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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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Vol. XXII OCTOBER, 1943 No. 4

The Dot in "S" of the Five Cents 1847 Plate

Copyright 1943

By Karl Burroughs

This article illustrates the twenty positions in the 9th and 10th rows of the left pane of the 5 cents 1847 plate. The four lower positions shown in the cuts are stamps while all other positions are from proofs. This reconstruction was accomplished by matching pieces with sheet or pane margins. The method serves to locate the positions but it is not to be considered as plating by stamps. The actual number of positions fixed by this partial reconstruction is forty, notably Nos. 9, 10, 19, 20, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 89, 90, 99 and 100 L.

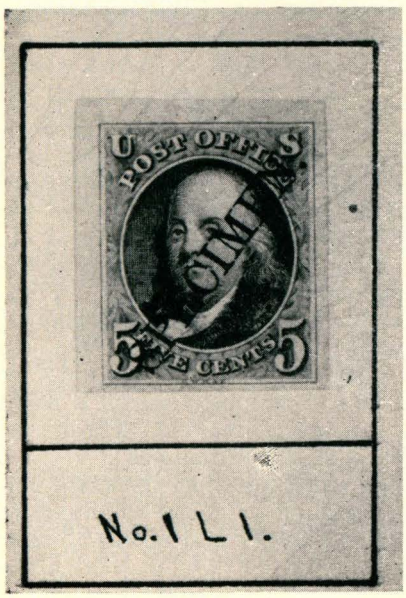


Fig. 1.

The transfer roll took up from the die three marks which are not part of the engraved design, viz., a curved line in the flag of the left numeral "5", a short vertical dash in the lower margin below the letter "W" of the imprint, and a dash or dot on the left frame line about opposite the bottom of the letter "U" (opposite the fifteenth horizontal background line of the frame counting from the top). The first two of these marks may occur on any position on the plate. The mark on the left frame line, or traces of it, are to be seen on all die proofs, but only rarely does it occur on stamps. The mark is shown (Fig. 1) on the plate proof of No. 1 L, and on (Fig. 2) a stamp from this position. Some stamps from this position do not have the mark but it is known on cover dated Nov. 1850. Copies of No. 11 L with this mark have not been found but it is possible that it may occur on early printings from this position.

The plate was laid out with ten horizontal center lines passing through the



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

center of each horizontal row of stamps. These are fine, light, spider web lines that can be seen on the proofs crossing some positions. No stamp has been seen that shows any trace of the layout line and in this they differ from the 10 cents stamps of this issue. In the right margin some proofs from the 10th vertical row have minute dots about 3.5 mm. from the frame line; these may have been to locate the horizontal center lines.

Position dots for entering the plate were set off on the center lines spaced about 20 mm. Thus the dot for No. 1 falls on No. 2 and the 10th row dots are in the right, pane margin about 2 mm. from the frame lines. Stamps from the first vertical rows can readily be distinguished because they have no guide dots but lacking other plating marks cannot be distinguished one from another.

Proofs and some stamps from the 10th vertical row have faint traces of a vertical layout line partially coincident with the right frame lines. Proofs have traces of another vertical line 1 mm. to the left of the right frame lines of the 10th vertical row in the left pane. This line cuts through the full curve of the right numeral "5" on Nos. 40, 60 and 80 L. Also in the right margin of the left pane and on the center lines are dots 1 mm. from the frame lines. These dots and the vertical lines cutting the frames of the 10th row positions may be traces of a preliminary layout that was discarded. The plate had both the 1 mm. and the 2 mm. dot for all 10th row left pane positions but either dot or both dots may be missing on some of these 10th row of stamps. No. 20 L has a small dot ¼ mm. from the frame line and the 2 mm. dot is doubled. The 2 mm. dot is doubled on No. 60 L and on No. 100 L the 1 mm. dot is doubled.

Such evidence as is available makes it most improbable that the plate had a vertical center line, however proofs show faint traces of a vertical line opposite Nos. 10, 20 and 30 L. This line was some 55 mm. in length and about 3.5 mm. to the right of the frame lines. Its lower end curves to the right as though the engraving point had been withdrawn from the plate at this point. No. 100 L has two small dots, close together, in the bottom margin about 4 mm. to the right of the frame line while these dots may have marked the lower end of a short central line similar to that at the top no trace of such a line has been found.

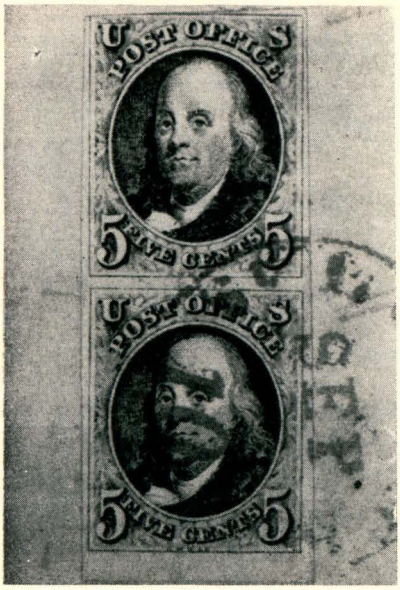
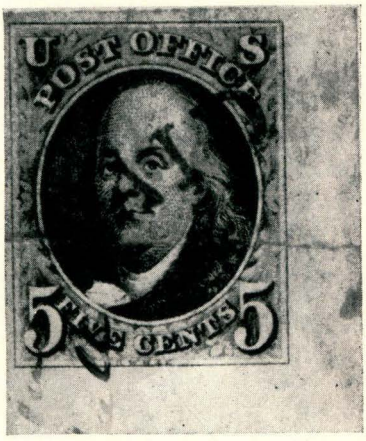


Fig. 4.





The cuts (Figures 3, 4, and 5) illustrate the 9th and 10th row positions of the left pane (all 9th row positions have the dot in "S"). No. 49 L has two position dots on a horizontal line, No. 69 L has three position dots and No. 89 L has a central position dot and another dot almost .5 mm. below it on the edge of the lower leaf of the trefoil. The lower dot may be the result of an accidental application of the guide point but it is not a laid out position dot. In the case of Nos. 69 and 89 L the dots serve to identify the respective positions but some printings of No. 49 L have the two position dots merged into one so that as plating marks these two dots become uncertain. No. 59 L as printed on the large block of black, SPECIMEN proofs has what appears to be two position dots but the lower dot is due to excess ink in the angle where the central leaf of the trefoil joins the lower leaf. Fig. 6 is taken from a stamp, used in 1848, without the psuedo position dot.

There are also stamps on which the ink has spued from the position dot making an enlarged dot whose true location is uncertain or even printing a single dot position with two dots. These erratic position dots are more common from 1849 on.

Printing variations and marks not on the plate proofs, as well as non-constant marks, might lead one who studied the dot-in-"S" positions from single stamps to conclude that there were more than ten dot-in-"S" positions. Horizontal pairs, 9th and 10th rows, especially those pairs with pane margin at the right, are a more accurate means of checking this variety and only the ten positions in the 9th vertical row have been found with the dot in "S." No proof from position No. 98 L has been seen so there may be remote possibility that this position had the dot in "S."

Those positions listed here that fall in the 5th to 8th vertical rows are mostly lacking in plating marks. No. 57 L has a left frame line similar in appearance



Fig. 5.

Left four vertical rows



Fig. 5.
Right two vertical rows

to some of the recut frame lines found on the 10 cents 1847 plate. Beginning ½ mm. above the bottom frame line it is thick and blurred for about 2 mm. and just below the center is a spur sloping downward into the border which may have been caused by a slip of the recutting tool. No. 65 L has a curved line in the ball of the left numeral "5" which may be a vestige of an earlier entry. No. 66 L has a mark in the lower curve of the "S" and a vertical line in the left margin, possibly an incomplete erasure of a previous entry.

The common statement that the 5 cents 1847 stamps cannot be plated is correct in the sense of plating by stamps. Due to various causes only about one quarter of the stamps are useful for plating.

However by the study of large blocks of proofs and stamps including multiple pieces with sheet margin, some further reconstruction could be had. This would supply more general information about the plate but even if complete reconstruction were attained it would be difficult and in many cases impossible to utilize the data to plate single stamps. The obstacles to plating are a lightly engraved frame which does not lend itself to sharp impressions, a considerable area on the plate that was uniformly transferred and a plethora of poorly printed stamps.

(The End.)

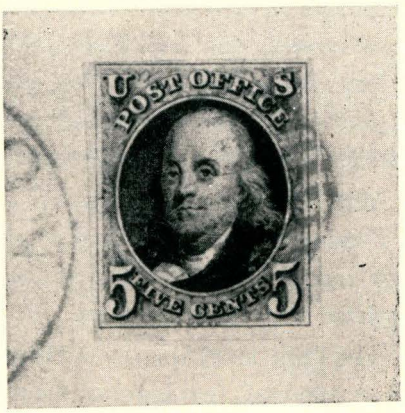


Fig. 6.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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The Collectors Club, Inc.

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This issue marks the end of the first full year of the two-section issuance of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. As an experiment it is believed that success has been attained without unduly great expenditures, but the proof being in the pudding the reactions from collectors have been most gratifying, and the cooperation of writers just plain wonderful.

In January the handbook section was somewhat fittingly a supplement to Edward Stern's "History of the 'Free Franking' of Mail in the United States." Those collectors of franked mail, and of Americana, found the handbook replete with new material needed to bring the field up to date, and it was only proper that such material should be published in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST as was the original series of articles.

April witnessed the appearance of the Kohl material on Greece—embracing Dr. Munk's prolific preliminary writings through the Foreign Cancellation section. Governor Hans G. Zervas—Librarian of the Club—has done a truly outstanding job in the translation, and the collaboration of Dr. Elias Silberstein and Robert O. Truman, two of our leading Greek students, assured a valuable reference work, brought fully up to date.

With this issue comes Part II of this translation and annotation, embracing the Foreign Cancellations and roughly half of the very thorough study into the Large Hermes Heads, and it is intended that the Large Hermes Heads will be completed with the April issue.

The only break in the schedule came with the July issue—which was to have comprised the regular magazine plus a Brazil Bull's Eye Centennial

(Continued on Page 262.)

A Historical Catalog of
U. S. STAMP ESSAYS AND PROOFS
U. S. Bank Note Engravers

By CLARENCE W. BRAZER

(Copyright 1943 by the Author.)

(Continued from Vol. XXI, No. 4, page 252.)

ADDENDA

Vol. XVIII, No. 1, page 38.

Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson Circular. Regarding 1847 plate metal.

In the sixth line of the last paragraph discussing this July, 1853 circular (illustrated) in reference to the 1847 stamp plate metal, insert:—

Apparently Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson had little experience with copper plates, as it was soon found a mistake had been made and they could not warrant "3000 good impressions" from a copper plate. For within six months this July 1853 circular was revised, as shown by one I recently acquired, dated January 1854, reducing the copper plate impressions guaranteed to only "2000 before and 1500 after retouching."

This revised circular therefore requires a change in line 4 on page 39 in discussing the metal of the 1847 plates—"It would therefore have required 11 copper plates to produce the number (22,000 impressions) of the 5 cents stamps printed."

In the second line of the second paragraph discussing the 10 cents stamp plate, "would have required three copper plates" is correct.

By engraving a die (sometimes called a plate) directly on copper, such script lettering as used on wedding invitations, etc., the graver tool bites the copper easily and may be very lightly entered and extracted, thus producing those long very light soft lines. But no transfer can be made from copper. When engraving on steel the graver tool must be forced to bite the metal quickly and be similarly extracted, thus making the light lines with more definite ends. A retired engraver of script and square letters on both copper and steel (a former Superintendent of Engraving at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing) tells me he does not know how to tell whether a proof is from a copper plate or a steel plate, when both are transferred from a steel die. Of course a soft copper plate wears 15 times as fast, according to the above 1854 circular, hence stamps, printed after the plate is a little worn and on thicker paper than India, might have a "softer" appearance.

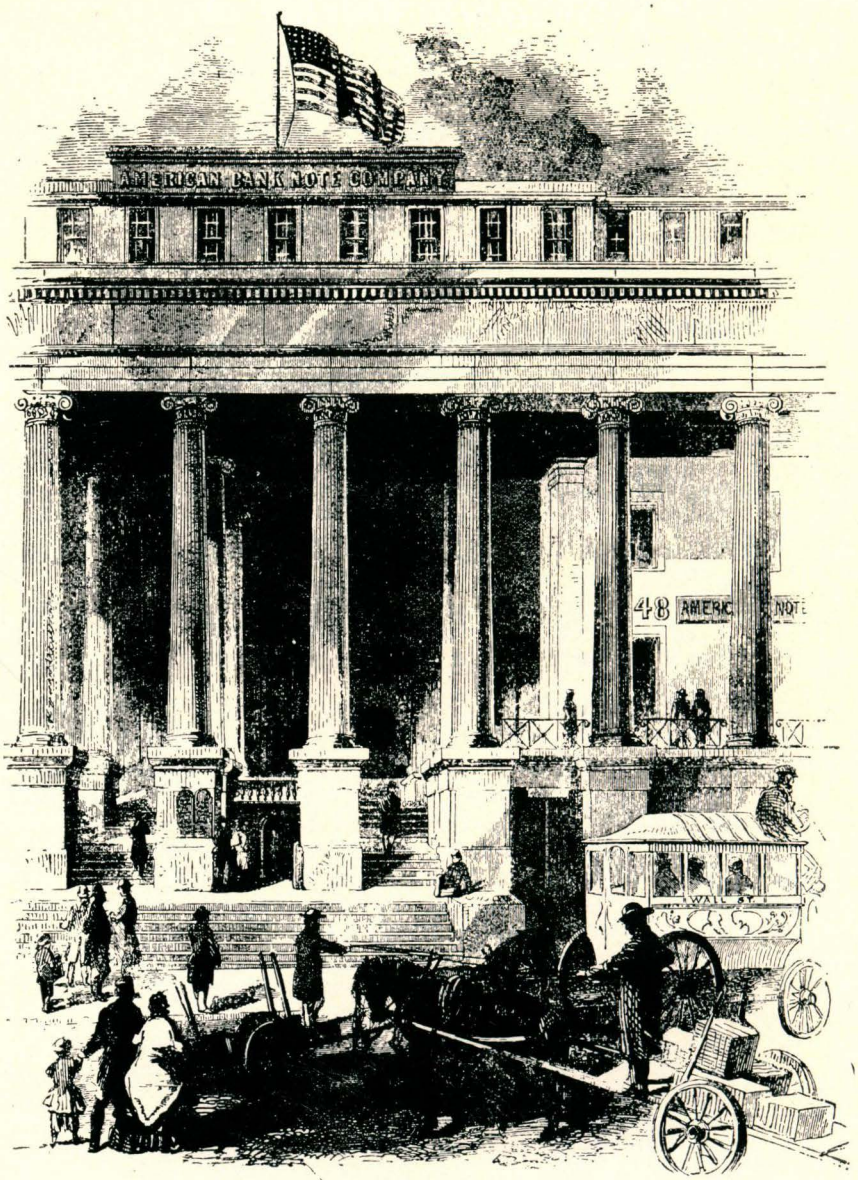
Rawdon, Wright & Hatch produced the 1845 New York Postmaster's stamps from a steel plate as shown below by a copy of the original bill of July 12, 1845. This small plate contained only 40 stamps and measured only about 5.5 by 11 inches in size. It is logical to believe that as R. W. H. & E. used steel for such a small plate, that they would have used steel for the much larger 1847 plates of 200 stamps which they produced two years later.

Copy of the Original Bill from—

Rawdon, Wright & Hatch
New York City 1845, July 12

R. H. Morris
Postmaster

Engraving steel plate for Post Office Stamps	40.00
Printing 1000 imp. on 167 sheets paper	10.00
gumming do 3 cts.	5.01
	55.01



ENTRANCE TO THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW YORK.

