VOLUME XI, No. 3. JULY, 1932.

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Publication Office, Federalsburg, Md.

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

THE 1933 CATALOGUE

Ready One Month Earlier This Year

Due to the fact that the first and second printings of the 1932 catalogue were completely sold out by April 1st of this year, an unprecedented event, it has been decided to publish the new, 1933, catalogue in September. (Heretofore the catalogue has always been published in October).

The First Complete Revision Ever Attempted

The 1933 catalogue is entirely new in size and content. Every illustration will be accompanied with a title telling what the picture represents. A brief historical and statistical sketch will accompany the listing of each country's stamps. The page size will be increased to measure approximately 6¼x9¼ inches, and will present three columns in place of the present two column page.

There has been no revision of numbering, all present numbers being retained.

Publication Date September 26th

PRICES

Cloth Bound $2.50
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Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

1 West 47th Street **New York City**

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. XI. JULY, 1932. No. 3.

Tierra Del Fuego 10c Red

By Eugene Klein.

ONE of the most interesting works in my library is a small pamphlet, privately printed in London in 1915, entitled "Stamps of the Steamship Companies" by Fred J. Melville. On thirty-four pages he deals with this subject and gives a considerable amount of information about these phila-



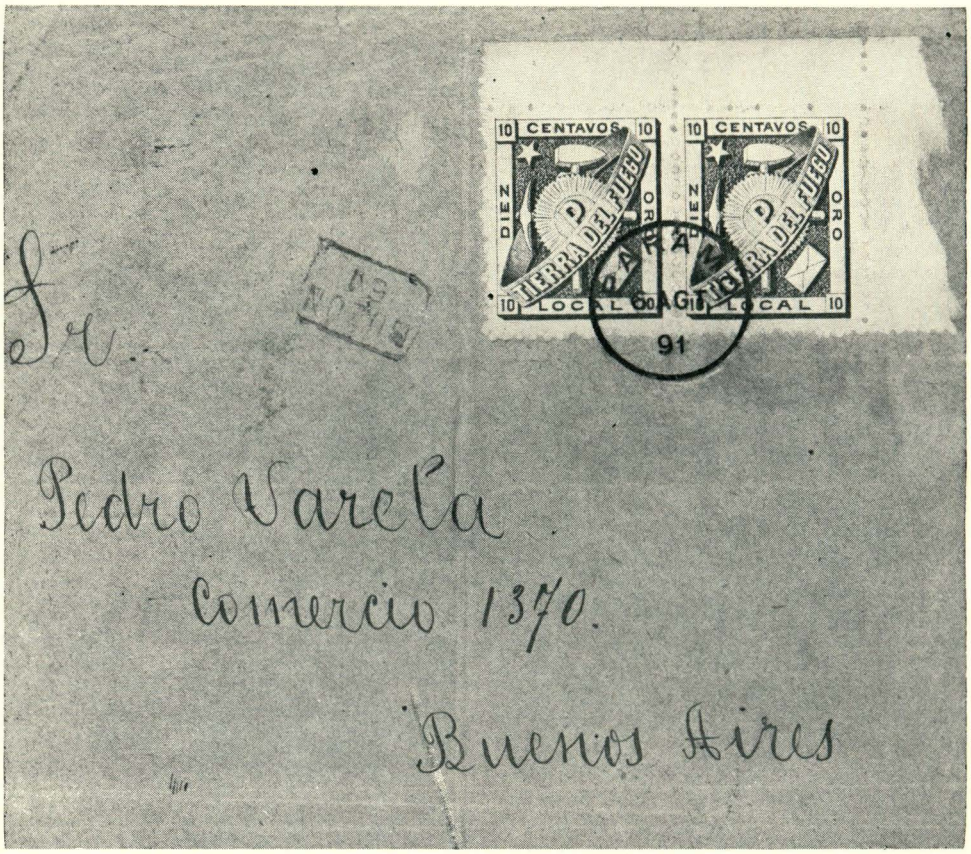
Essays Printed by Kidd & Co., Ltd.

telic stepchildren, which most standard catalogs do not recognize, and are practically unknown to the present generation of stamp collectors.

Occasionally we come across an old printed stamp album and find spaces for some of the stamps, such as: Danube Steam Navigation Co., Royal Mail, La Guayra, Tierra del Fuego and others. We find records of most of these stamps in the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors,* but that work is out of print and difficult to obtain.

Of late years several stamp collectors have studied these stamps, provided they fitted in with their specialties. An interesting history of the Tierra del Fuego stamps was written sometime ago by Charles J. Phillips, then Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. More recently, Bertram W. H. Poole wrote a fine article which appeared in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.*

These stamps were issued in 1891 for service between the gold-digging settlements at Paramo, Carmen Sylva, Rio Grande, San Sebastian and Ports of Chile and Argentina by Julio Popper, whose initial appears in the center of the stamp. The stamp was designed by Rodolfo Soucup and lithographed by Kidd & Co., Buenos Aires, whose imprint appears three times on the margin of each sheet. They are produced from a lithographic stone transferred in groups of four, printed in sheets of 100 stamps, line perforated 11½ on all four sides with marginal strips through which the perforations run.



Beautiful Corner Pair Neatly Tied On.

I have always considered an entire sheet to be quite scarce until recently, when I had the good fortune to acquire one in perfect mint condition. I was glad last September to meet Leo Rosauer in Berlin. Mr. Rosauer is a former stamp dealer from Buenos Aires of Argentina. I learned from him that even in South America these stamps are very rarely found used, and hardly ever on covers.

In my collection I have the following used pieces:



"Punta Arenas."



"Sandy Point."

Cancelled "Punta Arenas, Chile May 16, 91"
Cancelled "Sandy Point 17 May 91." Sandy Point is English for Punta Arenas



"San Sebastian."

San Sebastian—date not clear, but probably January 9, 91 used on small piece. This comes from the Worthington Collection.
An entire cover on which is used an upper right corner pair tied neatly with "Paramo 6 August, 91," addressed to Buenos Aires, correctly backstamped. It also bears a small rectangular postmark "Buzon, 61." Buzon is Spanish for letter slot.

Other useful material is an essay, similar in design but with shaded labels, printed in brown in a small sheet of four on thick, gummed and perforated paper with imprint in Spanish at top as follows: "Colors and proofs of the first stamps of Tierra del Fuego engraved and printed by Kidd & Co., Limited, 1891 Buenos Aires."

I also have similar proof impressions on slightly thinner paper gummed and perforated, with the same imprint at top, each in the following colors: blue, brown, green, orange and red.

I shall be pleased to hear from collectors who may have other similar material, in order to make the history of this issue more complete.

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

By EDWARD STERN.

(All of the Franks illustrated are from my personal collection and the purpose of this article is an attempt to compile a check list of all known Franks. I would be pleased to hear from anyone having any which are not included.
Members of Congress and Senators or others who held no "Cabinet Offices" are not included in this article.

(Continued from page 104.)

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION

MARTIN VAN BUREN

(of New York)

March 4, 1837 to March 3, 1841

Vice President	Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky	
Secretary of State	John Forsyth	Georgia	Reappointed
Secretary of the Treasury	Levi Woodbury	New Hampshire	Reappointed
Secretary of War	Banjamin F. Butler	New York	Reappointed
	Joel R. Poinsett	South Carolina	March 7, 1837
Attorney General	Banjamin F. Butler	New York	Reappointed
	Felix Grundy	Tennessee	July 5, 1838
	Henry D. Gilpin	Pennsylvania	January 11, 1840
Postmaster General	Amos Kendall	Kentucky	Reappointed
	John M. Niles	Connecticut	May 19, 1840
Secretary of the Navy	Mahlon Dickerson	New Jersey	Reappointed
	James K. Paulding	New York	June 25, 1838

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 30

Cover #1 **RICHARD M. JOHNSON**—Franked while Vice President.

Cover # 2 **JOHN FORSYTH**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to Plate 23, number 6) (Plate 26, number 5).

Cover # 3 **LEVI WOODBURY**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. (Refer to Plate 27, number 1) (Plate 28, number 8).

Cover # 4 **JESSE MILLER**—Franked while first Auditor of the Treasury, appointed by President Andrew Jackson, serving 1836-1842, cover is dated in manuscript on back, April 21, 1840. He was also Secretary of State of Pennsylvania 1845-1848.

Cover # 5 **DANIEL STURGEON**—Franked while State Treasurer, serving 1838-1839. He was appointed Treasurer of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, Pa., by President James K. Polk, serving 1853-1858.

Cover # 6 **GEORGE W. WOLF**—Franked while first Comptroller of the Treasury, appointed by President Andrew Jackson, serving 1836-1838.

Cover # 7 **JOEL R. POINSETT**—Franked while Secretary of War. He also served as Minister to Mexico, 1825-1829.



Plate 30—Van Buren Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 31

Cover # 1 **ROGER JONES**—Franked while in the War Department, as Adjutant General of the Army, he held this position until he died in 1852.

Cover # 2 **HENRY D. GILPIN**—Franked while Attorney General.

Cover # 3 **N. LAWSON**—Franked while in the War Department, serving as Surgeon General.

Cover # 4 **AMOS KENDALL**—Franked while Postmaster General. He was also fourth Auditor of the Treasury in 1829, and Postmaster General under President Andrew Jackson, serving until 1840.

Cover # 5 **JOHN M. NILES**—Franked while Postmaster General.

Cover # 6 **MAHLON DICKERSON**—Franked while Secretary of the Navy, he also held this same office under President Andrew Jackson, Judge of the Supreme Court 1811-1813, Governor of New Jersey 1815, U. S. Senator 1817-1833.

Cover # 7 **JAMES KIRKE PAULDING**—Franked while Secretary of the Navy, before receiving this appointment he filled the office of Navy agent at the port of New York for twelve years, embracing three administrations, he was a noted Author, a vast number of his works were published.

Cover # 8 **MILLARD FILLMORE**—Franked while Member of Congress. He served as Vice President under President Zachary Taylor, and became President of the United States upon the death of President Taylor, serving July 5, 1850 to March 3, 1853.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 32

Cover # 1 **CHURCHILL CALDOM CAMBRELENG**—Franked while Member of Congress, serving in eight succeeding Congresses, (March 4, 1821-March 3, 1839), appointed United States Minister to Russia by President Martin Van Buren, serving May 20, to July 13, 1821.

Cover # 2 **WILLIAM WOLCOTT ELLSWORTH**—Franked while holding the office of Governor of Connecticut 1838-1842. He was Judge of the Superior Court, and the Supreme Court of Errors 1847, envelope addressed to J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War in this cabinet.

Cover # 3 **JAMES MONROE**—This signature is often confused with that of President James Monroe. He was a Representative from New York, he served in the War with Algiers, under Commodore Decatur 1815. He was aide to Winfield Scott 1817-1822, Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery 1821, again aide to General Scott on the Black Hawk Expedition 1832, President of the board of Alderman 1834.

Cover # 4 **WILSON LUMPKIN**—Franked while United States Senator. He was Governor of Georgia 1831-1835, Commissioner under the Cherokee Treaty 1835.

Cover # 5 **LEWIS FIELDS LINN**—Franked wrile United States Senator. He served in the War of 1812, appointed on the French Land Claims Commission in Missouri 1832.

Cover # 6 **JAMES DUANE DOTY**—Franked while Member of Congress, cover is dated 1840. He was United States Judge for Northern Michigan 1823-1832. He laid out the capital of Wisconsin and named it Madison, Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin 1841-1844, delegate to the first Constitutional Convention of 1846, appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah Territory 1861, and Treasurer and Governor of that Territory 1863.

Plate 32 continued on page 162.



Plate 31—Van Buren Administration.

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

(of Ohio)

March 4, 1841 to April 4, 1841

Vice President	John Tyler	Virginia	
Secretary of State	J. L. Martin		Ad interim (Chief Clerk)
	Daniel Webster	Massachusetts	March 5, 1841
Secretary of the Treasury	McClintock Young		Ad interim (Chief Clerk)
	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	March 5, 1841
Secretary of War	John Bell	Tennessee	March 5, 1841
Attorney General	John J. Crittenden	Kentucky	March 5, 1841
Postmaster General	Selah R. Hobbie	New York	Ad interim
	Francis Granger	New York	March 6, 1841
Secretary of the Navy	John D. Simms		Ad interim (Chief Clerk)
	George E. Badger	North Carolina	March 5, 1841

Description of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 32—Continued

Cover # 7 **ROBERT MERCER TALIAFERRO HUNTER**—Franked while Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was elected to the United States Senate and served 1847-1861, author of the Tariff Act of 1857, candidate for the presidential nomination in 1860, delegate from Virginia to the Confederate Provincial congress at Richmond, Confederate Secretary of State 1861-1862, served in the Confederate Senate from Virginia in the first and second congresses 1862-1865. He was President Pro Tempore of the Senate on various occasions. He was one of the peace commissioners that met with President Lincoln and his party in Hampton Roads in 1865, elected State Treasurer of Virginia 1877.

Cover # 8 **WALTER S. FRANKLIN**—Franked while clerk of the House of Representatives.

Cover # 9 **JOSEPH ROGERS UNDERWOOD**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was Presidential Elector on the Clay ticket in 1824. Judge of the Court of Appeals 1828-1835, again Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket of Clay and Frelinghuysen 1844, Speaker of the House of Representatives 1846, United States Senator 1847-1853.



Plate 32—Van Buren Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 33

Cover # 1 **JOHN TYLER**—Franked while Vice President. He became President of the United States and served from April 4, 1841-March 4, 1845. (Refer to Plate 29, Number 1).

Cover # 2 **DANIEL WEBSTER**—Franked while Secretary of State. He also served in this same capacity under Presidents Tohn Tyler and Millard Fillmore.

Cover # 3 **THOMAS EWINGS**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. He also served in this same capacity under President John Tyler, and Secretary of the Interior under Presidents Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore.

Cover # 4 **JOHN J. CRITTENDEN**—Franked while Attorney General. He also served in this same capacity under Presidents John Tyler, Millard Fillmore and Franklin Pierce.

Cover # 5 **SELAH R. HOBBIE**—Franked while Postmaster General. He also served in this same capacity under Presidents John Tyler and Zachary Taylor.

Cover # 6 **EDWARD EVERETT**—Franked while United States Envoy to Great Britain. 1841-1845. He also served as Secretary of State under President Millard Fillmore.

Cover # 7 **LEVI LINCOLN**—Franked while Member of Congress (Son of Levi Lincoln, who served in the cabinet of President Thomas Jefferson). He was a United States Senator 1812-1813. Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts 1823, associated Justice of the State Supreme Court 1824, Governor of Massachusetts 1825-1834, Collector of the port of Boston, by appointment of President Wm. H. Harrison 1842-1843, served in the State Senate 1844-1845, and was President of that body in 1845, Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket of Taylor and Fillmore 1848, first Mayor of Worcester, Massachusetts, 1848 Presidential Elector on the Republican Ticket of Lincoln and Johnson 1864.

Cover # 8 **RUFUS CHOATE**—Franked while United States Senator, he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Daniel Webster. He was also Attorney General of Massachusetts 1853.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 34

Cover # 1 **SAMUEL SOUTHARD**—Franked while President Pro Tem of the Senate. (Refer to Plate 24, numbers 3 and 7.)

Cover # 2 **DANIEL WEBSTER**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to Plate 34, number 2.)

Cover # 3 **HUGH S. LEGARE**—Franked while Secretary of State. He also served as Attorney General in this same cabinet.

Cover # 4 **JOHN C. CALHOUN**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to Plate 21, number 4) (Plate 22, number 2).

Cover # 5 **LEVI WOODBURY**—Franked while serving in the State Department. (Refer to Plate 27, number 1.) (Plate 28, number 8.) (Plate 30, number 3.)

Cover # 6 **WALTER FORWARD**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury.

Cover # 7 **JOHN C. SPENCER**—Franked while Secretary of War. He also served as Secretary of the Treasury in this same cabinet.

Cover # 8 **JAMES M. PORTER**—Franked while Secretary of War.



Plate 33—Wm. Henry Harrison Administration.

FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION

JOHN TYLER

(of Virginia)

April 6, 1841 to March 3, 1845

President Pro Tempore	Samuel L. Southard	New Jersey	
	Willie P. Mangum	North Carolina	
Secretary of State	Daniel Webster	Massachusetts	Reappointed
	Hugh S. Legare	South Carolina	May 9, 1843
	William S. Derrick		Ad interim (Chief Clerk)
	Abel P. Upshur	Virginia	June 24, 1843
	John Nelson	Maryland	Ad interim
	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	April 1, 1844
Secretary of the Treasury	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	Reappointed
	McClintock Young		Ad interim (Chief Clerk)
	Walter Forward	Pennsylvania	September 13, 1841
	John C. Spencer	New York	March 3, 1843
	George M. Bibb	Kentucky	June 15, 1844
Secretary of War	John Bell	Tennessee	Reappointed
	Albert M. Lea	Maryland	Ad interim (Chief Clerk)
	John C. Spencer	New York	October 12, 1841
	John McLean	Ohio	September 13, 1841
	James M. Porter	Pennsylvania	March 8, 1843
	William Wilkins	Pennsylvania	February 15, 1844
Attorney General	John J. Crittenden	Kentucky	Reappointed
	Hugh S. Legare	South Carolina	September 13, 1841
	John Nelson	Maryland	July 1, 1843
Postmaster General	Francis Granger	New York	Reappointed
	Selah R. Hobbie	New York	Ad interim
	Charles A. Wickliffe	Kentucky	September 13, 1841
Secretary of the Navy	George E. Badger	North Carolina	Reappointed
	John D. Simms		Ad interim (Chief Clerk)
	Abel P. Upshur	Virginia	September 11, 1841
	David Henshaw	Massachusetts	July 24, 1843
	Thomas W. Gilmer	Virginia	February 15, 1844
	Lewis Warrington	Virginia	Ad interim
	John Y. Mason	Virginia	March 14, 1844



Plate 34—Tyler Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 35

Cover # 1 **HENRY STANTON**—Franked while in the War Department. He was Military Secretary to General George Izard 1814, deputy Quartermaster General, with rank of Major 1820, acting Adjutant General under General Thomas S. Jesup 1836-1837, assistant Quartermaster General, with rank of Colonel 1838, and brevetted Brigadier General in the Mexican War.

Cover # 2 **JOHN ELLIS WOOL**—Franked while serving in the War Department, he was appointed Brigadier General in the United States Army, 1841. He served in the Mexican War. He was General Zachary Taylor's second in command at Buena Vista and for gallant conduct in that battle he was appointed brevetted Major General 1847, he had charge of the Department of the East in 1860, and at the opening of the Civil War saved Fortress Monroe, he was promoted to Major General in the United States Army 1862.

Cover # 3 **SELAH R. HOBBIE**—Franked while Postmaster General. (Refer to Plate 33, number 5.) He also served in this same capacity under President Zachary Taylor.

Cover # 4 **JOHN J. CRITTENDEN**—Franked while United States Senator. (Refer to Plate 33, number 4.)

