D	Pontarlier (Doubs) à Dôle (Jura)
PER AV	Pertuis (Vaucluse) à Avignon (Vaucluse)
P LOUR	Pierrefitte-Nestalas (Htes.-Pyrénées) à Lourdes (Htes.-Pyrénées)
PIS AL	La Pise-Grand Combe (Gard) à Alais (Gard)
P AIGR	Poitiers (Vienne) à Aigrefeuille (Charente-Inférieure)
P SAUM ou POIT S	Poitiers (Vienne) à Saumur (Maine-et-Loire)
P St. S	Poitiers (Vienne) à St Sulpice-Laurière (Hte-Vienne)
P DOR CL	Pont-de-Dore (Puy-de-Dôme) à Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme)
PL TR	Pont l'Evêque (Calvados) à Trouville (Calvados)
PONT A	Pontivy (Morbihan) à Auray (Morbihan)
P St BR	Pontivy (Morbihan) à St Brieux (Côtes-du-Nord)
PONT G	Pontoise (Seine-et-Oise) à Gournay en Bray (Seine-Inf.)
PONT P	Pontoise (Seine-et-Oise) à Paris (Seine)
P St ET ou PUY St.E	Le Puy (Hte-Loire) à St Etienne (Loire)
P DAX	Puyoo (B.-Pyrénées) à Dax (Landes)
PUY PAU	Puyoo (B.-Pyrénées) à Pau (B.-Pyrénées)
QUIEVR D	Quiévrain (Belgique) à Douai (Nord)
Q REN	Quimper (Finistère) à Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine)
RED R	Redon (Ille-et-Vilaine) à Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine)
REIMS C	Reims (Marne) à Châlons-s/Marne (Marne)
R CHARL	Reims (Marne) à Charlesville (Ardennes)
R EP ou R EPERN	Reims (Marne) à Epernay (Marne)
R GIVET	Reims (Marne) à Givet (Ardennes)
R SOIS	Reims (Marne) à Soissons (Aisne)
R TERG	Reims (Marne) à Tergnier (Aisne)
R EP	Remiremont (Vosges) à Epinal (Vosges)
REN BR	Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine) à Brest (Finistère)
REN L	Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine) à Laval (Mayenne)
REN Q	Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine) à Quimper (Finistère)
R RED	Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine) à Redon (Ille-et-Vilaine)
R St.M ou R SM	Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine) à St Malo (Ille-et-Vilaine)
RIV. LY	Rives (Isère) à Lyon (Rhône)
R St R.	Rives (Isère) à St Rambert-d'Albon (Drôme)
R St R LY	Rives (Isère) à St Rambert (Drôme) à Lyon (Rhône)
RO St E	Roanne (Loire) à St Etienne (Loire)
RO AUX	La Roche (Yonne) à Auxerre (Yonne)
LRY BR	La Roche-s/Yon (Vendée) à Bressuire (Deux-Sèvres)
LR DIJ	La Roche (Yonne) à Dijon (Côte-d'Or)
LRY NA	La Roche s/Yon (Vendée) à Nantes (Loire-Inférieure)
LRY LR	La Roche s/Yon (Vendée) à La Rochelle (Charente-Inférieure)
LRY SD ou R SABL	La Roche s/Yon (Vendée) aux Sables-d'Olonne (Vendée)
La R A	La Rochelle (Charente-Inf.) à Angoulême (Charente)
La R C	La Rochelle (Charente-Inférieure) à Coutras (Gironde)
LR LRY	La Rochelle (Charente-Inf.) à La Roche-s/Yon (Vendée)
La R S	La Rochelle (Charente-Inférieure) à Santes (Charente-Inf.)
ROD C ou ROD à C	Rodes (Aveyron) à Capdenac (Aveyron)
ROM EP	Romilly (Aube) à Epernay (Marne)
ROM SEZ	Romilly (Aube) à Sézanne (Marne)
ROUEN A	Rouen (Seine-Inf.) à Amiens (Somme)
ROUEN B	Rouen (Seine-Inf.) à Buchy (Seine-Inf.)
R DIEP	Rouen (Seine-Inf.) à Dieppe (Seine-Inf.)
R SERQ	Rouen (Seine-Inf.) à Serquigny (Eure)
R PAUL	Roujan (Hérault) à Paulhan (Hérault)
SD LRY ou SABL R	Les Sables-d'Olonne (Vendée) à La Roche-s/Yon (Vendée)
SABL T	Les Sables-d'Olonne (Vendée) à Tours (Indre-et-Loire)
SAIN V	Saincaise (Nièvre) à Vierzon (Cher)
STES A	Saintes (Charente-Inférieure) à Angoulême (Charente)
S La R	Saintes (Charente-Inf) à La Rochelle (Charente-Inf.)
SAR BEN	Sarreguemines (Moselle) à Bening-Merlebad (Moselle)
SAUM L	Saumur (Maine-et-Loire) à Loudun (Vienne)
SAUM P ou S POIT	Saumur (Maine-et-Loire) à Poitiers (Vienne)
SAU AG	Sauveterre (Lot-et-Garonne) à Agen (Lot-et-Garonne)
SAV N	Savenay (Loire-Inf.) à Nantes (Loire-Inf.)
SAV St N	Savenay (Loire-Inf.) à St. Nazaire (Loire-Inf.)
SC BLR	Sceaux (Seine) à Bourg-la-Reine (Seine)

SCH Ste M	Schlestadt (Bas-Rhin) à Ste Marie-aux-Mines (Ht-Rhin)
SEN CA	Senas (Bouches-du-Rhône) à Cavaillon (Vaucluze)
SENS M	Sens (Yonne) à Montargis (Loiret)
SENS TR	Sens (Yonne) à Troyes (Aube)
SENS V	Sens (Yonne) à Villeneuve L'Archevêque (Yonne)
S NEUF	Sêrqueux (Seine Inf.) à Neufchâtel-en-Bray (Seine Inf.)
SERQ R	Sêrquiguy (Eure) à Rouen (Seine Inf.)
SEZ ROM	Sézanne (Marne) à Romilly (Aube)
SIST G	Sisteron (B.-Alpes) à Gap (Htes.-Alpes)
SIST M	Sisteron (B.-Alpes) â Marseille (B.-du-Rhône)
SOIS L	Soissons (Aisne) à Laon (Aisne)
SOIS R	Soissons (Aisne) à Reims (Marne)
S CON	Somain (Nord) à Condé-s/Escaut (Nord)
SORG C	Sorgues (Vaucluse) à Carpentras (Vaucluse)
ST BALE ou STR. BALE	Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin) à Bâle (Suisse)
S BARR	Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin) à Barr (Bas-Rhin)
ST COLM	Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin) à Colmar (Ht.-Rhin)
ST WIS	Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin) à Wissombourg (Bas-Rhin)
St. BR P	St. Brieux (Côtes-du-Nord) à Pontivy (Morbihan)
ST. D. LUN	St Dié (Vosges) à Lunéville (Meurthe)
ST. E BOE	St. Etienne (Loire) à Boën (Loire)
St. E LY ou St.ET LY	St. Etienne (Loire) à Lyon (Rhône)
ST ET P ou ST E PUY	St. Etienne (Loire) au Puy (Hte-Loire)
St E RO	St Etienne (Loire) à Roanne (Loire)
St E St G	St Etienne (Loire) à St Germain-des-Fossés (Allier)
St G CHE	St Germain-des-Fossés (Allier) à La Charité (Nièvre)
St G CL	St Germain-des-Fossés (Allier) à Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-du-Dôme)
St G LANG	St Germain-des-Fossés (Allier) à Langeac (Hte-Loire)
St G L	St Germain-des-Fossés (Allier) à Lyon (Rhône)
St G M	St Germain-des-Fossés (Allier) à Montargis (Loiret)
St G. St. E	St Germain-des-Fossés (Allier) à St Etienne (Loire)
St G TA	St Germain-des-Fossés (Allier) à Tarare (Rhône)
S G L ou SGL P	St Germain-en-Laye (Seine-et-Oise) à Paris (Seine)
ST G BOUS	St Girons (Ariège) à Boussens (Hte Garonne)
St J BO	St Just-s/Loire (Loire) à Boën (Loire)
SM R ou St M R	St Malo (Ille-et-Vilaine) à Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine)
Ste M SCH	Ste Marie-aux-Mines (Ht-Rhin) à Schlestadt (Bas.-Rhin)
S M C H	St Michel-de-Maurienne (Savoie) à Chambéry (Savoie)
St. N N	St Nazaire (Loire-Inf.) à Nantes (Loire-Inf.)
St N SAV	St Nazaire (Loire-Inf) à Savenay (Loire-Inf)
St O BOUL	St Omer (Pas-de-Calais) à Boulogne-s/Mer (Pas-de-Calais)
St P T	St Patrice (Indre-et-Loire) à Tours (Indre-et-Loire)
St R R LY	St Rambert-d'Albon (Drôme) à Rives (Isère) et à Lyon (Rhône)
St R R	St Rambert-d'Albon (Drôme) à Rives (Isère)
St R TAR	St Rambert-d' Albon (Drôme) à Tarascon (Bouches du-Rhône)
SL AUB	St Sulpice-Laurière (Hte-Vienne) à Aubusson (Creuse)
SSL BUS	St Sulpice-Laurière (Hte-Vienne) à Busseau-d'Ahun (Creuse)
SSL GUE	St Sulpice-Laurière (Hte-Vienne) à Guéret (Creuse)
SL MON	St Sulpice-Laurière (Hte-Vienne) à Montluçon (Allier)
St S P	St Sulpice-Laurière (Hte-Vienne) à Poitiers (Vienne)
St SYM N	St Symphorien (Gironde) à Nizan (Gironde)
St Y OBJ	St Yrieix (Hte.-Vienne) à Objat (Corrèze)
TAR LY	Tarare (Rhône) à Lyon (Rhône)
TA St G	Tarare (Rhône) à St Germain-des-Fossés (Allier)
TAR C	Tarascon (B.-du-Rhône) à Cette (Hérault)
TAR MAR	Tarascon (B.-du-Rhône) à Marseille (B.-du-Rhône)
TAR St. R	Tarascon (B.-du-Rhône) à St Rambert-d'Albon (Drôme)
TAR VAL	Tarascon (B.-du-Rhône) à Valence (Drôme)
TARB AG ou T AGEN	Tarbes (Htes-Pyrénées) à Agen (Lot-et-Caronne)
T AUCH	Tarbes (Htes-Pyrénées) à Auch (Gers)
TAR BAG	Tarbes (Htes-Pyrénées) à Bagnères-de-Bigorre (Htes-Pyrénées)
T Mx. ou TARB Mx.	Tarbes (Htes-Pyrénées) à Morcenx (Landes)
T AM	Tergnier (Aisne) à Amiens (Somme)
TERG R	Tergnier (Aisne) à Reims (Marne)
TH CH	Thionville (Moselle) à Charlesville (Ardennes)

