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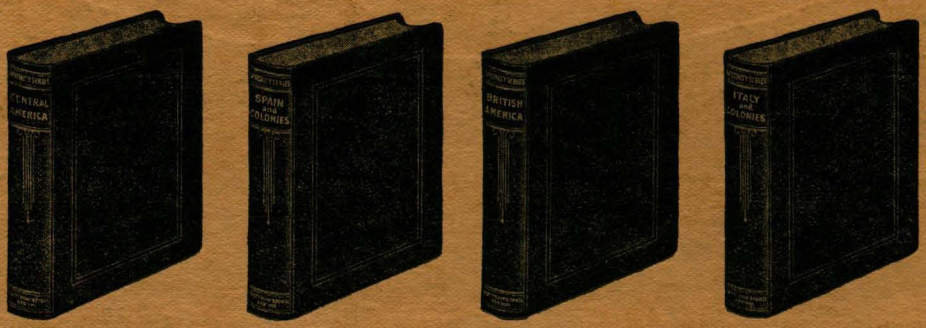
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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. XII. APRIL, 1933. No. 2.

New York Foreign Mail Postmarks Used in Years 1870-1876

By Edwin Milliken.

HISTORIC interest is attached to the Foreign Mail Postal Markings of New York. The great bulk of the nations overseas mail has always passed through or originated in that port. All, or nearly all transit mail of these years, outgoing and incoming, was struck with N. Y. Postmark.

Covers of this period show why certain values were issued and discontinued. Others portray the long period of our depreciated currency, extended through the sixties and seventies. Numerals in postmarks are evidence of the various high rates prevailing for different foreign countries, together with their reduction from time to time. Covers bearing stamps showing the rarest rates of postage are highly prized by advanced collectors.

The cancellations of these years have been illustrated in various issues of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*. They are now well known for their unique beauty and use in N. Y. exclusively on outgoing foreign mail. A final ensemble of these numbering about one hundred was shown in the January issue of *The American Philatelist*.

The postmarks shown here were used on outgoing, incoming and transit foreign mail during years of 1870-1876. These, with obliterations noted above, present a fairly complete picture of N. Y. foreign mail postal markings used during these most interesting postal years.

Those illustrated comprise all types used during 1870-1876 that are contained in the noted Lawrence B. Mason collection, together with those found in the extensive specialized collections of Dr. Reginald Burbank, J. M. Bartels and others, including that of the writer.

The most complete study of U. S. Postal rates is contained in J. M. Sampson's handbook, "U. S. Postage Rates," published by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Company. The foreign rates listed here are those prevailing during these years only. They are taken, with other data from this handbook, with thankful acknowledgment to the author and publishers.

Stamps used on cover are by no means positive proof of existence of a rate. The postage might have been over or underpaid, and stamps might or might not have included registration fee, though the latter can usually be so identified. On the other hand underpaid mail was often marked INSUFFICIENTLY PAID, and (or) SHORT PAID. Fully paid mail was sometimes stamped with the letters PD. in a square, oblong, or circle. The same letters were used also with-

in a circular New York Town Postmark. This PD. mark in various forms will be quite commonly found on U. S. Mail passing through England en route to France and some other countries.

Rarely did the large top or bottom numeral within postmarks indicate the amount of postage paid, and so far as the writer knows, that is true of the use of such postmarks during earlier years.

The postmarks on incoming foreign mail containing the amount due in currency or U. S. Notes are a dramatic reminder that the financial fears and hard times of the present were paralleled in those years. The seventies saw the worst of panic and poverty that the country, excepting the South, had ever experienced. The resumption of gold payments, first by France and in 1879 by the United States, led the way to the great financial and trade revival of that period.

Extensive use in U. S. of high values on foreign letter mail was brought to an end through the establishment of the uniform 5c rate by the Universal Postal Union in 1875, as herein noted.

As students of our 19th Century stamps well know, this period, which brought the remarkable N. Y. Foreign Mail obliterations, is also notable as largely ending the use of odd and fanciful cancellations. From 1876 standardized types were extensively used especially in the large cities.

The Supplementary Mail of which three types A, and X and XX are illustrated here are the most notable New York postal markings. To a number of present day collectors and especially many living outside of New York, the words Supplementary Mail have only a vague meaning if any. The writer has met specialists who collect our postal markings but who do not seem to know what the Supplementary Mail "is all about." Let us take a brief look through the long and interesting history of this classic postal marking.

The records of the New York Post Office show that it had official authorization for this definite postal service. Like status can be given to only a few of our early postal markings.

Supplementary Mail is the late foreign mail which can be posted only in special boxes, after the regular mail has closed. Its closing time at the G. P. O. and certain downtown branches is usually one hour before sailing time. On the piers of mail carrying ocean liners, the boxes are cleared a few minutes before ships cast off.

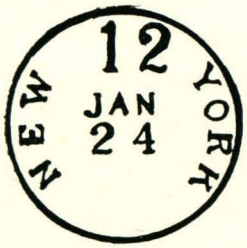
Few Postal Markings have its background of practically all issues of U. S. stamps. Only five types in all have been used, although three of these were current during the seven year period covered by these notes.

The rate has always been double the regular rate.

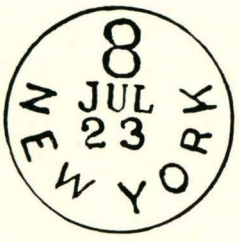
Regarding its earliest use, and quoting from a recent letter from Mr. J. J. Kiely, Postmaster of New York, "The exact date of inauguration cannot be stated, although there is record of correspondence on the subject as far back as 1853. Reference is hereby had to letter dated July 7th, 1853, from the Postmaster General to Postmaster at N. Y., approving the charge of double postage for letters received up to the moment of sailing of the European Steamers."

A reasonable inference would fix commencement of the service before 1857/61, which was the approximate period noted by Dr. W. L. Babcock in his detailed Study of Supplementary Mails. The first issue on which it is known, however, is 1857/60. In its years of continuous use this postal marking is therefore one of the oldest still in use since stamps were issued. Most others of early years have passed from use because the postal purposes responsible for their origin have passed. The Supplementary Mail remains because the important postal service that brought its first use has continued without change for 70 odd years down to the present.

Type A. The first supplementary. Used continuously from 1857/61, possibly earlier, until April 1872 and possibly until end of that year; rarely used to obliterate stamps during this period. Known only in red.



1-0



1-0



3-0x



4-0



5-0



6-0



7-0



8-0



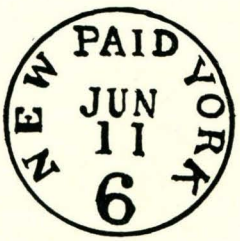
9-0



10-0



11-0x



12-0



13-0



14-0



15-0



16-0



17-0.I



18-0



19-0



20-0



21-0



22-0



23-0



24-0

Type X. Followed type A. Earliest cover 8/21/73, latest 5/2/74. Less than half dozen entires known and none off cover. Not used to cancel stamps; red only. By far the rarest of supplementary mails. Four times as rare as its succeeding type XX.

Type XX. Followed type X. Earliest cover 11/19/74; latest 8/23/77. Known only on entires and not used to obliterate stamps. In red, also several copies in the Babcock collection struck in black. The second rarest type of Supplementary Mail.

None of these types are known used concurrently. Only some two dozen examples of X and XX exist in known collections.

SYMBOLS O. Used on outgoing mail, i. e. originating in N. Y.
X. Used on transit mail.
I. Used on incoming mail.

Types A, X and XX were used on outgoing N. Y. Supplementary Mail.

Use of some types contrary to listing below will doubtless be found, particularly use of more types on transit mail.

COLORS—A clear claret shade, also brown, may be found on both postmarks and cancellations; These were used from early 1875 to early 1876. Brown is very rare.

Types found in red only:—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 43, 45, 111, 112, A, X.

Types found in black only:—24, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 100, 101.

Types found in both red and black:—20, 26, 32, 35, 38, 41, 93, XX.

Types found only in brown:—a clear distinct color—4, 28.

Types 1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 22, 31, 34, 36, 39, 42, 93, 100, 101, 111, 112 and probably others were also in use for some years previous to this period. The large numerals within them were nearly all even numbers. Probably these numerals indicated particular foreign rates prevailing when postmarks were made.

Types 2 and 28 exist with dash between words New and York; 28 in this form used in red. Type 17 known larger, i. e. 25 mill. wide.

A forgery of one of the New York Paid ALL exists, according to Percy Doane. He states that this is "made in Germany." It is known on several values, some of which antedate use of this postmark! These show a Sept. date.

Some were used, though very rarely, to obliterate stamps. The following have been so found by the writer on singles off cover in red, Nos. 15, 24, 25, 26, 32, 41, 43. In black, 20, 26. The stamps are exclusively so struck.

Although hundreds of covers have been examined, an estimate of the relative rarity of type can only be approximate. According to dates of covers, some were used for a number of years; others appear to have had brief use. As used within this period they are listed:

COMMON, Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, 11/17 inclusive, 19/26 inclusive, 28, 31/35 inclusive, 37/41 inclusive, 46, 48, 49.

SCARCE, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 18, 18, 27, 36, 42, 50, 100, 101, 112.

RARE, Nos. 10, 29, 30, 43, 44, 45, 47, 93, 111, A, X, XX.

We are indebted to J. M. Bartels for his interest and search for the postmarks on incoming mail, also to him and C. A. Yarrington for their fine drawings.

First Class Rates 1870-76.

Basic Rate on Half Ounce.

The rates given, cover only those which are included in Mr. Sampson's study as prevailing for the years 1870-76. Nearly all rates listed here represent reductions from those existing previous to 1870. Many reductions effective in 1870 were quite substantial. Covers bearing early 1870 dates no doubt exist, showing rates previously in force.

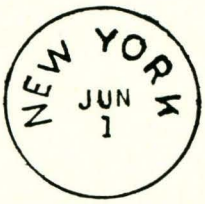
3c Rate—The Bahamas if direct from New York; Canada and Newfoundland established 1875.



25-O



26-O.I.X.



27-O.X



28-O



29-O-X



30-O-X



31-X



32-O-X



33-O-X



34-X



35-X



36-X



37-X



38-O-X



39-I



40-I



41-O I



42-I



43-O



44-I



45-I



46-I



47-I



48-I

4c Rate—To France, based on quarter ounce and only if sent via England. A singular arrangement made in 1870 whereby the British Post Office collected from France on delivery the balance due.

6c Rate—Great Britain established 1869. Sandwich Island; British N. Amer. Provinces (Canada) until 1875, and during 1873/5 Newfoundland. Prussia, German and Austrian States on direct mail only (reduced from 7c in 1871). In 1873 it was announced that "letters could be sent via Stettin for 6c."

7c Rate—Prussia, German and Austrian States but only if sent via N. German Postal Union direct. Rate established in 1870. The 7c stamp was issued to cover this rate. To these countries, rate was cut to 7c in 1871 if sent via England. Denmark via Stettin established 1872, via Bremen or Hamburg established 1873.

8c Rate—Belgium established 1873. Switzerland established 1872 via N. German Postal Union.

9c Rate—Denmark via N. German Union established 1871. France direct or via England established 1874. At that time basic rate was changed to half-ounce from one-third ounce; see 10c rate.

10c Rate—Denmark via England, established in 1870. Belgium presumably via England established 1870. France if sent direct established 1870, basic rate a quarter ounce; in 1873 if sent via England for not over ⅓ ounce, over ⅓ or not over ½, 16c. Over ½ or not over ⅔, 20c. Over ⅔ or not over one ounce, 26c. This odd division of ounce into thirds is the only case of its kind noted among U. S. rates of any period. Norway established 1873. Sweden established 1873. Italy via England for "closed mail" only, 1870-1874 (see 14c rate). Egypt; Switzerland—A schedule of rates published in Philadelphia in 1873 listed this rate with route not specified. It is presumed to be a reduction of previous rate via England. Prussia, German and Austrian States, established 1870 for "open mail" via England. West Indies, including Bermuda and Cuba if by direct mail. Central American points; Newfoundland until 1873. Venezuela via American Packet, Mexico; Brazil via Amer. Packet; Panama, Hawaii, Japan, China, British East Indies, and presumably other Asiatic points if sent by American Ships from San Francisco.

11c Rate—Sweden until 1873; Italy via N. German Postal Union, during 1870-74.

12c Rate—Norway until 1873; Switzerland via N. German Union established 1870. Switzerland via England established 1872. Spain established 1873. Russia via N. German Union.

13c Rate—British West Indies; Venezuela via British Packet established 1875.

14c Rate—Italy via England for "open mail." Greece.

15c Rate—Switzerland via England established 1870. France (via French Ships) and Algeria, for ¼ ounce. This rate had prevailed for many years. It was reduced in 1870 to 10c for ⅓ ounce via French ships. Russia via England. Brazil via British Mail Australia via England established 1875.

16c Rate—France via England for over ⅓ ounce, and not over ½ ounce; Australia via England. Spain established 1870. Portugal 1870.

17c Rate—Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia all established 1875.

18c Rate—Buenos Ayres; Montevideo; Venezuela, via British Mail. St. Thomas and Havana if via British Mail. New Granada.

20c Rate—Syria.

22c Rate—Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, all from about 1870 to 1875. British East Indies via England, Java via England.

23c Rate—Argentine Confederation.

24c Rate—St. Helena.

27c Rate—China via England. Cape of Good Hope established 1875.

28c Rate—Cape of Good Hope before 1875.

34c Rate—Singapore via England.

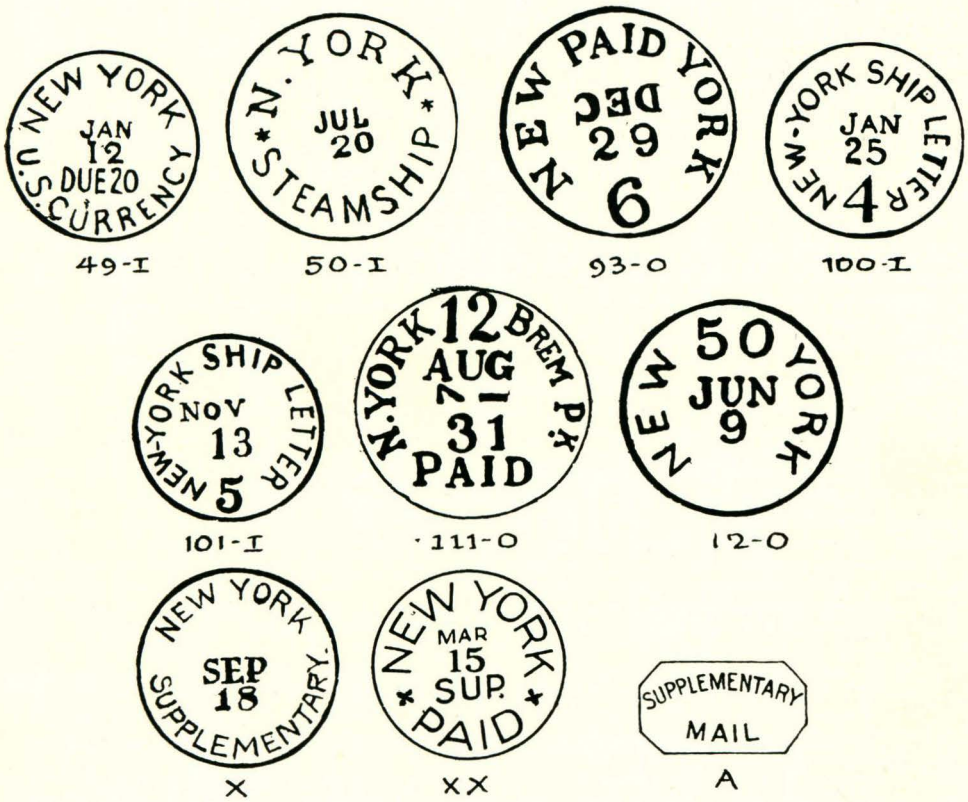
Registration Rates.

For some time before 1871 the fee was 5c to Great Britain, Germany and Canada, although various domestic registration rates existed up to 20c.

In 1871 the fee to Great Britain was raised to 8c. Letters to France could not be registered before 1875.

In 1874 the 8c rate was extended to Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, West Indies and Panama. Registration could also be effected to certain ports and cities of Asia and Africa (names not given) at fees varying from 8 to 17c.

The Universal Postal Union Treaty left it entirely to the individual countries to arrange all matters relating to registration among themselves. The 8c



fee after a short trial was evidently found insufficient, and in 1875 the rate was raised to 10c for mail to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Germany and Austria.

"The year 1875 marked the beginning of a new era in postal service among the principal countries of the world. The Treaty of Berne becoming effective on July 21st. On Sept. 15th of the preceding year, representatives of twenty-one of the leading nations had assembled in Switzerland to discuss ways and means for improving international postal service. No representative from the United States was present at the opening of the convention, but on September 21st, the American Delegate, Joseph H. Blackfan, arrived, and was one of those who signed the final agreement on October 9th, 1874."

"Under this agreement, uniform international rates were established between the twenty-two countries involved, the rate for letters being 25 centimes (or its equivalent, 5 cents in American money) for 15 grams when prepaid or double this amount if not prepaid. International postal cards were to take one-half the letter rate, each nation being privileged to adjust fractions to suit itself, which was done in the United States by making the post card rate two cents."

