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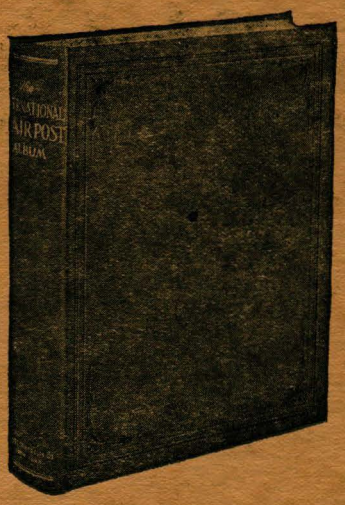
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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. IX. JULY, 1930. No. 3.

Some Notes On Guatemala

By Walter Lind.

TAKING advantage of a recent visit to Guatemala, I made a search of the various archives in order to ascertain if possible something about the lithographed issue of 1872 and to see whether I could add anything to the philatelic knowledge of this rather neglected country.

Before proceeding further I would like to make a few remarks about the monetary system of the country. Guatemala inherited from Spain the peso divided into 8 reales, the "pieces of eight" that the old buccaneers were always after. Various attempts have been made to introduce a decimal coinage but with scant success. The result of one such struggle will be seen in connection with the first issue of Guatemala stamps.

In 1871 the Guatemala silver peso was on a par with the gold dollar, and to change a $5 gold coin one had to be content with $4.75 in silver, so that silver was really at a premium. After a time the price of silver began to drop until in the early nineties you got two silver pesos for one dollar. Early in this century there was a crisis, most of the silver coinage was smuggled out of the country and paper money took its place with wide and violent fluctuations in the rate of exchange. By 1903 a paper peso was worth only 5 cents gold, it rose gradually again to 10 cents and then collapsed once more, after many fluctuations it has now been fixed at 60 paper pesos to the dollar or a trifle under 2 cents to the peso. Guatemala now has a gold standard, the unit being the Quetzal which is of the same weight and fineness as the American dollar.

The above explains the constant changes in the rate of postage and was the cause of a good many surcharges. Guatemala has got a bad name for its too numerous surcharges and I have seen many articles published in the philatelic papers suggesting that they have all been made for sale to collectors. On the strength of thirty years residence in Guatemala I can assure my readers that the surcharges in nearly every case are due to changes in the tariff, improvidence, or lack of money to order new stamps in time. It usually takes a couple of months or more to receive delivery in Guatemala of stamps ordered by cable, and it often happens that due to lack of foresight or lack of funds in the Treasury the sending of the new order is delayed, so that the stock of some of the current issues is exhausted before the new order arrives, which means a new crop of surcharges on the higher, less used values. Once the mistake was made of raising the 2c stamp to 25 cents, but somebody got hold of part of the plate and made a lot of money surcharging large quantities of 2 cent stamps before it was found out and that particular surcharge demonetized.

It usually happened that there would be a little private understanding between somebody in the Post Office and somebody in the Printing Office, so that nearly always a few sheets would get an inverted or a double surcharge. When the 1922 surcharges were to be made, it happened that the Government Printing Office was busy on election literature or something equally important, so a private firm of printers was asked to do the job. They replied that they could do the work in the time allowed, but that they did not have sufficient type of the same kind to make 100 surcharges all alike. They were told that this did not matter at all and that is why we have nine types of surcharge but reasonably few errors, the few inverted surcharges being in my opinion legitimate mistakes. The 25 cents on 15 pesos exists in red (S. G. 279) because after the proofs were passed they were ordered to be printed thus, but a few minutes after the printing began a messenger arrived in a great hurry to say they were to be in black. In the meantime about 10 sheets had been printed, and I suspect this was a trick to get an error made.

Apart from surcharges, Guatemala has a very good philatelic reputation, the 1886 design lasted for 16 years with some changes of color demanded by the U. P. U., and the Waterlow issue of 1902 kept the same designs even when another firm got the order, and it is only recently on account of the new decimal currency that a new set of designs was issued. Not many countries have carried on for 40 years with only two sets of designs. It is also greatly to the credit of Guatemala that the wiles of Mr. Seebeck were successfully resisted, he had prepared some very nice proofs for Guatemala and as he could do nothing with them he changed the lettering and used the design for the 1899 issue of Salvador.

The Archives of the Following Were Searched.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
The Ministry of the Interior.
The Post Office.
The Mint.
The National Library.
The General Archives of the Government.
The Archives of the Liberal Party.

The result throws a certain amount of new light on the subject and also definitely proves that data about many subjects simply do not exist any more. I have jotted down what I have learned in the hope that it will be of use to those collectors who take an interest in Guatemala.

In the early days the Post Office was a dependency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, having been first established in 1836 with a Staff consisting of one Postmaster, one clerk and one servant. A decree was signed on April 18th, 1836 fixing the regulations and tariffs.

On January 5th, 1872 the P. O. became a dependency of the Ministry of the Interior and has remained so ever since. For a good many years the stock of stamps was kept at the Mint and a proper record was kept of receipts and deliveries, so when I discovered that the Mint archives were still in existence and that there was even a man employed to guard them, I felt sure that I was going to get at last the information I was looking for. My disappointment was great on finding that all the documents after 1800 were missing. As all the Post Office documents previous to 1920 have been destroyed by earthquake and fire, there is a big gap that can never be filled.

On May 31st, 1866 a decree was published authorizing the manufacture in Europe of the first postage stamps, which were to be ready by the 1st of January, 1867. This optimism was not justified and it was not till December 27th, 1870 that a decree authorized their use after March 1st, 1871. Art. 4 states that

the Government will publish the necessary rules and regulations, which was done by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on January 25th, 1871. I give the translation of this decree as it contains various matters of interest:

From the Gaceta de Guatemala, Vol. XVII, No. 3, Jan. 25th, 1871.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In view of the necessity of regulating the use of the Postage Stamps that were authorised by decree of the Chamber of Representatives the 27th of December 1870, The PRESIDENT decrees:

1. From the 1st of March 1871 the prepayment of postage will be made by postage stamps which for that purpose will be p'aced on sale in places easily accessible to the public.
2. The postage on letters franked with postage stamps will be in accordance with the following tariff:

	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	per oz. additional
Interior	6c.	12c.	25c.	12c.
America	12c.	25c.	50c.	25c.
Overseas	25c.	50c.	1 peso	50c.