TH. LONG	Thionville (Moselle) à Longuyon (Moselle)
T MARS	Toulon (Var) à Marseille (B.-du-Rhône)
Tse AL ou T AL	Toulouse (Hte-Garonne) à Albi (Tarn)
TOUL AG	Toulouse (Hte-Garonne) à Agen (Lot-et-Garonne)
TOU BAY	Toulouse (Hte-Garonne) à Bayonne (B.-Pyrénées)
TOUL BOR	Toulouse (Hte-Garonne) à Bordereau (Gironde)
TOU CAR	Toulouse (Hte-Garonne) à Carcassonne (Aude)
TOU CET	Toulouse (Hte-Garonne) à Cette (Hérault)
T F	Toulouse (Hte-Garonne) à Foix (Ariège)
TOU LIM	Toulouse (Hte-Garonne) à Limoges (Hte-Vienne)
TOU LOU	Toulouse (Hte-Garonne) à Lourdes (Htes-Pyrénées)
T M	Toulouse (Hte-Garonne) à Montréjeau (Hte-Garonne)
TOU PAU	Toulouse (Hte-Garonne) à Pau (B.-Pyrénées)
TSE PER	Toulouse (Hte-Garonne) à Périgueux (Dordogne)
T ANG	Tours (Indre-et-Loire) à Angoulême (Charente)
T BR	Tours (Indre-et-Loire) à Bressuire (Deux-Sèvres)
T MANS	Tours (Indre-et-Loire) au Mans (Sarthe)
T NTES	Tours (Indre-et-Loire) à Nantes (Loire-Inf.)
T ORL	Tours (Indre-et-Loire) à Orléans (Loiret)
T P	Tours (Indre-et-Loire) à Paris (Seine)
T SABL	Tours (Indre-et-Loire) aux Sables-d'Olonne (Vendée)
T Ste P	Tours (Indre-et-Loire) à St Patrice (Indre-et-Loire)
T VIER	Tours (Indre-et-Loire) à Vierzon (Cher)
TR PL	Trouville (Calvados) à Pont-l'Evêque (Calvados)
TR CHAL	Troyes (Aube) à Châlons-s/Marne (Marne)
TR CH s/s	Troyes (Aube) à Chatillon-s/Seine (Côte-d'Or)
TR CH	Troyes (Aube) à Chaumont-en-Bassigny (Hte.-Marne)
TR SENS	Troyes (Aube) à Sens (Yonne)
VA AUB	Valdonne (B.-du-Rhône) à Aubagne (B.-du-Rhône)
VAL GR	Valence (Drôme) à Grenoble (Isère)
VAL L	Valence (Drôme) à Lyon (Rhône)
VAL M	Valence (Drôme) à Moirans (Isère)
VAL TAR	Valence (Drôme) à Tarascon (B.-du-Rhône)
La V P	La Varenne (Seine) Paris (Seine)
VAL D	Valenciennes (Nord) à Douai (Nord)
VERD BX	Le Verdon (Gironde) à Bordeaux (Gironde)
L VERD C	Verdun (Meuse) à Châlons-s/Marne (Marne)
VER P ou VERS P	Versailles RD (Seine-et-Oise) à Paris (St Lazare) (Seine)
VER P	Versailles RG (Seine-et-Oise) à Paris (Montparnasse) (Seine)
VL BES	Vesoul (Hte-Saône) à Besançon (Doubs)
VES N	Vesoul (Hte-Saône) à Nancy (Meurthe)
VEZEL N	Vézelise (Meurthe) à Nancy (Meurthe)
VIER L	Vierzon (Cher) à Limoges (Hte-Vienne)
VIERZ P	Vierzon (Cher) à Paris (Seine)
VIER P	Vierzon (Cher) à Périgueux (Dordogne)
V SAIN	Vierzon (Cher) à Saincaise (Nièvre)
VIER T	Vierzon (Cher) à Tours (Indre-et-Loire)
VIG LU	Le Vigan (Gard) à Lunel (Hérault)
VILL M	Villefranche-s/Saône (Rhône) à Mâcon (Saône-et-Loire)
V SENS	Villeneuve-L'Archevêque (Yonne) à Sens (Yonne)
VIL PEN	Villeneuve-s/Lot (Lot-et-Garonne) à Penne (Lot-et-Garonne)
V.C. P.	Villers-Cotteret (Aisne) à Paris (Seine)
VINT M	Vintimille (Italie) à Marseille (B.-du-Rhône)
V LAIG	Vire (Calvados) à Laigle (Orne)
WIS ST	Wissembourg (Bas-Rhin) à Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin)
W MULH	Wesserling (Bas-Rhin) à Mulhouse (Ht-Rhin)

New York City Post Offices In 1832-1834

By Harry M. Konwiser

In 1832 the New York City Post Office was located in the basement of the Merchants' Exchange, fronting on Exchange Place and Hanover Street.

Newspapers and ship letters were received at the large door in Hanover Street. Ship letters, in that period, called for a payment to the ship captain and were handled in detail for proper payments.

The 1834 New York Post Office was open daily for delivery of letters and newspapers (except Sundays) from 8 O'clock A. M. to 8 P. M. On Sundays the Office hours were 9.30 to 10.30 A. M., and from 12.30 to 1 O'clock.

William's NEW-YORK REGISTER for 1834 says "the vast business of this office, since its recent organization, is conducted upon a regular system, which defines the duties and responsibilities of every person employed in it."

There were four general divisions of the office—City Delivery, Forwarding Department, Newspaper Distribution and Delivery, Letter Carriers' Department.

The City Delivery Department consisted of a superintendent and six clerks. This division had charge of all the letters for the boxes, general delivery and Packets.

The Forwarding Department, consisting of six clerks and a chief was charged with stamping and distributing all letters for other offices.

The Newspaper Division had five clerks and a chief (or superintendent as he was called) to distribute newspapers received.

The Letter Carriers' Division, under the direction of a Superintendent, employed fifteen carriers who delivered letters and newspapers to all persons whose residence was known (except such as were placd in the post-office boxes). These carriers worked their routes twice daily between the months of March and September.

William's Register says "boxes are placed by the Carriers in the upper part of the city, where they receive letters and deliver them every day (except Sunday) at one O'clock, to the Post Office, in time for the afternoon mails, for which they charge two cents each.

Local letters, deposited in these boxes, before one O'clock were delivered on the same day.

Samuel L. Gouvenour was New York City Postmaster in 1834. In 1834 the rates were as follows: On single letters (meaning one piece of paper), 30 mile zone, 6 cents; over 30 and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 and not exceeding 400 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents.

Ship Letters if delivered at the office where the vessels arrive, pay six cents postage, but if conveyed thence by post to any other place, only two cents in addition to the ordinary rates of postage is charged.

Newspapers had special rates. A paper published periodically could be sent not over 100 miles for 1½ cents per sheet, and 2½ cents for over 100 miles. If not published periodically, the rates were 4 and 6 cents, respectively for the two zones.

Mail for Brooklyn was made up with the Long Island Mail, twice each day, except Sunday. Present sections of Brooklyn, like Flatbush and Hamilton had mails made up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

The Swiftsure Mail (so designated) through Springfield, etc., and to New Jersey and Pennsylvania closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M. There were several other "closings" for other points in New Jersey.

The steamboats carried mail to Albany daily, excepting during the suspension of steamboat navigation when the Hudson River was frozen over. The Albany steamboats carried mail for many Post Offices on the Hudson River.

TRANSLATIONS FROM

KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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German South West Africa

(Deutsch-Sudwestafrika.—Afrique Sud-Ouest Allemand.)

German Currency.—Map on p. 233.

Author, DR. MUNK.

Translation by DR. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 2, page 171.)

References. K. Starke. "Die Postanstalten in Deutsch-Sudwestafrika" **Die Post, 1900-1901,** with supplements and addenda in subsequent years. See also the publication of H. Herzog referred to in the references given under German East Africa, Section IB, also the portion of Friedemann's Handbuch dealing with German South West Africa.

On April 24, 1884 the German Government proclaimed as being under their protection the possessions which the Bremen merchant Lüderitz had obtained by treaties with the native chiefs in the neighbourhood of Angra Pequena (later renamed Lüderitzbucht) in the southern portion of the future G. S. W. A. and on August 7 of that year the German flag was hoisted for the first time in Lüderitzland. In a communication to the British Government on September 7, 1884, the German Government claimed as a Protectorate all the region northwards from Lüderitzland as far as the border of the Portuguese colony of Angola.

The "German Colonial Company for South West Africa", founded in April, 1885 took over Lüderitzland and acquired settlement and mining rights in the interior in the country of the Hereros, whereupon the Imperial Government signed a Treaty of Protection in October, 1885 with the Paramount Chief of the Hereros.

The northern boundary of the territory was settled by agreement with Portugal on Dec. 30, 1886.

The definition of the frontier on the side of the British colonies was only settled on July 1, 1890, by the so-called Caprivi Treaty. By this all territory north of the Orange River and westward of Long. 20° E. of Greenwich (farther north long 21° E.) was allotted to Germany; from the N. E. corner there extended also the so-called Caprivi strip, a narrow tongue of German territory between Portuguese Angola on the north and the British Bechuanaland Protectorate on the south, extending as far as the river Zambesi and Rhodesia. The Walfish Bay enclave and a line of small islands off the southern coastline of G. S. W. A., however, remained as British possessions.

Administrative Headquarters for G. S. W. A. were set up (in accordance with the treaty with the Paramount Chief of the Hereros) at Otyimbingue in Hereroland at the beginning of July, 1888. The staff at first consisted only of an Imperial Commissioner, a Chancellor and a Chief of Police, who was also

Postmaster. On July 7, at the instigation of the German Colonial Co., the first German postal establishment in South West Africa was opened there.

Some of the Herero chiefs, however, stirred up by agents from Cape Colony, declared themselves independent of Germany on Oct. 30, 1888 and by the end of November their attitude had become so menacing that the Administration had to abandon Otyimbingue. At the beginning of December the Administration was dissolved; the German Postmaster, von Goldammer, betook himself and all his postal outfit to British soil at Walfish Bay[1] and was only able to reopen the Postal Agency at Otyimbingue seven months later, on July 8, 1889, after a small detachment of German troops, landed on June 25, had reoccupied the place.