Cover # 5 **JOHN NELSON**—Franked while Attorney General. He also served as Secretary of State in this same Cabinet and Attorney General under President James K. Polk.

Cover # 6 **THOMAS W. GILMER**—Franked while Secretary of the Navy.

Cover # 7 **ABEL P. UPSHUR**—Franked while Secretary of the Navy. He also served as Secretary of State in this came Cabinet.

Cover # 8 **LEWIS WARRINGTON**—Franked while Secretary of the Navy. He also served in this same capacity under President Millard Fillmore.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 36

Cover # 1 **DANIEL JENIFER**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, 1841-1845.

Cover # 2 **JAMES BUCHANAN**—Franked while United States Senator, letter attached dated January 8, 1845, and inscribed Senate Chamber. (Refer to Plate 29, number 3.)

Cover # 3 **DIXON H. LEWIS**—Franked while United States Senator. He was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William R. King. He had the distinction of being the largest man ever serving in the Senate, weighing over 400 pounds.

Cover # 4 **JOHN WHITE**—Franked while Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Cover # 5 **VIRGIL DELPHINI PARRIS**—Franked while Member of the State Senate, 1842-1843, part of the time serving as President Pro Tempore, and as acting Governor of the State.

Cover # 6 **SILAS WRIGHT, JR.**—Franked while United States Senator. He was Comptroller of the State of New York, 1829-1833, delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1832 which nominated Andrew Jackson for President and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. Elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William L. Marcy, Governor of New York 1844-1846.

Cover # 7 **GEORGE H. PROFFIT**—Franked while Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, he received this post by special appointment of President John Tyler.

Cover # 8 **M. S. CLARKE**—Franked while clerk of the House of Representatives. (Refer to Plate 29, number 5.)

(To be continued.)



Plate 35—Tyler Administration.



Plate 36—Tyler Administration.

The Carmine Pony Express

By Ernest A. Wiltsee.

IT GOES without saying that of all the romance of the West and its franks that none equals the "Pony Express." And by that we mean the great Pony Express between San Francisco and St. Jo, Missouri, or Atchison, Kansas; and it must be noted that its true name was the "Central Overland Pony Express" as shown from its advertisements at that date. For there were other so-called Pony Expresses, both before and after the great one; including what is often called the Pony Express, namely: the short run instituted by Wells Fargo and Company between Placerville and Virginia City, which should always be termed the Virginia City Pony Express. For it had no relation whatever to its great and daring progenitor of the deserts and the plains, as it came after the true Pony Express ceased its dashing career just after the completion of the Overland Telegraph on October 24, 1861. The completion of the telegraph terminated the exigencies which had called the Pony Express into being; and its nine or ten day transit was of course lessened by the telegraph to less than nine hours.

Marvelous had been the reductions in time of communication, demanded and required by the new born empire of the Pacific slope, the Scene of the Great Gold Rush. At first, communication was by steamer via Panama, averaging 28 or 29 days, between San Francisco and New York. Then came the first cut, namely, "Via Nicaragua head of the Mails," 23 or 24 days. Then, as the Western Empire grew and business required and demanded quicker communication with the East, came the Pony Express, with the greatest reduction of all, to nine or ten days, a cut of 19 days over Panama and 14 days over Nicaragua. The most remarkable saving in time of all. And lastly the fast electric fluid that reduced the days to less than hours, only to be surpassed by the telephone in our latest days, where there is no elapsed time at all. For such has been the increase and greatness of the Pacific Coast, and such have been the necessities and progress of modern business requirements.

Much has been written about the Pony Express, the last being the excellent article of Mr. Loeb, in the *American Philatelist*. But new items and new discoveries are continually coming to light. And recently in the collections of Alfred F. Lichtenstein and the writer two items have arrived which have not been previously chronicled.

And first let us consider the item from the collection of Mr. Lichtenstein; our photograph necessarily covers both sides of the envelope, because both bear franks.

This remarkable cover is one that bears both "Running Horse" cancellations on the same cover. Only a few are known that bear both the Eastern Pony Express frank and the one of the Western terminus on the same item. The cover is regular in every way. It was written at San Francisco, left August 22, 1860, while Russell, Majors and Company were running the Express, and before Wells Fargo came in the next year. Consequently it only bears the requisite ten-cent U. S. adhesive stamp No. 50, which was cancelled by the usual St. Jo Post-office cancellation on September 2, 1860. In addition to the Express Company's marking, to make certain, it had "Pony Express" written on it in the north west corner, a practice that was sometimes followed by senders. The San Francisco Pony Express frank of course is type "A" of Messrs. Needham and Berthold, and is in its customary dull blue color. It usually is not applied over the stamp, but in this case it fortunately was. The adhesive 10-cent No. 50 is unusual but not unknown. Usually a 10-cent envelope, No. 2322 or No. 2326, was



Cover Number 1. Collection of Alfred F. Lichtenstein of New York. Bears the "Running Horse" of San Francisco on face, with "Running Horse" of St. Jo on reverse.

obtained for this purpose but this writer evidently seized the first envelope he could find, which is of a light blue-grey color, and was not a United States stamped envelope. Hence the necessity for the adhesive stamp.

And now we come to the remarkable frank on this cover, and which is the reason for this article. Somehow the expressman of St. Jo was not busy that day, and he did an unusual thing. He stamped the reverse of an eastbound Pony Express letter with the westbound frank. Why he should have done this we do not know. It may have been that he was engaged in putting up and stamping the westbound mail at the same time, and inadvertently placed this beautiful cancellation squarely on the cover. Or time may have been hanging heavy on his hands and he may have struck the eastbound cover "just for luck" as the saying goes.

We now come to the peculiarity of this cover, for the St. Jo "Running Horse" is not in the ordinary black in which it is almost always known, but in a bright, clear, unmistakable carmine. The color magenta had not arrived in this country in 1860. In Messrs. Needham and Berthold's Article "Hand Stamped Franks" and so forth, in Section 3 "Hand stamps used as cancellations or franks" paragraph 2, the color of type "F" is given as "red"; by some oversight the usual color *black*, is not even mentioned. Personally the author has never seen a red; all that he had seen are black, although his knowledge of Pony Express franks is not as large as it might be. We will account it a favor to learn from any reader hereof whether he knows of the type "F" Pony Express frank in a true red.

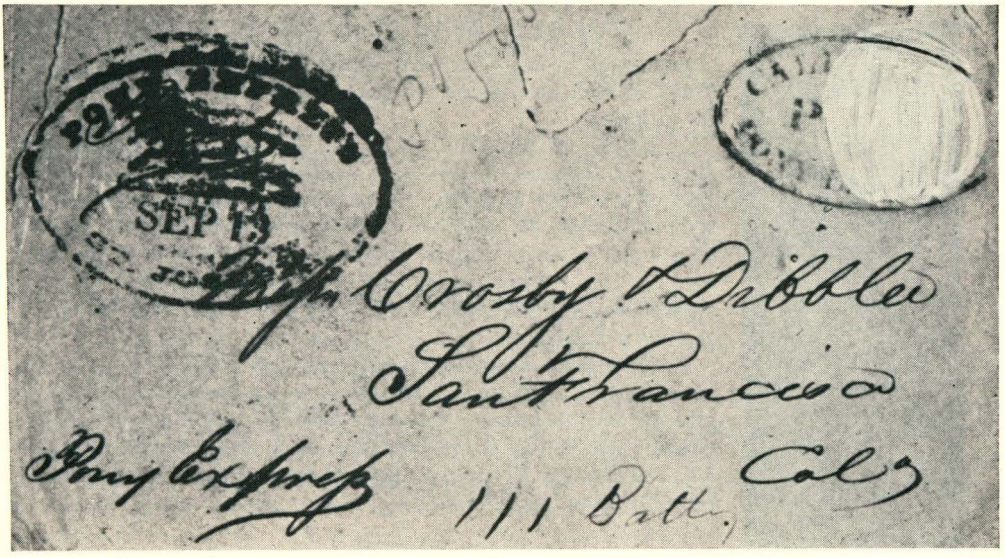
However that may be, the item in Mr. Lichtenstein's collection is brilliantly carmine and not red. And it is this particular fact that this article is written to call attention to, and also to the fact that it is applied on the reverse of an eastbound letter. We only wish that we could give the color in all its carmine beauty.

Recently the writer secured a similar Pony Express frank but westbound, with the same beautiful carmine color.

In first discussing this frank it must be stated that the color is brilliantly carmine, exactly the same as Mr. Lichtenstein's item. The envelope is the usual buff U. S. Stamped envelope No. 2323, with, however, a three-cent stamp instead of the ten-cent which was then required by law.

It will be at once noted that the date of the St. Jo frank on Mr. Lichtenstein's cover is September 2, 1860. The date of this cover is September 13, and also, necessarily, 1860. On another cover with St. Jo "Running Horse" type "F" frank in my possession, the date is October 4, 1860, the frank is in black, the usual color. Consequently it must be assumed that for a short period the expressman at St. Jo had access to a carmine inked pad; for in all other details the franks are identical with the usual frank. And its use was short, as black was ordinarily used, for there would seem to be only two or three of these carmine items known.

A further examination of this cover shows that it bears the type "D" frank in addition, cancelling the envelope stamp. This type "D" frank is a true red,



Cover Number 2, from the Collection of E. A. Witsee, St. Joe "Running Horse" Westbound Cover.

most different in color from the carmine type "F." I have no doubt but that this type "D" frank was applied at the New York office to denote that it was a paid Pony Express letter due at St. Jo. I say this because the similar type "G," which also has the "California Pony Express," was undoubtedly affixed at the New York office on other letters and probably was substituted for type "D" because it was found more convenient to have the date included. I have only seen type "G" in green. Is it known in any other color?

This cover has pencilled upon it "Pd 5.00," from which we know that it weighed over ¼ ounce and less than ½ ounce, the rate for up to ¼ ounce letters being $2.50. Also, it has "Pony Express" written on it, evidently by the sender. This cover has no markings whatever on the reverse. The only other comment is the use of the three-cent envelope No. 2323, instead of the ten-cent required by the Postal Act. The author has another, with the same three-cent envelope, but with the usual black type "F" similarly stamped at St. Jo, October 4, 1860. Whether the use of the three-cent was through ignorance or from disregard of the Postal regulations we cannot say. Evidently the prying eyes of the Post Office Department had no access to the Express pouch. The author would be grateful for any fresh information as to the colors of types "E," "F" and "G" if in any way different from those quoted in this article.

As far as other covers are concerned, it may be of interest to note the following. In Messrs. Needham & Berthold's article "Hand Stamped Franks" above referred to, the interesting Pony Express cover owned by Dr. Paine was stated to have the St. Jo "Running Horse" affixed thereto in "red." It occurred to the writer that this might be an error, as the date Aug. 16, 1860 was near that of the two foregoing covers, Sept. 2 and 13. On writing Dr. Paine it was found that this surmise was correct, and that the color was distinctly carmine, as in the items above mentioned. This now brings the number of carmine franks up to three, and extends the use of this color from Aug. 16 to Sept. 13, 1860.

A Unique Pair of the 5c New Yorks



The vertical pair of the 5c New Yorks shown in the illustration is the only pair known with the RHM initials, and can well be considered one of the most desirable pieces in philately.

As all collectors of these issues know, the initials are those of Robert H. Morris, who was the postmaster in New York City in 1845. It is believed that he signed but wto sheets of 40 each of this stamp, one sheet of which was written from top to bottom, and the other from bottom to top. This particular pair is noteworthy for the clearness and boldness of the signature, as most of these are very faint.

This pair was discovered early in 1930 by a lady in Glendale, California. There were a number of other stamps and letters in the same find, but this was the only one of outstanding importance, and was handled by the Nassau Stamp Company, and is now in the collection of Saul Newberry of Chicago.

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl.

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(Continued from page 128.)



LINCOLN MEMORIAL ISSUE

1909.

AT the time the new issue of postage stamps known as "Series of 1908" was being discussed by the officials in Washington it was at first contemplated to use a portrait of Abraham Lincoln for one of the denominations. This fact has recently come to light from the personal files of J. E. Ralph, for many years Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. His records contained a copy of the following telegram typed on an official "Treasury Department Telegram" blank, dated January 2, 1908, and addressed to Mrs. Saint Gaudens, widow of the well known sculptor Augustus Saint Gaudens:

"I desire to have a profile of Lincoln on one denomination of a new issue of postage stamps and would be glad to have the privilege of making photographhs of such busts, made by your husband, as are now on exhibition at the Corcoran Art Gallery. If you will grant this privilege please wire to the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, authorizing him to make such photographs.

Theodore Roosevelt."

No record is now available as to the answer to this.

In the fall of 1908 the new series of stamps were issued but without any of the values bearing the likeness of Lincoln. This caused considerable agitation throughout the country and members of the House of Representatives and the Senate were deluged with protests from their constituents. The martyred President had appeared on all ordinary issues since 1866 and now, on the threshold of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth his likeness had been omitted from the new issue. The fight on his behalf was led by the late Congressman E. R. Ackerman, of New Jersey, an ardent American and a philatelist of note. It was largely due to his efforts that the following joint resolution was passed by Congress on January 22, 1909:

"RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to design and issue a special postage stamp, of the denomination of 2 cents, in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln."

Further records from Mr. Ralph's files indicate that President Roosevelt had not given up the idea of using a profile of Lincoln on one of the stamps and had in fact intended to issue a special stamp in his memory. The following telegram dated January 2, 1909, was sent to Mrs. Saint Gaudens:

"Photographs of the Houdon busts were used for the new stamps issued showing the heads of Washington and Franklin. It is intended to prepare a memorial stamps of Lincoln, **THE TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY*** being the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. May photographs be taken of the bust made by your husband, in order to obtain a profile suitable for the Lincoln stamp.

Theodore Roosevelt."

Mrs. Saint Gaudens' reply follows:†

"New York,
Saturday evening,
January 2, 1902

"Dear Mr. President:

Your telegram has only just reached me.

There is no finished separate bust of Lincoln by my husband. I am very glad to have either Statue of Lincoln used on the postage stamp.

I hope there will be no difficulty in obtaining what is needed from the statues now in Washington, and appreciate the honor shown my husband in your desire to have his head of Lincoln used for this purpose.

If there is anything I can do in the matter please call upon me.

Very sincerely yours,
Augusta H. Saint Gaudens."

That the Post Office Department had intended to issue a special stamp without waiting for public demand is evidenced by the letter of transmittal from the White House accompanying Mrs. Saint Gaudens' reply. It is dated January 4, 1909:†

"My dear Mr. Postmaster General,

By direction of the President, I beg to send to you for your information, the enclosed letter from Mrs. Saint Gaudens, which explains itself.

Very truly yours,
Wm. Loeb, Jr.,
Secretary to the President.

Hon. G. V. L. Meyer,
Postmaster General."

As a result of the activities of the Post Office Department, helped no doubt by the Congressional resolution, a commemorative postage stamp was issued to postmasters in time for sale to the public beginning on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1909.

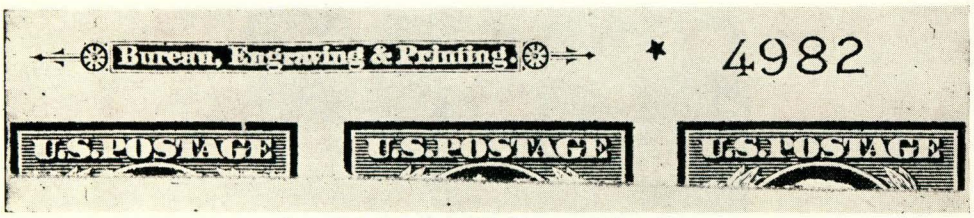
There are more collectable varieties of this stamp than any other special single issue of the United States. This was the first "memorial commemorative" to be issued in both perforated and imperforate form. It was printed in 400 subject sheets and the perforated stamps were issued in panes of 100 subjects, giving eight split arrow blocks and four corners in each 400 subject sheet.

There are eight plate numbers on each sheet. Top and bottom imprints are above or below fifth and sixth vertical rows, followed by number. Side imprints opposite fifth and sixth horizontal rows, with number above at left and below at the right.

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*The black face type is ours. Even a President's secretary can make a mistake.
†Original in Mr. Johl's collection.

In this issue, as in the 1908-09 and 1910 ordinary issues, plates used had different spacings between the stamps of the six outside rows on each side and the remaining vertical rows. The Bureau had formerly suffered considerable loss in the waste of sheets when perforating, due to unequal shrinking of the paper after it had been "wet down" in the printing process. This shrinkage seemed the greatest at the outer edges of the sheets, and in an attempt to overcome the trouble the plates were so arranged that the six outside vertical rows had a spacing of 3mm between the stamps, while the rest of the sheet had 2mm spacings. To enable the printers to tell the new plates at a glance and to allow the perforating knives to be properly set a small solid star was placed between the imprint and the plate number. The blocks of four in this issue are therefore divided into two groups, one with a 2mm spacing and the other with 3mm between the stamps. All plates of this issue were star plates and the spacing varieties are found in all forms of issue.



Imprint, Small Solid Star and Number.

In addition to the plate spacing varieties there is one other difference found in this stamp and that is in the paper used. It was found that the varying spacings on the sheets did not entirely overcome the waste and a special paper was tried. This experimental paper is noted in the Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, as follows:

"The intaglio process by which our postage stamps are produced necessitates a preliminary wetting down of the paper, which is bleached chemical wood stock. This wetting down causes a varying shrinkage, which has resulted in heavy waste from cutting of the perforations into the stamp design. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing experimented with a paper made of about 30% rag stock, in the hope that it would show less shrinkage, but this paper did not overcome the difficulty as it was found to shrink very unevenly. Some of the stamps printed on this paper, which was of slightly bluish tinge, were issued to the Postmaster at Washington, D. D., and others."

The head of Lincoln was photographed from a plaster cast temporarily located at The Corcoran Art Galleries in Washington, which was later cast in bronze for the city of Chicago. The Post Office Department, in their notice to Postmasters, described the stamp as follows:

"Office of Third Ass't. P. M. Gen'l.
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1909.

"Postmasters are notified that shortly before Feb. 12, 1909, the Department will issue a 2-cent postage stamp of special design to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

"This stamp is of the size and shape of the regular issue of postage stamps; color, red. The subject is a profile, with an ellipse on end, of th ehead of Lincoln from Saint-Gaudens' statue. A spray of laurel leaves appears on either side of the ellipse. Above the subject appear the words "U. S. Postage." Below, the ellipse is broken by a ribbon containing the dates of Lincoln's birth and of its 110th anniversary—"1809 Feb. 12 1909"—with the denomination in words—"Two Cents"—beneath.

"The Lincoln commemorative stamps are to be placed on sale beginning Feb. 12th. No other denomination than 2-cent will be supplied in the special Lincoln issue.

A. L. Lawshe,
Third Ass't. P. M. Gen'l."



The St. Gaudens Statue of Lincoln.