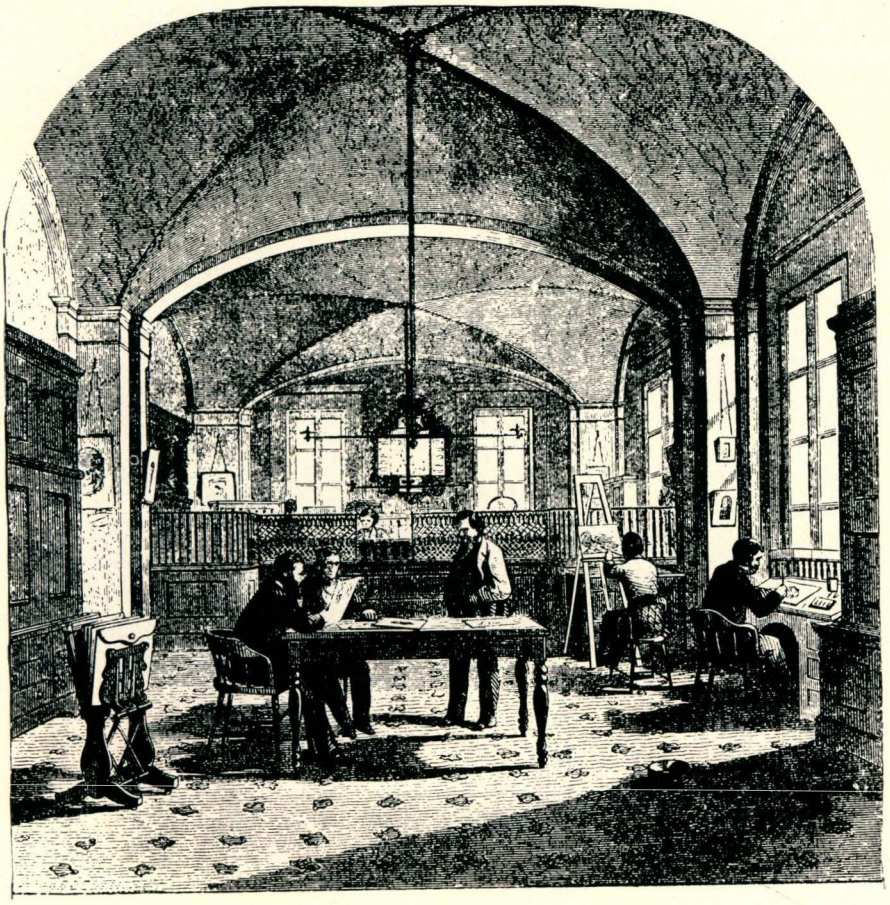
From Harpers Magazine.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, WALL ST. OFFICES IN 1861.
Formerly Offices of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson.

THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

(Continued from Vol. XX, No. 2, page 125.)

In Harper's New Monthly Magazine for February 1862 there appeared a nineteen-page article including 32 wood-cut illustrations entitled MAKING MONEY—THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, one of a series of three, those preceding dealing with the New York Assay Office and Philadelphia Mint. This article is mainly devoted to a description of the company's offices,



MODELING AND DESIGNING ROOMS.

From Harpers Magazine.

THE MODELING AND DESIGNING ROOMS.

No. 48 in the Merchants Exchange, and the various processes of work executed therein. The illustrations include the Modeling and Designing Rooms showing wall cases no doubt containing proofs from their extensive treasury of dies inherited from the seven component engraving firms, from which prospective clients might select. There are also pictures, with men at work, of the Pictorial Engraving Room, Letter Engraving Room, Lathe Room, Hardening Room, Transfer Room, Plate Room where plates were vertically filed as books, Paper Wareroom, Counting and Packing Room, Printing Room, Ink Mill, and even the Engine Room. Other illustrations show the Numbering Press, the female foot-operated Perforating Machine and hand gumming as then (1861) applied to postage stamps. There are still other illustrations of mechanical scroll work as then produced by the Cyloidal Engine, Geometric Lathe, Ruling Machine, Medallion Machine, etc., the operation of each being described.

We have read above(1) that Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson's contract for the Province of Canada postage stamps in perforated form from 1858 to 1864 was being completed by the A. B. N. C. after the consolidation, in August 1858, probably on the perforating machine illustrated above.(2) In 1860 the A. B.



PERFORATING MACHINE.
From Harpers Magazine.

PERFORATING MACHINE & STAMP GUMMING.

N. C. began making the stamps of New Brunswick and also those of Nova Scotia, both of which were also perforated. By 1862 the Company secured the postage stamp contracts of Nicaragua and Costa Rica and in 1863 for the stamps of Mexico, and for Brazil by 1866. In 1864 they published a sheet of SPECIMENS OF POSTAGE STAMPS containing 20 die proofs of some of the above designs and also including U. S. 1851 3c die essays that were submitted by Gavit & Co., Bald, Cousland & Co., and the Rawdon, Wright & Hatch 1845 New York Postmaster's stamp.(3)

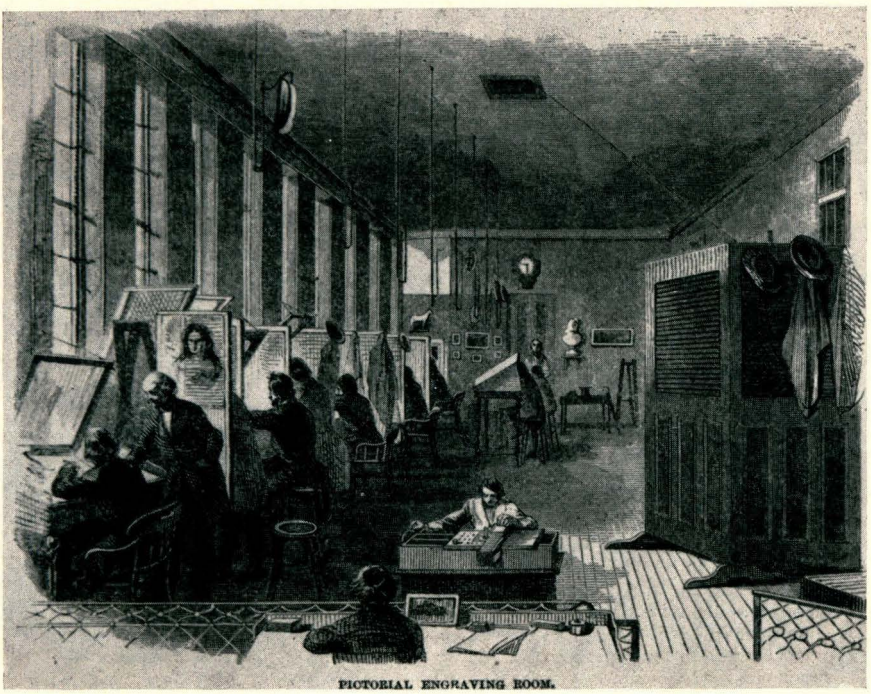
CONSOLIDATIONS

The *American, National and Continental Bank Note Companies* from 1861 to 1878 had very profitable contracts for engraving and printing the United States currency, bonds, postage stamps, revenue stamps, etc., but after August 29, 1862, increasingly large portions of this work were produced by the Treasury Department. In 1878 Congress passed a law providing that all United States notes and securities be executed by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing. These

(1) Collectors Club Philatelist, April, 1941, p. 121.

(2) This fact does not agree with the statement dictated from memory in October, 1900, by Samuel S. Ash, who perfected the rotary perforating machine used by Toppan, Carpenter & Co., that in 1861 "we knew that no competitor had any knowledge of the special machinery necessary for perforating the sheets." He also states that Toppan, Carpenter & Co. were "underbid by the American Bank Note Co." whereas it was the National Bank Note Co. Such errors are no doubt attributable to a faulty memory of events two score years before. See American Philatelist, September 1933, page 595.

(3) See The Stamp Lover for April, 1837, page 295.



From Harpers Magazine.

PICTORIAL ENGRAVING ROOM.

private bank note corporations, thus losing a large volume of business, then agreed to consolidate for a term of 50 years, which agreement was signed on December 27, 1878, and was incorporated on February 4, 1879, under the old name American Bank Note Company capitalized at $100,000 of which 72,000 shares were issued.

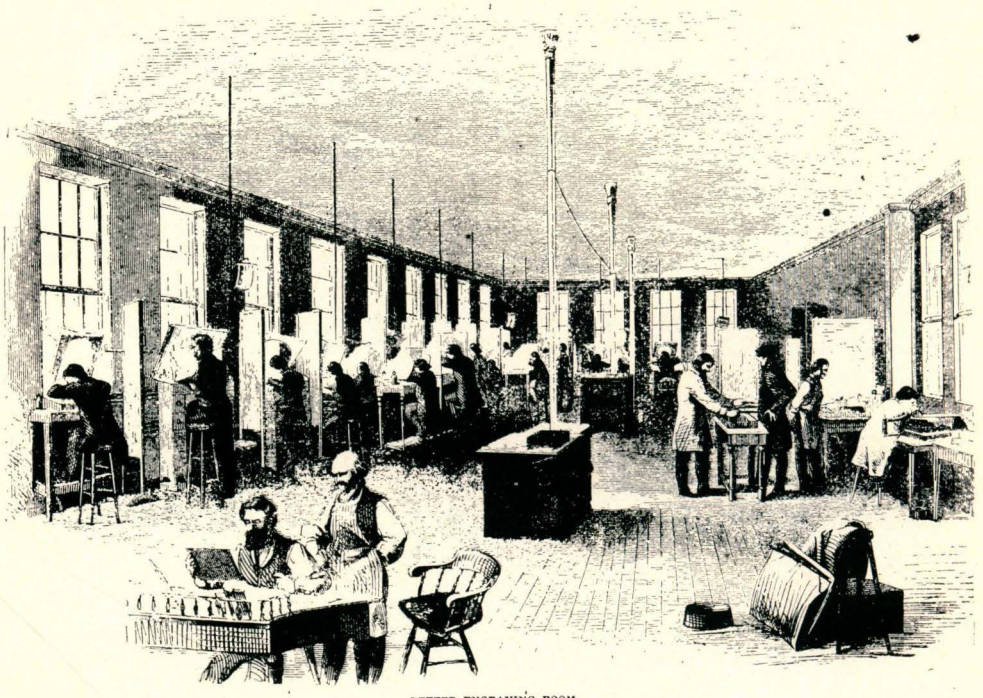
The Trustees elected at the 1879 consolidation were Albert G. Goodall, President of the A. B. N. C., Clarence L. Van Zandt, Phineas C. Lounsbury, Theodore H. Freeland, Secretary of the A. B. N. C., James Macdonough, V. P. of the N. B. N. C., Joseph W. Drexel, Christopher Meyer, Augustus D. Shepard, J. Truro Robertson, George H. Stayner, George H. Danforth and Timothy H. Porter. Note the advent of an outside financier, Joseph W. Drexel of Philadelphia.

Previous to the consolidation Homer H. Stuart was President and Jared K. Meyers, Secretary of the Continental Bank Note Co. John E. Currier had been Secretary of the National Bank Note Co.

Among the shareholders of the former American Bank Note Co. were Wm. C. Smillie, 80 shares, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Wm. Main Smillie, 115 shares, of 14 E. 66th Street, New York; A. G. Goodall, 200 shares, Nathaniel Jocelyn of New Haven and Warren D. Hatch of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

After the consolidation the American Bank Note Co. continued, since 1866, at 142 Broadway, corner of Trinity Place, and the National Bank Note Co. offices at 1 Wall St. were closed. The Continental Bank Note Co. plant at 142-146 Greenwich St. Cor. of Liberty St., where the U. S. postage stamps were produced, continued in operation there for a few months.

The Post Office Department required the filing with them of a copy of the Consolidation Agreement of December 27, 1878, and, complete lists of all share holders and their addresses with the number of shares held by each in the three combined companies.



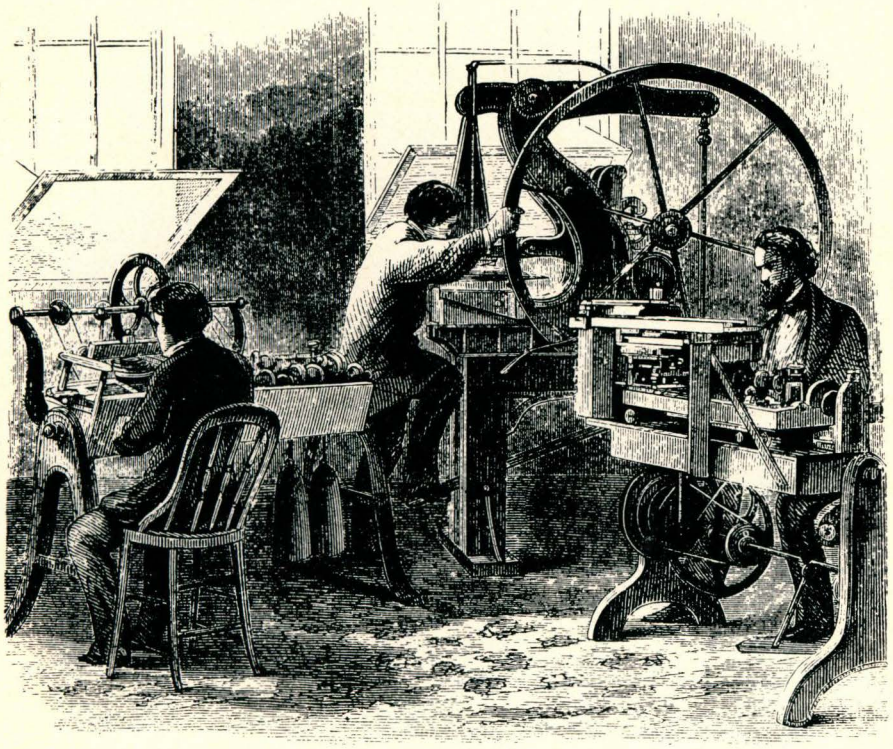
LETTER ENGRAVING ROOM.

From Harpers Magazine.

LETTER ENGRAVING ROOM.

James P. Major was recalled from retirement for these few months to the designing department at the old Continental offices at 144 Greenwich St., corner of Liberty St., until it was consolidated under Wm. Main Smillie, on the first floor across Liberty Street. Thos. F. Morris was a designer there at that time. This designing department was later moved to a pent house on the roof of 142 Broadway and had a grand view to the north and west, where Wm. Main Smillie had his office and passed upon every design produced.

On December 20, 1881, there were thirteen members of the Board of Trustees and the only Trustees who did not hold salaried positions in the company and stock held by them were—A. V. Stout, 1650 shares; Jos. W. Drexel (formerly of Drexel Morgan Co.), 3600 shares; Christopher Meyer, 1000 shares; P. S. Lownsbury, 1750 shares; G. H. Danforth, 2122 shares, and T. H. Porter of Soutter & Co., 2000 shares. The officers at this time were A. G. Goodall, President; Wm. Main Smillie, V. P.; Truro Robertson, V. P.; Theo. H. Freeland, Secretary; and George H. Stayner, Treasurer. Other resident stock holders were Arthur B. Graves, Pres. of St. Nicholas National Bank; J. D. Bald; James D. Fish, Pres. Marine National Bank; W. A. Camp, Manager of the New York Clearing House; Brown Brothers & Co.; and Jno. P. Townsend, V. P. Bowery Savings Bank. All the above who had been actively identified with the bank note "interests" for from twelve to twenty-five years, then issued a statement to stockholders, especially those not resident in New York, requesting attendance at the annual meeting in January, 1882, or that their proxies be sent to a Committee composed of the six first above named Trustees in order that control of the company be not disturbed by giving proxies, solicited by an antagonistic individual who might use the votes to obtain control of the administration of the company and the positions of all officers and employees. It would seem that such an effort was openly made at that time, when and since much of the stock now widely dispersed had passed to others than bank note engraving artists.



