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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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SUPPLEMENT

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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.

SPECIALIZED PAGES

FOR THE

NATIONAL ALBUM

Printed Pages are Now Ready Providing Spaces for

UNITED STATES COIL STAMPS IN PAIRS
UNITED STATES BOOKLET PANES

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The style and type are the same as that of the National Album.

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. XI. APRIL, 1932. No. 2.

Todd's Express Companies

By Dr. Victor M. Berthold.

Copyright 1932, by Dr. Victor M. Berthold.

WRITING about the express business which started in California a comparative'y short time after the discovery of gold, Bancroft pays a glowing tribute to the men who conceived such bold and magnificent enterprise: "Mind as well as muscle, sagacity, as well as energy, were required in its management, and a large element in its success was moral power, faithfulness and constancy of purpose."

I do not know of any words that would more concisely and adequately describe the magnificent work of Alexander H. Todd, the first private mail carrier to the southern mines of California, whose name is engraven today indelibly on the pages of the History of California.

For the men of the present generation it is well nigh impossible to evaluate justly the services of Todd to his contemporaries unless they have some understanding of the reason which made a privately conducted mail service imperative, a service demanded by two-thirds of the entire population then actively engaged in mining.

That reason was the total inadequacy and inefficiency of the mail service provided by the government, as illustrated by the following facts.

The first interior Post Offices of California were established in June-July, 1849, at Benicia, Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Vernon, Coloma, and Sonoma. These places had a weekly mail by water transportation, except the last two, which received it by horseback. Shortly thereafter a few mail routes were opened, but only 34 Post Offices were in operation by June, 1851! A number of popular central routes had only one weekly mail.* El Dorado County, population 25,000 souls, also Butte County, did not possess a *single* Post Office in 1851.** In that year Placerville and Coloma received a tri-weekly mail from Sacramento. Benicia, Stockton, and San Jose suffered equally from lack of mail facilities. Even, as late as 1855, San Luis Obispo people complained bitterly that the U. S. Mail had been received but eight times during a period of EIGHTEEN MONTHS! Now, in all fairness, it must be conceded that a certain percentage of these mail troubles was unavoidable. For instance, the steamer from Panama, carrying the mail from the Atlantic states, sometimes failed to stop at the ports prescribed by the schedule, and thus there was no mail delivery. Another, and very much larger percentage of non-delivery was due to the lack of accommodations by mail carriers and the general unwillingness of Postmasters to forward letters, received from the East, to the addressee who had left his former place of residence and had gone to some of the inaccessible diggings.

*Bancroft History of California, Vol. XXIV, p. 147.
**Sacramento Transcript, Jan. 14, 1851.

Naturally the Postmasters refused to furnish such extra and expensive service and favored the express man, from whom they demanded and received a very substantial revenue.

All these drawbacks to an efficient U. S. Mail service are enumerated and commented upon in the Report of the Postmaster General 1853-4, from which it appears that the P. O. agents in California had good reason to complain, for of the 34 Post Offices in 1851 only *five* were rated at $2000; four at about $1000, while fifteen ranged from twenty to one hundred dollars yearly compensation.***

Certainly Bancroft, speaking of the inefficiency of the U. S. Mail service during the early years, hit the nail on the head when he wrote: "The many shortcomings of the Postal Department *obliged* the public to seek other facilities for letter delivery, *notably by private express lines.*"

The great popularity of the private express carriers is evidenced by a few quotations from the "*Daily Alta California,*" the first of these appearing March 18, 1850:

"One year ago (a very short time to be sure) the existence of Sacramento City was hardly thought of in the Atlantic States. Hence those leaving home during that period (and in fact some time to come) instructed their friends to direct their communications to San Francisco, thinking that place to be the only one in the Upper California. It follows as a necessary consequence that most of the letters sent to this state came through the post office of San Francisco, although the most of those to whom these epistles were addressed were to be found in the mining districts. While the miner would gladly give an ounce to get intelligence from his friends at home, who probably he had not heard from for three or four months, it was too much of a sacrifice to pay $50 and lose ten or twelve days of valuable time to enable him to visit the post office at San Francisco. These expresses have in a measure obviated this difficulty and they together with the post office here under the present able management will soon effect an entire revolution in the manner of facilitating correspondence, and enable us to get letters regularly on the arrival of every mail. The conductors of these expresses are accommodating and courteous, they conduct business entrusted to them with care, promptness and punctuality, and at a reasonable charge. There is at present so much competition among them that each has to exert itself to its full power to do anything like a successful business."

On July 26, 1850 there appeared another item which is of special interest as it proves that the "TODD & BRYAN EXPRESS' existed until July, 1850.

"We scarcely know what we should do if it were not for the various express lines established, enabling us to hold communication with the mines. With the present defective mail communication from the towns throughout California, or the remote portions of the placers north and south. Our enterprising express agents however supply the deficiency, and by the promptitude with which they attend to the transmission of letters and packages, and the fidelity with which they conduct all business entrusted to them they are justly entitled to the confidence and support of the community. Their expenses are necessarily very heavy and it requires a liberal patronage to remunerate them. Haley & Co., "TODD & BRYAN," and Berford & Co. are the three lines holding communication with different sections of the country."

Finally, a word about the number of people who were mining and who constituted the main clientele of the Express carriers. The following data are taken from the "*Placer Times*" Oct., 1850, and are believed to be the first reliable estimate.

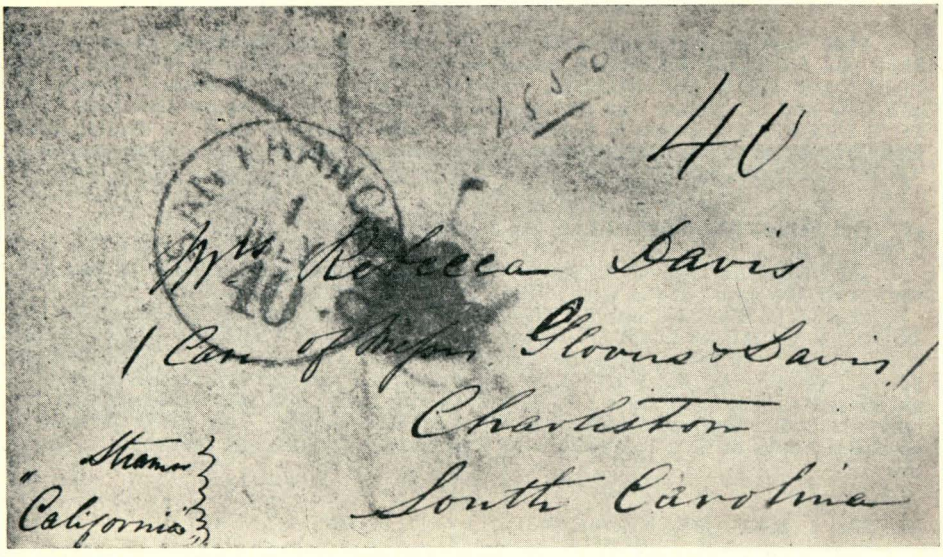
The "*Placer Times*" estimated that two-thirds of the miners, or 57,000 (total 76,000) were then mining between the Consumes and the upper Feather Rivers, and that they produced during the average mining season of five months fully $30,000,000, of which

Feather River with	9,000	diggers yielded	$ 6,400,000
Yuba River	30,000		14,000,000
Bear River	3,000		1,440,000
American River	5,000		9,000,000
Total	47,000		$30,000,000

***U. S. Government Document Cong. 33—Sess. 1.



Old Emigrant Trail.



Note: Steamer Mail from San Francisco to Panama, New Orleans, etc.—The "CALIFORNIA" was the first steamer that left New York, October 6, 1848, with mail for San Francisco, then Buena Vista, and arrived there May 1, 1849. The letter, shown here, left by the steamer CALIFORNIA July 1, 1850, and arrived at Panama, May 23, 1850; this being the sixth trip of the California between Panama and San Francisco.

The remaining 29,000 miners were chiefly occupied between the Mokelumne and Tuolumne Rivers, and they produced about $20,000,000 to make up the $50,000,000 estimate for 1850.

Again in accordance with the Census of 1852 three-fifths of the population or about 153,000 out of 255,000 belonged to the mining counties and 100,000 of this number might be called miners. From 1848 to, and including 1856, California mines and diggings produced a total of $456,000,000 gold.

I close these introductory remarks with a line from Bancroft which is worthy of recording: "At one breath, gold cleared a wilderness and transplanted thither the politics and institutions of the most advanced civilizations of the World."

Todd's Express Companies

I. July 12, 1849.—Founder, Alexander H. Todd.

Started without any partner a letter and parcel express between San Francisco and Stockton, and probably continued to do so until the end of 1849. An advertisement in the **"Alta"** of Jan. 7, 1850 proves that Todd had acquired then an active partner, Benjamin L. Bryan, while in all probability E. W. Colt had joined him as a silent partner.

II. Jan. 5, 1850—TODD & BRYAN EXPRESS.

Owners of this concern were Alex. H. Todd and Benjamin L. Bryan. **The Stockton Times** of May 25, 1850 mentions that "Todd & Bryan have excellent facilities for obtaining letters quickly from the San Francisco P. O., etc."

They continued in partnership until July 13, 1850—(see **Stockton Times** of July 15, 1850) when BRYAN "sold his interest to the two remaining partners—Alex. H. Todd and E. W. Colt, who will conduct the business hereafter as TODD & CO."—From this advertisement it would seem evident that E. W. Colt had been a silent partner of the "Todd & Bryan" Express.

III. May 1850—TODD & CO.'S EXPRESS.

This Express continued until Oct. 9, 1851. In the **Stockton Times** of Feb. 26, 1851 the OREGON EXPRESS operated by the above concern is styled "TODD & COLT OREGON & CALIFORNIA EXPRESS" with offices in Astoria, Portland, Oregon City and St. Helen. In the same advertisement it is stated also that "TODD & CO.'S EXPRESS connects in San Francisco with Adams & Co." A similar advertisement appeared in the **Daily Union** of Sacramento of March 19, 1851 and is signed "A. H. TODD and E. W. COLT."

IV. Oct. 8, 1851—*NEWELL & CO. EXPRESS.

The **Stockton Times** of Oct. 9, 1851 was the first to publish a notice of the change of the name of the firm TODD & CO. to "NEWELL & CO."

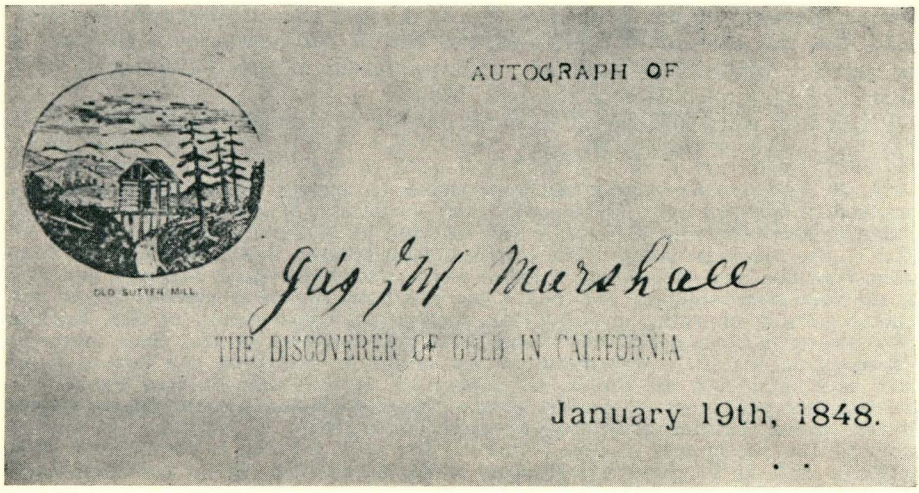
"L. W. NEWELL and E. W. COLT buy entire interest of Alex. H. Todd in TODD'S & CO'S EXPRESS. Will conduct business as "NEWELL & CO. EXPRESS." A few days later the same paper published the following notice: "The undersigned (L. W. Newell—E. W. Colt) formerly partners in the firm of TODD & CO., having purchased the interest of A. H. TODD in the same firm will continue the Express business under the name and style of "NEWELL & CO." An advertisement in the **Stockton Times** of Nov. 8, 1851 shows that the above firm was absorbed by the Adams Co.

V. Nov. 1, 1851—REYNOLDS, TODD & CO'S EXPRESS.

See advertisement **Stockton Times** Nov. 12, 1851. Although Alex. H. Todd's interest had been bought out by NEWELL & CO., the latter started again in the express business with a number of new partners, namely: Alex. H. Todd, Angevin Reynolds, J. P. W. Wilkins and Wm. H. Brown. This firm sold out to C. A. TODD.

*H. B. Phillips states that N. & Co. commenced operation Sep. 1851.





Autograph of James Marshall.

VI. Aug. 2, 1852—TODD'S EXPRESS.

C. A. TODD started August 2, 1852. Advertisement in **San Joacquin Republican** Aug. 2, 1852 reads:

"TODD'S EXPRESS,

Prop. C. A. Todd.

"Successor to Reynold's Co. On, and after this date, C. A. TODD will run a Daily Express to and from San Francisco etc."—TODD'S EXPRESS ceased to exist Sept. 1, 1853 as shown by the advertisement reprinted in the **Stamp Coll. Mag.**, Vol. X, p. 37—1872:

"Express Notice: The undersigned, proprietor of TODD'S EXPRESS, has sold out his entire interest therein together with the good will of the same to WELLS, FARGO & CO."

VII. Sept. 1, 1853—WELLS, FARGO & CO.

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*__Alta__, Jan. 7, 1850 mentions TODD & BRYAN.

*Daily Alta Californian, July 26, 1850, speaks of unsatisfactory mail service and mentions that "TODD & BRYAN" deserve much credit for their efficient work.

**Bancroft Chronicles of the Builders: V.-v.: "NEWELL & CO." in 1851 ran from Marysville and Yuba City.

†Another interesting reference to Todd is found in Bancroft's Annals of the Cal. Gold Era, p. 170—While describing the streets of San Francisco and the occupants of the houses, Bancroft states: "The section of Montgomery St. between Sacramento and California had in 1849 been transformed from an outskirt to a thickly settled business quarter. * * * A notable feature of the section was the presence of several express agents, Adams & Co., soon to become a banking house, Haven (J. P.) & Co., Hawley & Co., TODD & CO." As the above paragraph covers the year 1849 it is evident that Alex. H. Todd had then acquired a partner.

††Parker's S. F. Directory for 1852-3 contains on p. 102, Adv. of Wells, Fargo & Co. In this full page advertisement W. F. & Co. state: "Todd's Express for Stockton, Sonora, McKelumne Hill, Mariposa and all the principal Camps in the Southern Mines, is despatched daily from **our office** in San Francisco."

———o———

Historical Sketch of Alex. H. Todd

As the story of TODD has but recently been published from the original manuscript kept in the Bancroft Library at Berkley, Cal. it may seem rather superfluous to repeat the tale. However, as probably few readers of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* possess this interesting book, published by the *California Historical Society,* (Spec. Publ. Nos. 5—E. A. Wiltsee), it may not be amiss to reprint here the account of Todd's career, and of his success as a mail and express carrier, written by Bancroft, and published in his *"Chronicles of the Builders,"* Vol. 5, pp. 254-6 in the year 1891.

Those who want additional data may refer to Unpubl. Man. Bancroft Collection, Academy of Pacific History.

"A. H. Todd was probably the first person to engage in the Express business. He arrived in San Francisco on the pilot boat William J. H. Hackstaff June 23, 1849, five months after the first U. S. Mail was received by steamer in California and went at once to the southern mines. His health not permitting him to work in the mines, he conceived the idea of starting a letter express between these diggings and S. Fr. after the following manner. He took a list of all the names of persons in the mines expecting letters, charging a dollar for registering. Proceeding to San Francisco he was sworn in as a postal clerk and took possession of all the mail matter for the persons on his list. Returning to the mines he delivered the letters at four dollars each, and sold all the N. Y. papers he could obtain in San Francisco at twice that sum per copy. As he had at one time 2000 names on his list the business of letter carrier became profitable at small expenditure of capital. As this was deemed by the postmaster at San Francisco too good a thing to be enjoyed by one man alone, and, as he thereby lost some of his perquisites, Todd was compelled to pay him 25 cts. on each letter. At a later period the Nevada City agents to save the 25 cts. took their places in the line of ordinary applicants, but this was tedious

work where thousands were called for, and the loss of the postmaster whose insufficient salary was eked out with fees and box rents, was a serious loss. Letters had sometimes to be returned uncalled for, and these were marked by numbers so as not to be rehandled in assorting the mail in San Francisco. Probably the plan worked well and was a great convenience to the miners and in fact to all classes.

On his return trip down the river from Stockton Todd was entrusted with about $250,000 in gold dust which he packed chiefly in a butter keg and which he had considerable difficulty in conveying to its destination. There were then no wharves in San Francisco, nothing but staging built up from the water to the stranded ship Niantic, lying in the mud at the corner of Sansome and Clay streets, and a keg of gold dust was no feather weight to handle. However he safely delivered the gold to Lord & Co. and received his 5 per cent. charges.

No steamers were running to Stockton at this time, and the passage had to be made in oar boats. For the return trip Todd was obliged to purchase a boat, out of which he made more money, as there were as many passengers as he could carry at an ounce each, who were, besides willing to labor at the oars, and when he reached Stockton he immediately sold his boat at the advance of $200 to a party desiring to go down the river.

Todd's business extended rapidly, the main office being in Stockton, with agencies all through the mines and up into Oregon. Every merchant of any prominence was an express agent and delivered express letters and packages. Todd frequently started on his rounds with two pack animals laden with letters and papers, returning with the same beasts laden with gold dust. The necessity for taking care of the gold dust entrusted to him compelled him to keep safes at various offices, for the use of which he charged one half p. c. a month on deposits, the business gradually merging into banking, with the privilege of using the gold in general deposit, special deposits being marked with the owner's name and sealed, for which was paid one p. c. a month, a receipt being the only security given. Todd's profits were for some time $1000 a day, which were shared by a partner, E. W. Colt. There were many imitators of Todd's Express, W. C. Randolph and others, who had pack trains running to the mines, carrying letters and parcels, charging $1.50 for each letter, and whatever they might fancy for any service of the kind.

Todd retired from business in 1853, the government having organized a system of post routes and offices, while means of transportation had multiplied and prices fallen off."

I. Todd's Express

We have no information relating to the use of a handstamp by Alex. H. Todd and neither a letter nor an enve ope has yet been found showing that it was delivered by him in 1849.

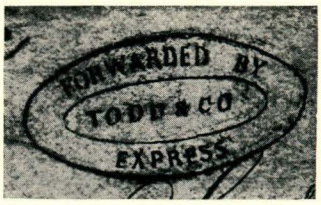
II. Todd & Bryan Express

As far as the writer knows, there exists but one specimen of this Express. It was found by W. R. Parker a few years ago. It shows the shield design used later again by the "TODD & CO. EXPRESS" with the inscription above "TODD & BRYAN" and below "EXPRESS." The cancellation in a circle reads: "SAN FRANCISCO—20 APR and 40." To the left of the shield appears the word "PAID" in red color.

III. Todd & Co.'s Express

Various handstamps are known:

1. A single line oval, 19x37 mm., containing an inner oval 9x26 mm. Inscription in three lines: FORWARDED BY:—TODD & CO:—EXPRESS. Color greenish blue.



Todd & Co.'s Express, Var. 1.

On plain buff or blue envelope, dated July 16, 1851, also Sep. 27, 1851 and June 5, 1851.

2. A small double line oval, 12x21 mm., with inscription in three lines: "TODD & CO's.—STOCKTON:—EXPRESS." Color black.



Todd & Co.'s Express, Var. 2.

On plain white letter sheet, dated Jan'y 1850.
On plain blue letter sheet, dated January 10, 1851.

3. A shield, 15x18 mm. Inscription in two lines: "TODD & Co," at top; below, "EXPRESS" extending from left to right side of shield. To the left of the shield in large letters: "FROM STOCKTON." Color black.



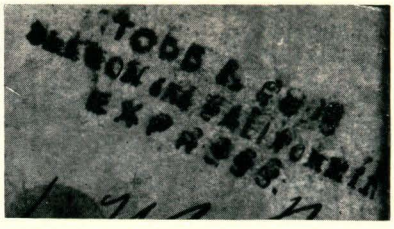
Todd & Co.'s Express, Var. 3.

On plain blue envelope, dated Dec. 15, 1850.
On plain white letter sheet, dated Dec. 18, 1850.

4. Inscription in three lines, left corner of envelope: "TODD & CO'S—OREGON and CALIFORNIA.—EXPRESS." Color black.

Black on plain letter sheet.

4a. Same inscription at left of envelope, slanting downwards to right. Color greenish black.



Todd & Co.'s Express, Var. 4a.

On a plain blue letter sheet, dated Aug. 22, 1851.

IV. Newell & Co. Express

The *Stockton Times* of Oct. 8, 1851, published the notice of the change of the firm's name from "TODD & CO." to "NEWELL & CO."

"L. W. Newell & E. W. Colt" buy entire interest of A. H. Todd in TODD & CO'S EXPRESS. Conduct business as "NEWELL & CO. EXPRESS." (Operates in California & Oregon).

A few days later the same paper published the following notice:

"The undersigned, formerly partners in the firm of Todd & Co., having purchased the interest of A. H. Todd in the said firm, will continue the Express business under the name and style of "NEWELL & CO."

"We shall continue to draw, in Stockton and Sonora, bills of exchange upon Adams & Co., payable in all the principal cities of the Union. Also receipt through to the States for packages by their express."

"No other firm in Stockton or the Southern Mines being authorized to do the same.

"Our Express between San Francisco, Stockton, Oregon, and the Southern Mines, will be continued as usual."

L. W. Newell
E. W. Colt

"Newell & Co. are authorized to draw bills of exchange on any of our houses in the Atlantic States."

Adams & Co."

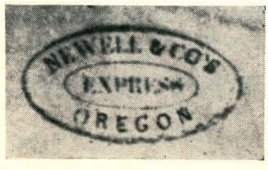
A news item in the *Stockton Times* of Nov. 8, 1851, shows that both this Express and the Freeman Express were being absorbed by the Adams & Co. Express.

"Adams & Co. Express takes an interest in NEWELL & CO., also Freeman & Co., and will conduct business as Adams & Co. Express.

Newell & Co., agents Stockton & So. Mines;
Freeman & Co., agents for Sacramento & No. Mines."

The rarity of this frank is evidenced by the statement of E. L. Pemberton in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Vol. X, 1872: "We have not seen any frank of this Express Company."

A small oval, 19x27 mm. with a still smaller oval inside. Inscription in three lines: "NEWELL & CO.'S—EXPRESS—OREGON." Color black. In small oval to right of the frank, "COLLECT."



Newell & Co.'s Express.

On plain blue letter sheet, dated Portland, Nov. 1851.

V. Reynolds, Todd & Co.'s Express

An advertisement in the *Stockton Times* of Nov. 12, 1851, reads:

"REYNOLDS, TODD & CO'S EXPRESS"; A. H. Todd, former senior partner of Todd & Co. is now partner in "Reynolds, Todd & Co."

Announcement of the name of the new firm appeared in the same paper Oct. 11, 1851:

"Angevine Reynolds, J. P. D. Wilkins, Wm. H. Brown, and A. H. Todd, have formed a firm under new name of "REYNOLDS, TODD & CO." Express and Banking in Stockton and Southern Mines."

The firm dissolved April 22, 1852.

The route of the Express was from San Francisco to Stockton, Sonora, Moquelumne Hill, and all parts of the Southern Mines. About this time they bought out Brown's Express.

A single line oval 24x49 mm. with a four line inscription: "FORWARDED BY—REYNOLDS TODD & CO.—EXPRESS—STOCKTON." In the center of the oval is a short line. Color greenish black.

On plain buff envelope. Upon the envelope "20 oz. gold dust," and to right of frank a small single line oval with "NOT PAID." Color blue.

Also on plain blue letter sheet, dated Nov. 1, 1851. Color blue.

Blue, on plain white letter sheet, dated Dec. 8, 1851 with COLLECT in heavy print.

VI. Todd's Express

The *Stockton Times* of April 22, 1852, has the following notice of the dissolution of Reynolds, Todd & Co.:

"TODDS EXPRESS: C. A. Todd, Prop. Buys out all other partners and business of Reynolds, Todd & Co."