At the beginning of September, 1889 the post office at Otyimbingue had again to be abandoned on account of fresh insubordinations among the natives and it was not until March, 1900 that regular postal activity was resumed there.

At the end of November, 1890 the Administration was moved to Windhoek (Windhuk), which had been fortified in the meantime, and, with it, the post office from Otyimbingue. The Postal Agency of Windhoek was opened on Dec. 7, 1891 and it was the only postal establishment in G. S. W. A. until about the middle of 1895.

During the period the German Post was at Otyimbingue the carrier service between that place and the British P. O. at Walfish Bay was the only postal communication in the Protectorate; it served mainly for the forwarding of the official post, particularly during the first period when postal administration and government, through common management, were closely combined.

In the rest of the Protectorate any postal matter there was, was not handled by the official postal service but was forwarded by missionaries or any opportune carrier offering. These conditions prevailed until after the transference of the German post to Windhoek and even in 1893 the uncertainty of the single postal route between Windhoek and the coast was so great that from 1893 to 1895 responsibility for registered mail to or from Windhoek was expressly repudiated by the postal authorities.

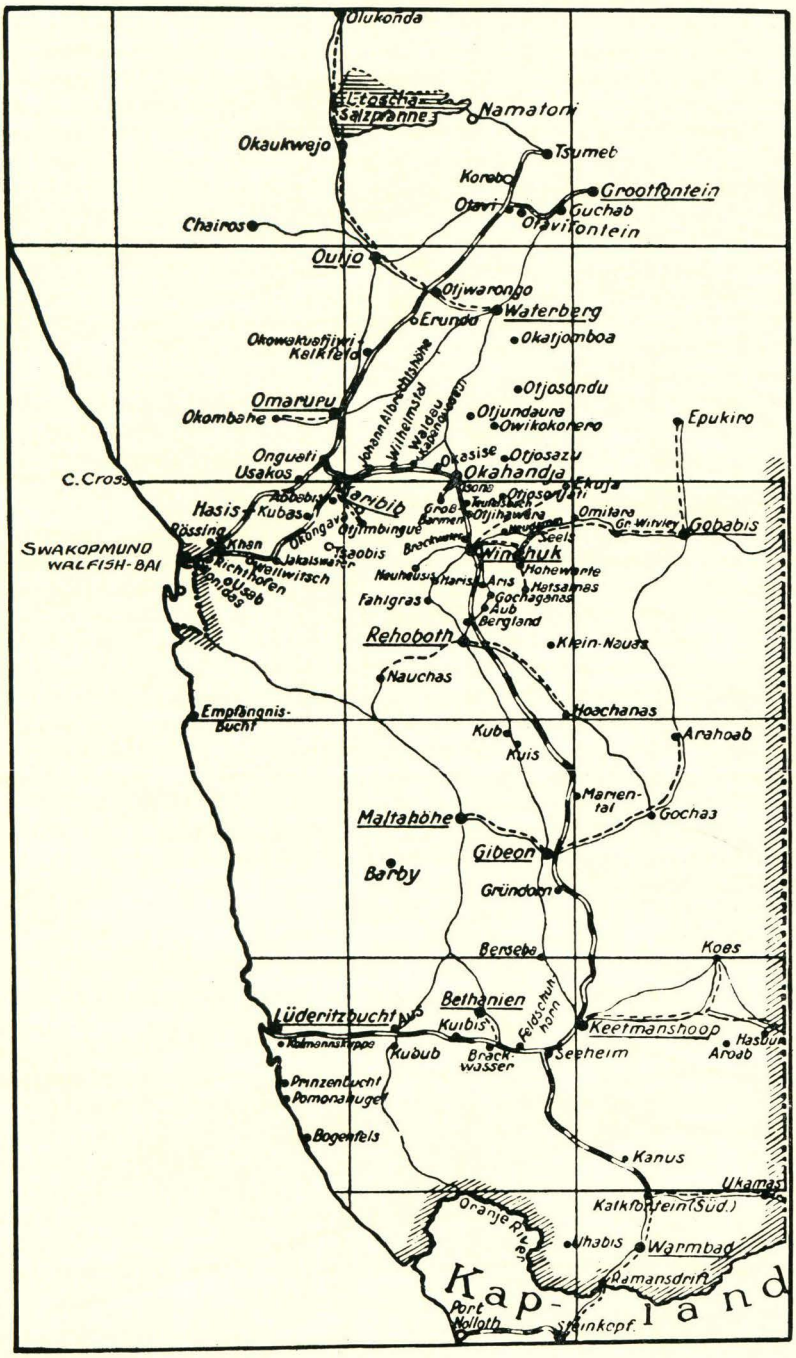
Letters from other parts of the Protectorate to Germany or to foreign countries, and also German stamped post cards were usually franked with British (Cape of Good Hope) stamps so that they could be directly dealt with by the British P. O. either at Walfish Bay or in Cape Colony.

The only communication with Germany up to the middle of 1893 was via Walfish Bay to Capetown and thence to England and even the communication between Walfish Bay and Capetown was at first only by occasional steamers or even sailing ships, later by the more regular sailings of the Cape steamer "Nautilus". Even the institution, through the German Colonial Co., of occasional direct sailings between Hamburg and Swakopmund, beginning about the middle of 1893, brought about very little change in these primitive postal conditions.

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(1) This German post apparently functions while at Walfish Bay, although on British soil. This is shown by a letter, with an English address, which is in the Lerche collection in Vienna. The letter is from a German firm in Walfish Bay and has the firm's printed address on the cover. It is dated 25Jan., 1889 (the date-stamp reads, in error "88," the previous year's figures not having been changed) and is franked from the German P. O. with German stamps to the value of 75 pf (one each of the 5, 20 and 50 pf. values). It is not certain, however, if the British post recognized this activity of the German post in British territory.

The above mentioned letter was certainly forwarded by the German post to Capetown, where it arrived in March. Here it was further franked with Cape of Good Hope stamps to the value of 14 pence (one shilling and two pence). As there are several reckoning and taxation marks on the cover it is not clear whether the further franking with Cape stamps is meant to be additional to or in replacement of the German stamps. The value of the Cape stamps suggests that it was a replacement or fresh franking; G. S. W. A. had joined the Universal Postal Union on 1 July 1888 and it is unlikely that the German postal officials would have made a mistake in underfranking to an amount of over 1 Mk.



German South West Africa

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It was only in the early part of 1895 that a departmental postal official was sent to G. S. W. A. to set up a regular postal service. He arranged first of all for a regular ox-wagon service between Windhoek and Swakopmund (which was changed in 1896 to a horse-cart service, augmented by special messenger posts) and then set up, from his headquarters in Windhoek, between the end of May, 1895 and the end of 1896, ten more Postal Agencies (See list on p. 235) at the places in the Protectorate which were of most importance from the point of view of trade. These were all under the general control of the postal administration in Windhoek but were partially self-governed by departmental postal officials.

These Postal Agencies were supplemented during the period 1896-1901 by the addition of (mainly) a large number of "Auxiliary Postal Establishments" *(Posthilfstellen.* For convenience we shall refer to these henceforth as Auxiliary P. Os.) These were "Post Offices" in their most simple form. Like some of the smaller Postal Agencies they were under the charge of such persons as storekeepers, missionaries, employees of the German Colonial Co., members of the Protectorate troops, or, later, railway officials, but, in G. S. W. A., they handled only letter post. Most of them received their own cancellation stamps soon after their establishment and later, some of them were raised to the status of Postal Agencies.

Meanwhile the construction of a railway line from Swakopmund to Windhoek had started in 1897; at the beginning of July, 1900 this was open as far as Karibib and in 1902 it reached Windhoek. The postal authorities, which forwarded all mail matter by the railway, in accordance with a uniform tariff agreed upon with the railway administration, followed the progress of the railway by setting up Postal Agencies or Auxiliary P. Os. at each temporary railhead. The railway line gradually pushed out the post-cart service along the old main road from Swakopmund to Windhoek, but between the more important newly set-up Agencies, which previously had only a postal runner a similar post-cart service was gradually introduced.

From this main road with a post-cart service, runner services were presently pushed out on all sides so that gradually there was developed a widespread postal net over the whole Protectorate. On the one hand this was ever bringing into existence new Postal Agencies and Auxiliary P. Os., and on the other it was gradually linking these up in the most varied ways with those already established.

Communication with Cape Colony was maintained by an 800 km.-long fortnightly mail-cart service from Windhoek via Rehoboth, Gibeon, Keetmanshoop, and Warmbad to Ramansdrift on the Orange River. Here it connected with a fortnightly service in the Cape to Steinkoff, whence the mails went either westwards to Port Nolloth or directly south to Capetown. From this main mail-cart service, which constituted a trunk line from North to South, there branched off at Keetmanshoop an important route going westward to Lüderitzbucht the port of the southern portion of the Protectorate.

Meanwhile Windhoek was raised to the rank of a Post Office in 1897 but remained under the control of the G. P. O., Hamburg at first. It was only in May, 1889 that the postal administration in Windhoek was made into an independent unit answerable directly to the German Imperial Post Office.

After this second period, 1896-1901, there was a halt in the setting up of new postal establishments and it was not until near the end of 1903 that some more Auxiliary P. Os. were opened. In the years following there were considerable additions, both of Agencies and Auxiliary P. Os.; this was chiefly because of the

war (1904-5) against the Hereros and Hottentots (partly as a follow-up of the Field Post Stations then established) and, later, on account of the further railway expansion.

Firstly, the Otavi line was built, running northwards from Swakopmund, reaching its terminus at Tsumeb in 1906 with a branch running from Otavi to Grootfontein opened in 1908. In the south a line was pushed inland from Lüderitzbucht and early in 1908 this linked up at Seeheim with the north to south trunk road between Windhoek, Keetmanshoop, Kalkfontein and Warmbad. Finally this trunk post-cart road was replaced by a railway which led to near the Cape Colony border at Kalkfontein.

Thus the former trunk post-cart routes were replaced throughout by modern railway transport. There was a special railway post, with its own cancelling stamp, on the Swakopmund-Windhoek run from the beginning of 1904. None of the later built lines had this although the officials (train guards) had to accept letters at all stations where there were no postal establishments. They were required to cancel the stamps thereon with ink or indelible pencil (the regulations specified manuscript cancellation with a cross, the name of the station and the date. See under "Cancellations"). This applied to all lines in the Protectorate except the Windhoek-Swakopmund section, but in parts, the Lüderitzbucht-Keetmanshoop line, for example, the cancellation of mail handed in on the train seems to have been done only at the end station—Lüderitzbucht or Keetmanshoop as the case might be.