LATHE ROOM.

From Harpers Magazine.

LATHE ROOM.

On April 30, 1880 George H. Stayner and William Main Smillie, both of the American Bank Note Co., bought for $62,500 from Charles F. Steel his controlling 175 shares, and such other shares as appear upon the books, of the capital stock of the *Franklin Bank Note Co.* of 107 Liberty Street. That company thereafter continued business at the same address until it moved to 154 Nassau St. in 1882. This company was named in the directory for 1879-80 the *Franklin Engraving & Printing Company* at 107 Liberty Street and had been organized in 1877 by C. F. Steel, President, after his four year contract with the Continental Bank Note Co., for finishing U. S. postage stamps, expired on April 1, 1877. On February 28, 1877, C. F. Steel had bid for the U. S. postage stamp contract. The second clause in this agreement provided that C. F. Steel would if requested give such aid and counsel as may be necessary, and his good will, in the conduct of the business for five years, and that for ten years C. F. Steel would not be connected with the business of bank note engraving and printing including tickets, etc., without the written consent of the purchasers, except that C. F. Steel might be connected either with the Franklin Bank Note Co. or the American Bank Note Co. in which the purchasers were interested. It was further provided that such engagement of C. F. Steel would include an additional compensation not exceeding $4,000. per year with an addition after the first five years. In case C. F. Steel was not employed within five years then he was free to re-engage in the bank note engraving business. The Franklin B. N. Co. apparently had a contract for furnishing tickets to the Manhattan Railway Co. and other railroads. They also engraved stock certificates.



TRANSFER ROOM.

From Harpers Magazine.
TRANSFER ROOM.

On July 17, 1889, Charles F. Steel, then of Philadelphia, submitted a proposal for the postage stamp contract which was rejected because of non-fireproof building.

The Franklin Bank Note Co. in 1897 merged with the *Homer Lee Bank Note Co.* since 1873 located at 65 Liberty Street, under the name of the *Franklin Lee Bank Note Co.*, with William L. Strong as President, Homer Lee, V. P., and R. St. John Beasley, Secretary-Treasurer. In 1905 the President was Robert E. Bannister and A. C. Cary was Vice President, when this company was consolidated with the American Bank Note Co.

About November, 1896, there occurred a re-organization of the American Bank Note Co. when I understand the capital stock may have been reduced to $25,000 and scrip for part of a new share was issued for previously outstanding shares.

In 1902 the stock of the International Bank Note Co. of which Clement Eckert was President and George Weber, Secretary, was acquired by the American Bank Note Co.

In 1903 the American Bank Note Co. acquired the controlling interest of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. which has remained its English subsidiary with a plant at New Malden, Surrey, England.

On February 20, 1906, the United Bank Note Corporation in New York was organized to acquire nearly all the capital stock of the American Bank Note Co.

In 1908 the American Bank Note Co. purchased the property at Hunts Point on the East River in the borough of the Bronx on which two buildings were subsequently erected and during 1911 all the subsidiary plants in the New York metropolitan area moved into this plant. Early in 1911 the American Bank Note Co. took over by merger the properties, assets, business and goodwill of the United Bank Note Co., and the International Bank Note Co., both of



PLATE ROOM.

From Harpers Magazine.

PLATE ROOM.

New York. As of June 17, 1911, the Western Bank Note & Engraving Co. of Chicago assumed the name of American Bank Note Co. and the Chicago branch is still in operation. A subsidiary, the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., of Ottawa, Canada, was formed January 1, 1923, and took over the Canadian business and assets of the American Bank Note Co. In 1928 the company and its subsidiaries employed about 3,500 persons.

1858 AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. 48 Merchants Exchange (55 Wall St.) N. Y.
1866 AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. 142 Broadway, N. Y.
1882 AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. 76 to 86 Trinity Place, N. Y.
1908 to date AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. 70 Broad St., N. Y.
1911 to date AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. PLANT, Hunt's Point, Bronx, N. Y.

THE OFFICERS

The record of the shares held and voted for Directors of the American Bank Note Co. in May 1870 is interesting not only as showing the Trustees of that time, but it also indicates the number of shares held by each voter. It will be noted that the directors were then experienced and practical bank note engravers from the original partnerships and that outside financiers then held no control. As the original incorporators died their shares generally descended to their heirs.



PRINTING ROOM

From Harpers Magazine.

PRINTING ROOM.

Canvass of Votes—Trustees Election 4th May, 1870

	J. E. Gavit	N. Wright	J. D. Bald	T. R. Edson	A. G. Goodall	C. L. Van Zandt	Wm. M. Smillie	G. H. Stayner	T. H. Freeland	J. G. Wellstood
W. H. Whiting	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	
G. H. Stayner ..... 49)	4280	4280	4280	4280	4280	4280	4280	4280	4280	
J. E. Gavit ....100) 304)	453	453	453	453	453	453	453	453	453	
T. R. Edson	10092	10092	10092	10092	10092	10092	10092	10092	10092	
J. D. Bald	1543	1543	1543	1543	1543	1543	1543	1543	1543	
H. E. Saulnier	1498	1498	1498	1498	1498	1498	1498		1498	1498
N. Wright	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	
C. Toppan ....1475)										
R. N. Toppan ..258)	1733	1733	1733	1733	1733	1733	1733		1733	1733
			100	100	100	100	100		100	100
K. Saulnier	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	
C. L. Van Zandt ...	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	
W. M. Smillie	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	
W. A. Camp	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	
T. H. Freeland	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
H. Saulnier	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100
S. H. C.)										
L. B. B.)	661	661	661	661	661	661	661		661	661
	23401	23401	23501	23501	23501	23501	23501	19309	23501	4092
#D. F. Bald .....) on H. E. Saulnier..)	100									
Geo Steiner									100	

At the 1863 annual election, probably in May, Tracy R. Edson retired and George W. Hatch became President and John E. Gavit, Vice President. George W. Hatch died on Feb. 13, 1866, and was succeeded by John E. Gavit as President until he died August 25, 1874, when Albert G. Goodall was elected President. James MacDonough was President from 1887 to January 6, 1903, when he died and then Augustus D. Shepard served as President until May, 1903, then Theodore H. Freeland was elected President at the annual meeting.

Wm. Main Smillie was Vice President from prior to 1881 until his death on January 21, 1888. In January, 1896, two Vice Presidents were elected, A. D. Shepard and J. Truro Robertson who held that office from 1881 until he died in 1900. This 1896 annual election was held at 86 Trinity Place in January, and the other officers elected were—Secretary and Treasurer Theodore H. Freeland; Assistant Secretary, Jno. E. Currier; Assistant Treasurer, J. K. Myers; Trustees—W. J. Arkell, E. C. Converse, P. C. Lounsbury, Felix Campbell, J. B. Ford, J. S. Stout, and R. N. Toppan.

When the Company was reorganized in 1906, Warren L. Green was elected President until his death in 1919. Daniel E. Woodbull succeeded him with A. Claxton Cary as First Vice President, and seven other Vice Presidents who were H. Victor Keane, Jose A. Machado, J. Claudet, A. L. Schomp, George S. Hall, A. S. Major and J. H. Bagley.

In 1935 Daniel E. Woodbull retired as Chairman of the Board but remained a Director, and Albert L. Schomp became President with Walter E. Smith, First Vice President, and four other Vice Presidents, namely H. Victor Keane, Harry F. Payne, Peter Aitchison and Henry R. Treadwell in charge of the Bronx Plant where the engravings are produced.

In 1940 the Directors elected were—D. E. Woodbull, W. N. Cromwell, A. V. Stout, James L. Ashley, John Foster Dulles, Albert K. Schomp, S. Sloan Colt, E. Roland Harriman, W. B. Gwen, Jr., Walter E. Smith, W. M. Crane, Jr., Philip B. Toller, Britton Osler and John P. Myers.

The office of Secretary has been held successively as follows:—1858 to September 11, 1861, William H. Whiting; October 9, 1861, Francis W. Edmonds; February 11, 1863, C. J. Danforth; 1863-4, Wm. R. Bliss; 1864-9, C. L. Van Zandt; 1869-1903, Theodore H. Freeland; 1903-6, John E. Currier; 1906-7, E. C. Converse, Jr.; 1907-23, George H. Danforth, and, since 1923, John P. Treadwell, Jr., who has also been Comptroller since 1912 when the office was established.

The first Treasurer in 1858 was Neziah Wright, who retired in 1862. The intervening Treasurers are unknown but I find that in 1881 this office was held by Geo. H. Stayner. In 1896 he served both as Treasurer and Secretary with Jared K. Myers as Assistant Treasurer. From 1903-6 J. E. Currier assumed the office of Treasurer and he was succeeded by Charles L. Lee until 1935. Since then Edward L. Page has held the office.

Many of the Presidents, from the consolidated partnerships of professional engravers, who in 1858 founded this company with its share ownership limited to approval, until the death of James Macdonough in 1903, had been great artists, and in my opinion this period marked the greatest artistic height achieved by bank note engraving. The Continental Bank Note Co. was the first to be controlled by bankers, and after the 1878 consolidation with the American Bank Note Co. more and more shares were gradually obtained by financiers, perhaps at first with view to obtaining their influence in obtaining engraving work. With the death of President Macdonough, except for President Warren L. Green (a designer) 1906 to 1919, the control finally became vested in business men and the works of their artists and engravers, today are not even allowed to be known. Thus the artists are deprived of identity with their creations, with business men in control.



A. B. N. C. ARTISTS ABOUT 1887

THE DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS

About 1887 there was gathered the group of 49 photographs herewith illustrated. The group of photographs is inscribed as gathered about 1890 but it contains Wm. Main Smillie inscribed as then V. P. and General Superintendent, and as he died on January 21, 1888, the photos must have been gathered and mounted prior to that date. It contains the greatest aggregation of famous designers and engravers ever employed by any bank note engraving firm, and the name and position held by each is recorded below the respective photographs. Many of these have appeared above their individual biographies under the Companies with which they were previously connected, and others will follow, some under the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, where they later did important work.

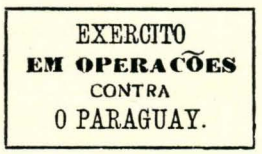
The list of those included in this photograph and their respective work at that time, as they appear from top to bottom in vertical columns from left to right, is as follows:—

Andrew McCosker ..... Script Engraver
Joseph Burke ..... Picture Engraver
Lyman F. Ellis ..... Script Engraver
Vincent R. Delnoce ..... Square Letter Engraver
Milton F. Harrison ..... Burnisher
Thompson ..... General Engraver
Edw. Hyde ..... Model Designer
George Downs ..... Square Letter Engraver
David R. Harrison ..... Script Engraver
Joseph Claxton ..... Script Engraver (formerly Designer)
Henry G. Mandel ..... Photographer & Photo Engraver
Douglas S. Ronaldson ..... Square Letter Engraver
Osborne .....
Jonas Molander ..... General Letter Engraver
Alfred Jones ..... Historical Engraver
"Pop" McCoy ..... Small Square Letter Engraver
Harry Lindsley ..... Transferrer
James Kennedy ..... General Letter Engraver
Wm. Main Smillie ..... V. P. & Gen. Supt.
Charles Skinner ..... Historical Engraver
Robert Savage ..... Historical Engraver
Rawson Packard ..... Script Engraver
Oyama ..... Portrait Engraver
Thomas Hickey ..... Transferrer
James Macdonough ..... Pres. A. B. N. Co.
George Sinclair ..... Asst. Supt. Engraving
John Gilfoil ..... Portrait Engraver
Alfred Major ..... Foreman Model Dept.
William Frankie ..... Transferrer
William F. Costenbader ..... Supt. Engraving & Transferring
George Holding ..... Square Letter Engraver
George H. Seymour ..... Square Letter Engraver
Lyman Fiske ..... Model Designer
Elmer Farrington ..... Square Letter Engraver
Stephen Downs ..... Square Letter Engraver
E. C. Steimle ..... Picture Engraver
Farrington ..... Square Letter Engraver
Charles Harrison ..... Square Letter Engraver
Theodore Richards ..... Model Designer
William Kritter ..... Square Letter Engraver
A. W. Cunningham ..... Script Engraver
Alexander Cordukes ..... Etching
Edward F. Bourke ..... Square Letter Engraver
Jimmy Goggins ..... Pentograph
George Van Ness ..... Script Engraver
Philemon Dickinson ..... Foreman Transferring
Walter De F. Smillie ..... Square Letter Engraver
Alf. Cunningham ..... Script Engraver
Frank Beadle ..... Square Letter Engraver

(To be Continued.)

The "Military Stamps" of the War With Paraguay

By Henry A. Meyer



Occasional references are seen to some labels of the type here illustrated, which were formerly believed to be military franks issued to the soldiers and officers engaged in the war with Paraguay, 1865-70. Dr. Munk in *Kohl's Handbook* accepted them without question; he even went so far as to classify them under 15 varieties of color, shade and paper. As late as August, 1941, Capt. Chas. Jewell, writing in *The Philatelist* (Robson Lowe, London) illustrated and described a cover bearing one of the labels and the postal marking "FRANCA" in an octagonal box. He makes the statement, "Legitimately used on cover they are among the rarities of campaign covers." No doubt, similar write-ups will continue to be published in the future.

But as long ago as Nov. 30, 1932, "the venerable master," José Kloke, writing in German in the Austrian magazine *Die Postmarke* (Ing. Edwin Mueller, Vienna) established the fact that these labels had absolutely no standing whatever. He points out that by an act of the Imperial Diet in 1865, the soldiers and officers in the army were granted free postage. Neither stamps nor substitute labels of any sort were needed. All letters from soldiers, whether bearing one of the labels or not, were handstamped "FRANCA" which corresponds exactly to the word "FREE" which our soldiers in the present war write on their letters in place of a stamp. The labels were prepared by a printing firm in Rio and were given to some of the soldiers. A soldier who happened to have some of the labels pasted one on his letter, either on the face or the back, simply to indicate that he was writing from the war zone. Regardless of the presence or absence of such a label, the field post office and the domestic post office treated the letter exactly alike; all that counted with them was the postal marking "FRANCA." This thesis from José Kloke should serve to kill for all time any claims made for these labels and to place them definitely in the class of souvenirs of no postal significance whatever.

(The End.)

(Continued from Page 248.)

handbook. Henry A. Meyer, and all those leading students of Brazil who freely gave of their time and efforts, made available so much extremely fine material that it was agreed to make an All-Brazil issue of The Collectors Club Philatelist so that little would have to be omitted—and that held in abeyance for a further study on certain specified issues.

If present plans can possibly reach fruition, there will be other valuable handbook sections made available to members and subscribers during 1944 and the years ahead. Tentative plans have already been drawn up to carry through 1946—assuring a diversified handbook series of interest to most collectors.

The First "Window" Envelope

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES—ROUND TWO

By E. Tudor Gross

When I started out to write this article I felt I should style it "Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud." I had thought that my previous articles had "declared the ballot closed," and that there "wasn't any more." But subsequent information received proved that the "ballot was still open."

I had reported in my first article what I considered to be the latest used Leeds cover known (Sept. 6, 1864) and in the second article what apparently was the earliest (Oct. 19, 1861). While the latter statement still holds good, as far as the Leeds type is concerned, a recently recorded cover of the Morison type outclasses it by just about one year.

All this goes to prove that if one wants to write a *complete* story about some philatelic subject he should record his findings "unofficially" in his archives, will them to his grandsons or great-grandsons, and request them to finish the job for all time. But even then it might be found that all the new worlds had not been conquered. So I "ain't goin' to worry about it."

With this, by way of introduction, I shall proceed with my article.