"Printed matter and merchandise took a rate of 7 centimes for each 50 grams of merchandise, and 1,000 grams on printed matter, but it was provided that this rate might be increased or decreased (within certain limitations) at the discretion of the various members of the Union. No uniform registration rate was adopted, it being left to the individual countries to make separate agreements between themselves."

"It was agreed that the rates specified should become effective July 1, 1875, and that the treaty should remain in force at least three years, with the option of indefinitely prolonging it, each contracting country having the right to withdraw from the Union, however, by giving one year's notice."

The "Universal Postal Union" thus formed, was composed of the following nations: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States. France, so frequently backward in making treaties favorable to decreased rates, reserved decision and did not sign the compact on October 9th, at the convention's close, but joined the others shortly afterward."

"Under this agreement, the Faroe Islands were included as part of Denmark; Algeria as a French possession; Madeira and the Azores as Portuguese colonies, the Canary Islands and Spanish territory on the African coast as part of Spain; and Finland as part of Russia."

"1875 rates from the United States to countries not in the Postal Union, disclose only slight changes, with the exception of the rate to Canada and Newfoundland." The domestic letter rate of 3c was extended to include our northern neighbors. This was a great contributing factor toward the closer trade and political relations with those countries which has continued ever since.

How the Only Known Tete-Beche of France 15c. Green, 1849-50 Was Discovered.

Reported by Robert Walser of Paris.

Mr. Victor Robert, who sold this cover to Ferrari about 1898, one day had the visit of an American dealer, who proposed to him the purchase of a large number of letters which had been dispatched from France to the United States, between the years 1849 and 1855.

There were hundreds of the 15 cent green and the 1 Franc carmine in every possible shade and shape, singles, pairs, blocks and strips of 4, 6, 9, and also many of the 1 Franc Empire, never had he seen such profusion before.

The deal was concluded at a moderate rate, in less time than it takes to say so, but nowadays the figures would run into millions of Francs.

Though the green Tete-Beche had never been seen, it was supposed to exist. Moen's in his catalogue of 1891 mentioned it with a mark of interrogation.

Mr. Robert discovered the rarity a few days after his purchase while sorting out the covers. It was a vertical pair, the lower stamp damaged by a scissors cut.

Ferrari, informed of the find, hastened to the dealer's office with great emotion, and without making the slightest remark about the somehow defective state of the piece, paid cash down the sum of 7500 Frcs. or $1500.00, leaving the place in a happy mood.

This was an enormous price for that time when Vermilions sold at $20.00 and when Roussin, another Paris dealer, could not find a buyer for a Post Office Mauritius, after having offered it at $400.00 for six months.

Soon this deal became the talk of the town, discussions arose and doubt circulated. Ferrari became nervous and after a while Mahe, his secretary, wrote to Mr. Robert to have the pair taken off the envelope, to which quite naturally he consented—the Tete-Beche rose immaculate after a bath in boiling water.

At the Donatis Sale an entire sheet of the 15 cent green was sold, it contained no Tete-Beche, the error must have been corrected, but this proves the great rarity of the one owned by Ferrar.—(Translation of an article published in the *L'Echo de la Timbrologie.*)

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl.

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(Continued from page 24.)



SESQUICENTENNIAL ISSUE

1926

IN DECEMBER 1923 announcement was made of the appointment of a Philadelphia committee to prepare a bill for presentation to Congress for a series of special stamps to help advertise the contemplated Sesquicentennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia during 1926, to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

It was suggested that three or perhaps four denominations might be issued, of the 1, 2, 5 and 10 Cent values, the most popular subjects recommended being the Liberty Bell, Independence Hall and the Signing of the Declaration of Independence. The last named was used for the 24 Cent of the 1869 issue.

This Philadelphia committee kept in communication with Congress and Postmaster General New, who finally approved the issuing of one stamp. This was of the 2 Cent denomination and carried a reproduction of the Liberty Bell, as being more typically representative of our independence than the other subjects suggested.

Under date of April 23, 1926, an official notice of the stamp appeared, which read:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, April 23, 1926.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is arranging to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp in connection with the Sesquicentennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., this year, commemorating the anniversary of American independence.

The new stamp is a horizontal rectangle of the same size as the present special delivery stamps, 1-44/100 by 84/100 inches. It will be printed in red ink of the same shade as the current 2-cent stamp of the regular issue. The central design of the stamp is the Liberty Bell which swings from the tops of four flat ornamental columns that rest on the lower panel. The words "Sesquicentennial Exposition" appear across the top of the stamp in straight white letters, with a ruled shadow background. Under these in a flat arch appear the words "United States Postage." This arch is supported at either end by a curved scroll, extending out of circular

panels at either lower corner. Within these circular panels appears the numeral "2." Across the bottom of the stamp are the words "Two cents" within a horizontal panel. In either upper corner under the words "Sesquicentennial Exposition" appear the dates "1776-1926." All the lettering on the stamp is white-faced roman.

The new sesquicentennial stamp will first be placed on sale on May 10, 1926, at the post offices at Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C., and for the benefit of collectors and stamp dealers, it will also be placed on sale the same date in the philatelic agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The stamp was printed from 200 subject flat plates, having both vertical and horizontal arrow guide lines. The sheets were then cut along these lines into four panes of 50 each and so distributed to the post offices. This permits twelve position blocks in a skeleton plate set-up. Sixty plates were made and all went to press.

There were two plate numbers to each pane. These were placed at the top and bottom over or under the third vertical rows, and at the sides opposite the fifth horizontal rows from top or bottom.



The Liberty Bell.

#627—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "LIBERTY BELL." No. Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 10, 1926.

It seems that the Bureau artists did not use the original Libery Bell as a model, but instead adapted the replica that hung over the main entrance arch to the Philadelphia Exposition. Maj. Albert W. Draves writes us as follows regarding this design:

"The original portrait for the Liberty Bell was noted by me in Mekeel's in 1926. The engraver changed the Sesqui gate scene, in particular the eagle's heads on top of the arch supports which on the gate faced each other, whereas on the stamp they are "love birds." Of course, no original portrait can exist, since the

focal distance of the gateway precludes a "disappearing point" on the stamp. The design cannot exist in Nature, and I am sure it is one of Holbein's Studies in Perspective. There exists no doubt whatsoever that the Sesqui stamp is a mechanical drawing of the Sesqui Gateway."

As with previous issues of large dimensions difficulty was experienced in having the public use it to any great extent, and notwithstanding the large quantity issued it is not nearly as common as one might expect.

The design, prepared by C. A. Huston, chief artist of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is rather pleasing and well balanced. The engraving work was done by E. M. Hall and J. Eissler. Design certified April 30, 1926.

As stated in the official notice, it was first put on sale May 10, 1926, at Philadelphia, Boston, and at the Philatelic Agency in Washington. In close conjunction with it a 2 Cent stamped envelope with a "Liberty Bell" design was issued July 27, 1926, the stamp, however, being quite different. We are illustrating the original Liberty Bell, now in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, although as stated before this is not the exact model used by the Bureau artist.

No plate varieties of any consequence have been discovered, although several scratches have been noted. Being "rolled in" endwise there should be some minor shifted transfers at the sides of the stamp.

Colors: Carmine Rose, Dark Carmine Rose.

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

Plates used: 18540—41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83
18634—35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 64, 65, 66, 67

Number issued: 307,731,900

Informal Meetings at the Club

President Beverly S. King has appointed two committees who are endeavoring to make every Wednesday night a *Collectors Club* night. The regular meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, so that the second and fourth Wednesdays and an occasional fifth Wednesday are devoted to informal meetings.

At these meetings stamps may be freely exhibited by dealers and collectors and sales made by members of the Club. Auction sales may be brought to the Club for exhibition purposes without charge, and every facility is offered for an interesting social evening.

More of our members are urged to take advantage of this opportunity to meet their fellow members on a social basis and spend their Wednesday evenings in the Club room.

The House Committee consists of O. G. Reichelt, Lloyd W. Heath and Morton D. Joyce, chairman, and the Bourse Committee of Arnold F. Auerbach, Victor W. Rotnem and Eugene Costales, chairman.

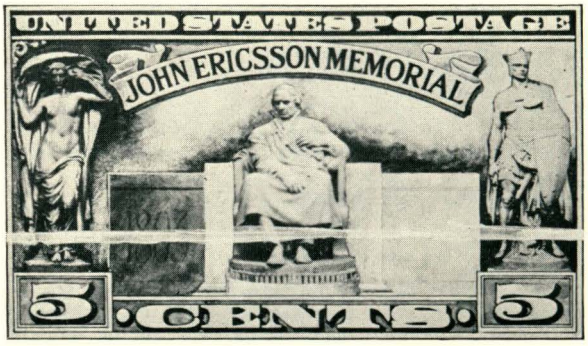


Photo from original drawing of first design. Never approved or issued.

ERICSSON MEMORIAL ISSUE

1926

JOHN ERICSSON, a native of Sweden but a naturalized citizen of the United States, was the designer and builder of the iron clad "Monitor" which defeated the Confederate "Merrimac," an armored floating battery, and thereby rescued the United States navy from a crushing defeat at the onset of the War. His "Monitor," called a cheese box on a raft, revolutionized naval warfare and enabled the Union to enforce a naval blockade which did much to help defeat the Confederate States.

As one of the outstanding heroes of the Civil War, it was decided to honor him by placing his statue in Washington near the Lincoln Memorial. The sculptor selected for this work was J. E. Fraser.

On May 1st the Post Office Department reported they would issue a memorial stamp in honor of John Ericsson on the day of the unveiling of the memorial, which was to occur May 29th, 1926, the ceremony was to be quite an affair and the Crown Prince of Sweden was to officiate at the unveiling. The statue itself was to be the main motif of the stamp. The first design prepared by the Bureau artists was for a stamp the size of the special delivery and like it with the largest side horizontal, this showed the lower part of the statue, (Illustrated) and was really a much handsomer design than the one finally accepted. The final design was vertical in shape and included both Ericsson and one of the group figures. It was certified May 20, 1926.

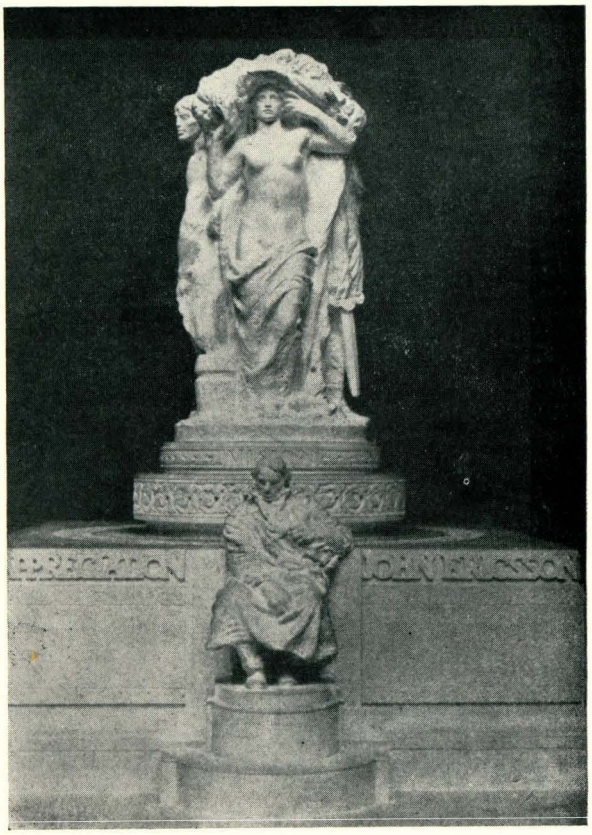
The official notice reads:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, May 14, 1926.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is arranging to issue a new 5-cent postage stamp as a memorial to John Ericsson, builder of the MONITOR, in connection with the unveiling of his statue by the Crown Prince of Sweden, at Washington, D. C., on May 29, 1926.

The subject of this stamp is a model similar to the John Ericsson memorial statue designed by J. E. Fraser.

The new stamp is an upright rectangle, 1-44/100 by 84/100 inches in size, printed in purplish blue ink. The central design is the white marble figure of John Ericsson seated in a large chair resting on a stone base. Upon the base appear the words "John Ericsson Memorial" and "Cents" in white Gothic letters with the numeral "5" in both corners. Extending from either side and in rear of chair on darker stone appear the years of his birth and death, "1803-1889." On an ornate base, above and to the rear of the figure of Ericsson is a group of figures in white marble, the center one, a female representing "Vision" is shown. The background for this statue is a dark sky with silhouetted evergreens showing on each side. A narrow white line border surrounds the stamp with a shield of the United States in the upper left corner and a shield of Sweden in the upper right corner. Connecting the



Plaster cast model of the Ericsson Monument.
J. E. Fraser, Sculptor.

two shields is a panel supported on each side by small ornamental brackets and containing the words "U. S. Postage" in white-face Gothic letters.

The new Ericsson stamp will first be placed on sale May 29, 1926, at the post offices at New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Minneapolis, Minn., and Washington, D. C., and for the benefit of collectors and stamp dealers, they will also be placed on sale the same date at the philatelic agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The stamps were printed in 200 subject sheets, 20x10, divided into panes of fifty by horizontal and vertical guide lines. The sheets were cut along these lines into post office panes of fifty and so issued. There were eight plate numbers, two to each pane, on top and bottom they were above or below the fifth stamp on the left panes, and the sixth stamp on the right panes—on the sides the numbers were next to the third row on each pane.

#628—5 Cent, Gray Lilac. "JOHN ERICSSON." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 29, 1926.

This stamp was designed by C. A. Huston, of the Bureau, after a photograph of two original plaster casts of the monument made before its completion and erection. (Illustrated). This design shows one female figure symbolizing "Vision" standing behind the inventor. The upper part of the completed group showed three figures, back to back, the other two figures symbolizing "Labor" and "Adventure." (Illustrated.) The trees in the background of the stamp

representing the Norwegian tree of life were introduced by Mr. Huston. The engraving was executed by L. S. Schofield and F. Lamasure.

This was the only memorial stamp above the single letter rate of local postage, the letter rate to Sweden being 5 cents, and Ericsson having been born there this issue was a friendly gesture to the land of his birth as well as being a tribute to a great inventor.

The design is really quite striking, although the first design would have made a much better looking stamp. Due to its shape it was not popular with collectors, this was also due to the 5 cent denomination not being readily usable on ordinary mail. Many collectors bought just enough to fill their own needs and comparatively few were set aside. Most of the sheets that were saved were in blocks of thirty-six, the fourteen straight edged copies being used for postage. As a result the position blocks of this stamp are harder to obtain than any other commemorative issued between 1920 and 1932.

There was little true variation in the shade of this stamp, although exposure to the sun tended to fade out the purple and copies have been seen in a very light blue with no touch of the purple. The color used is different than that of any five cent stamp of the twentieth century. The stamp is quite free from philatelic varieties, none having been reported up to the beginning of 1933. Having been rocked in from bottom to top it is likely that minor shifts may be found at either end by careful examination. Fourteen plates were made, twelve going to press.

Shades: Gray lilac, deep gray lilac, purplish gray.

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

Plates used: #18595—97, 98, 99
18600—01, 06, 07, 08, 09, 12, 13

Plates not used: #18594—96

Number issued: 20,280,500



Side view of completed Ericsson Monument at Washington.





First suggestions submitted to the P. O. Department. Not approved.

BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1926

AT A MEETING of the White Plains, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce, held during the spring of 1926 a resolution was passed petitioning the Post Office Department to issue a stamp to commemorate the battle of White Plains, which occurred October 26, 1777, and was to be celebrated that fall.

A committee was appointed and they, together with Representative Wainwright and Senator Wadsworth, presented this petition to Postmaster General Harry S. New. The suggestion was taken under advisement by the Department.

Dr. Jason S. Parker, one of the outstanding surgeons of Westchester County, and a well known philatelist, was a member of this committee, and it was largely due to his enthusiasm that the committee carried on and ultimately received the approval of the Postmaster General for the White Plains stamp.

Dr. Parker had persuaded F. M. Farrar, a White Plains artist, to prepare two rough sketches, (illustrated) ([1]), using the "Battle of White Plains" from a painting by George Harker, as a vignette, and these were left with Postmaster General New. Under date of July 2, 1926, Hon. J. M. Wainwright was advised by the Postmaster General that

> "I have decided to authorize the issuance of such a commemorative stamps. It is my understanding that you desire this stamp to be issued in the early fall, and while the appropriation for the manufacture of postage stamps for the present fiscal year is somewhat limited, I feel reasonably sure that an issue of approximately 20,000,000 stamps can be made. I will submit the models of postage stamps which you left at my office to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but it is possible that the photograph will not be suitable for engraving purposes."

At this time it was proposed to issue a stamp in the same size as the other large commemoratives, such as the Walloon and Sesqui.

The Bureau artist prepared a design based on the recommendations of the White Plains Committee, (illustrated,) but found that the Harker painting was not suitable, and under date of July 17th Mr. New wrote Mr. Brown that "The Department would be very glad to have any further suggestions from Dr. Parker as to the design for this stamp."

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(1) Originals in Mr. King's collection.

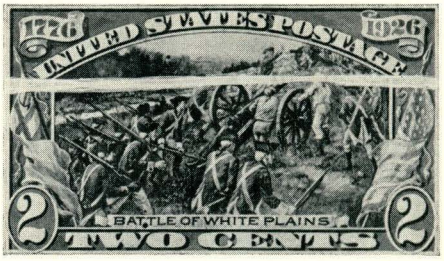


Photo of Huston's original sketch. Not approved or issued.