3. The postage on correspondence arriving from abroad will continue to be collected in cash in conformity with the old tariff.
4. Letters posted without stamps or with insufficient postage, will not be forwarded.
5. Without any responsibility of the Postal Administration, it is permitted to send postage stamps in letters, provided that the paper used is of sufficient strength to prevent their being noticed either by sight or touch.
6. Postmasters are authorised to buy from the public such stamps as are offered to them in clean condition, whole and in strips of at least two stamps, paying for them at the rate specified in the next article, but deducting ¼ real on every 50 cents or fraction of 50 cents, which the postmasters may keep for themselves as commission.
7. Provisionally and until the recent monetary law comes into effect, the stamps which are based on the decimal system and are of the values of 1, 5, 10 and 20 cents, will be sold in currency in this manner:

3	cents in stamps will be	given for	¼ real
6	do	do	½ "
9	do	do	¾ "
12	do	do	1 "
16	do	do	1¼ "
19	do	do	1½ "
22	do	do	1¾ "
25	do	do	2 reales.

and so on in the same proportion of 3 cents for ¼ real, except in the fractions of 3¼, 5¼ and 7¼ reales which are respectively valued at 41, 66 and 91 cents, in order to obtain the closest possible approximation to the value.

8. The stock of postage stamps will be in charge of the Mint, whose Director will keep a separate account in a book initialled by the Minister of Finance, debiting the value of the stamps received and crediting the quantities he delivers to the General Post Office, which must always be in sums of even pesos without fractions.
9. With the authorization of the Minister of Finance, and after the auditing department has taken due note, the Postmaster General will apply to the Mint for the stamps he needs, etc. etc.
10. In every post office there will be a cancellation stamp slightly larger than the postage stamps, with a consecutive number for each one in the centre and dots or lines on all sides; this stamp to be used to cancel the postage stamps by impressing the mark on them after making sure of the correctness of the postage, for which each office will be responsible.
11. The use of cance led stamps will be punished by a fine of $5 or an equal number of days imprisonment.
12. In all cases when not in contradiction to the present decree, the decree of May 31st, 1868 remains in force.

Initialled by His Excellency (the President),
Aycinena. (M. of F. A.)

On January 24th, 1872 a decree appeared complaining of the inefficiency of the postmasters in the Departments, stating that they are mostly private per-

sons who only take on the job in order to have a valid excuse for not accepting (unpleasant and unpaid) Municipal work, therefore in future the postal service in the provinces will be placed under the orders of the Inland Revenue Office.

On January 26th, 1872 a new decree appears, as follows:

Decree of January 26th, 1872.

In view of the fact that the stock of postage stamps of the lowest value has been exhausted, the use of which had been reduced to completing the values of ½ and 1 real in the franking of letters,

CONSIDERING:—that this difficulty can be got over without the necessity of issuing new stamps, by increasing the nominal value of those of 5, 10 and 20 cents; and that this measure will also serve to simplify the franking of correspondence which now has to be done with two or three stamps instead of a single one for the whole value of the postage,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:—that the decimal system that has been adopted for postage stamps is not in line with the system in use for the national coinage, whose units do not lend themselves to being exchanged for the exact value of stamps unless purchased in quantities,

DECREES:—that in future and until the Post Office is conveniently organised, the postage stamps of the value of 5, 10 and 20 cents shall be considered and sold respectively as of ½ real, 1 and 2 reales.

The interesting part of this is that the stock of 1 cent stamps had been exhausted in less than a year, and that there appeared to be no intention of using them any more. This would account for the scarcity of genuinely used copies of this stamp. Later on they must have changed their minds, for a former employee of the office dealing with fiscal stamps remembers that in 1890 a large number of sheets of remainders of the first issue were handed in to that office. Presumably these were sold by some unauthorized person and account for the large number of unused stamps of the first issue that are to be found everywhere, the 1 cent value predominating.

On May 16th, 1872 the first Postal Guide was published and there is an advertisement in the Boletin Oficial stating that it is on sale at the Post Office and in the shops of Messrs. Rheiner and Eduardo Montis. I have not been able to find a copy of this, but a copy of the one of 1873 exists in the Archivo General del Gobierno. There is some doubt as to the date as it contains references to the 1875 issue.

On February 9th, 1877 Decree No. 171 appeared with new postal regulations, part of which I have translated as follows:

Extract From Decree 171 of Feb. 9th, 1877.

Art. 156. The use of fiscal stamps on correspondence in error or inadvertence in place of postage stamps, will not prevent the forwarding of the letter or parcel, for when destined to places in the interior of the Republic the postage will be collected at destination, but in the case of being addressed to places abroad they will not be forwarded.

Art. 157. As and when the Government may determine, postage stamps will be issued for official correspondence, which must be franked as per tariff. The official stamps are destined for the following offices: Executive, War, Interior, Gobernacion, Education, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Tribunals, Finance and Post Office.

Art. 158. For the postage of official correspondence there will be five values, viz.:

Black & white	½ real.
Green	1 "
Blue	2 "
Red	5 "
Light violet	1 peso.

Art. 163. The Secretary of the High Court, Jefes Politicos, Comandantes de Armas, In and Revenue officials and Judges of First Instance, will also use these stamps for their official correspondence.

Art. 183. Post Offices for the sale of Money Orders are the following:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Guatemala	Chimaltenango	Totonicapam.
Antigua	Solola	Cuyotenango.
Quezaltenango	Huehuetenango	Izabal.
San Marcos	San Felipe	Amatitlan
Retalhuleu	Salama	Escuintla
Mazatenango		
Coban		
Chiquimula		
Port of San José		

From this it would appear that the use of fiscals for postage was not actually prohibited until 1877, so that it is not impossible that the early fiscales (S. G. 11b and 11c) may have been used postally. Practically all the used copies I have seen, however, have doubtful postmarks which do not occur on the contemporary postals and I suspect that the great majority are forgeries clumsily done. I possess an interesting cover with a one peso fiscal used to pay the postage from San Cristobal Cucho to Antigua, where 6 cents would have been sufficient. The "20" numeral cancellation is narrower than the genuine one, and the small village of San Cristobal only got a post office on July 3rd, 1885. I have two covers with fiscals, one dated Nov. 23rd, 1889, which are duly cancelled but double the postage has very correctly been collected from the addressee.