It is eighteen months since I first asked readers of The Collectors Club Philatelist to let me hear from them if they had any covers showing the Leeds Patent opening. As only one response came, that from Elliott Perry, showing his U. S. Sanitary Commission cover, I felt I could go ahead and write a fairly complete story.

After this first article appeared, more material showed up, so I "took my pen in hand" (it was a pencil, by the way) and wrote a second or supplementary account.

After *this* was published, also in the same magazine, I felt that the job was finished and I could sit back and consider the matter closed, or, as we used to say in school, "quod erat demonstrandum."

But woe is me. The last stages of this man (myself, to be exact), were worse than the first. More Leeds patent covers began to come to light, and were sent on to me for recording and "expertizing." (How I hate that word!)

Aside from the Morison cover, above referred to, I received for record one canceled July 6 (letter dated July 3, 1865), ten months later than my Lyndon, Vt. cover of Sept. 9, 1864, which I had assumed was the "champeen." So records, like those of the Olympic games, are being broken every little while. (More of this later).

Before I discuss these new "finds" I would like to refer to a letter very kindly written me by Mr. D. D. Berolzheimer of New York. This gentleman, who is a consulting chemist, also goes in for patent searches and is apparently an authority on envelopes and their patents.

He reports an unused Leeds & Vaux envelope, like my type 3, which he acquired from the estate of George F. Nesbitt who made the stamped envelopes for the P. O. Dept. from 1853 to 1869 inclusive. This envelope "has in blind cameo embossing the name 'Leeds & Vaux' at the top of the inner oval ring and '110 Broadway' at the bottom, both in caps."

I have a similar envelope, unused, kindly given me by Mr. Morris E. Leeds, but as I was limited for space in my first article I could only reproduce a rough drawing of this type. This was my design known as type 3, and it did not attempt to bring out the embossed wording which appears on the dye-cut opening. The two samples, however, are "off the same pile."

Mr. Berolzheimer, moreover, made this very interesting and enlightening comment:—I quote

"As Nesbitt was the leading envelope manufacturer in the U. S., who probably had the largest and most complete plant in the U. S. for embossing, it is possible that Nesbitt made the sample envelope for Leeds & Vaux and possibly also some for stock until the Leeds & Vaux plant was ready to operate."

The above statement interested me greatly, since I had suggested in my first article on the Leeds Patent that William P. Lyon, the envelope manufacturer who made the envelopes for the later firm of Leeds & Franklin, also made them earlier for Leeds & Vaux. While this of course is possible, I believe Mr. Berolzheimer's suggestion is more plausible.

The Lyon product, so far as I know, featured only the "lattice bars" opening, and no embossing except for the patent mark is evident on this type. In my opinion, this was the only type put out commercially, and the other two types were merely in the nature of "tryouts." The patent mark "Pat. June 19, 1860," embossed in "intaglio," has been found only on this type (1-A) and was, I believe, applied by Lyon, although the dye was furnished by the patentees. This embossing was under the opening, and there was none on the dye-cut design itself.

Consequently I consider that when Leeds, with Vaux as his partner, first conceived of this patent envelope, he had samples made by Nesbitt, who could emboss the "Maltese Cross" design with the name and address of the inventors. As Mr. Berolzheimer suggests, Nesbitt was "tops" in this line of business, and he was probably better equipped to supply these samples than anyone else. The embossing, however, added to the cost, and this was a big factor with Leeds & Vaux.

The "lattice-bar" improvement, however, required no embossing in the design, since the strips were too narrow to take such an impression. The use of an embossed patent mark did not seem to be of importance, since it was not always employed.

So, when Leeds later tied up with Franklin, he apparently felt that a canceller similar to a printed postmark, bearing the words "Leeds & Franklin" and containing the further notation "110 B'Way," was sufficient. Even at this point the venture was still in the trial stage, and the "facsimile" postmark was merely for show purposes.

Here I would venture the suggestion, contrary to that offered by Mr. Berolzheimer, that Leeds & Vaux had no thought of operating a plant. The plain reason for this is that the concern, if you want to call it that, had no funds. My previous articles have shown that Leeds, who was the prime mover in the enterprise, had great imagination but little substance, and if it had not have been for his brother Barclay the whole business would have petered out. Leeds and his partners owned the patent, but I do not believe they ever contemplated being envelope manufacturers. Their royalties would come from the use of the patent itself, and the actual making of the envelopes, even if they supplied the machine, would naturally have to be done by men like Nesbitt or Lyon, who were skilled in that sort of business. Again I note that Leeds & Vaux were listed as "steam heaters" in the directories of their day.

Mr. Berolzheimer has informed me that Nesbitt was located in New York, and that he did all kinds of embossing work, and made all kinds of envelopes. He adds, "at the Crystal Palace Exposition here in N. Y., on the present site of the N. Y. Public Library, in 1853-1854 Nesbitt exhibited various kinds of embossed envelopes. He was located on John St."

When my informant wrote me about securing his Leeds unused envelope I thought that Nesbitt might have had it in his collection as a sample of a contraption produced by someone else (Lyon, to be exact). I now believe that Nesbitt himself produced it and kept a copy or two in his holdings to demonstrate his handiwork. So let us venture the suggestion that Nesbitt acted for Leeds & Vaux, and Lyon for Leeds & Franklin.

Who made the samples of the Morison type I have not yet learned. The opening was merely a circular hole, with no interior designs or lattice-bars, and consequently did not require such a skilled workman as Nesbitt or even Lyon to produce the desired result. The cutting of the hole in the envelope paper was a simple matter. Morison, as I have repeatedly stated, planned to have the postmark placed in the hole *on the enclosure inside,* and, as he gave no consideration to the location of the stamp, the use of lattice-bars or die-cut designs was unnecessary.

Mr. Berolzheimer, apparently, does not concur in my suggestion that the perforations on the side of some of the Leeds envelopes led to the adoption of the perforations in the 1886 letter-sheet. He states that essays of letter-sheets with rouletting or perforations, antedating 1886, are well known. I concede his point, but do they go back to 1861? If they do not, I still stick to my guns.

One of the most interesting subjects in the letter I am quoting is the following paragraph:—

"I would also call your attention to U. S. Patent 412,325 of Oct. 8, 1889 to Frymire & Derr, which covers an envelope which, in spite of the gadget for showing a multiplicity of addresses, is nevertheless a *window* envelope."

Much as I appreciated this letter, the information about the Frymire & Derr patent startled me. I had thought I had covered the ground from 1902 (Callahan's patent), back to Morison in 1860, and wondered if I could have muffed this one. So, in spite of the fact that the snow was falling fast, and gasoline was precious, I hitched up the auto on my downtown parking lot and beat it for the branch of the Providence Public Library where all the old patent records are kept.

After several trips to the top floor for enormous volumes, the very obliging lady assistant in charge dug out a dusty tome which gave me the following information:—

> L. N. Frymire & F. S. Derr filed an application on Oct. 16, 1888, for a patent envelope, the patent to which was granted on Oct. 8, 1889.

I reproduce a copy of the drawing of the design, known as Fig. 1 in the claim.

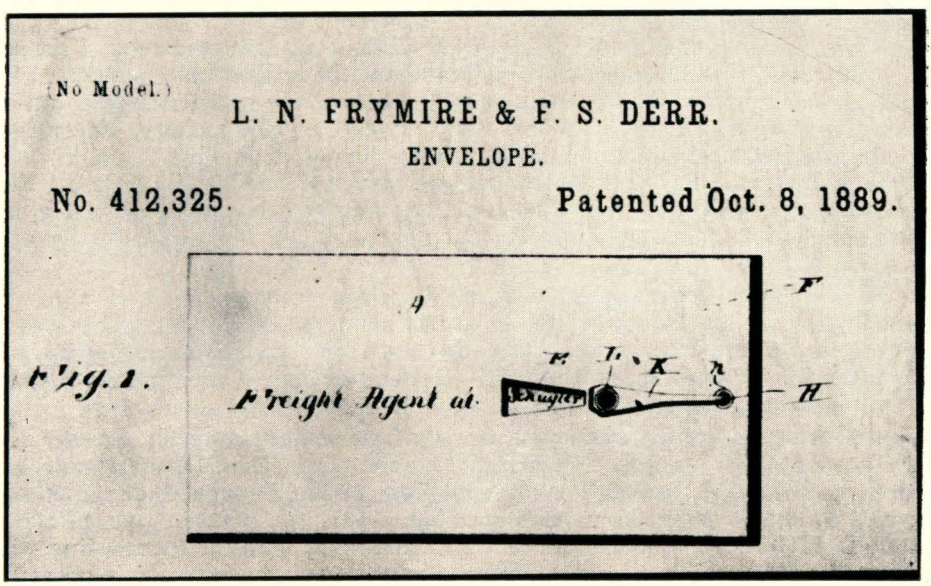


FIG. 25
The Frymire & Derr Patent

It is obvious that an opening is cut in the envelope to allow for the name of a city or town to show thru, and so may be said to be a "window" envelope. But the claim reads as follows:—

> "The object of the invention is to provide an envelope that can be used a number of times for the same or similar purposes—as, for example, in correspondence between the employer and employees in railroad companies, express companies, and other corporations where the communications **do not pass through the United States mails.**" (The bold face is mine)

The modus operandi (if you get what I mean) was simply this:—Written instructions went out from time to time to agents of the railroad in different towns of the system. The names of these towns were printed on a circular disc which was attached by a gadget to the *inside* of the envelope. To this disc was also attached, on the *outside* of the envelope, a paper lever or bar, which could be moved to make the disc, on the inside, rotate. The envelope itself had the printed direction "Freight agent at," and the rest of the line was taken up by the dye cut opening thru which the name of the town would show. On rotating the disc, by means of the lever, any one of the dozen or more towns would appear thru the opening. So, if the agent at Boston, for example, were to be the recipient of the orders, the "wheel would be spun" until the name "Boston" printed on the inside disc, showed up. No written address was necessary, and the envelope could be used over and over again.

Now all this goes to show that the Frymire & Derr patent envelope had nothing whatsoever to do with postal use. In fact, the claim itself admits it, and I consider it was a special device for a limited purpose, and the public generally had no concern with it, and possibly never saw it.

The Leeds patent, the Insurance Co. envelope of the eighteen seventies, and the Callahan patent for an "outlook" envelope, were all designed to be used in *Uncle Sam's mails,* and were in no sense private contraptions for inter-company correspondence.

Mr. Berolzheimer also notes the fact that "the first government stamped envelopes *with windows* (again the italics are mine) were not issued until July 1, 1915, showing that the demand was small." He adds, "privately made window envelopes were produced from 2-cent wrappers in 1908."

I have no thought of questioning either of the above statements, as I am sure Mr. Berolzheimer is far more versed than I on the subject of envelopes. The fact remains, however, that Callahan in 1902 secured the patent for what we call today "window envelopes." When they appeared commercially, either from private manufacturers or from the U. S. government, is beside the point. As a matter of fact, as I have attempted to show in my second article on the "First Window Envelope," the Ohio Farmers Insurance Co. envelope was not a patented idea, but it at least was used commercially and *in the mails,* shortly after the Civil War.

I trust the above remarks will not be considered as a criticism of Mr. Berolzheimer, or of the points which he has mentioned. His letter has been a real addition to my story of the "window" envelope, and I am deeply grateful to him for the information he has sent. He may not agree with my conclusions, but, nevertheless, they are offered in the friendliest spirit.

Now as to the "finds" that have shown up since my last article appeared.

Another U. S. Sanitary Commission cover, from the Harold Brooks collection, has been sent me and recorded. This makes three such covers that I know of to date. It has been photographed.

C. D. McFadden of Portland, Maine, sent me for study and recording what he termed a "dilapidated" cover. His description was correct, but it proved to be one of the most interesting "patent" covers that I have seen. It cost Mr. McFadden *ten cents,* and I reproduce it herewith.



FIG. 26

The C. D. McFadden Cover

If we study the photo carefully we shall find several interesting features. This cover actually went thru the mails, although it bears no stamp. When it was mailed, however, I believe a 3c stamp was placed as indicated by the arrows, since the paper of the envelope shows stains or markings which would indicate that the stamp had been removed. Furthermore, at that time, without a stamp, it could not have been mailed.

Next, it will be noted that the cover bears the Morison patent mark (my type 1), and that the postmark is partly on the cover and mostly on the enclosure. There is no year date in this postmark, but the letter inside shows that it was mailed Oct. 15, 1860! Moreover, the "opening" is the largest yet discovered and, like all of the Morison type, it is circular, not oval, as in the Leeds type. (To date this is the earliest use known.)

For me, however, the enclosure in this cover was most interesting. It was a letter written from the Patent Office to Mr. H. T. Spaulding who had applied for a patent on a sewing machine. Mr. Spaulding had evidently included in his "claim" two different devices which Washington considered "two different *patents*," so they requested him to make his choice. Spaulding had apparently given Morison's office as his address, although he himself lived in Lewisburg. Morison received the reply, made a written notation on the bottom of the letter, and remailed it in a Morison type envelope to Spaulding at his home town. The cancellation of Oct. 15th, therefore, showed the date when the letter was remailed by Morison, and not the date when it was sent out from Washington.

I have previously written that the Philadelphia directories of that time list Morison's business as "patents," and that in my opinion he was not a patent attorney, but one who "dealt" in patents. This letter, it seems to me, proves my contention. Spaulding had sought Morison's aid to promote a sewing machine patent, and had applied for it direct, evidently at Morison's instance. If Morison had been a patent attorney he would have acted for his client and done the job himself. I might add that the notation to Spaulding's letter from Washington is in Morison's own hand writing and is signed by him.

The third addition to my list came from W. L. L. (Bill) Peltz, of Albany. This cover bore a 2c Black Jack (the first I had seen on a Leeds Patent) canceled Dec. 20 and containing a letter dated Dec. 20, 1864. Up to this time this was the latest use recorded, and I got a real thrill out of awarding the championship to Bill.



FIG. 27

The W. L. L. Peltz cover

Then who should come along but Sidney F. Barrett of the Economist Stamp Co. with three more covers which I illustrate herewith.



FIG. 28

One of the Sidney F. Barrett covers



FIGS. 29-30

Balance of the Sidney F. Barrett covers

The Currier cover shows the correct use of the Leeds Patent (type 1-A). It was mailed Apr. 7, 1863 and bears the postmark over the stamp and cover. The "Killer" is at the extreme right. The cover clearly proves that the P. M. G.'s order of July 23, 1860, prohibiting the use of the postmark as a canceller for the stamp, was not being recognized in the New York P. O. Incidentally, the stamp was torn horizontally when the letter was opened.

The second cover, like the one owned by Mr. Seymour Dunbar, shows a freak use of the patent envelope. The stamp is *under* the bars (completely on the enclosure) while it should have been *over* the bars. This is the second cover found used this way. But, "mirabile dictu" (nice work, Tudie) the letter inside is dated July 3, 1865, seven months later than the Peltz cover above re-

corded. I doubt if we shall find a later use, although predictions are "oderous." So, as of the present writing, Sid Barrett is the "latest" champ.

The third cover was also incorrectly used. The stamp is on the envelope instead of over the bars, and while it is not tied to the cover it was undoubtedly used legitimately. The name of the town in the postmark is undecipherable. The black paper, as shown in the photo, was inserted by me.

I only wish these five covers, herein illustrated, had been reported before my second article appeared, since they are a real addition to my history.

After Mr. Barrett wrote me, I received a letter from Mr. David C. Turnbull, the man who started all the trouble (?) with his Leeds cover from Flushing, N. Y., dated January 24, 1862. This was Fig. 2 in my first article. He sent me an inclosure bearing a 3c red used on the letter (the envelope had evidently been destroyed) and also stated that he had a single copy, off cover, bearing the strips under the stamp.