Both in San Francisco and in Stockton the new firm inserted in the daily papers the following advertisement, dated April 22, 1852:

In the San Francisco Directory, published by Parker for 1852-3 there is the advertisement of Wells, Fargo & Co. calling attention to the various expresses with which they connect:

"Todd's Express from Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Mariposa and all the principal Camps in the Southern Mines, is despatched daily from our office (No. 114 Montgomery St.) in San Francisco." The advertisement is dated October 1852.

TODD'S EXPRESS

C. A. TODD, Proprietor.

Successor to Reynolds, Todd and Co. on and after this date C. A. Todd will run a daily express to and from San Francisco, also to and from Sonora, Columbia, Mariposa, Agua Frio, Quartzburg, Double Springs, Mokelumne Hill, and the Southern Mines. Handling of gold dust and a specialty will be made of the transportation safety of all valuable packages.

Stages leave daily. C. A. Todd having purchased the business of Reynolds, Todd & Co. solicits the patronage of all the expresses old customers as well as new ones. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Main office in Stockton on steamboat levee.

C. A. Todd.

TODD'S EXPRESS ceased to exist *Sept. 1, 1853, as is shown by the following advertisement, reprinted in the *Stamp Col. Mag.*, Vol. X, p. 37, 1872:

"Express Notice: The undersigned, proprietor of Todd's Express, has sold out his entire interest therein, together with the good-will of the same to WELLS FARGO & CO., and commend them to the favor and patronage of his friends and the public generally."

C. A. Todd.

San Francisco, Sept. 1, 1853.

"WELLS FARGO & CO. Southern Express. Mr. Todd having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a daily express to and from San Francisco, Columbia, Stockton, Sonora, Murphey's Flat, and Mokelumne Hill, connecting with a daily express at Stockton from Mt. Ophir and Mariposa.

A special messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia."

Wells, Fargo & Co.
114, Montgomery Street.

There are two types of handstamps used by TODD.

1. An upright rectangle with four short corners, inscribed: "FROM TODD'S EXPRESS OFFICE, SONORA."—5 lines. Color Blue.

2. A transverse oval inscribed: FORWARDED BY TODD'S EXPRESS, with name of issuing town or office.

"PAID" or "NOT PAID" on these handstamps, and on all others, is invariably outside the handstamp.



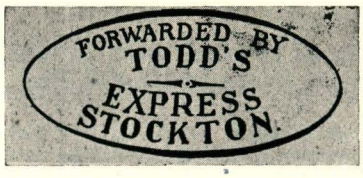
Todd's Express, Var. 1.

On plain buff envelope, either with or without a single line oval 8x26 mm. with "NOT PAID" etc.

2. A single line oval 21x42 mm., with inscription in four lines: "FORWARDED BY —TODD'S" (line under Todd's)—"EXPRESS—STOCKTON." Color blue. In a double line oval 13x17 mm., "PAID." Color blue, also black.

*Mr. Pillsbury "Chips" Hodgkins states that Wells, Fargo & Co. bought out Todd's Express sometime during the spring of 1853. This is evidently an error.

Blue on plain white letter sheet, dated June 17, 1853, also a plain buff envelope addressed to Stockton, letter dated: 1-15-1853.



Todd's Express, Var. 2.

Among the early express carriers connecting with TODD & CO. the most important one was the REYNOLDS & CO'S EXPRESS which in 1850 ran to SONORA and from 1850 to 1851 to STOCKTON and San Francisco. The proprietors were Angevin Reynolds, A. S. Reynolds and J. P. D. Wilkins of whom the first and the last were affiliated with the REYNOLDS, TODD & CO'S EXPRESS after the dissolution of the Reynolds Co. in 1851.

CONNECTING EXPRESSES

Reynolds & Co.'s Express

Proprietors Angevine Reynolds, A. S. Reynolds, and J. P. D. Wilkins. Route from San Francisco to Stockton, Sonora, and the Southern Mines.

Company ran in connection with Todd & Co. until June 14, 1841, when they established a separate business and ran a daily express through from San Francisco to Stockton on their own account.

The *Stockton Times* of Aug. 2, 1851 in an advertisement of Gregory's Express gives among the companies connecting with the latter "Reynolds & Co. Express" to Stockton, Sonora and the Southern Mines.

Handstamp similar to Todd & Co.,'s, but has a double oval with name of town in center.

The *Stockton Times* of April 27, 1850, published an advertisement of REYNOLDS & CO'S EXPRESS, dated April 25, 1850:

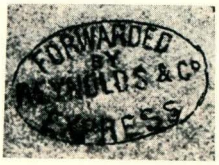
"REYNOLDS & CO'S EXPRESS stage to Sonora, also to Mercedes & Mariposa Rivers. Running to all the mines south of Stanislaus River, connecting in Stockton with TODD & BRYANT EXPRESS and through them in San F. with ADAMS & CO. EXPRESS for all points of the U. S. & Europe. Take letters from S. F., Stockton, Sac. City, etc."

A. Reynolds
A. S. Reynolds
J. P. D. Wilkins.

1. An oval shaped single line frame, 13x42 mm., containing a smaller oval 8x31 mm. Above the inner oval: "REYNOLDS & Co EXPRESS"; in center of small oval "SONORA"; below, "STOCKTON & SAN FRANCISCO." Color blue. PAID in an octagonal frame at right of oval.

   Blue on plain buff envelope.

2. A small, single line oval, 16x25 mm., with inscription in four lines: "FORWARDED BY—REYNOLDS & Co—EXPRESS." Color black.



Reynolds & Co.'s Express, Var. 2.

Black on plain buff envelope; dated in pencil Oct. 11, 1850. Other dates are Sep. 25, 1850, Aug. 13, 1850 and Jan'y 10, 1851.

Another letter addressed to T. L. Harris, also bearing N. Y. cancellation, but Feb'y 11, was in the Ackerman collection and was reproduced by E. A. Wiltsee in his article published in the *Collectors Club Philatelist,* No. 2—August 1929.

A fine copy of Type 1 is in the collection of W. R. Parker, dated "CAMP SECO" August 27 1851.

In the "Unpublished Ms. Calif. Section, State Library, Sacramento—Life of Pillsbury Hodgkins," there is the following account by Hodgkins concerning the REYNOLD'S & CO. EXPRESS.

"March 1, 1851: Mr. Brown, Agt of REYNOLD'S EXPRESS, later associated with TODD came to me today to carry the Express through the mining camps. He had been in the business about a year. I left for Sonora, leaving my mining interests with two faithful friends. My duty was to ride the route through the mining camps from the Stanislaus to the Merced River on the arrival of every eastern mail, taking about a week to each trip. I carried letters obtained from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton and Marysville, charging 2 dollars and 50 cts. each, and sometimes more. I sold Eastern and foreign papers, receiving from 50 cts. to $3.00 each. It took from six to eight days to make the trip, taking in Calaveras, Tuolumne, Merced and Mariposa Counties, sometimes returning with large amounts of gold and meeting with strange incidents on the trip."

"I remained in this work till the spring of 1853 when the express agent wanted me to go to Stockton. I closed out my mining business and arrived in Stockton March 3, 1853, soon after Wells, Fargo bought out TODD'S EXPRESS, and I had four years very hard work. There was much rivalry between Adams Co. and Wells Fargo. There were opposition steamers on the rivers and opposition stages to the mountains."

Brown's Express

Another early Express Company, connecting with TODD & CO'S EXPRESS was "BROWN'S EXPRESS," which at first started as a competitor of "TODD & REYNOLDS," and ran from Stockton to Murphy's Camp* with a branch line to Sonora. Brown is the same person mentioned in Pillbury Hodgkin's account. The frank used by Brown is very rare.

The first notice of Brown's Express appeared in the *Stockton Times* of Aug. 20, 1851.

"BROWN EXPRESS to Murphy's, Angels, etc. Connects at Stockton with "TODD & CO'S EXPRESS."

A full advertisement of the same concern is in the same paper dated July 25, 1852.

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*Note: Murphy's Camp 1848: named after John M. Murphy, one of the members of the Stockton Mining Co., organized by Chas. M. Weber as leading member. The object of this company was gold digging and trading. Murphy's Camp flourished expecially in 1855. It is located in the western part of Calaveras County.

BROWN'S EXPRESS.



In connection with the well known Express and Banking House of Adams & Co.

THIS EXPRESS is now established, and runs regular semi-monthly into every Camp in the Southern Mines south of the Moquelumne River.

And DAILY to the Calaveras, Angels, Carsons and Murphys; also, DAILY to the Chinese Diggings. This Express has Iron Safes at the offices at Murphys and Chinese Diggings, for receiving Deposits of Gold Dust and Coin.

Persons wishing to have letters and packages delivered in any of the Southern Mines, can have them delivered by leaving them at the offices of ADAMS & CO.

Particular attention paid to Collections, and all Express business attended to with prompt- and dispatch tf

The reader will notice that the advertisement, a copy of which was preserved by the late E. B. Phillips of San Francisco, shows the well known picture of the express rider and the milestone, marked "San Francisco." According to E. A. Wiltsee this symbol was first used by "HUNTER & CO." Feb'y 5, 1851.

On April 2, 1853, the *Stockton Times* contained the notice of the untimely death of W. A. Brown, the proprietor of the Express:

"Brown shot by William L. Bowlin. $3057 Reward immediately offered for Capture."

A few days later: April 6, 1853, we read:

"Brown dead. $7600 Reward offered for slayer."

And on April 9, 1853:

"Slayer found at Mormon Bar; threw down his arms and drank a large dose of prussic acid, and died in a few minutes."

Type: Double lined oval 26x50 with inscription in three lines: "BROWN'S—EXPRESS—MURPHY'S." Color Green.



Brown's Express.

United States Departments

By Harry M. Konwiser.

COLLECTORS are familiar with the "Department Stamps of the United States," in use during 1873-84, and it may not, therefore, be amiss to detail a few facts appertaining to these departments of the government.

Dr. William F. Willoughby, director of the Institute for Government Research, records that the administrative branch of the government has had a development analogous to that of a rambling group of buildings composed of successive accretions of wings, additions, sheds and outlying structures, each created to meet a specific need, but not designed with any reference to the production of a harmonious assembly of buildings.

"In large part," says Dr. Willoughby, "the Government has entered upon the performance of new activities—in many cases the only authorization for such work is found in the appropriations granted for its performance. At no time, however, has the Government attempted to take stock of all its activities."

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture, established by the act of May 15, 1862, had its inception in the growing desire of the farming, stock raising and horticultural interests of the country for active support of the Government. The 1862 act, establishing this department, created a Commissioner of Agriculture at its head. This office was not of Cabinet rank. In 1889 the Department of Agriculture was made an executive department, providing for the office of Secretary of Agriculture, placing this office on an equal footing with other executive departments.

President Cleveland appointed Norman J. Coleman of Missouri to the office of Secretary of Agriculture.

The Agriculture series of stamps, 1 cent to 30 cent, are extremely rare on covers.

Executive Department

The Executive Department, the office of the President of the United States, speaks for itself. Covers showing stamps legitimately used are not easy to procure.

Department of the Interior

The Department of the Interior was established by the act of March 3, 1849, at the time of the first important reorganization of the several executive divisions of the Government. The new department was intended to be the home department, as its name implies, to have jurisdiction over strictly domestic affairs. To this department were transferred, from the existing four departments, State, War, Treasury and Navy, the governmental activities relating to patents, public buildings, pensions and the accounts of the United States Courts, also public lands and Indian affairs. The head of the department was made a Cabinet officer from the beginning.

President Zachary Taylor appointed Thomas Ewing of Ohio to head the Department of the Interior, and he was succeeded by Daniel C. Goddard, Thos. M. T. McKennan, Alexander H. Stuart, Robert McClelland, Jacob Thompson, Moses Kelly, Caleb B. Smith, John P. Usher, James Harlan, Orville Browning, William T. Otto, Jacob D. Cox, and Columbus Delano—serving from 1850 to 1873. When the official stamps came into use Columbus Delano was at the head of the department, and he was succeeded by Benj. R. Cowen, Zachariah Chandler, Carl Schurz, Samuel J. Kirkwood, and Harry M. Teller, the latter finishing his term of office in 1885.

Department of Justice

The office of Attorney-General was created in 1789, and President Washington selected Edmund Randolph as its head. As the legal adviser of the President this department was also charged with the conduct of all litigation, to which the Government was a party, before the Supreme Court. By the act of June 22, 1870, Congress established the Department of Justice and placed the Attorney-General at its head. Used covers, with stamps, are worthwhile, indeed.

During the 1873-84 period the following served as chieftains of the law department: George H. Williams, Edward Pierrepont, Alphonso Taft, Charles Devens, Wayne MacVeagh, Samuel F. Phillips and Benj. H. Brewster.

Navy Department

The Navy Department was created by the act of April 30, 1798, thus increasing the numbers of the executive departments to four. Previously the Navy Department had been a division of the War Department.

Benjamin Stoddard was selected as the first head of the Navy Department. During the 1873-84 period the following had the legal right to use official stamps, 1 cent to 90 cent in value, or the official envelopes of the period: George M. Robeson, Richard W. Thompson, Alexander Ramsey, Nathan Goff, Wm. H. Hunt, William E. Chandler. Used covers, with stamps, are much sought for.

Post Office Department

A Postmaster-General was created by the act of Sept. 22, 1789, and President Washington appointed Samuel Osgood to that office. By the act of May 7, 1794, a general post was established to have supervision over postal affairs, with the Postmaster-General in charge. However, this department was not recognized as an executive department and its head did not attain Cabinet rank until 1829, but it was not until 1872 that the Post Office became an executive department by law.

During the 1873-84 period the following were in charge of the post office affairs of our country: John A. J. Creswell, James W. Marshall, Marshall Jewell, James N. Tyner, David M. Key, Horace Maynard, Thomas L. James, Timothy O. Howe, Frank Hattan.

Treasury Department

The Treasury Department was established by the act of Sept. 2, 1789, and the remarkable Alexander Hamilton was made its head. In 1903 Congress created the Department of Commerce and Labor, which it took from the Treasury Department. Congress "took away" the Lighthouse Board, the Steamship Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, the United States Shipping Commission, the Bureau of Standards, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Statistics—also, from the Interior Department, the Census Bureau. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce was taken from the State Department at the same time. These were all placed under the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The Treasury Department heads, from 1873 to 1884, were: George S. Boutwell, William S. Richardson, Benj. H. Bristow, Charles F. Conant, Lot M. Morrill, John Sherman, William Windom, Charles J. Folger, Charles E. Coon, Henry F. French, Hugh F. McCullough.

War Department

The War Department was established by act of July 27, 1789, and had jurisdiction over both military and naval affairs, as well as land grants to veterans of the military service, also the dealing with Indians. The latter business was given them by act of Aug. 7, 1789.

William W. Belknapp was Secretary of War in 1873 and was followed by George M. Robeson, Alphonso Taft, James D. Cameron, George W. McCrary, Alexander Ramsey, Robert T. Lincoln, the latter serving in 1885, when official envelopes, of the penalty type, replaced the little-needed official stamps.

STAMP DEALERS WHOLESALE CATALOG FOR 1932

H. E. Harris and Company have just published a new Edition of their elaborate wholesale catalog. The book contains 240 pages and is replete with attractive offers of sets, packets and supplies covering very completely the requirements of the dealer. As usual the book contains much valuable information and every dealer will find it a handbook well worth possessing.

THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY NEWS

Under the able supervision of Henry Ades Fowler, and with the cooperation of Fred W. Peters, the **Chicago Philatelic Society** has launched a mimeographed bulletin to be known as the **Chicago Philatelic Society News.** The first issue was dated January 8th, and in addition to the usual Club announcements, it contains an article on the "Price Cutter" and other information of interest.

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

By EDWARD STERN.

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

(Continued from page 30.)

TENTH ADMINISTRATION

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

(of Massachusetts)

March 4, 1825 to March 4, 1829

Vice President	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	
Secretary of State	Daniel Brent		Ad interim
	Henry Clay	Kentucky	March 7, 1825
Secretary of the Treasury	Samuel L. Southard	New Jersey	Ad interim
	Richard Rush	Pennsylvania	March 7, 1825
Secretary of War	James Barbour	Virginia	March 7, 1825
	Samuel L. Southard	New Jersey	Ad interim
	Peter B. Porter	New York	May 26, 1828
Attorney General	William Wirt	Virginia	Reappointed
Postmaster General	John McLean	Ohio	Reappointed
Secretary of the Navy	Samuel L. Southard	New Jersey	Reappointed

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Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 24

Cover # 1 **HENRY CLAY**—Franked while Secretary of State. He was also Speaker of the House of Representatives 1811-1820, 1823-1825.

Cover # 2 **THOMAS F. JONES**—Franked while Assistant Secretary of State (Patent Office).

Cover # 3 **SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. He was also the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in this Cabinet, and Secretary of the Navy under James Monroe and President Pro Tempore of the Senate under John Tyler.

Cover # 4 **RICHARD RUSH**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to Plate 19, number 3 and Plate 21, number 1).

Cover # 5 **JOSEPH NOURSE**—Franked while Register of the United States Treasury. (Refer to Plate 19, number 1).

Cover # 6 **M. NOURSE**—Franked while Acting Treasurer of the United States.

Cover # 7 **SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD**—Franked while Secretary of War. (Refer to Cover 3 on this plate).



Plate 24—John Quincy Adams Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 25

Cover # 1 **ZACHARY TAYLOR**—Franked while Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army, inscribed "On Service" and dated July 18, 1826, it is entirely in his handwriting. He became Major-General in 1847 and was President of the United States from March 5, 1849 to July 9, 1850, and died in the Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

Cover # 2 **WILLIAM WIRT**—Franked while Attorney General of the United States. (Refer to Plate 22, number 6).

Cover # 3 **JOHN McLEAN**—Franked while Postmaster General. (Refer to Plate 23, number 1). He was also a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1829-1861.

Cover # 4 **ANDREW STEVENSON**—Franked while Speaker of the House of Representatives, serving from 1812-1815 and 1827-1834. He was also United States Minister to Great Britain, 1836-1841.

Cover # 5 **THOMAS HART BENTON**—Franked while United States Senator, serving from 1809-1811, also 1821-1851 (30 consecutive years). He was also a Aide-de-Camp to General Andrew Jackson and a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of United States Infantry 1813-1815.

Cover # 6 **DANIEL DEWEY BARNARD**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was also United States Minister to Prussia, 1850-1853.

Cover # 7 **OLIVER HILLHOUSE PRINCE**—Franked while United States Senator, serving from 1828 to 1829. He was one of the five Commissioners who laid out the town of Macon, Ga. in 1824, and was Editor of the Georgia Journal in 1830.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 26

Cover # 1 **MARTIN VAN BUREN**—Franked while Vice President, cover dated 1836. He was also the Secretary of State in this Cabinet, Attorney General of New York 1815-1819, Governor of New York 1829, Minister to Great Britain 1831 and President of the United States, 1837-1841.

Cover # 2 **MARTIN VAN BUREN**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to Plate 26, number 1).

Cover # 3 **EDWARD LIVINGSTON**—Franked while United States Senator, cover dated 1829. He was also the Secretary of State in this Cabinet and United States Envoy to France in 1833.

Cover # 4 **LOUIS McLANE**—Franked while Secretary of State. He was also the Secretary of the Treasury in this Cabinet, and United States Envoy to Great Britain in 1829 and 1845.

Cover # 5 **JOHN FORSYTH**—Franked while Secretary of State. He was also the Secretary of State under President Martin Van Buren, 1829-1837, and United States Envoy to Spain in 1819. (Refer to Plate 23, number 6).

Cover # 6 **SAMUEL D. INGHAM**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury.

Cover # 7 **LOUIS McLANE**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. (Refer to Plate 26, number 4).

Cover # 8 **WILLIAM J. DUANE**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury.

Cover # 9 **ROGER B. TANEY**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. He was also the Secretary of War, and the Attorney General in this Cabinet, and a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1836-1864. In 1854 he delivered the famous Dred Scott decision.

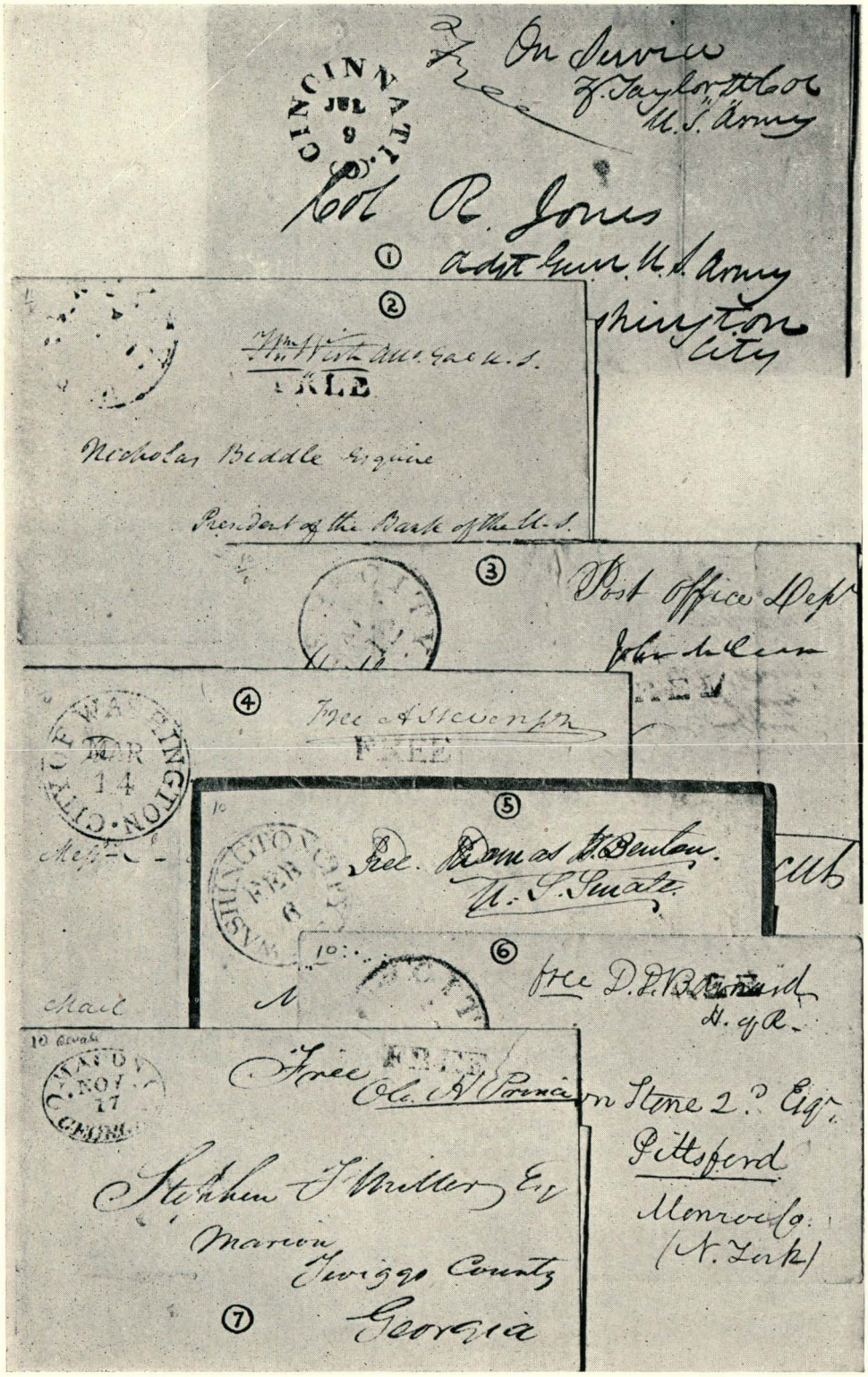


Plate 25—John Quincy Adams Administration.