The official stamps mentioned in Art. 157 were never issued, and the first issue of official stamps appeared in 1902, although there are continual references to the desirability of such stamps in the annual reports of the Post Office previous to that. The Post Office always showed a deficit and the Postmaster General thought they would make a better showing if postage were paid on official correspondence, of which there was always a considerable quantity, all carried free. In 1883 69,904 official letters passed through the post, and in 1894 there were 155,148.

The Post Office accounts for December, 1871, published in the Boletin Oficial, are illuminating; the following were the amounts received:

Proceeds of "correspondencia terrestre"	130	pesos	3	rls.
" foreign correspondence	341	"	7	"
" printed matter from abroad	151	"	7 ¾	"
" official correspondence	232	"	1	"
" private correspondence, postage stamp	382	"	3	"
" registered letters, etc.	15	"	7 ¾	"
" remittances from other post offices	20	"	2	"
Total	1274	pesos	7 ½	rls.

The amount of correspondence in the seventies was small and in 1872 the average sales of stamps were $400 monthly, rising to about $500 per month in 1873 and 1874. In 1883 the sales had risen to $24,238 for the year, and in 1890 the receipts were $47,368 from stamps sold.

Genuinely used stamps of the early issues are quite scarce and are underpriced in the catalogs. There are a great many forged cancellations about. The total number of pieces passing through the post offices of the Republic was very small, which accounts for the scarcity of good used copies. I give the official figures; which include printed matter and official correspondence, but it is not clear whether letters arriving from abroad are included. I think they are.

1871.....	102,089 pieces	1876.....	214,900
1872.....	142,257	1877.....	429,750
1873.....	155,563	1878.....	547,190
1874.....	178,635	1879.....	675,167
1875.....	180,725	1880.....	835,906

1881.....1,039,652 pieces	1886.....3,987,489
1882.....1,400,043	1887.....4,523,385
1883.....2,111,366	1893.....5,659,764
1884.....2,912,411	1896.....9,413,262
1885.....3,410,877	1906.....9,522,948

The total number of pieces posted in all the post offices of the Republic in 1883 was:

Official letters	69,904
Private letters	417,712
Printed Matter	589,936
Registered	8,269
Various	7,056
Total	1,092,430

which is about a million less than the figures given above and presumably the difference consists of the letters received from abroad. I have not got the detailed figures for 1871, but if the total of 102,089 really represents all the correspondence that passed through including that from abroad, it is no wonder that the first issue is scarce in used condition.

In 1881 Guatemala joined the Postal Union.

On June 20th, 1885 Retalhulen was made a sorting office so that letters arriving from Champerico could be sent direct to the Western departments without coming up to Guatemala first, a great saving of time.

1885. Foreign correspondence was sent by means of Indians on foot from Guatemala City to Izabal on the lake of the same name, but by 1885 the amount had increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to send it by pack mules. From Izabal it went by the s. s. "Tillia Moore" of Anderson & Owen to Livingston in 8 hours, thence it connected with the Belize-London steamship service and the whole journey took 26 days. I have covers that went via San Francisco to London and wondered why that was, but I found an order suspending the service via Livingston on account of yellow fever in September, 1891, when letters were sent via San Francisco to London.

A decree of February 11th, 1886 authorized a new issue, the lithographed one. In the annual report of the P. O. in January, 1887 the following occurs: "Although the stamps at first resulted somewhat defective in printing as there were differences of shade in stamps of the same value, and being also badly gummed, as fast as orders have been placed for the necessary renewals, care has been taken to avoid those defects and the stamps now in use are of good quality."

In 1891 they sent 730 sets of the stamps then in use to Berne for distribution among other members of the U. P. U. I believe these are the ones cancelled with the word "Guatemala" in a circle.

1889. "Having used up the 10 cent stamps, a new order has been sent in which without altering in the slightest either the form or the color of the first lot, it has been possible to get the new ones engraved instead of lithographed, on better paper and perfectly gummed."

1899. Colors of all types, especially the 1, 2 and 5 cents, changed to comply with the regulations of the Postal Union. Sufficient were ordered for one year's supply.

Bisecting was dealt with in the Postal Guide of 1883, so that presumably it was permitted before that. I have genuine bisects of the early issues on cover which have gone through the post in the usual way, and have equally genuine ones of later issues which have passed through without comment in spite of the prohibition. The reason is no doubt that the local post offices were often without any supply whatever of the lower values and took it upon themselves to pass letters franked in this way. The 1883 Guide says:

"Bisecting or disfiguring in any way stamps, wrappers, post cards or envelopes, renders them null and void. Postage stamps must therefore not be cut up in order to make for instance, two 5 cent stamps out of one of 10 cents. Letters posted with cut or obsolete stamps will be treated as if they were without stamps and the recipient will be charged double postage."

I have one cover with an embossed 5 cent which the very conscientious sender had made up to ½ real by adding a one cent and a quarter of another one cent stamp. Occasionally they got over the lack of stamps by using postal stationery, sticking an envelope or postcard over the letter without addressing the former, as the letter had already been addressed by the sender, thus showing that the embossed envelope or postcard merely took the place of a stamp.

In Guatemala any payments that are not provided for in the budget must be authorized by decree signed by the President and countersigned by the responsible Minister, and in order to take effect such decrees must be published in the official paper. I had hoped to get information about the quantities ordered of the early issues from this source, but found that in those early days such minor decrees were not considered to be of sufficient importance to be published, so although I have gone through all the published decrees of the early seventies I did not find a single one. I was particularly anxious to find out something about the lithographed issue of 1872 which is an interesting issue about which I hope to write shortly. Also about cancellations, which are a fascinating study in this country.

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

Of the **Collectors Club Philatelist,** published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for October 1, 1929.

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, 51 West 48th St., New York City.
Editor, H. L. Lindquist, 51 West 48th 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, 51 West 48th St., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor.