Coastal communications and communication with Germany and with Europe generally were only definitely improved upon from the German end in 1895.

In place of the irregular steamer sailings between Hamburg and Swakopmund, started in 1893, the Woermann West Africa Line instituted a 2-monthly service in 1895 and later this became a monthly service. Then regular connection between Capetown and the ports of the Protectorate was set up in 1896 by the German steamer "Leutwein".

A special postal agreement was made with Troost, the master of the "Leutwein" whereby for a certain lump sum he undertook the carriage of all mail matter to and from the Protectorate. As an official mail-boat the "DEUTSCH-SUDWESTAFRIKA—CAPSTADT LINIE" between G. S. W. A. and Capetown the Leutwein was given, in 1898 at latest, a special ship cancellation stamp of the oval type described in this Handbook, p. 111, as supplied to the Woermann Line and this mark can be found (with or without an index letter) on all issues of G. S. W. A. after 1897.

The Woermann line shifted the terminus of their West African run from Port Nolloth to Capetown in 1898 and in 1900 they took over the Leutwein. In its place they installed their own larger ship, the "Gertrud Woermann" for the G. S. W. A.—Capetown Line and this ran regularly backwards and forwards calling at Port Nolloth, Lüderitzbucht, Walfish Bay, Swakopmund and Cape Cross.

From 1901 onwards the East African Main Line circumnavigated Africa (See under "German East Africa", p. 155) and after that date stamps of G S. W. A. may be found with the ship cancellations of that line. Following on this extension the Woermann boats no longer went on to Capetown but stopped short at Lüderitzbucht. (As the Woermann line only ran to G. S. W. A. after 1894, at which date they already had their own ship postmarks, German Empire stamps with such postmarks can only be recognized as G. S. W. A. "Forerunners" when there is other identifying evidence such as firm's addresses, etc., on the covers. For the same reason, German stamps are (very rarely) found used as Forerunners with the cancellation described on p. 111 (of the original works, J. H. H. P. as Paquebot or provisional cancelling stamps

for P. Os. in West Africa. This would happen, for example, if a steamer taking on G. S. W. A. mail had no ship cancellation of its own, but had the mail postmarked at the first available West African port on the homeward voyage).

The route of the ship post to or from Germany and Europe from the southern part of the Protectorate *(i.e.* up to and including Gibeon) was at first via Capetown, Steinkopf and Warmbad; later, after the opening of the railway from Keetmanshoop to Lüderitzbucht, by that port direct. The post to or from the northern part of the Protectorate was generally conveyed via Swakopmund.

Letter Post. (Ordinary and Registered). This was undertaken at all postal establishments, including the Auxiliary P. Os.

Parcel Post. (To or from Germany). At first this was limited to Windhoek, whence parcels up to 3kg. in weight could be sent from Jan. 1893 onwards via Capetown and England. From Sept. 1894 parcels up to 5kg. could be sent direct via Hamburg. In 1896 this service was extended to several of the newly opened Agencies and in 1899 to all Postal Agencies (Ramansdrift excepted) but not to the Auxiliary P. Os.

Heavy Parcel Service. At the same time a Heavy Parcel Service ("Postfrachtdienst"), 5-10kg., was instituted between these Agencies and Germany.

(Up to 1900 there was only a Parcel Post between establishments in the Protectorate itself in so far that small parcels might be sent by arrangement between the postal establishments and the Post-carts "circumstances permitting").

Money Orders. A money order service was first introduced on Jan. 1, 1898; to begin with, only at Windhoek, then at Swakopmund and Keetmanshoop, later at all places where there was a department or district pay office, and still later at all Postal Agencies.

C. O. D. Service. As in other German Protectorates this was undertaken at all establishments where a money order business was done.

Postal rates. For communication with Germany and German Protectorates the colonial tariff adapted from the German inland tariff was introduced on May 1, 1899. Some modifications were made on Feb. 1, 1900 (considerable reduction in the parcel rates; permission for packages of printed matter to weigh up to 2kg., etc.) and on April 1 the unit weight for letters was raised to 20g.

LIST OF POST OFFICES (P. O.), POSTAL AGENCIES (P. A.) AND AUXILIARY POSTAL ESTABLISHMENTS (P. H.)

(The dates of closing down are only given in the case of those which closed before the outbreak of the Great War.—Dates according to Friedemann.)

1888. 7 July. OTYIMBINGUE. (P. A.) From mid-Nov., 1888 to 8-7-89 and from Oct., 1889 to 13-3-90 at a place to the west of Otyimbingue proper. From the beginning of Dec., 1888 onwards it was actually at Walfish Bay for some time. (See above). Moved on 7-12-91 to Windhoek. For Otjimbingue (spelled with "ji") see under 1895.

1891. 7 December. WINDHOEK, later WINDHUK (at first P. A., P. O. from 1897). Used the Otyimbingue postmark up to March 1892 (see above).

1895. 30 May. SWAKOPMUND (P. A. from 1903 a P. O.)

1 July. OTJIMBINGUE (P. A. with "Y" instead of "JI" see under 1888)

1 August. OMARURU (P. A.)

12 August. OKAHANDJA (P. A.)

1 October. GIBEON (P. A.)

10 October. CAP CROSS (P. A.), closed on 20-8-03. Up till 17-3-96 the cancellations were in manuscript.

15 October. KEETMANSHOOP (P. A.)

12 November. LUDERITZBUCHT (P. A.)

1896. 2 January. WARMBAD (P. A.) closed from 25-11-03 to 11-12-03 on account of the Bondelzwart insurrection (see under "FieldPost" p. ....)

30 January. UHABIS (P. H., after 26-1-97 P. A.) Closed down in latter part of 1897. Manuscript cancellation up till 27-7-97.

14 December. REHOBOTH (P. A.) Previously (from August, 1896) a letter-receiving. Some cancellations known from August on to 14-12-96, but they were contrary to regulations.

1897. 1 September. GROSS-BARMEN (P. H. without cancelling stamp, after 12-3-98 P. A.) Closed down on 17-8-01; reopened on 30-11-07; finally given up early in 1914.

SEEIS (P. H. Without cancelling stamp until 1-5-98)

HOHEWARTE (P. H.) Without cancelling stamp until 22-4-98, the cancellation up till then being done in Windhoek.

1898. 20 February. OUTJO (P. A.) According to Herzog already a P. H. from January, 1896. ? Probably only a letter receiving station.

16 June. ROSSING (Temporary P. A.) Closed on 9-9-98 when the nearest railway station opened at Khanrivier (see below).

1 August. GOBABIS (P. A.) According to Herzog already a P. H. from January, 1896. ? probably only as a letter receiving station.

10 August. KHANRIVIER (Temporary P. A.) Closed on 28-4-99 on the opening of the next railway station, Jakalswater (See also Khan, under 1908).

1899. 29 April. JAKALSWATER (P. A.) A cancellation of "railhead" which had already moved on in March. Closed on 13-4-12. Site of a Field Post Station in 1915.

11 June. UKAMAS (P. H.) Closed from 1-12-03 till 24-1-04 on account of the Bondelzwart outbreak. See under "Field Post" p. . . . . .

21 June. RAMANSDRIFT (P. A.) Closed down on 25-5-14.

15 July. BETHANIEN (P. H., after 1-3-03 P. A.) Some irregular use of the cancelling mark between 1-5-99 and 15-7-99.

1 October. MALTAHOHE (P. H.)

17 October. GROOTFONTEIN (P. A.)

18 October. OTAVI (P. A.) Closed from beginning of 1904 till October, 1905.

21 October. WATERBERG (P. H.) Destroyed on 14-1-04; reopened on 7-11-04 but again closed on 9-5-07; reopened in latter half of 1908 as P. A. but reverted to status of P. H. on 1-6-12. Manuscript cancellation from 21-10-99 till 25-1-00.

20 November. OKOMBAHE (P. H.)

1900. 16 January. KUBUB (P. H.) Moved to Aus (i. v. under 1906) when the railway from Lüderitzbucht reached there.

1 February. MARIENTHAL (P. H.) Destroyed in October, 1904. Reopened on 1-12-10 as MARIENTAL.

KUIS (P. H.) Moved to Kub in December, 1904 (see under 1904). Cancellations in manuscript up till 20-2-00.

18 February. HARIS (P. H.) Closed down on 1-7-10.

1 March. HATZAMAS (P. H.) Closed on 1-7-06. Reopened on 21-3-10 as HATSAMAS.

6 April. HASIS (P. H.) Renamed KUBAS from 1-1-01. The Kubas cancelling stamp was actually brought into use on 17-12-00.

1 July. KARIBIB (P. A.)

1901. 1 January. KUBAS. See HASIS, 1900.

1 October. KAPENOUSSEU (P. H., after 15-1-02 P. A.) On 1-3-03 was renamed WALDAU; destroyed on 15-1-04, reopened 16-2-05.

1903. 1 March. WALDAU. See Kapenoussëu, 1901.

13 October. HASUUR (P. H.) Moved to Aroab early in 1914.

1 November. NAUCHAS (P. H.)

6 November. GOCHAS (P. H.) Destroyed in October, 1904. Reopened in November, 1905.

1904. 5 July. OWIKOKORERO. A postal service station without cancelling stamp. Only from 13-7-05 a P. H. with cancellation stamp. Closed down on 12-10-06.

8 August. ABBABIS (P. A.) Closed on 27-2-10. A Field Post Station in 1915.

2 November. USAKOS (P. H., later apparently P. A.)

? December. KUB. See Kuis, 1900. Until the middle of October, 1905 used the Kuis canceller.

1905. 27 February. EPUKIRO (P. H.)

1906. 26 April. OTJIWARONGO (P. H.)