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ADMINISTRATIONS

ANDREW JACKSON

(of Tennessee)

March 4, 1829 to March 4, 1837

Vice President	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	
	Martin Van Buren	New York	
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Hugh Lawson White	Tennessee	
Secretary of State	James A. Hamilton	New York	Ad interim
	Martin Van Buren	New York	March 6, 1829
	Edward Livingston	Louisiana	May 24, 1831
	Louis McLane	Delaware	May 29, 1833
	John Forsyth	Georgia	June 27, 1834
Secretary of the Treasury	Samuel D. Ingham	Pennsylvania	March 6, 1829
	Asbury Dickins	North Carolina	Ad interim
	Louis McLane	Delaware	August 8, 1831
	William J. Duane	Pennsylvania	May 29, 1833
	Roger B. Taney	Maryland	September 23, 1833
	McClintock Young		Ad interim
	Levi Woodbury	New Hampshire	June 27, 1834
Secretary of War	John H. Eaton	Tennessee	March 9, 1829
	Philip G. Randolph		Ad interim
	Roger B. Taney	Maryland	Ad interim
	Lewis Cass	Ohio	August 1, 1831
	Carey A. Harris	Tennessee	Ad interim
	Benjamin F. Butler	New York	March 3, 1837
Attorney General	John M. Berrien	Georgia	March 9, 1829
	Roger B. Taney	Maryland	July 20, 1831
	Benjamin F. Butler	New York	November 15, 1833
Postmaster General	John McLean	Ohio	Reappointed
	William T. Barry	Kentucky	March 9, 1829
	Amos Kendall	Kentucky	May 1, 1835
Secretary of the Navy	Charles Hay		Ad interim
	John Branch	North Carolina	March 9, 1829
	John Boyle		Ad interim
	Levi Woodbury	New Hampshire	May 23, 1831
	Mahlon Dickerson	New Jersey	June 30, 1834



Plate 26—Jackson Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 27

Cover # 1 **LEVI WOODBURY**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. He was also Secretary of the Navy in this Cabinet and Secretary of the Treasury under President Martin Van Buren, also a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1845-1851.

Cover # 2 **JOSEPH ANDERSON**—Franked while first Comptroller of the Treasury. He was also President pro tempore of the Senate in 1805.

Cover # 3 **RICHARDSON HARRISON**—Franked while first Auditor of the Treasury. (Refer to Plate 19, number 2).

Cover # 4 **D. F. SMITH**—Franked while Register of the Treasury.

Cover # 5 **D. F. SMITH**—Franked while Assistant Secretray fo the Treasury.

Cover # 6 **WILLIAM BERKELEY LEWIS**—Franked while Auditor of the Treasury. He was Quartermaster under General Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812.

Cover # 7 **JOHN H. EATON**—Franked while Secretary of War. He was also United States Envoy to Spain in 1837 and Governor of the Territory of Florida 1834-1836.

Cover # 8 **LEWIS CASS**—Franked while Secretary of War. He was also President pro tempore of the Senate under President Franklin Pierce, Secretary of State under President James Buchanan and United States Envoy to France in 1836.

Cover # 9 **BENJAMIN F. BUTLER**—Franked while Secretary of War, letter attached dated 1834. He was also the Attorney General in this Cabinet and Secretary of War under President Martin Van Buren.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 28

Cover # 1 **NATHAN TOWSON**—Franked while Paymaster-General of the Army. He was also brevetted Major, and Lieutenant Colonel, and Brigadier General, 1834 and Major-General, 1848.

Cover # 2 **THOMAS SIDNEY JESUP**—Franked while Major-General in the Army, serving from 1828 to 1838. He was wounded in action on January 24th, 1838, after which he was relieved by Col. Zachary Taylor. He was also Lieutenant of Infantry in the U. S. Army, 1808, Adjutant-General, 1812, Major, 1813, Lieutenant Colonel, 1814-1817, Colonel, 1818, and Brigadier General, 1818.

Cover # 3 **ROBERT E. LEE**—Franked while in the War Department as Chief Engineer, the cover is dated 1835 and inscribed, "War Department Engineers Service." In 1852 he was assigned to command the Military Academy at West Point, in 1855 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, and in 1861-1865 he was appointed by President Jefferson Davis the General of the Armies of the Confederacy.

Cover # 4 **JOHN M. BERRIEN**—Franked while Attorney General.

Cover # 5 **ROGER B. TANEY**—Franked while Attorney General. (Refer to Plate 26, number 9).

Cover # 6 **CHARLES K. GARDNER**—Franked while Assistant Postmaster-General. He was also Adjutant-General in the War of 1812, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, 1815, at which time he carried General Winfield Scott, when he was wounded, off the battle field. He was also first Assistant Postmaster-General under President Martin Van Buren from 1836 until 1841, Postmaster of the City of Washington under President J. K. Polk and from 1850 to 1867 served in the Treasury Department.

Cover # 7 **JOHN BOYLE**—Franked while Secretary of the Navy. He was also an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

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

Cover # 9 **DANIEL J. PATTERSON**—Franked while Navy Commissioner, cover dated January 12, 1830.

Cover #10 **ISAAC CHAUNCEY**—Franked while Navy Commissioner. (Refer to Plate 23, number 4).

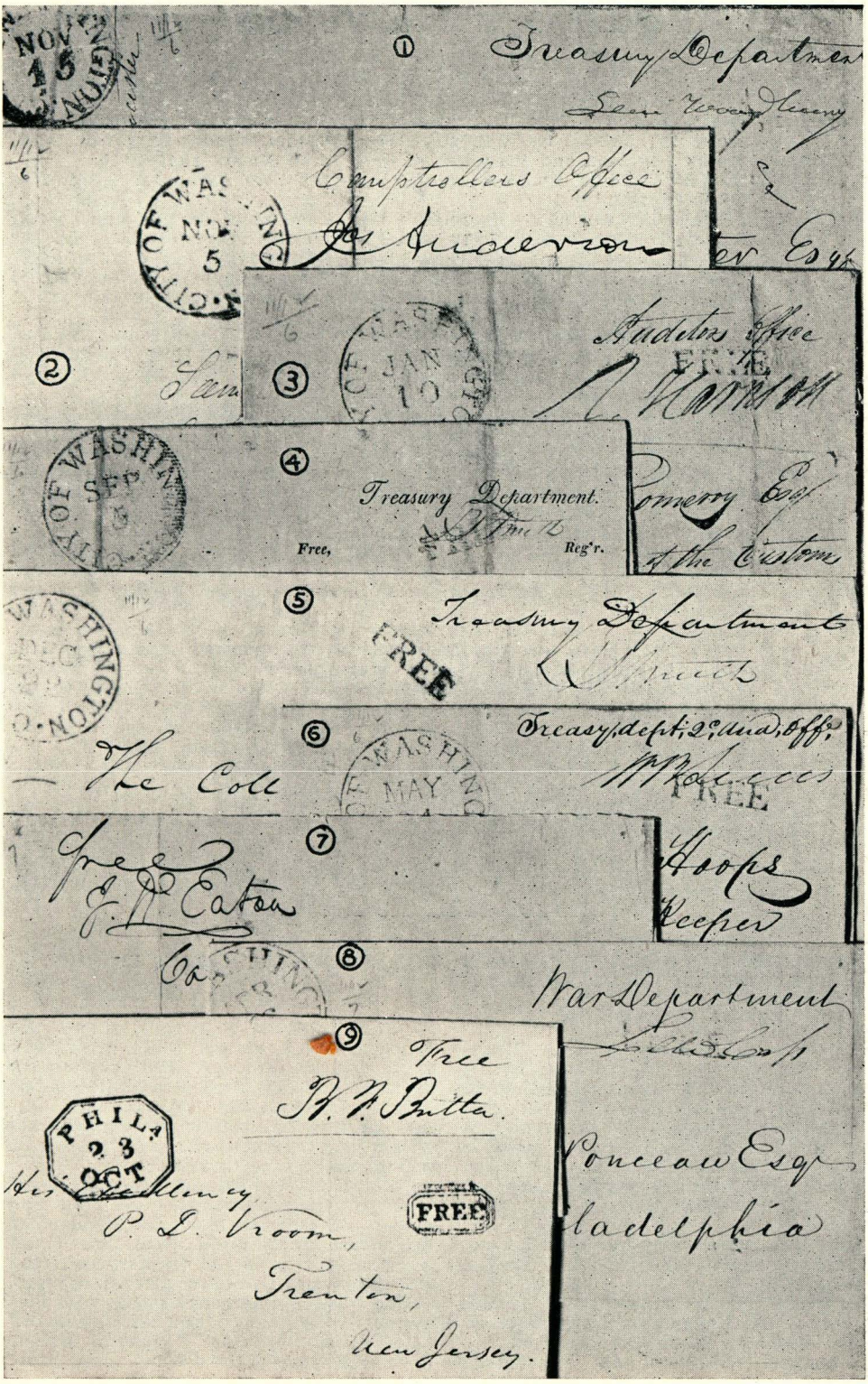


Plate 27—Jackson Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 29

Cover # 1 **JOHN TYLER**—Franked while United States Senator, cover is dated April 24, 1830. He was also Vice President under President Wm. Henry Harrison and President of the United States, 1841-1845.

Cover # 2 **HENRY CLAY**—Franked while United States Senator. (Refer to Plate 24, number 1).

Cover # 3 **JAMES BUCHANAN**—Franked while a Member of Congress, letter attached dated June 2, 1830, and Postmarked Lancaster, Pa. He was United States Envoy to Russia, 1832, Secretary of State from 1845-1849 under President J. K. Polk and President Zachary Taylor, United States Envoy to Great Britain, 1853-1856 and President of the United States, 1857-1861.

Cover # 4 **DUTEE JERAULD PEARCE**—Franked while a Member of Congress. He was also Attorney General of Rhode Island, 1819-1825, Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket of Monroe and Tompkins, 1820 and United States District Attorney, 1824-1825.

Cover # 5 **M. S. CLARKE**—Franked while Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, cover is dated 1830.

Cover # 6 **TRISTAM BURGES**—Franked while a Member of Congress, letter attached dated 1829. He was also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, 1815 and Professor of Oratory at Brown University.

Cover # 7 **GEORGE CORBIN WASHINGTON**—Franked while a Member of Congress, letter attached dated 1830. He was a grand nephew of President George Washington, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and was appointed by President John Tyler in 1844 as Commissioner to adjust claims with the Cherokee Indians arising from the treaty of 1835.

Cover # 8—**ROBERT J. WALKER**—Franked while United States Senator, cover dated 1833. He was also Secretary of the Treasury under President James K. Polk and held the same office under President Zachary Taylor.

Cover # 9 **THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN**—Franked while in the United States Senate, letter attached dated 1829. He was the Whig candidate for Vice President on the Clay ticket in 1844, Chancellor of the University of New York, 1839-1850, President of Rutgers College, 1850-1860. He was an uncle of Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was Secretary of State under both President C. A. Arthur and Grover Cleveland.

Cover #10 **JOHN RANDOLPH**—Franked while United States Envoy to Russia. (Refer to Plate 17, number 8).

(To be continued.)

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON THE "STAMPS OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES"

By G. A. HAGEMANN

Through the courtesy of G. A. Hagemann, the author of "The Stamps of the Danish West Indies," printed in English, which was reviewed in Volume X, #3, of this magazine, we are privileged to offer a 10% discount to any member desiring the book, which retailed at $5.00 and contains original stamps and reprints, which should make it very valuable.

Only 300 copies were printed and but 50 of these remain unsold at the time of writing.

Payment can be made direct to the author, G. A. Hagemann, Bergsjoholms, Ystad, Sweden, or to the Editor of the Copenhagen Philatelistclub, Ferelsgade 12, Copenhagen.

STAMPS OF GREAT PRICE

By NEVILE LACY STOCKEN.

"This book is a history of all the World's postage stamps which are valued at £100 and upwards. Full particulars of finds and discoveries, and details of little known varieties. Ferrari and English Auction realizations are exhaustively quoted, together with all other data which give a clue to values.

"The book will be indispensable to all who are likely to handle rare philatelic pieces. The romantic stories of many of the treasures described will also make the book appeal to the ordinary collector and the optimistic seeker after bargains."

The book contains 248 pages with two plates, is cloth bound, and can be secured from A. E. Hopkins, 3 George Street, Bath, England, at £0-6-9 including postage.



Plate 28—Jackson Administration.

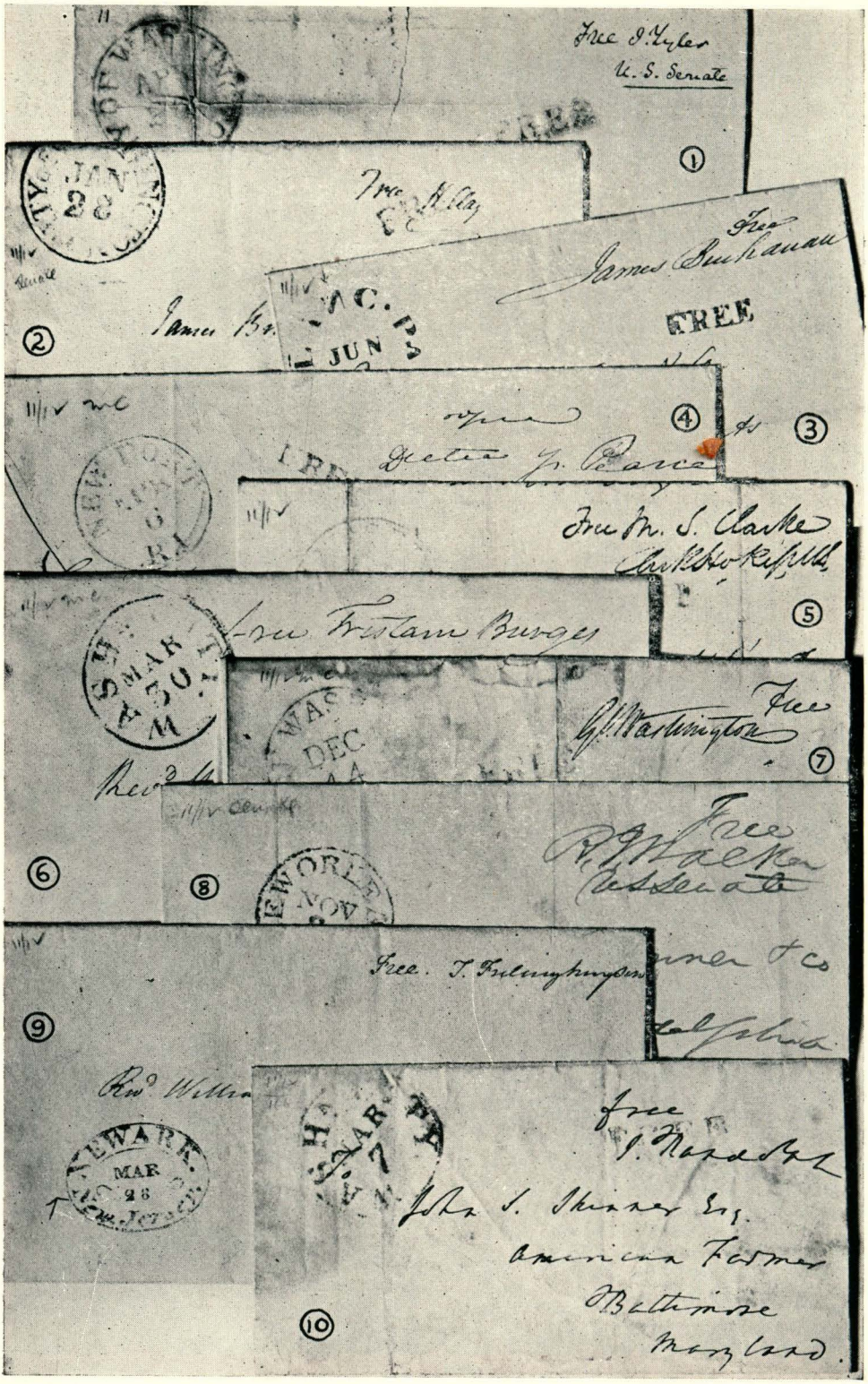


Plate 29—Jackson Administration.

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl.

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(Continued from page 60.)

THE ELEVEN CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#434—Eleven Cent, Green, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued August 9, 1915.

"This new denomination was issued primarily for use in prepaying postage on parcels and postage and insurance fee on insured parcels amounting to eleven cents," according to the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

The "A" plates were used bearing no imprints except a plate number. This eleven cent type was current for a little over a year prior to the use of the unwatermarked paper. It was never used in any great quantity by the public and copies were procurable at Post Offices for quite some time after the new unwatermarked type had become generally current. Thus in spite of the comparatively small number issued this stamp is only a little more desirable than the ten cent stamp of the same issue, of which more than six times as many were printed.

Shades: Bluish green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
A—Number only.

Plates used: a: Number only.
7498—99
7504—05

#473—Eleven Cent, Green, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued November 16, 1916.

This stamp, although issued for the short time that the perforating wheels were set at 10 gauge for use on unwatermarked paper, is not much scarcer than the previous stamp on watermarked paper. Being an odd amount that really served no definite postal rate, quantities remained on hand at Post Offices for a considerable time after its successor appeared, so both dealers and collectors had ample opportunity to secure copies.

Shade: Dark green.

Variety: Plate number block.

Plates used: 7498—99
7504—05

#511—Eleven Cent, Green, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 19, 1917.

The letter postage rate had at this time been increased from two cents to three cents per ounce or fraction thereof and this eleven cent stamp came into more general use than its two predecessors, for when added to a two cent stamped envelope it covered both registration and letter rate. Through this new use the eleven cent value became better known by large users of the parcel post service and in fact continued in general use in large quantities even after the letter rate had been reduced to two cents.

This stamp was current for more than five years and is found in a wide range of shades, the dark green tone being most desirable.

Shades: Light green, green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Plate number block.
b: Double Transfer.
Shift listed—no data.

Plates used: 7498—99
7504—05
12577—78, 79, 80
13467—68, 69, 70

Number Issued:

The Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing reported the following quantities of eleven cent stamps issued to Postmasters during the following fiscal years ending June 30:

1916.....	15,696,326	1920.....	18,662,591	1924.....	7,877,700
1917.....	11,585,300	1921.....	20,353,400		
1918.....	13,678,000	1922.....	26,238,800	Total.....	169,480,611
1919.....	20,191,994	1923.....	35,196,500		

THE TWELVE CENT STAMPS GROUPED.



Essay of 12c Stamp. Never Issued.

—12 Cent.

Portrait of Washington—NEVER ISSUED.

The Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, mentioned this stamp as follows, "The registry fee having been increased by order of the Postmaster General, taking effect November 1st, 1909, from 8 cents to 10 cents, the necessity arises for a postage stamp of the 12 cent denomination to cover registry fee and a single rate of letter postage. Such a stamp is now in course of preparation."

A design was prepared bearing the portrait of Washington and four plates were made, but for some reason best known to the Department this stamp was

never issued. Although the registration rate remained at 10 cents for quite a number of years, the twelve cent denomination was not issued until almost five years after the Department decided to use the value. This might really be listed as an essay, the plates were actually made, and essays exist of this design on papers of various colors.

Plates made but never used:

Imprint, Star and number.
5409—10, 11, 12

#417—Twelve Cent, Brown, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued April 29, 1914.

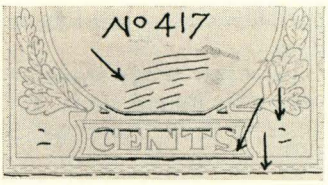
More than four years after the Department had decided to issue a twelve cent stamp for prepayment of registration fee and a single letter rate of postage such a stamp was finally issued but NOT FROM THE WASHINGTON PLATES. Before this denomination finally appeared the design of all values above seven cents had been changed to depict the head of Franklin and the twelve cent stamp in this group exists only in this latter form. One type of plate was used, the imprint consisting simply of a plate number.

This value served three special needs and immediately became quite popular with the public. Besides its use in connection with registry it was used for special delivery fee with a single letter rate and also for general use on parcel post packages.

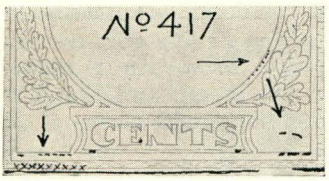
In spite of the short time this stamp was current it is not as scarce as might be expected. Being a new denomination dealers and collectors secured copies at the time the stamp was current.

More double transfers are found in this denomination than in almost all of the other stamps in this group combined. It has often been suggested that a copy of this stamp without a shift should actually be worth more than one with one.

Shades: Claret brown, deep claret brown.



The best of the usual shifts in the 12 cent. Perf. 12, perf. 10 wmk., perf. 10 unwmk., and perf. 11.
Many from plate Nos. 6900 and 6913.
Similar on #508, 8 cent—#416, 10c and others.



Unusual Double Transfer.

x—Defective Transfer of Final Transfer. 12 cent—1917, #512.

Varieties: a: Plate number block.

b: Double transfer.

Plate 6900 was certified February 13, 1914 and cancelled Nov. 13, 1918. It was used through three perforations and two papers. According to the Bureau records this plate was never reworked or reentered so the many shifts that occur were produced during the original rocking-in process. The finest shifts show the shoulder lines clear-

ly doubled, also the bottom frame line of the vignette, the lower label and the numerals. There are many shifts less distinct. The upper left pane is said to contain 61 shifts. The same type of shifts also show on plate 6913 and other plates. Registered letters showing this shift on cover are desirable. Major shifts showing in the bust are far more rare than indicated by the list price, according to experience. (Illustrated).

c: Triple Transfer.
A triple transfer shows three lines at the bottom of the vignette where one line normally exists. They usually require a good glass. A triple should exist for the 1917 series.

Plates used: 6900—02, 10, 13

#435—

#436—Twelve Cent, Brown, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 10, 1914.

We can see no reason why this type of the twelve cent stamp should have two catalog numbers. There is no official recognition of any difference between the shades as there was with the ten cent Panama Pacific stamp. At the time this twelve cent stamp was current the Bureau was having considerable trouble in securing proper printing inks and the red which was used as a basic color for this value was the most difficult to obtain. This difficulty reflected itself mainly in the two cent and twelve cent stamps and the variety of shades is tremendous.

The troubles of the Bureau were noted in philatelic writings of the time. The August 1915 number of the *Philatelic Gazette* gives the following comment:

"Through the efforts of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and other interested parties, Great Britain has agreed to allow all dyes and chemicals not manufactured here to be shipped from Germany. This means our current two cent value will shortly go back to its former deep color."

This new arrangement also affected the twelve cent stamp and it returned to its deeper claret brown color. Number 436, therefore, was not an intentional change and should not be given an additional number but rather a color variety of number 435, as is generally done with other values. The copper red shades were due to the necessity of using analine dyes and are of entirely differnet cast.

Like the previous variety of this denomination it was printed from standard spacing plates having only a number designation.

Plate No. 6900 with its numerous double and a few triple transfers was also used for this stamp and the shifts are as frequently found as in the previous issue. Ten horizontal blocks of six were reported by E. B. Power as having been found in Michigan,(4) which lacked perfs in the horizontal spaces between the pairs. Philip H. Ward, Jr. claims that about eight pairs of this variety exist from a find at Flint, Michigan, and states that they are the only ones known. These in the claret brown color group. The two finds noted are very probably the same lot.

Shades: Claret brown, deep claret brown, dark claret brown, pale copper red, copper red, deep copper red.

Varieties: a: Vertical pair, imperf between.
b: Block of four, imperf between vertical pairs.
c: Block of six, imperf between vertical pairs.
d: Double Transfer. (See #417.)
e: Triple Transfer. (See #417.)

Plates used: 6900—02, 10, 13

(4) Postage Stamp of the United States.—Power.

#474—Twelve Cent, Brown, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued October 10, 1916.

This stamp was current for about six months and is scarcer than either of the two previous varieties. The color had returned to the original claret brown shade used for this denomination and there are no shade variations.

Plate No. 6900 was still in use when this stamp was being printed and perforated at the Bureau but the quantity issued being much smaller than on the watermarked paper double and triple transfers from this plate are more desirable.

Shade: Claret brown.

Varieties: a: Double Transfer. (See #417.)
b: Triple Transfer. (See #417.)

Plates used: 6900—02, 10, 13

#512—Twelve Cent, Brown Carmine, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 12, 1917.

This variety was current for more than six years and is found in a great variety of shades. Its use increased each year and is the least desirable variety of the twelve cent denomination. From the latter part of 1917 to the end of the fiscal year of 1919 it also served for letter postage on first class mail weighing over three ounces, the rate at that time being three cents per ounce or fraction thereof. It was also used extensively for parcel post packages.

Shades: Pale brownish carmine, brownish carmine, brown carmine, dark brown carmine, claret brown, bright claret red.

Varieties: a: Double Transfer. (See #417.)
b: Triple Transfer. (See #417.)