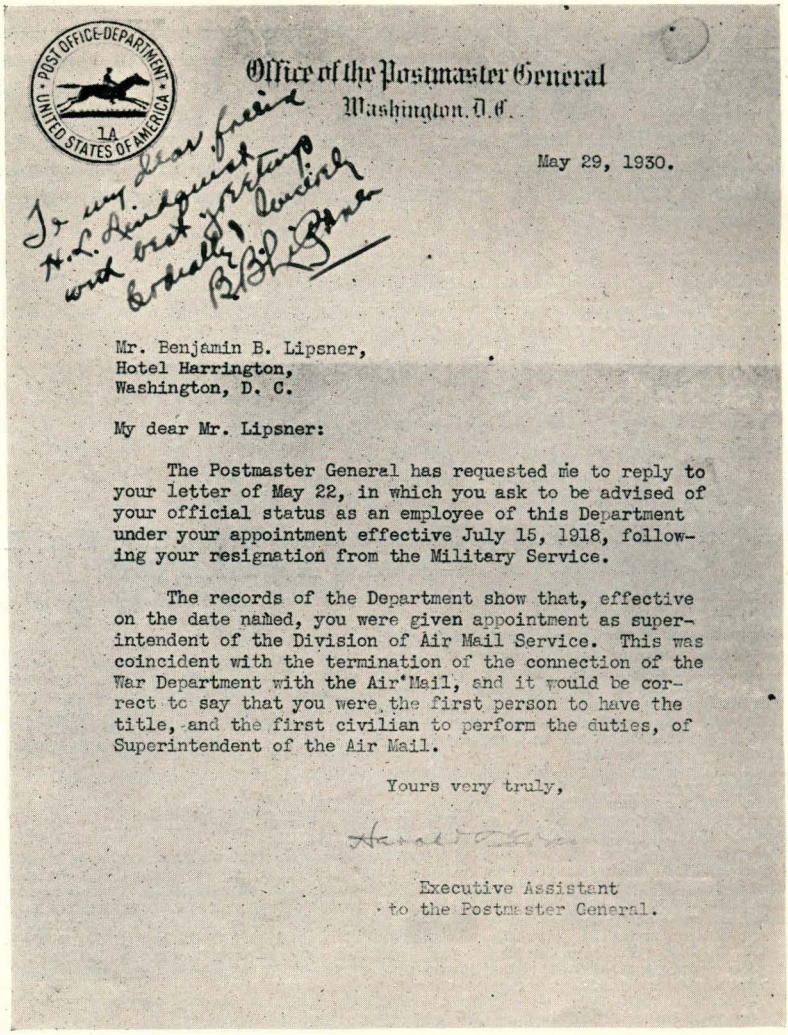
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of June, 1930.

L. M. CAGNEY, Notary Public.

Lipsner Recognized as First Superintendent of the Air Mail

WITH the growth of interest in the development of the Air Mail as well as in aviation in general, the early history has taken on an importance that makes it desirable to preserve the records in accurate form.

During the past few years several men have laid claim to the title of First Superintendent of the Air Mail of the United States which means the First Superintendent in the World for the U. S. was the first to inaugurate an official air mail, and even in the short space of time that has elapsed since the first air mail was carried the records were already becoming obscured.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT · UNITED STATES OF AMERICA · 1A

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.

May 29, 1930.

In my dear friend
H. L. Lipsner
with best wishes
Cordially
B B Lipsner

Mr. Benjamin B. Lipsner,
Hotel Harrington,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Lipsner:

The Postmaster General has requested me to reply to your letter of May 22, in which you ask to be advised of your official status as an employee of this Department under your appointment effective July 15, 1918, following your resignation from the Military Service.

The records of the Department show that, effective on the date named, you were given appointment as superintendent of the Division of Air Mail Service. This was coincident with the termination of the connection of the War Department with the Air Mail, and it would be correct to say that you were the first person to have the title, and the first civilian to perform the duties, of Superintendent of the Air Mail.

Yours very truly,

Harold [illegible]
Executive Assistant
to the Postmaster General.

It will therefore be a satisfaction to all collectors of Air Mail stamps and covers to know that Capt. B. B. Lipsner of Chicago has received official recognition of his right to be considered the First Superintendent and we hope in future issues of this magazine to present some of the interesting data in Capt. Lipsner's possession in order to preserve an accurate record of historic events in connection with the founding and development of the Air Mail.

New York Foreign Mail Cancellations, 1867-1877

With Many New Varieties.

By Edwin Milliken.

THESE gorgeous obliterations including a number never before illustrated, should be sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious eye.

Their exclusive use on outgoing foreign mail is interesting and unique, inasmuch as no similar use, so far as known, was ever made elsewhere in U. S. To collectors, and most specialists, they have remained practically complete strangers. That is owing possibly as much to the scarcity of all but a dozen, as to the difficulty of identifying, off cover, those of large size.

To state that the larger proportion of 19th Century U. S. issues were well smeared or smacked hard with a large device is to repeat what every serious collector of these already knows. But this has not proved altogether unfortunate. It makes the collection of the remaining neat and beautiful cancellations more interesting, apart from any consideration of rarity, centering or other qualifications.

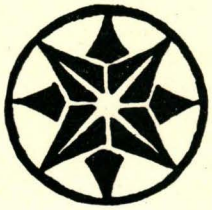
This New York Foreign group by virtue of unique beauty of designs, their wide variety and peculiar use, must now be placed toward the forefront of any known group of cancellations. Their discovery is comparatively recent, and is due to J. M. Bartels of New York. He established the facts concerning their identity and use in New York for about the decade 1867-1877 exclusively on outgoing foreign mail. He had found in Spain a small batch of N. Y. covers bearing cancellations that were strangers to his trained eye.

Was this simply a luck find of nice New Yorks or might it prove more than that? Here were cancellations apparently rare and attractive enough to make some research worth the effort. Might it not be possible to trace the development of a group used there only on mail that went abroad? He examined many specimens of New York cancellations, both in his own collection and those of other specialists. Eventually this proved that no New Yorks of that period, on or off cover, more or less commonly used on the lower values for domestic mail, could be found on either the high or low value stamps used on cover for foreign rates. The identity of an exclusive group until then unknown, was thus established. Nothing more, so far as the writer is aware, is known concerning their peculiar use for approximately ten years.