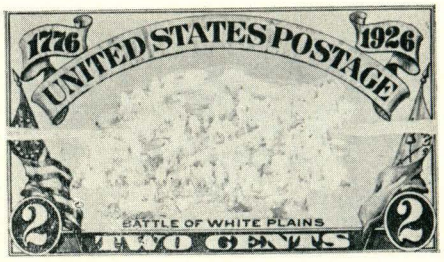


Photo of Huston's second sketch. Not approved or issued.



Second sketch submitted. Not approved.

A third drawing, prepared by Jennie L. Clark, Art Instructor of the White Plains High School, was prepared and forwarded. This design was based on using Washington's Headquarters at North White Plains as a central motif. (Illustrated.) (1) Dr. Parker also got in touch with Edmund L. Ward, a well known artist, also a resident of White Plains, and together they studied the various commemoratives that had been issued up to that time. Dr. Parker's recommendation was to adapt the 30 Cent 1869 stamp, using the crossed flags, but with an imaginative picture of Hamilton's battery in place of the shield. A rough drawing of this scheme was prepared by Mr. Ward and forwarded to Washington, (illustrated) (1) this was accepted by the Post Office Department the early part of August. Mr. Ward then offered to prepare a painting in oil of the suggested subject, and after this was made and forwarded to the Department it was turned over to the Bureau artists for incorporation in the stamp. The crossed flags in the lower part of the design consisted of a United States flag and the White Plains battle flag, the latter bearing a pine tree and an inscription reading "Liberty or Death." Dr. Parker's thought was to not have the word "Death" appear on the stamp and for this reason the flags were draped to conceal the word. He also suggested to Third Assistant Postmaster General Regar that if the border could be omitted, following the 1869 model, the stamp would present a more striking and pleasing appearance. This was at first agreed to, but when issued the stamp carried an outer line.

The committee was also very anxious to have the stamp printed in two colors, but this was considered too expensive by the Department, bi-colored stamps costing 83c per thousand, while those in one color would cost only .08½c per thousand.



Third sketch submitted. Drawn by E. F. Ward. Accepted.

The following is the official notice:

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is arranging to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of White Plains.

The new stamp is a horizontal rectangle, seventy-five one-hundredths by eighty-seven one-hundredths inches in size, and will be printed in red ink. The center vignette shows a gun crew in action, consisting of four men dressed in continental uniform, with cannon and ammunition. Over the vignette, in ribbon form, are the words "United States Postage" in Roman letters. In the upper left corner appears the year "1776" and in the upper right corner the year "1926." Below the vignette



"Alexander Hamilton's Battery," from a painting by E. L. Ward, made especially for this stamp.

in the center of the stamp is a circle containing the large numeral "2" with the word "Cents" on both sides, and above the circle are the words "Battle of White Plains." In the lower left corner is the Continental flag and in the lower right corner the historical "Liberty or Death" flag, first used in the Battle of White Plains, both appearing in oblique position.

The new stamp commemorating the Battle of White Plains will first be placed on sale October 18, 1926, at the post office at White Plains, N. Y., and for the benefit of philatelists, it will also be placed on sale the same date at the branch of the department's philatelic agency that will be temporarily established for the International Philatelic Exhibition at New York, N. Y. On and after October 28, 1926, the anniversary of the Battle of White Plains, the new stamp will be offered for sale at the philatelic agency in Washington. This stamp will not be offered for sale in Washington on October 18.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The International Stamp Exhibition for 1926 was to be hold at the Grand Central Palace during October, and to add to its interest the Post Office Department was persuaded to install not only a branch post office but to set up a flat plate printing press and actually print some stamps. These White Plains commemoratives being due to appear during that month the Department decided to make special plates for this stamp and publicly print them during the show.

These plates were made up of four 25 subject miniature panes. The panes had wide gutters and both horizontal and vertical guide lines between them. Across the top of each pane was an inscription reading "INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXPOSITION, OCT. 16th to 23rd, 1926" and across the bottom "NEW YORK N. Y. U. S. A."

Each of the panes of 25 carried in addition four marginal plate numbers, opposite the middle or third stamp on each side. The upper right pane had an "F" in the right margin. There were five plates made, No. 18770-71-72-73 and 74. Plate No. 18772 was used for printing stamps at the show, but none of the stamps so printed were sold to the public, and at the close of the exhibition both plate and printed sheets were returned to Washington and the latter destroyed. Panes from the other plates, printed at the Bureau, were sold.

Although the anniversary of the Battle of White Plains was October 26th the Department, in view of the Stamp Show, issued these on October 18th, and they were placed on sale at the exhibition as well as at the White Plains Post Office. They were not on sale at Washington or elsewhere until October 28th.

#629—2 Cent Carmine Rose. "ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S BATTERY." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued October 18, 1926.

The design for this stamp was made by C. A. Huston, based on a sketch submitted by Dr. Jason S. Parker. The engraving work was done by L. S. Schofield, J. Eissler and E. M. Hall, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Design certified September 30, 1926.

There were 100,000 of the small sheets printed, it is understood that the Bureau offered to issue the sheets for the exhibition in imperf condition but the Exhibition Committee ruled against this. The regular issue was from 400 subject flat bed plates, with the conventional two way arrow guide lines, the sheets being cut into 100 subject panes. There were two plate numbers on each pane, opposite the fifth stamp from each corner, on the marginal sides.

Covers found carrying cancellations of October 16th were due to the post office clerk having forgotten to change the date on his cancelling machine, the 16th being Saturday and the office closed on Sunday.

These stamps proved very popular and a second printing was ordered. On February 17, 1927, Dr. Parker wrote advising Senator Wainwright that the White Plains Post Office supply was exhausted, and requesting that he request the Postmaster General for a further printing to supply both the White Plains office and to generally care for the needs of collectors. Wainwright took this up with the Postmaster General but was informed that as the original issue was 20,000,000, specially printed for the Exhibition 2,600,000, and later a second issue of 20,000,000 having been made, no further printing would be done.

Shades: Carmine rose, light carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve position blocks.
c: One of the small exhibition frames from lower left plate No. 18774 has a line thru the "C" of "CENTS" third stamp. On the ninth stamp of this pane, directly above the "S" of "STATES" appears a large dot.

Plates used: For Exhibition Panes #18770—71, 73, 74
For general issue #18765—66, 67, 68, 69

Plates not used: Exhibition plate #18772

Number issued: Exhibition 2,684,950
Regular 40,639,485

The Wm. Markor Find.

I am indebted to O. J. Olson of St. Paul for the following interesting particulars of this Find:

This correspondence had been in an attic in an old home at White Bear Lake, Minn. after having been moved from St. Paul in the late 80's or early 90's.

Most of the letters originated in Philadelphia or New York with scattering ones from other places including some European countries.

They were nearly all addressed to Mr. Wm. Markor or the Rev. Wm. Markor, to Delafield, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis., or St. Paul, and most of the correspondence seems to have been from a sister to Mr. Markor.

The stamps on the covers were in nearly every instance cut very carefully and evenly, hardly ever being cut into at any one place.

Among the covers that are recorded there were quite a lot of Carriers, mostly Philadelphia 1c. gold on black and several of the glazed paper in different colors. There were also several of the 3c. New York on colored paper and one on white paper.

There were also many of the Boyd's green and blue Eagles. These were usually stuck on the back of the cover over the flap of the envelope so in opening the letters many of these were torn. Most of these Locals came on covers with the 3c. 1851.

It has been estimated that in the older issues there were about as follows:

1847, 5c., about 35 copies including 2 or 3 pairs.
1847, 10c., about 50 copies, no pairs.
1851, 1c. blue, about 25 copies, nearly all with fine strips of 3 stamps.
1851, 3c., some 400 or 500 copies, some of them being in pairs.

It is also stated that there were a few of the 12c. of 1851, although my correspondent has not seen any of these.

The general cancellations were New York and Philadelphia but there was a remarkably pretty one in red, in an oblong, from Key West, Fla.

There were quite a few of the lower values of 1857 and 1861. Nearly all were three cents.

There were also a few of the Bank Note Issues of 1871 including several 24c. in pairs.

This correspondence appeared on the local market about 1925.



VERMONT SESQUICENTENNIAL ISSUE

1927

THE EARLY histories of New York and Vermont were so interwoven as regards early Revolutionary events that when the question of a sequi celebration stamp, commemorating the Burgoyne Campaign, arose, there was considerable controversy.

Vermont, of course, was not one of the thirteen original colonies—"Sevard" (Maj. A. W. Draves.) in an amusing article on this stamp in *Mekeel's*, states that "in brief, we record that the Vermont Sesquicentennial signifies the Declaration of Independence of Vermont from New York and New Hampshire, thereby separating Vermont from the original thirteen colonies in the war of Independence."

As a matter of fact certain histories state the battle of Bennington was one of the most important engagements of the Revolution, and was closely followed by the battle of Stillwater and Gen. Burgoyne's surrender to Gen. Gates at Saratoga. To quote from "Events of 1776":

"Burgoyne * * * finding his supply of provisions greatly reducde, despatched Col. Baum with between 500 and 600 men to Bennington, in Vermont, to seize upon a large quantity of stores that the Americans had collected there. This detachment was met near Bennington by Gen. Stark, at the head of a large body of New Hampshire militia, (Green Mountain boys), * * * and a furious battle ensued. Baum was mortally wounded and his party totally dispersed."

Regarding the early history of the stamp, the *Bennington Banner* says:

"As far back as 1924 when the Citizens Committee of Sixty was formed at the high school meeting, President Spargo, in giving the reasons for the creation of a local organization at that early date, described the desirability of getting either a commemorative coin or a postage stamp, or both, and the extreme difficulty of the procedure. From early in 1925 until the decision of the Postmaster on Wednesday morning, the proposition was steadily and vigorously pressed forward. In the fall of 1925 it was necessary for Mr. Spargo to make up his mind whether to seek to realize his plan through Congressional action, as was done in the case of the coin, or through direct negotiation with the Postmaster General. He chose the latter course.

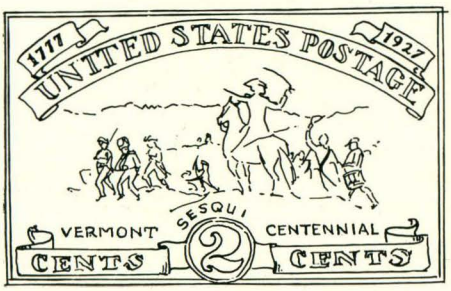
"Last year, just when it seemed probable that the Postmaster General would agree to the issuance of a Bennington commemorative stamp, he found himself confronted by demands and requests from so many places that, as a measure of self-protection, he had practically decided to deny all claims and requests of the sort. No less than four distinct and separate stamp issues commemorative of events in the Revolutionary struggle were presented by interested parties in New York State. This was exclusive of the White Plains stamp issued sometime ago. Accordingly, when President Spargo and the Congressional members of the United States-Vermont Sesqui-Centennial Commission had a conference with Postmaster General New last December on the subject, his attitude was far from reassuring.

"When the deadlock seemed to be practically unbreakable and Mr. Spargo was being urged by many of his advisors to drop the unequal contest, he prepared an elaborate historical argument sustaining the claim of Vermont to recognition by reason of its independent contribution to the defeat of Burgoyne. He also submitted tentative designs for the stamp. The sketches were drawn by Mrs. F. Haviland Sibley on the basis of suggestions furnished by Mr. Spargo.(1)

(1) BENNINGTON BANNER, March 1927.

Regarding these sketches Mr. Spargo told us that:

"I first made a rough pencil design for the Vermont stamp, with a Green Mountain Boy as our first choice, a second depicting the Battle of Bennington, and another of a joint Bennington-Saratoga sketch, with the portrait of Stark and Gates in two ovals, getting the general idea from a British commemorative. (Illustrated.) (2)



First sketch submitted for the Vermont stamp.



Second sketch submitted for a joint New York and Vermont stamp.

"These sketches I took to Washington, and when we won our fight for a Vermont stamp exclusively, the Department designers took our drawing and from it made a Bureau model which, while not an exact copy, was based upon our sketch.

"Regarding the joint Bennington-Saratoga sketch—this was submitted for the reason that Postmaster General New insisted for a considerable time that he would only issue one stamp for the Burgoyne campaign, and that Vermont and New York, (or Bennington and Saratoga) must get together and agree upon a design for a joint stamp. At a conference held here in Bennington, Dr. Flick, State Historian of New York, Dr. Graves, Commissioner of Education of New York, and Peter Nelson, agreed with me and my associates here that they would back up my efforts to get two stamps, one each for Bennington, Vermont, and Saratoga, New York, and that in the event of our failing to get what we wanted they would back the Stark-Gates design. Tentatively the Stark-Gates design was accepted by the Postmaster General, ie. he signified that if only one stamp was finally issued he was willing and pleased to accept the design recommended by us."

The official notice for this stamp reads:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, July 15, 1927.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Independence of Vermont and the Battle of Bennington.

This new stamp is the same shape and size as the ordinary stamp, 75/100 by 87/100 inches, and is printed in red ink. The central design represents a Green Mountain boy dressed in buckskin leaning on his rifle. Across the top of the stamp in a straight line are the words "Vermont Sesquicentennial" in small block letters, and in an arched panel supported by small ornamental brackets are the words "U. S. Postage" in white Roman letters. On ribbon scrolls in both upper corners appear the years "1777" at the left and "1927" at the right. Within circles in both lower corners is the white numeral "2" with the word "Cents" in a panel connecting the circles. To the left of the central design is a loose ribbon bearing the word "Bennington" in small Roman letters.

The Vermont Sesquicentennial stamp will first be placed on sale August 3, at the post offices at Bennington, Vt., and Washington, D. C., and for the benefit of stamp collectors and others who may be interested it will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

(2) Original drawings in Mr. King's collection.



Photo of Huston's first sketch. Never approved or issued.



Photo of Huston's second sketch. Never approved or issued.

#643—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued August 3, 1927.

There were two preliminary designs made for the Green Mountain Boy, both of which are illustrated.(3) A slightly different design, as it appears on the issued stamp, was approved July 10th. These drawings were made by C. A. Huston and A. R. Meissner of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the engraving work was executed by L. S. Schofield, E. M. Hall and W. Wells.

They were printed in the usual sheets of 400, divided by horizontal and vertical lines and cut along these lines into panes of 100, and so distributed. They had the usual two plate numbers to each pane, over and under or alongside the fifth stamp from each corner. The first order was for 20,000,000 copies, but the stamp was so popular that the order was later increased by another 20,000,000. Design certified June 23, 1927.

Shades: Carmine Rose, Dark Carmine Rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve position blocks.
c: A block and strip from plate #19037 were found with left inner frame line missing. Perhaps this was due to a short transfer, or it may be a printing variety.

Plates: There were eight plates made and used: #19035—36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42

Number issued: 39,974,900

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(3) From Mr. King's collection.



BURGOYNE CAMPAIGN ISSUE

1927

GENL. BURGOYNE'S surrender to Genl. Gates was one of the most important events of the Revolutionary War, and by it the northern section of New York and Vermont, to the confines of Canada, were left in the quiet possession of the Americans.

"The Surrender of Burgoyne" from the well known painting by Trumbull, now hanging in the Congressional Library, was chosen as the vignette subject for this stamp and an interesting point in the painting is the American flag floating over Genl. Gates' tent at the right of the picture. In the final stamp design the flag was omitted. As a matter of fact the stamp was not issued on the sesquicentennial of the surrender of Burgoyne, which happened October 17, 1777, but rather to commemorate the first occasion that our flag was under fire at Fort Schulyer, (Fort Stanwix) August 3, 1777. According to some authorities our flag was not in use by the army at this time—The American Flag Act of June 14, 1777, reads:

"RESOLVED, that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

To quote:

"Our Navy began to use the new flag immediately. The British Army and Navy used different flags for many years, and apparently we thought we should do likewise, for official correspondence between General Washington and the Board of War shows that it was over two years before they agreed upon a design for the Army to carry as a variant from the marine flag, and over three years more before the Board of War succeeded in obtaining the necessary material and had national colors made for the Army.

"So far I have succeeded in locating only one Stars and Stripes that I feel sure was carried by the American Army during the Revolution. This was carried by the Carolina Militia at the battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781, but the stripes were blue and red, and the Union was a white field with thirteen eight pointed stars."(1)

Yet Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York sent a personal letter to the Postmaster General endorsing the request of the American Legion and the Rome and Utica Council Boy Scouts of America for a special issue to commemorate the "first display of the Stars and Stripes in the face of the enemy, on August 3, 1777, at the defense of Fort Stanwix, whose site is now included in the city of Rome, N. Y." Attached to the letter was documentary evidence to authenticate the assertion that the Battle of Fort Stanwix was the first occasion on which the flag bearing the thirteen stars was unfurled before the enemy.

All of which has little to do with philately—it does show, however, that even historical paintings may sometimes be wrong and when mistakes occur they are occasionally continued indefinitely.

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(1) "The Origin & Evolution of the United States Flag." House Document No. 258—69th Congress, 1st Session, February 22, 1926.



"The Surrender of Burgoyne," from the painting by Trumbull.