Plates used: 6900—02, 10, 13, 31, 34
7036—37
10621—22, 23, 24
12581—82, 83, 84

Number Issued:

Quantities of twelve cent stamp issued to Postmasters during the following fiscal years, as reported by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

1914.....	7,858,500	1920.....	43,690,200
1915.....	16,180,002	1921.....	45,670,600
1916.....	18,926,597	1922.....	49,664,300
1917.....	25,695,894	1923.....	56,029,900
1918.....	31,879,500	1924.....	43,817,651
1919.....	43,646,694		
		Total.....	383,059,838

THE THIRTEEN CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#339—Thirteen Cent, Blue Green, Washington. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued January 11, 1909.

Like the 1902 stamp this denomination was issued especially to cover registration plus the single letter rate for foreign bound letters. It was never sold in large quantities and is the only ordinary stamp of the twentieth century that is as scarce used as in mint condition. This is primarily due to its short life as a stamp with a definite purpose.

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, commented as follows:

"Discontinuance of 13 cent stamp, 1908 series.
"This denomination was adopted in the series of 1902 to cover registry and a single rate of international letter postage. With the increase of the registry fee to 10 cents, the 15 cent stamp is the denomination suited to this purpose on registered letters dispatched to countries to which the 5 cent letter rate prevails and the 13 cent stamp will be discontinued."

The increase in registry fee went into effect November 1, 1909, and this stamp having lost its primary purpose was no longer being printed. The supply on hand, however, was sufficient to carry it into the fiscal year of 1911. It was used on foreign bound registered letters in addition to a 2 cent stamp to make up the necessary rate.

It was printed from standard spacing plates having the imprint and plate number. Although star plates with variegated spacings were prepared they never went to press and no space varieties exist.

Shades: Blue green, deep blue green.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.



Gash Over "Tag" of Postage on 13c.

b: Gash over "TAG" of POSTAGE, (illustrated.)

Plates used: a: Imprint and number.
4942—45, 46, 48

Plates prepared but not used:
a: Imprint, star and plate number.
5202—18, 24, 29

#365—Thirteen Cent, Blue Green, Washington. Bluish Experimental Paper. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued June 1909.

This is one of the rarities of the twentieth century, being one of the most desirable of the bluish paper varieties.

It is only recorded as having been found at the Post Office in Saginaw, Michigan. Almost three years after they were issued John J. Spencer, Assistant Postmaster, discovered these among a stock of thirteen cent stamps for which there was no longer any great demand.

The following comments are from his article in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, issue of March 17, 1930:

"We found what was left of what no doubt had been originally ten sheets safely resting at the bottom under a lot of new stock, the coming of which had doubtless saved these from annihilation. They were readily distinguished, having a marginal pen and ink marking. It is needless to say that our finding was not large, for though no doubt 10 sheets had been sent here they had, owing to their unusual fine centering, been used quite freely in our Registry Devision. We found a partial mint sheet and margins from several other sheets that had been used. One or two sheets had also been precancelled. We were satisfied that ten sheets (of 100) had reached this Post Office. All of these panes no doubt have the plate number 4942, that number being on the top and left side of the sheets we were fortunate in rescuing. One page

of my collection contains nothing but used 13 cent stamps on bluish paper, also two copies of the precancelled variety."

Mr. Spencer wrote us as follows:

"* * * That the balance of the four and eight cent values were not found in Post Office stocks I could account for from the fact that these denominations are used in large quantities and often taken from the larger offices in bunches of ten, twenty and often one hundred sheet lots and might have easily been used up on circular or catalog work without being noticed. Almost all of the ten sheets of the thirteen cent stamp in the Saginaw Post Office were dissipated by myself when an outsider discovered that they were on blue paper. But for this fact all would have been distributed and none of us been the wiser, for this denomination was but little called for. The other thirty sheets were no doubt used up in other offices, the bluish paper not being noticed by either Postmaster or user."

There is no authentic record of any of the other thirty panes having been found in other Post Offices and of the four thousand copies printed by the Bureau the small number discovered at Saginaw are the only known copies of this stamp that have been saved in mint condition. The National Collection contained one sheet of each of the various values, however, delivered to the Government Philatelist at the time of printing.

Shade: Blue green.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: 4942—45

#513—Thirteen Cent, Green, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued January 10, 1919.

Under an Act of Congress approved October 3, 1917, effective November 2 of that year, the letter rate of postage had been raised to three cents. The registry and special delivery rate remaining unchanged, there was once more a real need for thirteen cent stamps.

In August 1917 the Post Office Department asked the Postmasters all over the country to use the highest value stamp possible on all letters and packages in order to save the time of the Bureau in printing large quantities of the lower denominations. It was the desire of the Department to use one high value in place of a number of the lower values. In spite of this attempt on the part of the Department to promote efficiency in the use of stamps, almost a year and a half elapsed before the then necessary thirteen cent denomination was issued. At the time this stamp finally appeared it had already been decided that the letter rate would be reduced to two cents and on July 1st, 1919, this order went into effect, which automatically killed any special need for this thirteen cent value.

When the new series were issued plates for this denomination were not prepared and in 1924 when the last of these thirteen cent stamps were delivered to Postmasters it once again disappeared from current use.

Because of the short time this value was a necessity it is almost as desirable used as in mint condition. Between the time it was issued and the date of reduction in letter rates, almost as many were used as during the following five fiscal years. As most of these stamps were used as single copies used blocks of four are more desirable than those in mint condition.

The plates used had only a plate number designation. In spite of its limited life this stamp is found in a wide range of colors, the deep apple green shade being the scarce one.

Shades: Pale apple green, apple green, deep apple green, pale greenish yellow, bright yellowish green.

Varieties: a: Plate number block.

Plates used: 9147—48, 49, 50
12585—86, 87, 88
13515—16, 17, 68

Number Issued:

Quantities of the thirteen cent stamps delivered to Postmasters during the fiscal years, ending June 30, as reported by the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

Washington.		Franklin.	
1909	1,248,147	1919	12,694,494
1910	1,321,244	1920	2,547,211
1911	340,000	1921	4,136,200
		1922	4,727,600
	2,909,391	1923	6,150,000
		1924	2,029,851
			32,285,356

THE FIFTEEN CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#340—Fifteen Cent, Ultramarine, Washington. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued January 19, 1909.

This denomination when first issued served mainly to pay for overweight letters to European and other foreign points and for packages mailed in this country. As such the demand was very limited and comparatively few were used during the first half year it was current.

On November 1, 1909, the registry fee was raised to ten cents. This made a fifteen cent stamp useful to cover registration fee plus a single letter rate on foreign bound letters and the demand increased very rapidly.

It was printed only from standard spacing plates. Four star plates were made but never used for this stamp nor were star plates used for the succeeding issue. Unlike the fifteen cent stamp of the 1902 series this denomination was printed only from 400 subject plates.

Shades: Pale ultramarine, ultramarine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used:
a: Imprint and plate number.
4949—51, 52, 54

#366—Fifteen Cent, Ultramarine, Washington. Bluish Experimental Paper. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued June 1909.

As in most of the other values printed on the rag paper only four thousand copies were made of this stamp. At the time this stamp was issued there was but small demand for this value and more copies were saved of this stamp than any of the others and it is not nearly as scarce as the other values above the two cent. It was discovered at a Post Office in Buffalo, N. Y., and many were saved to philately but it is still far from a common item and like the other bluish paper

stamps is missing in many collections. This was the highest denomination printed on experimental paper.

Shade: Pale ultramarine.

Varieties: a: Plate number block.

Plates used:

a: Imprint and number.
4952—54

#382—Fifteen Cent, Ultramarine, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued March 1, 1911.

This stamp was only current for a little less than a year and is the most desirable regular issue fifteen cent stamp in this group. It differs from No. 340 only in the watermark and as was often the case was overlooked by collectors at the time it was current. Having been used mainly for foreign bound letters cancelled copies, especially in blocks of four, are becoming quite scarce.

The star plates which had been prepared but not used for the earlier varieties were never put to press and this stamp exists only on standard spacing plates.

Shade: Pale ultramarine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used:

a: Imprint and number.
4949—51, 52, 54

Plates not used:

a: Imprint, star and number.
5205—19, 25, 28

#418—Fifteen Cent, Grey, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued February 12, 1912.

The design of all values above the seven cent stamp being changed to avoid confusion because of color similarity it was necessary to change the color of the fifteen cent stamp to avoid being mistaken for the new registry stamp issued only two months earlier in the pale blue shade. This stamp therefore is in a new color as well as new design and having been current for over two years could not have been overlooked and collectors were able to amply fill their needs in singles and blocks of four while the stamp was current, it is not as difficult to obtain as some of the later varieties of this stamp.

The plates used for printing this denomination of the Franklin head were known as "A" plates. These had a standard spacing of 2¾mm between the stamps. All three types of plate markings for this type of plates are found in this stamp.

Shades: Grey, dark grey.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, A and Number.
B—A and number.
C—Number only.

Plates used: a: Imprint, A and number.
5747—55, 60, 66, 71, 75, 80
b: A and number.
5850
c: Number only.
6809—19, 25, 33

#437—Fifteen Cent, Grey, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 16, 1914.

Like the previous stamp this variety was printed from "A" plates having three types of imprints and differs only in the perforations.

This denomination was being used in increasing quantities when this variety was current and it is not as scarce as the previous stamp.

Shades: Grey, dark grey.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, A and Number.
B—A and number.
C—Number only.

Plates used: a: Imprint, A and number.
5771—75
b: A and number.
5850
c: Number only.
6809—19, 25, 33

#475—Fifteen Cent, Grey, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued November 16, 1916.

There being only a change in the paper used for printing this stamp most of the collectors failed to get copies of it in the short time it was current and it is the scarcest Franklin stamp of this denomination. It was current for only about six months and because of the difficulty in seeing the watermark on the previous series it was generally assumed that no change had taken place and dealers and collectors overlooked it.

This stamp is not as scarce as the fifteen cent Washington on single line watermarked paper in spite of the shorter time it was in existence. More copies were issued in six months due to the growth of the Parcel Post system than in the entire year the earlier stamp was current. The early types of the "A" plates having been worn out all copies of this stamp were printed from plates having only a number.

Shade: Dark grey.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used:
a: Number only.
6809—19, 25, 33

#514—Fifteen Cent, Grey, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 21, 1917.

This was current for more than five years and issued in larger quantities than all other varieties of the fifteen cent combined.

While the three cent rate on letter postage was effective this stamp was largely used on letters over four ounces. The denomination being intended mainly for foreign bound registered letters was used in greater numbers after the signing of the Armistice and the reopening of the seas to international commerce.

Shades: Grey, dark grey.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used:

a: Number only.
6809—19, 25, 33
7926—27, 28, 29
8878—79, 90, 91
10179—80, 81, 82
10500—01, 02, 03
10617—18, 19, 20
12589—90, 91, 92
13280—81, 82, 83
13860—61, 62, 63

Number Issued:

Quantities of fifteen cent stamps issued to Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

Series of 1908 Washington.	
1909	2,093,202
1910	11,814,280
1911	16,093,089
1912	10,875,199
1913	172,420
	41,048,190

Franklin.	
1912	2,697,920
1913	14,064,700
1914	23,038,120
1915	18,576,880
1916	24,080,917
1917	27,064,804
1918	32,990,900
1919	45,799,044
1920	45,218,491
1921	43,665,000
1922	48,496,800
1923	56,806,500
1924	50,000
	382,550,076

THE TWENTY CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#419—Twenty Cent, Ultramarine, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued April 29, 1914.

This denomination was issued primarily for use on Parcel Post packages. When the 1902 series was first issued requests were received from business men for some values between the fifteen and fifty cent stamps, but this request was at that time rejected by the Department.

The increased use of mail service for sending packages had increased very rapidly with the introduction of the Parcel Post system and it was found necessary to add additional values to the ordinary stamps when the discontinuance of special stamps for this service was decided upon.

This stamp throughout its changes in perforations and watermark was printed from standard 2¾mm spaced plates having only a plate number as the imprint. The stamp was current for less than nine months and has become quite scarce in spite of the fact that being a new denomination it was bought by many collectors at the time it was current. However, before most collectors were aware that it had been issued the perforations were changed and a new variety had become current and this stamp is constantly becoming more difficult to obtain.

Shades: Ultramarine, dark ultramarine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: a: Number only.
6908—09, 20, 26

#438—Twenty Cent, Ultramarine, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 19, 1914.

This variety was current for over two years and is not as desirable as the previous stamp. The change in perforation, which was introduced to strengthen the sheets, was quite obvious and the supply saved to philately has always been plentiful.

Shades: Ultramarine, dark ultramarine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: a: Number only.
6908—09, 20, 26

#476—Twenty Cent, Ultramarine, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued December 5, 1916.

There being a change only in watermark this stamp is as desirable as No. 419 in spite of the much larger quantity issued, as it was current for less than six months and many collectors being unaware of the change in the paper did not try to obtain copies of this variety until quite a while after the perf 11 variety had succeeded it.

The watermark on the previous stamp is very faint and collectors should ascertain for themselves that a 10 perf stamp is unwatermarked before classifying a copy as this variety, as it is much more desirable than the previous stamp on watermarked paper.

Shades: Pale ultramarine, bright ultramarine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: a: Number only.
6908—09, 20, 26

#515—Twenty Cent, Ultramarine, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 12, 1917.

This variety was current for almost six years and is quite common. Its increased use especially after the War, caused numerous printings and this stamp is found in a wide range of shades. The earlier printings were light as in previous issues but later printings were much darker. The lighter shades being the early printings were not obtained in large quantities by philatelists and are more desirable than the later issues.

A few sheets were found in Philadelphia which had one horizontal gutter across the pane in which the perforations seem to be lacking. In most cases the variety was found to have blind perforations but about five vertical pairs were found with no evidence of any perforations between the stamps. These, of course, are extremely rare, while the others are far from common.

Shades: Pale ultramarine, light ultramarine, bright ultramarine, deep ultramarine, pale blue, dull blue, deep blue, dark blue, pale greyish blue, grey blue, deep greyish blue.

Varieties: a: Plate number block.
b: Vertical pair imperf between.
c: Vertical pair imperf between with blind perforations.
d: Double Transfer.
Shift listed—no data.

Plates used: 6908—09, 20, 26, 33, 35, 38
7033
10135—36, 37, 38
10325—26, 27, 28
11793—95, 96
11801
12593—94, 95, 96
13471—72, 73, 74
13836—37, 38, 39

Plate not used: 11794

Number Issued:

Quantities of the twenty cent stamp issued to Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the Director of Engraving and Printing:

1914.....	4,158,800	1920.....	66,369,891
1915.....	10,397,502	1921.....	68,746,500
1916.....	16,243,497	1922.....	81,811,800
1917.....	20,202,894	1923.....	96,633,000
1918.....	33,129,700	1924..... ...	16,372,651
1919.....	52,771,894		
			466,838,129

THE THIRTY CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#420—Thirty Cent, Orange Red, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued April 29, 1914.

Like the twenty cent stamp this denomination was issued primarily for use on Parcel Post after the discontinuance of distinctive stamps for this service.

In spite of the short time this stamp was current and the comparatively small quantity issued this variety is not nearly as scarce at present as might be expected. As is usual with new denominations or new designs most collectors bought copies of this stamp when it was first issued and a large quantity was saved to philately. However, the total quantity issued is not sufficient were *all* these bought by collectors and dealers to enable each collector of United States stamps at the present time to have a block of four of this stamp in his collection. In recent years there has been a tremendous increase in the number of collectors specializing in United States stamps of the twentieth century in mint blocks of four and this stamp is becoming a scarce item in this condition.

All copies of this denomination were printed from standard 2¾mm spaced plates having only a number as the imprint.

Shades: Orange red, dark orange red.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: a: Number only.
6899
6911—14, 17

#439—Thirty Cent, Orange Red, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 19, 1914.

Although this variety was current for over two and a half years and in that time about ten million copies were issued, a very limited amount of mint copies were saved to philately and this stamp is today very desirable and much scarcer than any of the other varieties of this denomination.

This variety being merely a change in perforations many collectors overlooked this stamp. Its primary function also being for Parcel Post its use was limited and the average collector was not aware of its existence until quite some time after it had been replaced by the 11 perf stamp.

The thirty cent stamp perforated 10 was the subject of a great deal of controversy. When the paper used for printing stamps had been change to the unwatermarked stock and the perforating wheels were still set at 10 gauge, copies of this denomination were said to have been found on the new paper. Philatelic writers with close connections in Washington claimed that the stamp did not exist perf 10 on unwatermarked paper whi.e others who had seen the "unwatermarked" copies were insistent that the stamp did so exist. The Bureau's aid was asked and a checkup by them proved that this denomination perforated 10 on unwatermarked paper COULD NOT EXIST as the thirty cent plates did not go to press between the time the Bureau started using unwatermarked paper and the last flat plate perforating machine had been changed to 11 gauge. A further checkup on the "unwatermarked" stamps with the aid of photography showed the watermark to be present but very faint.

The plausibility of the difference of opinion in regard to the perf 10 unwatermarked thirty cent stamp and the possibility of an honest error being made by dealers on other values known to exist on unwatermarked paper becomes apparent from the incident mentioned under the six cent group, No. 468.

The thirty cent stamp therefore only exists in one variety in each type of perforation and causes less confusion than almost any other value in this group.

Shades: Orange red, dark orange red.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: a: Number only.
6899
6911—14, 17

#516—Thirty Cent, Reddish Orange, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 12, 1917.

This stamp was current for almost six years and is still quite common. The use of the Parcel Post service increased tremendously after the close of the World War and the higher values were used in larger quantities than ever before.

Being current for a considerable time, coupled with the increased demand, it had frequent printings and is found in a greater variety of shades than any of the previous stamps of this denomination.

Shades: Pale reddish orange, pale orange red, orange red, dark orange red.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: a: Number only.

6899
6911—14, 17, 21, 24, 27, 28

Number Issued:

Quantities of the thirty cent stamp issue dto Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

1914.....	2,852,300	1920.....	27,704,391
1915.....	3,918,502	1921.....	23,960,200
1916.....	4,792,197	1922.....	25,992,200
1917.....	5,532,497	1923.....	34,600,900
1918.....	12,043,600	1924.....	20,297,451
1919.....	19,746,294		
		TOTAL.....	181,440,532

THE FIFTY CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#341—Fifty Cent, Violet, Washington. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued January 13, 1909.

This stamp differs from the lower values in that it was printed from 200 subject plates instead of the usual 400. As in the larger plates these were separated into panes by horizontal and vertical guide lines terminating in arrows in the margin. After being printed the 200 subject sheets were cut vertically into 100 subject panes. The horizontal guide lines were perforated along with the other spaces but not separated for distribution to Post Offices, thereby leaving the right and left arrow blocks intact. Position varieties, therefore, exist which are lacking in the lower values.

This stamp was current for more than three years and was not printed on the single line watermarked paper. In the *Philatelic Gazette* of November 15, 1910, the following comment appeared in regard to the possibility of issuing the higher denominations on the new (single line) watermarked paper:

"It is not contemplated to issue the 50c and $1.00 with the new watermark, as these are printed in sheets of 200. Of this paper there is still a good supply on hand and it will be used up. Furthermore, it will be two or three years before it will be necessary to print any new supplies of either of these denominations, as the stock in the vaults is quite large for stamps so little required. It is, therefore, quite likely that the 50c and $1.00 of the current season will never appear with the new watermark."

The accuracy of this statement becomes quite evident in noting the quantities of the fifty cent stamp bearing the portrait of Washington delivered to Postmasters during the fiscal year following the issuing of the new Franklin stamp.

Being current for quite a long time this stamp is not nearly as scarce as some of the following fifty cent stamps, which though issued in even larger quantities were overlooked by both collector and dealer. At the time it was current there were few other new varieties to attract collectors and most philatelists obtained copies while the stamp was on sale at Post Offices.

Shades: Violet, dull violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint and plate number (top and bottom only.)
b: Position blocks.
A—Right arrow block complete.
B—Left arrow block complete.

Plate used: 4956

#422—Fifty Cent, Violet, Franklin. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued February 12, 1912.

We have heretofore in most instances followed the numerical order of Scott's Catalog numbers in order to avoid confusion. In this stamp, however, we firmly believe the correct sequence to follow is the chronological one based on the date of issue, to enable collectors to get a clear picture of the fifty cent stamp in its many variations of perforation and watermark, we are, therefore listing this stamp before No. 421, which was not issued until more than two years later.

At the time it was decided to change the designs of all values above the six cent denomination (the seven cent not having yet been issued) there was still sufficient double line watermarked 200 subject sheets of paper on hand at the Bureau to fill all needs for the higher denominations. This stamp, bearing the

portrait of Franklin, was therefore first issued on the double line watermarked paper in sheets of 200 and cut into panes of 100.

Being a new type of design and having been current for over two years, this variety was bought by most collectors at the time of issue and is no more desirable than the previous stamp which was issued in a larger quantity.

Shade: Violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, A and number, (top and bottom only.)
b: Position blocks.
A—Right arrow block complete.
B—Left arrow block complete.

Plate used: Imprint, A and Number.
5749

#421—Fifty Cent, Violet, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued April 29, 1914.

The distinctive Parcel Post stamps having been discontinued the need for high value stamps in large quantities was to be expected. The Bureau therefore laid down some new plates of this value having the usual 400 subjects and this and all later varieties were printed from these standard size plates. They have only a number as their designation and were of a standard 2¾mm spacing.

Beginning with this stamp all varieties of the fifty cent and $1.00 stamps of this group in singles and blocks of four up to the perf 11 on unwatermarked paper have become very scarce and as the interest in twentieth century mint blocks of four increases these blocks wi l become almost rarities. This seems contrary to what might be expected as the demand for high denominations for Parcel Post increased each year and most varieties were issued in much greater quantities than the earlier issues which are still comparatively common.

This scarcity is due entirely to dealers who at that time found themselves confronted with a new problem. This is reflected by the following editorial in *Mekeel's Weekly* of February 13, 1915, which being written at the time gives a clearer picture of the troubles of dealers than could be obtained from a present day vision of the past.

"Money. The dealer who makes a pretense of stocking U. S. stamps closely, finds financial considerations entering more prominently than before in his calculations. The single line watermark, the Parcel Post, the changes in design, imperfs, coils, etc., topped off with demand for blocks have required a substantial outlay for unused stamps that dealers find it a bit staggering in their constant efforts to keep their stocks complete to date.

When the difficulty in finding stamps in prime collecting condition is coupled with the small margin of profit handling these stamps this stock almost resolves itself into accommodation."

The dealers, therefore, did not make a great effort to stock and push the current stamps and most collectors did not get copies of the various varieties while they were on sale at the Post Office, but waited until they had been replaced by a new variety before deciding to obtain copies in some cases overlooking them entirely, the result being that although larger quantities were issued by the Bureau much smaller quantities were saved in mint condition for philatelic purposes, the supply today being inadequate to the demand, especially in blocks of four.

During the year and a half this variety was current many more copies were issued than in the two years during which the previous stamp was current. In spite of this copies in singles and blocks are more desirable than either of the previous fifty cent varieties. Being printed from the 400 subject sheets the

new single line watermarked paper was used and there has always been confusion between this variety and its predecessor. The watermark is much lighter than on No. 422. The paper is thicker, however, and this should help collectors in separating these two but the surest method of proper classification is by correctly reading the watermark. There is no imprint other than a plate number, this being used on all 400 subject plates used for printing fifty cent stamps.

Shades: Bright violet, violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: a: Number only.
7040—42, 49, 57

#440—Fifty Cent, Violet, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued December 10, 1915.

This stamp in blocks of four as well as single is much scarcer than catalog values indicate. While the catalog listed this in blocks of four at from $35.00 to $50.00 dealers who had copies, (and there were few who did), were asking $70.00 to $90.00 per block and it was not until April 1930 that the Scott Company increased the catalog price somewhat nearer the actual value.

It was current for only a little over a year, dealers who were loaded to financial capacity with former issues did very little to help collectors obtain copies for their collections while it was current. It is constantly becoming more desirable.

Shade: Violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: a: Plate number only.
7040—42, 49, 57

#477—Fifty Cent, Violet, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued March 2, 1917.

This variety of the fifty cent stamp was current for a shorter time than any other ordinary perforated issue during the twentieth century. It was issued but three weeks before the lower values perf 11 were first delivered to Postmasters and less than three months before this denomination was issud with new perforations.