The engraving was executed by M. W. Baldwin, E. Hall and Robert Ponickau. It is interesting to know just how this design was made. A photostat was made of the 2-cent 1908 frame to which was applied a reduced photo of Lincoln's head, the ribbons as seen on the stamp were added in wash and the whole then photographed the actual size of the stamp for the engravers to work from.*

The following are the major varieties of this stamp:

#367—Two Cent, Carmine. PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued January 28, 1909.

The Government reports that there were 148,387,191 copies of this stamp issued to Postmasters. A large quantity of these were saved to philately and singles and blocks of four are easily obtained. The wider spaced blocks were more numerous.

*Originals in Mr. Johl's collection.

Position varieties obtainable in some of the previous issues of commemoratives were not available in the perforated sheets of this stamp. These 400 subject sheets were cut into 100 subject panes along horizontal and vertical guide lines. This cutting split all arrow blocks and the center of the sheets where the guide lines crossed was cut, resulting in four corner blocks. The latter are always "straight edge" on two sides, top or bottom and right or left. Collectors specializing in commemoratives have found these to be the most difficult to obtain, as to be a collectable variety the line must show on each cut side. It is well to remember the makeup of the plates for all copies found perforated along any guide line, (unless a private coil,) are certain to have been re-perforated.

Shades: Carmine, bright carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks, Imprint, Star and Number.
b: Spacings.
A—Block of four with 2mm spacing.
B—Block of four with 3mm spacing.
c: Position blocks.
A—Right and left halves, top and bottom arrow blocks.
B—Upper and lower halves. Right and left arrow blocks.
C—Right and left, upper and lower quarters, center line blocks.
d: Double Transfer.
A nice double has been found showing in the lower lettering and right side. Location—adjoining side plate number U L 4981.

Plates used: Imprint, solid star and number:
4976—77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84—all plates used.

#368—Two Cent, Carmine. PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN. D. L. Wmk. Imperf.

Issued February 4, 1909.

These stamps in unperforated sheet form were especially issued for the manufacturers of vending and stamp-affixing machines, who used these for making coils with special perforations to fit their particular apparatus. Though the quantity issued was comparatively small the imperf. sheets were on sale at numerous post offices and the supply for philatelic needs was sufficiently large to make them fairly common.

They were issued in full 400 subject sheets and as a result complete arrow line and center line blocks of special issues became available for the first time. Besides collecting the spacing varieties specialists also saved blocks from all five positions. They are much easier to obtain than the split arrow or center blocks from the perforated sheets.

Shades: Carmine, bright carmine.

Varieties: a: Imperf sheet varieties.
A—Spacings.
B—Plate number blocks.
C—Position blocks.
(1) Top, bottom, right and left arrows complete.
(2) Center line complete.

b: Private Perforations. The horizontal pairs all occur with both spacing varieties.
A—Mail-O-Meter I—III
B—Schermack I—II—III
C—Brinkerhoff I—II
D—U. S. Automatic I—II

c: Double Transfer.
See perforated stamp.

Plates used: All of the plates noted for the perforated stamps were also used for this issue.

#369—Two Cent, Carmine. PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN. Bluish paper. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued February 4, 1909.

Only 637,000 copies were issued of the Lincoln stamp on this experimental paper and as most of them were postally used it is the most desirable variety of this design. Blocks of four are becoming very scarce, particularly those from the center sections of the sheet showing the 2mm spacing. The same plates were used for this printing and all position and spacing varieties found on the ordinary perforated stamps are obtainable on blue paper.

Shades: Carmine, bright carmine.

Varieties: Plate number and spacing blocks, same as the perforated stamps on white paper.

Plates used: 4976—77, 78, 79

Number issued: According to the Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909:

Perforated	148,387,191
*Imperforate	1,273,900
On Blue paper	637,000
	150,298,091

(Authors Note: The Report for the previous fiscal year is generally made up quite some time after the close of the fiscal year period.)

Proofs: Both large and small die proofs of this stamps are known. We have seen the large proof marked "Approved."

*(The Post Office Department recently advised us that only 1,262,400 had been issued, the report of 1909 may, therefore, be incorrect.)

FRANKING RECORD NOTE

It may interest collectors of Franked Mail to know that I recently saw a "Stampless Cover Letter," dated, Valley Forge, June 1778, signed by General Nath. A. Greene, Adjutant General of the Army at the time, addressed to Hartford, Conn., the text reciting official instructions.

The outside of the letter is marked, in manuscript, "In the Public Service," and further helps to prove that the "Public Service" style of franking was properly the style of franking in the Revolutionary Army. H. M. K.

CATALOG OF ZEPPELIN COVERS

We have just received from H. E. Sieger, Lorch, Wurttemberg, Germany, his latest Edition of the catalog of the Zeppelin posts.

The new book is complete with numerous additions and changes in prices. The price is 2 Marks per copy.

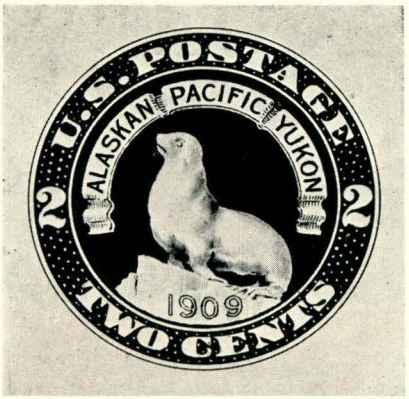
WIPA 1933

The second prospectus of the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Vienna, 1933, has made its appearance, and interested collectors can secure a copy by addressing, Wipa, 1933, Wien I. Wallnerstr. 6 A, Austria.

Considerable progress has been made to make this exhibition of first importance and many members of the Collectors Club will participate in it. Some plan will probably be developed to handle the exhibits of our members as a unit, and anyone interested in such a proposition, can write to the Club and they will be informed of any plans that are developed.

WHITFIELD KING & CO.'S 1932 LIST

The 1932 wholesale price list of Whitfield King and Company, Ipswich, England, contains a large assortment of unused and used stamps by the dozen and by the hundred, cheap sets and singles stamps.



This was designed for use as an envelope stamp. From a drawing by C. A. Huston.

ALASKA-YUKON ISSUE 1909.

The Alaska-Yukon Exposition was held in Seattle, Washington, during 1909. In 1908 the Post Office Department had been asked by the Exposition backers to issue a special set of commemorative postage stamps to give the affair publicity and so help the general advertising campaign. This request was at first refused but the Department was finally prevailed upon to issue one stamp of the two cent denomination.

It would seem as though more designs were made and submitted for approval for this stamp than almost any other of the special issues. The drawing first presented had a seal as the central figure and was intended for use as an envelope stamp only, (illustrated,) but was disapproved. The design was reduced to the ordinary size and again submitted with the suggestion that it be used as an adhesive stamp. The Post Office Department considered the design too plain and directed that new drawings be prepared. The next design had the frame of the ordinary issue of the series of 1908, with the denomination in numbers, and a portrait of William H. Seward in the vignette; on ribbons similar to the Lincoln stamp appeared the dates "1870-1909." The next scheme showed an entirely new frame design, the one that was finally passed, but with a seal as the central motif, and on the Bureau model submitted we find a small photo of Seward's head affixed to the mount at the side of this "Seal" design.* This model bears the approval and signature of Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster General. The official notice and description of the stamp read:

"Office of Third Ass's. P. M. Gen'l.,
Washington, D. C., Apr. 24, 1909.

"Postmasters are notified that the Department is now preparing a new postage stamp of special design, which will be ready for issue about June 1, to commemorate the development of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific territory.

"This stamp will be rectangular in shape, 49/64 by 1-3/64 inches in size, and of 2-cent denomination only; color, red. At the top and bottom are panels containing respectively the words "U. S. Postage" and "Two Cents." In the center the larger part of a circle rests on the lower panel and incloses a ribbon bearing the words "Alaska-Yukon-Pacific 1909," and in the center of the circle appears a portrait of William H. Seward, who as Secretary of State, conducted the negotiations for the purchase of Alaska from Russia. The name "William H. Seward" appears under the portrait. On either side is an ellipse containing the Arabic numeral 2 with laurel branches as a background.

A. L. LAWSHE,
Third Ass't. P. M. Gen'l."

*Originals in Mr. Johl's collection.



Photo from Original Drawing by C. A. Huston.

The final design was prepared by C. A. Huston,* the engraving work being done by Marcus W. Baldwin, Robert Ponickau and E. Hall, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The plate makeup contained 280 subjects, being divided by horizontal and vertical guide lines into 70 subject panes, (7x10.) The perforated sheets being cut along these lines into 70 subject panes were so delivered to the Post Offices. They were also issued in imperforate form, being the first strictly commemorative stamps to so appear, the Lincoln stamp being considered by the Department as a memorial rather than a commemorative. This allows the specialist twelve position varieties of the perforated stamps and five of the imperforate. There were eight imprints and plate numbers on each plate, two showing in the margins of each pane, top and bottom imprints were next to the center stamp of each pane, followed by the plate number. Side imprints opposite fifth and sixth horizontal rows of each pane, plate numbers are above imprint on left and below it on the right.



W. H. Seward, Secy. of State. Engraved by Amer. Bank Note Co.

*From Mr. Brazer's collection.

#370—Two Cent, Carmine. PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued May 26, 1909.

There being over 150,000,000 copies of this stamp issued in perforated form there naturally was ample opportunity for both collectors and dealers to secure all they needed. The plates being of standard spacing and as no paper varieties occurred there were no major or minor varieties except some few double transfers.

Shades: Carmine, bright carmine.

Varieties: a: Imprint and plate number blocks.

b: Position blocks
A—Right and left halves, top and bottom arrow blocks.
B—Upper and lower halves, right and left arrow blocks.
C—Right and left, upper and lower quarters, center line block.



Shifted Transfer.

c: Shifted Transfers.
The usual shift for this stamp shows as a doubling of the left inner frame line, better copies also showing in the left side ornaments, in the ribbon and more rarely in "WILLIAM H. SEWARD." There are many varieties and plate positions of these shifts, many of them from plate No. 5257, and are fairly common.

There is a more pronounced shift in which both numerals are doubled as well as the right margin and the lower label. This is the shift that is priced in the Specialized Catalogue. Plate 5249 U. L. Surface plate cracks show on and under the stamp, under top plate number 5170 and in the gutter below it and the stamp to the left. What is apparently a transfer variety, showing white dashes in the frame lines, as well as other irregularities, is often mistaken for a shift or double transfer. Dashes and irregularities in the bottom frame line are quite common and should not be confused with shifts.

Plates used: 5142—43, 44, 45, 70, 71, 72, 73
5208—09, 10, 11, 35, 36, 37, 41, 49, 50, 51, 57
all plates were used.

#371—Two Cent, Carmine. PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD. D. L. Wmk. Imperf.

Issued June 18, 1909.

There was really no occasion to issue this stamp in imperforate form as it was not the right size to fit the various vending machines in use at that time. However, at the request of several of the companies the stamp was so issued.

The U. S. Automatic Company issued these stamps in small envelopes containing two single copies plus a 1 cent ordinary stamp and these were sold at the Exposition at face value of five cents each as an advertisement for their machines. The stamps themselves were not notched as were the usual productions of this company, but the envelopes were. We have listed only the varieties of private perforations that we have seen. There was no need for any of them and we suspect they were made at the request of collectors or dealers.

As there were three hundred times as many perforated stamps issued as imperf it is evident that the latter is more desirable. Complete arrows and center line blocks are also available in this form of issue.

Shades: Carmine, bright carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Position blocks.
A—Top and bottom, right and left arrows complete.
B—Center line block complete.

c: Private perforations.
A—Envelopes containing imperf. stamps, as noted above.
B—U. S. Automatic Vending I—II
C—Mail-O-Meter I
D—Schermack III
E—Brinkerhoff II

d: Shifted Transfer.
Same shifts as described for the perforated stamp.

Plates used: 5235—36, 37, 41, 49, 50, 51, 57

Number issued:
The Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, (this Report is usually made up about the 1st of November) stated that 152,990,051 stamps were issued perforated, and that 422,660 had been issued imperforate up to October 9, 1909, altho the Department recently advised us that the final number was 525,400 copies.

Proofs:
Both large and small die proofs exist of this stamp. We have seen a copy of the large proof marked "Approved."

Essays:
Items mentioned in the introduction have all been seen by the authors.

STAMP COLLECTING
by Stanley Phillips

We have just received from the American Publishers, Dodd, Mead and Company, 443-449 Fourth Avenue, New York City, a copy of Stanley Phillips latest book entitled STAMP COLLECTING.

Stanley Phillips, as many of our readers know, is the nephew of Charles J. Phillips, and is the head of Stanley Gibbons of London, and Editor of the Stanley Gibbons Catalog and Gibbons Stamp Monthly.

The new book covers the subject of stamp collecting in a very thorough manner and will prove a gold mine to the beginner.

The book is divided into three parts. The first deals with "Posts and Postage Stamps" and takes up in detail the "Stories of the Posts," "Coming of the Postage Stamp," "Stamps and Their Uses" and similar subjects. Part two deals with "The Collection" and describes "The Outfit," "How to Get Stamps," "The Question of Condition," "How to Identify Stamps," and "Arranging the Collection." The third part is devoted to "The Hobby" and gives interesting information on "Great Collections and Famous Collectors," "The Stamp Library," and "Governments As Stamp Collectors."

The price of the book is $3.00 and we enthusiastically recommend it to our readers.

CZAR'S COLLECTION OF PROOFS AND ESSAYS TO BE SOLD

Harmer Rooke and Company, Ltd., again have for sale the late Czar's collection of proofs and essays which was prepared at the cost of £50,000, which they previously sold at auction on September 8, 1927. The purchaser at that time has since died and the collection will be sold for the benefit of Guy's Hospital. No commission will be charged, owing to the fact that the proceeds will be used for charitable purposes.

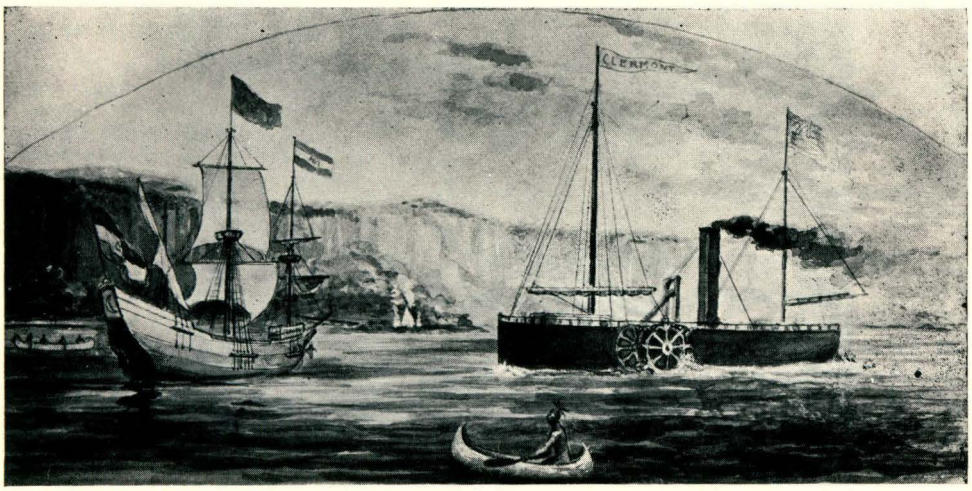


Photo of Original Drawing for Vignette Painted by Marcus W. Baldwin.

HUDSON-FULTON ISSUE

1909.

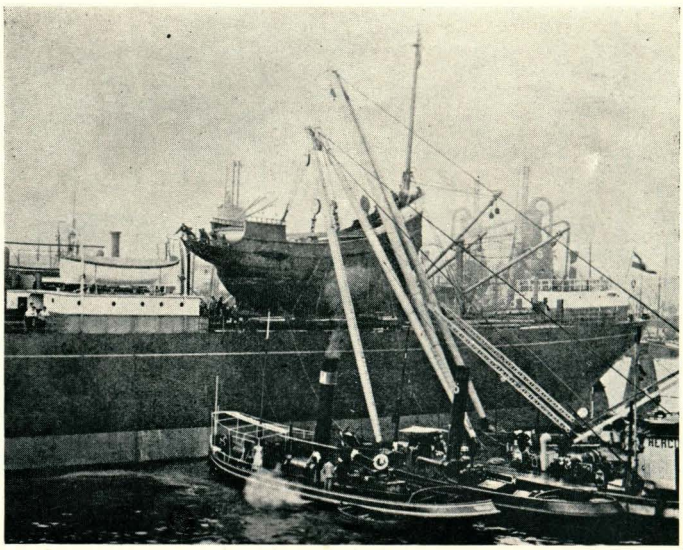
During 1609 Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River in his sailing vessel "The Half Moon," and in 1807, about two hundred years later, Robert Fulton proved his steamboat theory by sailing over the same stretch of water in the "Clermont." A hundred years after this plans were in progress for a celebration to be held in New York in 1909 to commemorate the tercentenary of the discovery by Hudson, and this finally materialized in a joint celebration covering the two events.

The Post Office Department was prevailed upon to issue a special commemorative stamp and the Bureau was duly instructed to prepare a suitable design. It was at first contemplated to use the two early dates "1609-1807" as well as "1909," these were in a curve above and following the center frame line. It was finally decided to use "1609-1909."



Photo of Frame Drawing by M. W. Baldwin Reading "Hudson-Fulton Centenary."

The first sketch carried the title "HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION," the second was changed to read "HUDSON-FULTON CENTENARY," but the die finally approved read the same as the first sketch.



Unloading the Half Moon.

Holland sent a full size replica of the "Half Moon" to America to take part in the celebration and the photograph of its unloading at Hoboken, reproduced in a Dutch periodical, was used by Marcus W. Baldwin as a model for making that part of his sketch for the vignette. The Bureau records C. A. Huston as the designer of this stamp but we believe the records to be wrong as R. O. Smith, who was formerly the Bureau artist, told us that Mr. Baldwin made the drawing for both the frame and the vignette. Furthermore, from the personal files of J. E. Ralph, who was at that time Director of the Bureau, we obtained the original wash drawing as finally used, this carries the comment "Drawing was made by Marcus W. Baldwin."* The essay illustrated also came from Mr. Ralph's files and is evidently from one of the first sketches made by Mr. Baldwin.† The engraving of the master die was done by Baldwin, Robert Ponickau and E. Hall, of the Bureau.

The official description of the stamp is as follows:

"Office of the Third Ass't. P. M. Gen'l.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 19, 1909.

"Postmasters are notified that the Department is now preparing a new postage stamp of special design, which will be ready for issue to postmasters about September 20, to commemorate the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in 1609, and of the introduction of steam navigation on its waters by Robert Fulton in 1807.