While these of course were not covers they at least were two more evidences of the use of the Leeds patent, and I was glad to know about them. I have previously written that off-cover copies of the 3c stamp, with the bars on the back, are known to be in existence, but I of course have no knowledge as to how many there are. Possibly my articles will cause collectors to look thru their holdings of the 1c and 3c 1861, and discover (and I hope, report) more of these Leeds items.

"Here endeth the third lesson."

NOTE.

This article was completed in July, 1943, six months after my "Supplementary Notes" appeared in this magazine. I have withheld sending it to the Editor, in the hopes that more material would be reported. As nothing has come in for several months I feel I should consider the subject closed and publish what I have learned to date. Any further data will be gratefully received by the author.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of The **Collectors Club Philatelist**, published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for October 1, 1943.

State of New York, County of New York, SS:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537 Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, The Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.
Editor, Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., 22 East 35th St., New York City.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, Company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) The Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City. President, Robert L. Graham, Jr., 22 East 35th St., New York City. Vice President, Thomas F. Morris, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur W. Deas, 22 East 35th St., New York City.

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FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1943.

LILLIAN RUDOLPH, Notary Public.

(My appointment expires March 30, 1944.)

1942 Provisional Cigarette Stamps of Canada

By R. DeL. French

In The Collectors Club Philatelist for April, 1941, I presented a brief study of the 1939-41 surcharges on Canadian cigarette stamps. Those surcharges reduced the value of the stamp and were expressed in units of cigarettes. In what follows I shall try to extend the story to cover the surcharges which came into use in June, 1942, and have only just been superseded.

The Finance Minister's budget for 1942-43, as brought down to the House of Commons, provided for an additional excise tax on cigarettes among other things. The rate for cigarettes was to be one cent for each five cigarettes or part of five in a package. Thus, ten cigarettes were to pay two cents, but twelve would pay three cents. It was provided that the indication of the additional tax should be surcharged on the then current cigarette stamps. There were probably two reasons for this procedure; to bring home to us what we were paying for the solace of tobacco, and to prevent profiteering by unscrupulous sellers. The result was combination tax-paid and revenue stamps of an unusual character, stamps with a basic denomination in *cigarettes* and an additional denomination in *cents*. I cannot recall a parallel case though there may be one.

This additional tax was effective immediately. There was little chance that the budget would be amended, except perhaps in minor particulars, and no chance at all that it would not pass the House, since the Government commanded a handsome majority. So cigarette manufacturers were faced with the necessity of obtaining stamps at once or closing down until they could. Government could not supply them. Its excise branch knew no more about the budget than the man in the street; budgets are supersecret until formally presented.

The emergency was met by allowing each manufacturer to surcharge stamps he had on hand or could get from the local collector of excise. Naturally enough, each manufacturer used styles of his own. Probably little thought was given to style; the job was to get stamps and to get them in a hurry.

Mimeographing was a logical choice for speed and convenience. Our small (22x28 mm.) stamps are printed in sheets of 130, so the sheet size is about 13x12½ ins. The tall (22x41 mm.) stamps come in sheets of 100, about 10x17½ ins., and the oblong (63x25 mm.) ones in sheets of 20, about 10½x6 ins. I do not know the number of strip stamps in a sheet. Splitting the sheets of small stamps about in the middle either vertically or horizontally would give panes which could easily be handled by the common foolscap size mimeograph machine. Apparently, some sheets were split one way and some the other, for the mimeographed surcharges on the small stamps read either horizontally or vertically. The mimeograph stencil was surely cut to read horizontally, so sheets with vertical surcharges must have been fed to the machine sidewise.

None of the tall stamps are known with vertical mimeograph surcharges; all the panes of these must have been fed right side up. There are no mimeograph surcharges on the oblong stamps.

As soon as possible the companies arranged for surcharges to be made by local printers. There are, naturally, many more varieties of these printed surcharges than of the mimeographed ones. The latter seem to have been regarded as strictly temporary, to be replaced by the printed ones as soon as these could be had. However, a few concerns used mimeographed surcharges

on stamps for which there was little demand right up to the time when the government surcharges (Type VI Style B) became available.

There are few handstamped surcharges. In one case, such a surcharge seems to have been applied to stamps already affixed to packages when the new taxes became effective, obviously the only way such stamps could be made useful. In another, one of the upper-crust tobacco shops wished to offer an expensive cigarette in cedar boxes of one hundred to the Christmas trade, so the makers handstamped enough of the old Series A stamps—there is no 100-cigarette stamp in the later Series C—to take care of this small order.

The surcharges on these stamps may be divided into ten types with from one to eighteen styles of each type. Even this subdivision may not cover the field completely. The prospect of unlisted styles turning up is still good. The types are as follows:

I—Figure or figures only, as "4": "10 10."

II—Figure and "¢" sign, reading horizontally, up or down, as "5c."

III—Figure and "c" at top, "EXCISE TAX" in one line below, as

"10c
EXCISE TAX"

IV—"EXCISE TAX" in two lines at left, figures only at right, as

"EXCISE
TAX 20"

V—Similar to Type IV, but figure to left.

VI—Figure or figures and "c" at top, "EXCISE TAX" in two lines below, as

"5c
EXCISE
TAX"

VII—Like V, but "¢" sign in place of "c."

VIII—Like VI, but "EXCISE" has tall "E's," as "ExcisE."

IX—"EXCISE TAX" in two lines above, figure or figures and "c" below, as

"EXCISE
TAX
5c"

X—Like VIII, but "ct." in place of "c."

It is no easy task to compile a check list of such a miscellaneous assortment of varieties. I have chosen to divide the list. In the type-and-style list will be found the details of each type of surcharge of which I have any knowledge. This list should be consulted first. Then one may pass to the check list proper which follows, to discover upon what particular stamps any one surcharge appears.

In the third column of the type-and-style table "M," "P" and "H," respectively, stand for mimeographed, printed and handstamped. In the column headings "H" signifies height and "W," width. "Type" in the headings refers to the type face used in the surcharges:

G — Gothic	R — Roman
CG — condensed Gothic	ER — extended Roman
EG — extended Gothic	TR — typewriter Roman, the common face.

All dimensions are in millimeters. It will be noted that all printed surcharges are red. The shade varies from pale vermilion to deep carmine, almost brown.

In the check list proper, "A" following the description of a stamp means that it is of Series A. Otherwise all surcharges are on stamps of Series C. I regret that there are some gaps in this list. Certain styles of surcharge have been reported on excellent authority as existing, but I have been unable to ascertain to what stamps they were applied.

TYPE AND STYLE CHART

TYPE	STYLE		COLOR	OVER-ALL		FIGURE		"EXCISE"			"TAX"		
				W	H	H	TYPE FACE	W	H	TYPE FACE	W	H	FACE TYPE
I	A	M	Green	3.5	4.0	4.0	G	....	....	....	....	....	....
	B	P	Red	2.5	6.0	6.0	G	....	....	....	....	....	....
	C[1]	P	Red	49.0	6.5	6.5	CG	....	....	....	....	....	....
II	A[2]	M	Red	11.5	8.5	3.5	G	....	....	....	....	....	....
	B[3]	M	Red	11.0	7.0	3.0	G	....	....	....	....	....	....
	C[4]	M	Red	12.0	7.0	2.5	G	....	....	....	....	....	....
	D[5]	H	Viol.	21.0	3.5	3.5	G	....	....	....	....	....	....
III	A	P	Red	18.5	12.0	5.5	G	18.0	2.0	G	(incl. Tax)		
	B	P	Red	27.0	12.5	6.5	G	27.0	2.5	EG	(incl. Tax)		
IV	A	H	Viol.	55.0	13.6	8.5	R	19.0	3.5	G	11.5	3.5	G
V	A	P	Red	85.0	7.0	5.5	G	16.5	2.5	EG	9.0	2.5	EG
VI	A	M	Red	15.0	16.0	4.5	EG	16.0	2.5	EG	8.5	2.5	EG
	B	P	Red	16.5	16.0	5.5	G	16.0	2.5	....	10.5	2.5	....
VII	A	M	Red	12.5	20.0	2.0	TR	12.5	2.0	TR	6.0	2.0	TR
	B	P	Red	10.0	11.0	2.5	ER	10.0	2.5	CG	5.0	2.5	CG
	C	P	Red	12.5	13.0	2.5	EG	12.5	3.0	....	6.5	3.0	....
	D	P	Red	13.5	13.0	3.0	G	13.5	3.0	G	5.5	3.0	G
	E	P	Red	13.0	13.5	3.0	G	13.0	3.0	CG	7.0	3.0	CG
	F	P	Red	15.0	13.0	3.0	ER	15.0	3.0	....	7.0	3.0	....
	G	P	Red	13.5	?	3.0	G	13.5	2.0	EG	5.5	2.0	EG
	H[6]	P	Red	15.5	12.0	3.0	G	15.5	2.5	G	9.0	2.5	G
	J	P	Red	17.5	12.0	3.0	G	17.5	3.0	G	9.0	3.0	G
	K	P	Red	12.5	15.5	3.5	G	12.5	2.5	CG	9.0	2.5	CG
	L	P	Red	15.5	15.0	3.5	G	15.5	2.5	....	10.0	2.5	....
	M	P	Red	14.0	12.5	3.5	EG	14.0	3.0	....	5.5	3.0	....
	N	P	Red	13.5	12.0	3.5	....	13.0	2.5	EG	5.5	3.0	....
	O	P	Red	12.5	15.5	4.0	G	12.5	3.0	....	9.5	3.0	....
	P	P	Red	12.0	19.5	4.0	R	12.0	2.0	G	8.0	2.5	G
	R	P	Red	15.0	16.0	4.5	G	15.0	2.5	CG	10.0	2.5	CG
	S	P	Red	16.0	14.0	6.0	G	16.0	2.5	G	9.0	2.5	G
	T[7]	H	Red	20.5	24.5	10.5	R	21.0	4.5	G	11.5	4.5	G
VIII[8]	A[9]	P	Red	10.0	12.0	3.0	R	10.0	3.0	CG	5.5	3.0	CG
	B	P	Red	14.5	12.0	3.0	?	14.5	3.0	....	5.0	2.5	....
	C	P	Red	10.5	12.5	4.0	ER	10.5	3.0	....	5.5	3.0	....
	D	P	Red	10.0	16.5	4.5	G	10.0	2.5	....	5.5	2.5	....
	E	P	Red	14.5	16.5	4.5	R	14.5	2.5	....	7.0	2.5	....
	F	P	Red	15.5	16.5	5.0	R	15.5	3.0	....	5.5	3.0	....
	G	P	Red	10.5	14.0	5.+	R	10.5	3.0	....	5.5	3.0	....
	H	P	Red	10.5	18.0	5.5	G	10.0	3.0	....	5.0	2.5	....
	J	P	Red	14.5	18.0	5.5	?	14.5	3.0	....	5.0	2.5	....
	K	P	Red	14.5	19.0	6.0	?	14.5	3.0	....	5.0	2.5	....
	L[10]	P	Red	24.0	10.5	6.5	G	10.0	2.5	....	5.0	2.5	....
IX	A	P	Red	13.0	14.0	3.0	G	13.0	3.0	CG	6.0	3.0	CG
X	A	P	Red	12.5	14.0	3.5	G	12.5	3.0	CG	8.5	3.0	CG
	B	P	Red	12.5	13.5	3.5	ER	12.5	3.0	....	8.5	3.0	....
	C	P	Red	15.0	21.5	6.5	G	13.0	3.0	....	8.0	3.0	....

CHECK LIST

For Small Cigarettes:

Small type, perf.	Surcharge types
2c on 10 cig.,	II-B[11]: VI-B: VII-K
4c on 18	VI-B
4c on 20	11-C[12]: VI-B: VII-K
5c on 22	II-B[13]: VI-B
5c on 23	VI-B
5c on 24	II-A
Small type, imperf.	
1c on 4 cig.,	VII-R
2c on 7	I-B: VI-B: VII-C-E-G-K-N: VIII-A-C-D: X-A
2c on 8	VI-B: VII-B-C-D-E-F-K-M-N-O: VIII-A-B-C-D-E: X-A-C
2c on 10	VI-B: VII-E-K
3c on 12	VI-B
4c on 18	VI-B: VII-E-K: VIII-A-D-G: X-A-C
4c on 20	I-B: II-C[13]: VI-B: VII-D-E-K: VIII-A-B-C-D-G-J-K: X-A-C
5c on 22	I-B: II-A-B[12]-C[13]: VI-B: VII-E-K-P: VIII-D-E-F: IX-A: X-A-B-C
5c on 24	II-A[12]-B[12]-C[13]: VI-B: VII-A-K
5c on 25	VI-B: VII-E-K: VIII-H
Tall type, imperf.	
4c on 18 cig.,	VI-B: VII-L
4c on 20	I-A: VI-B: VII-L
5c on 21	VI-A[14]-B: VII-A[14]
5c on 22/24(A)	VII-L
5c on 25	VI-B: VII-L-P
Oblong type, perf.	
8c on 40 cig.,	III-B: X-B
10c on 50	I-C: II-D: III-B: VII-T: VIII-L: X-B
20c on 100(A)	IV-A: VII-J
Oblong type, imperf.	
10c on 50 cig.,	III-B: VII-H: X-B
Strip type, roul.	
10c on 50 cig.,(A)	V-A: VII-H

For Large Cigarettes:

Small type, perf.	
2c on 10 cig.,	III-A: VI-B
Oblong type, perf.	
10c on 50 cig.,	VII-H

As I write, these stamps are being replaced by a new lot, required by the provisions of the budget of March 3, 1943, which doubles this special excise tax on cigarettes; it is now eight cents on the common pack of eighteen to twenty. A few of the new stamps have shown up already, although the increased tax is not collectible on old stock in retailers' hands. These are the stamps which I have been describing, with the value doubled by means of a second surcharge in blue or purple. Presumably, when the supply of these 1942 surcharged provisionals runs out, we shall go back to single surcharges with doubled value.

I could not have prepared these notes without the help of many collectors, among them Mr. R. A. Odell, Flight sgt. C. C. Sonne, RCAF, and Maj. Ian C. Morgan, CRA. To them all I owe my thanks.

(1) Occurs with left figure omitted, also with part of third figure showing.
(2) Overall dimensions include cancellation (1-10-D): figure has tail.
(3) Overall dimensions include cancellation (1-10-D): figure has neither tail nor ball.
(4) Overall dimensions include cancellation (1-10-D): figure ends in ball.
(5) Overall dimensions include cancellations.
(6) Position on stamp varies: may be at right or at center and has been reported at left.
(7) Also occurs in magenta.
(8) Heights given for letters of "EXCISE" are for "XCIS" only: terminal "E's" are taller.
(9) Overall dimensions vary with denomination.
(10) Reading down.
(11) Occurs reading up, reading down and double.
(12) Reading up.
(13) Reading down.
(14) Occurs double and triple.

More Light on 1861 Shakedown Printings

By Stephen G. Rich, Ph.D.

The article on the 1861 U. S. "Premiers" in the Collectors Club Philatelist of April 1943 brought forth comments from several very well informed students of the earlier U. S. stamps. References suggested by these men were followed up, and provided valuable leads. The history can now be made more coherent, through filling in of gaps. At the same time some details, some misreadings of what has previously been written, can be set right. These factual corrections do not materially affect the interpretation as given. Corrections naturally should be printed into the record with least possible delay.

Let us therefore clear the field of errors.

In the April article, toward the middle of page 119, supposed irregularities of plate numbering are mentioned. The "irregularities" as reported (Ashbrook, *Stamp Specialist*, Yellow Book, 1942, pp. 113-117) are in the order of plates of the definitive issue; thus the supposition that any of the shakedown plates were made after any definitive ones, must be abandoned. The hypotheses put forward by Mr. Ashbrook as to order of plates among the shakedown "Premieres," in that locus, are still without recorded evidence for their validity.