It differs from the previous one only in the paper which was no longer watermarked. This caused trouble to those collectors who bought copies at the Post Office as soon as the philatelic press of the time announced that this stamp had finally appeared. The watermark on the previous issue had been very faint and in many cases collectors inadvertently obtained the old watermarked variety instead of the new issue, as a result most of the new variety had been used for postage before collectors realized their error. The distribution of this small issue was limited to the few Post Offices happening to requisition this denomination at the opportune moment and many Post Offices never carried this unwatermarked variety.

Besides the confusion caused by the watermarked variety being mistaken for this stamp it would still be a scarce item even tho all copies issued had been

saved for philatelists, for during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the average monthly consumption was approximately 250,000 fifty cent stamps. This average would indicate that less than 750,000 had been issued perforated 10 on unwatermarked paper, which would scarcely be enough to supply each collector of United States stamps with a single and a block of four. In used condition it is much scarcer than the catalog value would indicate, especially since most copies offered as the unwatermarked are found upon close inspection to be watermarked.

Being much more desirable than the previous issue collectors should BE CERTAIN that they are getting the unwatermarked variety, any "light" spot on any part of the stamp should be carefully investigated.

Shade: Violet.

Variety: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: a: Number only.
7040—42, 49, 57

#517—Fifty Cent, Violet, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 19, 1917.

Like other high values the use of this denomination increased greatly after the close of the War. It was current for more than five years and is found in a number of shades. The early printings in the lighter shades are more desirable than the later colors but all are still quite common.

Shades: Light violet, red violet, violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Vertical pair imperf between. Only one known to be in existence.
c: Double Transfer.
Shift listed—no data.

Plates used: a: Number only.
7040—42, 49, 57
13653—54, 55, 56

Number Issued:

Quantities of the fifty cent stamp issued to Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the Director of Engraving and Printing:

Portrait of Washington.	
1909	147,044
1910	312,620
1911	679,787
1912	570,639
1913	116,700
	1,826,790

Portrait of Franklin.	
1912	125,484
1913	535,172
1914	1,148,997
1915	782,424
1916	2,223,570
1917	2,956,991
1918	6,457,710
1919	10,972,434
1920	17,646,621
1921	17,793,205
1922	20,479,515
1923	24,552,055
1924	19,958,576
	125,632,754

THE ONE DOLLAR STAMPS GROUPED.

#342—One Dollar, Violet Brown, Washington. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued January 29, 1909.

This stamp was the last of the series of 1908 to appear as well as being the highest denomination. It was printed from 200 subject plates like the fifty cent Washington and prepared for distribution in the same manner.

Although current for more than three years, it was issued in a very limited quantity and is quite desirable. There being a large supply of 200 subject double line watermarked paper on hand at the Bureau, this stamp was not issued on the single line paper and exists only in one form and can cause no confusion to collectors.

Shades: Light violet brown, violet brown.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint and plate number, (top and bottom only.)
b: Position blocks.
A—Right arrow block complete.
B—Left arrow block complete.

Plate used: 4957

#423—One Dollar, Violet Brown, Franklin. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued February 12, 1912.

To avoid confusion with the lower denominations all values from the eight cent stamp up were issued with the new Franklin design. As noted before there was still a large quantity of double line watermarked paper on hand at the Bureau cut into 200 subject size, and the new plate was made in this size. The first issue of the Franklin stamp with 12 perfs does not exist on the single line watermarked paper, as do the lower values.

It was current for about three years but was issued in a more limited quantity than the previous variety in spite of the increased use of high denomination stamps for Parcel Post. This was caused by two reasons, the first being that the one dollar Parcel Post was delivered to Postmasters as late as the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the other being that large quantities of the Washington one dollar stamps were delivered by Postmasters during the first two fiscal years this stamp was current.

The reduction in the number issued, coupled with the financial difficulties encountered by dealers in carrying mint current stamps in stock, make this stamp more desirable than the previous one dollar variety.

The plate used had a standard spacing of 2¾mm between stamps and had an imprint "Bureau of Engraving and Printing—A—and number" and was used on all varieties of this stamp.

Shade: Violet brown.

Varieties: a: Plate number block.
b: Position blocks.
A—Right arrow block complete.
B—Left arrow block complete.
C—Double Transfer. A slight double transfer has been found on this stamp showing doubling of the lower medallion line and the upper part of the word "DOLLAR".

Plate used: a: Imprint, A and number.
5782

#460—One Dollar, Violet Brown, Franklin. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued February 8, 1915.

The change to perf 10 in place of 12, because of the increased strength this would give the sheets produced a new variety of this denomination. All other stamps were being printed on the new single line watermarked paper except this one, as the Bureau had plenty of the old type 200 subject size paper on hand. The one dollar was never printed on the new single line paper and the paper current at the time this double line paper was consumed had no watermark but was not used for this denomination until 1916.

This variety was current for only a little more than a year and a half but during this time it was issued in a much larger quantity than the previous variety and is much more common.

Shade: Violet brown.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks.
A—Right arrow block complete.
B—Left arrow block complete.

Plate used: Imprint, A and number.
5782

#478—One Dollar, Violet Brown, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued December 22, 1916.

This stamp was current for less than six months and is much scarcer than catalog values have indicated. It has been impossible to obtain copies at anywhere near the catalog price and at many auction sales blocks of four have brought almost double. In April 1930 the price was finally raised in Scott's Catalog to much nearer actual value.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, more one dollar stamps were issued than all previous varieties of this denomination of the Franklin design combined. This was due to the abnormal demand for high value stamps for Parcel Post packages for shipment to Europe, especially Russia, and comparatively few copies were set aside by collectors. The change in this stamp being only in the watermark many collectors overlooked this variety while copies could be had at Post Offices. It is therefore more desirable than any other one dollar stamp of the group.

Shades: Violet brown, blackish brown.

Varieties: a: Plate number block.
b: Position blocks.
A—Right arrow block complete.
B—Left arrow block complete.

Plate used: Imprint, A and number.
5782

#518—One Dollar, Violet Brown, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 19, 1917.

More copies of this stamp were delivered to Postmasters during the first full fiscal year after it was issued than all previous one dollar stamps in this group combined. It is quite common as most collectors were able to obtain copies at the Post Office during the six years it was current.

There is, however, a very scarce early shade which should not be confused with later printing. This is a very dark brown, almost black, with just a suggestion of the violet, it is listed as dark brown. There was also another dark brown shade which is also quite scarce, this is lighter in general appearance than the other shade and has much more of a violet cast, it is not noticeable under artificial light. This latter shade is known as dark violet brown. The later and ordinary color is violet brown, the tone checking with the previous issues.

Shades: Violet brown, dull violet brown, dark violet brown, black brown.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks.
A—Right arrow block complete.
B—Left arrow block complete.

Plate used: Imprint, A and number.
5782

Number Issued:

Quantities of the One Dollar stamp issued to Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

Portrait of Washington.	
1909.....	30,501
1910.....	56,784
1911.....	42,992
1912.....	100,613
1913.....	82,700
	313,590

Portrait of Franklin.	
1912.....	33,723
1913.....	49,111
1914.....	67,331
1915.....	85,057
1916.....	178,140
1917.....	613,686
1918.....	1,745,297
1919.....	2,896,127
1920.....	4,376,760
1921.....	3,825,095
1922.....	2,684,385
1923.....	3,619,305
1924.....	1,780,757
	21,954,774



THE TWO DOLLAR AND FIVE DOLLAR STAMPS GROUPED.

#479—Two Dollars, Dark Blue, Madison. No Wmk. Perf. 10. 1902 Re-issue.

Issued March 22, 1917.

#480—Five Dollar, Green, Marshal. No Wmk. Perf. 10. 1902 Re-issue.

Issued March 22, 1917.

We are treating these two stamps under one heading as their history is identical. They need no description as they differ from the original issue only

in perforations and paper, the earlier variety being perf 12 and Double Line Watermarked paper.

Early in 1917 there was a sudden demand for high value postage stamps. This country was sending numerous shipments of machine parts to Russia by Parcel Post and valuable shipments of Liberty Bonds also required large amounts of postage. The demand was unexpected and the Bureau had no time to prepare new designs so the series of 1902 master dies were used to prepare new plates, as the original plates and transfer rolls had been destroyed. These new plates were of 200 subjects, cut vertically into panes of 100 leaving the horizontal arrow blocks intact.

These stamps were replaced by a new issue about a year and a half later, but the Bureau delivered the two dollar stamps as late as the fiscal year of 1920 and the five dollar stamp up to 1923. Having been used in quantities on individual shipments used blocks are quite common, the lower value being more desirable as the five dollar was usually used in large blocks. These two stamps were obtainable at Post Offices until quite recently and are still common.

Shades: $2.00 Dark Blue.
$5.00 Green.

Varieties: a: Plate Number blocks.
A—Number only.
b: Position blocks.
A—Right arrow block complete.
B—Left arrow block complete.

Plates used: $2.00—8015
$5.00—8016

Number Issued.

Quantities of the $2.00 and $5.00 stamps of the re-issue of 1902 delivered to Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

	$2.00	**$5.00**
1917	85,807	22,806
1918	36,100	42,260
1919	127,321	67,645
1920	56,152	36,220
1921	..	19,090
1922	..	14,961
1923	..	14,185
	305,380	217,167

#523—Two Dollars, Orange Red & Black, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued August 19, 1918.

#547—Two Dollars, Carmine & Black, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued November 1, 1920.

Due to the press of work at the Bureau it was not until 1918 that the new high value designs were delivered to Postmasters to replace the re-issue of 1902. The plates were reported as having ben made in September 1917, by the *Philatelic Gazette*, but the stamps were not issued until almost a year later.

The design was rectangular, with its largest sides horizontal. It was about seven-eighths of an inch wide and three-quarters high. The subject, a portrait of Franklin looking to the left, was printed in black while the border design was in RED. Triangular ornaments in the two upper corners and the words "U. S.

POSTAGE'' in Roman capital letters appeared in a curved line above the head of Franklin. The word ''DOLLARS'' in a straight line below the portrait, and the numeral ''2'' appearing within ovals in both lower corners.

This stamp was printed in sheets of 100 subjects and so delivered to Postmasters. Horizontal and vertical guide lines divided the sheets into panes of twenty-five for easy calculation on the part of Postal clerks. These were left intact and enabled collectors to obtain all position blocks. The frame and vignette number appear only on the top, above the second stamps from either side of the center line. Plate number blocks are usually collected in blocks of eight showing both numbers and the top arrow.

In the description of this stamp it will be noticed that the color of the frame is RED. This is from the official Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General and explains the later issue of this stamp.

When the $2.00 Franklin was issued the color of the frame was actually an orange red shade. In November 1920 it suddenly appeared in a carmine and black combination. This caused considerable interest on the part of philatelists who believed this new shade was an error.

Upon investigating this new color philatelic writers were told by the Bureau that ''this stamp has always been this color.'' A comparison of the new shade and the old was called to their attention and it was learned that the *early* printing was an error in color and the new shade was the correct one. In all communications between the Department and the Bureau this stamp was called red and black and this is the official designation. These two stamps should therefore have only one catalog number as there is no official difference between the shades though the correct color as approved from proofs appeared more than two years later.

The early printing is much more desirable. There were only a comparatively small quantity printed as the 1902 re-issue were still on hand at the Bureau when this stamp was issued. Furthermore, the change in shade came as a surprise and many collectors were unable to obtain copies before the red color became the current shade. The total issued was less than 1,000,000 for both colors and these stamps in mint condition will become very desirable in a short time, particularly the orange red shade.

Shades: Orange red and black, red orange and black, carmine and black, lake and black.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks.
A—Center line block.
B—Right arrow block.
C—Left arrow block.
D—Top arrow block.
E—Bottom arrow block.

Plates used: Frame 8177
Vignette 8179

Number Issued:

Quantities of the $2.00 Franklin stamps delivered to Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

1919.....	40,561	1923.....	227,840
1920.....	28,670	1924.....	152,322
1921.....	148,367		
1922.....	193,620		791,380



#524—Five Dollars, Green & Black, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued August 19, 1918.

This stamp is the same as the $2.00 design and was issued the same day. Green was used for the frame color and the numeral "5" took the place of the "2." The same vignette plate was used for both denominations.

It is still quite common and can occasionally be bought at face value at the present time. Only a limited number were issued and collectors would do well to buy their copies, especially those saving blocks, as soon as possible, as this stamp will soon be among those that are "hard to get."

Shades: Deep green and black.

Varieties: Same as $2.00 Franklin.

Plates used: Frame 8178
Vignette 8179

Number Issued:

Quantities of the $5.00 Franklin stamp issue dto Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

1919.....	41,821	1925.....	14,910
1920.....	11,005	1926.....	1,500
1921.....	2,410	1928.....	1,000
1922.....	450	1929.....	12,600
1923.....	3,750		
1924.....	17,947		107,393

PROOFS:

We have seen a complete set of large die proofs of the 1912-15, marked "Approved"—size 75x87mm.

Large die proofs of the 2 Cent stamp also exist, as well as the 3, 6, 10, 13, 15, 50 Cent and $1. size 35x42mm.

Small die proofs exist of the 1, 2, 8, 10, 15, 50 Cent and $1.

(To be continued.)

The Large Cents Issue of Canada

G. Galloway of 21 Brittany Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, England, has just sent us the following interesting information, supplementing Mr. Pack's splendid article on the 1868 Large Cents issue of Canada, which appeared in the January 1931 number of this magazine.

1. 15c on 1st thin paper, S. Gibbons No. 52. I have a used copy with clear dated Postmark March 2nd 1868, whereas Mr. Pack's earliest date for this stamp is given as March 16th, 1868, and the latter date is also given by Fred Jarrett of Toronto, Canada, in his handbook on British North American Stamps, of which I further hold the Report and Certificate of the British Philatelic Association confirming shade and date.

2. 1c orange-yellow, with dated pmk. 8th May, 1869, Mr. Jarrett's date being July 1869 for this shade.

3. 15c grey-violet perf. 11½x12, a used copy with the rare script type Wmk., of which Chas. J. Phillips mentions only two copies being in the possession of Mr. Pack.

New York Foreign Mail Cancellations

By Edwin Milliken.

(Continued from Volume IX, Page 229.)

THESE illustrations comprise additions to the quite unique group of U. S. cancellations now well known as THE NEW YORK FOREIGN MAILS. They have been found since the last showings totaling over one hundred were illustrated in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, July and October 1930 issues.

The marked interest of collectors in these cancellations appears to be justified by the beauty of their outlines and unique use. Evidence of such interest is contained in letters from collectors in the Americas and other foreign countries. Requests were received from various foreign philatelic publications for permission to copy and for insertion in cancellation hand books.

As is now quite well known, use of these was made in New York exclusively on outgoing mail. When the last notes concerning them were written it was thought that the period of use dated from the late sixties. New York cover collections carefully examined since show that exclusive use on foreign mail was not made before latter part of 1871.

During the sixties and continuing into 1871 a dozen or so cancellors were used in New York on both foreign and domestic mail which somewhat resemble certain of this group later exclusively used on foreign mail. Some of these cork and rubber cancellors were quite attractive, but no not compare with the gorgeous affairs that followed them.

It will be noticed that some cancellations within this foreign group resemble each other to a certain extent. This is especially true of those numbered C I with letters. Some will be found to have all parts of design either thinner or thicker than illustrations according to length of use or strike made.

These designs brougt the final use of a very wide variety of fancy and attractive cancellations in New York to a fitting close. At about this time there, and elsewhere, in the larger cities particularly, the cancellors were changed to standardized "killer" types.

The various types and colors of N. Y. foreign en route and final receiving postal markings of the period are on cover hardly less interesting than the cancellation. These appear in great array in the noted collection of Lawrence B. Mason, "*The Postal History of New York for One Hundred Years.*"

The only other cancellations known to the writer exclusively used on outgoing foreign mail in N. Y. are the well known Supplementary Mails and three types of oval shaped postmarks, one of which is illustrated. From data in hand the earliest use of this particular type was June 1881. It was used to cancel the stamp, and on second class mail only. The same oval type has the lettters F. D. in the inner circle. Another has the date within and the word Foreign at bottom. The two latter were used, as far as the writer knows, only on foreign mail and as cancellors.

A check of dates on covers in a number of specialized collections has been made. With the exception of about a dozen varieties these dates show that very brief use was made.

The following quoted from a letter from C. A. Yarrington of N. Y. is of interest. His U. S. collection was made entirely from purchases in foreign countries. "Out of about 10,000 copies, principally of the Bank Note issues, only 44 show up with N. Y. Foreign Mail Cancellations. This confirms their relative rarity. I could locate practically no covers."

Most of these cancellations previously illustrated but lacking proof on cover of N. Y. foreign use have since been confirmed as follows:

Of those shown in July 1930 issue of *Collectors Club Philatelist*—

A 6 Collection of Dr. Reginald Burbank dated Jan 16 1875
A 8 A Collection of Dr. Reginald Burbank dated Jan 16 1875
B 4 Collection of Dr. Reginald Burbank dated Oct 24 1874
B 5 Collection of Dr. Reginald Burbank dated Mar 5 1874
B 10 Collection of Lawrence B. Mason dated Jan 10 1873
B 11 Collection of Dr. Burbank dated Apr 10 1873
C I A Collection of the writer dated July 10 1875

Of those illustrated in October 1930 issue:

A 9 Collection of J. M. Bartels dated Aug 5 1874
A 14 Collection of W. E. Whitnall, Birkenhead, England in red Nov 30 1874
B 1,B 16 May be found without circle or very faint circle
C 2 A Collection of Dr. Burbank dated May 2 1875
C 11 A On part cover with red N. Y. postmark, collection of Dr. Carroll Chase
D 4 This wheel with wider spokes and larger center on cover. Dr. Burbank Dec 5 1874
D 8 Collection of Dr. Burbank dated 1876
F 7 Collection of G. K. Donald, Guatemala, G. A.
F 11 A Collection of Lawrence B. Mason
F 13 Collection of the writer dated Nov 9 1872
F 15 Collection of Lawrence B. Mason
A 11 This should show a 5-pointed star in center. Found too late for illustration
E I A similar wheel exists with 13 spokes on 1873, 10c
F I Several values have been found cancelled in a distinct brown
B 19 See corrected drawing
G 2 Diameter over all is 15 mil. on 1869-6c & 1870-6c each with red N. Y.

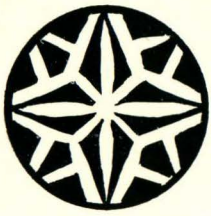
About two-thirds of the group have been found on red. Some of these are rare. A few are in this color only. Variation of shade exists running to claret.

Some of these cancellations are found on covers which bear the rare N. Y. Supplementary Mail postmarks type X and XX.

To C. A. Yarrington and J. M. Bartels, thanks are due for the finely executed drawings of these cancellations.

Notes for Reference Purposes on Cancellations Here Illustrated.

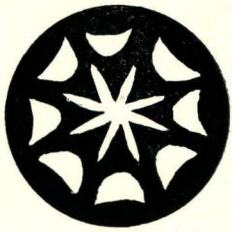
A 18 Four pointed split star surrounded by 12 segments of stars or wedges. Three found on 1873, 6 cent.
A 19 Eight pointed star with quarter moons between points. Unless clearly struck will be found to look somewhat like A 3 previously shown. On 1873, 3c pair; 1875, 5c pair.
A 20 A companion piece with points wider and quarter moons smaller, 1875, 2c.
B 5 B This is shaped like B 5 but the spokes and scallops are thicker and shorter. On 1875, 2c block of 4.
B 14 This takes the place of those formerly shown numbered, B 13, B 14 and C 4.
B 14 A The cancellation has been found, however, showing like each of these according to the strike made. On several values 1873 issue in black, also red.
B 15 A The solid center disk is surrounded by 12 wedges of two sizes. On 1873, 2 & 7c from same cover with red N. Y. postmark.
B 19 This displaces former illustration and shows 4 solid triangles with outer segments slightly curved. On cover with pair 1870, 6c dated Nov. 25, 1871, in collection of Dr. Burbank.
B 23 The four triangles are not quite solid, on 1873, 6c.
B 24 Apparently a colorless H. appears in the center. On cover with 1870, 10c, Sept. 11, 1873, in collection of Dr. Reginald Burbank. Off cover 1870, 15c.
C I C Like C I A but with 10 diamonds. C I has twelve. On 1873, 30c.
C I B Same design as C I but decidedly larger, 1870, 3c; 1873, 10c.
C I D All parts are larger than C I C with 8 inner diamonds instead of 10, 1873-3c.
C 8 A very elaborate snowflake design showing clearly on 1870, 2c with red N. Y., also 3 & 6c.
D 5 The nine V's at their points touch the circle and not one another. This displaces former drawing with this number, although it may be so found, i. e. with the ink spread. On cover Dec. 9th, 1876, tying 1875, 5c, also on 1873, 3c.



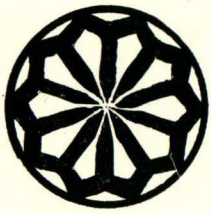
A18



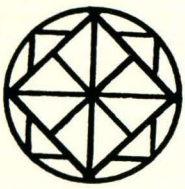
A19



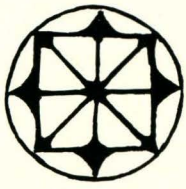
A20



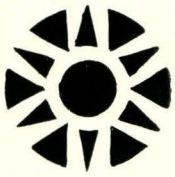
B5B



B14



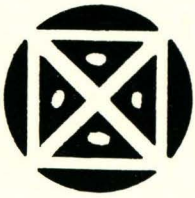
B14A



B15A



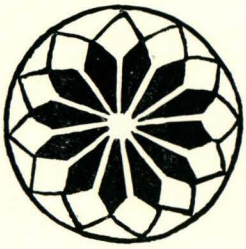
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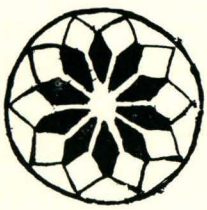
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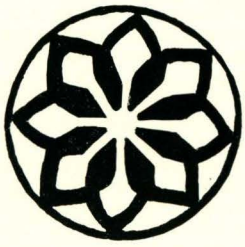
B24



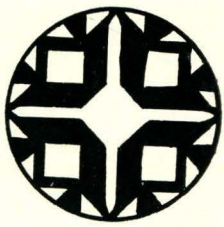
C1B



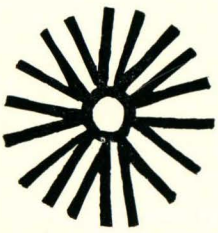
C1C



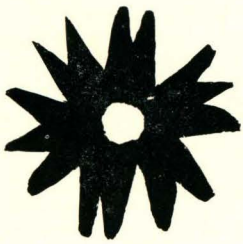
C1D



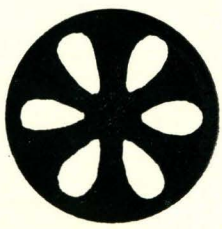
C8



D5



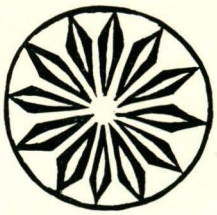
D5A



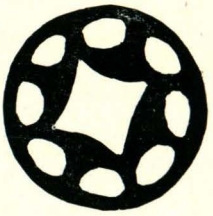
D9



D10



D11



E4



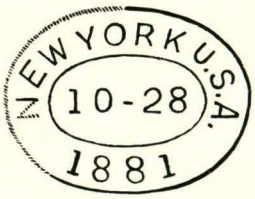
E5



F18



F19



D 5 A This has 6 V's or spokes, one of which has 3 ends instead of 2. On 1873, 3c in red.
D 9 This one may be found to look more like a wheel, on 1873, 10c.
D 10 A somewhat crude 5 leaf flower on 12 & 30c 1870, cover dated June 5, 1872 in the Mason collection. Also 2c, 1870 off cover.
D 11 A very attractive 12 petal design on 1873, 3c.
E 4 This has been found showing plainly only on 1870, 1c. A N. Y. cover in the Mason collection with cancellation not entirely clear, appears to be the same.
E 5 A colorless savoyan cross set in disk. On 1870, 6c, 24c.
F 18 The leaf has a solid triangle at top. On cover tying 1870, 10c, Dr. Burbank, Aug 27 1872, also off cover, 1870, 2, 6, 10c.
F 19 The spacing between the two parts widens at the bottom, 1870, 6c with red N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY CELEBRATES SEVENTEENTH BIRTHDAY

We are indebted to Justus M. Stahn of San Francisco for a copy of the 17th birthday program of the S. F. S. S., which was celebrated on February 17th, 1932. The program was very attractively printed over the background of Hawaiian stamps which was very fitting for this particular organization.