The Historical Societies of Rome and Utica had proposed an issue of four commemorative stamps, in quantities of one hundred million each, showing the raising of the Stars and Stripes at Fort Stanwix, the story of Herkimer under the beech tree at Oriskany battle, Stark and the Bennington Monument, and the Defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

Vermont having also requested a commemorative stamp, Mr. Spargo, Chairman of the Vermont Commission, tells us that the Postmaster General had insisted that Vermont and New York get together and agree upon a design for a joint stamp, claiming the Department would not issue two. At a conference held in Bennington, Vt., Dr. Flick, New York State Historian, Dr. Graves, Commissioner of Education and Peter Nelson, of the New York Joint Committee, agreed with John Spargo and his associates of Vermont that they would back up Mr. Spargo's efforts to get two stamps, one each for Bennington, Vt., and Saratoga, N. Y., and that in the event of failure to secure these two they would back the Stark-Gates design, illustrated in the "Vermont Sesqui" article. Congressman F. M. Davenport of Clinton, N. Y., also placed the matter before Postmaster General Harry S. New, who again suggested that the Societies request but one denomination, and a little later Mr. Davenport was authorized to ask for one stamp, which was to carry the names of Fort Stanwix, Oriskany, Bennington and Saratoga, with Trumbull's painting of the "Surrender of Burgoyne" to represent New York State's part in the American Revolution.

Early in April 1927 Dr. Flick went to Washington to consult with the Post Office Department, and was assured of the issuance of a distinctive Burgoyne Campaign 2 Cent stamp.

The official notice of this stamp follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, July 15, 1927.

Postmasters and others connected with the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent Burgoyne Campaign stamp to commemorate the Battles of Fort Stanwix, Oriskany, Bennington, and Saratoga.

The new stamp is the same shape and size as the special-delivery stamp, 1-4/100 by 84/100 inches, and will be printed in red ink. The central design represents the surrender of General Burgoyne, and is inclosed in panels bearing the words "Fort Stanwix" at the left, "Oriskany" at the top and "Bennington" at the right, with the word "Saratoga" beneath the design. In a curved panel near the top of the stamp are the words "U. S. Postage" in white Roman letters, and on ribbon scrolls in both upper corners are the years "1777" and "1927." In an ornamental panel at the bottom of the stamp appears the word "Cents" with the numeral "2" in both lower corners within circles supported by acanthus scrolls. Immediately beneath the central vignette appear the words "Surrender of Genl. Burgoyne."

The new Burgoyne Campaign stamp will first be placed on sale August 3, 1927, at the post offices at Albany, Rome, Syracuse, and Utica, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., and for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers it will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Schuylerville might well have been included among the "first day" towns noted above, for it was at this town, formerly Old Saratoga, that the surrender actually took place October 17, 1777. Elliott R. Ryder, of Troy, had a number of first day covers prepared with a continental soldier cachet and had them sent out from Schuylerville on August 3, 1927, the date of issue.

#644—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued August 3, 1927.

The frame of the stamp was designed by C. A. Huston, and the engraving was executed by J. Eissler and F. Lamasure, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The plates were of 200 subjects, cut into post office panes of 50, along the horizontal and vertical guide lines. Each plate carried eight plate numbers, top and bottom over or under the third stamp, and on the side margins these are placed opposite the fifth stamp from the top or bottom of each pane.

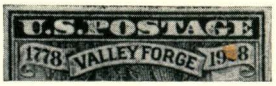
Shade: Carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve position blocks.
c: Shifted transfer in left numeral and upper and lower left corners.

Plates used: #19061—62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69
19106

Number issued: 25,628,450

Corrections, additions and suggestions of all kinds on this article, or any other appearing in this magazine, are always welcome. Help us to make it absolutely complete and correct before it is reprinted.



VALLEY FORGE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1928

THE WINTER spent by Washington and his troops at Valley Forge was the turning point of the Revolutionary War. The men were discouraged, they were poorly clad, had little to eat and were almost freezing to death. Benjamin Franklin had enlisted the aid of the French, and before the winter had passed General Von Steuben arrived in America and by intensive drilling and enforced discipline he turned the group of discouraged volunteers into a real army.

On May 26, 1927, Senator Reid of Pennsylvania wrote a letter to the Post Office Department suggesting that a Valley Forge stamp be issued, and Historical Societies also tried to impress the Department with the advisability of such an issue. In spite of the historical importance of Valley Forge, the Post Office Department was not keen to issue a stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the engagement.

In the early part of February 1928 Congressman Watson of Pennsylvania introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to authorize such an issue. This was referred to the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and there died. In spite of all efforts the stamp seemed doomed to failure as late as April of that year. Congressman Watson, however, continued his efforts and finally on May 3 reported that the Postmaster General had authorized an issue commemorating the Encampment at Valley Forge.

The official notice is as follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, May 12, 1928.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Washington's campaign at Valley Forge.

The new stamp is the same shape and size as the ordinary stamp, 75/100 by 87/100 inches, and is printed in red ink. The vignette shows Washington kneeling in prayer. Across the top of the stamp in a straight line are the words "U. S. Postage" in white Roman letters, and on a ribbon above the vignette are the words "Valley Forge" with the years "1778" and "1928." The white numeral "2" appears in both lower corners within circles, which are connected by a panel bearing the word "Cents." On a ribbon above the panel are the words "In God We Trust" in small Gothic letters.

The Valley Forge commemorative stamp will first be placed on sale May 26 at the post offices at Valley Forge, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Norristown and West Chester, Pa., and Washington, D. C. Furthermore, on account of the Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition at Cleveland, Ohio, it has been decided to include the sale of this stamp at Cleveland, on May 26, which is the last day of the exhibition. For the benefit of collectors and others who may be interested, it will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

It is interesting to note the various towns given the honor of first day sale, especially as there seems to be no direct connection between the event and the cities so honored. Philadelphia was the nearest city, West Chester was the county



Washington at Prayer, at Valley Forge.

seat for part of Valley Forge and the home of Congressman Butler, who aided in the fight to have the stamp issued, Norristown was the home of Congressman Watson, the leader of the effort to have the stamp issued, and who also represented the Valley Forge District, Lancaster was the home town of both Robert S. Regar, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, and Congressman Greist, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The first day cancellation provided for the Cleveland Stamp Exhibition consisted of a circular postmark in red or purple reading "CLEVELAND (MIDWESTERN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION STATION) OHIO" and the date. The killer to cancel the stamps consisted of four thick horizontal bars.

The stamps were printed in four hundred subject sheets, and cut into post office panes of 100 along horizontal and vertical guide lines. The plate numbers appear twice on each pane, opposite the fifth row from the outside corner of the sheet on top or bottom, and at the sides. There were thirteen plates prepared, but only eight went to press.

#645—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "WASHINGTON AT PRAYER." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 26, 1928.

The stamp was designed by C. A. Huston, after an engraving by John C. McRae. The engraving was done by L. S. Schofield, E. Hall and E. Hein.

In spite of the large quantity printed this stamp was singularly free from plate defects, only one variety being worthwhile. This consisted of a heavy scratch through the left "2" of stamp No. 33, plate No. 19496 L. L. (Illustrated.)



Damaged Plate.

Three distinct shades are recognized. The normal color was a bright carmine, but a small printing was found in a deep lake carmine, and also a very light shade, almost strawberry. The carmine lake is the scarcest.

Shades: Light carmine, bright carmine, deep lake carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve position blocks.
c: Plate flaw at left numeral.

Plates used: #19493—94, 95, 96, 97
19500—01, 02

Plates not used: #19503—25, 26, 27, 28

Number issued: 101,330,328

France & Franc Vermilion 1849, So-Called Vervelle.

Reported by Robert Walser of Paris.

Monsieur A. Huet, who discovered this sheet in 1892, in a letter to Theo. Champion, says:

"Some 40 years ago my attention was called to the Successors of Hulot, Government Printer of France in the Fifties.

By accident an old trunk had been discovered by Hulot's nephew, containing a number of proofs, in entire sheets, of the early French issues 1849-1865.

Imagine my joy and surprise, when all of a sudden I fell on the Vermilion.

Unfortunately the sheet was not complete. Hulot's nephew and heir explained that he had gratified some children with the eleven missing stamps, consequently only 139 remained, 30 of which in the lower part of the sheet were badly creased, thus leaving 109 in perfect state.

The Ferrari block of four with the Tete-Beche, now in Mr. Hind's collection, came from this sheet and was sold to him by Vervelle, Paris dealer, who had purchased the sheet from Huet and christened the stamp with the name of his firm.



CAPT. JAMES COOK,
Who Discovered the Hawaiian Islands in 1778.

HAWAIIAN ISSUE

1928

AS EARLY as 1926 the Hawaiian Historical Society were making plans for a celebration to be held in 1928 to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the Islands by Captain James Cook in 1778.

In the early part of 1927 the Hawaiian press gave publicity to the idea, and as a result the Governor appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements for such a celebration to be held in Honolulu in 1928. Both the Historical Society and the Hawaiian Philatelic Society immediately went on record as favoring the issue of a series of commemorative stamps, and the idea having received the unofficial approval of the Governor and the Postmaster, steps were taken to present the matter to the proper authorities in Washington, through official channels.

Two designs suggested were a portrait of Captain Cook, and a picture of the monument at Kealakekua Bay, where Cook lost his life. The Postmaster General, however, did not favor the idea, stating that it was the disposition of the Department to favor commemoratives that had a broad national significance rather than those of a localized nature. This did not deter the Hawaiian delegate in Congress from continuing his efforts to obtain a special series, but the best he could do was to induce the Postmaster General to have two values of the regular issue surcharged with the name of the islands and the dates 1778-1928.

The following is the official notice:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, July 13, 1928.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing a special issue of surcharged postage stamps for placing on sale in all Hawaiian post offices in connection with the sesquicentennial celebration to be held August 15 to 20.

The issue will be limited to 2-cent and 5-cent stamps of the current series, to be surcharged "Hawaii" across the upper half of the stamp, with the dates, "1778-1928" below. The surcharge will be in black ink.

The surcharged stamps will first be placed on sale August 13, 1928, at the post office in Honolulu, Hawaii. The stamps will be placed on sale at other Hawaiian post offices as soon thereafter as supplies of the surcharged stamps are received.

For the benefit of collectors and dealers there will also be placed on sale at the philatelic agency, Washington, D. C., on the same date a limited quantity of these stamps.

The surcharged stamps will not be placed on sale in post offices within the United States proper and postmasters shall not submit requisitions to the department for stocks thereof.

The total quantity of surcharged stamps except those placed on sale at the philatelic agency will be sent to the postmaster, Honolulu, who will make distribution to district and direct accounting post offices in accordance with the department's instructions.

Although the sale of the special issue of surcharged stamps will be restricted to post offices in Hawaii and at the philatelic agency, the stamps will be valid for the prepayment of postage at all post offices now using ordinary United States stamps.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Although these were technically a commemorative issue, they looked so much like our ordinary precancelled stamps that they caused considerable trouble with various post offices. They were supposed to be valid for postage anywhere in the United States, in accordance with the last paragraph of the official notice, but the Postal laws prohibiting the use of precancelled stamps from any office other than the one that issued them, they were refused right and left, and many letters carrying them came through bearing Postage Due stamps. These Due stamps were often explained by the clerks in a note written on the envelope, as follows, "Due 10 cents, account cannot use precancelled stamps at any other post office than issued." Complaints immediately reached the Post Office Department about these difficulties, and in the Postal Bulletin of October 12th the Third Assistant Postmaster General called attention to the fact that they were available for postage not only in the United States proper, but throughout Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa and the Virgin Islands, with instructions that clerks should not refuse to accept the Hawaiian surcharge stamps.

These were gotten out on the rotary press and were printed and surcharged at the one operation. The plates consisted of four panes of 100 subjects each, separated horizontally and vertically by a 3/8" gutter. In the center of the sheet was a small cross bar, and at the outside end of each gutter was a short line about 3/16" long. These were used as guide for cutting the full sheet into 100 subject panes, and there being a gutter surrounding each pane there were no straight edges. One plate number appeared on each pane and was placed in either the upper and lower outside corners and always at the side. These numbers read down on the right pane and up on the left.

Because of the varieties caused by the overprinting of the surcharge, it is advisable that collectors understand the methods used in applying it. Although done on the one press, it was necessary to have the two printings working independently of each other, with separate adjustment being possible for each operation. This was essential as the paper was not uniform. The tension varied and the changes in atmospheric conditions often affected the speed of the paper passing through the surcharging unit. A separate adjustment, therefore, allowed the operator to advance or retard the speed at will.

After the stamps were printed they passed over an ink drying roller, then on to the overprinting stereotyped plates and the gumming roll, and then through a drying box which dried both the gum and the overprint, and then on to the roll at the end of the press. In the event of these "speed" adjustments not being made "the jump" space for the horizontal gutters would fall on the stamps, causing a much wider spacing than normal. When this happened it was necessary to bring "the jump" back to its proper place as nearly as possible. A hand wheel was connected with the overprinting rotary plates, which allowed the operator to advance or retard this printing at will. A complete turn of this wheel in the direction in which the paper was moving would lower the imprint

about 6 mm. (¼″)—if this complete turn were made in the opposite direction it would raise the imprint twice this amount, or half the length of the stamp, this would also give a wide spacing between the surcharges. This wide spacing, however, is between the plate imprint and not between the words "Hawaii" and the year dates. These necessary adjustments caused an interesting variety, for if the adjustment was made just at the time the overprinting was taking place it would elongate the letters of the overprint if the motion was against the direction of the paper, or it would shorten the letters if the direction of the wheel motion was with the paper.

A comparatively small number of these overprinted stamps were issued. They were on sale in the United States only at the Philatelic Agency in Washington. Many United States collectors, however, did not obtain copies when the stamps were current, and this was possibly due to the Standard Catalogue listing these stamps under "Hawaii" instead of "U. S." and many passed them up for this reason. In spit of this, and even in spite of the small quantity issued they are not as desirable today as the Norse American and have never been popular with collectors.

#647—2 Cent Washington, Carmine Rose, overprinted "HAWAII 1778-1928." No Wmk. Rotary Press Perf. 11x10½.

Issued August 13, 1928.

These stamps were made, as noted above, by overprinting ordinary 2 Cent stamps then in use. There were numerous varieties reported in the overprinting, but only one seems to be constant and worthy of attention. This was a break in "1" of "1778" on the 93rd stamp of a lower right pane, causing this numeral to appear much shorter than the others. There were also numerous examples of stretched or shortening letters, which as explained were printing varieties only. A few sheets were found with extreme wide spacing on one row. This space measured 28 mm. between overprints instead of the normal 18 mm. Blocks showing this are extremely scarce.

Shade: Carmine Rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number block.
b: Wide space overprint.
c: Broken "1" in "1778."

Plates used: 18983—84
19054—55

Quantity issued: 5,519,897

#648—5 Cent Roosevelt, Blue, overprinted "HAWAII 1778-1928." No Wmk. Rotary Press Perf 11x10½.

Issued August 13, 1928.

A smaller quantity was issued of this stamp than any recent commemorative, yet it is not scarcer than the 5 Cent Norse American, of which almost one half million more were printed. The stamp is singularly free from philatelic varieties, and there are no known wide spacings. But few copies have been found with stretched overprinted letters, as was the case with the 2 Cent. These were the ordinary 5 Cent stamps surcharged.

Shade: Blue

Varieties: a: Plate number block.

Plates used: 18907—08

Quantity issued: 1,459,897



Molly Pitcher in Action. From an old woodcut.

MONMOUTH ISSUE

1928

ON JANUARY 23, 1928, it was reported from Freehold, N. J., that Congressman Harold Hoffman, of the Third District, would endeavor to gain Congressional action for the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth, which was to be celebrated that fall. It was his intention to have Molly Pitcher, heroine of the battle, the central feature of the stamp.

Molly Pitcher was the wife of John Hays, a sergeant of infantry, who, having formerly been attached to Proctor's Artillery, was detailed to artillery duty shortly before the Battle of Monmouth. At the battle, so the story goes, Molly helped by carrying water to the wounded, and cries of "the pitcher Molly" caused her to be nicknamed "Molly Pitcher." After her husband had been wounded she took his place at the gun and fought during the balance of the battle. Naturally she became one of the heroines of the Revolution.

The demand for a special issue was carried on by both Congressmen Hoffman and Ackerman, the latter gentleman advocating a stamp similar to the White Plains Issue, but it seemed impossible to obtain the approval of the Post-

master General. As a last resort they asked for a surcharged stamp and this request was finally granted, although only a very small quantity of these overprinted stamps were issued.

We are illustrating an old cut of Molly in action, more as a joke than anything else, but had it been used as a model by the department what a stamp we would have had!

The official notice is as follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, October 13, 1928.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing a special surcharged issue of 2-cent postage stamps in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth.

The issue will consist of ordinary 2-cent stamps overprinted with the words "Molly Pitcher" arranged in two horizontal lines across the face of the stamp. The surcharge will be in black.

The surcharged Monmouth anniversary stamps will first be placed on sale October 20, 1928, at the post offices in Freehold, N. J., Red Bank, N. J., and Washington, D. C. The surcharged stamps will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Like the Hawaiian Issue these were a product of the rotary press, the regular two cent stamp then current being used. They were printed from the usual 400 subject plates, being cut into four post office panes, and had the plate numbers in the upper and lower outside corners, one to each pane. Being from the rotary press, there were no straight edges.