"This stamp is oblong in shape, about 7/8 by 1 3/8 inches in size, and comprises a border containing at the top the inscription "Hudson-Fulton Celebration," with the dates "1609" and "1909" immediately thereunder on either side, and below this inscription in a curved line are the words "U. S. Postage." At the bottom on each side is a prominent Arabic numeral "2" with the words "Two Cents" in a panel between the figures. In the center is engraved a picture showing the palisades of the Hudson River in the background, with the "Half Moon" sailing up the river and the "Clermont" steaming in the opposite direction. In the foreground is an Indian in a canot containing four other Indians, the canoes representing the first means of navigating the river. The stamp will be printed in the same color as the regular two-cent stamp.

"The new stamp will not be issued in book form.

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*Original in Mr. Johl's collection. (Illustrated.)
†Original in Clarence Brazer's collection. (Illustrated.)

"There will be no issue of stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers or postal cards to commemorate these events.

"The stamps of the Hudson-Fulton commemorative issue will be placed on sale September 25, 1909, but are not to be sold to the exclusion of stamps of the regular series. A supply of the latter must be carried in stock by all postmasters. Stamps of the commemorative or of the regular issue will be supplied, according to the preference of the purchaser.

"IMPORTANT.—This special commemorative stamp will be issued in sheets of 60 stamps, instead of 100, and all requisitions should be made for 60 or a multiple of 60.

A. M. Travers,
Acting Third Ass't. P. M. Gen'l."

They were printed from 240 subject plates divided into four panes by horizontal and vertical guide lines. The perforated sheets were cut along these lines into 60 subject panes and in this form delivered to the post offices. Like the Alaska-Yukon this stamp was issued imperforate in full sheets, and incidently was the last commemorative as well as the last oversized stamp to be so issued.

The paper used was watermarked "USPS" in double line Roman capital letters, current at that time. All perforated sheets received the usual twelve perforations every 2cm. There were eight plate numbers and imprints on a full sheet, appearing on the two margins of each pane. On the top the imprint was over the third and fourth stamps and the plate number over the fourth and fifth. The bottom imprints were in similar positions and in both cases the numbers were separated by perforations. On the sides the imprints were opposite the fifth and sixth stamps and the plate number opposite the one above it on the left and below it on the right side of the sheet.

#372—Two Cent, Carmine. PICTURE OF THE "CLERMONT" and "HALF MOON." D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued September 14, 1909.

Although the quantity printed was much smaller than other commemorative stamps issued during 1909 they are no more desirable. This is no doubt due to the fact that it was mainly a New York issue and this being the philatelic center at the time both dealers and collectors were able to secure innumerable copies while this stamp was current. The large size did not lend itself to general use and copies were available at some post offices for a considerable time after the Bureau had ceased producing them. Only eight plates were made and the main interest to the specialist beside position varieties are the numerous D. Ts. In spite of the large number put aside by dealers and collectors split arrow and center line corner blocks are exceedingly difficult to obtain.

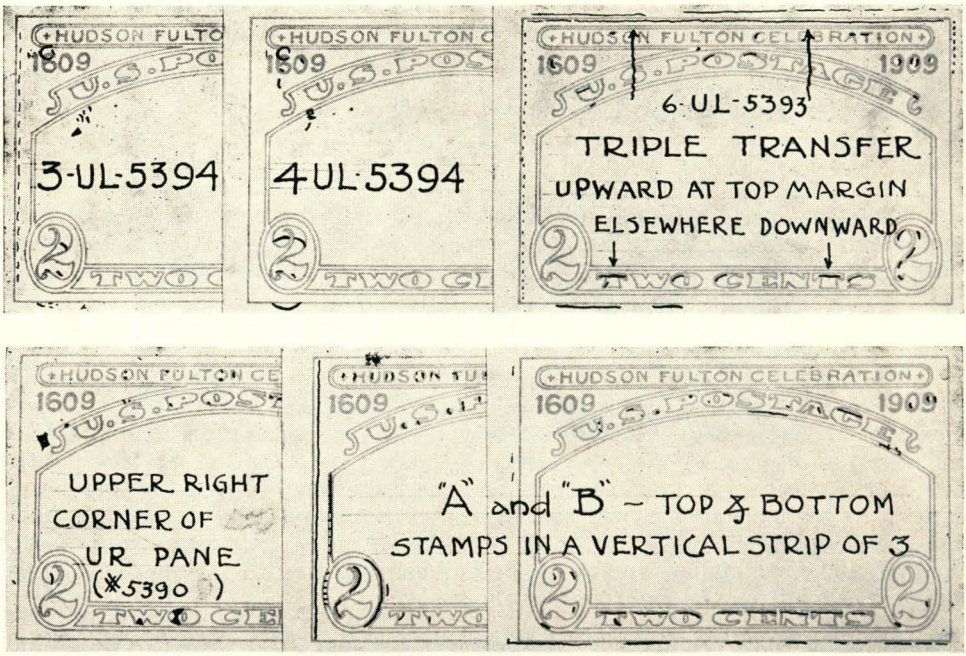
Shades: Carmine, bright carmine, deep carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Position blocks.
A—Right and left halves—top and bottom arrow blocks.
B—Upper and lower halves—right and left arrow blocks.
C—Right and left—upper and lower quarters, center line block.

c: Double Transfers.
At least thirteen exist in this interesting stamp. Two are minor, two are small, nine are good, easily seen and worthy of a place in any collection. The two that are most commonly known are Nos. 3 and 4, (Illustrated) in the upper left pane of plate No. 5394. They are easily identified with the naked eye by a little red circle curving thru the top of the "6" in "1609" and a strong double in the left numerals. Num-

ber 1, from the same pane, is a smaller one showing in the top label and with a circle thru the "09" of "1909." A strip of stamps across the top of this pane shows all three of these and there is another in the second row, (No. 7) directly under No. 1.



Double Transfers.

A double occurs in the upper right corner of the upper right pane from plate No. 5390. It shows lightly in the upper labels and white internal margins but very heavily in the "O" of "TWO." (Illustrated.)

A vertical block of four from the upper left corner of a lower left pane in an unknown plate shows No. 1 as a minor and Nos. 7 and 8 as major double transfers. In Position 7 the horizontal shading lines at the right side of the stamp are so doubled that this portion of the stamp appears to be heavily inked. Position 8 is a fine double showing in the top and right margins, also in the upper labels and right numeral.

A vertical strip of three from an unknown pane shows the top and bottom stamps as very fine double transfers. The top one is doubled throughout the left side of the stamp, while the lower stamp in the strip is doubled downward in the lower margin, in the lower label and in the numeral. (Illustrated.)

Position 3, in an upper pane, from plate No. 5388, is good, showing clearly in the upper labels.

A single with guide line at the right shows a nice downward double into the lower margin and in many places throughout the stamp.

Position 6-UL-5393, the upper right corner stamp in the upper left pane, adjacent to the arrow, shows a strong downward double in the lower margin as well as throughout the entire stamp. In addition to this it also shows an upward double into the top margin which can be seen with the unaided eye. Apparently this is another "Two way double transfer." (Illustrated.)

Warning should be given against the many "slip" or blurred impressions which are so often mistaken for double transfers on this stamp. If it is not a clear, even cut double, pass it by. They are usually determined with a good glass.

Plates made: 5388—89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95—all plates used.

#373—Two Cent, Carmine. PICTURE OF THE "CLERMONT" and "HALF MOON." D. L. Wmk. Imperf.

Issued September 24, 1909.

There was really no need for this stamp being issued imperforate as it was entirely too large for use in vending machines. However, as it was the policy of the Department to issue the lower denominations imperforate this design was also issued in full sheet form. Altogether there were 216,480 imperf stamps delivered to postmasters up to October 9, 1909, according to the Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. (It has previously been noted that this Report is usually prepared late in October or early November.)

As in the Alaska-Yukon issue these stamps were privately perforated by various makers of vending machines, but we believe mainly by request of those interested in philately. Although most of those issued unperforated reached philatelic hands this form of the Hudson-Fulton stamp is more desirable than the perforated form, though it is far from scarce, the arrow blocks and center line blocks being the most sought after.

Shades: Carmine, bright carmine, deep carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Position blocks.
A—Top, bottom, right and left arrows complete.
B—Center line block complete.

c: Private Perfs.
A—Mail-O-Meter I.
B—Schermack III.
C—U. S. Automatic Vending Co. I—II.

d: Double Transfer. Same as described for the perforated stamp.

Plates used: All that were made—see perforated stamp.

Number issued: The Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year of 1909 stated that up to October 9, 1909, the Bureau had issued 72,634,931 perforate stamps and 216,480 copies imperforate.

Proofs: We have seen small die proofs.

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THE COLLECTORS CLUB
30 East 42nd St., New York City



Vignette of 1c Stamp.

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC COMMEMORATIVE SERIES
1912 to 1915.

As early as 1904 a commemorative series of stamps was predicted for 1913 to advertise an exposition to be held at San Francisco celebrating the completion of the Panama Canal. It is amusing to note the accuracy of the forecast and to realize that the attitude of both collectors and philatelic writers towards commemoratives had changed in the short time since the Omaha issue of 1898.

The Exposition Commissioners, having advertising value in mind, petitioned the Post Office Department in July, 1912 for a large size stamp to be not less than two inches high, but this request was rejected, it being felt this size would be impractical as well as unpopular, and also increase the cost of production. The decision was based on past experiences with the Louisiana Purchase Commemoratives.

By July 16, 1912, the designs for the one cent and five cent, prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, had been accepted by Postmaster General Hitchcock. The two cent was almost ready for approval at this time pending the acceptance of a satisfactory picture of the Gatun Locks, but the design was not approved until August 27th. There was also some delay on the ten cent stamp, as no suitable picture could be found of any of the subjects under consideration. The first intention was to use a portrait of Juan Rodriguez Cabrilla, who is credited with discovering the California mainland in 1542, but all efforts to find a picture of him proved futile. Several schemes were tried for the 10 cent vignette.* I. T. Bennet, Washington representative of the Exposition, finally unearthed a painting of the discovery of San Francisco Bay, one of the subjects under consideration, which being acceptable to the Department, was adopted. Work on the ten cent stamp then progressed rapidly and the 22nd of August saw the stamp approved.

The authors have the original Bureau models of these designs,† bearing dates of approval and the signature of Hon. Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster General, as follows:

*From Mr. Brazer's collection.
†Originals in Mr. King's collection.

1 Cent—July 16, 1912.
2 Cent—"Gatun Locks"—Aug. 27, 1912.
2 Cent—"Panama Canal"—Dec. 17, 1912.
5 Cent—July 15, 1912.
10 Cent—Aug. 22, 1912.

The official notice follows:

"Office of Third Asst. P. M. Genl.
Washington, Nov. 21, 1912.

"Postmasters and others in the postal service are notified that the Department is about to issue a special series of postage stamps known as the Panama-Pacific Commemorative stamps.

"These stamps measure about ¾ by 1-1/16 inches, the long dimension being horizontal. At the top appear the words "U. S. Postage" and "San Francisco 1915." In the left-hand border is a branch of laurel and in the right-hand border a palm branch. A numeral expressing the denomination is shown within a circle in each lower corner, with the word "Cents" between.

"The 1-cent stamp is green, and in the center appears, within a circle, a bust of Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, looking to the left and wearing a cuirass and a helmet with a plums. On either side of the background are palm trees, with the ocean in the foreground. Below the portrait in a horizontal panel breaking the circle, are the words, "Balboa, 1513."

"* * * The Postmaster General has directed that the Panama-Pacific stamps shall be sold beginning January 1, 1913, and postmasters who receive them earlier must not place thme on sale bfeore that date. The Panama-Pacific stamps are not to be sold to the exclusion of stamps of the regular issue. Either commemorative or ordinary stamps should be supplied, as preferred by purchasers.

James J. Britt,
Third Asst P. M. Genl."

The frame was designed by C. A. Huston, an artist of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The stamps were printed in sheets of 280 subjects, with horizontal and vertical arrow guide lines, and were then cut along these lines into panes of 70 and so delivered to the post offices. The plates bore eight numbers, two in each margin, these were above and below the fourth vertical rows at top and bottom and opposite the fifth row on upper and sixth horizontal row on lower panes. Single line watermarked paper was used.

This series was current for more than three years, a longer period than any other commemorative, due probably to the fact that the Exposition did not open until February, 1915. It was the only set issued with more than one variety of perforation. The change in perforations of ordinary stamps to ten gauge in the latter part of 1914, to increase the strength of the sheets, was also applied to this series and as the perf 12 stock on hand at the Bureau become low all further quantities went through the new 10 gauge machines. This later group was current for only about a year and as the majority of collectors paid little or no attention to this change of perforation it is very much scarcer than the early 12 perf. The "perf 10" group was issued at various times during 1915, the ten cent stamp being the last one to appear. The final stock of these commemoratives remaining on hand at the Bureau were shipped to the postmasters by the middle of January, 1916, and no further printings were made.

#397—One Cent, Green. "VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA." S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued December 26, 1912.

The official description of this stamp is as noted above.

The frame was engraved by E. M. Hall, and the vignette by J. Eissler, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



Photograph of Original Sketch by C. A. Huston.

Vasco Nunez de Balboa, of a noble but poor Spanish family, first visited America in 1500, at twenty-five years of age; he extended his explorations westward from time to time until 1513, upon hearing tales from the Indians of a vast sea lying to the west and south of a land where gold was plentiful, he decided to institute a search for it. Finally, on September 25, 1513, after an adventurous journey, Balboa and his band reached and looked upon the vast waters of the Pacific.*

The one cent stamp was current for more than three years and is found in quite a wide range of shades. Eight plates were made and used for this "perf 12" variety. Four additional plates were made later and used, together with four of the first plates for the perf 10 stamps, issued two years later.

Shades: Yellowish green, green, grey green, deep green.

Varieties: A: Plate number blocks.
b: Regular 12 position blocks.

Plates used: 6127—28, 31, 32, 44, 46, 47, 48
6548—49, 50, 51

#401—One Cent, Green. "VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA." S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued February 14, 1915.

The Bureau supply of one cent stamps that were perforated 12 lasted a week or so longer than either the two or five cent stamps and was next to the last one of the series issued with the new 10 perforation. It was current for a short time only and was generally overlooked by collectors.

Of the eight plates used four were made after the change in perforations occurred and were used only for this variety. An additional four plates were prepared but never went to press. The shades vary somewhat from those of the first printings and though similar are not as numerous.

Shades: Green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Regular 12 position blocks.
c: Double Transfer.

*"Lives of Celebrated Spaniards," Published 1807.

Plates used: 6548—49, 50, 51
6875—80, 91
6944

Reserve plates not used: 7279—80, 86, 87



Photograph of Original Sketch for Frame of "Gatun Locks" Stamp, by C. A. Huston.

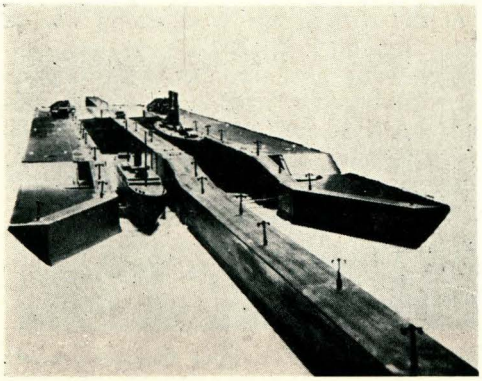
#398—Two Cent, Carmine. "THE PANAMA CANAL." S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued January 18, 1913.

The official description of this stamp states:

"The 2-cent stamp is red. It represents the Gatun Locks of the Panama Canal, with a merchant steamer emerging from one lock and a warship in the other. The mountains of the isthmus appear in the distance and palm trees on the right-hand side of the locks. Beneath the picture are the words "Gatun Locks."

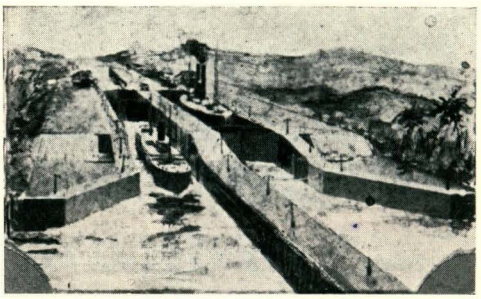
The vignette, engraved by M. W. Baldwin, presents an airplane view of the Pedro Miguel Locks of the Panama Canal, instead of the Gatun Locks, as noted above. The frame is the same design as was used for the one cent stamp and was engraved by M. W. Baldwin and E. M. Hall, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



Model of Canal Locks Furnished the Post Office Department by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Used for the 2c Value.

After it had been decided to use a picture of the Canal on the two cent stamp the Gatun Locks were selected as the subject, but the photographs sent up from Panama were not satisfactory. Director Ralph, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, visited the model prepared by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, on exhibition at the War Department, in the hope of being able to get

a picture of it that could be used. The water was turned on, miniature ships placed in the model locks, and then photographed. This photograph was used for the engraving of the vignette, which was inscribed "GATUN LOCKS," the design being approved by the Postmaster General August 27, 1912.



Photograph of Original Sketch of Vignette of 2c Stamp by C. A. Huston, After Model Furnished by Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Sixteen plates were prepared and of these eight were put to press. After between twenty and thirty million copies were printed the Bureau's attention was called to the fact that the photograph used was of the "PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS" and NOT the "GATUN LOCKS" as inscribed on the stamps. The Department immediately and naturally decided that it could not afford to issue stamps bearing a wrong inscription and the entire printing was forthwith ordered destroyed. It is to the credit of both Bureau of Engraving and Printing and Post Office Department that of the large quantity of the "GATUN" stamps printed *NOT ONE* copy ever reached the public. A few of the "GATUN LOCKS" proofs reached philatelic hands and they are highly treasured by their owners. The original Bureau model approved by Postmaster General Hitchcock is in the authors collection.*

The error caused a delay of several months in issuing this denomination, and the final model of the revised two cent stamp was not approved by Postmaster Hitchcock until December 17, 1912.

In spite of the three years this two cent twelve perforation stamp was current the number of shades is rather limited. There is one shade, however, that is practically as scarce as the four cent blue of the Columbian issue, this is known as Lake, almost the same color as were the Postage Due stamps current at that time. Only one pane of 70 of this shade was said to have been found at a Post Office in San Francisco, although it hardly seems possible that but one sheet could have been printed in this dark color. When these were discovered there were only 40 copies left, 31 were purchased by A. L. Ott, an old time collector, and 9 by a local dealer.

Shades: Carmine, deep carmine, lake.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Regular 12 position blocks.

c: Double Transfer.
Slight doubling of masts and lamps.

d: There are a series of small cracks on one of the 2 cent stamps. The heaviest crack starts at the lower right corner and runs into the gutter, which seems to indicate that these were the result of strains set up in the plate during transferring by the pressure of the transfer roll.

*Original in Mr. King's collection.

Plates used: 6306—07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23
6432—42, 47
6647—48, 49, 50

Plates of the "GATUN" stamps:

a: Used, but all impressions destroyed:
6123—24, 25, 26, 36, 37, 41, 42

b: Not used:
6140—45, 49, 52, 56, 60, 85
6224

#402—Two Cent, Carmine. "PANAMA CANAL." S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued February 2, 1915.