THE STAMPS OF BERGEDORF

John Paalzow, who translated the article on the stamps of Bergedorf from the Kohl Handbook, calls attention to a series of articles on the stamps of this country which recently appeared in the **Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung.** As it has appeared in other philatelic publications we will not publish it at this time, but the complete translation is on file in the Collectors Club.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

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

THE GROWING INTEREST IN PHILATELY.

Even the most casual observer must have noticed the marked increase in philatelic publicity that has been appearing in the daily press, in magazine articles and over the radio. In New York City several of the prominent dailies have established definite stamp departments in charge of competent editors and the writer has heard from many non-collectors that stamp collecting has suddenly come into favor.

No doubt much of this increased interest has been stimulated by the reports from the philatelic agency of the amounts expended on special commemorative issues. Headlines have featured "90,000 collectors in line for the Washington Bi-Centennial Stamps," "$100,00 spent in One Day for Mount Vernon First Day Covers," "Long Lines Tax Facilities at Lake Placid," etc., etc. This sort of publicity follows the solid foundation that has been built during the past decade and it seems that the time is ripe to capitalize this feeling and aggressively boost the advantages of stamp collecting.

A NEW SERIES ON THE WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANIES.

We have endeavored from the first issue of this magazine to publish as many articles as possible on the early postal history of our country, in the belief that our quarterly was the ideal repository for material of this kind. As a result we have been privileged to publish many authoritative articles by the recognized experts in this period of our postal history.

One of our most valued contributors on the history of the Western Express Companies has been Dr. Victor M. Berthold, whose training as statistician for the American Telegraph and Telephone Company has ideally fitted him for the arduous and painstaking labor of digging out and verifying the facts pertaining to this subject.

Dr. Berthold has now retired from active business duties and we are very fortunate in securing the fruits of his leisure in the shape of a series of articles on these early expresses, of which the first on "The Todd's Express," appears in this issue.

Others to follow include: "Gregory's Express," "Theo. F. Tracy and Company's Express," "Horsley and Brastow's Scott River Express," and a very complete article on "The Three Rival Express Company's" which include The Hinckley Co's. Express, Jones and Russell's Pikes Peak Express Co., and the Central Overland California and Pikes Peak Express Co.

Our readers have quite a treat in store as these articles will be supplemented by other interesting and authoritative articles on other phases of the subject.

THE UNITED STATES STAMPS OF THE 20th CENTURY.

It has been decided to publish the book on *"The United States Stamps of the 20th Century"* by Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl in two volumes and the first of these will consist of about 250 pages and carry the issues from 1901 to 1922. The book will be ready for distribution during the Summer and orders are now being booked at $2.50 per copy. The edition is so limited that it seems certain it will be sold out before publication, so we urge our readers who are interested to place their orders at once and thereby be assured of their copies. Whether you are a specialist in these issues or not, you will find this book indispensable for your library. Orders addressed to the Collectors Club, 30 East 42nd St., New York City, will be turned over to the authors.

Colonial and Revolutionary Posts

A Review of Harry M. Konwiser's New Book.

HARRY M. KONWISER'S new book on the *"Colonial and Revolutionary Posts,"* which was announced in our last issue, fully lives up to the expectations aroused for it.

In his Foreword Mr. Konwiser states: "The purpose of this monograph is not to describe in detail the exact forms of the postal systems of the American Colonial and Revolutionary Periods, but rather to present an historical narrative of the postal efforts of these periods in America's formative stages. Briefly, it is but an attempt to narrate the story of the American Post during the periods designated and in the hope that it will add its measure to our knowledge of the conditions and customs in the early days of our country."

Following out this purpose the book starts with "The Early Posts," which take us back to the early Colonial period when we were still under British dominion, and deals with the first struggling steps to open post roads and establish the service on a solid foundation. This is followed by "The Colonial Post," which covers the period from 1692 to 1773, during which time regular stage coach routes were operated. Franklin became the Postmaster during this period and was an important factor in the development of the service. He was dismissed as deputy by a letter dated Jan. 3rd, 1774.

The next chapter takes up the "Constitutional Post" covering the brief period before the "Continental Congress Post" was created by resolution on May 29, 1775, with Benjamin Franklin appointed on the Committee to work out the best way for handling the mails. This period carries the story through the War and is replete with interesting stories of the times and of the men who were identified with the mail service.

Throughout the book constant reference is made to the philatelic aspects and the final chapter is devoted exclusively to "Early Postmarks" in which is illustrated and described many of the early postmarks.

One of the crowning achievements of the book is the thorough index which enables quick reference to any subject.

Coming from the press of The Dietz Printing Co., of Richmond, Va., it is needless to say that it is a work of art, beautifully printed on coated stock, in a distinctive format and with an attractive cloth binding. The illustrations are well selected and consist of many reproductions of early wood engravings and prints of the period.

It is a book that will prove acceptable in any library for it is an important historical contribution as well as a philatelic work and is written in an easy readable style that holds the interest to the last page. The price is a modest $2.00 and orders can be sent direct to the publishers: Press of The Dietz Printing Co., 109 East Cary Street, Richmond, Va., or to the Author, c/o the Collectors Club, 30 East 42nd St., New York City. And if you collect autographed books a request for a signed copy will no doubt be granted. H. L. L.

Analysis of Western Express Companies

By Ernest A. Wiltsee.

H. L. Lindquist, Esq.
New York

Dear Sir:

At your request, I have now studied the list of Express Companies given under "NAMES OF WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANIES NOT SO FAR CHRONICLED," on page 443 of the **Collectors Club Philatelist,** Vol. 10, No. 4, Oct. 1931, and hereby submit my itemized conclusions on each.

No. 1—Bradford's Express. From S. F. to Sacramento June 1851.

This Company is correct, but it has already been chronicled and is given in my book, **"The Pioneer Miner and the Pack Mule Express,"** as No. 43 on my list.

No. 2—Blackfoot Express, George W. Ennis, Prop. Helena, Montana 1867.

Waldron and Company ran their Blackfoot Express in 1866 and 1867. Also Oliver and Company ran a Blackfoot Express in 1867. Dwight, Bacon and Company ran a Blackfoot Express in 1865. Many other Expresses ran via Blackfoot, such as Kennedy, Meyers and Company in 1868. It is possible, but not probable, that a separate Express as above existed; but it is quite likely that George W. Ennis was Agent of one of the above Expresses and not Proprietor. At least the full file of the Montana "Post" for 1867 reveals no such Express.

No. 3—Boone and Wright's Express Headq. at Bodie, Cal. 1882.

Boone and Wright were not Expressmen. They kept a general store at Bodie. Their advertisement as such appearing daily. On their dissolution of partnership in July 1882, Harvey Boone, who bought out Wright, sold a delivery wagon that he had no further use for. This may be the Express. No such Express Company as Boone and Wright existed at Bodie in 1882 or any other year.

No. 4—Brooklyn and Fruitvale Express, Steere and Colby. From S. F. 1874.

This was a delivery wagon for baggage delivery from San Francisco to Brooklyn, now a part of Oakland, Cal. across the Bay, and in no sense an Express Company.

No. 5—California Express Company, Hays & Co. Props. S. F. 1877.

Another baggage delivery concern, similar to No. 4.

No. 6—Dalles Express Company, Wheeler and Robbins, Props. Main Office at Carson City, Oregon 1867.

There is no Carson City in Oregon. As this is called the "Dalles Express," Canyon City, Oregon, evidently is intended, as all the Canyon City and John Day River Expresses started from the "Dalles" since 1863. A careful study of the Dalles "Mountaineer" reveals no such Express as Wheeler and Robbins in 1867 or any other year. Although it may have existed as revealed by a Frank. Both Buchanan and Company's Express and Edgar and Company's Express were running from the Dalles to Canyon City in 1867, and advertised extensively. The above item is probably a garbled misnomer as evidenced by the confusion of names.

No. 7—Elliott's Atlantic and Pacific Express, Adv. S. F. Daily Herald, July 25, 1851.

This Express is not unchronicled, but is fully listed as No. 27 in my book, "The Pioneer Miner."

No. 8—Eureka and Arcafa Express. Thos. Beard, Prop. Headq. at Eureka, 1875.

The name is "Arcata," Cal. and not "Arcafa." Thos. Baird (not Beard) was the baggage agent on the little ferry across Humboldt Bay from Eureka to Arcata, a few miles away. Another baggage transfer affair and in no sense an Express Company.

No. 9—Evans Alameda Express. Daniel Evans, Prop. 1868-9.

Another baggage delivery concern between San Francisco and Alameda, and in no sense an Express Company.

No. 10—Hall's Coloma and Georgetown Express. No data.

No such Company appears in either the Georgetown, Coloma or Placerville papers through which latter town it must have passed, or in the history of El Dorado County. It is probably a myth.

No. 11—Hodge & Company's Express, mentioned by Coster.

Equally hazy and unknown as No. 10. No such Company was ever advertised or mentioned in any paper that we have a file of. This may be an error for Hatch & Company's Express, the sound of the name being similar. A local Express around Columbia, California, in 1854, which has just come to light through the finding of some early numbers of the Columbia "Gazette."

No. 12—Huster and Company's Express. No data.

This is evidently a poor deciphering of a partly illegible "Hunter & Company's" Express Frank. No such name as "Huster" is known.

No. 13—Jacksonville Express. M. Caldwell, Prop. Jacksonville, O. 1867.

A careful research of the complete files of the Jacksonville "Sentinel" from 1864 to 1870 shows no such Express as M. Caldwell's; and with this small local paper covering every item of news, it is not believed that any such Express existed at Jacksonville, Oregon.

No. 14—Lovejoy's Alameda Express. S. F. to Alameda 1871.

Another baggage delivery concern between San Francisco and Alameda.

No. 15—Meader's Overland & S. F. Express. Horace Meader, Prop. Office at 517 Davis Street, S. F. 1874.

Another baggage delivery concern.

No. 16—Miller & Co's Express. Chinese Camp, 1851.

Perfectly correct, but not unchronicled. Appears correctly as No. 246 in "The Pioneer Miner," and correctly stated as operating at Chinese Camp.

No. 17—Napa Express. Wm. Kline, Prop. Route S. F. to Napa 1867.

A careful research of the Napa County papers shows no such Express at this or any other date. Wells Fargo & Co. were in supreme control at Napa long before this date Kline may have run a delivery wagon from the station or even from San Francisco.

No. 18—Olima Express. Route S. F. to Olima. B. Henderson and H. Loak, Props.

The second partner's name was not H. Loak, but "H. Look." Another baggage delivery concern.

No. 19—Oliver's Express. A. J. Oliver, Prop. Headq. Virginia City, Montana, 1867.

Oliver's extensive Montana and Salt Lake lines were well known and not unchronicled. I have listed this as "Bannack City Express" which was its real title as shown by the Frank itself. A. J. Oliver and Co. were proprietors.

No. 20—Prichard's Palisade and Pioche Express. Main Office S. F. 1875. A. D. Whitney, Agt., S. F.

This never was an Express Company. Prichard advertised copiously in the S. F. "Alta" of 1875, his "Palisade and Pioche Fast Freight Line." He was a teamster and not an expressman in any sense of the word. He carried freight from Palisade on the C. P. R. R. to Pioche, Nev.

No. 21—Red Rock and Salmon River Express Company, S. F. to S. Jose 1851.

This title is a magnificent jumble of words and means nothing. There never was such an Express Company running to San Jose in 1851 or any other time. Berford and Co. ran to San Jose at that date. Red Rock and Salmon River were each hundreds of miles from San Jose and in varying directions. The whole item is merely a garbled number of names.

No. 22—Richardson's Express. In Dec. 1854 connected with Swift & Co. of Petaluma. Adv. of Swift & Co. in S. F. "Daily Placer Times and Transcript."

No. 23—San Francisco & Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Express 1875.

Another baggage delivery concern.

No. 24—San Leandro Brooklyn and Mills Seminary Express, 1878.

Another baggage delivery concern to the girls school, known as Mills Seminary.

No. 25—San Rafael and S. F. Express Co. Offices S. F. at 1 Commercial St. 1876.

Another baggage delivery conern.

No. 26—South Pacific Coast Express Company. Smell Bros. & Co., Prop. 1880.

The name was not "Smell"—it was Snell Bros. & Co. Another baggage delivery concern.

No. 27—Susanville and Reno Express. Main Office at Susanville, 1875.

Another erroneously garbled misnomer. Instead of being unchronicled as is here stated, it has been well chronicled and its Franks fairly common. The true name is "Thomas & Skadens" Susanville & Reno Express, fully listed by me in "The Pioneer Miner" as No. 382. And which is fully stated in the subdivision page 108 as Thomas & Skadens Susanville & Reno Express, which is the title on its Frank.

No. 28—Tyrrell & Merritt's Oakland Express. J. Tyrrell and R. D. Merritt, Prop. 1866.

Another baggage delivery concern.

No. 29—Walla Walla Express. Head Office at Helena 1867.

Another garbled misnomer. This Express Company is not unchronicled, but has been well known for years. The real title is Waldron & Co's Walla Walla Express, which operated in 1866 and 1867. It is a sub-division of No. 409 listed in my book, "The Pioneer Miner," Waldron and Co's Express being divided into three separate lines.

No. 30—Wilkinson & Co's Express, Marysville, 1855.

No mention is made of any such Express in the Marysville papers of this date, the files of which are complete. Usually any Express Company either advertised or is mentioned in the local columns. While this is not the infallible rule, it is the customary one. The Company may have existed, but its Franks are unknown and I doubt it. Washburn & Co's Express was running

from Marysville to Camptonville at this date. It is possible it may be an error of name. But small local companies did exist, which did not advertise, although this was unusual.

No. 31—Yaquina Express. Wright & Co., Prop. Headq. Salem, O. 1866-7.

The name is Yaquima not Yaquina. The Salem paper of 1867 does not mention this Company, nor of 1864. Wells Fargo were long before this time all through this region. It cannot be definitely stated as to its existence until further files of the Salem papers come to light.

In commenting on the above, it will be at once seen that six out of the thirty-one Express Companies are not unchronicled but are duly listed in my book, **"The Pioneer Miner and The Pack Mule Express."** These are numbers 1, 7, 16, 19, 27 and 29; some of the names are garbled.

Of the remaining twenty-five, eleven were baggage delivery concerns around the S. F. & Bay District. And in this connection, it is well to make clear that Wells Fargo & Co. were early supreme around San Francisco, and after annexing Bamber & Co., Truman & Co. and the Pacific-Union Express in 1869, nothing was left in the nature of an Express in this or the surrounding district. The S F. Directory of the years above mentioned is filled with many more such baggage delivery concerns.

Of the remaining, No. 3 did not exist at Bodie, nor No. 20 at Palisade. No. 2 cannot be found at Helena and probably was an agent's name. No. 8 is a baggage delivery concern at Arcata. Nos. 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 20, 21 and 30 either had no existence or are absolutely unknown in towns where they should be recorded.

Out of the entire list of thirty-one "hitherto unchronicled," two, Nos. 22 and 31, may have that distinction; but No 31 is very doubtful as to its existence in Salem at this late date.

DENVER STAMP CLUB HAVE UNIQUE MENU

At the fourth annual banquet of the Denver Stamp Club held at the Denver Athletic Club, January 27, 1932, an especially unique menu was provided.

This was in the form of an approval selection priced at $2.00 (cost of the dinner) and contained a block of four of the new ½ cent Washington stamps on the front as a premium. The inside of the menu was desciqned as an approval sheet and had mounted upon it sixteen Fac Simile stamps prepared by Carle H. Schafer and W. S. Beans of the Banquet Committee. These were printed in different colors and mounted with regular hinges. The first eight which were "guaranteed genuine," featured a Crabmeat Cocktail, the second the Relishes, the third Cream of Asparagus Soup, the fourth a Steak in Casserole, followed by Potatoe au Gratin and Peas, Tomato Salad, Ice Cream and Cake and Coffee together with cigars. The second eight featured the Toastmaster, followed by the various speakers, the Auction and an invitation to pay 1932 dues.

Without question this is the most unique Philatelic Menu we have seen and we congratulate the Denver Stamp Club upon their ingenuity.

The menu was mailed to the members in special envelopes containing a specially designed stamp advertising the dinner. This of course had no official standing, but passed through the Denver Post Office and received the regular cancellation. The cover reached the recipient with Postage Due of 2c.

ABRAHAM ODFJELL HONORED

On December 11, 1931, the **Bergen Filatelist Klub** celebrated its twentieth anniversary, and on the same day the **Oslo Filatelist Klub** celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary. At each event Abraham Odfjell of Minde, Norway, who is well known to collectors throughout the world, and especially to readers of the **Collectors Club Philatelist** for his exhaustive work on the stamps of Norway, received the highest awards from each of these organizations. The **Bergen Filatelist Klub** conferred upon Mr. Odfjell the distinguished honor of Commander of "The Blue Lion," while the Oslo Society conferred upon him the order of "The Golden Bugel (Post-horn)."

Mr. Odfjell has also realized an ambition toward which he has been working for many years, when the **Norsk Filatelistforbund** (Norwegian Philatelic Union) was formed by the representatives of the various Norwegian local Clubs. The object of the Union is to bring the members into closer communication for the exchange of ideas. Every three years it is planned to hold a Congress in different sections of Norway. The first Congress will be held in Oslo in 1934.

SPECIAL SWEDISH CATALOG 1920-32

Charles Wennberg of the firm of Harry Wennberg has just issued a special catalog of the Swedish Coil stamps of 1920-32. The price is 50 Ore.

What Year the Waterburys?

By R. J. Mechin.

THROUGH the kindness of John P. Elton, no less than six of the fancy design cancellations used at Waterbury, Conn. on stamps of the 1869 issue have been assigned definite year dates and two other cancellations not previously noted have been added to the list.

Mr. Elton lists a "Heart and Arrow" cancellation on the 3c '69 stamp off cover but has the same cancel ation used on a 3c Green on cover with the postmark February 14th, St. Valentine's Day. Mr. Elton's collection of Waterbury cancellations shows that the use of a year dated type of postmark was abandoned at that post office late in 1868 and that the type (without year date) commonly found on covers with stamps of the 1869 issue came into use early in 1869. Mr. Elton further points out that "there are plenty of 3c 1861 stamps with this same type postmark (without year date) for, of course, that stamp was used here for a long time after 1869." In the May 1929 *American Philatelis* "A List of the Waterbury's" by F. B. Whittemore, this same cancellation is listed (off cover) on a '68 s amp, probably the 3c va ue. In regard to this cancellation on the 3c '69 stamps, Mr. Elton states, "this St. Valentine's cancellation may have been on a cork that lasted two years but doubt it. So think that the 3c 1869 was used in 1871." From the above data it would seem that this cancellation does not properly belong in a list of those used at Waterbury during the period of general use of the 1869 issue of stamps.

Another interesting point brought out by Mr. Elton is that the "Thistle" listed in an article under the same heading in the October *Collectors Club Philatelist* is undoubtedly an "Acorn" which had been broken in half and inverted to give a very good impression of a Thistle. A comparison of tracings brings this out very clearly.

An arrangement of the covers noted by Mr. Elton as in Table I in previous articles would be as follows (all on 1c or 3c values of 1869 issue):

	Postmark		
Cancellation	**Month**	**Day**	**Correspondence**
Acorn	Mar.	1 (*)	Wolcott Paper Mfg. Co.
Small Bee	Mar.	8	Smith
Large Bee	Mar.	14 (*)	Wolcott Paper Mfg. Co.
Shoe	Mar.	22 (*)	Wolcott Paper Mfg. Co.
Shield—5 Bars	Mar.	26	Hull
Maple Leaf	Apr.	26	Rogers
Flower—6 Petals	May	23	Rogers
Mortar & Pestle	June	15	Ives
Beer Mug	June	27 (*)	Wolcott Paper Mfg. Co.
Rosebush	Nov.	23 (*)	Wolcott Paper Mfg. Co.
Running Chicken	Nov.	29 (*)	Butler
Shield—7 Bars	Dec.	11	Rogers

(*) Enclosures bear year dates 1870, '70, '70, '70, '69 and '69 respectively.

These additions, in a table similar to Table II in previous articles, would be as follows:

Month	**Year**	**Cancellation**	**Correspondence**
Nov.	1869	Rosebush (*)	Wolcott Paper Mfg. Co.
Nov.	1869	Running Chicken (*)	Butler
Dec.	1869	Shield—7 Bars	Rogers
Mar.	1870	Acorn (*)	Wolcott Paper Mfg. Co.
Mar.	1870	Small Bee	Smith
Mar.	1870	Large Bee (*)	Wolcott Paper Mfg. Co.
Mar.	1870	Shoe (*)	Wolcott Paper Mfg. Co.
Mar.	1870	Shield—5 Bars	Hull
Apr.	1870	Maple Leaf	Rogers
May	1870	Flower—6 Petals	Rogers
June	1870	Mortar & Pestle	Ives
June	1870	Beer Mug (*)	Wolcott Paper Mfg. Co.

(*) Enclosures give definite year dates.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

30 East 42nd Street - - New York City

Officers and Committees, 1931

OFFICERS

President—Charles Curie
Vice-President—Beverly S. King
Secretary—A. F. Lichtenstein
Treasurer—Stephen G. Rich

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Class of 1932
John H. Hall, Jr.
O. G. Reichelt
Beverly S. King

Class of 1933
Harry L. Lindquist
Frederick R. Harris

TRUSTEES

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, *Chairman*
Theodore E. Steinway
Chas. Curie

Class of 1934
Stephen G. Rich
Charles J. Phillips
Ferrars Tows

Honorary Life Governor: John N. Luff.

New Members

1170 James B. Helme, New York City
1171 Richard S. Foster, Bridgeport, Connecticut
1172 Fred J. Wieler, Bridgeport, Connecticut
1173 Carroll Alton Means, New Haven, Connecticut
1174 Sidney Kahn, Baltimore, Maryland
1175 R. A. Barry, Flushing, Long Island
1176 E. O. Barton, New York City
1177 Thos. E. Dillon, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
1178 Sidney Lake, Paterson, N. J.
1179 Harold Archer, New York City
1180 F. W. Kummer, New York City
1181 W. Irving Glover, Washington, D. C.
1182 Burnes Solomon, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1783 J. Gerald Gilchrest, Nyack, N. Y.

Membership Pending

William J. Chattin, New York City
Proposed by V. Mozian
Seconded by A. F. Auerbach

Benjamin H. Theroux, New York City
Proposed by A. F. Auerbach
Seconded by V. Mozian

Frank R. Hutchison, New York City
Proposed by P. G. Doane
Seconded by F. W. Hyde

Deceased

A. V. Dworak
Mrs. W. Irving Glover
W. A. Johnson
H. W. Johnston
C. A. Reynolds
Joseph S. Rich
H. H. Tiemann

POSTAGE TO ENGLAND 5c.

Several advertisers of our publication have called attention to the fact that some of our readers continue to prepay letters to England with 2c postage. Please remember that this is now 5c.

JOSEPH S. RICH

Death has again laid a heavy hand upon the **Collectors Club** with the passing of Joseph S. Rich. He was an active member ever since the inception of the club, served as its president in 1908-09, as librarian 1903 to 06 and again 1927-29, as treasurer in 1929 and 1930 and as Governor from 1924 to the day of his death. He was a life member of the club and in 1931 was elected an Honorary Life Governor.

Mr. Rich always took a deep interest in the library of the club and laid the foundation for its present prestige. He gave liberally to the library in its early stages and culminated his gifts with his entire personal library of beautifully bound volumes which today form a solid basis for the entire collection.

Mr. Rich started collecting at the age of 16 and continued to the end of his life. He was first known as a serious collector by his highly specialized collection of the postcards of the U. S. of which he published a check list. He followed this with one of the finest collections of U. S. Telegraph stamps in existence and his brochure published in 1902 is the only philatelic work on these issues. During the past dozen years his chief interests have been Corea, Roman States, #1 Poland and Covers from the State of Maine.

Mr. Rich was born in San Francisco, Calif., June 12, 1860. In 1868 the family moved to New York, where Mr. Rich resided for the remainder of his life. He was educated in the public schools, the Charlier Institute and the College of the City of New York. From 1880 onwards he was in business and in 1895 he entered the stamp business with the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. In 1900, when Henry Collin withdrew from the firm, he became secretary-treasurer,

which position he retained until his withdrawal from the firm in 1913. From 1898 to 1913 he had charge of the publications of the firm and the pages of the International Albums, the Modern Album and numerous features of the catalog are due to him.