On page 188 of the April article, the last paragraph is written on the basis of the factory at 53 Broadway being a stamp printing shop, as well as one for gumming, perforating and packing. The published information hitherto seen would so indicate. But an article from the *New York Evening Post,* Aug. 24, 1861, reprinted in *Pat Paragraphs* No. 5, Nov. 1931, pp. 82-86, definitely states that the stamps were printed at the regular printing department of the National Bank Note Co. This was in the plant at 1 Wall St. Nine presses, six of them power driven, were at this time in use for printing stamps.

The factory at 53 Broadway was only a gumming, perforating and packing shop. This is verified by other information which will appear in this or later numbers of the Collectors Club Philatelist in articles by Mr. Brazer, giving an account of what parts of stamp making work were handled by Charles F. Steel.

All this new information does not affect in any way the validity of the explanation of the 1861 "Premieres" as shakedown runs. We lack information as to whether the National Bank Note Co. had nine presses before they knew that they would get the stamp contract. What is recorded about them would seem to indicate that probably two or three of the power presses were newly acquired for this occasion.

If this turns out to be the fact, the need for shakedown production, to get the new presses functioning correctly, is evident. Without this situation, we still have the need, although Mr. Brazer is skeptical (in letters to me) as to this. One cannot assume that experience in transferring, in making bank note plates, would suffice to ensure first-rate work on stamp plates, with many more transfers, with the accurate positioning of the transfers more important. One cannot assume that men, however expert in bank note printing, could turn to stamp printing and forthwith turn out a satisfactory product. Recent experience, as reported in converting automobile, refrigerator and typewriter plants for production of tanks and other military material, indicates the need for shakedown runs, even if short ones.

The problems of stamp plate making, by a staff that had hitherto not handled such work, might well require considerable shakedown or trial trans-

ferring. The use of all eight dies, making transfer rolls and plates from each, would be a wise means to ensure that no unsolved "bugs" in the process remained.

The use of *all eight* plates for shakedown printings may have been due to another circumstance. Little has been made of the curiously long period between closing of bids, April 30, 1861, and delivery of first stamps, Aug. 15 or 16, 1861. The statement by Samuel S. Ash *(American Philatelist,* Jan. 1943, p. 241 footnote, and Sept. 1933 pp. 594-596) as quoted, implies that Toppan & Carpenter tried to upset the award to the National Bank Note Co. Shakedown running being done, the National Bank Note Co. might well have deemed it wise to make finished sheets of all values, and to send these in to Washington as evidence of their ability to produce the material as required.

It seems clear that Toppan & Carpenter tried to get the award upset, and on the basis of their supposition that they alone could meet the requirement for gummed and perforated stamps. They had the perforating machinery devised by Ash. They clearly did not know that other machines existed. Perry *(American Philatelist,* Jan. 1943, p. 241, end of footnote) points out that Tappan & Carpenter appear not to have known that the American Bank Note Co. in New York were perforating stamps made by them for Canada at this time. They acted on the basis of their lack of information, and hence acted in vain.

The suggestion of attempted "dirty work at the crossroads" and of submission of products of the shakedown run in order to head this off, may well clear the understanding of what happened. We still have no evidence that such sheets of stamps were submitted at the time of filing bids. They could well have been submitted, perhaps in late June or early July, after the factory at 53 Broadway was set up. This would appear a reasonable time and procedure to head off the Toppan & Carpenter effort at upsetting the award.

We still lack, however, all evidence that the sheets were submitted to the Post Office Dept. or any committee, at any time. We still lack evidence for any "government inspection," too.

A side-issue opens up here for some investigator. Were the Ash machines for perforating the same in principle and design as those secured and installed by Steel for the National Bank Note Co.? Evidence has been shown me, and is to be published soon by the investigator who has it, that Steel installed multiple wheel type perforators, substantially the same in principle as those today used at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but smaller and driven by foot treadles. One wonders if Ash was not using guillotine-type single-line perforators after the type introduced earlier by Archer in Great Britain. And what type machines did the American Bank Note Co. use for Canada stamps? (Harrow machines were used in Leningrad and Warsaw at this period; comb machines were introduced in London shortly thereafter). The U. S. 1857 stamps are clearly line-machine perforated, as are those of Canada 1858 and 1859 issues.

The controversial terms "essay," "sample" and "sample label" for any of the shakedown printings have been purposely avoided. Each assumes something not yet sufficiently proved or backed by evidence. The use of the term "essay" for certain "Premieres" in the Kline *Manual* of 1865 proves naught as to the validity of the word. The term was then loosely used. This does not contradict the fact that, under the rigid definition of an essay therein used. Brazer's inclusion of the shakedown 1861's in his Essay Catalog is fully justified.

Except for the 10 cent value, all cancelled "Premieres" thus far reported, including the 24c, seem to have the well-known "target trial cancellation." This confirms their non-stamp nature.

The new evidence makes the case for the shakedown nature of the "Premieres" more cogent and fills gaps in their history.

The Postmark Stamps and the Postal Cancellations of the Sardinian States

USED DURING THE PERIOD 1851-1863.

By ALBERTO BOLAFFI,

(Continued from Vol. XXII, No. 2, Section I, Page 116.)

Translated by Dr. Dante S. Bolaffi.
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PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No. (1)	Post Office Name (2)	(3) Year	(4) Symbol	(5) Type	(6) Population	(7) Class	(8) Rating	Remarks (9)	(10) Old Administrative Division	(11) Present Province
1a	ACQUI	P	L	31	93	2	XII	L. on the I issue	12	AL
1b				10			0			
1c				7			0			
1d		'56		14			0			
2	AGLIANO	'56		28	25	6	XI		1	AL
3	AGLIE'	P		7	35	4	V		7	AO
4	AIRASCA	P		29	21	6	XI	1862, in red.	13	TO
5	AISONE	'52		29	12	6	XI		5	CN
6	ALAGNA (Lomell.a)	'56		29	12	6	XI	Blue postmark in 1859 and 1861.	9	PV
7	ALASSIO	P		7	46	4	IV	This postmark has larger letters than in usual postmarks.	12	SV
8a	ALBA	P	L	31	96	2	XI	Line postmark on the I issue. Pen cancellation on the IV issue.	5	CN
8b				10			0			
8c				7			0			
8d		'56		14			0			
9	ALBANO	P		29	8	6	XI		14	VC

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No. (1)	Post Office Name (2)	3) Year	4) Symbol	5) Type	6) Population	7) Class	8) Rating	Remarks (9)	10) Old Administrative Division	11) Present Province
9/I	ALBANO VERCELLESE	'63	C	29			-			
10a	ALBENGA	P		10	42	3	II	Circle Postmark on the I issue.	12	SV
10b				7			II			
11	ALBIANO	P	C	29	20	6	X		7	AO
11/I	ALBIANO D'IVREA	'63					-			
12a	ALBISSOLA	P		10	15	4	VI	Red in 1851. Blue in 1852 and 1860.	12	SV
12b				29						
13a	ALESSANDRIA	P		11	543	1	V	Double circle postmark, in ultramarine blue or black on the I issue	1	AL
13b				10			O	Pen cancellation on the IV issue.		
13c				7			O	1861, in ultramarine blue in 1861, red in 1860-1862.		
13d		'53	Real	14			O			
13/I	STAZIONE DI ALESSANDRIA	'57		7			IV			
13/II	ALESSANDRIA ART. DAN	'61	Real				VIII	Postmark used for insured letters.		
14	ALICE SUPERIORE	'60	C	29	10	7	IX		7	AO
15	ALMESE	P	D	28	12	5	VIII		13	TO
16	ALPIGNANO	'56	C	29	19	4	VIII		13	TO
17	ALTARE	P		7	18	4	VI		12	SV
18	AMENO	'61		7	18		IX		7	AO

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No. (1)	Post Office Name (2)	(3) Year	(4) Symbol	(5) Type	(6) Population	(7) Class	(8) Rating	Remarks (9)	(10) Old Administrative Division	(11) Present Province
19	ANDEZENO	'59	R	30	12	7	XI		13	TO
20a	ANDORA	P		10	20	5	V		12	SV
20b			D	28						
21	ANDORNO			7	16	4	IV		14	VC
22	ANNONE	P	C	29	26	4	V		1	AL
22/I	CASTELLO D'ANNONE	'62		7			VIII			
23	ANTIGNANO	'52	C	29	16	6	X		1	AL
24a	AOSTA	P		10	77	2	I	There are two types of the circular date postmark; type I has heavy letters, type II has thinner letters.	7	AO
24b				7			I			
25	ARAMENGO	'60	C	29	11	7	XI		1	AL
26	ARBORIO	P	a	28	12	5	VII		14	VC
27	ARCOLA	'61		7	29	4	XI		1	AL
28	ARENA PO	'60		7	34	6	X		1	PV
29	ARENZANO	P	C	29	33	7	VI		6	GE
30	ARMA	P		7	3	6	XI		8	IM
30/I	ARMA DI TAGGIA	'63		7			-			
31a	ARONA	P		10	31	2	O	Circle postmark on the I issue.	9	NO
31b				7			O			
31c		'67		14			O			
32	ARQUATA	'53	C	29	28	6	VII		6	AL
32/I	ARQUATA SCRIVIA	'63					-			
33	ARVIER	'52	C	29	10	6	X		7	AO
34	ASIGLIANO	'57	C	29	33	7	X	Pen dash cancel-		

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No. (1)	Post Office Name (2)	(3) Year	(4) Symbol	(5) Type	(6) Population	(7) Class	(8) Rating	Remarks (9)	(10) Old Administrative Division	(11) Present Province
								lation on the IV issue.	14	VC
35a	ASTI	P		11	285	2	V		13	TO
35b				10			0			
35c							X	Special grid postmark on the I issue.		
35d				7			0	Circle postmark on the I issue.		
35e		'54		14			0	Red in 1854-1858.		
36	AVIGLIANA	P		7	34	4	V	Circle postmark on the I issue.		
								Blue in 1851.	13	TO
37	AZEGLIO	P		7	20	4	XI		7	AO
38	AZZANO	'60		30	5	7	XI	Postmarks of later years are known to exist.	1	AL
39	BADALUCCO	P		29	22	6	X		8	IM
40	BAGNARA	'59		29	8	6	XI		1	GE
41	BAGNASCO	P		7	20	4	VII		1	AL
42	BAGNOLO	P		29	57	7	VII		5	CN
42/I	BAGNOLO PIEMONTESE	'63					-			
43	BAJRO	'52		29	8	6	X		7	CN
43/I	TORRE BAJRO	'63					-			
44	BALANGERO	'60		30	15	7	XI		13	TO
45	BALDICHIERI	P		28	8	5	X		1	AL
46	BALMUCCIA	P		29	3	6	X		9	VC
47	BALZOLA	P		28	28	5	VIII		14	AL
48	BARBANIA	P		28	18	5	IX		13	TO
49	BARBIANELLO	P		28	12	5	IX		1	NO
50	BARD	'63		7	5	4	-		13	AO
51	BARDONNECHE	'58		7	11	4	VII	Name of the month in French.	13	TO

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No. (1)	Post Office Name (2)	(3) Year	(4) Symbol	(5) Type	(6) Population	(7) Class	(8) Rating	Remarks (9)	(10) Old Administrative Division	(11) Present Province
51/I	BARDONECCHIA	'63		7			-			
52	BARGE	P		7	97	4	IV	Circle postmark on the I issue; seldom blue in 1860.	5	CN
53	BASALUZZO	'52	C	29	16	6	X		6	AL
54	BASSIGNANA	P	D	28	33	4	VII	Circle postmark on the I issue; seldom blue in 1863.	1	AL
55	BAVENO	P	C	29	13	4	VII		9	NO
56	BEINASCO	'57	D	28	12	7	IX		13	TO
57	BEINETTE	'63	D	28	15	4	-		6	CN
58	BELGIRATE	P		7	7	4	VII	Circle postmark on the I issue; blue in 1853-1854. Line postmark on the De La Rue stamps of Italy.	9	NO
59	BELLINZAGO	'53	C	29	38	7	X		9	NO
59/I	BELLINZAGO NOVARESE	'63					-			
60a	Bene	P		10	62	4	IV		5	CN
60b				7			IV			
61	BERGAMASCO	'59	C	29	15	2	XI		12	AL
62	BERGEGGI	'60	R	30	4	1	-		12	SV
63	BERTOLLA-TORINO	'57	R	30	25	7	-		13	TO
64	BIANDRATE	P	D	28	12	4	VII		9	NO
65a	BIANZE'	'56	C	29	29	4	VIII		14	VC
65b		'59		7			VIII			
66	BIBIANA	P	C	29	32	4	VI		13	TO

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No. (1)	Post Office Name (2)	(3) Year	(4) Symbol	(5) Type	(6) Population	(7) Class	(8) Rating	Remarks (9)	(10) Old Administrative Division	(11) Present Province
67a	BIELLA	P	L	31	98	2	XI	Line postmark on the I and IV issue. Circle postmark on the I issue.	14	VC
67b				10			0			
67c				10			0			
67d				14			0			
68	BIOGLIO	P	D	28	20	4	VIII		14	VC
69	BISTAGNO	P	D	28	19	5	VIII		14	AL
70	BOBBIO	P		7	45	3	IV		1	PC
71	BOGLIASCO	'57	C	29	16	5	VIII		6	GE
72	BOLLANO	'62	-		18	7	-		6	
73	BOLLENGO	'59	R	30	24	7	IX		7	AO
74	BOLZANETO	'53	C	29	26	5	VII		6	GE
75	BORDIGHERA	P		7	15	4	V		8	IM
76	BORGARO	52	-	-	10	7	-		13	TO
77	BORGHETTO	P		7	19	4	VI		8	IM
78	BORGHETTO DI BORBORA	'59		7	7	4	XI		6	AL
79	BORGHETTO DI VARA	P	C	29	19	3	X		6	SP
80	BORGHETTO S.SPIRITO	'61		7	6	4	XI		12	SV
81	BORGOFRANCO (IVREA)	'53		7	16	7	IX		7	AO
82	BORGOFRANCO (LOMELL.)	'60		7	16	7	XI		9	NO
83	BORGO LAVEZZARO	P		7	26	7	X		9	NO
84a	BORGOMANERO	P		11	79	4	VII		9	NO
84b				7		7	VII			
85a	BORGOMARO	P	D	28	8	4	VIII		8	IM
85b		'60		7						

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No. (1)	Post Office Name (2)	(3) Year	(4) Symbol	(5) Type	(6) Population	(7) Class	(8) Rating	Remarks (9)	(10) Old Administrative Division	(11) Present Province
86	BORGOMASINO	P		7	20	4	VII		7	TO
87	BORGONE	'56		29	8	6	X		13	TO
88	BORGONOVO (MEZZANEGO)	'57		29	7	7	X		6	GE
89	BORGORATTO	P		29	9	7	XI		1	AL
90	BORGO S.DALMAZZO	P		7	40	4	IV		5	CN
91	BORGO S. MARTINO	'57		29	11	7	XI		14	AL
92a	BORGO SESIA	P		10	30	7	III		9	VC
92b				7			III			
92c			L	31			XII	Line italics postmark on the IV issue.		
93	BORGOTICINO	P		7	21	4	VI		9	NO
94	BORGOVER-CELLI	P		7	30	4	VI	Line postmark on the De La Rue stamps of Italy.	9	VC
95	BORZONASCA	P		7	44	4	V		6	GE
96a	BOSCO	P		10	36	4	V		1	AL
96b				7			V			
96c			*Lc.*	52			XII	Line italics postmark on the IV issue.		
97	BOSCONEGRO	'60		30	17	7	X		13	TO
98a	BOSSOLASCO	P	*Lc.*	52	10	4	XII	Line italics postmark on the II issue.	5	CN
98b				28			VI			
99	BOVES	P		29	94	4	V	Red circle postmark in 1854.	5	CN
100a	BRA'	P		10	131	3	I	Circle postmark on the I issue.	5	CN