This was the first denomination issued with the new perforation and appeared a few weeks before the one cent denomination was produced. It was current for a little less than a year and issued in a much smaller quantity than the earlier variety. There is one shade, a distinct red, that is somewhat scarcer than the others, although there is no great variety of tones.

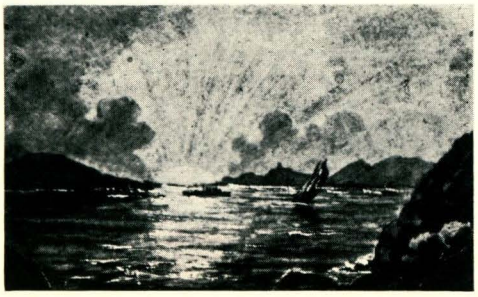
Only five of the plates prepared for the perf 12 stamps were used in printing this perf 10 stamp, the others had become worn out before the perforation wheels were changed. Eight new plates were made up but of these only four were used.

Shades: Carmine, deep carmine, red.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Regular 12 position blocks.

Plates used: 6447
6647—48, 49, 50
7034—35, 38, 39

Plates not used: 7411—12, 13, 19



Photograph of Original Sketch by C. A. Huston for Vignette of 5c Stamp.

#399—Five Cent, Blue. "GOLDEN GATE." S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued December 13, 1912.

The official description of this stamp is as follows:

"The 5 cent stamp is blue and presents the Golden Gate of San Francisco harbor, with the setting sun in the background and a steamer and sailing vessel in the bay. The words "Golden Gate" appear below the picture."

This design was engraved by L. C. Schofield, of the Bureau. The same frame was used as for the lower values and was engraved by C. H. Chalmers and E. M. Hall.

This was one of the subjects suggested by Wm. W. Randall of the *Philatelic Gazette*. Its selection for the five cent stamps, used principally on foreign mail, served as a better advertisement for the exposition than a picture of the Canal showing a ship in one of the Locks, which was the first suggestion. The beauty of the subject matter and the fine engraving made this one of the best looking commemoratives that had been issued by the Bureau, it is considered by many to be superior to the 1901 five cent stamp in spite of the two color work on the latter. The vignette drawing was made by C. A. Huston from a photograph.

A much smaller number of these five cent stamps were issued than either of the two lower denominations and having been used mainly on foreign mail used copies are fairly scarce.

Shades: Blue, dark blue.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Regular 12 position blocks.

Plates used: 6129—33, 34, 38

#403—Five Cent, Blue. "GOLDEN GATE." S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued February 7, 1915.

During the short time this perf 10 variety was current almost as many copies were issued as of those perf 12 stamps. It is more desirable than the latter, as the majority of collectors seemed to have entirely overlooked it and a comparatively small quantity were saved.

The same plates were used for this stamp as for the earlier ones. Four additional plates were made but never used.

Shades: Blue, dark blue.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Regular 12 position blocks.

Plates used: 6129—33, 34, 38

Plates not used: 6552—53, 57, 58

#400—Ten Cent, Yellow. "DISCOVERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY." S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued December 26, 1912.

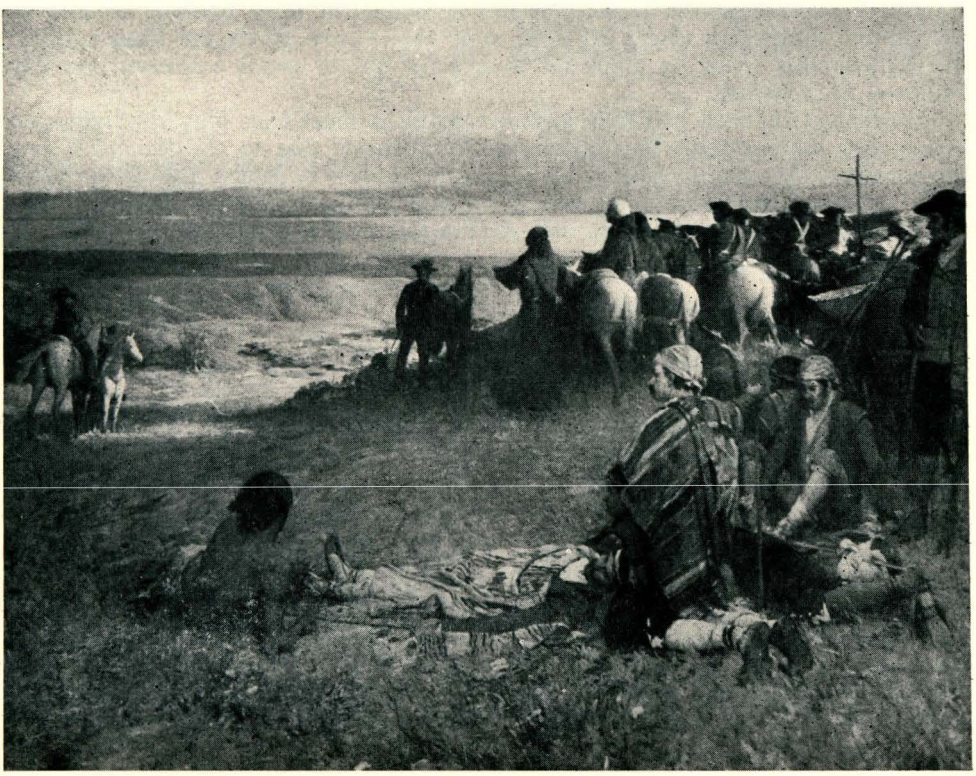
The subject, "DISCOVERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY," is after a painting by Charles F. Mathews, now hanging in the San Francisco Art Museum. It represents a Spanish force accompanied by several priests and Indians. In the distance, over lowlands, is a view of San Francisco Bay. This was engraved by M. W. Baldwin, and the frame, of the same design as the three other stamps of this series, was engraved by E. M. Hall.

It has long been a mooted question as to who discovered San Francisco Bay. It was formerly attributed to Sir Francis Drake, on his memorable visit of 1579, and "San Francisco" was also thought to emanate from the name of the discoverer. Professor Josiah Royce, the well known historian, states that it is practically certain that he landed along the coast fairly near the great harbor but most likely at what is now called Drake's Bay, under Point Reyes.





Trial Vignettes for the 10c Value.



"Discovery of San Francisco Bay."

He also states that it was not until 1772 that a land expedition under Pagas and Crespi first explored its eastern shores. We find the following story in *"The Pageant of America"*:

"With the problem of the missions in Lower California out of the way Galvez proceeded to his next task, the occupation of Upper California. He organized an expedition into the desired region and gave command to Don Gaspar de Portola. The expedition was divided into three parts, one to advance northward by sea and two by land. Early in 1769 three Spanish ships carrying colonists sailed for San Diego. An advance party set out from Velicata in Lower California, to cut a road to the same point. In May Portola with the main body advanced overland into California.

"Leaving Serra at San Diego, Portola set out on July 14 for Monterey, with several friars, Rivers and his soldiers, and the Indian roadbuilders. They passed Monterey Bay without recognizing it. Only when they saw Drake's Bay stretching before them did they realize that they had overshot their goal. They pitched camp.

A party of hunters wene into the hills after game and presently emerged from the forest to see far below them a great smooth harbor, the huge rock pillars at its entrance glowing in the sunset. It was San Francisco Bay."*

The ten cent stamp at first issued appeared in a light yellow shade and the beauty of the vignette design was lost. There was a certain amount of criticism of the color and the Department decided to change to a darker shade. This was noted by the Third Assistant Postmaster General in his report for the fiscal year of 1913, as follows:

"The first print of the 10 cent denomination was found to be too light a shade and in response to a request of the Department, dated April 9, 1913, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing adopted a darker shade of ink. These darker stamps were first issued by the Department August 25, 1913."

The change was therefore intentional and officially requested. The Scott Company has recognized this difference of colors in their printed albums but not in the Catalogue where both of these shades are given the same number. We believe this to be an error on their part but to avoid confusion we have followed their listing.

Although the first printing was current for a short time only the light color is not any scarcer than the darker shade. This is due to the fact that commemoratives are usually bought by collectors as soon as issued and as the notice of an intended change in color was given due publicity dealers had ample time to obtain sufficient stocks of the both shades to care for collectors' needs.

Shades: Yellow, orange.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Regular 12 position blocks.

Plates used: 6130—35, 39, 43

#404—Ten Cent, Orange. "DISCOVERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY." S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued July 17, 1915.

This was the last denomination of this series to be issued perforated 10 and did not make its appearance until about six months after the others.

It is the most desirable "non-error" commemorative stamp of the twentieth century, for being current for less than six months it was almost entirely overlooked by both collectors and dealers. It must be remembered that these Panama-Pacific stamps had been current for over two and one half years and were no longer a novelty to collectors, who as a class did not at that time study the stamps passing through their hands. They therefore entirely overlooked a new and desirable variety. Furthermore, at the time this perf 10 stamp was issued dealers were loaded up with other stamps that had but recently been current, and feeling the financial strain made little effort to stock this new variety.

This is interesting evidence that the scarcity of a stamp or group of stamps is more often caused by the small number of copies saved for philately than by the limited quantity issued. Almost as many copies of this stamp were issued as of the same denomination in the Pan-American set, yet the latter is not nearly as scarce or as frequently found missing in many United States collections, this is particularly true in blocks of four.

It appeared in only one shade and all copies were from the same four plates that were used for the earlier printings. No reserve plates were prepared, as was done for the lower values, as at the time of printing the closing

*"The Pageant of America," Vol. 1, Page #341.

date of the Exposition was drawing near and the Department considered that a further stock was unnecessary.

Shade: Orange.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Regular 12 position blocks.

Plates used: 6130—35, 39, 43

Number issued: Panama-Pacific stamps delivered to post offices during the fiscal years ending June 30th, as reported by the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

	One Cent	Two Cent	Five Cent	Ten Cent
1913	116,380,829	178,886,769	7,442,279	4,842,059
1914	84,818,370	138,369,700	3,965,150	3,047,729
1915	107,370,900	160,965,210	8,530,270	4,803,260
1916	26,226,827	25,491,407	9,151,027	4,275,317
TOTAL	334,796,926	503,713,086	29,088,726	16,968,365

Proofs: One small die proof inscribed "GATUN LOCKS"* also small proofs of 1, 2, 5 and 10 Cent.

*One known copy is in C. W. Brazer's collection.

Review of "The Pony Express" By Arthur Chapman

THE interest in the "Pony Express" has never been so intense as during the past few years. Consequently, various writers have felt the call and have attempted to satisfy the demand. Many were called, but few chosen! So far, the work of Dr. L. R. Hafen—The Overland Mail—has been by far the best publication, meriting unstinted applause on account of its deep scholarship and historical accuracy. In my opinion the Pony Express (C. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers) written by the widely known author and scholar, Arthur Chapman, deserves an equally high rank. It is a fine piece of literature, almost perfect in style and diction, showing exhaustive individual research work in every chapter of the book. Far from following the beaten track, dishing out ancient and threadbare details concerning the Pony Express, Chapman delights to present the reader with an astounding wealth of hitherto little or entirely unknown material. While the Pony Express is written to supply popular demand, it is equally true that we detect at every turn the real scholar. With his trained pen he has succeeded in depicting one of the most picturesque phases of our American civilization, equally attractive to the youngster and to the lover of American history. It is of special interest to the great multitude of philatelists to be told that Chapman, before he set to work to write the Pony Express, took counsel with some of our best known philatelic writers because he had clearly conceived that such a book should have a strong appeal to our fraternity. How well he has succeeded in this task I will leave to the philatelists of the United States to decide. Personally, however, I desire to congratulate Chapman and I feel sure all philatelists will welcome him as an author who, with his literary gifts, is popularizing our hobby.

DR. VICTOR M. BERTHOLD.



VICTORY ISSUE

1919.

At the close of the World War philatelists throughout the country asked for a series of stamps celebrating the great victory won by America and her allies. Collectors felt that this was an opportunity to issue a set of stamps to celebrate one of the outstanding events in world history and particularly the heroic deeds of our troops, of whom so little had been expected.

The *New York Sun*, which had but a few years previously condemned the Department because of the trouble caused by the "perforated ten" stamps, now editorially advocated the issuing of a new stamp series to commemorate Peace.

It is of interest to note that the Post Office Department contemplated issuing two stamps in 1914 to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of peace between English speaking nations, but the War was on, unfortunately, and this could not be. The following letter from Hon. F. A. Tilton, Third Assistant Postmaster General, explains the matter quite fully and we feel it should be set down as a matter of record:

"November 29, 1930.

"Mr. Beverly S. King,
18 East 41st St.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of November 21, in regard to postage stamp matters, is received.

The information is correct which you received to the effect that the Department took initial action to prepare a special series of postage stamps to commemorate the 100th anniversary of peace between English speaking nations which was to be celebrated in 1914. However, before the stamps were ready for issuance, the hostilities in Europe had reached such proportions as to make it inadvisable to continue with the preparation of the stamps.

As originally contemplated, two stamps in the two-cent and five-cent denominations were to be issued. The design selected for the two-cent stamp contained a hemisphere in the center with female figures on either side, the one at the left representing America holding an American flag, while that at the right representing Britania holding a British flag; the two figures were shown clasping hands across the hemisphere. The five-cent stamp showed a winged female figure typifying the Spirit of Peace, with the Dove of Peace flying before her. The word "Peace" and the dates, "1814-1914," appeared on both designs. Before the work on the stamps was suspended the original dies had been completed but no printing plates therefrom were ever made.

Very truly yours,

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General."

Erwin Lyndall suggested the following subjects to Mr. Burleson, Postmaster General, all relating to our struggle for Independence as the victorious ending of the World War meant "a return to Peace with consequent endorsement of the principles of Liberty."

1c—Pennsylvania State House, Philadelphia
2c—Liberty Statue—New York Harbor
3c—Capitol Building, Washington
4c—Washington Monument
5c—Liberty Bell
6c—Betsy Ross Flag House, Philadelphia
7c—Faneiul Hall, Boston
8c—Landing of the Pilgrims, Plymouth Rock
9c—Washington Crossing the Delaware
10c—Signing of the Declaration

Demands on the Bureau for Liberty Bonds, Revenue stamps and additional currency had been so tremendous and the increased work turned out under such pressure that it had little enthusiasm for any new work. Furthermore, the poor quality of the ink obtainable at the time also kept the Bureau busy making new plates for the postage stamps then current, and it was felt that they would not have time to design, engrave and make plates for a new issue.

It was therefore decided to issue only one stamp to celebrate the Victory, and the letter rate at that time being three cents this denomination was used. The Post Office Department changed its policy and gave out no information far in advance of date of issue. On February 3, 1919, the die was approved and on the 7th it was officially announced that a "Victory stamp in three cent denomination was under preparation and would soon be issued."

The official notice as sent to Postmasters by the Department described the stamp as follows:

"Post Office Department
Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington.

"The stamp is of 3-cent denomination; color, purple; size of design 27/32 by ¾ inch, the longer dimension being horizontal. The design presents a standing figure of Liberty Victorious, with a background composed of the flags of the five countries which were most actively engaged in the cause.

"The figure of Liberty is helmeted, the upper part of the body is encased in scale armor, and a flowing skirt falls to the feet. The right hand grasps a sword, the point of which rests on the ground at the feet of the figure; the left arm is partically extended, and the hand holds a balance scale representing Justice.

"Back of the figure appears the American flag; at the left are draped the British and Belgian flags, and at the right the Italian and French flags.

"The whole design appears upon a shaded panel. Extending across the top, in a straight line of Roman capital letters, is the inscription 'U. S. Postage.' At the bottom, directly beneath the figure, in a straight line of Roman capitals, is the word 'Cents' flanked by circles containing the numeral '3' in each lower corner of the stamp.

A. M. Dockerty,
Third Assistant Postmaster General."

#537—Three Cent, Violet. GODDESS OF VICTORY AND FLAGS. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued February 25, 1919.

It was exceedingly difficult to design a stamp that would appropriately symbolize our rejoicing at the successful termination of the War. Pictures of historical events in our struggle for Independence would have been in bad taste, and designs depicting our victories in the Civil War might have caused a breach in the good will between the North and the South, the latter having been finally cemented by a fight against a common enemy. A too obvious reference to the defeat of the Central Powers would have caused antagonism in Germany and her allies, and now that the War was over our desires were for "Peace on earth, good will towards man."

The Kaiser had fled from Germany and the autocratic party had lost its

power. A jibe at them or injured feelings on their part would have been of no concern. The design selected, therefore, most truly depicted our attitude in regard to the late War and our feelings for Peace with honor. Liberty Victorious, encased in armor, holding in her hands the scale of Justice, was our answer to the Kaiser's theory that "Might Makes Right," the figure representing "Right (Justice) Makes Might." The background of the flags of our allies who shared in the victory was not only fitting but also prevented any ill feeling in these countries which would have been the case had we used only the central figure and our own flag, suggesting the impression so disliked in Europe, that "America won the War."

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing advised us that the United States flag was placed at the top and behind Columbia for the purpose of connecting it prominently and closely to this figure. The next two greatest powers, Great Britain and France, were placed in front and on either side because of their prominence. The Belgian and Italian were placed in the background because they were not as important, the former being placed first of these two because of the fact that they were first to fight in the War.

In spite of the good judgment used in designing the stamp the result was most unsatisfactory. Like the 1902 two cent Flag type the design was too crowded and fine detail was lacking. The use of a shaded background tended to give the design a blurred and unsatisfactory appearance. The poor quality of the ink obtainable and the fast presses working on moistened paper tended to make the crowded design even worse.

The lack of interest on the part of the Post Office Department is evidenced by the fact that immediately after the stamp had been issued a Post Office order carried the following inscription which was directly opposite to that usually sent to postmasters in conjunction with commemoratives:

> "The issue of the Liberty Victorious issue is not sufficiently large to take the place of the regular issue of 3 cent stamps, and postmasters will, therefore, supply them only to patrons who request them."

There are only two distinct shades in this stamp, although these have lighter and darker variations. There is a very desirable red violet shade, but no two collectors or even dealers agree on which is the "scarce red violet."

Sixteen plates were prepared and all were used. The stamps were printed in sheets of four hundred with vertical and horizontal guide lines, as were the ordinary stamps, and cut into panes of one hundred in which form they were delivered to the postmasters.

Each plate had eight plate numbers, two in each margin, opposite the fifth stamp from the outside corner.

Shades: Violet, deep violet, light red violet, red violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Position blocks.

A—Right and left halves—top and bottom arrow blocks.
B—Upper and lower halves—right and left arrow blocks.
C—Right and left—upper and lower quarters, center line block.