Mr. Rich was a life member of the A. P. S. and original member #26. He is survived by his (second) wife, Elizabeth Hayman Rich, and by two sons, Dr. Gilbert J. Rich, psychiatrist with the Illinois Child Welfare Commission, and Stephen G. Rich of Verona, N. J., treasurer of the Collectors Club, who was closely associated with his father in their philatelic activities during recent years.

Mr. Rich had endeared himself to every member of the club who had the good fortune to know him intimately. He seldom missed a meeting of the Club or of the Governors and many times attended meetings when he should have remained at home because he felt that his presence was necessary to make a quorum. The Club has never had a more loyal and devoted member and his name will ever be referred by our members will ever be revered by our members and by philatelists in general.

MRS. W. IRVING GLOVER

Mrs. W. Irving Glover, wife of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, and the first Lady Member of the **Collectors Club,** died at the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., after a lingering illness, January 23, 1932.

She was 52 years old and was born in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. Her father, John Englis, was one of the early wooden shipbuilders of the country and once operated the Hudson Ruver night boats between New York and Albany.

Mrs. Glover had been an ardent philatelist since a girl of 14 years, and her stamp collection, consisting of many thousand varieties, was considered one of the best in this country belonging to a woman.

Funeral services were held in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in Washington and burial was in Greenwood Cemetery at Brooklyn, New York.

Mrs. Glover took an active interest in the **Collectors Club** and as a result of this interest, W. Irving Glover honored the Club with his presence on several occasions.

JOHN KAY MEMORIAL MEETING

The memory of John Kay, for many years a member of the **Collectors Club,** whose obituary notice appeared in our last issue, drew together a group of forty of his friends at a memorial meeting of the **Detroit Philatelic Society,** held at the Detroit Yacht Club on Wednesday evening, February 10, 1932.

Originally the dinner had been planned by R. H. Stephens and Fred E. Farnham before the death of Mr. Kay, as a celebration of his eighty-second birthday, but after the death this was changed from a celebration to a memorial dinner.

Souvenirs distributed at the dinner consisted of a complete set of the Washington Bicentennial issue attractively mounted on sheets containing photographs of the portraits used on the different denominations. There was also included photographic reproductions of Major General John Sullivan and of John Erikson, together with printed data concerning the stories of the Battle of Fallen Timber, the Sullivan Expedition, Baron von Steuben and the Red Cross.

HENRY LAURENCE DEAN

It is with the deepest regret that I have to announce the death of Henry L. Dean who passed away after a third stroke on the evening of February 16th, 1932.

Mr. Dean was born January 27th, 1882 at Pembroke, Mass. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a Naval Architect. He was in the Naval Reserve and later came to New York and was employed by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, from which he retired about five years ago.

Mr. Dean had a second stroke in March 1930, when he sold 90% of his collection, retaining some of his U. S. Revenues to the last.

Mr. Dean's Revenue Collection was an outstanding one among Revenue collections. In the first issue he had in imperf. pairs splendid examples of nearly all the known pairs and in the 1871-1875 issue with inverted centers he had superb copies of nearly all known varieties.

He was a recognized authority on U. S. Revenues and his opinion was valued by all the great specialists.

Mr. Dean is survived by a wife and five children.

H. Watson is executor under the Will and the balance of his collection will probably be sold in a short time at auction.

Mr Dean resided in Chicago for some time, where he was in business, and after coming to New York purchased a home in Brooklyn, where he resided at the time of his death.

He was in his younger days a fine baseball player and played professional baseball in the New England League.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

President's Message for 1931

January 6, 1932.

To the Members of the Collectors Club:

Having served you as President of the Club for a year, it is fitting that I should inform you of its present condition, of which you may not be acquainted.

New Home

Our new home in the building at 30 East 42nd Street, has been occupied since March 1st, 1931. It has proved convenient of access and ample for our purposes, but we still look forward to the time when we shall have a building of our own. Our rent, however, of $3400. per annum has strained our resources to the utmost, and it is hoped that a reduction in rent can be obtained.

The Exhibition Frames on our walls can add much to our interest in the Club. But they must be kept filled and the exhibits changed from time to time. All members are requested to exhibit and the Chairman of the House Committee, Beverly King, will be glad to assign frames and assist in this matter.

Membership

During the year changes in our By-laws provided for

Resident Members paying $25.00 per annum.

Suburban Members paying $10.00 per annum.

Non-Resident Members paying $5.00 per annum, and

Junior Members paying $3.00 per annum.

The Initiation Fee, having now been waived by action of the Board of Governors, it is necessary that we increase our membership, if the Club is to prosper.

Our change in membership since a year ago is as follows:

Total Membership January 1, 1931	694
Gain in 1931	146
LOSS	
By Death	12
By Resignation	36
By Dropped	9
	57
Net Gain	89
Membership January 1, 1932	783

Of which there were

Resident	126
Suburban	14
Non-Resident	634
Junior	9
Total January 1, 1932	783

Let me say at this time that of the 146 new members admitted in 1931, 70% of them were proposed by one member Charles J. Phillips. This shows what can be done, and I urge all the members to strive their utmost to call to the attention of their friends the advantages and privileges of membership in our Club. Surely the Collectors Club Philatelist, published quarterly and distributed to members, is alone worth the price of the dues.

Meetings

Our meetings have been most interesting and instructive. Printed schedules in convenient form have been sent to all members, and as the meetings are fully reported in the Philatelist, no resume of them is necessary. The exchange of visits with other clubs are always pleasant, and it is most interesting to see what our friends in other cities have to display.

Finances

Income and Expense Statement From Jan. 1st to Dec. 31, 1931

INCOME

Club Dues, Resident		$ 2917.00
Club Dues, Non-Resident		1892.28
Club Dues, Suburban		99.00
Club Dues, Junior		8.50
Club Dues, Resident and Non-Resident still to be received		423.00
Initiation Fee		175.00
Non-Resident Life Membership		300.00
Advertising Income, first		700.00
second		710.00
third		677.04
fourth		662.50
Subscriptions		576.25
Auction Income		87.50
Interest Received		92.89
Donations received:		
C. J. Phillips	$250.00	
C. A. Schenck	50.00	
A. F. Lichtenstein	50.00	350.00
Total Income for Year 1931		$ 9670.96

EXPENSES

Rent	$2916.65	
Salary	2213.00	
Printing & Statn'y.	327.40	
C. C. P. Expense:		
First	966.24	
Second	800.00	
Third	820.00	
Fourth	861.43	
Yearbook Expense.	247.50	
Misc. Expenses	533.66	
Leasehold Exp.	600.96	$10286.84
Loss During the Year 1931		$ 615.88

Balance Sheet

December 31, 1931

ASSET ACCOUNTS

Cash	$ 65.45
Accts. Rev. Jour. Advt.	1316.70
Accts. Rec., Auction	60.00
Accts. Rec., Membership	423.00
Int. on J. B. C. Mem. Fund	751.25
Total Assets	$2616.40

LIABILITIES

Charles Curie advanced	$1200.00	
J. B. C. Library	71.07	
Loan Fund, advanced by S. G. Rich.	350.00	$1621.07

CAPITAL

Bal. Jan. 1, 1931	$1611.21	
Loss during 1931	615.88	
	$ 995.33	$ 995.33

Library

As the Librarian will present his own Report, I will only say that the many volumes that have been rebound in buckram, present a splendid appearance, the work well done, and the bindings will last many years.

The Annual Dinner-Dance of the Club will be held on Saturday, February 13th, 1932, in the College Room at the Hotel Astor, as last year, notices of which will go out in the near future. Your President hopes that this year the attendance will equal, if not surpass, that of last year. This affair is always enjoyable and gives the members as well as their families and friends, an opportunity to become better acquainted.

And now let me urge the members to visit the Club more often. Saturday afternoons are especially suggested, at which time the House Committee hopes the members will "drop in" in goodly numbers.

May the New Year be one of health and happiness to you all and of prosperity to our Club.

CHARLES CURIE,
President.

Secretary's Report for 1931

At the end of 1930 negotiations for new quarters were completed and the Club moved to its present home, 30 E. 42nd Street, early in February. The entire work of moving was under the supervision of the Chairman of the House Committee, Beverly S. King. Through the courtesy of Max Johl, the Club purchased cartoons for the books, at a very low rate.

We are indebted to the following members for donations of furniture and office equipment. To Ferrars Tows for the rug and window drapes in the meeting room, A. F. Lichtenstein, a safe for the office, B. S. King, an office desk, S. G. Rich, two filing cabinets, A. A. Kranehold, a lamp shade.

No assessment was made to meet the expenses, but C. J. Phillips raised $848. from donations from various members, without drawing on the Club's reserves.

Mr. Phillips also financed the installation of the lights over the wall cases, amounting to over $300.

Membership Summary for 1931

December 31, 1930, total Resident membership	141
December 31, 1930, total Non-resident membership	553
Total membership Dec. 31, 1930	694

Increase during 1931 by election and reinstatement:

Resident Class	10
Non-Resident	116
Suburban	11
Junior	9
Total New Increase during 1932	146
Making a grand total of membership	840

From this Total we lost the following during 1931:

RESIDENT MEMBERS:

Resignations	12	
Death	2	
Dropped	4	
Total		18

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS:

Resignations	24	
Death	10	
Dropped	4	
Total		38

SUBURBAN MEMBERS:

Resignations none		
Death none		
Dropped	1	
Total		1

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP:
No Loss

Total of Decrease in Membership during 1931 57

Leaving a balance on January 1, 1932 of total members..... 783

The meetings of the Club, held as usual twice each month, have been very well attended and an endeavor has been made to make them as interesting as possible. We owe a vote of thanks to Mr. Phillips for his past work in this connection for several years. With the opening of the season this Fall, these duties were assigned to Sidney F. Barrett.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. AUERBACH,
Secretary.

Treasurer's Report for 1931

Income and Expense Statement From Jan. 1st to Dec. 31, 1931

INCOME

Club Dues, Resident		$ 2917.00
Club Dues, Non-Resident		1892.28
Club Dues, Suburban		99.00
Club Dues, Junior		8.50
Club Dues, Res. and N. R. Still to be received		423.00
Initiation Fee		175.00
N. R. Life Membership		300.00
Advertising Income, First		700.00
Second		710.00
Third		677.04
Fourth		662.50
Subscriptions		576.25
Auction Income		87.50
Interest Received		92.89
Donations Received:		
C. J. Phillips	$250.00	
O. A. Schenck	50.00	
A. F. Lichtenstein	50.00	
J. H. Hall, Jr.	100.00	$ 450.00
Total Income for Year 1931		$ 9670.96

EXPENSES

Rent	$2916.65	
Salary	2213.00	
Pr. and Stat.	327.40	
Jour. Pub. Expense:		
First	966.24	
Second	800.00	
Third	820.00	
Fourth	861.43	
Yearbook Expense	247.50	
Misc. Expenses	633.66	
Leasehold Expenses	600.96	
		$10286.84
Loss During Year of 1931		$ 615.88

Balance Sheet

ASSET ACCOUNTS

Cash		$ 65.45
Accts. Rec. Jour. Advt.		1316.70
Accts. Rec. Auction		60.00
Accts. Rec. Membership		423.00
Int. on J. B. C. Mem. Fund		*751.25
Total Assets		$2616.40

*(This amount was paid out for binding, but was advanced by Mr. Curie, whose account appears under Liabilities).

LIABILITIES

C. Curie Advances	$1200.00	
J. B. C. Library	71.07	
Loan Fund, advanced by S. G. Rich.	350.00	$1621.07

CAPITAL

Bal. Jan. 1, 1931	$1611.21	
Loss during 1931	615.88	
	$ 995.33	$ 995.33

TORONTO STAMP COLLECTORS CLUB

The Toronto Stamp Collectors Club is an especially aggressive organization and conducted an important competition for Junior collectors in the Spring of last year.

At a special meeting held January 28, 1932, Charles J. Phillips exhibited the Canadian collection of Alfred F. Lichtenstein and over one hundred collectors were in attendance.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN VARIETY

C. Garrett, Box 512, Cranbrook, B. C., Canada, advises us that he has in his collection a perfect used specimen of Western Australian Type I, one penny lilac or violet. Watermark Cr. C. A. perf. 12½, which is the correct perforation for the 1882 and 1889 issue. The Catalogs list a 2d lilac error on the Cr. C. C. issue, and Mr. Garrett would like any information that our readers can supply concerning the variety.

Library Report for 1931

To the President and Members of the Collectors Club:

During the past year the Library operations were as follows:

RECEIPTS:

Jan. 1, 1931, balance from previous year	$ 5.75
Interest on J. B. Chittenden Memorial Fund	659.38
From sale of duplicates, etc. . .	155.80
Total	$ 820.93

The above represents all of the money that was available to the Library in 1931. Of this sum, the total of $178.29 was allocated to the moving operations of the Library at the time of transfer to our present quarters. Just why this was done, I am not at this time ready to state, nor will I agree that the charge against the Library account is entirely justified. A charge of $19.23 was made against the Library Fund for the installation of lights in the main Library room.

These two items, totaling $198 52, reduced the money available to the Library for books, periodicals and binding work to a total of $622.41 available during the past year.

It must be noted however that during the past year we have had bound (in buckram) about 1039 books at a total cost of $1149.45. Of this, a total of $353.10 was paid from the Club Library Fund, and the balance was secured from the Club Treasury, and the books indicate that this sum was received as a loan from our President, Charles Curie. It is my understanding that this money is to be repaid from the interest to be received on the J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund. In this connection I understand that the President has advanced $1200. Of this loan $751.25 was employed by the Library for the purpose of book binding requirements, and the balance of Mr. Curie's loan according to the books of the Club, from which source I have my figures, was employed for items not of direct application to the Club Library.

We also had during this year an expense of $331 for the services of Louis Robbins, who did all of the physical work attached to placing the printed matter in the proper shelves, as arranged for by your librarian. The sum necessary for this work (at the rate of $15.00 per week for the first two weeks and $20.00 per week thereafter), was paid for by donations from S. G. Rich, Charles Curie, J. S Rich, C. J. Phillips, A. F. Lichtenstein, and an additional sum received from "Unknown" through the courtesy of S. G. Rich.

Physically, the Club Library is in "pretty good" shape. Those who wish to consult it will find that the Periodicals in the English language are all in alphabetical order and this same condition applies to all of the foreign papers that we have. Our general subjects are distributed on our shelves and from the recent experience of those ho have made use of the Library, books required, are easily located.

During the past year the Librarian has had the physical support of the Secretay, A. F. Auerbach, who undertook to sort and properly keep in order our vast stock of duplicates. Our stock of duplicate matter—most of it of no great textual value—increases and it might be well to hold a sale of these duplicates.

The Library needs constant supervision, of course, and at this time should have at least three members who can (or will) do physical work—chiefly that of placing our new material on the shelves. A few hours each week is required.

We are keeping up to date with our Periodicals and we do not miss any of the new works which have recently made their appearance.

The Club Library has (at this date) for its use the sum total of $71.07, this sum being set up on the Club's books to the credit of the Library.

The interest from the J. Brace Chittenden Fund—about $300 annually—will not be available to the Club Library Fund for some time to come; as, according to the books of the Club, Mr. Curie is to be repaid from this fund's yield, and Mr. Steinway tells me there are additional charges (like the steel racks for the Library which have been paid from the Moving Expense Fund, amounting to $420), and which are to be returned from the Memorial Fund.

Revenue from sales of duplicates are not of great importance, probably because no proper catalog of "items on hand" can be produced at sufficient low cost to cover the sales total.

During the past year the Club Library has received many donations of books and Periodicals and all of these have been duly noted, and recorded in the Club Quarterly.

The Club and the Librarian thanks all those who have helped place the Library in physical shape and congratulates the kindly members who realize the value of a Philatelic Library, for their moral and financial support.

Respectfully submitted,
HARRY M. KONWISER,
Librarian.

The Permanent Home Fund

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1931 TO DECEMBER 30, 1931.

Receipts.

Balance on deposit January 1, 1931	$ 123.46	
March 14th, Amount realized from the Manhattan Square Corporation for property at 51 West 48th Street, less arbitrators fees	33,895.34	
May 21st, Balance transferred from checking account of 51 West 48th Street when closed	118.39	
Bank Interest and Interest on securities, from January 1st to December 30th, 1931	1,622 91	
Total Receipts		$35,760.10

Disbursements.

Purchased:

March 23rd, 20,000 Pt. of New York Authority 4¼s 1933-60	$20,151.94	
May 25th, 13,000 Can. Natl. Rwys. 5s, 1949-69	14,137.50	
Dec. 10th, 1,000 So. Bell. T. & T. 1st S/F 5s, 1941	1,044.58	
Total Disbursements		$35,334.02
Balance on Deposit National City Bank of New York, December 30th, 1931		$ 426.08

New York, N. Y., December 30th, 1931.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY 1924 TO DECEMBER 30, 1931.

Receipts.

Collection of pledges made at annual dinner in January, 1924	$16,123.35	
Other Donations	225.00	
Amount transferred to Permanent Home Fund after settlement 51 West 48th Street lease	33,895.34	
Balance transferred at closing of 51 West 48th Street Syndicate checking account	118.39	
Bank Interest and Interest on securities, from January 1924 to December 30, 1931	5,677.88	
Total Receipts		$56,039.96

Disbursements.

Purchases of securities as follows:

			(Income Per Annum)	
5,000	Union Pacific R. R. 4s of 2008	$ 4,823.89	$200.00	
5,000	Pa. R. R. 4½s of 1965	5,166.01	225.00	
5,000	Delaware & Hudson R. R. 4s of 1943	4,874.17	200.00	
5,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4s of 1948	4,916.98	200.00	
500	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe 4s of 1995	498.81	20.00	
20,000	Pt. of New York Authority 4¼s 1933-60	20,151.94	850.00	
13,000	Can. Natl. Rwys 5s 1949-69	14,137.50	650.00	
1,000	So. Bell T. & T. 1st S/F 5s of 18941	1,044.59	50.00	$2395.00
	Total Disbursements	$55,613.88		
Total Receipts				$56,039.96
Total Disbursements				$55,613.88
Balance on Deposit National City Bank of New York, Dec. 30, 1931				$ 426.08

New York, N. Y., December 30, 1931.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

COMPETITION NIGHT JAN. 6, 1932

This was competition night for which members were asked to exhibit any twenty pages from their collections. Awards were ribbons and a certificate for the three most attractive showings. The judges were Charles J. Phillips, Harry M. Konwiser and J. M. Bartels.

A varied exhibit was shown by Hans Lagerloef. It included the earliest flight cover, dated Aug. 31, 1910, carried by John D. Moisson from London to Paris. A cover used during the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900 bore pairs of U. S. 1, 2, 5 and 8c, each cancelled in large type CHINA. Other items were a cover with Samoa Express 1sh yellow, a cover with three different issues of Mauritius 1849, 1859 and the magenta Britannia; British Guiana 1863 12c horizontal one-third used as 4c. There are three such covers known.

Lawrence B. Mason captured first award for his exhibit of U. S. Carrier postmarks 1851-57 used in New York. This was a remarkably instructive and attractive showing.

Stephen G. Rich made a very amusing exhibit which he called "Philatelic Hooey, Fakes, Jokes, Racketeering and Hokum."

Victor W. Rotnem, after showing and commenting on Harry Konwiser's recent fine publication, "Colonial and Revolutionary Posts," showed early types of New York postmarks.

Vahan Mozian displayed a complete collection of all existing postmarks on the first issue of Lombardy-Venice, many in pairs and strips, also steamboat and military cancellations.

The same issue of Austria contained much of interest including used blocks of the 1, 2, 3 and 9kr. (Third Award.)

Elliott Perry received a "hokum certificate" for twenty display cards which showed a reference to something or somebody philatelic. Many were quite witty and they produced much laughter.

Max G. Johl captured second award, showing twenty pages of 20th Century U. S. Errors. These include double transfers, errors in marginal imprints, phantom plate numbers and regular errors like the 5c in sheet of 2c.

O. G. Reichelt displayed a remarkable well-studied collection of Papua with drawings of the various plate flaws and other varieties which he had discovered.

J. M. BARTELS.

ASPINWALL AIRMAIL COLLECTION

On Wednesday evening, January 20th, the Collectors Club expected that John Aspinwall would personally show his magnificent Airmail Collection but at the last minute we learned with sincere regret that he would be unable to attend.

Seventeen members and guests were present for dinner at the Chemists Club with Joseph Hoffman representing Mr. Aspinwall. Later at the club rooms our President, Charles Curie, expressed the regrets of those present for Mr. Aspinwall's absence and hoped for a speedy recovery. The meeting was then turned over to Mr. Hoffman, who displayed what is undoubtedly the largest and most complete airmail collection ever gotten together. He prefaced the actual showing by saying that to date there are 1476 major varieties all represented by single unused copies and, with only few exception, and unused block of four together with all available errors and minor varieties bringing the number of stamps in the collection to the large total of 11100.

To show the size and scope of the collection a few of the outstanding items are mentioned. United States, 1918 24c with inverted center, a single and block of four. France, the rare Ile de France Provisionals, singles and blocks of four normal, spacing varieties and inverts. Honduras, the first issue complete including all known varieties, also many blocks and settings. Papua, Imprint block of ten of the 1sh with inverted overprint; only one sheet of 40 existed. Philippines, everything complete in singles and blocks including all errors. Sweden, the only known block of four of the 20 ore and 2 ore orange, watermark Crown.

The interest in Airmail stamps brought out the largest attendance the Club has had in years and everyone viewed with rapt enthusiasm the galaxy of rare and unusual items as the pages were turned and a brief description given by Mr. Hoffman.

A hearty vote of appreciation was expressed to Mr. Aspinwall and to Mr. Hoffman for their kindness in giving the members of the Collectors Club and their guests so interesting and pleasant an evening.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT.

EXHIBITION OF UNITED STATES

An enthusiastic reception was given by the members of the Colelctors Club on Wednesday evening, February 3, 1932, when Arthur Hinds' superb, unused collection of the 1870 to 1898 Issues and Max G. Johl's historical collection of the 20th Century issues were shown.

Mr. Hind's wonderful array was displayed by Charles J. Phillips, who indicated and briefly spoke about the out-

standing items and particularly stressed the following for their superb condition and rarity.

1870-71 With Grill—used copy 24c, mint pair of the 90c and except the 12c all other values in blocks of four.

1871 No Grill—all values except the 15c in blocks of four, six or nine.

1873 Continental—all values in blocks of four, six or ten. The 24c is a most unusual color and is considered one of the rarest blocks in the 19th Century. There was also a fine used 2c doubly printed.

1875-79—all values in blocks of four and larger.

1875-1880 Special Printings on hard and soft paper were all represented, also the 5c-1882 and of the 2c-1883 a block of twelve with top imprint with the two middle pairs imperf. between. The 4c of this issue was represented by a superb block of four.

1893-1898 Issues—all values in blocks of four or larger. A superb block of the 4c blue Columbian error with side imprint All part perf. varieties of 1894, pair of 8c-1895 watermarked U. S. I. R. and a part perf. pair of the 8c Omaha.

Mr. Johl then showed his famous collection which traces the historical trend of the 20th Century issues from 1901 to date. It is seldom we have an exhibitor who shows such wonderful knowledge of his collection as Mr. Johl. He gave the reasons for all the various issues and why the different changes were made in the designs, watermarks and perforations. Every different phase was there in chronological order with unique artist drawings, essays, proofs and the actual stamps themselves.

It would be impossible to mention particular points of interest as everything dovetailed together perfectly to make a complete whole. Suffice it to say that this is one of the collections from which the wonderful series of articles is being written for the **Collectors Club Philatelist** by Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl which, when completed, will be printed and bound in book form making the most concise, correct, and as nearly perfect, as it is possible to make a history of, "The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century."

The large attendance of members and their guests were most grateful to Mr. Hind and Mr. Johl and plainly showed it with their loud, long and hearty applause at the close of the meeting.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT.