22 May. KALKFONTEIN(SUD) (P. A.)

11 June. OKASISE (P. A.)
13 October. AUS. See Kubub, 1900. Used the Kubub canceller until 25 Oct.
28 November. TSUMEB (P. H.) Terminus of the Otavi railway.
1907. 1 January. BRACKWASSER (P. H.)
OTJOSONDU (P. H.) Closed down 17-7-08.
23 January. OKOWAKUATJIWI (P. H.) Renamed KALKFELD in September, 1907.
10 June. ONGUATI (P. H.) Closed from April-September, 1909.
1 July. KANUS (P. A.)
9 July. WILHELMSTAL (P. H.)
20 July. KUIBIS (P. H.) From 19-8-07 P. A.
22 September. ARIS (P. A.)
? September. KALKFELD. See Okowakuatjiwi, 23-1-07.
1 October. GROSS-WITVLEY (P. H.)
7 October. OTJOSONJATI (P. H.)
1 November. BERSEBA (P. A.)
25 November. OTJIHAWERA (P. A.) Its canceller was at first wrongly spelled OTJIHAVERA.
27 November. RICHTHOFEN (P. H.) Closed down on 7-2-10.
OSONA (P. H.)
2 November. FELDSCHUHORN (P. H.) Without canceller, cancellation being done in Brackwasser. Closed down in early part of 1908.
1 December. NEUDAMM (P. H.)
6 December. AUB (P. H.) Moved on 29-3-14 to Bergland.
GOCHAGANAS (P. H.) Closed 6-8-09; reopened 10-2-11, finally closed 13-5-13.
1908. 1 January. OKAUKWEJO (P. H.)
5 January. HOACHANAS (P. A.)
25 April. SEEHEIM (P. H., P. A. from 1-6-08) Cancellations done in Brackwasser uutil 1-10-08.
1 June. GUCHAB (P. H.)
20 October. KHAN (P. H.) Closed by the end of August, 1914. See under Khanrivier, 1898.
12 December. ARAHOAB (P. A.)
1909. 15 January. JOHANN-ALBRECHTHOHE (P. A.)
17 January. KOES (P. H.) Manuscript cancellations in January-February.
21 February. KOLMANNSKUPPE (P. H.) Cancelling done in Lüderitzbucht until 17-5-09.
4 October. PRINZENBUCHT (P. H.) Closed down on 4-3-14.
1 December. BRAKWATER (P. H.) Windhoek district.
1910. 10 July. EMPFANGNISBUCHT (P. H.)
1 October. FAHLGRAS (P. H.) Windhoek district. "First-day" 4-10-10.
1912. 15 January. OLUKONDA (P. H.)
2 June. NEUHEUSIS (P. H.)
5 July. EKUJA (P. H.)
1 August. CHAIROS (P. H.)
1913. 1 March. KLEIN NAUAS (P. H.)
19 August. BARBY (P. H.) Closed from 25-8-14 to 25-9-14.
1 October. OTJUNDAURA (P. H.)
9 December. OKATJOMBOA (P. H.)
1914. ? January. AROAB moved from Hasuur. See 13-10-03.
7 March. BOGENFELS (P. H.)
POMONAHUGEL (P. H.)
29 March. BERGLAND (P. H.) moved from Aub. See 6-12-07.
1 April. OTJOSAZU (P. H.)
12 April. GRUNDORN (P. H.)
20 June. OMITARA (P. H.)

After the outbreak of the Great War the postal establishments on the south coast (Bogenfels, Pomonahügel, Prinzenbucht, Kolmanskuppe and Lüderitzbucht) closed down by September, 1914; further north on the coast the auxiliary office at Empfängnisbucht closed in November and the P. O. at Swakopmund at Christmas time, 1914. The closing of the postal establishments in the interior took place mainly during April, May and June, 1915. On July 9, 1915, the Protectorate was surrendered to the enemy, the Union of South Africa.

In Berlin the current stamps of the Protectorate were on sale from Dec. 17, 1900 onwards; first at the Colonial counter and later at the "Collector's counter". Their sale was only suspended with the closure of this department on

June 28, 1919. New issues (but only of the Mark values) were on sale there as late as 1919, but these were purely Berlin-counter issues, as they had never been sent to G. S. W. A. (Compare with other Protectorate and German Posts abroad).

CANCELLATIONS

Cancellations are of more interest to the collector of G. S. W. A. than in the case of any of the other German colonies. On account of the extremely rapid spread of the postal net from 1895 onwards (see above) the local postal administration was forced into the use of a special type of cancellation marks which are extremely peculiar and of great philatelic interest. We refer to the so-called "Wanderstempel". These were used as provisional cancelling stamps at a number of postal establishments successively, one after the other, being used in the early days of the particular office before its definitive cancelling stamp was ready. (See below under "Forerunners" the remarks about the cancellations Okahandja I, Rössing and Khanrivier).

The use of one and the same canceller as a place and date stamp at different postal establishments successively was made possible in two different ways: (a) the place name was removed from a cancelling stamp which had already been in use elsewhere, or from one which had been prepared but not actually brought into use, or (b) a cancelling stamp was made *de novo* with no place name, but in which there was provided at the top, as in the ordinary place-and-date stamp, a space for the registering of the place name.

The place names in these stampers was entered either in manuscript or by means of a special 1-line handstamp.

Five (I-V) of these "Wanderstempel" are generally recognized:

I was obtained from the place-stamp of the postal agency at Otyimbingue, transferred to Windhoek in 1891.

II was one made from the outset with no place name.

III came from the stamp of the postal establishment HASIS, renamed KUBAS at the end of 1900.

IV from one prepared for the never-opened office OKONGAVA.

V from the stamp supplied to the Auxiliary office at UHABIS at the end of July, 1897, the office being closed down later on in the same year.

For an account of the series of individual offices at which these five "Wanderstempel" did duty the reader is referred to Friedemann's handbook, p. 100.

Another peculiar provisional cancelling measure is illustrated by the use of worn out official seals as place-and-date stamps (Okahandja, Owikorero, Usakos).

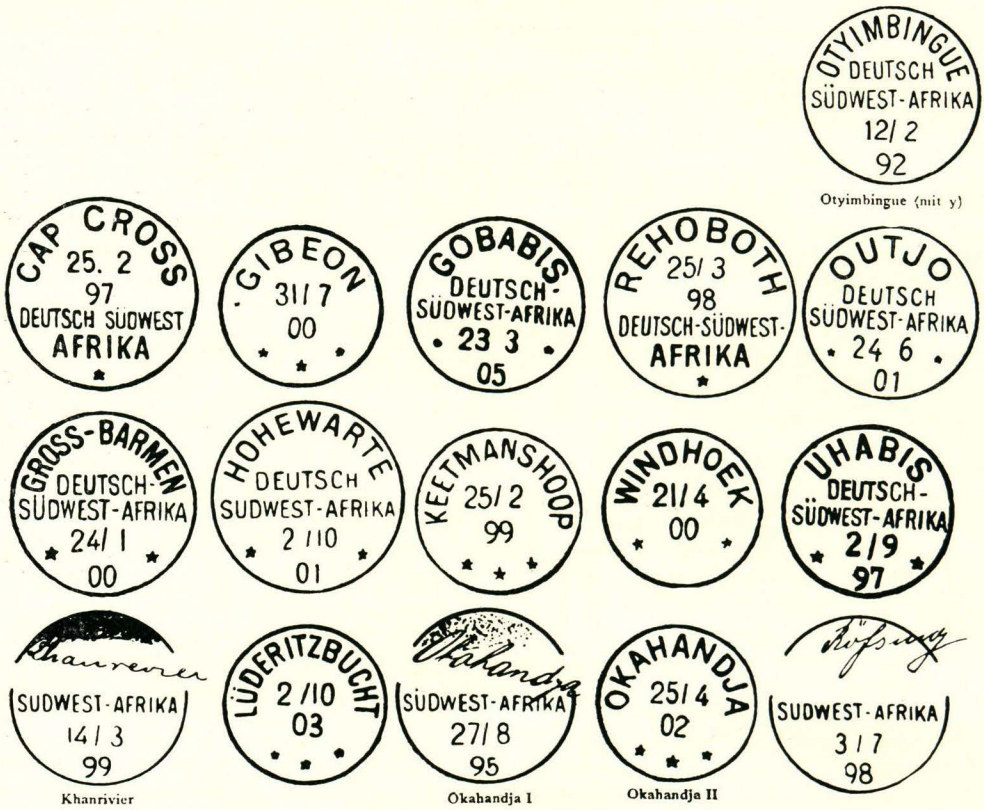
Noteworthy also are the overprinting of the place-name KUBUS by a handstamp "AUS" and the superscription of the old name KAPENOUSSEU with "WALDAU" after the renaming of these two offices.

The situation in G. S. W. A. afforded an essentially wider opportunity than any other German stamp issuing territory for the employment of manuscript cancellations, not merely forbearingly but by order. Such manuscript cancellations were sometimes of a provisional character whilst awaiting the supply of the definitive cancelling stamp (Cap Cross, Kuis, Uhabis, Waterberg and Koes); others were officially ordered, such as the cancellations of the railway post at stations with no postal establishment, as already described above, or at stations awaiting cancellers, *e.g.* at temporary railheads during the railway building period.

A specially peculiar case is the primitive handstamp of the station NONIDAS, just inland from Swakopmund on the border of the Walfish Bay enclave.

OMARURU
OTJIMBINGUE (with J)
SWAKOPMUND
WARMBAD
} Same type as GIBEON, KEETMANSHOOP, LUDERITZBUCHT, etc.

SEEIS Same type as HOHEWARTE.



Otyimbingue (mit y)

Khanrivier

Okahandja I

Okahandja II

FORERUNNERS

Non-overprinted German stamps of the 1880 issue, pfennig values, were used only at OTYIMBINGUE as the stamps of the 1889 issue were put into circulation even before this agency was moved (see above) to Windhoek.

Stamps of the German Empire issue of 1889 were on sale at all offices opened before the middle of 1897.

Overprinted 50 pf. stamps (those of the 2nd overprinted issue, *q. v.)* first reached the colony in October, 1898, and those postal establishments which were opened in the latter part of 1897 and during the course of 1898. Therefore non-overprinted 50 pf. stamps are only to be regarded as "real" forerunners if showing the cancellations depicted above of Gross-Barmen, Seeis, Hohewarte, Outjo, Rössing, Gobabis or Khanrivier. On the other hand, 3, 5, 10 or 20 pf. non-overprinted stamps used at these offices are not "real" forerunners.

In the establishments open before 1897, and therefore before the putting into circulation of the first overprinted issue, the non-overprinted stamps were in part used up, even after the date of issue of the overprinted stamps. At Uhabis, for example, even although it was raised to the status of a Postal Agency in January, 1897, there were never any stamps of the first overprinted issue obtainable (according to Starke). Non-overprinted stamps only were used, up

to the time of its closing down, so that non-overprinted stamps with the postmark of Uhabis up to th date Sept. 30, 1897 are to be regarded as "real" forerunners.

At those establishments opened during 1897 and 1898 and, in consequence, were supplied from the outset with overprinted stamps (up to the 20 pf. value) it was possible for private individuals to hand in letters with non-overprinted stamps, such as up to the 20 pf. value, the stamps having been bought over a postal counter at an earlier date. This applies particularly to letters from certain mission stations posted at Outjo. Such specimens must be regarded as to a certain extent real forerunners.