#646—2 Cent, Washington, Carmine, overprinted "MOLLY PITCHER." No Wmk. Rotary press. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued October 20, 1928.

We have placed this after the Hawaiian Issue instead of before it, as it was issued about two months later, although it carries a lower catalog number.

There are several worthwhile overprinting varieties of this stamp. Five blocks were located with wide spacing between surcharges. These distances were 29 mm. instead of the normal 18. This distance is between the two groups of imprints and not between the words "MOLLY" and "PITCHER."

A pair was found by Holcome York, one stamp of which had only the word "PITCHER," the "MOLLY" being in the margin above. This same printing error no doubt occurred on the rest of the row, but the balance is not known to have reached philatelic hands.

Elongated overprints were quite common on this issue, much more so than on the previous overprinted stamps. Numerous panes may be found where one row is elongated, the letters being almost 1 mm. higher than the other row.

Shade: Carmine

Varieties: a: Plate number block.
b: Copy with only word "PITCHER."
c: Wide spacing.
d: Elongated overprint.
e: Plate #19070 L. R. #89 and adjoining stamps show evidence of a breakdown in the transfer roll, particularly in and above the left numeral.

Plates used: #19070—71

Number issued: 9,779,896

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AERONAUTICS CONFERENCE

1928

ON NOVEMBER 11, 1928, the Washington dispatches announced that the Post Office Department would issue two new stamps of the 2 cent and 5 cent values, in honor of the Civil Aeronautical Conference called by President Coolidge December 12-13-14, 1928, at Washington, D. C. This conference was to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the feat of the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, December 17, 1903, when they made the first flight by aeroplane, flying a distance of 852 feet and remaining in the air one minute.

The official notice reads as follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, November 20, 1928.

Postmasters and others connected with the postal service are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent and 5-cent commemorative stamp, in connection with the International Civil Aeronautics Conference, called by President Coolidge for December 12, 13, 14, 1928, at Washington, D. C.

The new stamps are the same shape and size as the special delivery stamp, 1-44/100 by 84/100 inches. The 2-cent stamp will be printed in red ink and the 5-cent stamp in blue ink. At the top is a dark border panel with wording "U. S. Postage" in white Roman lettering; a small scroll at each end; under the panel in small architectural Roman lettering—"International Civil Aeronautics Conference"; on either side of the stamp are narrow border panels; within the borders are shown on the left the Washington Monument, and on the right the United States Capitol. The central design shows the airplane used by the Wright brothers in their first successful flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C. In both lower corners are rectangular shields with the numeral 2 in each; a ribbon appears between the numerals and below the airplane with the dates, December 12, 13, 14, 1928, and under the ribbon a base panel with the word cents in white Roman lettering.

The 5-cent United States postage stamp for the International Civil Aeronautics Conference is similar with the exception of the Wright airplane being replaced by a globe showing the eastern and western continents, and a modern monoplane flying across it; the numberals 5 in place of numerals 2.

The new International Civil Aeronautics Conference stamp will first be placed on sale December 12, 1928, at the Washington, D. C. post office, and for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers the new stamps will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department.

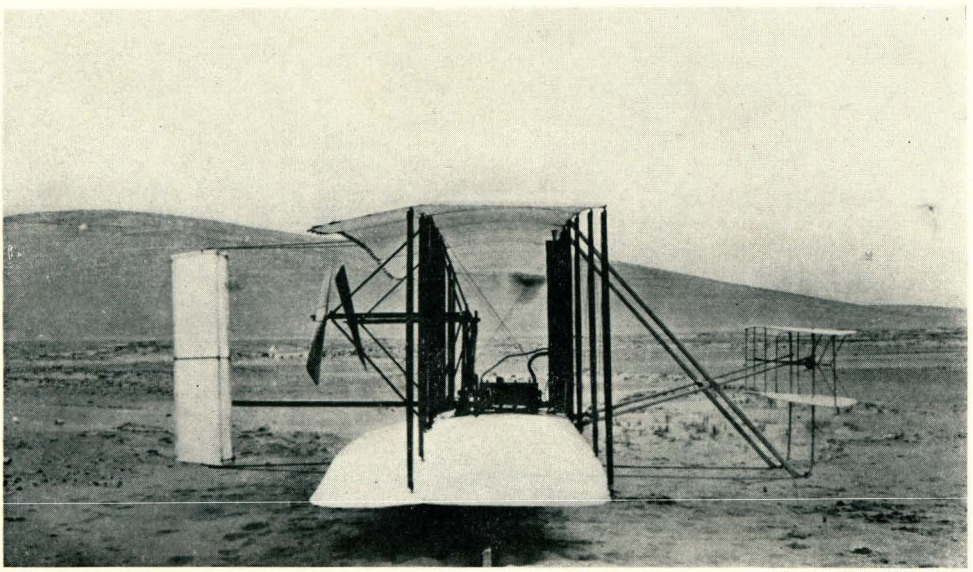
R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed from 200 subject plates, (10x20) which were divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical guide lines. The sheets were cut along these guide lines into post office panes of 50 and so issued. There were eight plate numbers, two to each pane, on top and bottom they were above or below the third stamp—at the sides the numbers were adjacent to the fifth row from the outside corners.

A special postal station was opened in the U. S. Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., at which place the Aeronautics Conference meetings were held. First day covers were cancelled in green ink with a special slogan postmark. This consisted of a flag type box containing the words "INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AERONAUTICS CONFERENCE" in two lines over an aeroplane, and below the dates "December 12-14-1928." This date stamp showed the day of use, December 12.

Although these stamps portrayed airplanes they were not air mail stamps, and were good for ordinary postage. The air mail rate at that time being five cents, the high value was frequently used for this purpose, such covers, however, had to be inscribed "Via Air Mail."

On December 17th a special cachet was officially supplied by the Post Office Department to celebrate the unveiling of the national Aeronautic Association's memorial at Kitty Hawk, N. C. This monument consisted of a ten ton granite boulder bearing a commemorative bronze plate in honor of the Wright Brothers. It was erected on the exact spot where on December 17, 1903, Orville Wright took off in a plane under its own power. The cachet consisted of a 2 inch square box showing a portrait of the Wright Plane with a modern plane above it. Below, in five lines, appeared the words "TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FIRST FLIGHT MADE BY THE WRIGHT BROTHERS AT KITTY HAWK, N. C. DECEMBER 17, 1903." It was applied in black as was the Kitty Hawk, N. C., hand stamp postmark.



Photograph of Original Wright Machine.

#649—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "WRIGHT AEROPLANE." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued December 12, 1928.

This stamp was designed by C. A. Huston and A. R. Meissner, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, after a photograph of the original Wright machine supplied by the National Museum. (Illustrated.) The engraving was executed by J. Benzing, E. Hall and L. S. Schofield. The Capitol at the right and the Washington Monument at the left were added by the artist.

The stamps being large were not generally popular with the users of mail, and they were on hand at post offices for quite some time after they had first been placed on sale.

The two cent is singularly free of plate varieties. Some defects in the plates causing small dots have been reported but none worthy of special search as all are extremely minor. These stamps being rocked in sidewise to the design it is likely that some shifted transfers of the side frame lines might be discovered. Being unpopular with collectors little effort has been made to study this stamp.

Sixteen plates were made and all went to press.

Shades: Carmine, dull carmine.

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

Plates used: #19654—55, 56, 57, 62, 63, 64, 65, 78, 79, 80, 81
19708—09, 10, 11

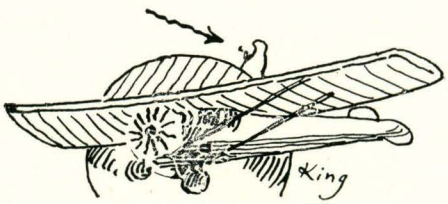
Number issued: 49,438,300

#650—5 Cent, Blue. "GLOBE AND MODERN AEROPLANE." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued December 12, 1928.

This design was by C. A. Huston, one of the artists of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.. The engraving was executed by J. Benzing, E. Hall and L. S. Schofield.

Whereas the two cent stamp was free from defects this one has several, one of which is extremely interesting. On plate No. 19658 stamp number 50 of the lower left pane has an eliptical mark where the wing of the plane crosses the globe at the right. This looks very much like a prairie dog sitting on its haunches and has frequently been so named. It is also known as the north pole variety. There seems to be no logical explanation of this plate flaw, as it does not duplicate any part of the design and it was no doubt caused by a foreign substance adhering to the plate while the design was being rocked in. Although the position of this variety has been well known for some time, it is a rather desirable item as this stamp had a straight edge at the right and these were usually promptly discarded by collectors and used for postage. (Illustrated.)



Flaw on Plate No. 19658.

We have never considered plate layout lines of sufficient importance to be worthy of comment as they are quite common. Usually they are found just inside the bottom or side frame line and almost always very faint. Their purpose is to help the plate maker to keep his alignment correct and are generally removed before the plate is used. On Plate No. 19659, however, the lines are quite strong and pass directly through the vertical center of the stamp, giving the impression that the globe is held up by a thread. This is especially marked in the stamps just under the top right plate number blocks. (F. before the number.)

Four plates were made for this stamp, and all went to press.

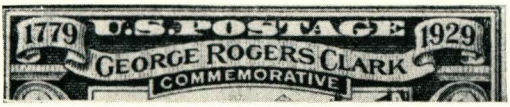
Shades: Blue, deep blue.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve position blocks.
c: Prairie dog variety.
d: Layout lines in center of design.

Plates used: #19658—59, 60, 61

Number issued: 10,319,700.

(1) Mekeel's 2/6/28.



GEORGE ROGERS CLARK COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1929

THE George Rogers Clark stamp issued in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sackville, at Vincennes, Indiana, was without doubt one of the most artistic of our twentieth century stamps.

As early as 1926, three years before the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sackville, it was suggested that a commemorative postage stamp be issued. The President, in his message to Congress in 1927, made mention of this American victory which was to be celebrated February 25, 1929, stating that it was too little known and understood, having eventually brought into the Union the Northwest territory.

On January 19, 1928, Representative David Hogg, of the 12th Indiana District, introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to issue a special stamp in commemoration of the sesquicentennial of this exploit. The Clark Memorial Commission, meeting in Indianapolis on October 17th, approved and recommended a painting by Frederick C. Yohn, depicting the surrender of Fort Sackville to Col. George Rogers Clark by the British Commander, Lieut. Gov. Hamilton, as a subject for the stamp vignette.

The Indianapolis Star, of October 19, 1928, said: "While Postmaster General Harry S. New had expressed his approval of any design that the Commission might adopt, the actual plans for the anniversary stamp had been actually withheld until the Commission officially recommended a painting to be used. * * * Mr. Yohn's painting was originally produced on the cover of *The Youth's Companion* for October 1923, and now is the property of the Indiana Historical Society."

This being the first stamp ever issued to commemorate an Indiana event, and Indiana being the home state of the Postmaster General, it was assured that an attractive design would be forthcoming. It was at first planned to print the stamp in red, but Hon. Robert S. Regar, Third Assistant Postmaster General, conceived the idea of a bi-colored design.

Being printed in two colors, and of a larger size than any of the other commemoratives, it was an outstanding emission and one that Mr. Regar was very proud of.

The conquest of the territory north of the Ohio by Col. Clark in 1778-9 was one of the most heroic episodes of the Revolutionary period, and one of the most important in its consequence. By reason of it the Treaty of Paris designated the Mississippi instead of the Ohio as our western boundary.

The official description of the stamp reads:

Office of the Postmaster General,
Washington, February 2, 1929.

Postmasters and others connected with the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent George Rogers Clark postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sackville.

The new stamp is the same shape and size as the 5-cent air mail stamp, 1-3/32 by 1-15/32 inches, and is printed in two colors; the border in red and the vignette in black. The central design shows the surrender of Fort Sackville at Vincennes,



"Surrender of Fort Sackville," from a painting by Frederick C. Yohn.

Ind., to George Rogers Clark, reproduced from a photograph of the painting by Frederick C. Yohn. The word "Vincennes" appears beneath the central design and at the top of the stamp are the words "U. S. Postage" in white Roman letters. Above the vignette is a ribbon bearing the words "George Rogers Clark" with the word "Commemorative" in a curved panel directly beneath. In panels on either side of the stamp are acanthus scrolls and in both upper corners are the years "1779" at the left and "1929" at the right. In both lower corners within circles with dark backgrounds is the white numeral "2" with the word "Cents" at the bottom of the stamp.

The new George Rogers Clark stamp will first be placed on sale February 25, 1929, at the post office at Vincennes, Ind., and for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers it will be placed on sale the following day, February 26, at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department. These stamps will also be placed on sale at other post offices as promptly after February 25th as production will permit.

HARRY S. NEW,
Postmaster General.

Charlottsville, Va., the county seat of Albemarle County, where Clark was born, requested but was not given first day privileges.

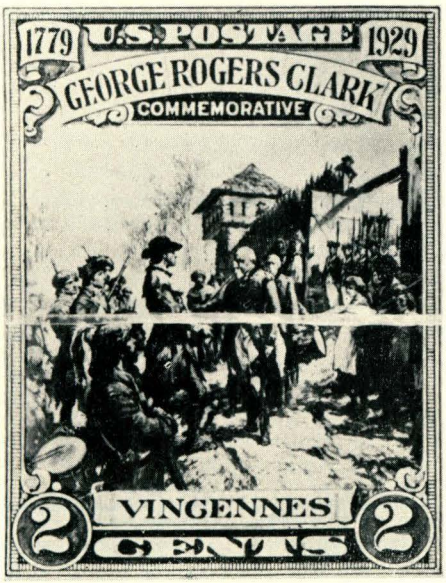


Photo from original drawing of first design. Never approved or issued.

The first design prepared by Mr. Huston, artist of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, suggested a stamp higher than wide, (illustrated) but this was not approved, and the stamp was finally issued in horizontal form. The engraving work of the vignette was executed by L. S. Schofield, and that of the frame, lettering and numerals by E. M. Hall. The final proof was not approved until January 24, 1929, plates going to press the first week of February.

The first order called for 15,000,000, but the stamp proved so popular that on March 20, 1929, the Post Office Department announced that the supply on hand had become exhausted.

#651—Two Cent, Carmine and Black. "BATTLE OF VINCENNES." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued February 25, 1929.

These were printed in sheets of 100 subjects, with both horizontal and vertical guide lines in red. They were cut vertically into 50 subject panes and so delivered to the various post offices. There was a short black guide line in the top and bottom margin. The horizontal guide line occurred between the fifth and sixth row. On the left pane the red plate number was over the second stamp, the black number over the third stamp, followed by the word "TOP" in red. On the right pane "TOP" in black and the black plate number occurred over the second and third stamps, followed by the red plate number. There were no other markings on these plates, not even the customary initials.

As with other bi-colored stamps there was a possible chance of an "inverted center" sheet slipping out and collectors were carefully watching for such an error. Unusual care was exercised at the Bureau and no "inverts" have

ever been found. Harry Lindquist reported to the writers that Mr. Regar told him four sheets had been printed in error with the centers inverted but that these were immediately destroyed, getting no further than the press that printed them. These were neither gummed nor perforatd. On checking this up through the Post Office Department we received the following letter in verification:

"October 2, 1930.

"Beverly S. King,
New York, N. Y.

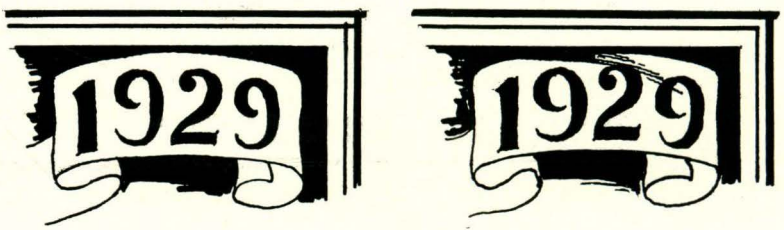
"My dear Sir:

"Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of September 17, to Mr. Regar, in regard to the irregularity in the printing of the George Rogers Clark Commemorative stamp.

"The information which you have received to the effect that the central designs on a few sheets of this bicolored stamp were inverted in the original printing is correct. However, the defect in the printing was immediately detected and the imperfectly sheets were destroyed so that none were issued to postmasters for sale to the public.

Very truly yours,

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



Broken transfer variety.

A broken transfer variety consisting of a heavy red line over and cutting into the ribbon in the upper right corner has been noted. This occurs on stamp twenty-nine of the right pane, (fourth one of the fifth row,) red plate No. 19721. There are numerous scratches and minor spot of color on certain of the stamps, such as a horizontal red scratch on left pane red plate No. 19742, on stamps 26 and 27, dot of color on numerals, etc.

Shades: Carmine and black.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks.
Top and bottom split arrows.
Right and left complete arrows.
Center guide and split guide lines.
c: Broken transfer.

Plates (all used))—Each red border plate was used in combination with each red vignette plate, making 144 plate number combinations.
Center Plates: 19728—29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39
Frame Plates: 19720—21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43

Number issued: 16,684,674

(To be continued.)

More Notes on Patent Cancellations

By Fred R. Schmalzriedt.