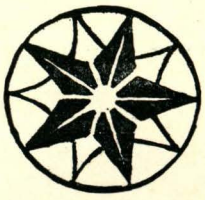
But we do know that the family has members heretofore unknown. These form the raison d'etre for the present notes and illustrations of this galaxy of circled stars, geometric figures, wheels and what not. All varieties then known were illustrated in *The Collectors Club Philatelist*, three issues 1926-7 with covering data by Mr. Bartels from his own and other well known collections.

The additions to the group now shown, and to follow, are the reward of persistent search and examination by the writer of all stamps and covers of the so-called Bank Note issues that could be found in Europe and elsewhere over the intervening period. The group as now arranged totals about one hundred.

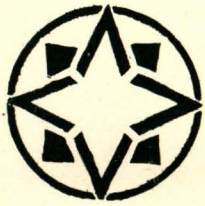
High values of the 1870-73 issues on New York covers not being in plentiful supply, the positive identity of some previously included, together with a part of those now illustrated for the first time, cannot yet be definitely established. However, most of the latter bear a decided family resemblance to those off cover of proven origin. These have been found on the higher values used for foreign rates with the exception of a few. Some also bear the New York town post-



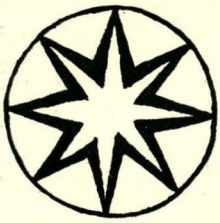
A-1



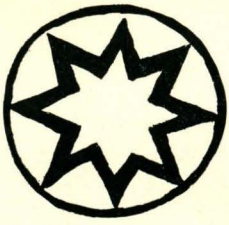
A-12



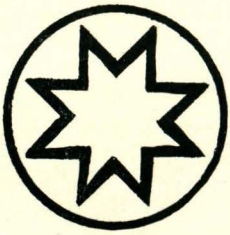
A-10



A-3



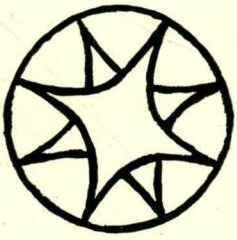
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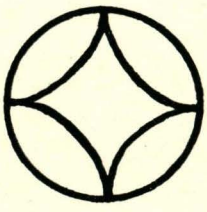
A-4A



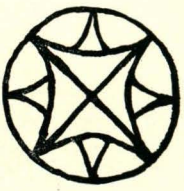
A-5



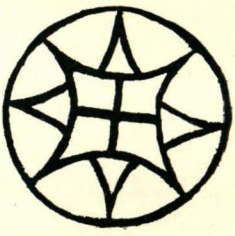
A-6



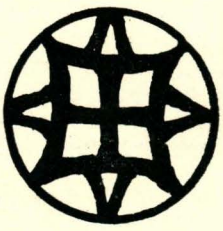
A-6A



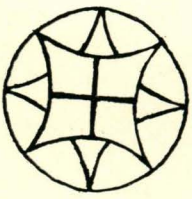
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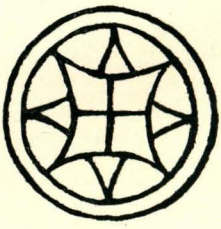
A-8



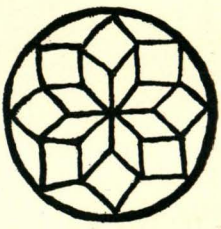
A-8A



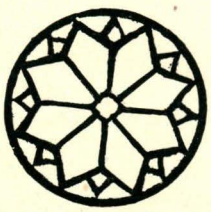
A-21



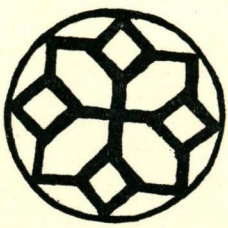
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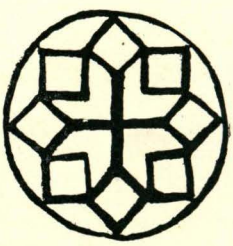
B-1



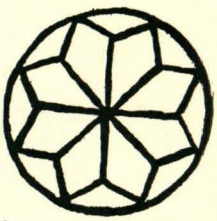
B-2



B-4



B-16



B-5

marks used on foreign mail at that time. About forty of these additions, part of which will appear in the October 1930 issue, have been rearranged among those previously illustrated.

The ensemble as here shown places close together (as far as possible without changing the old numbers) such designs as resemble each other more or less in degree. By this arrangement those interested will be helped in identifying them, for most of the group, being of generous size, usually show, off cover, only in part.

So as not to confuse these with other New York cancellations it should be borne in mind that some, which at first glance appear to belong to this group, were used on domestic mail, both prior to, and contemporary with the foreign. This resemblance however, is more apparent than real. Those of domestic use within circles are usually smaller.

It will be seen that some previously included have been withdrawn. These either proved to ante-date those of exclusive foreign use, or in the face of a few were used elsewhere. Others bear the vacated numbers.

The first use, according to covers known, was late in 1866 or early 1867. These were quite crude in design and making as compared to those intricate and fancy creations within circles appearing first on the 1870 issue. The improvement in designs and workmanship continued thru the 1873 issue with a few of the last showing on 1875 2c and 5c.

While covers do not show up of later date than Dec. 1876, the writer has found certain types on the paper impregnated with many short black silk fibres, earliest use of which was in 1877.

Some of the common varieties continued in use for at least two years. The greater part however had a brief existence if we may judge by the one to a half dozen specimens that have so far been found. Whether they were used in one office or more is unknown. Possibly the rarity of some is owing to their use in branch offices.

Apart from black, fifteen here illustrated appear also in red. These range from scarce to rare. One has been found exclusively in red. The listing of values against each is taken from all sources known. These include the collection of Dr. Wm. Evans, the cancellation expert of Norfolk, the extensive specialized collection of Mr. Bartels together with data obtained by him from various other collections as noted in *The Collectors Club Philatelist* 1926-7; the writer's collection, which includes the complete group with the exception of two, each one on as many different values as can be found.

It is earnestly hoped that these illustrations and notes will bring forth additional covers to confirm or deny New York Foreign use of some included off cover.