The non-overprinted 50 pf. stamps were, generally speaking, replaced by corresponding overprinted stamps in Oct., 1898 but at certain establishments they were still being officially used up well after this date. At Hohewarte, for example (from information given by the postal agent there), they were still being used in the middle of 1899. As in the case of German New Guinea and German East Africa it is therefore impossible to fix a last date holding good all round as to what constitutes a "real" forerunner, either for the values up to 20 pf. or for the 50 pf.

The 2 Mk stamp (German Empire No. 37) may have been obtainable at any postal establishment open before the beginning of 1901 (the date of issue of the ship-type mark values). Actually it must have been distributed mainly through the Postal Agencies as the Auxiliary Offices (like the postal establishments in the interior of German East Africa—*q. v.)* only dealt in letter post, ordinary and registered, up till April, 1901.

Even the Postal Agencies opened before 1901 do not seem all to have been served out with 2 Mk. stamps. Ramansdrift, for example, certainly was not; although a Postal Agency it had no parcel post.

But the statement that 2 Mk. stamps were only issued to the ten establishments open before the end of 1895 is certainly incorrect; numerous stamps are known, for example, used at Outjo.

Amongst the provisional postmarks (Wanderstempel—see p. 240, Cancellations) occurring on forerunners, that of Okahandja (see illustration, Okahandja I p. 240) may be found, according to Starke, with the manuscript contractions "Okah" or "Okandya". The manuscript Wanderstempel "Khanrivier" (illustration p. 240) occurs, according to the same writer, in six different handwritings as well as in the abbreviation "Khr", but only on the 50 pf. non-overprinted stamp of the 1889 issue.

At Cap Cross cancellation was done entirely in manuscript until the arrival of the definitive cancelling stamp (Mar. 17, 1896) by endorsing place and date, with or without the district. At Uhabis likewise the cancellation was done by hand until the end of July, 1897.

1888. 7, July. Pfennig values of the German Empire issue of 1880, Nos. 40, 41, 42 and 44 (currency spelt PFENNIG) and the 2 Mk. stamp No. 37 (transverse format, figure of value pattern).

			Prices (in Marks)
No. 40	5 Pf.	violet	45
41	10 Pf.	rose	35
42	20 Pf.	blue	24
44	50 Pf.	gray sea-green	50
		Error. Vertical ornament missing on right	—
37	2 Mk.	(a) dull pink (Otyimbingue with "y")	25
		(b) dull purple violet (Otyimbingue with "y")	30
		(c) brownish purple to lake	1.20

The pfennig values were issued at Otyimbingue only. Before the transference of that office to Windhoek (see above). The stamps of the next issue had already been taken into commission.

50 pf. These stamps are almost of a gray-green colour but belong to those peculiarly variable glossy shades which are grouped as German Empire No. 44c. The fact that the stamps from Otyimbingue have the error listed above among them makes it probable that 50 pf. stamps with missing ornament at the top also occurred there, as these two errors were both present in the same panes in the printings of about 1887-88.

2 Mk. The 2 Mk. stamps of the first two shades (of which (b) belongs to the bluish toned printings of 1889-90) are only known with the postmark OTYIMBINGUE; the later shades (which, in the last printings, as in the case of German East Africa, pass over almost to carmine in colour) were in use at all the agencies open before the end of 1895 but are not associated with Otyimbingue. As the postal service at Otyimbingue was limited to letter post it is worthy of mention that we have seen No. 37a in a block of four from there; even for a registered letter and taking into consideration the fact that foreign rate was still chargeable to Germany at that time, this is a very high franking.

1890 (No. 45 only about 1896). Stamps of the German Empire issue of 1889, Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48 and 50.

			Prices (in Marks)
No. 45	3 Pf.	brown (about 1896)	5
46	5 Pf.	green	3
47	10 Pf.	rose, carmine	2
48	20 Pf.	pale blue, blue	1
50	50 Pf.	(a) brown-red (?)	—
		(b) chocolate brown	2

Prices. The prices quoted apply essentially to stamps with the definitive postmark of one of the larger postal establishments, *e.g.* Okahandja. Cancellations with one of the "Wanderstempel" (Okahandja Rössing, Khanrivier) fetch special prices and even higher still are those of Uhabis (either the definitive stamp or in MS).

Even from Uhabis and Rössing, however, specimens of cancellation by complaisance are known *(e.g.* pieces with 3 or 25 pf. stamps) although these offices had been closed down respectively 2 months and 1½ months after their definitive cancellation stamps had been brought into use; similar pieces must be looked out for also in the case of Okahandja I and Khanrivier.

Generally postally used specimens with the old Otyimbingue stamp are also worth more, except in the case of the 20 pf. stamps.

For ordinary pieces and even for philatelic covers (Roesener etc.) on the other hand there is little justification for any raised price, even in the case of the less important offices, because such pieces were made in great numbers for the purpose of selling to postmark collectors, numerous even in these days. This applies particularly to the lowest value, the 3 pf. It should be mentioned also that philatelic frankings and pieces are known even from Otyimbingue (See below under "25 pf.")

3 pf. According to Starke the 3 pf. stamp was first put on sale in the colony only in 1896 and even then it was not distributed to all postal establishments. At Hohewarte, for example, there were no 3 pf. stamps in stock even as late as June, 1899, although this value had been the unit for printed paper rate to Germany from May 1, 1899, and although by June, 1899 there had already been two different overprinted 3 pf. stamps issued in G. S. W. A.

Although 3 pf. philatelic pieces, with all possible cancellations, are so numerous (see above, and compare with German New Guinea) genuinely used 3 pf. stamps with the Otyimbingue cancellation simply cannot exist.

25 pf. This value, without overprint, was never officially on sale in the Protectorate, although, as in German East Africa and Zanzibar, a few specimens are known on the counterfoils of postal orders and also genuinely used for postage *(e.g.* from Swakopmund on 15-11-00). We may record here a registered letter with a 25 pf. stamp as part of its franking correctly sent to Germany by the Capetown-England route, also one already referred to as sent from Otyimbingue in Sept., 1891. Neither these nor other covers which we have seen, however, seem to us to be any adequate proof of any official issue of this value in G. S. W. A.

50 pf. Reddish transitional shades of this value may have been on issue at Otyimbingue, but so far we have never seen any specimens on cover. Even as late as the beginning of 1891—at a time when the 50 pf., chocolate shade had been in use in Germany for several months past—stamps of the 1880 issue were still in use at Otyimbingue.

For the further use (using up) of the non-overprinted stamps after June, 1897 and, in the case of the 50 pf. stamp, up till the latter part of 1898, see statements already made on p. 240. The last consignment of non-overprinted stamps was sent from Hamburg to the colony on March 26, 1896 and was of the face value of 23,000 Marks.

Brief Reviews

LUNDY ISLAND AND LUNDY LOCALS. By John D. Stanard. 34pp 6¾x10¼.

Mr. Stanard has covered the subject of Lundy Island and the Lundy Local Stamps, both regular and Air Mail issues, in a very interesting way.

The book starts with a short history of the Island and the owners. He gives the reasons for the printing of the first issue of the "Puffins" and carries his research on this as well as the later issues through to the last detail.

There is a wealth of material in the book which is very finely illustrated. The section on the air mail stamps is fully covered by illustrations of the covers as well as of the various issues themselves.

Mr. Charles Thornley of Ilfracombe, England acted as research assistant to Mr. Stanard in the preparation of the work.

THE STAMPS OF CHINA, with the Treaty Ports and Formosa. By Dr. Leonard B. Cane, F. S. A. Published by Stamp Collecting, Ltd., London. 64pp 5½"x8¾". Price 3/-.

Dr. Cane prepared this book from notes of a lecture he had prepared. It does not contain a reference list nor does it list the rarities. It is a book written by a general collector for the benefit of other general collectors interested in the stamps of China.

The various chapters cover the generol postal issues, the provincial surcharges, etc. as well as a very complete description of the various Treaty Port issues which now are omitted from most catalogues.

The book is well illustrated and is written in a manner which gives the reader a historical as well as philatelical background of the subject.

—W. L. H.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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

NYPEX

Is planning an extensive stamp exhibition during the week of October 7-14, 1939, for the benefit of the Collectors Club Library.

While the location has not yet been definitely decided upon it will be one of several locations under consideration in mid-Manhattan.

This exhibition will be the largest held in this country since TYPEX, some 800 frames. While Rarities and outstanding collections will be exhibited, the real purpose is to present specialized collections, well written up that will interest the average collector. Much of the material already entered has never before been exhibited.

One of several innovations in Stamp Exhibitions will be a display of scarce and unusual philatelic books and pamphlets from the Collectors Club Library, among others will be an announcement of the first Local Stamp issued in France in 1653; a copy of the first Philatelic magazine published in the United States and rare maps of early postroads.

The date was arranged for the convenience of our visitors, a holiday week, with the Worlds Fair at its peak, and we hope, pleasant weather.

The sponsors of this show, are all members of The Collectors Club, and they purpose to hold an annual Exhibition, the proceeds to be devoted to the advancement of Philately.

This 1939 Exhibition is being held under the patronage of prominent members of The Collectors Club.

A complete list will be announced at a later date. A partial list follows:

J. Murray Bartels, Paul F. Berdanier, Jr., D. D. Berolzheimer, Clarence W. Brazer, Hugh M. Clark, Mrs. Caroline P. Cromwell, Arthur W. Deas, George R. M. Ewing, L. B. Gatchell, Robert L. Graham, Jr., Fred R. Harris, Abraham Hatfield, Capt. Tim Healy, Max G. Johl, Morton D. Joyce, Mrs. Fay Jordon, J. B. Kremer, Hans Lagerloef, Harry L. Lindquist, W. R. McCoy, Laurence B. Mason, Theodore Newman, Arthur E. Owen, Norman Serphos, J. W. Scott, W. S. Scott, Theodore E. Steinway, Mrs. Ethel B. Stewart, Ferrars H. Tows.

Book Reviews

by

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

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

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

MICHIGAN IN PHILATELY. By D. R. Heath.

Beautifully compiled, printed and arranged this pamphlet of 94 pages is the fore-runner of what will, I hope, be done in the future for other States in the Union.

Mr. Heath claims to have been a collector for over forty years, and knew or heard of many of the old timers through association with his father who started collecting in 1863.