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No. (1)	Post Office Name (2)	(3) Year	(4) Symbol	(5) Type	(6) Population	(7) Class	(8) Rating	(9) Remarks	(10) Old Administrative Division	(11) Present Province
100b				7						
100/I	BRA	'57		7						
101	BRACCO	'53		-		7	-	This Communal Distributory was		
							-	closed in 1856.	6	GE
102	BRANDIZZO	'56		29	14	7	XI		1	TO
103	BREME	'60		29	22	7	IX		9	PV
104a	BREO-									
	MONDOVI'	P		11	175	3	VII	Circle postmark		
								on the I issue.	5	CN
104b				7			I			
104c			L	31			XII	Line postmark on the IV issue.		
105	BRESSANA									
	D'ARGINE	'61		7	21	4	VII		1	PV
106a	BRICHERASIO	P		10	35	4	VII		13	TO
106b				7			VII			
107	BRONI	P		7	48	6	IV		1	PV
108	BROZZOLO	'61		7	9	7	-		13	TO
109a	BRUSASCO	P	L	31	14	4	XII	Line postmark on		
								the I issue.	13	TO
								Blue in 1856-		
								1858.		
109b				7			VII			
110	BUBBIO	P		7	14	4	VI	The asterisk in		
								this postmark is		
								different than		
								the normal one.	12	AL
111a	BURIASCO	P		10	20	5	X		13	TO
111b				28						
112	BUROLO	'52	--	-	10	7	-		7	AO
113	BURONZO	P		29	11	7	XI		14	VC
114a	BUSALLA	P		10	27	4	V	Circle postmark		
								on the I issue.	6	GE

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No. (1)	Post Office Name (2)	(3) Year	(4) Symbol	(5) Type	(6) Population	(7) Class	(8) Rating	Remarks (9)	(10) Old Administrative Division	(11) Present Province
114b		'57		7						
115	BUSANO	'60	®	30	8	7	XI		13	TO
116	BUSCA	P		7	97	4	III		5	CN
117	BUSSOLENO	P		7	23	4	V		13	TO
118	BUTTLGLIERA	P		7	26	5	VIII		13	TO
119a	CAIRO	'52		7	35	4	VI	CAIRO P P: black postmark, on two lines, on the IV issue.	12	SV
119b			L	31			XII	Late postmarks are known to exist.		
120	CALICE	'60		7	9	5	IX		12	SV
121a	CALIZZANO	P	®	28	29	5	VII	Red circle postmark in 1860.	12	SV
121b				7						
122	CALLIANO	P	©	29	28	7	VII		14	VC
123	CALOSSO	'57	©	29	22	7	X		1	AL
124a	CALUSO	P	▒	10	51	4	IV		7	AO
124b				7						
124c			L	31			XII	Line postmark on the IV issue.		
125a	CAMAGNA	'57	©	29	3	7	XI		14	AL
125b		'63	®	30						
126a	CAMBIANO	P	▒	10	27	4	VI	Line italics postmark known on letter franked with stamps of the II issue cancelled with diamonds postmarks.	13	TO
126b			*Lc.*	52			-			
126c				7			VI			
127	CAMERANA	P	©	29	11	7	VIII		5	CN

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No. (1)	Post Office Name (2)	(3) Year	(4) Symbol	(5) Type	(6) Population	(7) Class	(8) Rating	Remarks (9)	(10) Old Administrative Division	(11) Present Province
128	CAMERANO	'59	ⓒ	29	15	7	X		1	AL
129	CAMERI	P	ⓒ	29	46	5	VIII	Blue in 1857-1860.	9	NO
130	CAMOGLI	'56	ⓒ	29	64	4	V	Blue in 1857-1861.	6	GE
131	CAMPERTOGNO	'63		7	7	4	XI		9	VC
132	CAMPIGLIA	P		7	2	4	IX		14	VC
133	CAMPOFREDDO	P	ⓓ	28	29	4	VII		6	GE
134	CANALE	P		7	46	4	IV	Two types of circle date postmarks.	5	CN
135	CANDELO	P	ⓓ	28	23	4	VII		14	VC
136	CANDIA	'52		7	25	4	VI		9	NO
137	CANDIA CANAVESE	'60	ⓒ	29	21	7	X		7	AO
138	CANDIOLO	P	ⓒ	29	12	7	X		13	TO
139a	CANELLI	P	▒	10	40	4	III	Blue in 1851.	1	AL
139b				7						
139c			L	31			XII	Line postmark on the IV issue.		
140	CANNERO	'52	ⓒ	29	9	6	X		9	NO
141a	CANOBBIO	P	▒	10	24	4	V		9	NO
141b		P		7			V			
141c			L	31			XII	Line postmark on the IV issue with pen handwritten date.		
142	CANTALUPO ALESSANDRIA	'59	ⓒ	29	16	7	XI		1	AL
143	CANTOIRA	'52	ⓒ	29	121	7	XI		13	TO
144	CAPRAJA	'52	ⓓ	28	6	5	XI		6	GE
145	CAPRIATA	P	ⓓ	28	26	5	VII		6	AL

(To be Continued.)

Sardinia Correspondence Paper

SOURCE DOCUMENTS
1818-1819

THE REV'D. WILLIAM H. TOWER

Various designations have been applied to the stamped correspondence paper of Sardinia that was issued and put into use by the royal decree of November 7, 1818. The literal translation of the name given to it in the decree, Carta Postale Bollata, is Postal Stamped Paper, but it has been usually called "Sardinian Envelopes of 1818-1819," while Zumstein of Switzerland, in his catalogue, refers to its stampings as "Value Tokens." A writer in *The London Philatelist* speaks of this stamped paper as "Stamped letter sheets," while another writer, in *The Philatelist,* heads his article, less formally, "The Cavallini," or the small horses. These several designations for the same thing serve to bring to our attention the prevailing uncertainty as to their exact nature, although the English philatelists, W. J. Hardy and E. D. Bacon, in their book, *The Stamp Collector,* have little hesitation in declaring that they are in a class by themselves, "sui generis."

Before the period of public mail service, private citizens had to transmit their letters as they found opportunity, although as the State monopoly was increasingly emphasized all such private correspondence was brought under its control. In this, Sardinia was no exception! The individual desiring to send on his letter by means outside of the post was required to take it to the office and there pay the postal fee for having it stamped. This, naturally, was a great inconvenience and the cause of more or less delay in transmission. It was to meet this condition, and to facilitate the more convenient sending of letters, that King Victor Emanuele, by Royal Decree of 1818, set up a new ruling which would, at the same time, safeguard the finances of the postal department.

We have before us original copies of the public announcement of the King's Decree and of the progress in putting it into effect. These documents are three in number, and set forth in detail all that was needed to be known by the public for its understanding and guidance in the matter. The first one, dated November 7, 1818, opens with a formal statement of the purpose and the intentions of the King: "Victor Emanuele, By the Grace of God, King of Sardinia, of Cyprus and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy and of Genoa, Prince of Piedmont, etc. etc." As he had desired to relieve the harshness of earlier regulations relating to the transmission of letters through means other than the mail, and to free his people from the inconveniences resulting from their strict enforcement, he had a few months previous, by his "Decree of August twelfth, ultimo," permitted the sending of such letters by private means, but subject to certain precautions that were considered necessary to avoid the great loss that the Post Office Department would otherwise suffer. He now, however, wishes to give further facilities of communication between his subjects, and has decided to add a new means doing away with the necessity of their submitting their letters to the post office for stamping, while at the same time protecting the interest of the Post Office Department. He therefore issues his Decree and orders it to be carried out, as follows:

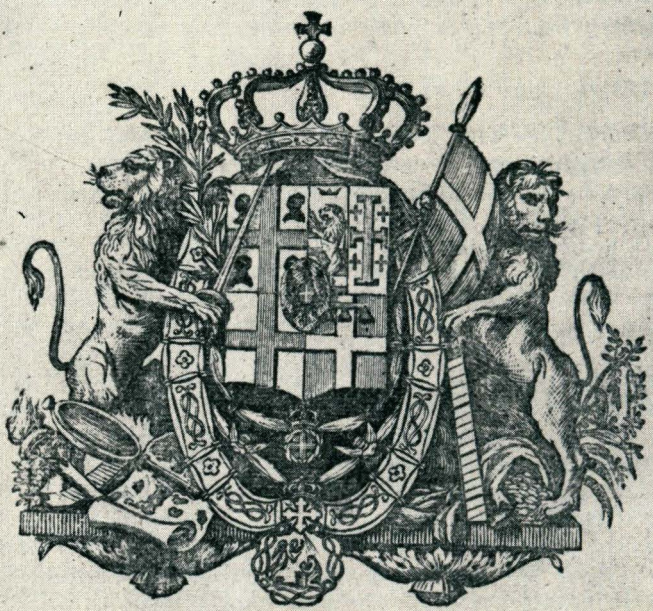
Article One states that the stamps to be affixed by the post offices to letters presented to them by private parties, as previously prescribed, be replaced by the use of a special paper to be known as Carta Postale Bollata, which had been ordered by the Postmaster General.

According to Articles Two and Three, the public were to be advised, by means of a notice from the Internal Revenue Department, when the distribution

REGIE PATENTI

Con cui S. M. aggiunge alcune facilità a quelle accordate coll' Editto delli 12 agosto scorso, pel trasporto delle corrispondenze del Pubblico per mezzi estranei alla Posta; stabilisce l' uso di una Carta denominata *Carta Postale-Bollata*, e dà altre provvidenze relative.

IN DATA DELLI 7 NOVEMBRE 1818.



TORINO,
DALLA STAMPERIA REALE.

Pubb.to li 6. Xbre 1818.
Presenti li Andrea, e Bonino fratelli Rispo Usf
S

FRONT COVER OF THE KING'S DECREE OF NOVEMBER 7, 1818, providing for special stamped paper.

of the special stamped paper would begin, the size and description of its watermark, and the shape of the stamps affixed thereto. The distribution of the paper was to be made through the post offices, and their postmaster and his clerks were to see to it that, in every community in their district, a person was appointed to act for them in its distribution. These persons, together with the clerks without salary, were to be compensated from the profit of such sales as the Postmaster General saw fit.

There were to be three grades, or values, of this stamped paper, as designated in Articles Four and Five. There was to be a three soldi (or fifteen cent grade) to be used for letters that were to go not over fifteen miles; a five soldi (or twenty-five cent grade) for letters going over fifteen but not more than thirty-five miles; and a ten soldi (or fifty cent grade) for those going longer distances. These Articles also provided that letters written on such paper might be carried for delivery by anyone provided they were written on one sheet only, were so folded that the stamp appeared on the outside, and that they showed the address and all other data prescribed by Article Four of the regulations of August twelfth.

The following Articles—Six, Seven and Eight, dealt with legal matters such as the transmission of legal papers and those of any Religious, Civil, or Military Authority. They also provided for the exemption from fines and personal penalties of parties offending, providing that they had but a single plain paper letter and could prove to the Conservatore delle Poste or mail officer that the letter had been sent by Special Delivery or for an urgent reason that did not allow time for obtaining the prescribed paper. In such cases, the party was to be allowed to go on his way, taking with him the letter, after the officer had taken his name, and the point of departure and address of the letter, with which to substantiate the charge which had to be placed on file.

A broader application of the exemption from penalty referred to in the preceding article is given in Article Nine. This takes in parties coming from abroad with sealed letters under the proviso that they could satisfy the proper authority that it had been impossible for them to have the postal stamps affixed to such mail at the first post office they had come to, and that such impossibility had continued. Opened letters carried by persons coming from abroad by mail means were not subject to fine, but should such persons attempt to carry letters to a foreign country that were not on stamped paper or that had not been stamped by the Post Office, they were subject to the penalty.

As indicative of the status of the stamped paper in question, the next Article, Number Ten, is most significant, for it clearly implies that the price that had been paid for it was not to be considered as payment for service rendered or that might be rendered at some future time. Quite the contrary, for a letter written on such paper and then sent through the mail "shall in no way enjoy any rate reduction simply because written on (such) stamped paper." It had to pay the same postal charge as any letter written on plain paper which was paying for the service rendered. The stamped paper had no postal transmission value!

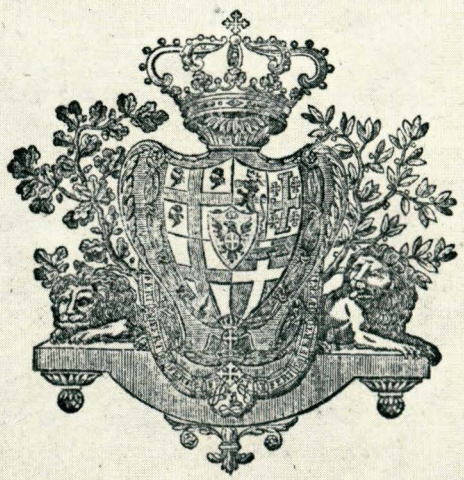
The closing Article of this first document, Number Eleven, deals with the penalties to be levied against the manufacturers of or, rather, the forgers of such stamped paper, for carriers intrusted with its transmission, and all counterfeiters of the paper or holders of watermark, dies, or forged paper. The penalties are prescribed as being those laid down in Articles Sixty-six, Sixty-seven, and Sixty-eight of the Edict concerning stamped paper, dated December fifth, eighteen hundred and seventeen. The jurisdiction in such matters and the procedure to be followed were to be the same as given in the Edict of August 12th, ultimo, regarding Mails. The Internal Revenue Department is then instructed to have the order registered and attached to the copy printed by the Royal Printery with the same validity as the original of the same.

N.° 4. 64.

MANIFESTO CAMERALE

Portante notificanza che la Carta Postale-bollata, stabilita colle Regie Patenti delli 7 dello scorso novembre, sarà provvisionalmente posta in corso non filagranata; della dimensione ordinaria della Carta così detta da Lettere, e munita dei bolli relativi alle tre qualità della medesima pienamente conformi agli impronti ivi delineati.

In data delli 3 *dicembre* 1818.



TORINO,

DALLA STAMPERIA REALE.

In forma di Legge d'Uno 1819. e Primo Gennajo pubblicato posto sul Piè Batt.° Regia mentre il Polito alla Nobile

COVER OF THE SECOND ROYAL DECREE, DATED DECEMBER 3, 1818, and announcing the issuance and use of a provisional postal paper.

It is then duly attested as issued in Stupinigi, November 7th, eighteen eighteen, "the seventeenth year of our reign. V. Emanuele."

The second document, which is dated December 3, 1818, a month after the first, is quite short and simply announces that a provisional paper is to be issued and used until sufficient quantities of the regular paper can be prepared and its distribution begun. It starts with the declaration that as the balance of the season would not give sufficient time for enough of the stamped paper to be prepared and conveniently distributed, and that as His Majesty desired that his subjects might enjoy the new facilities as soon as the necessary dies were completed, he had decided to issue proper instructions with the request that they be brought to the knowledge of the public by a notice from the Internal Revenue Department. Having that day received from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs the models of the stamps that would identify the different grades of the stamped paper, together with samples of the paper on which they would be used, the Department, in compliance with the Royal instructions, accordingly gave notice:

First: That while awaiting the regular paper, the stamps would be affixed to non-watermarked paper of the usual "letter paper" size.

Second: That that paper, properly stamped, was to be provisionally considered as proper paper for use under the Decree.

Third: That the use of the non-watermarked paper was to be discontinued as soon as the distribution of the new watermarked paper began, and that any unused non-watermarked paper remaining might be exchanged for the new. The stamps to be applied to the provisional paper would be entirely like the stamps depicted below, which with their models and the samples of the aforementioned paper had been deposited in their files, as required by Article 2, of the Decree of November 7.



(Models of the Stamps)

This notice was to be published in the usual places and manner, and the copies issued by the Royal Printery were to be considered as having the same validity as the originals. The document, as stated, was dated December 3, 1818, and subscribed to by the Internal Revenue Department. FAVA.