If these are sent or shown to our Editor, Mr. Lindquist, they will be noted in the continuation of these illustrations of which a number are to follow.

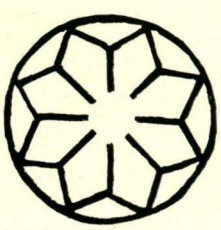
To John Spohr of Paris, the eminent Danish Philatelist and author, we are indebted for the finely executed drawings of the various new additions to this most interesting group. He has drawn shaded positions on some to indicate an indistinct part of cancellation.

Summary, Giving Descriptions.

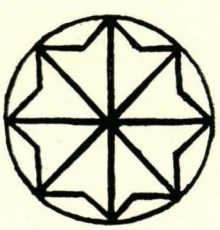
Stamps on which each has been found; whether used is confirmed by cover.

A 1 Partly solid four pointed star with detached solid carets between. A design with the 4 solid outer carets larger was used about same time in New York on domestic mail. Quite common on most values 1870 grilled and without grill, also on 1873 issue. In red 1873—7c, 12c. Cover.

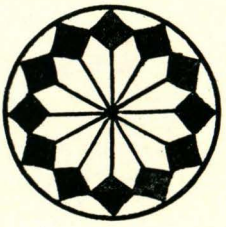
A 3 8 pointed star with narrow points. Common 1873—1 to 30c. In red 1873—7, 12c. Cover.



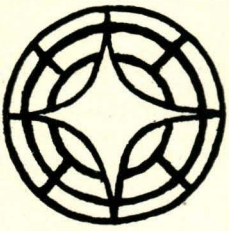
B-5A



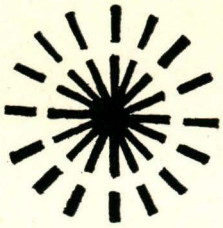
B-7



B-6



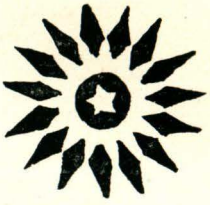
B-8



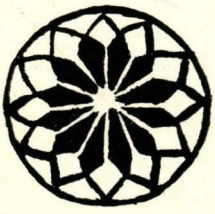
B-9



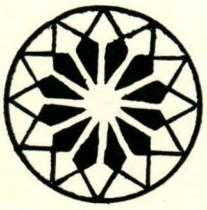
B-10



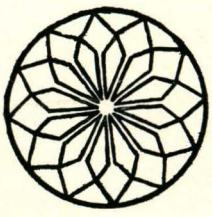
B-11



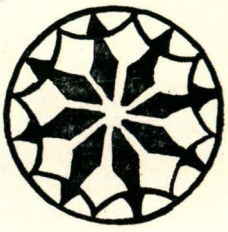
C-1



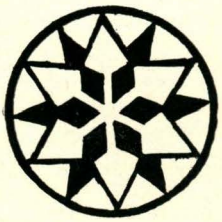
C-1A



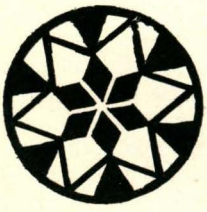
C-1B



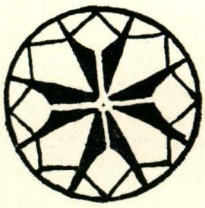
C-2



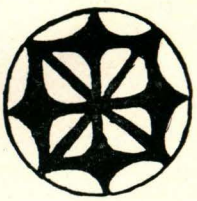
C-2A



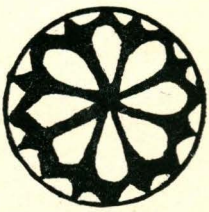
C-2B



C-3



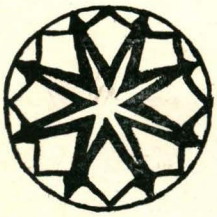
C-4



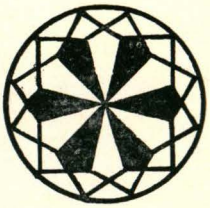
C-5



C-8



C-9



C-10

A 4 Points broader and shorter than A 3. Not as common as that number. 1870—24c, 1873—2 to 10c inclusive. In red 1870—24c, 1873—7c, 12c. Cover.

A 4 A Like A 4 but points not touching circle. 1873—2c, 6c, 7c. This is rare.

A 5 Like A 4 but has scallops on circle between points. It is rare. So far found only on 1875 2c.

A 6 Compound star not very rare, 1873—6c, 7c, 15c. 1870—24c. In red 1873 12c.

A 6 A Simple 4 pointed curved star found to date only in red. 1873—2c, 3c, 30c.

A 7 Much smaller than A 6. Very rare. 1873—2c, 6c, 7c.

A 8 Like A 6 but with cross in center. Not very rare. Cover. 1870—24c, 1873—2c to 15c inclusive. In red 1870—24c, 1873—6c

A 8 A Same design as A 8 but much heavier. May have been used elsewhere. 1873—6c, 15c. Also on 1c hard paper navy. In red 1873—6c.

A 10 The straight lines do not join as in first drawing. Common, 1870—1c to 24c inclusive. In red 1873—6c. Cover.

A 12 This 5 pointed partly solid star has loops between which are joined to circle. Very rare, 1873—2c, 6c, 7c, 10c. 1875—5c. Cover.

A 21 A smaller edition of A 8 and very rare, 1873—3c, 10c, 15c.

A 22 The same as A 21 but two circles are of same width. Original drawing had outer circle narrower. Very rare, 1873—3c, 6c, 7c, 30c.

B 1 A combination of Diamonds and squares. Quite rare. 1873—2c, 3c, 6c, 7c, 10c, 30c, 90c. Cover.

B 2 The 8 spokes form a square hollow center. Very pretty and undoubtedly rare. 1873—2c.

B 4 Squares and octagons, lines of white design are heavy. Not rare. 1873—1c to 12c inclusive. In red 1873—6c, 7c.

B 5 The same design in smaller dimensions was used in New York on domestic mail. Not rare. 1873—1c to 12c inclusive, and 30c. 1870—24c.

B 5 A Same as B 5 but spokes shortened and ending in hollow center. It is rare. 1873—6c, 12c.