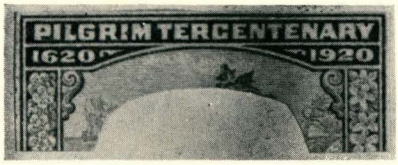
c: Double Transfer.

Two fine doubles exist on this stamp. One shift is eastward and one westward, otherwise they are very similar, showing doubling of the cords, which hold the scale pane as well as doubling in the two flags to the right of Columbia, and in the right frame lines.

Plates used: 9412—13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33

Quantities issued: As reported by the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1919: 99,585,505.

Proofs: Large die proofs exist.



PILGRIM TERCENTENARY ISSUE

1920.

During 1919 plans were being made in Massachusetts for the observance of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. A celebration was scheduled to be held during December 1920 at both Plymouth and Provincetown, Mass., and a Congressional Committee was appointed to cooperate with State officials to formulate a fitting program for the anniversary.

On November 5, 1919, Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, requested Postmaster General Burleson to seriously consider the question of a special postage stamp. The suggestion was also taken up with the special Congressional Committee and meeting with their approval a resolution was introduced and passed by Congress, and approved by the President May 13, 1920. Pursuant thereto the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was instructed by the Postmaster General to prepare designs for values of one, two and five cents, and on September 14, 1920, Congressman Joseph Walsh was able to present die proofs of these stamps at a meeting of the Federal Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission.

December 14, 1920, the Post Office Department sent out a circular to postmasters announcing the new issue, as follows:

"Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, December 14, 1920.

"Notice is hereby given of the issuance of a special series of postage stamps, in commemoration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims, in December 1920. These stamps are issued in pursuance of section 4, of public resolution No. 42, sixty-sixth Congress, approved May 13, 1920, providing as follows:

"Section 4. That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized and directed to issue a special series of postage stamps in such design as he may determine commemorative of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Provincetown and Plymouth, Massachusetts.

"The stamps are issued in three denominations, as follows:

1 cent green; subject "The Mayflower."
2 cnet, red; subject "Landing of the Pilgrims."
5 cent, blue; subject "Signing of the Compact."

"The dimensions of the stamps are approximately 1-1/16 by ¾ inches. In a straight horizontal line at the top are the words "Pilgrim Tercentenary," directly below, at the left and right, are the years "1620" and "1920." Beneath the subject appears its title upon a curving ribbon. Within circles in the two lower corners are numerals of denomination, with the word "Cents" in a straight horizontal line between. The border at the left of the picture presents a vertical row of hawthorne blossoms, (the British Mayflower;) the border at the right contains a row of trailing arbutus, (The American Mayflower, which tradition says was named by the Pilgrims after their ship.)

"The Pilgrim tercentenary stamps are valid for all postage purposes and for registry, airplane and special delivery service when used in accordance with the regulations relating thereto.

"The stamps will be in sheets of 70 and for the larger Post Offices in bonded packages of 100 sheets, (7,000 stamps.)

W. J. Barrows,
Acting Third Asst. Postmaster General."

The stamps were placed on sale in Washington December 20, 1920, but general distribution did not actually start until December 21. At first the supply was limited—Chicago, for instance, not receiving copies until the 27th of the month.

Criticism of the designs by the philatelic press was immediately forthcoming as much had been expected in the way of good looking stamps for so important an event. One journal commented as follows: "The Pilgrim stamps were issued December 21, and they are a disappointment. The one cent value is the best of the three, the picture of the 'Mayflower' standing out clear and distinct, while the other two values, particularly the two cent, are too crowded in the grouping of the figures."* These were the only stamps every issued by the United States that did not bear any words indicating the country of origin and this created considerable comment among both collectors and the public.

The omission of the words "UNITED STATES" also led to a rumor that the stamps would be recalled, but this was denied by W. J. Barrows, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General, in a letter which read as follows:

"There is no reason for recalling the Pilgrim Tercentenary commemorative stamps. These stamps are a departure in several respects from conventional designs, although precedent exists in previous American and foreign issues. There is no necessity for the name, as the stamps are fully identified and authenticated to the postal service in a notice, of which a copy is enclosed. Any additional lettering would have overcrowded designs which required all of the space assigned to them."†

The stamps, because of their mediocre design and size, did not meet with sufficient demand to satisfy the Post Office Department. A Washington newspaper called attention to the fact that the Department had reversed its general policy and had ordered the post offices to distribute these commemorative stamps in place of the current issue unless the ordinary varieties were especially demanded,—"it seems that only collectors have been calling for these stamps and the sales have been limited."‡

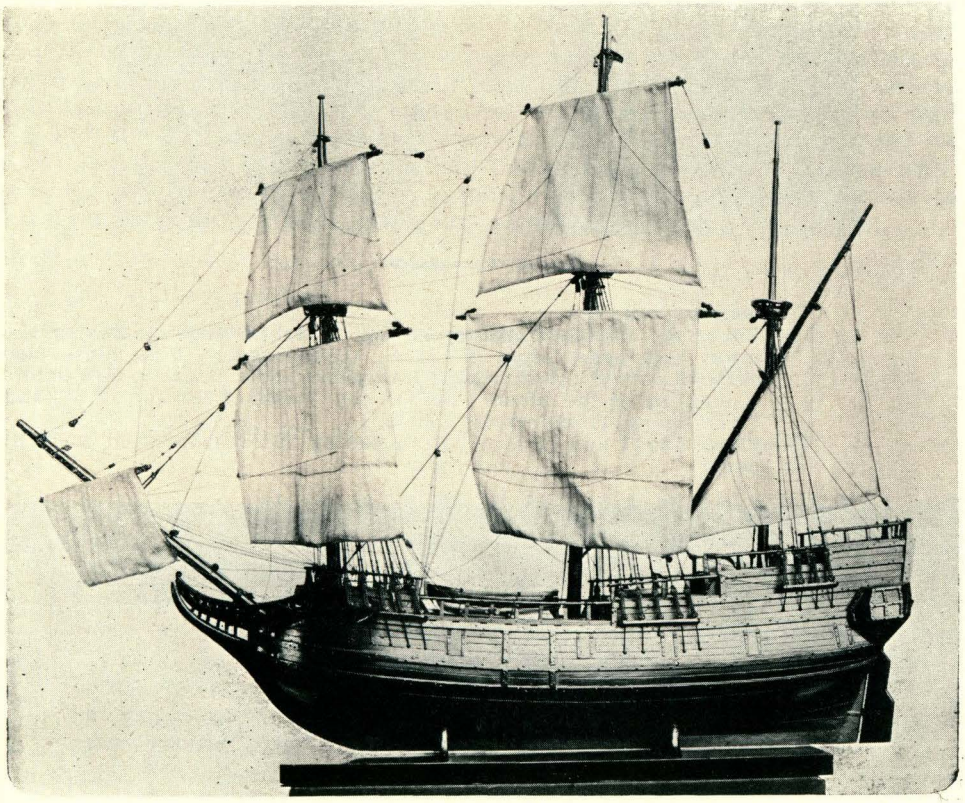
In addition to the general dissatisfaction with the designs collectors complained about the difficulty of obtaining well centered copies. It was sometimes necessary to purchase several sheets in order to secure one well centered block of four which, to the general collector, seemed to be a far greater fault than the poor design.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 280 subjects, (14x20) and cut along horizontal and vertical guide lines into post office panes of 70, (7x10.) No complete arrow blocks were obtainable but as in the previous two issues eight split arrows and center line corner blocks were available to specialists. The plates bore eight numbers, two in each margin, these were above and below the fourth vertical rows at top and bottom and opposite the fifth row on upper and sixth horizontal row on lower panes.

This issue was designed by C. A. Huston, and the engraving was executed by Messrs. L. S. Schofield, E. M. Weeks and G. F. C. Smillie, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

An interesting cancellation in connection with the Pilgrim celebration was used by the Plymouth, Mass., Post Office, reading: "Plymouth Pilgrim—Tercentenary—1921 July, Aug. Sept. 1921," in three lines. Between the second and third lines was a crude representation of Plymouth Rock bearing the date "1620."

*American Philatelist, January, 1921.
†Mekeel's Weekly, February 12, 1921.
‡Washington Star, March 12, 1921.



The Mayflower. From a Model in the Smithsonian Institute.

#548—One Cent, Green. Picture of the "MAYFLOWER." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued December 18, 1920.

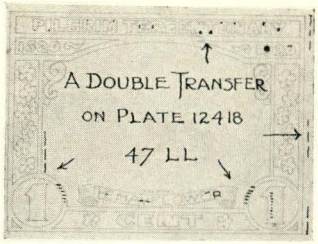
The picture of the "MAYFLOWER" was made from a photograph of a model of that ship in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The unfinished master die did not have any cloud background in the sky and the ship stood out in bold relief, a proof of this inclines us to the belief that it was much more pleasing than the design as finally issued. However, because of the fast presses the Bureau had generally been adverse to printing stamps with too much white surface, and a background of clouds was therefore added.

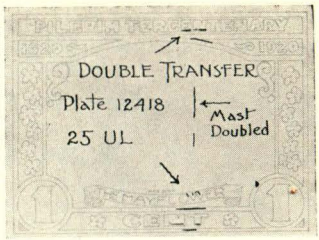
Shades: Green, bright green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Position blocks.

A—Top and bottom, right and left half arrow block.
B—Upper and lower, right and left corners, center line blocks.





Double Transfers.

C—Double Transfer.
There are double transfers in the 47th and 48th stamps in the lower left pane, plate #12418, (illustrated.) This plate also shows a curved relief pressed into plate, about midway, also shows a doubling of the letters "EN" at top, masts of the ship, "W" and "NT" below, (illustrated.) 25 U. L.

D—Plates 12421 and 28 have "F," meaning finished, inverted on L. R. pane.

Plates used: 12418—19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 31, 36, 37, 38, 39, 48

Plates not used: 12430—49, 50, 51, 56, 57, 58, 59

#549—Two Cent, Red. "LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued December 18, 1920.

The central design is the same as had been used on the reverse of the large size $5.00 Federal Reserve note and is from a sketch by Edwin White. We have not illustrated this as having appeared on a Government obligation it is against the law to do so. The following letter from the American Bank Note Company concerning the picture is self-explanatory:

"December 3. 1920.

"Mr. Beverly S. King.
18 East 41st Street.
New York City.

"Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 29th of November addressed to Mr. Woodhull has been handed to me for investigation and reply.

I have checked up in our records and find that you are correct in stating that the vignette which appears on the 2c stamp of 1920 was copied by the Bureau of Engraving from the vignette made by Burt in 1864 from a sketch by White. The original vignette was used on an issue of Bank Notes and was, of course, considerably larger than the one produced for the stamp.

Our records show that the vignette was sent to the Bureau of Engraving many years ago when this Company turned over a great many original dies that had been used for the United States Government.

We do not find in our records that the original sketch or drawing by White is in our possession and this was also probably sent to Washington.

Trusting that this information will result in your obtaining what you are looking for and with kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,
W. E. Courtney."

In the right foreground one of the Pilgrims is beaching a small boat while a group of men, woman and a child at the left have already climbed to a higher

point on a rocky, desolate shore. In the background, and some distance from shore, appears the "MAYFLOWER."

We do not share the generally expressed opinion relative to the weakness of the design, but believe the fine detail shown in the vignette required extreme skill on the part of the Bureau engravers. No detail seems to have been omitted, and we feel that had the cloud background in the sky area been omitted this might rank as one of the outstanding United States stamps of the twentieth century. The use of the subject was quite logical, the unfortunate feature being the small sioze, which naturally limited the engravers.

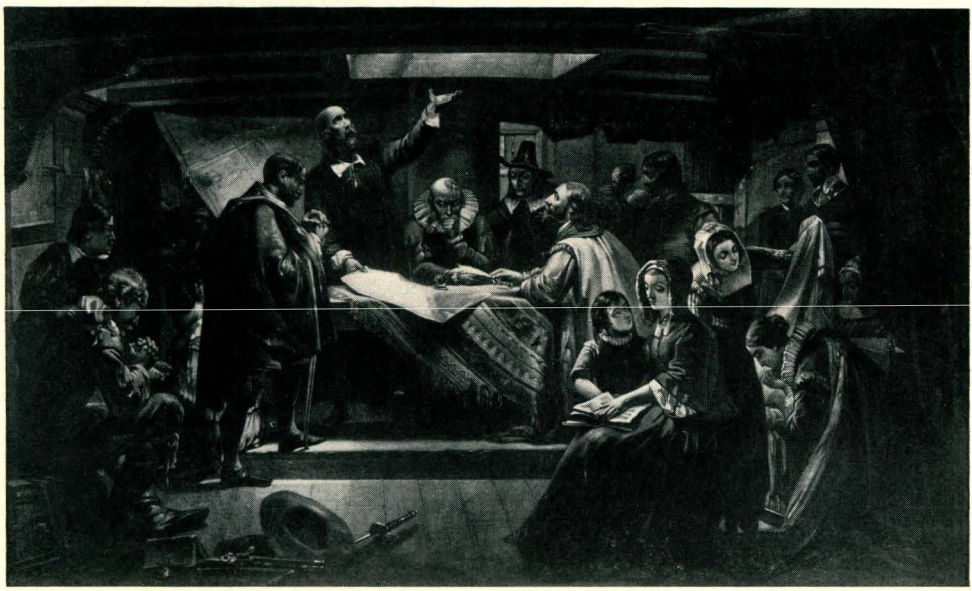
Shades: Carmine rose, carmine, rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number.

b: Position blocks. (Same as one cent.)

Plates used: 12422—23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 55

Plates not used: 12460—61, 62, 32



Signing of the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower. Painted by Edwin White and Engraved by Geo. E. Perine.

#550—Five Cent, Blue. "SIGNING OF THE COMPACT." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued December 18, 1920.

The vignette design of this value was taken from a painting by Edwin White.

The "SIGNING OF THE COMPACT" which bound the Pilgrims into a civil unity had an important bearing on the success of the colony and it was fitting that this was selected for use on one of the stamps commemorating so great an event in America's early history. The colony was dedicated to the principle of religious freedom and the "compact" was a forerunner of the

American ideal of self-government. Its symbolical meaning made the design especially appropriate for use on international mail.

As in the two cent stamp the engraving was particularly clear and fine and it was most fortunate that more space was not available. The figures are well executed, no essential detail was overlooked, and a comparison between the original and the small engraving on the stamp is most interesting. Surely this stamp deserved praise rather than criticism.

Shades: Blue, deep blue, indigo.

Varieties: Position varieties, as on lower values.

Plates used: 12426—27

Number issued: According to the Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

1 Cent	137,978,207
2 Cent	196,037,327
5 Cent	11,321,607
	345,337,141

Proofs: We have seen large die proofs of frame, in black, and of the 1 cent in green, also a complete set in normal colors.

(To be continued.)

STAMPS OF MANY LANDS

By Sigmund I. Rothschild

Grosset and Dunlap, 1140 Broadway, New York City, have published Sigmund I. Rothschild's book on STAMPS OF MANY LANDS.

They have produced the book in a very attractive style and it should do much to emphasize the value of stamp collecting as an educational force. To quote the blurb that accompanies the book:

"Every stamp tells a story," says Mr. Rothschild, and in this book he shows how stamp collecting can be made a means of finding many interesting and sometimes astonishing facts about the countries of the world. It is a fascinating way of reading and learning.

"Postage stamps," the author says, "are really publicity, in picture form, for the nations that issue them." Each country puts on its stamps pictures of the things of which it is proudest—its most beautiful mountains, rivers, flowers, birds, animals—its greatest men, buildings and works of art—and its most important natural products, industries and engineering accomplishments. With each page of stamps he has written a page of facts about the country from which the stamps come so that you can have the whole story of each at a glance. Truly, you'll find that through this amazing book learning will become a continuous pleasure instead of a task.

CATALOG OF PORTUGAL AND COLONIES

A. S. Ferreira has just published a very complete catalog and price list of the stamps of Portugal and Colonies. The book is printed in Portuguese but the listings and descriptions can be readily understood by any collector.

1932 NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION STAMPS

A beautiful set of Exhibition Stamps typifying the spirit of the Pioneer West, has been issued by the American Philatelic Society Convention Committee. The stamps are printed in five different color combinations in sets of four stamps with margins all around.

The sale of these stamps will constitute one of the chief sources of income for the 1932 Exhibition, and collectors can secure them from Bertram W. H. Poole, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, 612 Washington Building, Los Angeles, California. The price is 15c per set or 50c for a set of the five small sheets. A stamped addressed envelope should accompany orders for single sets.

ANOTHER RADIO STATION FEATURES STAMPS

The Atlantic City Stamp Club has just announced that their Secretary, Jacques Kilcher, an authority on Swiss stamps, will tell stamp stories every Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock over Radio Station WPB, Atlantic City. This is another indication of the growing interest in stamp collecting.

Todd's Express Companies

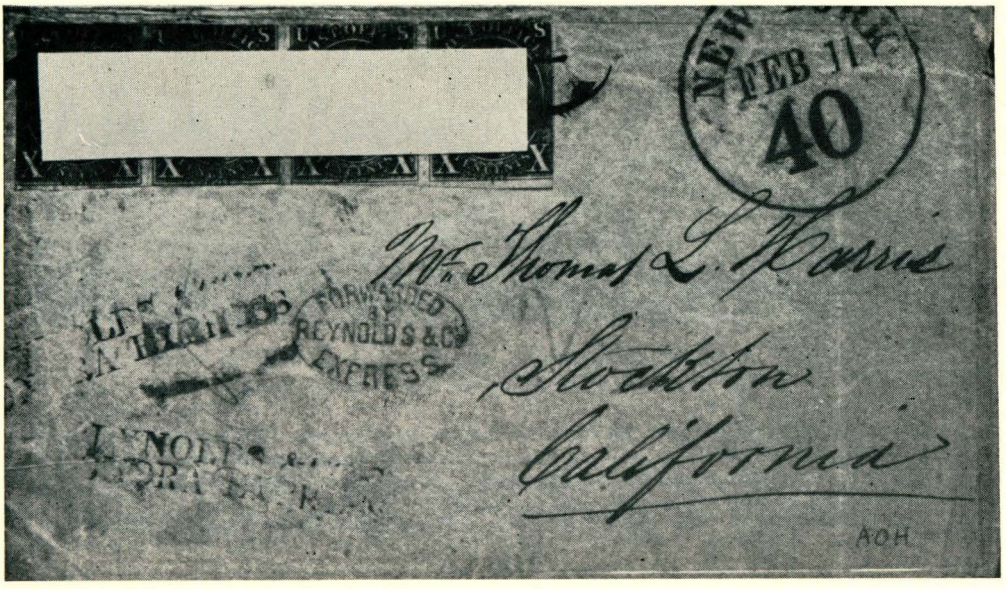
By Ernest A. Wiltsee.

WITH regard to Dr. Berthold's excellent article on the above, I would like to suggest several types that have been omitted, I presume on account of their rarity, and consequently not known to him.

Reynolds & Co.'s Express.