He has been nearly three years collecting facts for this original work. His plan, briefly, has been to give a brief survey of Philately in Michigan, its collectors and dealers, with lists of Philatelic Publications, originating in Michigan, its Philatelic Clubs both past and present, special perforations attributed to Michigan, details of the Detroit's River Post Office, Philatelic Conventions held in Michigan, etc. etc.

In the list of Philatelic Publications I am glad to see that full advantage has been taken of the Crawford Catalogue.

Mr. Heath says "Sixty years ago saw the start of a quite constant stream of Stamp Journals that seemed to halt about 1900, and we find but few since that date coming from this state."

In all he lists sixty papers, many of them the production of boys that only ran from one to six numbers.

The chapter he heads as **"Personalities of the Hobby,"** is a list of some of the best known Michigan collectors and their brief biographies. Mr. Heath says "I find that many collectors of the past are not known to the present day collectors, and it is my hope that a few lines about them, will acquaint those of today with them and perpetuate their memory for the future." This is my language and is what I have been doing for many years in "Stamps" and other magazines.

Among the better known collectors he lists are:—

E. B. Hill, Edgar Nelton (Bradford), General H. H. Bandholtz, H. W. Boers, C. L. Pack, T. P. Ladue, General C. A. Coolidge, C. F. Heyerman, W. T. Livingston. W. L. Stevenson, H. C. Brooks, A. W. Filstrup, H. L. Lindquist, F. R. Schmalzriedt, Dr. W. L. Babcock, C. L. Brisley.

The Philatelic Clubs of Michigan is a capital chapter with a long list of stamp clubs. The oldest is believed to be The Lansing Philatelic Society, organized October 1886.

Naturally the best detailed list is that of the Detroit Clubs of which many interesting details are given.

This is a capital pamphlet full of interesting details and I strongly recommend it to my readers.

Mr. Heath informs me that while he did not think of making a charge for this work, yet his friends who have asked for copies are paying $1.00 each which is considered as a contribution towards a second edition if one should be published in the future.

455 copies only of this work have been issued. I consider it a real buy at $1.00.

SIEGER — LIECHTENSTEIN HANDBUCH UND KATALOG 1939. Published by Sieger-Verlag, Lorch, Wurtenberg, Germany. 176 pages 3½"x8".

A catalog of the stamps of Liechtenstein, written for the specialist. It contains dates of issue and other details not generally found in ordinary catalogs.

The book starts with a chronological table showing the development of the post in Liechtenstein showing the forerunners and contemporary stamps of Austria and Switzerland.

Listings are also made of the Air mail and Charity issues. The book is fully illustrated. A section devoted to cancellations will be of interest to the specialist.

—W. L. H.

AIR POST FLIGHTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. By Walter Bruggman.

Mr. Bruggman is President of the Philippine Air Mail Society and is well qualified to write this brochure.

In the introduction he states "This catalogue has been prepared exclusively as a Report to the American Air Mail Society, and is not for sale, or for any other commercial purposes."

All flights listed are Official Flights duly authorized. One of the charms of this catalogue of 48 pages is that the flights are all illustrated with well made and clearly defined cuts.

The first one listed is April 4, 1919, Manila Exhibition Flight by Miss Ruth Law. This is priced at $75.00.

The next Flight is Nov. 28, 1919. Iloilo-Manila.

First Pioneer Inter Islands Flight by Philippine National Guard-aviators Alf. Croft and Major Stevenot.

Only two letters are known and these are valuable at $200.00.

Then a list is given of the various covers carried by Commander F. de Pinedo in his Round the World Flight Sept. 1923.

These are priced at $15.00 to $30.00 each.

Following these there are complete lists of all the official Flights, with many interesting details.

As this Catalogue was not produced for sale those specialists who are interested can see it in the Library of the Collectors Club.

It is a very thorough detailed list and I congratulate Mr. Bruggmann on a fine list well done.

UNITED STATES STAMPED ENVELOPES, Illustrated and Identified. Published by Scott Publications, Inc. 48pp 6"x9".

The Scott Publications have issued a long needed and much desired book on the subject of the stamped envelopes of the United States. This book is of the same high type and fine workmanship as their books illustrating and identifying the various adhesive stamps of our country.

The illustrations are very clear. The photographer has succeeded in making the embossed portions stand out like cameos. The various types are illustrated and arrows inserted to show the points of difference. The illustrations are of the entire stamp enlarged to about one and one-half the regular size which adds to the ease of the user in picking the differences in types. The publishers have used the letter "U" to initial the cuts instead of the "E" which has been used heretofore for this purpose.

THE 19TH CENTURY STAMPS OF HOLLAND. By F. W. Julsen.

This is Handbook No. 12 of the group of "Philatelic Gossip" Handbooks. It consists of 54 pages, well printed and illustrated and is a really capital summary of the history and numerous details of these most interesting issues.

The chief contents are briefly as follows:—

Publication of the essential points of Government Decrees affecting the Postal issues.

Cancellation types on early issues.

For the first issue fourteen plates were used, Five for the 5 cents, Eight for the 10 cents and only one for the 15 cents. The colors, papers, retouches etc. of each plate are noted.

In the issue of 1867 there are clear illustrations showing the two distinct sets of numerals that were used.

In this issue an interesting feature is the list of the numerals used on the cancelor and the names of 118 towns that used these numerals 1 to 118.

Dates of Issue, Numbers printed and many other details makes this pamphlet of real use to all collectors of the stamps of Holland (or Netherlands).

SPECIALIZED POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE OF AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIAN OFFICES ABROAD. Published by the Cross Stamp Company, Newark, N. J., Price $1.00.

This is the First Edition and the editor states he has omitted certain varieties, especially all minor perforations and other items of interest but promises to include these in future editions.

The illustrations are well done and numerous minor varieties are clearly shown by enlarged illustrations of the portion of the stamp affected.

Prices in the early issues are quoted for Mint, and for used stamps in average and fine condition.

The illustration showing the position of the "Andreas Crosses" in the sheets of the stamps of 1850 is useful and instructive.

The prices quoted for the colored crosses by themselves seem to me very high.

In the 1867 issue I note a price of $800.00 is quoted for the excessively rare 3kr. **red error,** used. This stamp is rarer than the Post Office, Mauritius and I doubt if there is a copy for sale in this country.

All specialists in the interesting and obsolete issues of Austria should obtain a copy of this new list, it will be found of real value and use.

AMERICAN AIR MAIL CATALOGUE 1940.

We are indebted to Mr. L. B. Gatchell for a copy of this truly wonderful catalogue, the finest priced catalogue and handbook that has ever been produced for the delectation of the Air Mail specialist. Mr. G. W. Angers is Editor-in-Chief, with W. J. Conrath and L. B. Gatchell as Associate Editors.

The Catalogue Committee consisted of Messrs. W. R. Alley, G. W. Angers, W. J. Conrath, H. H. Griffin and P. C. Nahl, assisted by a wonderful group of Section Chairmen and Assistants.

It is published by The Airpost Journal, of Albion, Penna., contains 718 pages and is sold at $3.50.

In the "Foreword" the Editors say "It represents over a year of active work, preceded by several years of planning and preparation.

The Editorial Board has been selected from experts best qualified to handle their particular subjects."

I think the "Table of Contents" will best show the scope and extent of this magnificent work:—

1. United States Air Mail Stamps
2. United States Pioneer Flights
3. United States Governmental Flights
4. United States Contract Air Mail Index
5. United States Foreign Contract Air Mail Flights of NYRBA Line
6. United States Territorial and Insular Possessions
   - Alaska
   - American Samoa
   - Canal Zone
   - Guam
   - Hawaii
   - Puerto Rico
   - U. S. Virgin Islands
7. Philippine Islands
8. Crash Covers
9. Lindberghiana
10. United States Souvenir Historical Flights
11. Airpost Dedication Covers
12. Canada
    - Pioneer Flights
    - Official Government Flights
    - Semi-Official First and Special Flights
13. Cuba
14. Mexico
    - Chronological Index
15. Newfoundland
16. Trans-Oceanic Record Flights
17. Balloon Posts of the Siege of Paris
18. Zeppelin Posts
    - Germany: Pioneer Flights
    - Germany: Post War Commercial Service
    - International Dirigible Flights, United States, Great Britain, Italy
19. Foreign Pioneer Flights

THE ILLUSTRATED PHILATELIC RECORD. E. F. Hurt, Harpenden, England.

We have received Nos. 1 & 2 of this new quarterly paper published, it is said, for the serious students of Philately.

In the "Foreword" of No. 1, Mr. Hurt says "All true students of Philately appreciate rare pieces, more especially when they show unusual usages and new discoveries in the history of the Postal Service. The object of this publication is to put on record for all time as many of these philatelic treasures as possible.

Interesting items, often on the full covers, are illustrated full size, with descriptions and some history below or on the opposite page. Some of the covers shown in No. 1, are as follows:—

"First type of the Greek Consular post in Alexandria Dated 1834. Cover from the first recorded correspondence sent from the Abyssinian Campaign of 1867-68 to a foreign country.

Note the block of the **rare** 2 annas orange (India)" I do not see why this 2a. orange can be termed rare as they are catalogued 20c. each by Scotts.

A fine cover with French 1852, 10c. and 40c. dated Jerusalem Feb. 3, 1858. This is said to be the earliest French postmark of the Consular Post Office in Jerusalem.

An interesting cover is one franked with a pair of New South Wales, 1860-63, 3d. green and a Fiji 6d. rose of 1871 addressed to New Caledonia. Mr. Hurt states he has never seen or heard of this combination before.

New South Wales & Fiji stamps used in combination are certainly scarce but by no means unknown. H. M. King V. had some in his collection and my friend Mr. Hans Lagerloef of this city showed several such covers at a meeting of the Collectors Club two or three years ago. The date on this interesting cover is Nov. 15, 1871, the previous earliest recorded date was Dec. 3, 1871.

A very fine cover is one franked with a pair of British Columbia 3d. blue and a Barnard Cariboo Express PAID, in red. Mr. A. F. Lichtenstein has a number of such combination covers both used in conjunction with the red Barnard PAID and also with the rarer "COLLECT" in green.

These few extracts will serve to show that this is a first rate idea for a new magazine but I have one fault to find with it. Looking through the two issues it seems to me that Mr. Hurt is using this new magazine to commercialize his stock.

The subscription rate is $2.25 for four numbers.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SERIES. Published by New York Journal-American, Justin L. Bacharach, Editor.

A timely little book of 60 pages devoted to a description of the 1938 Presidential Series of U. S. stamps.

Each denomination is illustrated by a cut of the stamp and space provided for a copy to be placed beside the cut.