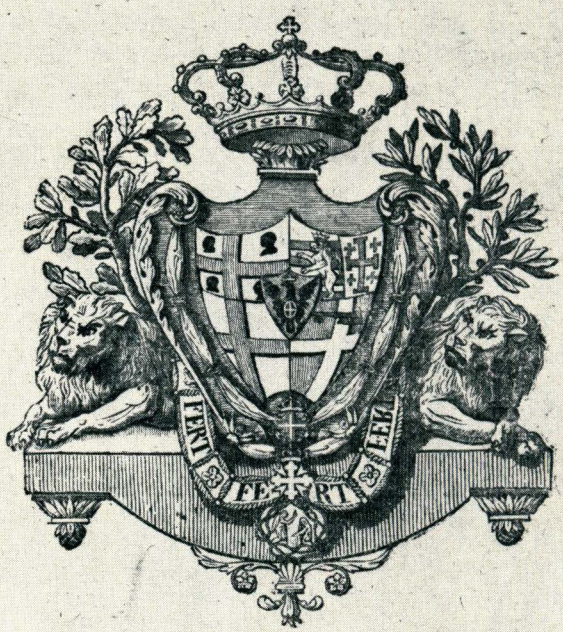
The third of the documents put out by the Internal Revenue Department regarding the stamped paper that we are considering is dated November 13, 1819, and announces that the distribution of the provisional paper would be discontinued at the end of December, and that the distribution of the watermarked dry-stamped paper would begin January 1. It also states some provisions regarding that distribution. The manufacture of the watermarked stamped postal paper having been completed, as prescribed, and models of the stamps and samples of the paper having been received, they must—as required by Article Two of the early Decree—notify the public as to the date when the distribution of the paper would begin, the size and description of the watermark, and the shape of the stamps. The public must also be advised as to the date when the use of the provisional paper would be discontinued. They therefore served the following notice:

12.

MANIFESTO CAMERALE

Portante notificanza, che la distribuzione dell'attuale Carta postale bollata provvisionale cesserà con tutto dicembre prossimo; e che comincierà ad aver luogo dal primo gennajo 1820 la distribuzione della Carta postale filigranata bollata a secco, con alcune provvidenze relative.

In data delli 13 *novembre* 1819.



TORINO,
NELLA STAMPERIA REALE.

Pubbo li 26. 9bre 1819.

COVER OF THE THIRD SARDINIAN ROYAL DECREE DESCRIBED IN THIS ARTICLE, dated November 13, 1819, and providing for the discontinuance of the provisional paper and distribution of dry-stamped postal paper on January 1, 1820.

Article One. The distribution of the provisional paper would be discontinued the last day of December, and beginning the first day of January the distribution of the watermarked, dry-stamped paper would begin.

Article Two. Owners of any of the provisional paper might exchange it for a like quantity of the newly issued paper by applying at the Post Office, which would be authorized to make such exchange at any time during the month of January.

Article Three. Beginning with February first, 1820, the provisional paper would be no longer valid for use, and the newly issued paper would be the only one entitled to the privileges which had been granted.

Article Four. Except for their color, the dry stamps affixed to the three grades of paper, that is the 3 "soldi," the 5 "soldi," and the 10 "soldi," would all have the same shape and design as those published in their notice of December third, 1818.

Article Five. The new stamped paper would "have a mark worked into the very structure of the Paper," a watermark representing a shield, showing an eagle with the royal crown on its head, wearing a crown on its breast, while at the left of the shield the price for one of the three grades of the paper would be shown. Around it would be an imprint reading, "General Administration of the Mails, correspondence authorized for private conveyance by foot couriers and other means."

Article Six. The dimensions of each sheet of this watermarked paper was to be 9 inches and 4 points in height, and 6 inches and 1 point in width.

Both the models of the stamps shown above, and samples of the paper had to be deposited in their files, and this Notice was to be published in the usual places and manner, with the notation that the copies from the Royal Printery were to be considered as valid as the original.

This document, as already stated, was dated in Turin, November 13, eighteen nineteen.

By the above mentioned
Honorable Internal Revenue Department

FAVA

Interesting and apparently significant collateral evidence as to the status of this Postal Stamped Paper is given by a legal document of 1883 that is in my possession. It is a paper given at Palermo in the reign of King Umberto I, and deals with a Captain John Wilson Jones of the steamer Tagliaferro under British registry. Its authenticity is evidenced by the official signature of Gennara, the acting Prefect for the Province of Palermo, whose signature and authority are attested by the endorsement of the Vice-Consul of the United States of America over the stamped seal of the Consulate. This document is written on legalized paper, similar in nature to the stamped paper of Sardinia. It shows the watermark, "Regino D'Italia 1882, G M F," and of the Provincial coat of arms. Like the Sardinia paper, it is also impressed with a stamp showing the price that had to be paid for the paper, that price being a tax or a permit, not a prepayment for service rendered, in the one case by the delivery of mail and in the other for the registration of a deed or other important paper. This payment for service rendered was, in the case of the Sardinian paper, paid at the Post Office when the letter was delivered if it was to be sent through the mail, and in the case of this legal document by means of adhesive stamps which we find attached to it. The legalizing fee for the document is shown by the impressed stamp to have been 3 lira per sheet, while the adhesive stamps implementing it show a cost, or value, of 7 lira, over and above the cost of the virgin legal paper. It is a fair assumption that, seeing the convenience and effectiveness of the postal-revenue paper of the Kingdom of Sardinia, the central Italian Government adopted this similar means, tying it up with legal transactions, as a source of revenue.

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WE HAVE CONTRACTED TO SELL
AT UNRESERVED SALES

A World Wide collection of some 75,000 varieties . . . mostly mint. Catalog Value conservatively over

$90,000.00

Condition mostly fine to superb.

This will be broken up in a series of sales . . . first sale this month.

We picture on the next four pages some of the items in this first sale.

As the sale has not been completely made up at time of writing these items are numbered with Scott Cat. No's. rather than lot numbers.

We shall be glad to send Catalogues of the sales on request.

WRITE TO

ROSENBAUM CO.

STAMP DEPARTMENT

6th and Liberty Pittsburgh, Penna.

FRED OTT Presents



Sc 1



Sc 3



Sc 12



Sc 227



Sc 68


Sc 24


Sc 22A



Sc C79



Sc C 18



Sc J4



Sc C91



Sc 16



Sc 67



Sc 141



Sc 110



Sc 024



Sc 025



Sc 30



Sc 31



Sc 37



Sc 32

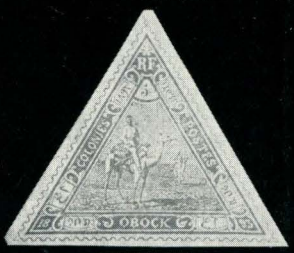


Sc 44A


Sc 2



Sc C15



Sc 45







Sc C40-2

ITEMS FROM OUR
21st SALE
Closing Date: Nov. 27, 1943
Write for free Catalog
ROSENBAUM COMPANY
6th and Liberty Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRED OTT Presents



Sc U28



Sc U24





Sc K17-8



Sc 200



Sc E1



Sc U43



Sc K15



Sc K16



Sc 357



Sc 358





Sc 310-1



Sc C1



Sc 312



Sc 313



Sc 314



Sc C5



Sc C2



Sc C3



Sc C6



Sc 296

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21st SALE

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Sc 10X1



Sc 35C



Sc 35A


Sc 64


Sc 67B



Sc 118



Sc 118


Sc 153


Sc 241


Sc 242


Sc 261


Sc 311


Sc 312


Sc 479


Sc 369


Sc 489H


Sc 313


Sc 480


Sc 209



Sc C13



Sc C14



Sc C15



Sc 298

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Sc 143L3



Sc 143L4



Sc 143L6



Sc 276



Sc 277



Sc 201



Sc 17



Sc 64



Sc 42



Sc 43



Sc 1



Sc 68



Sc 75



Sc 76



Sc 135



Sc 136



Sc 137



Sc 12



Sc 13



Sc 14



Sc 16



Sc 84



Sc 86



Sc 21



Sc 49



Sc 64



Sc 82



Sc 83



Sc 53



Sc 54

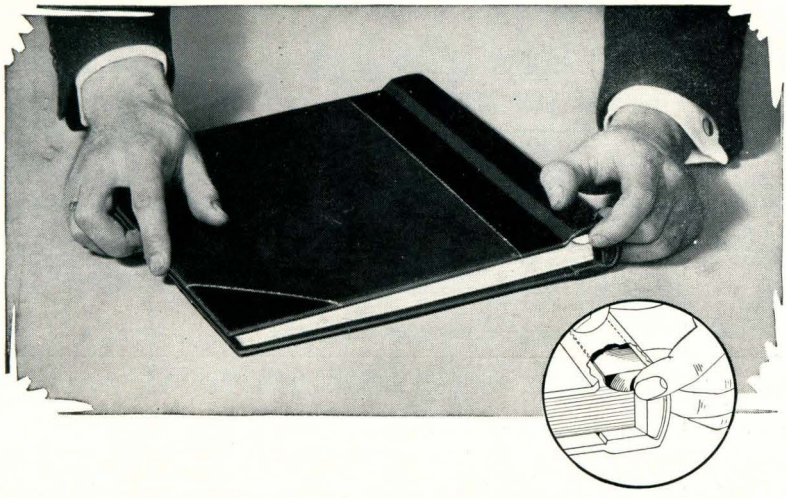


Sc 53

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HARMER, ROOKE & CO.

Col. E. H. R. Green Collection

PART XI–SECTION I

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Check These Green Letter Days on Your Calendar

Monday November 29	**UNITED STATES** Columbian blocks, including $4.00 and $5.00. Unusual lot of scarce proofs and essays. 1895—complete set of imperf blocks. 1895—arrow blocks, including the $5.00. 1c and 4c Pan-American inverts. Blue Papers complete. 24c Air Mail inverted center.
Tuesday November 30	**BRITISH COLONIES** Barbados including a choice lot of Britannia types. Jamaica, a small specialized collection. Nevis, reconstructed sheets of the first type. St. Lucia, a choice collection of the first issues. St. Vincent an exceptionally fine lot including provisionals.
Wednesday December 1	**DENMARK** 1851 2rs blue six very fine copies. 1864 4s. Three comp. imp. sheets. 1857 8s block of 4, 16s block of 8. 1870 48s unique block of 16. **NETHERLANDS** 1852 5c, 26 copies; 10c, 24 copies; 15c, 23 copies; also blocks of the 5c, 10c, 15c.
Thursday December 2	**GERMANY AND STATES** A magnificent collection replete with rarities, superb blocks, complete sheets and many unusual items seldom offered at auction or private sale.
Friday December 3	**SWEDEN** 1855 3sk twenty-two copies; 24sk twenty-four copies; Tretio error used and unused; also a fine lot of blocks, shades, etc. *(Practically the entire collection is unused.)*

You cannot buy one at any price! An absolutely unique souvenir will be given free to every successful bidder. Full details will be found in the elaborately illustrated De Luxe catalogue which is free on request.

HARMER, ROOKE & CO.

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PART 2

A Gentleman's United States Cover Collection

AT PUBLIC AUCTION EARLY IN DECEMBER, 1943

EXCEPTIONAL LOT OF COVERS WITH UNUSUAL CANCELLATIONS

1847-79, includes 1847 covers, splendid array of Waterburys. Notably Elephant, Fish, Eagle, Acorn, Coffin, Pumpkin, Shoe, Shield, etc.; **Also** rare Locals and Confederate Covers; as well as Blackjacks, one with superb Devil & Pitchfork (West Meriden).

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

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CATALOGUES FREE ON REQUEST

1940 - 1943 U. S. REVENUES

We offer an assortment of these popular issues. Those signified by (*) are mint. The first column is for uncut copies, second for perf. with small initials this is the way the majority are found. We occasionally have other varieties in stock and your want list will have prompt attention.

DOCUMENTARY

	1940 OLD DES.		1940 NEW PORTRAIT DESIGNS		1941		1942	
1c	.35*	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03*	.....
2c	.35*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04*	.....
3c	.75*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05*	.....
4c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06*	.....
5c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	.08*	.....
10c	.06	.03	.30	.08	.15	.....	.13*	.....
20c	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26*	.....
25c	.40	.10	.25	.10	.07	.....	.32*	.....
40c	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50c	.09	.....	.06	.03	.03	.01	.04	.02
80c	.35	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00	.30	.....	.13	.05	.12	.03	.12	.03
2.00	.30	.....	.30	.08	.13	.04	.18	.04
3.00	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....
4.00	.....	.25	.....	.75	.....	.75	.....	.....
5.00	.....	.40	.90	.30	.....	.20	.90	.18
10.00	.....	.70	.....	.40	.....	.30	3.00	.45
20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note the 4c Stock Transfer 1942 issue offered have straight edge.

STOCK TRANSFER

	1940 OLD DES.		1940 NEW PORTRAIT DESIGNS		1941		1942	
1c	.35*	.08	.45	.12	.20	.05	.10*	.....
2c	.06	.02	.30	.13	.05	.02	.08*	.02
3c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4c	.02	.01	.....	.70	.04	.01	2.00	.....
5c	.03	.01	.70	.20	.03	.01	.03	.01
10c	.03	.01	.....	.50	.03	.01	.04	.02
20c	.05	.01	.....	.40	.05	.03	.08	.03
25c	.15	.05	.....	.65	.16	.05	.15	.05
40c	.12	.03	.....	.75	.22	.07	.30	.10
50c	.02	.01	.....	1.00	.05	.02	.05	.02
80c	.....	1.00	.....	2.00	.....	.50	.....	.....
1.00	.20	.03	.....	.70	.12	.02	.17	.03
2.00	.....	.04	.....	.40	.20	.05	.18	.04
3.00	.....	.10	.....	.22	.75	.05	3.50*	.08
4.00	.25	.02	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....
5.00	.20	.05	.....	.50	.70	.10	.35	.08
10.00	.....	.35	.....	1.10	.....	.25	.....	.....
20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.60	.....	2.50
30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	4.00
50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE FOLLOWING ARE ADDITIONAL MINT SETS

1943	**Documentary** 1c to 25c 9 varieties	$1.08
	Documentary 40c to 80c 3 varieties	2.25
1943	**Stock Transfer** 1c to 25c 7 varieties	.90
	Stock Transfer 40c to 90c 3 varieties	2.25
1941	**Silver Tax** 1c to 25c 9 varieties	1.15
1942	**Silver Tax** 1c to 10c 7 varieties	.55
	Silver Tax 20c to 80c 5 varieties	2.65

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UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

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DECEMBER

10, 11,

13, 14,

1943

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ARTHUR E. TUTTLE ESTATE

BOGERT & DURBIN

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Enormous stock of stamps, the oldest accumulation in the U. S. A. will be sold at auction in Philadelphia by order of the Girard Trust Company. The first sale, to be held November 20th, will contain small and large entire collections, U. S. wholesale lots and a small consignment of fine single stamps.

★

Catalogues are now being prepared and will be sent free to those on our mailing list and new applicants.

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I have recently purchased a superb collection of the "Line Engraved" Issues, used, and Choice Approvals are available.

Price List of the "Line Engraved" Issues, also of stamps used on Original Covers, Classic Europeans, and a fine range of War Censored Envelopes.

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Your help is needed, *urgently*. To carry on the year's fight against TB, we rely on your purchase of Christmas Seals. Please send in your contribution today, as much as you can give.



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November 16th and 17th

A very fine Collection of UNITED STATES, containing many fine blocks of Columbians, etc.; also a valuable Collection of CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, and many other BRITISH COLONIES. This Sale also contains a fine range of WHOLESALE.

In November

A very fine and extensive Collection of AIR POST stamps and FLIGHT COVERS, including many rare pieces.

In December

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