I find two types omitted, and I believe the types given should be reversed in order, No. 2 being certainly earlier than No. 1. I will give them as I find them.

1. In two lines typeset, REYNOLDS & CO'S | SONORA EXPRESS 8 mm. by 45 mm. This type was evidently the first, as the frank is composed of crudely set type. But one item exists, mine, cancelled New York February 11, 40c rate. It also bears the oval frank which I believe to be type 2, as it frequently appears in letters with the 40c rate. This crude straight line was evidently the first attempt and was superseded by No. 2. No other item is known at present. (From the Ackerman collection.
2. A small single lined oval, 16 by 25 mm. with inscription in four lines "FORWARDED | BY | REYNOLDS & CO'S | EXPRESS." Color greyish-black. (Type 2 in Dr. Berthold's article.)
3. A shield, same type as Todd & Bryan's, inscribed "REYNOLDS & CO'S—EXPRESS," the "Reynolds & Co's" being in a half-circle above "Express," which is horizontal. Color black.
4. An oval shaped single line frame, 13 by 42 mm. containing a smaller oval, 8 by 31 mm. Above the inner oval "REYNOLDS & CO EXPRESS"; in center of small oval "SONORA"; below, "STOCKTON SAN FRANCISCO" Color blue. Blue on plain buff envelope. I have never seen this on a 40c rate envelope and I believe it was only used in 1851. (This is Dr. Berthold's type 1).



From the Ackerman Collection.

Types 1 and 2. Reynold & Co.'s. Express.
Type 1. Reynold & Co.'s. Sonora Express.

Brown's Express.

The earliest Brown's Express appears on a 40c rate envelope from Rising Sun, Indiana, with a $2.00 delivery charge, which certainly makes it June 29, 1850.



Type 1. Brown's Express. From $2 Rate, Must be June 29, 1850.
Type 1. Brown's Express. Delivery Charge $1.00.

1. Small double lined oval, 18 by 33 mm. Inscription "FORWARDED BY— BROWNS—EXPRESS." Color blue. Addressed to Stockton and delivered at "H Eye" (Hawkeye) on the Angels Road. Only three items so far known, two of mine, one belonging to John Willy, Stockton.
2. Large double lined oval, 26 by 50 mm. Inscription three lines: "BROWN'S | EXPRESS | ANGELS," with very large stars, 8 mm., at each end. (These do not appear in Dr. Berthold's cut, which was evidently faint, but it is possible they may have been missing in the "Murphy's" frank). Color blue-green. All Brown's Express are extremely rare.

Note—With regard to the "Todd & Bryan" shield, it is not as rare as Dr. Berthold thinks as W. Parker Lyon and myself both have one and I have seen others.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB,
H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor
Office of Publication, 104 Academy Ave., Federalsburg, Md.
Editorial and Executive Offices, 30 East 42nd St., New York City.

Subscription Rates $2.00 per Year
Single Copies $1.00

ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

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

MORE ARTICLES ON THE WESTERN EXPRESSES

In addition to the splendid series of articles on the Western Express Companies, which we outlined in our last issue, our readers can look forward to others from the pen of Ernest Wiltsee, who has long been recognized as a leading authority on them. Mr. Wiltsee has had a wonderful opportunity to search out original records and old newspaper files right on the ground in California, and the results of his researches will be presented in our columns in several future issues.

HUSSEY AND HIS PHILATELIC AGENCY

H. Warren K. Hale, whose excellent article on *Boyd's City Express Post* was a feature of our July, 1931 issue, has prepared an exhaustive monograph on *Hussey's Post*, which will be presented in an early issue of this magazine. The subject is particularly interesting because Hussey himself was such an unusual man. He was one of the most prolific distributors of reprints and imitations of private stamps, but he has the reputation of always selling his products for exactly what they were. Our readers have a treat in store in this article and if anyone can supply any special information it will be gratefully received by the author, who can be reached in care of the editor.

STAMPS

On September 17, 1932 the editor of the *C. C. P.* will launch a new weekly philatelic magazine to be known as "STAMPS," and I am very hopeful that every member of the *Collectors Club* and every reader of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* will be a staunch supporter of it.

The new weekly will be edited from an entirely different viewpoint from the *C. C. P.*, so that the two will supplement each other. No highly specialized articles will appear in it, but dramatic incidents relating to stamps, stamp finds and the people associated with stamps will be the regular features. These articles will be written by leading philatelists and, while they will be authoritative and correct philatelically, a studied effort will also be made to make them distinctly readable, not only to the philatelist but to the non-collector as well.

I hope by this means to interest many new collectors in the hobby for the magazine will be put on sale on the newsstands, in stamp stores and through a direct mail campaign aimed at collectors of books, etchings, prints, coins and other collectible objects, as well as through the usual channels. If I can attract to our hobby a substantial number of new collectors it will do much to stimulate even greater interest than at present and as a consequence very directly enhance the value of everyone's holdings.

The stamp collectors themselves will be reached through every possible means. It is doubtful if any philatelic publication has ever had the support that has been tendered to "STAMPS." Subscription blanks, miniature copies of the magazine, form letters and personal letters, are being sent out by the tens of thousands. Scores of dealers who have never before opened their mailing lists to any promotional matter except their own, are giving me their cooperation and as a result subscriptions are pouring in in ever increasing volume. This is very necessary of course, for I must have enough subscriptions when I start to insure getting second class rates.

The support from the dealers has been particularly gratifying and as a result I expect to have sufficient advertising under contract on a 52-time basis to insure the success of the venture from the first issue. No general appeal has been made to secure this advertising, but the editor hopes to be able to personally meet the dealers in the important centers before the first issue appears and those who cannot be reached in this way will receive a completed dummy so they can see just what is contemplated.

The magazine will consist of at least 32 pages, size about 9x12 inches, printed on fine coated stock with cover in two colors. It will be well illustrated and the editorial content will endeavor to cover every phase of collecting. The subscription price will be $1.00 per year until 5000 subscriptions have been secured, after which it will be increased. Five year subscriptions at $5.00 are particularly desired for every five-year subscriber will be added to STAMPS ROLL OF BOOSTERS. I aim to make this a picture gallery of every prominent collector and dealer and I especially hope that every member of the *Collectors Club* will permit me to include his name and picture on this Roll.

Aside from that I hope to have the active support of every reader of the *C. C. P.* Send me suggestions, news items and articles. I want to do a really constructive job on this new magazine and my success will depend entirely on the cooperation that I can enlist.

I have gone into some detail regarding my plans in the belief and hope that my friends in the Club and the readers of this magazine would really be interested in them.

Joseph S. Rich Library Donation

The Club Library has received from the executors of the Joseph S. Rich Estate, a very fine collection of Philatelic Literature, including many specially bound volumes. Some of the items in this collection, supplementing previous annual donations to the library, are of the unusual sort, as the late Joseph S. Rich went in for completeness, and as a result, the Club now has additional material of considerable philatelic interest.

It has not as yet been possible to make a proper list of all of the material, but on opening the first box, the Librarian notices the following: Crawford Library Catalogs; Early Scott and Albrecht Catalogs; Sveriges-Frankotecken; British Colonies with auto-typed illustrations, History of the Postal Stamps in Japan, Dai Nippona, London Philatelic Society reprints, Hawaiian Numerals; Sicily by Diena, Hunton's Stamp Collecting, Ogilvie's Young Collectors, Moens Catalogs, Bungerz Grosse Lexikon der Philatelie, Plates of the Stamps of Japan.

The few items designated indicate the wealth of material that has been added to the library.

Mr. Rich also donated many pictures of the early New York Post Offices, beginning with 1805.

H. M. K.

What Year the Waterbury's?

By R. J. MECHIN.

POSSIBLY the most valuable, and certainly one of the most interesting, contributions to this series of notes has been made by Lamont A. Hall. Through a study of the files of the daily Waterbury *American* Mr. Hall has found the following philatelic news items:

Friday April 2, 1869

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

Postmaster Jacques has received a supply of the new style of postage stamps just issued by the Government. They will not be delivered to purchasers until the present supply of old ones is exhausted. They are handsome. The three-cent stamps are blue, with the denomination plainly indicated by a large "3" over which is a picture of a locomotive, and above that the words "United States Postage." The two-cent stamps are brown with a picture of a post-rider on horse back.

Tuesday April 6, 1869

Collectors of Postage Stamps should secure specimens of all kinds of the new issue in the country as they will soon be among the things that were.

Tuesday April 26, 1870

LOCAL NEWS

The new three-cent stamps are in circulation, but the supply of the present stamps in any post office must be entirely exhausted before offering to the public the new. A new series of stamped envelopes will be issued about the first of July. These will correspond in design and color with the new postage stamps.

(Elliott Perry (himself) was responsible for the suggestion that I write Mr. Hall—certainly a happy thought!)

The first news item establishes the fact that the 2c and 3c values of the 1869 issue had been received at the Waterbury post office on or before April 2, 1869 and the third news item that the 3c value of the 1870 issue on or before April 26, 1870.

Judging from these items in neither case were they on sale by these dates due to a supply of the preceding issue being on hand at the time of their receipt. This was in line with the orders of the Post Office Department (see "The Postage Stamps of The United States" by John N. Luff, pages 108 and 119, respectively) which required Postmasters "to exhaust all of the present style on hand before supplying the public with the new," these instructions being the same in the case of each issue.

The second news item raises several interesting questions.

Does it refer to the disapproval with which this issue was received throughout the country generally (see *The American Journal of Philately*, Vol. II of May 20th and June 20th) or is it a suggestion to Waterbury collectors that the stamps were then on sale at that post office?

In those days of not too rapid communications what supply of stamps did the postmasters ordinarily keep on hand?

How long a period elapsed after their receipt from Washington before the stamps of the 1869 and 1870 issues were put on sale at the Waterbury post office?

Through Mr. Hall's very kind assistance the doubtful months in year dating the cancellations used at Waterbury on the 1869 issue have been narrowed down to April and May, except in isolated cases where a stamp of that issue was held over.

If collectors reading this article would send a list of their Waterbury cancellations on covers bearing any values of the '67-'68 grills and the '70s with the same type of postmark as used on the '69s perhaps some light could be thrown on these questions. An attempt at answering these questions will be made in a later article.

In addition to a list of his Waterbury covers with stamps of the 1869 issue Edward S. Knapp has very kindly obtained from J. M. Bartels a "history" of the Waterbury "Running Chicken" cover and provided an illustration which appears with these notes. Briefly it is as follows:



The "Shoo Fly" and "Running Chicken" Cancellations. From the Collection of Edward S. Knapp.

Sometime about 1912 a young man came into Mr. Bartels' office with this cover, asking if he wished to purchase it. Mr. Bartels inquired the price and the young man stated that as the stamps were rather heavily cancelled he would sell it for $1.00! Naturally, Mr. Bartels accepted and placed it in his show case at $10.00. Many admired it but considered the price excessive! Mr. Bartels was, however ,having a lot of fun with it and considered it worth that amount in the show case as an exhibition piece. The late Congressman Ackerman, then State Senator, looked at it on three separate visits and finally took it at that price. It remained in the Ackerman collection until 1927 when Edward S. Knapp purchased the "pick" of the Ackerman 1869 covers.

This cover is considered one of the finest examples of design cancellation on United States stamps. Mr. Knapp believes that this is a Thanksgiving Day cancellation portraying "Turkey Chicks" and that the date, November 29th, indicates this.

The "Shoo FLY" cancellation, also illustrated through the kindness of Mr. Knapp, came from Congressman Ackerman's collection and is now in the Knapp collection.

Through the interest of Adolph Steeg of Buffalo, who made the suggestion, a very interesting article on the Waterbury cancellations was fiurnished through the facilities of the *Collector's Club Library* and much interesting information obtained. This article originally appeared in the February, 1919, *American Philatelist*, written by William E. Ault, describing a lot of covers submitted by M. Ray Sandborn of West Haven, Conn. Careful tracings of cancellations are reproduced.

Possibly the most interesting feature of this article, in connection with these notes, is the description of a cover bearing a 1c '61 cancelled with the "Pumpkin"; a notation on the back of the cover gives the year as 1869, the postmark shows July 5th. The tracing illustrated compares exactly with actual cancellations on various covers with 3c '69 stamps. I think this proves conclusively that the "Pumpkin" cancellation was used in 1869 instead of 1870 as previously suggested.

Another interesting feature of the article is that the tracing of the "Mortar & Pestle" cancellation used in 1867 is entirely different from the "Mortar & Pestle" cancellation used on stamps of the 1869 issue as shown in the tracings illustrated.

Several new cancellations not previously listed were also added from this article.

Mr. Steeg very kindly sent a list from an article in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of May 24, 1919 by Percy McG. Mann. This describes lots with Waterbury cancellations from a J. M. Bartels' Co. auction sale held February 15, 1919. The many impossible year dates assigned to various cancellations suggested obtaining a copy of the catalogue which was very kindly furnished by Mr. Bartels. Needless to state, the year dates were pure imagination and did not appear in the catalogue.

The following additions to dates previously listed are made available through the kindness of Messrs. Elton, Knapp, Kelleher, Bartels and Steeg and are arranged in tables similar to those used in previous articles.

TABLE I

Cancellation	Month	Day	Correspondence
Lady in Bonnet	Mar.	4	Anderson
Small Bee	Mar.	12(*)	Todd
Acorn	Mar.	12	?
Small Bee	Mar.	17	?
Small Bee	Mar.	18	?
Shoe	Mar.	26	Anderson
Shield—5 Bars	Mar.	28	?
Maple Leaf	Apr.	3	Anderson
Maple Leaf	Apr.	25	Rogers
Shield—Enclosing 6 Bars	Apr.	25	?
Flower—6 Petals	Apr.	29	Perry
Circle of Rectangles	May	19	E. Horton & Son
Circle of Rectangles	June	25	?
Holly Sprig	July	30	Read

*Notation gives year as 1870.

TABLE II

Month	Year	Cancellation	Correspondence
Apr.	1869	Shield—Enclosing 6 Bars	?
Apr.	1869	Flower—6 Petals	Perry
May	1869	Circle of Rectangles	E. Horton & Son
June	1869	Circle of Rectangles	?
Mar.	1870	Lady in Bonnet	Anderson
Mar.	1870	Small Bee(*)	Todd
Mar.	1870	Acorn	?
Mar.	1870	Shoe	Anderson
Mar.	1870	Shield—5 Bars	?
Apr.	1870	Maple Leaf	Anderson & Rogers
July	1870	Holly Sprig	Read

*Notation gives year as 1870.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF GIBRALTAR

The first authoritative treatise on the stamps of Gibraltar has just made its appearance from the pen of Geoffrey E. Duveen, and specialists in these stamps will do well to secure their copies immediately as the edition is limited to 250 copies.

The work is based very largely on Government Documents and information supplemented by Mr. Duveen's specialized knowledge of these stamps, of which his collection is one of the finest. An Addendum fully describes all the postmarks of Gibraltar found on British stamps and lists the plate numbers of these stamps.

Mr. Duveen has dedicated the book to Edward Denny Bacon, C. V. O., and Charles James Phillips, who were his sponsors in philately.

The book contains 59 pages and nine plates size 6x9 ¾ and is cloth bound. It sells for 10/9 post free. Orders should be placed with the Harris Publications, Ltd., 112 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England.

NEW HAVEN PROVISIONAL

We have just received from the author, Carroll Alton Means, a copy of his booklet on the New Haven Provisional Envelope.

The booklet exhaustively covers not only the history of the provisional itself, but much pertinent matter, including articles on the New Haven Post Office, on Augustus E. Lines, engraver of the New Haven Stamp, E. A. Mitchell, Postmaster of New Haven at the time the stamp was issued, and a splendid collection of data relating to the various finds that have been made.

Of particular importance to collectors interested in this stamp are the restrikes from the original dies.

130 copies of this were in blue and 130 in red, one copy was inserted to each book, although an opportunity was given specialists to secure one of each color if desired.

The price of the book, including one of the stamps is $5.00, and as the edition is limited we advise those interested to secure copies at once.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

30 East 42nd Street - - New York City

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Deceased

H. A. Diamant
Waldemar E. Lee
G. Walcott
Joseph M. Andreini

Joseph M. Andreini, oldest Charter Member on the Club Roster, died on Saturday, June 25, 1932, aged 83.

HENRY A. DIAMANT

We regret to report the death of Henry A. Diamant of St. Louis, Mo., who died April 2, 1932.

Mr. Diamant has long taken a very active interest in stamps and aside from his other business interests, he was the owner of the Hussman Stamp Company of St. Louis.

Mr. Diamant was particularly interested in the subject of advertising philately, and as a member of the publicity committee of the A. P. S., he was instrumental in having thousands of booklets distributed among school children.

LONG BEACH STAMP COLLECTORS CLUB

The Long Beach Stamp Collectors Club sent out attractive covers on April 1, bearing a special cachet featuring their Second Annual Exhibit. The covers bear the signature of H. A. Miller, President, and H. L. Trout, Secretary of the Club.

TEXAS POSTAL MARKINGS

Will readers of this paper who have any letters mailed from or to Texas, during the Texas Republic Period, showing Postal markings, send descriptions of these letters to **Harry M. Konwiser,** Librarian, The Collectors Club, 30 East 42nd Street, New York City.

These descriptive postal markings are desired for a proposed listing of the postmarks of the Texas Republic.

JOE BUSH ON WORLD TOUR

Joe Bush, the organizer and former president of the Empire State Philatelic Society, is on a world tour and we have been favored with postals from him from various ports of call.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

BOSTON NIGHT

For our meeting of April 6th, we were honored by a visit from the Boston Philatelic Society.

We met at the Club Rooms and from there going to the New York Athletic Club for dinner, where a goodly number of members greeted our guests from Boston, who were K. C. B. Nevin, E. W. Rice, Stephen D. Brown, Daniel F. Kelleher and R. H. Mason.

After dinner we returned to our Club Rooms and President Curie turned the meeting over to Mr. Rice, who made a few very appropriate remarks and introduced the following exhibitors.

First came Steve Brown with a volume of choice United States comprising Confederate Patriotic Covers, superb U. S. Locals on cover and selected items from his 3c, 1851-57 collection, comprising recent and cracked plate varieties, shifts and double transfers.

Then Mr. Rice showed for Dan Kelleher a four volume collection of Match & Medicine essays, trial colors, die and plate proofs on both India and cardboard.

There were over 22,000 pieces in the collection, which is beyond question the finest aggregation of its kind known.

For the final exhibit K. C. B. Nevin displayed a volume of United States containing what our good friend Theodore Steinway would call, "Joy Pieces." Among the many interesting and superb covers with a 3c, 1857 with the smallest known town cancellation from Montagni, Plainfield, Mass., Green Town Cancellations on strip of three, guide line varieties in blocks and red Town and Green grid cancellations. 5c, 1847 with Michigan Central R. R. in green, 12c, 1851 diagonal split tied with Black Town, 3c, 1861 pink precancelled "Free" from Croton, Mass., and a mourning envelope with a 2c Continental cancelled with a coffin.