DOUBT has been cast on the place of use of cancellations No. 104 and 104-A. As I stated in my original article, no cover was then known, but the information regarding same was furnished by the late Charles A. Nast. Several months ago G. L. Habbert of Troy, N. Y., sent me three covers, and Heyliger de Windt of Great Barrington, Mass., one, which prove conclusively that all of the stamps, being off cover, had only one-half the cancellation. The other half contains the words Rut. and Troy R. P. O., surrounding the date. Each of the halves is enclosed in a square frame with corners rounded. The only cover that has the mutilating cross in the center of the design bears a 3c Re-engraved No. 207, was mailed at Castleton, Vt. June 22, 1883 and has the R. R. cancellation on the left side of the envelope. Two of the other covers have a 2c green 1887 No. 212 and one a 2c red-brown No. 210, but on all of these the cross has been eliminated. In each case the stamp is cancelled by the R. R. cancellation. One of the two cent green covers does not show the place of origin. It is cancelled July 1 (? 1888). The other bears a Rutland, Vt. business card and is cancelled Dec. 12, 1889. The two cent red-brown also originated in Rutland and is dated Aug. 12, 1887. The question now arises as to the meaning of "Morrison." I have been able to find no such station on the Rutland and Troy R. R., nor any such postoffice in Vermont or New York along its route in the U. S. Post Office guide for the years during which the cancellation appears to have been used. The word "South" may, of course, refer to the direction in which the mail was being sent. Can anyone throw any further light on this cancellation? New York and Vermont collectors, from whom I have inquired, have been unable to give any further information.

Haverhill, Mass. used another mutilating cancellation besides the one heretofore described. A cover used May 27, 1861, franked by a 3c 1857 No. 44 has a broken cork cancellation with a deep vertical cut in the top center and a horizontal one just to the left of same. Both cut through the stamp and face of the cover. (No. 148).

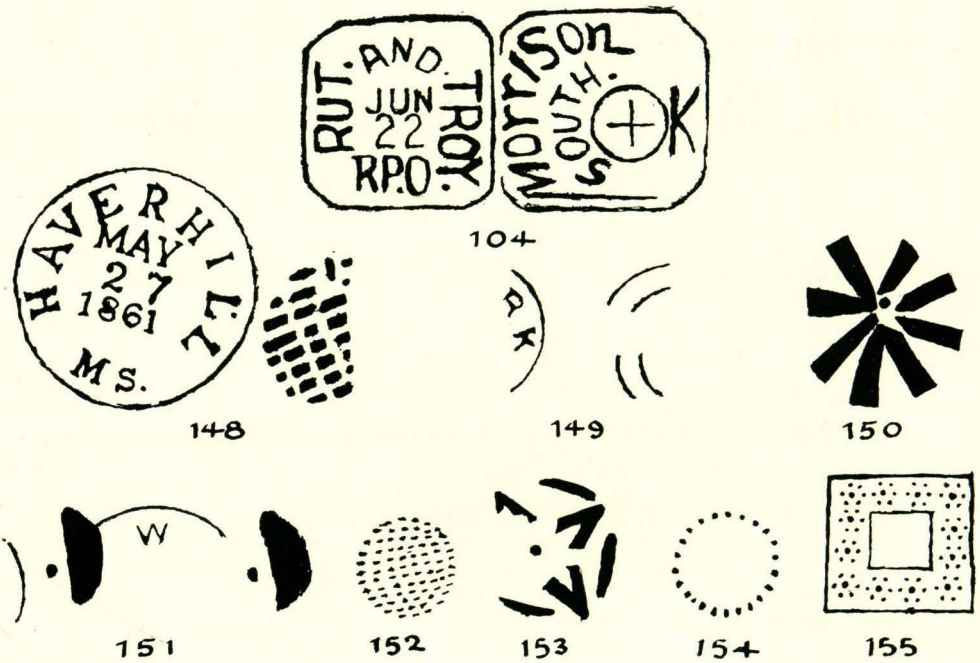
All the New York knife blades heretofore described have been straight, but quite recently a circular one has turned up. It is on a 1 cent 1861, No. 63, but the stamp is off cover and only a portion of the cancellation is shown but the stamp is almost in pieces. (No. 149).

Another New York City punch cancellation was recently discovered by Hugh McLellan of Champlain, N. Y., who has a cover with a 6 cent National No. 148 on a cover to London. The cancellation is a foreign mail cancellation consisting of eight rays (*Bartels D4*) with a punch in the center. This cover was mailed June 28, 1871 and no town cancellation was attached to the killer. (No. 150).

And still another, probably also New York, has been found on a pair of 1c Re-engraved, No. 206, but so little of the cancellation appears that it is useless to even try to describe it. (No. 151).

A cancellation very similar to that used at West Barnstable (No. 66) heretofore described, and like that, in blue, but having more and smaller punches is known on a 1 cent 1873, No. 156, and on eight copies of the 3 cent of the same issue, No. 158, but all are off cover, so that it is impossible to tell where it was used. (No. 152).

A rather indistinct punch cancellation appears on a 2 cent 1862, No. 73. It looks very much like one of the New York foreign mail cancellations. There appears to be an outer circle surrounding a four-pointed star, with a punch in the center. (No. 153).



I have seven copies of the 3 cent 1873 No. 158, all off cover, which are cancelled by twenty-three small punches arranged in a circle 24½ millimeters in diameter. Six are in black and one in blue. If a guard was used, it does not show. One of the stamps has a portion of the town cancellation but not sufficient to decipher it; it may be Boston. (No. 154).

A cancellation that looks as though it might have been applied in either Japan or China is known on the 2 cent green of 1887, No. 212 off cover. It consists of a hollow square, the inner line being eight millimeters in diameter and the outer nineteen millimeters. Between the lines are twelve idntical figures that have the appearance of a six petalled flower made by a large central dot, surrounded by six smaller dots. In each case the middle dot cuts into the stamp, so that it can be seen on the back. (No. 155).

The Canada patent consisting of nine circular cuts arranged in the form of a cross, was used at Grimsby, as I recently saw a piece of a cover with this cancellation, dated November 9, 1880.

A Great Purchase of New Brunswick "Pence Issues."

In the *Boston Stamp Book* for June 1896, I find a continuation of the talk that Trifet gave before the *Boston Philatelic Society.*

One more inetresting item therein is about a large find of New Brunswick "Pence" issues which had been removed from the original covers. Trifet says that the purchase was made in several installments and as he considered the split stamps were worthless the owner sent many of these on the original covers, to the mill to be pulped.

This purchase was made by Trifet in 1882. It consisted of about 200 of the 3d., 700 of the 6d. and about 20 of the shilling values.

As regards these 6d. Trifet sold most of them abroad and said that he had sent 200 to the Stanley Gibbons Co. for 60c each, but they refused to pay this price and returned them. The shillings were sold at equally low prices, the finest copies going up to $7.00 each, which was the most that Trifet got for this now rare stamps.

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

By EDWARD STERN.

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

(Continued from Volume XII, Page 39.)

TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND ADMINISTRATION

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(of Illinois)

March 4, 1861 to April 15, 1865

Vice President	Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	
	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	
Secretary of State	Jeremiah S. Black	Pennsylvania	Reappointed
	William H. Seward	New York	March 5, 1861
Secretary of the Treasury	John A. Dix	New York	Reappointed
	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	March 7, 1861
	George Harrington	Dist. of Col.	Ad Interim (Assist. Sec.)
	Wm. P. Fessenden	Maine	July 1, 1864
	Hugh McCulloch	Indiana	March 9, 1865
Secretary of War	Joseph Holt	Kentucky	Reappointed
	Simon Cameron	Pennsylvania	March 11, 1861
	Edwin M. Stanton	Pennsylvania	Jan. 20, 1862
Attorney General	Edwin M. Stanton	Pennsylvania	Reappointed
	Edward Bates	Missouri	March 5, 1861
	James Speed	Kentucky	Dec. 5, 1864
Postmaster General	Horatio King	Maine	Reappointed
	Montgomery Blair	Dist. of Col.	March 9, 1861
	William Dennison	Ohio	October 1, 1864
Secretary of the Navy	Isaac Toucey	Connecticut	Reappointed
	Gideon Welles	Connecticut	March 7, 1861
Secretary of the Interior	Moses Kelly		Ad Interim (Chief Clerk)
	Caleb B. Smith	Indiana	March 5, 1861
	John P. Usher	Indiana	January 8, 1863

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 52

Cover # 1 **JOHN HAY**—Franked while Assistant Secretary to the President, remaining with him, both as secretary and a trusted friend almost constantly until his death. He acted also as his adjutant and aide-de-camp, and served under General Gillmore, with the rank of Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, first secretary of the Legation at Paris, 1865-1867, and charge de affaires at Vienna 1867-1868, later appointed secretary of Legation at Madrid, he became an editorial writer on the "Tribune" and was later Editor-in-chief of that paper, he took an active part in the presidential canvasses of 1876, 1880, and 1884, under the administration of President Hayes he was first assistant secretary of State, president of the International Sanitary Congress of Washington, and was engaged many years in writing in collaboration with John G. Nicolay a "History of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln".

Cover # 2 **HANNIBAL HAMLIN**—Franked while Vice-President. He was a member of the State House of Representatives 1836-1840, and 1847, and served as Speaker 1836-1840, elected as Democrat to Congress 1843-1847, elected to the United States Senate 1848-1857, and then left the Democratic Party, he was elected Governor of Maine by the Republican Party and after six months he resigned as he was again chosen United States Senator serving from 1857-1861, appointed collector of the Port of Boston 1865, again elected to the United States Senate 1869, and reelected 1875 and served until 1881, also named United States Minister to Spain 1881-1882.

Cover # 3 **ANDREW JOHNSON**—Franked while United States Senator. He was Mayor of Tennessee 1830-1834, member of the State House of Representatives 1835-1837, 1839-1841, served in the State Senate 1841, Member of Congress 1843, 1853, Governor of Tennessee 1853, 1857, appointed by President Lincoln Military Governor of Tennessee with rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers 1862, nominated as a War Democrat and elected Vice-President of the United States on the Republican ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln 1864, President of the United States April 15, 1865-1869, elected to the United States Senate March 4, 1875 and served until his death July 31, 1875 at Greenville, Tennessee, where this cover is postmarked. (Refer to Plate 10 number 8, 9 and 10.)

Cover # 4 **WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to Plate 40, number 5).

Cover # 5 **FREDERICK WILLIAM SEWARD**—Franked while Assistant Secretary of State, he was appointed to this office in 1861 and served under his father Wm. H. Seward for the eight years that he was Secretary of State, he was Associate Editor of the Albany Evening Journal, member of the New York legislature 1875, again Assistant Secretary of State 1877-1881 while Wm. M. Evarts was Secretary under President Rutherford B. Hayes.

Cover # 6 **WILLIAM P. FESSENDEN**—Franked while United States Senator. He was member of the State House of representatives 1832-1840, 1845-1846, 1853, elected in that year as a Whig to the United States Senate and reelected in 1859 serving until 1864 when he resigned to become Secretary of the Treasury in this Cabinet, Author of the plan for issuing Government Bonds, again elected to the U. S. Senate 1865 and served until his death 1869.

Cover # 7 **WILLIAM HUNTER**—Franked while Chief Clerk in the Department of State. (Refer to Plates 45, number 4, Plate 47, number 2).

Cover # 8 **GEORGE HARRINGTON**—Franked while Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—ad interim.



Plate 52. Lincoln Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 53

Cover # 1 **EZRA BARTLETT FRENCH**—Franked while Auditor of the Treasury, appointed by President Abraham Lincoln and continued during the administrations of Presidents Johnson, Grant, and Hayes. He served in the State Senate 1842-1845, Secretary of the State of Maine 1845-1850, assisted in the organizing of the Republican Party in 1856, elected as a Republican to the 36th. Congress 1861, member of the peace Convention of 1861 held at Washington, D. C. in an effort to devise means to prevent the impending war.

Cover # 2 **EDWARD JORDON**—Franked while Solicitor of the Treasury.

Cover # 3 **D. W. MAHON**—Franked while First Auditor of the Treasury.

Cover # 4 **T. L. SMITH**—Franked while First Auditor of the Treasury.

Cover # 5 **FRANCIS ELIAS SPINNER**—Franked while Treasurer of the United States. (Refer to Plate 51, number 1).

Cover # 6 **FRANCIS ELIAS SPINNER**—Franked while Treasurer of the United States. (Refer to Cover # 5 on this plate.)

Cover # 7 **CHARLES MANNING WALKER**—Franked while Fifth Auditor of the United States Treasury Department. He was Chief Clerk in the Post Office Department 1883-1885.

Stamps of Naples by Dr. Diena

I Francobolli Del Regno Di Napoli, by Dr. Emilio Diena. (Published by the Societa Anonima Stampa Filatelica Italiana, 38 Via Plinio, Milan, Italy, Price L. 45.)

Dr. Emilio Diena has just published a handbook, "The Stamps of the Kingdom of Naples." Although written in Italian, it will prove a valuable addition to any library.

The stamps of which he treats are only nine in number (Scott's Two Sicilies Nos. 1 and 9) and were in use for only four years (1858-1862), yet he devotes to them a volume of two hundred and seventy-three pages with three hundred and twenty-five illustrations, and three plates.

The history of the introduction, preparation and printing of the issue is followed by a detailed description of the stamps themselves, arranged according to the fourteen steel or copper plates used in printing them. The characteristics of each plate are minutely described and illustrated, so that a collector should be able to assign any given stamp to its proper plate without great difficulty.

Dr. Diena adds much that is new concerning the blue provisionals proving for one thing that there are only one hundred varieties of each instead of two hundred as stated in the catalogs and as generally accepted up to this time. He describes and illustrates each of the one hundred varieties and has made a good start on plating them, a task heretofore considered impossible.

One of the final chapters of the book lists all the postoffices in the Kingdom and describes the cancellations and postmarks used in each of them between 1858 and 1862.

A separate pamphlet, prepared by Dr. Diena's son, Mario Diena, gives tentative prices for the many rarities mentioned in singles, pairs, blocks, re-entries, counterfeits, reprints and cancellations.



Plate 53. Lincoln Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 54

Cover # 1 **EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON**—Franked while Secretary of War, and he served in this same capacity under President Andrew Johnson. He was Attorney General under President James Buchanan and also in this Cabinet.

Cover # 2 **SIMON CAMERON**—Franked while Secretary of War. Elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Buchanan, left the Democratic Party in 1854 and assisted in the formation of the Peoples Party, elected as a Republican to the United States Senate 1857-1861, he had strong support as a presidential candidate in 1860, appointed United States Minister to Russia, delegate to the Republican National Convention at Baltimore 1864, and to the Loyalists Convention at Philadelphia 1866, was again elected to the United States Senate 1867, and reelected 1873.

Cover # 3 **JAMES COOPER**—Franked while United States Senator, (Refer to Plate 39, number 3.) (Plate 46, number 5.)

Cover # 4 **JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN**—Franked while member of Congress. He served in the Mexican War, Presidential Elector on the Democratic Ticket of Buchanan and Breckenridge 1856, entered the Union Army 1862, during the Civil War was commissioned Colonel of the 31st. Illinois Infantry, one of the managers appointed by the House of Representatives in 1868 to conduct the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, elected to the United States Senate 1871-77 and again in 1879, nominated for Vice President on the ticket with J. G. Blaine in 1884.

Cover # 5 **HORACE MAYNARD**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was presidential Elector on the Whig Ticket of Scott and Graham 1852 and on the Republican ticket of Lincoln and Johnson 1864, elected by the American Party to the 35th and 36th Congresses, Attorney General of Tennessee 1863-1865, Delegate to the Southern Loyalist Convention at Philadelphia 1866, upon the readmission of the State of Tennessee to representation, he was elected as a Republican to the 39th and 43rd Congresses 1866-1875, Minister to Turkey 1875-1880, appointed Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President R. B. Hayes.

Cover # 6 **ABSALOM BAIRD**—Franked while Adjutant General. He served in Tyler's division in the defense of Washington and in the Manassas Campaign, being present at Blackburns Ford, and at Bull Run, was engaged in the Siege of Yorktown, and the battle of Williamsburg, he commanded a brigade of the Army of the Ohio, was engaged in the capture of Cumberland Gap, and the battle of Missionary Ridge, he was present at the surrender of Atlanta and received the breveted rank of brigadier general for his services.

Cover # 7 **SAMUEL BECK**—Franked while Assistant Adjutant General. He served in the Florida War 1855-56, he was engaged in the occupation of Fredericksburg and the Shenandoah Valley Expedition, and from 1862 to 1870 was assistant in the Adjutant-General's department at Washington, he was breveted brigadier-general for faithful services 1865.

Cover # 8 **EDWARD DAVIS TOWNSEND**—Franked while Adjutant General. (Refer to Plate 48, number 6).



Plate 54. Lincoln Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 55

Cover # 1 **A. B. EATON**—Franked while in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

Cover # 2 **JOSEPH GILBERT TOTTEN**—Franked while Brigadier General of the Engineers Department. He served in the War of 1812 as Chief Engineer of the Army under General Stephensen Van Rensselaer, he later became Colonel and Chief Engineer of the United States Army, also inspector and supervisor of the United States Military Academy, and at the beginning of the Mexican War he was called by General Winfield Scott to take charge of the engineering operations of the Army, in this capacity he directed the siege of Vera Cruz, in 1855. He served as State Commissioner for the preservation of the harbor of New York also at Boston, he had charge of the Engineer Bureau at Washington and for long services was brevetted Major General in 1864, he was one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Cover # 3 **ANDREW ATKINSON HUMPHREYS**—Franked while Chief Engineer. He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy 1831, served in the Florida Campaign 1835, appointed a first Lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers, he was in command of the Army of the Potomac, engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, he was promoted to Major General, chief of staff to General Meade, was given command of the Second Corps during the siege of Petersburg, was in charge of the Mississippi Levees 1865-1866, he was made Brigadier General and given command of the corps of Engineers, the highest scientific appointment in the United States Army with charge of the Engineers Bureau in Washington.