In addition there is a very interesting paragraph giving a short biography of the subject used on the particular stamp illustrated.

Space is provided at back of book for covers, blocks, etc.

—W. L. H.

ZUMSTEIN & CIE. SPECIAL CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND AND LIECHTENSTEIN.

This is the 9th edition of this well known Swiss catalogue which is sold for 3 francs or 4 francs, Swiss, bound.

There are 346 pages of text, with some 900 illustrations and 10,000 price quotations.

The text is in German and the prices in Swiss francs.

All standard varieties are listed and many of them priced both unused, used and on covers.

In the Zurich there are illustrations of the major retouches and in most of the Cantonal stamps prices are quoted for rare cancellations on covers.

This catalogue with its numerous varieties and prices should be indispensable to all collectors of Swiss stamps.

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, INC. send us a copy of their **SIMPLIFIED ALBUM FOR UNITED STATES STAMPS.**

This album has been designed and written by Mrs. Theresa M. Clark and reflects great credit on the authoress. It provides spaces for every variety of the major varieties of U. S. stamps, Revenues, Envelopes and Confederate States, etc.

This album is published for the ever increasing group of collectors who in returning to fundamentals have decided to collect stamp designs. Varieties of perforation and watermark are therefore omitted.

It is sold for $1.00 or loose leaf edition $1.50 and should have a very large sale.

HANDBOOK ON BUREAU AND LOCAL PRECANCELS, 8th Edition. Adolph Gunesch.

The section on Bureau Prints has been revised and rewritten by Mr. L. H. Brigham, with the co-operation of Mr. H. M. Southgate. The subject of breaks and their repair is discussed in detail. Mr. G. H. Duff contributed the information on Bureau Print varieties and Mr. J. F. Hartnett compiled the table on machine-set replacements.

A new feature is the section consisting of article on precancels of five large cities.

This edition contains several hundred new type illustrations, including about fifty Bureau Print plate repairs.

A short chapter on Canada Precancels by Mr. T. N. Huffman has been included.

The introductory chapter is a good feature and contains a number of useful suggestions to those commencing to collect Precancels. This work should prove indispensable to collectors of this class of stamps. It is excellently printed, well arranged and illustrated and a good Index is also to be commended. Price 50c postpaid.

CANCELLED IN RED. By Hugh Pentecost. 266 pages. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.00. Dedicated to Spencer Anderson.

This is a first rate philatelic murder mystery story. It centers chiefly among prominent stamp dealers of Nassau Street and around the Collectors Club. Apparently our good friend Spencer Anderson has posted the author with the necessary philatelic facts in connection with rare stamps, such as the difference in value between the British Guiana 1856, 4c. on surfaced paper worth $4000 and the similar stamp on paper colored through, worth $6000.

The murder victim is a stamp dealer of a very unsavory reputation, named Max Adrian.

Larry Storm is another stamp dealer of a first class reputation, but for a long time Inspector Bradley considers him his chief suspect.

The interest in the plot is kept up right to the end and the murderer is then found to be the man who was the least suspected.

A capital detective story which I can strongly recommend to stamp collectors throughout the world.

This work won the $1000. Red Badge Prize Mystery Story for 1939.

Accessions to the Library

Philatelic Analyst, Winter, 1937-38, Edition, Fall 1938 Edition. Justin Bacharach, Publisher.

U. S. Catalog of 1st Day Covers, 9th Edition, 1939. Washington Press.

Standard Precancel Catalog, 13th Edition, 1929. S. G. Rich.

U. S. Bureau Precancel Catalog, 22nd Edition, 1939. S. G. Rich.

The Philatelic Press. About 50 missing issues. S. G. Rich.

Catalog of New Zealand Stamps, Verne, Collins & Co. 2nd Edition, 1925, 3rd Edition, 1929, 4th Edition, 1935. Gift of Publishers.

Frimaerkekatalog-Danmark, 1939. From Publisher, Fyens Friemaerkehandel.

Regent Stamp Catalog, Vol. II of 7th Edition. Gift of Publishers.

Catalogo de los Sellos Postales de la Republica Argentina, Sus Derivados. Pub. by V. Kneitschel, January, 1939. Gift of A. F. Lichtenstein.

Il Bollettino Filatelico (Italy) 139 issues. Gift of Dr. Diena.

Haydon Catalog of Buroprinted Precancels. Gift of Publisher.

Catalog of Benjamin Franklin Memorial Philatelic Exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa. 1938. Gift of Philip H. Ward, Jr.

"North Star Philatelist," 1884-85, Vol. I, #1, #12 and Xmas Extra. Vol. II, #1 & 2. Gift of Philip H. Ward, Jr.

Die Entwicklung der Osterreichen Poststempel Gift of author. Mr. Edwin Muller.

The Presidential Series. Published by N. Y. Journal-American. Gift of Justin Bacharach.

British Philatelist—Bound Vol. XXXI. Gift of Chas. Nissen & Co.

Catalogo de los Sellos y del Correo Aereo del Uruguay. By Francisco F Llull. Gift of Club Filatelico del Uruguay.

Svenska Postverkets Historia. Vols. I-II. Nils Forssell. Gift of Hans Lagerloef.

The Stamps of China with Treaty Ports and Formosa. By Dr. Leonard B. Cane. Gift of Stamp Collecting, London.

Idaho Weekly Stateman, Vol. II, #34. Gift of Mr. Arthur Linz.

Postage Stamps of the Philippine Islands, 1854-1899 by Jose E. Marco. Gift of Author.

Lundy Island and the Lundy Locals. John D. Stanard. Gift of Author.

United States Stamped Envelopes. Gift of Scott Publications, Inc.

United States Postal Policy. By Clyde Kelly, 1931. (Through Exchange).

American Air Mail Catalogue, 1940. Gift of L. B. Gatchell.

The Danish West Indies, 1671-1917. Waldemar Westergaard, 1917.

Chats on Postage Stamps. Fred J. Melville. Purchase.

America's Story as Told in Postage Stamps. Edw. M. Allen. Purchase.

L'Orient Philatelique, 36 issues (#2 to 37) by Exchange with Club Philatelique d'Egypte.

STAMPS. Vol. 26, Bound. Compliments of publisher, H. L. Lindquist.

Sieger's Liechtenstein Handbuch & Katalog, 1939. Gift of Publisher.

PHILATELLETE. Complete file of all issues. Women's Philatelic Soc. of N. Y.

Specialized Postage Stamp Catalogue of Austria, 1939. Cross Stamp Co. Compliments of Publisher.

Postage Stamps of Fiji, 1878-1902, by J. R. W. Purves. Gift of Sefi Pemberton & Co., Ltd.

Philotelia. Almost a complete file of this periodical. Gift of A. H. Vincent, Montreal.

19th Century Stamps of Holland by Frank W. Julsen. Gift of Al Burns.

Ships on Stamps, by Rowland H. Hill. Gift of G. Palmer Moffat, Jr.

Catalogo de los Sellos Emitidos y Circulados en la Espana Nacional. 1st Ed., 1938. Angel Jimenez Vilches, Pub. Gift of Phillip F. Robbons.

Bound Volume III, of Avocations. Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

Muphila. 5 back issues of this publication. Gift of Dr. Kronstein.

Michigan in Philately. Gift of Author, D. R. Heath.

Description of U. S. Postage Stamps. Junior Edition, 1893-38. P. O. Dept.

Cancelled in Red. By Hugh Pentecost. Gift of Dodd Mead & Co.

Handbook on Bureau & Local Precancels, 8th Ed. Gift of Adolph Gunesch.

Air Post Flights of the Philippine Islands. By and gift of Walter Bruggmann.

Table of Post Offices in the United States, with names of Postmasters, etc., etc., 1819. Gift of Robert A. Truax.

Benjamin Franklin by Lindsay Swift. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Types of United States 1c of 1851-1857. The 1922 Edition. By Stanley Ashbrook. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1869-1919. By Percy de Worms. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Rare Stamps of the Winzer Collection. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Check List of License & Royalty Stamps, U. S. 1860-85 by H. W. Holcombe. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Cancellations & Postmarks used with the Imperforate Issues of Chile, by Harry S. Porter. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Les Timbres-Poste de l'Emission de Bordeaux, 1870, by Fernand Serrane. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Provisional Stamps of Campeche by R. S. Yardley. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Catalogue of Postage Stamps of Canada and B. N. A.—15th Ed., 1939. A. H. Vincent.

Catalog of Books in the Library

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Page 171.)

GREAT BRITAIN & COLONIES

The Penny Black of Great Britain. A. P. S. Handbook 1938
Early English Philatelic Literature 1862-1865. P. J. Anderson & B. T. K. Smith 1912
Die Privatumschlage von England. Dr. Siegfried Ascher 1923
Facts & Reasons in Support of Mr. Rowland Hills Plan for Universal Penny Postage, 1st and 2nd Eds. 1838. By W. H. Ashurst
British & Colonial Postage Stamps. Douglas B. Armstrong
Edwardian Stamps of the British Empire, Part I. Douglas B. Armstrong
British War Stamps. Douglas B. Armstrong
Silver Jubilee Stamps, 2nd Edition Revised. Douglas B. Armstrong
Introduction to Edwardian (VIII) Stamps. Douglas B. Armstrong
Coronation Stamps. Douglas B. Armstrong
*Essays, Proofs, Color Trials & Reprints of the Line Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain Printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. By Sir Edward Denny Bacon
*The Line Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain Printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. Vols. I & II. Sir Edward Denny Bacon 1920
Stamps of the Electric Telegraph Co. Issues 1851-1861. Sir Edward Denny Bacon 1927
Forty Years at the Post Office—Vols. I & II. F. E. Baines 1895
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2314	.35	2366	.65	2411	.30	2462	.15
2315	3.50	2367	.50	2411A	.65	2462A	1.25
2316	5.50	2368	.07	2412	5.25	2463	.55
2317	5.75	2369	.45	2413	1.60	2464	2.00
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2330	.80	2379	.15	2426	.12	2474	4.00
2332	.65	2380	.40	2427	5.00	2475	.85
2333	2.25	2380A	.90	2429	.07	2477	2.50
2334	1.50	2381	.70	2429A	1.15	2478	.15
2336	1.25	2383	1.75	2430	2.50	2479	.50
2336A	1.25	2385	4.75	2431	2.00	2479A	.18
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2347	.90	2394	5.00	2442	9.00	2489	.37
2348	.45	2395	4.25	2443	10.00	2490	.07
2349	.35	2396	.40	2444	2.35	2491	.12
2350	.18	2397	.15	2445	5.25	2492	.12
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