Mr. Curie then expressed the thanks of the Collectors Club for the evening's entertainment and Mr. Rice replied by saying that the Boston members had enjoyed themselves immensely and only regretted that so few had been able to attend.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT.

REVENUE NIGHT

In these days of stress, when the Senate and the House are wildly striving to "Balance the Budget" from several different tax angles, it is quite in order to consider stamps that had to do with taxes of various kinds in the past.

On the evening of April 20th we had such a showing at The Collectors Club rooms and the field was very thoroughly covered by such outstanding collectors as Watson, White, Joyce, Klemann, Squire and Barr. Judge Emerson, unfortunately, was ill and could not be with us to add a finishing touch to a most interesting exhibition.

Harold Watson, who started his Revenue activities years ago in company with Mr. Eagle, showed a practically complete collection of our early issues, both regular and private. The copies were in most cases superb, and the majority of the rarities were present.

William White's showing consisted of blocks and multiples of Civil War Revenues, these were particularly interesting and many of the blocks were unique, and by this we don't mean "nearly unique."

Morton Joyce's collection of Playing Card stamps and Wrappers was beautifully presented and written up. He had traced the activities of the various card companies from the early days right down to date. His collection consisted of singles, position blocks and multiples of most of the values.

John Klemann gave a most interesting exhibition and talk on State Revenues, starting with the early California items and carrying on through the stamps issued by different states for various purposes.

Albert J. Squier exhibited a complete collection of early Excise or Beer stamps. These, in their beautiful colorings and artistic designs, made a most pleasing collection.

Jere Hess Barr showed some very interesting cancellations on Civil War Revenues.

This interesting exhibition was concluded by Beverly S. King's showing of a book of Revenue stamp proofs that had been presented by Joseph R. Carpenter, the printer, to the Honorable George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the United States Treasury. This volume contained proofs of all of the Revenue stamps that had been issued up to 1874, the majority of them in blocks of four excepting some of the larger stamps and high value Proprietaries, including the $5,000 stamp that was never regularly issued.

BEVERLY S. KING.

EXHIBITS BY MEMBERS

For our meeting of May 4th we expected the pleasure of again seeing some of Arthur H. Lamborn's magnificent collection of 20th Century British Colonials. He was however unable to attend

due to sickness and the members were asked to bring anything they would like to show.

Laurence B. Mason showed a volume of United States covers comprising Postmasters, General Issues, Carriers, Locals and Confederate Postmasters and it was a joy to behold particularly as Mr. Mason knows the intimate history of everything he owns.

Jere H. Barr displayed a volume of his U. S. Revenue collection with insurance cancellations which has taken years to gather together as they are all in the pink of condition.

Charles J. Phillips then showed Arthur Hind's collection of U. S. Carrier stamps which contains many superb unused copies and some of the rarer ones on cover. Those of special note were Baltimore, 1c green and 1c vermilion on white paper. The so called Boston, 2c black which is really a St. Louis Carrier stamp. Charleston, 2c rosy brown, circular, on cover; 1854 City Post tied with PAID. 1849, 2c yellow on cover with uncataloged error "CCNTS," 2c black error "CENS" for "CENTS." The black Louisvilled uncancelled and the very rare New York 2c in red on 2c bluish gray. Philadelphia, small 1c blue and 1 vermilion on covers and the 1c yellow unused.

As pinch hitters for Mr. Lamborn the members made a very creditable showing and next year we hope to have many similar meetings.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT.

WE FLY TO BOSTON

Our visit on May 17th, to the Boston Philatelic Society, was of particular interest because for the first time the entire delegation, with one exception, flew via the American Airways.

Eight members headed by our President, Charles Curie, together with Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Harry L. Lindquist, Beverly S. King, Stephen G. Rich, Clarence W. Brazer, Charles J. Phillips and Sidney F. Barrett left the Hotel Commodore at 2:30 P. M. and motored to Newark Airport, where the large cabin monoplane was waiting. The flight started at exactly 3:15 P. M., one stop was made at Hartford to take on an additional passenger, and we arrived at Boston at 5:05 P. M. and motored to the Parker House, arriving at 5:30 P. M. The entire flight was exceptionally smooth and delightful with none experiencing any air sickness or being uncomfortable in the slightest degree.

Upon arriving we were met by Joseph Hoffman, who motored from New York, and Stephen D. Brown and Daniel F. Kelleher, and a little later by a large group of Boston Society members and a delegation from the Rhode Island Philatelic Society headed by Albert W. Claflin.

A very fine dinner was arranged for us at the Parker House, which was very much enjoyed and appreciated. After dinner we walked across the street to the Club Rooms of the Boston Philatelic Society, where they hurried through the regular business and turned the meeting over to our President, Mr. Curie, and he introduced the members who exhibited in following order: Sidney F. Barrett, who showed Laurence B. Mason's collection of U. S. Postmasters, Carriers, Locals and Confederates. Alfred F. Lichtenstein selected material from his exceptional collection of Nova Scotia. Clarence W. Brazer, Artists drawings, essays and Proofs of the U. S. Columbian issue. Stephen G. Rich, Historical and Chronological display of Orange River Colony. Charles J. Phillips, a volume of the late W. H. Manning collection featuring the Boston Carriers and other fine items of interest and rarity. Harry L. Lindquist, one volume from his magnificent, highly specialized, collection of Norway, mounted and arranged beyond criticism and showing exhaustive study of the minor varieties that made the plating of this stamp possible. Beverly S. King, 20th Century U. S., artists drawings, essays and proofs of the commemorative issues embracing many unique and exceptional items. Charles Curie, selected pages from his large and well known 19th Century General Collection which for completeness and fine condition it would be difficult to find a peer. Joseph Hoffman, one volume from a collection of cheap stamps in artistic mountings. Every page was hand drawn with designs taken from one of the stamps thereon and the effect was remarkably fine and interesting.

After the meeting we were then escorted to the Apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Warin, where they very graciously entertained and served a buffet supper.

Words of mutual appreciation were spoken by the Presidents of the three Clubs expressing the sincere thanks of the members for the enjoyable time had by all.

After the final festivities were over the delegation divided and Rich, King and Barrett came back on the Owl, Lichtenstein went on to Canada, Curie flew back in the morning, Hoffman motored back and Lindquist, Brazer and Phillips stayed on for a day or so.

All in all we had one swell time and our thanks and appreciation are offered to the Boston Philatelic Society.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT.

GEORGE BROWN EXHIBIT MAY 18th

On May 18th the Club was entertained by several noteworthy exhibits by our member George Royce Brown, who gave a running talk as he turned the pages of several volumes of his extensive collection.

Brazil. The Dom pedro issues constituting this exhibit, are highly specialized. They contain unused and used including some fine blocks and covers. The used stamps are shown in a large number of attractive and unused cancellations including bisected 1878, 200r black, diagonal half used as 100r (No. 73a) on full cover. A number of copies on blue paper and India paper proofs were also included.

Guatemala. A quite highly specialized collection, the 19th Century issues of this country made an excellent display, being shown unused and used, each in shades and the latter strong in attractive cancellations. Many of the later 19th Century issues are difficult to complete unused. The surcharges were strong in errors.

Venezuela. The display of 19th issues was remarkable for completeness, including many blocks and strips unused and used, as well as covers. Of the first issue 1r. blue a complete sheet of 100 was shown of the coarser print with dividing lines between the stamps. Many cancellations and covers of the first issue as well as the square stamps formed an especially attractive exhibit.

The "Esquelar" series of 1871-76 has for some years past been grouped with the general issues instead of appearing as "Revenues used for Postage" at the end of the country. When numerous counterfeits of the 1866-67 series appeared to defraud the Government about 1870, these stamps were withdrawn and for several years the "Escuelar" were the only postage stamps in use. There were eight printings of these which can be distinguished by the shades and spacing of the overprints. The first two printings show upright letters and the date April 27, 1870, while the late ones are dated June 27, 1870, and the lettering is in slanting script. The number of stamps in the sheets varies from 10 to 255 and this differs with each printing. There are a number of types in each sheet of this and the following three issues which are all lithographed. The plating of these has attracted several specialists in England and this country but there is still much fascinating work to be done before the many problems are solved.

Beginning with 1860 a number of stamps were shown printed on both sides, including a copy with 50c and 25c yellow on the reverse.

It was very pleasing to have such fine displays of countries seldom exhibited and Mr. Brown received the merited applause of the Club.

J. MURRAY BARTELS.

MISCELLANA

Our last meeting of the season took place on June 1st and five members brought portions of their collections for the entertainment of the goodly number of non-exhibiting members and guests who were present.

President Charles Curie called the meeting to order and introduced Stephen G. Rich, who showed a section of his collection of Natal with dated cancellations from 1883 to 1900, proving the years of issuance for the various shades.

The next exhibitor was Sidney Lake, who displayed the Postage Due stamps of Netherlands, giving much interesting information and showing beyond doubt that he was a keen student of these issues.

Hans Lagerloef then showed a volume of exceptionally interesting covers which one really had to see to appreciate. There were covers from the Chinese Boxer uprising, the stamps of three or four countries used together, France and U. S., Hawaii and U. S. Mulready caricatures and of particular note the Lubeck 2½ error used on entire.

Charles Curie then brought forth the Australian section of his marvelous 19th Century collection. The printed pages of Scott's International showed very few blank spaces and on blank pages were many superb pairs and varieties for which there were no definite spaces.

For the final exhibit Arthur W. Deas displayed a volume from his collection of Slogan Cancellations and strange as it may seem he had them from countries where you could hardly believe they knew what a Slogan was. It was a most interesting and novel exhibit.

Charles J. Phillips was then introduced as next years Chairman of the Entertainment Committee and a general discussion ensued as to what the members desired for next year and from the suggestions made I feel sure you can look forward to a most interesting and entertaining program for the season 1932-33.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT.

WONDERLAND MESSENGER

Percy C. Davenport, who for many years was the manager of the Metropolitan Stamp Company of New York City, has just opened his own office at 2 Broad Street, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

He is bringing out an attractive little house organ under the name of "Wonderland Messenger," which will be sent free upon request.

Additions to the Library

Numerous desirable magazines. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Senf's Catalog of Illustrierter Postwertzeichen, 1910. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps, 1927, Whitfield King & Co. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of Stamps of British Empire, 1911. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of the Whole World, 1927. Gift of J. S. Rich.
1922 Catalogue du Specialiste des Timbres Poste d'Europe, F. Serrane. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Specialized United States, Scott Company 1924. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Stamp Collectors Annual 1925. Gift of J. S. Rich.
A. B. C. of Stamp Collecting, F. J. Melville. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Stamp Collecting, by A. B. Creeke, Jr. Two different Editions. Gift of J. S. Rich.
The Stamp Collecting Year Book. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Who's Who In Philately, 1926. Gift of J. S. Rich.
The Bluffton Stamp Society. Gift of J. S. Rich.
The Dictionary of Philatelic Terms and Phrases. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Postage Stamps of the United States of America, F. J. Melville. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Proofs and Essays for U. S. Envelopes, by Edw. H. Mason. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Post Office. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Die Postmarken von Russland, Hugo Kroetzsch. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, two numbers. Gift of F. Leitenberger.
Germania Berichte. Gift of W. Herzog.
Gibbons' Stamp Circular, numbers missing in our file. Gift of Dr. L. L. Myers.
Philatelisten Zeitung, 6 compl. volumes, and many other numbers. Gift of W. Herzog.
Philatelic Advertiser. Gift of R. Aiyer.
George Washington—Real Boy, Walter Mac Peck. Gift of Author.
Little Journeys in Historic America. Walter MacPeck. Gift of Author.
Brazil, Dom Pedro Issues, by C. W. Hennan. Gift of Author.
Catalog of Revenue Stamps of B. N. A. Marks Stamp Co. Gift of Marks St. Co.
Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, several numbers. Gift of W. Herzog.
Field's Priced Catalog of Airmail Stamps & Airposts of the World. Gift of D. Field.
George Washington, 1732-1932, by J. H. Van Peursem. Gift of Author.
Panama, by Gen. G. A. Dumont. Gift of Author.
Catalogo de Selos Postais de Portugal e Colonias, A. S. Ferreira. Gift of the Author.
Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, complete 1920, bound, 1921, 1922, four numbers of 1923, volume IX #12 all missing from our files. Gift of W. Herzog.
Stamp Collectors Annual, 1907-1909 and Vol. V of British Philatelist. Gift of E. Egley.
D. F. Kelleher's Priced Catalog of 364th Sale. Gift of S. F. Kelleher.
Abyssinia, 1929-1931, by N. C. Baldwin. Gift of F. J. Field.
Pretoria Philatelic Society Transactions (yearbook) 1931. Gift of Society.

BRAZIL DOM PEDRO ISSUES

By C. W. Hennan

Dr. C. W. Hennan, President of the A. P. S., has written a very thorough monograph on the Dom Pedro issues of Brazil.

The monograph briefly describes the early postal history of Brazil, and then takes up the Dom Pedro issues in detail.

The cancellations are beautifully illustrated and fully described, and on this account alone the monograph is an important contribution to the philatelic history of Brazil.

The matter originally appeared in the March and April issues of the American Philatelist and has been reprinted in an artistic large paper edition.

The Collectors Club Library is the fortunate possessor of an autographed copy, sent with the compliments of Dr. Hennan.

CANADIAN REVENUE STAMPS

The Marks Stamp Company of 462 Spadina Avenue, Toronto 2, Ont., Canada, have just published the first Edition of the Catalog on Revenue Stamps of British North America.

There has been no revised catalog on these issues for many years, and collectors of them will undoubtedly welcome this very thorough handbook. It sells at 50c.

PANAMA

Maison M. Poulot, 16 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, 1 e, France, have just published a handbook on the 1903-1908 surcharged postage stamps of Panama. The pamphlet is published in French, but the listings can be readily followed by anyone.

Brief Reviews

FIELD'S AIRMAIL CATALOG

The first Edition of Field's Priced Catalog of Airmail Stamps and Air Posts of the World has just made its appearance.

The book covers all of the recognized first flights, as well as the postage stamps and is well illustrated throughout.

Owing to the illustrations of United States stamps, for the fact that none of the stamps are defaced, it is not available for distribution in this country, unless the publishers can bring out a special edition that meets with the requirements of the law, which is unfortunate as the book would undoubtedly be welcome by many collectors.

ILLUSTRATE IT YOURSELF

The Franklin Press, Washington, D. C., have brought out some very interesting booklets by Walter Mac Peek which are to be illustrated by the insertion of postage stamps.

Two of these have just been sent to us including "George Washington—Real Boy," which calls for a complete set of the Bicentennial issues as well as other special issues containing Washington portraits.

The other is "Little Journeys in Historic America," and very graphically shows the value of stamps in teaching history.

The first mentioned booklet sells for 15c and the latter for 20c.

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELY

The Pretoria Philatelic Society, founded in 1898, has published its 1931 transactions in a 48 page, 7½x10, Magazine and indicates that the Pretoria Philatelic Society is keeping the Philatelic flag to the fore in the Union of South Africa.

This annual contains informative articles on the stamps of Natal, Belgian Congo, Postal Cancellations, Anglo-Boer War Stamps and matters of an official nature pertaining to the varied activities of the South African collectors.

H. M. K.

ABYSSINIA 1929-1931

Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England, are the publishers of an interesting brochure on Abyssinia by N. C. Baldwin, which is an Aera Philatelic Guide and priced checklist of Abyssinia and French Somaliland.

GEORGE WASHINGTON 1732-1932

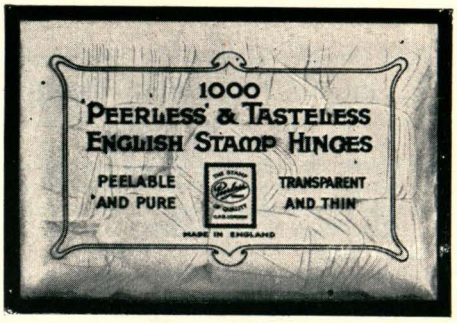
As a volume of a series entitled Philately and History, the Philatelie en Geschiedenis, Zeestraat 40, s Gravenhage, Holland, have produced an excellent monograph on George Washington by Dr. J. H. Van Peursem. The Edition is translated by J. H. Brinkman, and contains much information of interest, fully illustrated with the stamps of the world containing portraits of Washington. These include all of the American issues, and this fact has prevented the book being sold generally in this country.

As a frontispiece, there is an excellent reproduction of the painting of Washington by Gilbert Charles Stuart in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

H. E. HARRIS & COMPANY ANNUAL CATALOG

The 1932-33 Edition of the Annual Catalog, published by H. E. Harris and Company, 535 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., is an impressive affair of 208 pages. Honor-Built Sets and Packets are fully illustrated and described, and the catalog as usual contains much concrete information of value to the dealer.

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have placed in my hands for sale the whole of his collection of postage stamps.

The collection is remarkably strong in stamps on letters in the following groups in which Mr. Manning specialized.

Confederate States

1st. Postmasters' Provisional Issues.

There are four large volumes of these, offering to collectors one of the largest choices of moderate priced stamps that has ever been on the market. For example, one whole volume consists of New Orleans, plates of each printing nearly complete, and a grand lot of singles and pairs and a great number of stamps on covers.

2nd. General Issues.

About six large volumes of these, all issues in great profusion of shades and cancellations, and an enormous lot of fine stamps on covers.

United States

Carrier Stamps.

Mr. Manning was very fond of these and believed that U. S. Carriers were greatly under-valued and bought everything he could get. I have four large volumes of these fine old historical issues,, the largest collection of Carriers that I have had since I have dealt in stamps.

City Dispatch Post.

Mr. Manning valued these as highly as his Carriers and he had a large volume devoted to this one group.

U. S. General Issues.

Mr. Manning did not specialize these, but had bought several collections as a start and I am arranging these in a number of my approval books. These are grouped under General Postal Issues 1847 to 1927. Periodicals (a good lot). Postage Dues, Envelopes cut square, a very fine lot, Revenues, Canal Zone, Guam, Philippines, etc., etc.

Prices will be very moderate throughout so as to effect prompt sales.

It will be some weeks before all this material can be priced, but let me know at once, which groups you care to see and selections will be sent in the order of application as soon as ready.

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SERBIA—A lovely little collection, strong in the early imperfs. and in the rare Vienna printings.

PERSIA—A beautiful lot, strong in uncut strips and blocks of the "Lion" issue. Three volumes.

CORRIENTES—Probably the finest collection of this out-of-the-way country. Contains rare sheets and the pick of the Ferrari Collection. Three volumes.

INDIAN NATIVE STATES—This section was one of Mr. Beckton's favorites. It is superb, and is in itself a series of individual specialized collections.

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June marks the first anniversary of

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and Number 12 of that sprightly periodical contains much hitherto unpublished information about U. S. stamps and California, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, etc., including an important chapter on the 1851-57 issue wherein Uncle Ike does not agree with Dr. Chase.

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