Cover # 4 **JOSEPH H. BARRETT**—Franked while Commissioner in the Pension Office.

Cover # 5 **MONTGOMERY CUNNINGHAM MEIGS**—Franked while Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army. He was Superintending Engineer of the construction of a number of forts and government buildings 1841-1860, in 1861 he was appointed to organize an expedition to relieve Fort Pickens, Florida, which was besieged by the Confederate forces, was present at the battle of Bull Run 1861, he had personal charge of the base supplies for the forces at Chattanooga and the Army of the Potomac.

Cover # 6 **JOSEPH K. BARNES**—Franked while Surgeon General. He was chief medical Officer of the Cavalry Brigade in the Mexican War, was promoted with the rank of brevetted Major General, he was present at the death bed of President Lincoln, he attended Secretary Seward when he was wounded by the knife of a confederate assassin, also attended Mr. Garfield, the Royal Medical Societies of London, Paris and Moscow made him an honorary member, as did many of the other important European schools.

Cover # 7 **WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAMMOND**—Franked while Surgeon General at the beginning of the Civil War. He entered the Army and was assigned to the organization of General Hospitals in Maryland. The United States Sanitary Commission urged his appointment as Surgeon-General of the Army and in 1862 he received his commission with rank of Brigadier General, but he was tried and court-marshalled and dismissed from the Army in 1864 on charges of irregularities in the award of liquor contracts.

Cover # 8 **BENJAMIN PEIRCE**—Franked while superintendent of the United States Coast Survey which post he filled until 1874.

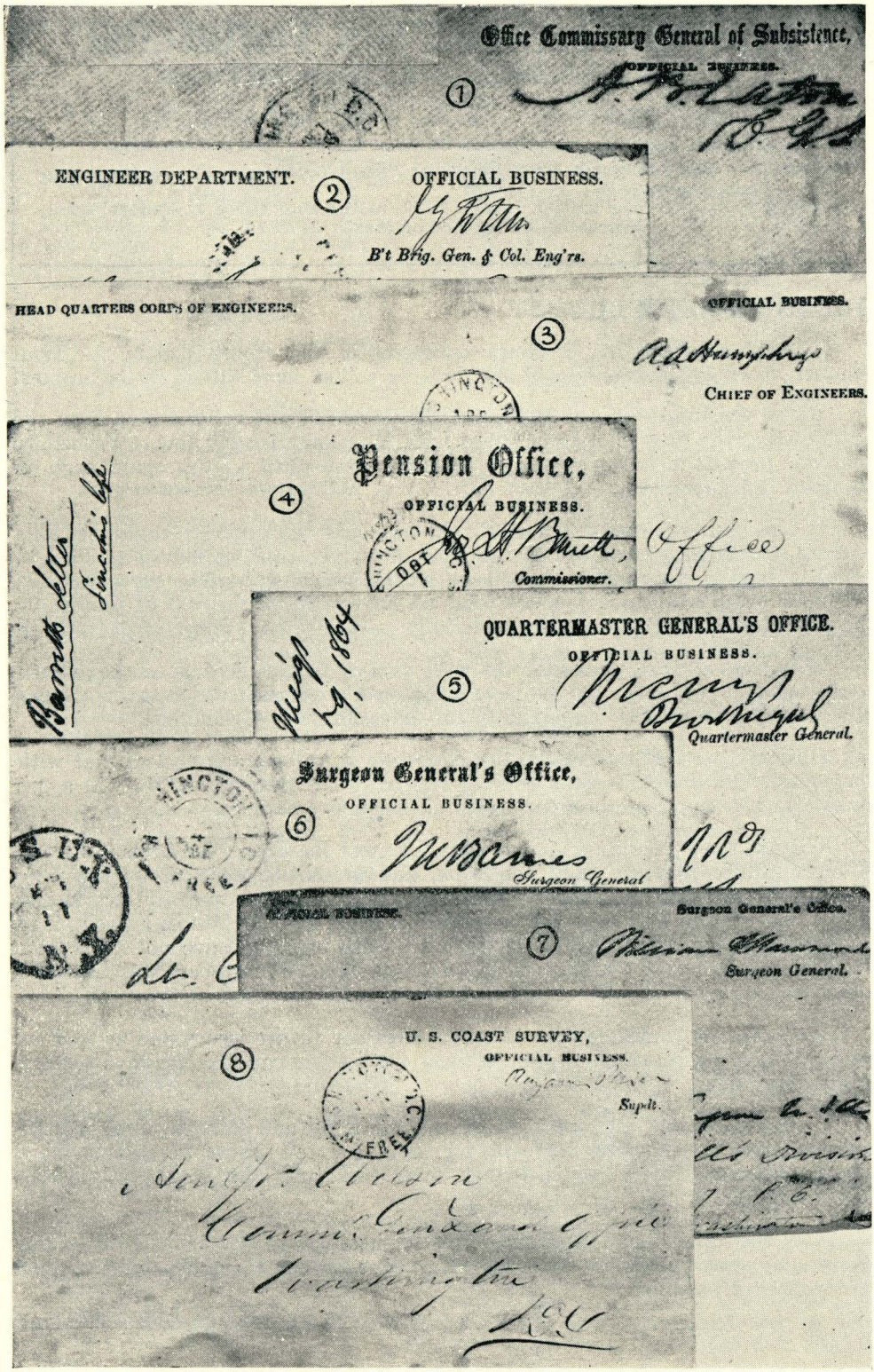


Plate 55. Lincoln Administration.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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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.

BALANCING THE BUDGET

The splendid stability of stamp collecting is well exemplified by the loyal manner in which the members of the *Collectors Club* have rallied in its support.

As we announced in our last issue, the percentage of resignations from the Club during the present time of stress have been surprisingly few. We believe that our present members will stick with the Club until we are again back on the road to prosperity.

It has been necessary to curtail our expenses wherever it could be done without sacrificing our ability to function effectively, and we have been able to effect savings in our rent, we have reduced the cost of operating our office, and of course every member will notice that we have reduced the cost of publishing the *Collectors Club Philatelist* by materially reducing the number of pages in it.

This gives us little space for the wide variety of articles that we have been accustomed to run and until we have completed the serials which are now running, it will give us little opportunity for diversification of contents.

However, we feel that this entire condition is but temporary and that with the completion of these serials and the return to our normal size we will again be able to give our readers a variety of authoritative articles.

We still have pending a second installment of the article on Bremen by Dr. Herbert Munk from the Kohl handbook, and in this connection, we are very desirous of securing additional translations from this monumental work and any of our readers who have had translations made of it, or are in a position to have them made, are invited to get in touch with us. We have no funds with which to pay for such translations but we hope that our members who have the ability to do this work will donate their services for the good of the cause.

We have a splendid reserve of manuscript for future issues and as soon as we have the space in which to publish them our readers can look forward to very interesting issues.

In the meantime, the work of Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl will be followed with considerable interest, for there are few issues of stamps more popular than the 20th Century U. S. Corrections and additions to it are earnestly solicited.

Note the announcement of the informal meetings at the Club on alternate Wednesday evenings and on Saturday afternoons and get the habit of "dropping in" whenever possible.

—H. L. LINDQUIST.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

30 East 42nd Street - - New York City

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Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser

Norman G. Andreini, New York City
Proposed by T. E. Steinway
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein

Adolph Klingenstein, New York City
Proposed by Victor W. Rotnem
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist

New Members

1224 N. H. Deutsch, New York City
1225 A. K. Bert, Washington, Pa.
1226 Milton Moses, Lynchburg, Va.
362 Erich Hausmann, Reinstated, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1227 Leslie G. Stutter, London, England
1228 G. D. Cabot, Chester, Pa.
1229 S. C. Cowing, Oakland, Calif.
1230 Barton Fox, New York City
1231 Jos. B. Berry, Lynn, Mass.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Precancels by L. Atwater, gift of A. Gunesch.

Postage Stamps and Greek Mythology, gift of Harris Publications.

Pat Paragraphs, three numbers, gift of O. G. Reichelt.

Stamps, volume one bound, gift of H. L. Lindquist.

Binder for magazine "Stamps," to hold current number, gift of H. L. Lindquist.

The First Issue of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia, 1850-1858, P. F. de Frank, gift of Author.

List over Avstemplingen pa norske Frimerker, 1855-80, A. Odfjell, gift of Author.

Catalogo delle Marche da Bollo di Italia E. Colonie, Fiume S. Marino Lombardo Veneto, gift of Geo. Cabot.

Lure of Stamp Collecting, gift of Globus Stamp Co.

Standard Airpost Catalog, Berkshire Exchange, gift of W. M. Pott.

Standard Precancel Stamp Catalog, 1930, Hoover Bros., gift of S. G. Rich.

The Stamps of Bosnia 1879-1900 and Herzegovina, H. Oldfield, gift of R. Morgan.

Scott's Supplementary Catalogue of Misc. United States, gift of Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

ARTHUR HIND

Arthur Hind, who will go down in philatelic history as one of the greatest collectors, died at a Hospital at Miami, Florida, March 1, 1933.

Mr. Hind made his great reputation as a collector during the sale of the Ferrari collection, due largely to the fact that he was the purchaser of the famous British Guiana for which he paid $32,500.

Mr. Hind had been in precarious health for some months before his death. He was 77 years old. The bulk of his estate has been left to his relatives in England, and the stamps will be sold through Charles J. Phillips and Wm. C. Kennett.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the **Collectors Club** was held Wednesday, January 4, 1933, and three new directors were elected as follows: Beverly S. King, Victor W. Rotnem, Laurence B. Mason.

The new officers for the year are Beverly S. King, Pres.; Laurence B. Mason, Vice-Pres.; Charles Curie, Secy., and Stephen Rich, Treas.

Mr. King has been vice-president for the past two years and his election to the presidency will be welcomed by his many friends.

The entertainment of the evening was a competition devoted to 20 errors, and some splendid collections were shown. The first prize was taken by Hans Lagerloef, second prize by Charles Curie, third prize by Stephen Rich.

We regret we have not a complete list of all of the exhibits but the following may prove of interest:

G. H. Fay showed types of airmail errors, including the Danzig error in amount, 10M for 50M, Lithuania with the center design transposed, Lithuania with center inverted, Russia error of color, gray for brown, the Egypt error of surcharge, 1951 for 1931, and Panama and Chile errors in spelling.

Charles Curie showed the U. S. 1869 inverts of the 15, 24 and 30c, the Columbian 4c blue, the 1c, 2c and 4c Pan-American inverts, and the following foreign stamps: Argentine Rep. No. 97 5c green, 1892, Argentine Rep. No. 133-a and 134-a center inverted, 1899, Bulgaria No. 13-a 5s rose, 1882, Col. Rep. No. 26-b 50c red, 1863, Guatemala, No. 23-a center inverted, 1882, Nossi Be No. 118 25c on 20c, 1891, Russia No. 36-b center inverted, 1883, St. Christopher No. 16-a inverted surcharge 1885, St. Helena No. 10-a surcharge omitted, 1863, Spain No. 76-a frame inverted, 1865, Straits Settlements No. 80-a no surcharge, 1894, Sweden No. 33-a "Tretio," 1877, and Western Australia No. 31-a lilac, 1865.

Stephen D. Brown showed types of errors, as follows:

Typesetting: 5c New Orleans (Confed. Provisional) with inverted imprint.

Separating sheets: 5c New Orleans, traces of tete-beche imprint at top.

Plate: Reconstruction of the large flaw (so-called cracked plate) of the 1c 1857 type II, Nos. 2-12-13-23-33L2.

Transferring: (a) Inverted transfer—1c 1851 type IV.

(b) Erasure of faulty transfer—unused irregular block of 10, 1c 1851, containing 89R2 and 99R2,—showing 89R2 so badly doubled at bottom that 99R2 had to be short transferred at top and bottom to keep it in horizontal alignment.

(c) Short transfer: 1c 1851 all the type IB's, rocked in with full design but all incomplete at bottom.

(d) Wrong Design: 5c rose 1917-19, used on cover with 1c postage due stamp.

Paper: Mint strip of 3 with top imprint and plate No., 8c 1895, watermarked USIR.

Color: 4c Columbian, dark blue.

Printing: (a) Double Print—blocks of the 1918-20 (surface print); single 3c 1861 (engraved).

(b) Printed on Both Sides—3c, 1861, 2c and 24c 1862 (engraved); horizontal block of 12 with top sheet margin, the middle block of 8 printed on both sides, 3c 1918-20, type IV (surface print).

(c) Inverted Center—1c Pan American.

Gumming: Vertical pair 2c 1894, triangle I, gummed on face.

Perforation: (a) Imperf. Horizontally—block of 6 of 6c 1894.

(b) Imperf. Vertically—block of 6 of 1c 1918-20, perf. 12½.

(c) Pair Imperf. Between—horizontal strip of 6 with top imprint Special Printing 2c 1883, imperf. between third and fourth stamps.

Grille: (a) End Roller Grille—10c 1870.

(b) Double Grille—24c 1869.

(c) Without Grille—24c 1869.

Surcharge: 1c State, SEPCIMEN.

Cancellation: Two 3c 1861's on covers, one tied by blue "24," the other by "Post Office Business Free."

Stephen G. Rich showed "Errors of Fact." These are stamps without error in the usual sense, but which show something that is not so. Prominent cases were the seal with claws on Newfoundland 1876, Columbus with a telescope on St. Kitts-Nevis, the non-British territory shown as British on the Canada map stamp of 1898, and the impossible motorcycle on the U. S. Special Delivery.

There were several other exhibits but the details were not supplied up to the time of going to press.

WESTCHESTER NIGHT

On January 18th we had another delightful Inter-Club Meeting when the **Westchester Philatelic Society** visited us.

Prior to the meeting the **Collectors Club** entertained the exhibitors at **The Chemists Club.**

President Beverly S. King after a few welcoming words, turned the meeting over to Montrose Ernst, who introduced the following:

William Alley showed an old, untouched collection, of his father's commenced in 1870 and continued until 1895. There was a nice lot of United States from 1847 and the 1893 was noteworthy for blocks of all the lower values. Cut square envelopes and revenues were a feature.

C. O. Grandstand showed stamps on covers. These were selected from one month's correspondence of letters addressed to his firm. Among them a cover with a print of Piccard and two stamps that had been farther above the earth than stamps had ever been before. Scarce covers were shown from China, Costa Rica (5c & 10c Philatelic Congress), Dominican Republic (Red Cross), Norway (Charity), Siam, Argentine (fine lot of air mails, 14 stamps on one cover), Newfoundland, Caribou Issue, two covers franked with a 2c and half of 2c used as the 3 cent rate. Pitcairn Island and Vatican City.

Dr. Hammond showed a collection of Air Mail stamps. This was a beautiful exhibit, and only a few of the rarer varieties were missing.

Mr. Helme showed a modern Dominican Republic, very strong in Errors, especially those on the Postage Due stamps. In the 1915 issue I noted pairs, one with and one without surcharge, and some unique blocks with portions of the overprints missing.

The collection of **George Polsey** was shown by Mr. Ernst. This consisted of 20th Century Imperfs in blocks of 4 and 6, only two or three of the very rare blocks being missing. In most cases five blocks of each stamp were shown, the arrow blocks in four positions and the center line block.

Lloyd Heath showed what he termed **The Bible in Stamps,** certainly the hit of the evening. He started with the Creation and said God created the Land and the Sea and showed stamps of the Land and the Sea, and then in the same way followed on, showing 3 to 10 stamps as examples of all these groups.

He caused the Mountains to appear from the Earth,
The Trees to grow.
He created the Birds of the Air and the Beasts of the field.
He created Man in his own Image.
Woman after Man.

Heath then exhibited stamps showing Prayer, Baptism, The Madona, Faith, Death, The Tomb, Eternal Peace, Church, Lands of the Bible such as Holy Land, Babylon, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Armenia.

He said he considered Saint Paul the greatest traveling salesman and showed some places he visited.

Dr. Elias Silberstein exhibited covers with notes on their evaluation. He divided covers into two groups.

1st, For Confirmation; 2nd, For Information.

He pointed out how important it was to have stamps on cover to prove their genuine usage and correct rates, apart from philatelic covers which were made up for collectors, such as high values used on covers, where the rate was 2c, 3c or 5c and over, as many dollar values were used.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

UNITED STATES 19th CENTURY

"Open House Night" was announced for every Wednesday when there are no regular meetings. On such evenings there will be a bourse, swapping of stamps, cards, chess, backgammon, etc. Visitors will be welcome but selling of stamps will be limited to club members.

The president then brought up for discussion House Bill No. 14131 proposing legislation on the use of illustrations of stamps, both postage and revenue, which is covered by an article by Elliot Perry in this issue.

Hans Lagerloef showed a selection of U. S. on covers. Among them I noted two fine New Yorks 1845, several 1847, 5c and 10c, a very rare 1851 diagonal half of 3c used as 1c on a cover from Toledo.