B 6 Twelve spokes in wheel; the diamond shaped ends in one copy are hollow; in two others solid. 1873—6c, 10c. Rare. In red, 1873—12c. Cover. This displaces former drawing made from a copy not clear.

B 7 A simple design that is quite common on most values, 1873 issue. 1870—7c, 10c. Cover.

B 8 4 pointed hollow stars with ends crossing the three circles. A rare cancellation. 1870—24c, 1873—6c, 7c, 15c.

B 9 16 rays evenly broken to form a hollow circle. Very rare. 1873—7c. In red 1873—30c. Cover.

B 10 8 pointed star like design having elongated points H. P. Atherton calls it "the neatest of all cancellations on U. S. stamps." He knows a lot about them too. This was used in various offices with outer points shorter, 1870—1c to 10c inclusive.

B 11 15 rays with center colorless star within black disk. Very pleasing to the eye, and rare, 1873—2c, 3c, 6c, 7c, 12c. In red 1873—10c, 30c.

B 16 Eight squares in circle and cross, within. The outlines of this one are found varying in width. Rather rare, 1873—3c to 12c inclusive. Cover.

C 1 Double 12 pointed design. One of the commonest and last used, on all values, 1873-75 issues. In red 1870—24c, 1873—10c. Cover.

C 1 A Like C 1 but slightly smaller in circumference. The center disks are short. 1873—3c, 15c. 1875—5c. Rare.

C 1 B Like C 1 but the long carets are hollow. Rare, 1873—12c.

C 2 The 8 disks are looped together and end in wedges. Handsome but not one of the rarest, 1870—24c, 1873—2c to 15c inclusive. Cover.

C 2 A Here 6 diamonds are set in 6 pointed star; the outer wedges point outward. This cancellation is struck as full and clear on a 6c 1873 as this reproduction shows. This with its mate C 2 B are the handsomest of these cancellations the writer has yet seen.

C 2 B About the same as C 2 A but wedges point inward. Two copies found, 1873—10c, 15c.

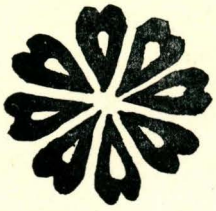
C 3 The 8 pyramids of broad base are bordered with the familiar loops. Known only on 1873—1c, 10c

C 4 8 pointed heavy design with 2 diagonally crossed lines. Two copies of this one, 1870—24c, 1873—10c.

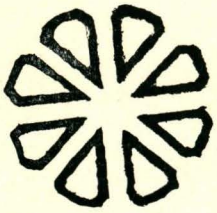
C 5 16 pointed design, 1870—24c, 1873—2c to 30c inclusive, 1870—6c envelope. Not rare. Cover.

C 8 A rare cancellation hard to describe, 1873—10c. May not be a New York Foreign.

C 9 Another 8 pointed star has the ends looped with circle. Not rare. 1870—24c, 1873—2c to 15c inclusive. Cover.



D-1



D-1A



D-1B



D-2



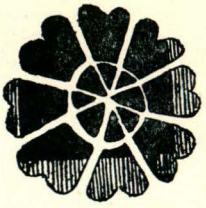
D-3



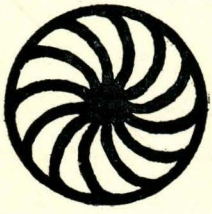
D-4



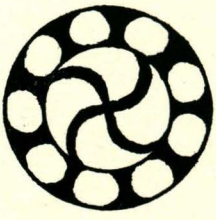
D-5



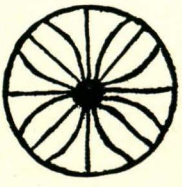
D-6



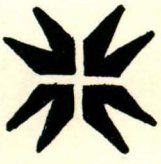
E-1



E-2



E-3



F-1



F-2



F-9



F-6



F-5



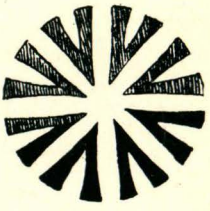
F-3



F-4



F-16



F-7

C 10 The 6 heavy disks or diamonds do not touch circle as it so appeared in original drawing. Very pretty and intricate design. 1873—6c to 12c inclusive. Rare.

D 1 8 heart shaped petals. Quite common, 1870, grilled 2c, without grill 1c, 2c, 7c, 12c, 24c. Reay Envelope, 3c and 6c, 1873, all values. Cover.

D 1 A Seems to be companion piece to D 1. The 8 wedges have 5 sides. 1870—2c, 3c, 30c. Not common apparently.

D 1 B Flower design of 8 petals, 6c 1869, cover of 1870, date.

D 2 Finely executed daisy design of 8 petals with round center piece. Rare, 1870—24c, 1873—1c, 3c, 6c, 10c.

D 3 8 petals or rays meeting at center. Cancellations somewhat like this were used earlier in New York and elsewhere, 1870—3c, 6c, 10c. Rare. Cover.

D 4 8 spokes with circular center. Drawn from indistinct copy. Exists with larger center which is not quite round; also known with wider and shorter spokes. Formerly illustrated as F 15 which number was duplicated under another design. 1869—30c, 1870—6c, 24c. Cover

D 5 Wheel with 9 spokes, ends split irregularly. Shaded position not entirely clear on cover which is of late use, i. e. Dec. 9, 1876, tying 1875—5c.

D 6 8 heart shaped petals with colorless circle dividing all. May not be New York Foreign. 1875—2c.

E 1 Pin wheel with 12 spokes in circle. These vary in width. Not very rare, 1870—24c, 1873—2c to 30c inclusive, 1875—5c. Cover.

E 2 This wheel has a heavy tire. The large holes are not quite round. Not rare. On about same values as E 1. In red, 1870—7c, 12c, 24c, 1873—2c, 7c, 10c, 12c. Cover.

E 3 Who knows the name of this intricate and rare wheel, or is it a wheel? Very rare, 1873—6c, 7c, Red 1873—7c.

F 1 The four staples have sharp pointed tops. Common, 1869—30c, 1870—all values except 90c. Cover.