ANNUAL DINNER-DANCE FEBRUARY 13th

This annual enjoyable event took place on Saturday evening, February 13th, at the Hotel Astor, New York. Ninety-one members and their friends attended, among whom I noticed Charles Curie (President) and family, Beverly King (Vice-President) and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs Alfred Lichtenstein, Mr and Mrs. Theodore Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crane, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lindquist, Stephen Rich, S. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Clark, E. C Betrix, A. H. Burger, J. W. Nicklin, Max Ohlman, Mr. and Mrs. C. J Phillips, N Sanabria, Victor Rotnem, Mr. and Mrs. George Sloane, Mr. and Mrs Max Johl and many others.

Tables were arranged for groups of ten and all seats were taken. The dinner was first rate in the usual fine style served at the Hotel Astor.

After dinner the President said that the speeches would be few and very short (applause). He called on the Trustees for a few words. A. F. Lichtenstein stressed the benefit of a hobby in these hard times and said what a great relief it was to go home for the evenings after the worries of the day and turn to ones stamps for study and relaxation.

Mr. Steinway drew attention to the fact that the dues of $2.00 for the Association for Stamp Exhibitions were due and hoped all present would remit promptly.

Charles J. Phillips said he had received a note from Charles Jack (who had hoped to be present but at the last moment was unable to attend) informing him that The Lindenburg Medal for 1932 had been conferred upon our member, Dr. Carroll Chase.

This award was founded in Berlin in February 1905 and is given annually for the finest achievement for philately during the year. The only other American to whom this award has been made is our good friend, C. L. Pack.

On a motion moved by Mr. Phillips and unanimously adopted the following cable was sent to Dr. Chase in Paris: "Collectors Club Annual Dinner sends hearty congratulations to you on the award of the Lindenburg Medal."

Mr. Phillips then drew attention to the fact that our fellow member John Drinkwater, the famous playwright and author, is seriously ill with bronchial pneumonia.

On motion duly made and seconded a cable was sent to Mr. Drinkwater with greetings from the Club and hopes for his speedy recovery.

A representative of the Chase National Bank, Mr. Edmunds, then gave an interesting account of the stamp club formed in the bank at the head office with the consent and encouragement of the Directors.

After this the rest of the evening until 12 30 A. M. was devoted to dancing and some first rate songs by Nicholas Sanabria, which were highly appreciated by all present.

The unanimous opinion seemed to be that this was one of the most enjoyable annual dinners of the Collectors Club.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

CAPT. COURTNEY LECTURE

Our meeting of February 17th was particularly interesting and entirely different from any held so far this year.

Capt. W. A. Courtney of the American Bank Note Co., New York, was entertained at dinner at the Chemists Club, where he was greeted by twelve participating members of the Collectors Club headed by our genial President, Charles Curie.

Promptly at 8 o'clock, in our club rooms, Capt. Courtney proceeded to enlighten the goodly gathering of members present into the art of steel engraving by means of a two reel motion picture film specially prepared for the purpose by the American Bank Note Co.

Throughout the entire lecture intense interest was shown and I am sure that every one learned something they had not known before and realized the difficulties involved and also the extreme care used in producing steel engraved postage stamps. Many amusing stories were told concerning the events leading up to a signed contract for a new issue of stamps with some of the smaller stamp issuing countries with prolific philatelic tendencies.

At the conclusion of the lecture a spontaneous burst of applause was given Capt. Courtney and a formal vote of thanks was tendered by President Curie in the name of the Club.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT.

BRAZIL 1843 ISSUE SHOWN BY SAUL NEWBURY

The Collectors Club had a great treat on March 2nd when Saul Newbury of Chicago showed his superb collection of Brazil first issue.

Prior to the meeting Mr. Newbury was entertained at dinner by the Club, supported by a good number of the members.

The collection has been most tastefully written up and fully annotated by Frank Godden, Ltd. of London. I have seen many specimens of beautiful work done by this firm but never anything finer than this collection. First of all we have a full page drawing of the Arms of Brazil in true heraldic colors, then a large page map of Brazil with all the towns enumerated that were shown in the collection with their town names.

An interesting feature was a photograph of a proof of a Bank Note of Imperia do Brazil for $5,000.00 which was submitted by Perkins Bacon & Co. prior to 1842. From this design the figures 30, 60 and 90, were taken for the first Brazil stamps.

All stamps are plated by Col. Napier's book on Brazil, and all positions on the many plates are noted.

The following are included in the collection:

30 reis, 64 singles and 20 pairs.

60 reis, 200 singles and 31 pairs.

90 reis, 60 singles and 2 pairs, and the blocks and stamps on covers described below.

Each stamp is classed according to the printing, early, medium or late, and by the papers, yellowsh, grayish and white.

The following are a few of the more interesting pieces:

30 Reis.

Unused, block of four.

Used, block of nine with cancellation of black Pernambuco shield.

Used, block of eight, cancelled "Correio do Corytiba."

Used, strip of four, block of four, block of four, very worn.

Some fine 30r. with colored cancellation, in blue "Barra de S. Joao," this with the whole cancellation on the stamp is very rare.

60 Reis.

In strips and blocks I note the following:

Strip of 3 used, very early and fine.

Page of superb vertical pairs.

One pair is specially interesting, it is Nos. 2 and 8 on the sheet and is a proof that Napier trasposed Nos. 8 and 26 in his illustration.

Blocks of 8 and of 13, the latter being the largest known.

Block of 4.

In rare cancellations I note "N. Friburgs" in frame in blue.

Orange-yellow, Gaza Branca (I think this is brown faded).

"Correio Geral de Goyaz" in a peculiar circle with fluted edges.

A 30r. and 60r. used together on piece with bright vermilion cancellation "Rio de Janeiro" also a 60r. and 90r. used together, both these are rare.

90 Reis.

Block of 17 being a complete pane with the exception of No. 13. Cancelled "Correio Geral de Corte, 30 Dec. 1844."

Block of 9, block of 6 upper right corner.

Block of 12 in two rows of 6.

Block of 6 and strip of 5.

Two blocks of 4.

In rare cancellations in the 90r. I note "Cantagalo" in frame in green, this color being very rare. Others in Red, Vermilion and Magenta.

Stamps on Covers.

Brazil stamps of 1843 on cover are usually considered very rare, but Mr. Newbury was able to show a fine book full.

Pair of 30r. on back of a cover.

Twelve or fifteen 60r. Some of these have rare cancellations, very interesting on whole covers as usually only part of a town name of these long names can be seen on a single stamp.

V. Diamantino in double frame.

Villa da Lorena: Parati: Airvoca: C. da Serro.

Rare covers are 30r. plus 90r, tied on by Santos and another 30r. and 90r. with Rio cancellation.

A rarity is a pair of 90r. on cover, Rio.

Saul Newbury gave a very interesting talk stressing the fact that Brazil was the first country to follow Great Britain in issuing stamps for the whole country.

He pointed out that some of the Swiss Cantons had local issues a few months before the Brazils appeared.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips after proposing a sincere vote of thanks to Mr. Newbury said that Charles Lathrop Pack had a very fine collection of Brazil, first issue, which he had hoped to send to the meeting but could not get it there in time.

Mr. Phillips then stated that the Pack collection contained the rarest item in all Brazil stamps. He said that the first printings of Brazil consisted of three panes, each of eighteen stamps. The three panes were on one plate, first a pane of 18 of the 30 reis, then a pane of 18 of the 60 reis, and lastly a pane of 18 of the 90 reis. These panes were ordered to be cut up before being sent to the post offices for sale. Between each pane there is a wide space 5/16 inch across. By some means one post office must have received a double pane of 30r. and 60r. uncut, because the Pack collection contained a vertical strip of two 30 reis, then the wide space and then a 60 reis thus

30
30
wide space
60

Mr. Phillips saw this pair some twenty-five years ago in the posession of his friend, M. Theo. Lemaire of the Avenue de'l'Opera, Paris. Mr. Lemaire sold this valuable item to Jorge Rodriguez in Buenos Aires and when this collection was broken up about 1916 it passed into Mr. Pack's famous collection.

Mr. Phillips then gave a brief account of his stay in Rio de Janeiro in 1913 and his visit to the Mint, where the stamps are printed, and the search that was made for him for the plates and details of printings of early Brazils. The Mint was destroyed and all records burnt in a revolution many years ago and no information could be obtained about the issues of 1843 and 1844-46 but the plates of the 1850, 1854 and 1861 issues were all found and the postmaster general had two sets of reprints made on thick paper. One set went to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and the other was divided between Mr. Phillips and his Brazil host, E. B. S. Benest.

After this Hans Lagerloef was called to display his fine collection of first issue Brazils which he had kindly brought to the meeting

Mr. Lagerloef had a large volume full of these fine stamps including fine blocks of four of the 30r., 60r. and 90r. and a very large number of singles and pairs with many rare and beautiful cancellations.

An item very much admired was a superb strip of three 60r. on cover, from the noted Russian collection of Mr. Faberge.

Mr. Lagerloef mentioned that he had a number of other covers, some with 1843 Brazils used in combination with later issues, but these were in another volume which he had not brought with him.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

U. S. PROOFS AND ESSAYS

At our meeting on March 16th, Clarence W. Brazer displayed his marvelous collection of United States Proofs and Essays.

It is almost impossible for one not versed in the intricacies of this form of collecting to do more than say it was a wonderful aggregation. Mr. Brazer is certainly to be congratulated on the accumulation of so vast an amount of material and the wealth of knowledge he showed.

He had a fund of information to impart as to where the different groups originated and how closely many of them resembled the final product or issued stamp. Every group was represented from Postmasters to Envelopes and Revenues and apparently very little of consequence was missing.

In the near future Mr. Brazer will publish an exhaustive book on these fore-

runners of the finished stamp and if you really want to read an interesting account by one who has real knowledge, watch for the date of publication and order a copy.

Three or four times during his display Mr. Brazer felt he was tiring the members present but was unanimously voted down and everything he brought was thoroughly inspected to the intense enjoyment of everyone.

A real hearty vote of thanks and appreciation was extended to Mr. Brazer for his kindness and trouble and when the meeting adjourned everyone was of one accord, that they had spent a most pleasant, enjoyable evening.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT.

Additions to the Library

Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philateli,e missing numbers for our files. Gift of A. M. Benders.

Emco Monthly Circular, a lot of numbers which were missing in our files. Gift of Marks Stamp Co.

Stamps of Great Price, by Nevile Stocken, published by A. E. Hopkins. Gift of A. E. Hopkins

Mekeels Weekly Stamp News, 15 bound volumes. Gift of A. A. Wasserscheid.

D. F. Kelleher's Priced Catalog (363rd Sale). Gift of D. F. Kelleher.

Mekeels Weekly Stamp News, 14 beautifully bound volumes. Gift of J. M. Andreini.

Philatelic Gossip, Australian Stamp Journal and a lot of other journals which were missing in our files. Gift of Los Angeles Stamp Club.

Gibbon's Air Stamp Catalog, second Edition, 1932, Stanley Gibbons Ltd. Gift of S. Gibbons, Ltd.

Colonial Revolutionary Posts, by Harry M Konwizer. Published by Dietz Printing Co. Gift of H. M. Konwiser.

Handbook of Zeppelin Letters, Postal Cards and Stamps, 1911-1931, by Dr. V. M. Berthold & F. W. Kummer. Gift of Authors.

Stray Notes

HANDBOOK OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN POSTMARKS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ORIGIN

Collectors of European postmarks will be delighted with Friedrich Leitenberger's book under the above title.

The book consists of 116 pages, is illustrated with no less than 200 cuts covering the entire history of Czechoslovakian postmarks in the early days to the present time.

A description of the historical, geographical, political and postal conditions of the C. S. R. present a background of interest. The book can be obtained through Verlag Fritz Seifert, Leipzig, C. 1, Germany, at 6 Marks with an all linen edition at 8 Marks (about $2) per copy, and will prove an important addition to the literature of postmarks.

This book received a silver medal at the Berlin Exhibition.

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

J. Robertson, publisher of the South African Philatelist, 14 Old Arcade, Johannesburg, Africa, sends out a useful millimetre scale in an airmail cover attractively designed and franked with an interesting arrangement of stamps.

GREATLY EXAGGERATED

Through an unfortunate error the name of Baron Erik Gustaf Evert Leijonhufvud was listed among the deceased members in the last issue of this magazine.

It is very pleasing to know that this is not the case and in the words of Mark Twain, who was at one time reported dead in error, the report was "greatly exaggerated."

We extend our apologies to the Baron.

PHILATELIC PUBLICITY

The growing interest in philatelic material by newspapers and other publishers has been particularly noticeable during the past few months. Many of the metropolitan dailies are establishing well conducted stamp departments which are proving attractive to the subscribers and are bringing in revenue to the publishers in the form of advertising.

Our attention has just been called to a full page running in the Toronto Star Weekly which is well illustrated and written in a very readable style.

W. DORNING BECKTON COLLECTION NOW BEING SOLD

The world famous collection of the late W. Dorning Beckton, former President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, is now on the market and offers a wonderful opportunity to specialists.

The original transaction was handled by Sefi, Pemberton and Company, Ltd., who immediately sold a substantial portion to Stanley Gibbons Ltd.

Announcements of the collections retained by each will be found in the advertising columns.

VIENNA EXHIBITION SOLICITS MEDAL DONATIONS

The International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Vienna in 1933 is actively soliciting the cooperation of collectors in donating medals for various classes. This will be the recognized International Exhibition for 1933 and any of our members and readers interested are urged to cooperate to the full extent of their ability.

SCHAUBEK ALBUM SUPPLEMENT #48

The second supplement of the Schaubek Album for 1931 has been issued in order to bring these albums up to date.

With the issue of this supplement, Schaubek has adopted the practice of other album manufacturers and their supplements will appear hereafter once each year, shortly after the new catalogs are distributed.

All collectors using Schaubek Albums will welcome the change as this will enable them to mount their new issues almost as soon as they secure them. Supplements are sold through C. F. Lucke, Oststrasse 24-26, Leipzig C. 1, Germany.

SPECIMENS WORTH £100,000

In the January 9th, 1932 issue of **The Illustrated London News** there appears a full page illustration, reproducing a number of exceedingly rare Empire postage stamps which were recently exhibited by H. R. Harmer, Old Bond Street, London. The entire lot is valued at £100,000, and includes two fine copies on cover of the Mauritius 1d; a block of four of the Cape of Good Hope woodblocks including the error; the Western Australian 1854, 4d with the swan inverted and other items of equal value.

We are indebted to H. R. Harmer for a copy of the magazine containing this splendid write up.

GIBBONS AIRMAIL CATALOG

The second edition of the Airmail Catalog published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England, comes in a more compact form which we feel sure will prove more practical to the collectors.

The new volume contains the addition of a number of varieties which are not included in Gibbon's general catalog, and an interesting feature is the tabulation of the quantity printed, wherever they are known. The book sells at 2/6.

BRAZIL EXPOSITION

We are indebted to Dr. Mario de Sanctis for a card bearing the official postmark of the FOURTH CENTENNIAL SAINT VINCENT EXPOSITION, St. Paulo, Brazil.

RETAIL STAMP DEALING

H. E. Harris & Company, 535 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass., have just published a very helpful book on Retail Stamp Dealing. These articles appeared in their wholesale Catalog. Dealers will find many helpful suggestions in it.

HEINRICH BIRNBACH CELEBRATES SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY

On March 12th, 1932, Heinrich Birnbach of Berlin, celebrated his sixtieth anniversary, and the event was made an important occasion by his wide circle of friends in Germany.

Mr. Birnbach will be remembered for his article on the Hanover stamps which appeared in the **Collectors Club Philatelist**, volume V #3. He has long been a member of the Collectors Club and we are extending our sincere congratulations upon passing this important milestone.

We are indebted to Herbert Rosen for an extensive sketch of Mr. Birnbach's philatelic career which we hope to have occasion to use at some future time.

RAPKIN NEW CATALOG

Due to the present low exchange of the dollar, prices on Rapkin's album and philatelic accessories have been reduced substantially and many of our readers will no doubt be interested in this fact.

"The Pioneer Steamer California"

A Review by Arthur Chapman.

DR. VICTOR M. BERTHOLD has made an invaluable contribution to history in his book *"The Pioneer Steamer California."* As the result of two years of painstaking research, Dr. Berthold has cleared away the atmosphere of mystery which heretofore has surrounded the momentous voyage of the first steamer dispatched from Atlantic waters to the Pacific Coast.

The California left New York harbor October 6, 1848, three months before President Polk's famous message on the importance of the gold discoveries on the Pacific Coast had set the pulse of the entire nation throbbing at gold-fever tempo. The steamer was designed primarily to carry mail from the Isthmus of Panama, on the Pacific side, to California and Oregon. One can imagine the excitement of the passengers aboard when it was learned that they were headed for an El-Dorado of well-nigh incredible riches.

The steamship which sailed under such romantic circumstances has been called the "Mayflower of California." Those aboard had every right to be known as "California Pioneers." Yet the real records of this voyage eluded historians until Dr. Berthold brought them to light.

Very wisely, the author has been content to let these contemporary records tell most of the story of the California, except where personal observations are necessary. Dr. Berthold's comments are clear and well written, and knit the incidents of the voyage into an absorginb narrative.

With the New York reporters of the day we accompany the California past Sandy Hook, where speeches are made and "Bountiful Entertainment" provided. Then we read the headlines of the New York newspapers, announcing the importance of the gold discoveries in California. Once more on board the steamer, now vested with new interest, we learn the details of the voyage—the stop at Rio de Janeiro, the thrilling trip through the treacherous Straits of Magellan in bad weather and the journey along the Pacific Coast of South America until the California drops anchor to the harbor of Panama. At the isthmian port are hundreds waiting to be received aboard the first steamer for the new gold fields. The ship is crowded to capacity, but scores must be left behind. A mutinous pirit develops among the crew. As one voyager puts it: "If there were not one controlling motive before all these men, sailors and all, to get to the gold region, woe be to our ship." At last, after touching at San Blas, Mazatlan and Monterey, the California arrives at San Francisco on February 28, 1849, and passengers and crew are off to the gold fields. Not only does Dr. Berthold clear up historical inaccuracies in his well documented volume, but he gives a revised and correct list of the California's passengers—a genealogical contribution of great value. Dr. Berthold is known for his former contributions to western history and philately. His monographs on William H. Russell, Founder and Developer of the Pony Express, and on the Stamps and Franks of the early day express companies, have established him as an authority on pioneer transportation. With the insight of the real historian he has caught the full significance of the voyage of the California, and his book should arouse widespread interest.

CONTINUATION OF BREMEN TRANSLATION.

The balance of the Bremen translation has again been postponed due to the fact that too much work made it impossible for Dr. Herbert Munk to complete it.

This second installment will contain much new matter that was not in the original Kohl's Handbook, and Dr. Munk, the Editor, is very desirous that this be included before it is published.

U. S. Essays, Proofs, Special Printings and Reprints

BEVERLY S. KING.

UNITED STATES Essays and Proofs are daily receiving more attention from collectors, many keeping such items in connection with their U. S. stamps, others accumulating separate collections of them. The Specialized U. S. Catalog lists eleven pages of "Proofs," many of which are really "plate impressions" and "special printings," technically not "proofs" at all.

In "A Glossary of Philatelic Terms," compiled by a committee appointed by the Second and Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held in 1912, a proof is designated as an "Impression taken from a plate or stone before it is used for printing stamps." In many instances later printings have been made from plates that had been used, these are not "proofs" but may be designated as "proofs," "special printings," or "reprints."

Stamps in the making pass through the following steps:

First, a rough sketch and later a finished drawing is made of the design. This is then either drawn or photographed down to the stamp size, sometimes it is a combination of both, retouched with monotone wash or ink, and from this the engravers make the master die. These are known as "Essays" and are sometimes termed "Bureau Models." During the making of the master die trial impressions are struck off, these are known as "Trials" or "Die Impressions."

After the completion of the master die further impressions are struck off, sometimes being printed in various colors. These are also known as "Die Impressions" or "Essays." After the design has been approved and the color finally selected by the Department the die impression in the approved color becomes the die proof. If the design as finished is not officially accepted it is known as an "Essay."

From this master die transfer rolls are made, and in turn the design is rocked on or transferred to the plate. Then plate impressions are made in the color selected, these are called "Plate Proofs." If they are printed in any other color but the one selected and approved they are known as "Essays."

In 1875 reprints were made of all stamps issued prior to that date. Many of these were printed from new plates made expressly for these reprints. The following new plates were made:

1847—5c and 10c—These were made from imitation dies that were especially constructed for the reprints of 1875. Plates contained 50 subjects, 10x5,—no imprint or plate number. They are really Government counterfeits.

1851-56

1c—New plate—100 stamps each full scroll ornaments at bottom—deep blue.
3c—New plate—Frame line on four sides—scarlet.
10c—New plate—From Type I die—deep green.
12c—New plate—Guide dot 6mm from left lower corner—black.

1861—1c—New plate #56—100 stamps.
2c—New plate #57—100 stamps.
5c—New plate #58—100 stamps.
10c—New plate #59—100 stamps.
12c—New plate #60—100 stamps.

These are made from the original dies.

1869—1c—New plate #33—150 stamps.
15c—Special plate made for frame—plate #32.

The 15, 24, 30 and 90 Cent 1869 were reprinted at this time with the centers inverted. The copies printed from the specially made plates may be considered "Reprints," all others as "Re-issues."

In 1876 The Continental Bank Note Company printed from existing plates a large number of Essays to test the value of certain papers, inks, etc., proposed as safeguards against the cleaning of used stamps, these are known as "Essays" or "Special Printings," and although some were printed from original approved plates they are not "proofs."

After an approved design was finally printed from the plates on stamp paper, gummed and perforated, it was formerly the custom to overprint or hand-stamp perhaps one hundred copies of each denomination with the word "Specimen." These were used for Government records, or for presentation to delegates attending sessions of The Universal Postal Union, these are termed "Specimens."

In 1895 the Government caused to be printed impressions of all the stamps issued up to that period, including Postage, Newspaper, Departments, Dues, etc. These were made for the Exposition held at Atlanta, Ga., at which the Post Office Department displayed an entire sheet of each stamp that had been issued by the Government. To enable the Department to do this The American Bank Note Company was ordered to print off a full plate impression of each stamp. The printing was made upon white cardboard, of a uniform thickness, ungummed and imperforate. These are known as "The 1895 Plate Impressions" or "Special Printings."

In 1890 the Third Assistant Postmaster General, under date of October 30th, advertised for bids on a new series of stamps. Specimens were printed from existing plates in various colors and each stamp surcharged "Sample" for a proposed large size, and "Sample A" for a proposed small sized stamp. These are known as "Sample stamps."

In 1902 the Government prepared eighty-five albums containing one plate impression each of all stamps issued up to that date, these were for distribution among various officials and are known as the "Roosevelt Album Reprints."

In addition to the above noted printings Mr. Mandel, who was formerly connected with The Continental Bank Note Company, reprinted many of the issues on India and Card, in various colors, either for his own or his friends' edification. It is needless to say that none of these are "proofs" in the true acceptance of the word.

All of these Essays, Proofs, Reprints, Special Printings, or Plate Impressions are mighty interesting study and well worthy of serious collecting.

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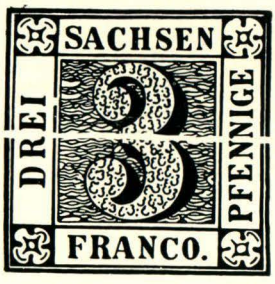
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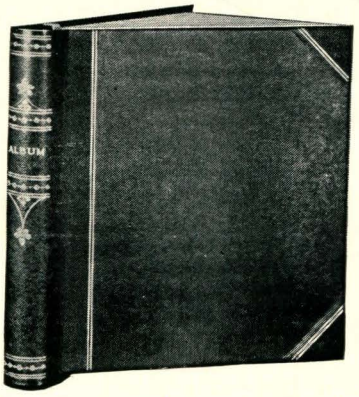


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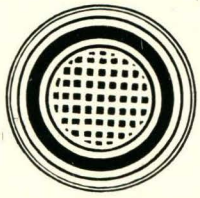
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Of the **Collectors Club Philatelist**, published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for April 1, 1932.

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

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. L. Lindquist, 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, embodied in section 411, 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, Collectors Club, 30 East 42nd St., New York City.
Editor, H. L. Lindquist, 30 East 42nd 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.) Collectors Club, 30 East 42nd St., New York City. President, Charles Curie, 30 East 42nd St., New York City. Vice President, B. S. King, 30 East 42nd St., New York City. Treasurer, S. G. Rich, 30 East 42nd St., New York City.

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