1851, a superb 5c with fine blue cancellation.

1857, a vertical pair of 10c one stamp recut at bottom.

1857, fine 30c on cover.

He also showed some interesting and rare combination covers, showing use of U. S. stamps with stamps of other countries. Among these two very rare covers were Hong Kong 8c yellow and U. S. 3c envelope and three Hong Kong 8c yellow plus two U. S. 1871, 2c brown, also U. S. used with Samoa, with Uruguay, Postage Due with Hawaii 5c blue. Also several letters used during the Boxer Revolution, one with stamps of five countries. The first award was made to this showing.

L. B. Mason secured second award with 35 pages of U. S. Foreign Mails on covers arranged by Steamer Routes and of special interest as showing the rates in early days to many parts of the world.

There were seven covers shown carried by Bremen packets, several by Packets via Hamburg, some very fine combination covers to South America.

1870-71, grilled, a very scarce item, being a pair of 7c.

1851, a really superb strip of four of the 12c used to Dublin.

1851, 5c with the rare cancellation of N. Y. U. S. Packet.

1 cent U. S. marked "42," a most unusual rating.

Rates of 33c to Switzerland and 48c to Shanghai were also shown.

Charles J. Phillips showed a selection of very rare covers, among them:

1851, 3c marked right over the stamp "USED & DONE FOR".

3c, 1851, on cover with corner card of "Slave Dealer selling Slaves."

3c, envelope stamp, fine Devil & Pitchfork.

3c, 1861, with the Hebrew word for Jehovah, tied on.

3c, 1861, "Mails Suspended" in oval.

Fine lot of covers from California with cancellation of Noisy Carriers and via Nicaragua ahead of the Mails.

1851 and 1857, Type IV various recuts, and some rare California cancellations.

O. G. Reichelt showed one frame of 1882, re-engraved, 10 cents with many interesting varieties.

Stephen Rich showed cancellations on the 1 cent of 1894 and 1895.

—C. J. PHILLIPS.

WE VISIT WESTCHESTER

On Friday, February 24th, a delegation of the **Collectors Club** visited the Westchester County Chapter of the A. P. S.

Charles J. Phillips, chairman of the entertainment committee, introduced the following exhibitors:

Charles Curie showed his general collection of B. N. A., British Guiana and British Honduras.

Burns Soloman showed an interesting lot of stamps illustrating Religious Subjects.

George Sloane, a portion of his miscellaneous collection, such as letters from the wreck of the **S. S. Oregon.** Running turkey cancellation used in a town in Texas, where turkey raising was the chief industry. Bicycle stamps used during a railway strike in California, when letters were carried by bicycles for 25 cents each.

Harry Konwiser showed his interesting collection of material of the Texas Republic from about 1835 to 1845.

Charles J. Phillips, twenty cards of Confederate stamps illustrating Postmasters Provisionals, Patriotic Covers, Turned and Wall Paper envelopes, Prisoner's Letters, Bogus Postmaster stamps and bogus cancellations.

O. G. Reichels, Papua, illustrating the many interesting plate flaws and varieties.

H. L. Lindquist, small portion of his great collection of Norway, describing how he plated the stamps, the cancellations, the steamboat routes of Norway, illustrated with numerous views and photographs.

Stephen Rich, Errors of Fact. Such as Newfoundland stamps showing Seal with Claws, Columbus looking through a telescope, only invented about one hundred years after his date.

Elliott Perry, a grand lot of Sanitary Fair stamps. He said these originated in 1864 during the Civil War and that they were the forerunners of the Red Cross and Charity Stamps. Philadelphia raised about a million dollars, and Brooklyn some $400,000.00 for the wounded and sick soldiers.

A. W. Deas, a remarkable lot of complete sets of unused stamps of the world including many high values and scarce varieties.

Mr. Helme, several West Indian groups. I noted in particular a grand lot of Bahamas.

H. K. Woodward, a selection of his great collection of Salvador, which he has written up in great detail to show in Vienna. This is one of the best studied and written up collections that I have seen for a long time.

L. B. Mason, showing one volume of his wonderful collection of U. S. 1847, Postmaster Locals and New Yorks and explained their use and some of the rates then used.

After the meeting, sandwiches, coffee and milk were handed around and one of the most enjoyable inter-club meetings closed at 11:30 p. m.

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

CONFEDERATE STATES

A wonderful display of the General Issues of the Confederate States was shown March 1st.

John H. Hall showed some of the gems of his marvellous collection, consisting in chief of the pick of the Ackerman, Knapp and Walcott collections. The following were a few of the best items:

1861, 5c bright green, an unused pane of the 50 varieties. 5c green, reconstructed pane of 50 superb used.

April, 1862, 5c pale milky blue, reconstructed pane of 47 out of the 50 varieties.

March, 1862, 2c green, reconstructed pane 50 varieties, several strips and blocks included.

Nov., 1861, 10c blue, Hoyer & Ludwig, uncut pane of 50 with full imprint.

July, 1862, 10c pale blue, Paterson, uncut pane of 50, no imprint.

March, 1862, 10c rose, reconstructed pane of 50, mostly used and superb.

A wonderful feature of this fine collection of the lithographs was the number of pairs and blocks showing "Misplaced Transfers." I noted:

5c green, horizontal pairs, No. 5 and 35 for 5 and 6.

5c green, horizontal pairs, No. 19 and 41 for 19 and 20.

5c green, horizontal pairs, No. 9 and 25 for 9 and 10.

5c green, vertical pair, No. 13 and 30 for 13 and 23.

5c green, block of 4 used on cover

7	2
17	12

for

7	8
17	18

5c. blue, block of 8,

2	3	4	5
42	43	44	45

for

2	3	4	5
12	13	14	15

5c blue, horizontal pair, No. 9 and 2 for 9 and 10.

5c blue, block of 13, top row, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 40; bottom row, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

This is the largest block of misplaced transfers known.

April, 1863, 10c, frame line, a single and a strip of 6, four of which have the lines on four sides.

April, 1863, TEN cents, superb strip of 7 on cover.

In the lithographs many of the rarest plate varieties were shown. This was awarded the first certificate.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., a fine exhibit in two frames described by Mr. Fifield.

5c green, reconstructed pane of 50 varieties.

10c blue, Hoyer & Ludwig, reconstructed pane of 50 varieties.

10c blue, Paterson, reconstructed pane of 50 varieties.

5c blue, stone 3 in dark colors, reconstructed pane of 50 varieties.

5c blue, a block of 108 showing 11 stamps horizontally.

TEN cents, blocks of 6 and 9, one stamp being the recently discovered rare Type III.

10c, frame line, the famous pair bought from A. Krassa as a single, refused by several experts, finally secured by E. S. Knapp, who floated it and found an unused folded under. It is thus a fine horizontal pair, one unused and one used.

2c brown, a really marvellous item in a used block of 12, unique.

A rare item was a 5c green, used on a Columbia envelope, 5c blue on amber. This secured the second award.

L. B. Mason sent his Confederates to Elliott Perry, who showed them.

They consisted entirely of stamps on cover, including all issues, among them a superb 10c carmine.

2c brown, three fine singles and a strip of 5.

10c, frame line.

TEN cents used with a pair of 5c London print.

Several TEN's in the early milky blue color, and the late slate blue.

This secured the third award.

Charles J. Phillips showed three frames of choice items of the general issues, "Not for competition."

—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

The Permanent Home Fund

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1932 TO DECEMBER 31, 1932

RECEIPTS:

Balance on deposit January 1, 1932	$ 426.08	
Bank Interest and Interest on securities, from January 1st to December 31st, 1932	2,422.87	
Total Receipts		$ 2,848.95

DISBURSEMENTS:

Purchased:		
May 21st, 1,000 So. Bell T. & T. 1st S/F 5s, 1941	$ 1,042.22	
May 27th, Rental of safe deposit box, at the Chase Deposit Co., 57th Street, Manhattan, for the securities of the P. H. F.	10.00	
Total Disbursements		$ 1,052.22
Balance on Deposit, Commercial National Bank of New York, December 31st, 1932		$ 1,796.73

New York, N. Y., December 31st, 1932.

STATEMENT OF RECIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY, 1924 TO DECEMBER 31, 1932

RECEIPTS:

Collection of pledges made at annual dinner in January, 1924	$16,123.35	
Other Donations	225.00	
Amount transferred to Permanent Home Fund after settlement 51 West 48th Street lease	33,895.34	
Balance transferred at closing of 51 West 47th Street Syndicate checking account	118.39	
Bank Interest and Interest on securities, from January, 1924 to December 31st, 1932	8,100.75	
Total Receipts		$58,462.83

DISBURSEMENTS:

Purchases of securities as follows:			
5,000	Union Pacific R. R. 4s 2008	$ 4,823.89	
5,000	Pa. R. R. 4½s 1965	5,166.01	
5,000	Delaware & Hudson R. R. 4s 1943	4,874.17	
5,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4s 1948	4,916.98	
500	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe 4s 1995	498.81	
20,000	Pt. of New York Authority 4¼s 1933-60	20,151.94	
13,000	Canadian Natl Rwy 5s 1949-69	14,137.50	
2,000	So. Bell T. & T. 1st S/F 5s of 1941	2,086.80	
Rental of Safe Deposit box, Chase National Bank		10.00	
Balance on Deposit, Commercial National Bank of New York, December 31st, 1932			$ 1,796.73

New York, N. Y., December 31st, 1932.

PERMANENT HOME FUND SECURITIES.

Amounts		Purchase Price	Present Market Value	Income Yearly
500	A. T. & S. Fe 4s gen. 1995	$ 498.81	$ 462.50	$ 20.00
2,000	So. Bell T & T 1st s/f 5s '41	2,086.80	2,123.00	100.00
5,000	Union Pac. R. R. 4s 2008	4,823.89	4,350.00	200.00
5,000	Pa. R. R. 4½s 1965	5,166.01	3,900.00	225.00
5,000	D. & H. R. R. 4s 1943	4,874.17	4,000.00	200.00
5,000	Balti. & Ohio R. R. 4s 1948	4,916.98	3,750.00	200.00
13,000	Canadian Natl. Rwy 5s 1969	14,137.50	11,830.00	650.00
20,000	Port N. Y. Authority 4¼s 1933-60	20,151.94	20,000.00	850.00
		$56,656.10	$48,415.50	$2,445.00

New York, N. Y., December 28th, 1932.

January 3, 1933, purchased			
1,000	So. Bell T. T. 1st s/f 5s at $1042.22, increasing holdings to:		
3,000	So. Bell T. T. 1st s/f 5s	$ 3,129.02	$ 3,195.00	$ 150.00

WIPA, 1933

The International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Vienna from June 24th to July 7th, will be the most important philatelic event in 1933.

Many members of the Collectors Club are taking an active interest in the exhibition and a substantial number of outstanding exhibits will be shown by members of the Club. Full information can be secured from Eugene Klein, 200 So. 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMONGST MY MANY RECENT IMPORTANT PURCHASES ARE THE WORLD FAMOUS

1d & 2d POST OFFICE MAURITIUS

SCOTT'S NOS. 1 & 2

The 1d is on entire original envelope and the 2d is unused.

Both stamps have the certificate of the Royal Philatelic Society.

I shall be glad to hear from collectors interested in these great classics.

MY SPECIALTY:

RARE BRITISH COLONIALS OF ALL PERIODS.

WANT LISTS WILL RECEIVE MY PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION

SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

T. ALLEN

5, Blake Hall Road

WANSTEAD LONDON, E. 11 ENGLAND

SUPERB COLLECTION OF 19TH CENTURY
United States Official Stamps

ALL UNUSED AND WITH GUM UNLESS NOTED N. G. (NO GUM).

	Catalogue price.	My price.
1873.		
AGRICULTURE.		
1c yellow	$ 5.00	$ 3.00
2c yellow	3.00	1.50
2c yellow, strip 3, top imprint		6.00
3c yellow	1.00	.40
6c yellow	3.50	1.50
10c yellow	10.00	4.50
12c yellow	15.00	6.00
15c yellow	5.00	2.50
24c yellow	7.50	3.50
30c yellow	8.00	4.00
1879.		
1c yellow, very fine, no gum	100.00	55.00
3c yellow	6.00	4.00
3c yellow, block 4 plate No. 57.	40.00	20.00
Specimen, Set of 9 all well perf.	51.00	20.00
EXECUTIVE.		
1c carmine	20.00	8.00
2c carmine, superb pair $35.00.	20.00	8.50
3c carmine	20.00	7.00
6c carmine	32.50	12.00
6c carmine with Plate No. 76..		15.00
10c carmine	25.00	9.50
Specimen, 1c strip of three, bottom margin Plate No. 84 erased and No. 82 printed alongside		10.00
1873. INTERIOR.		
1c vermilion	.75	.35
1c vermilion, strip 4, top impr.		2.00
2c vermilion	.40	.20
2c vermilion, strip of 5, bottom imprint & Pl. No. 45		3.00
3c vermilion	1.50	.60
3c vermilion, strip of 4 and top imprint		4.00
3c vermilion, strip of 6 bottom imprint, pl. No. 27		5.50
3c vermilion, block of 4, one stamp with short transfer at bottom left corner		3.00
6c vermilion	1.25	.60
6c vermilion, strip of 5, top imprint & pl. No. 56		5.00
10c vermilion	1.00	.50
12c vermilion	1.00	.70
15c vermilion	1.50	1.00
15c vermilion, re-entry, three different marked varieties.		15.00
15c vermilion, strip of 6, bottom margin & pl. No. 93...		7.00
24c vermilion	1.50	1.00
30c vermilion	2.00	1.00
90c vermilion	6.00	3.00
1879. INTERIOR.		
1c vermilion	5.00	2.50
2c vermilion (Block $1.00)	.20	.12
2c vermilion, strip of 5, imprint & pl. No. 45		2.00
3c vermilion (Block $1.00)	.20	.10
3c vermilion, strip of 3, imprint & Pl. No. 27		1.25
6c vermilion	.20	.12
6c vermilion with Pl. No. 56...		.25
6c vermilion, strip of 6, bottom imprint & pl. No. 56		2.00
6c vermilion, block of 6		1.50
10c vermilion (Block 4, $6.00).	1.50	.75
12c vermilion (Block $6.00)	1.50	.75
12c vermilion, strip of 7, imprint & pl. No. 49		6.00
15c vermilion	4.00	2.50
15c vermilion, strip of 5, imprint & pl. No. 93		25.00
24c vermilion, o. g. but off cent.	75.00	15.00
1873. JUSTICE, all with gum.		
1c purple	2.00	.80
2c purple, block $20.00, one stamp rubbed	4.00	2.00
3c purple	3.00	2.00
3c bluish purple	3.00	1.75
6c purple	3.00	1.85
6c bluish purple	4.00	2.00
10c purple	4.00	2.25
10c bluish purple	10.00	3.00
12c purple	3.50	1.75
15c purple	8.00	4.00
24c purple	30.00	12.00
30c purple	35.00	14.00
90c purple (n. g. $21.00)	60.00	28.00
Specimen, set 10, all well perf.	113.00	40.00
1879. JUSTICE, with gum.		
3c bluish purple	5.00	2.50
6c bluish purple	7.00	4.00
NAVY. All with original gum.		
1c ultramarine	1.75	1.25
2c ultramarine	1.25	.50
3c ultramarine	1.75	.70
6c ultramarine	1.50	.70
7c ultramarine	20.00	9.00
10c ultramarine	4.00	1.75
12c ultramarine	2.00	1.25
15c ultramarine	4.00	2.25
24c ultramarine	9.00	4.00
30c ultramarine	5.00	2.00
90c ultramarine	30.00	12.00
6c ultramarine, block with one stamp having a vertical line thru N of NAVY & downward		7.00
10c ultramarine, strip of 6 with top margin, Imprint & Pl. No. 101. Stamp No. 3 had a strong vert. line right across head..		40.00
10c ultramarine, block of 4, one stamp shows crack over Dept.		20.00
10c ult., short transfer at top.		6.00
Specimen stamps all perf. on 4 sides—1c, $.25; 2c, $1.00; 6c, $7.00; 7c, $2.00; 12c, $6.00; 15c, $6.50; 24c, $7.50.		
Error, 2c grn. color of the **State**	75.00	50.00
1873. POST OFFICE, all with original gum.		
1c black (Block $2.00)	.60	.30
1c black, strip 4 with imprint..		2.00
2c black (Block $2.00)	.75	.35
2c black, complete double print		20.00
3c black (Block $.50)	.15	.08
3c black, strip of 7, imprint & pl. No. 41		1.50
3c black, large crack on top R., in a mint pair		15.00
3c black, ribbed paper		2.00
6c black (Block $1.50)	.50	.25
6c black, strip of 5, Imprint & Pl. No. 249		2.00
10c black	4.00	2.00
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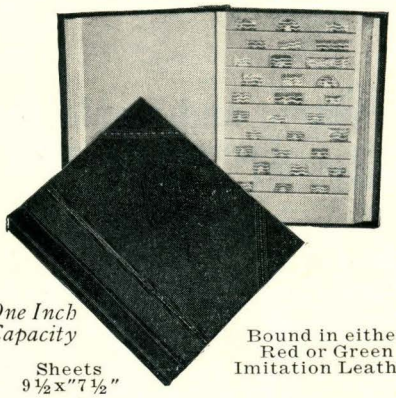
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