F 2 4 single carets in cross roads formation. Others used in New York on foreign mail had shorter arms. On one of these the arms are short and fat. Note that all have ends somewhat round. F 2 on 1869—12c, 1870—3c, 6c, 7c, 10c, 15c, 30c. In red, 1870—6c, 7c, 24c. Cover.

F 3 4 arrow points with ends rounded. Quite crude but apparently rare. 1870—2c, 3c, 10c.

F 4 The 6 V's are heavy and quite close together. Not at all common, 1861—10c, 1870—7c, 10c.

F 5 The 4 prongs are rounded at ends. This one appears to vary somewhat; quite rare. 1870—7c, 10c, 90c, 1873—2c. Cover.

F 6 Differs from others of about same shape in that small outer blocks form with the triangles a square. Possibly not exclusively used on foreign mail. Cover, 1862—24c is dated April 9th, 1866.

F 7 The 8 V's are longer and split deeper than usual. Various others about this type are more common. 1875—5c with red N. Y.

F 16 8 V's spaced as on F 4. Many others used in New York and elsewhere but most were wider spaced especially at center. This is rare, used for foreign mail, 1870—6c. Cover.

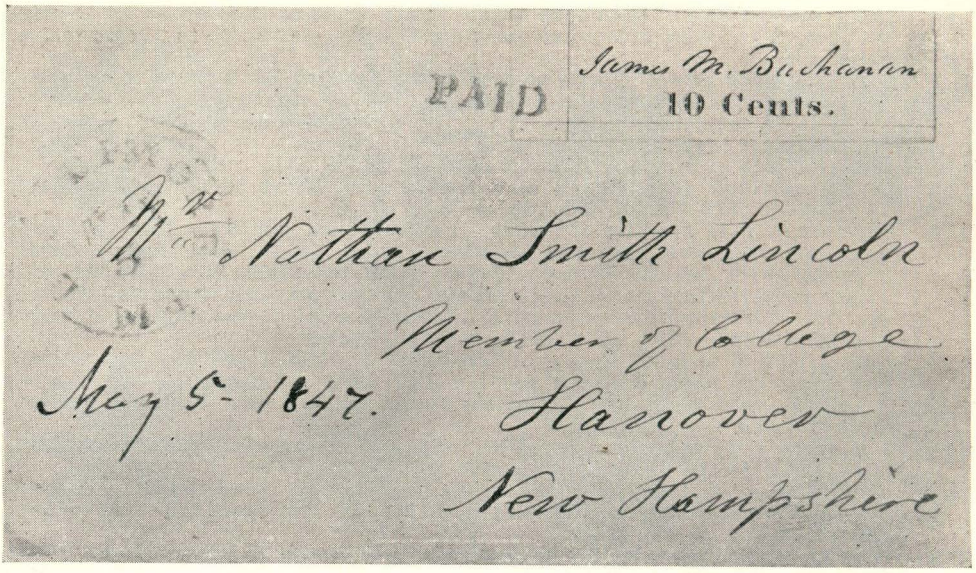
Another Baltimore 10c

By J. Murray Bartels.

"The Lincoln Copy"

THE fifth known specimen of the James M. Buchanan 10c, the Baltimore Postmaster's Provisional, was found on March 30th last at Washington, D. C., by Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln. It is the only copy on an envelope (not a folded letter) and was addressed to her grandfather, Mr. Nathan Smith Lincoln, then at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

It is the finest of the five copies now known, being the lower left corner of the sheet, with full margins and the frame lines of the corner extending to the edge. PAID in blue ties the stamp beautifully to the cover while the regular blue Baltimore postmark is dated May 5 (1847) just 56 days before the first appearance of the regular government issue, so well known to all U. S. collectors.



No. 5 on White

Miss Lincoln is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the editor of the D. A. R. Magazine, as well as a writer of detective stories.

She relates that in 1921 she placed some old letters in a wicker basket (formerly used for champagne) intending to go through them at some later date, where they remained untouched until lately. There were just two envelopes in the entire lot. Having at one time collected stamps to some extent, she recognized that she had made a marvelous discovery. She speedily unearthed a Scott Catalog of several years ago and was amazed to find a very high quotation. This excited her to such an extent as to cause her an almost sleepless night. Her brother happened to be a Congressional Reporter for the Associated Press and immediately wrote up the story which appeared on the front page of the *New York Times* of April 17th as the finding of a Ten Thousand Dollar Baltimore Postage Stamp. At his advice it was placed for safekeeping with Mr. Glockner of the District National Bank, who was also authorized to negotiate its sale.

The publicity given brought a large number of inquiries. John A. Klemann two days later went to Washington to see the stamp with a view of purchasing it. He was informed that two definite offers, one of $9000 and another in excess of that amount had been received and that nothing less than $10,000 cash would buy the stamp. After some consideration Klemann informed Mr. Glockner that he would pay that price and a few days later the stamp was received by him through a New York bank. Since then it has passed into the famous collection of A. H. Caspary, member of the *Collectors Club*.

The letter was from the addressee's uncle, Dr. Nathan Rino Smith of Baltimore, sending his regrets that he could not attend the college graduation exercises. Miss Lincoln's mother, the late Mrs. Jeanne Gould Lincoln, had carefully preserved most of the early family letters.

This transaction distinguishes Miss Lincoln as having received the highest price ever paid an original finder of a postage stamp. In fact, we rather question whether anyone else ever received even half that sum for a stamp or envelope of which he or she was the original finder.

The other four copies on white and two on blue were fully written up, described and illustrated by the writer in the *Collectors Club Philatelist,* 1928, Vol. VII, p. 129.

Chinese Express Letter Stamps

By James Starr.

(Continued from page 102.)

Third Issue, 1912. No. 6 (405).

In general aspect and lettering this stamp is the same as No. 3. All copies seen have the small black circle after the serial numbers. The distinctive features are that the words composing the background and in the top label of the third part have been changed, by the elimination of the word "Chinese." They now read: "Imperial Post Office." The stamp measures 8⅛ inches by approximately 2 9/16 inches, depending on the care taken in cutting the sheet. There is no border or date and the background is supposed to contain 30 lines.

On the fourth piece, between the words "office" and "imperial" there is a space of 1 m.m. more or less forming a distinct vertical white line from top to bottom of the background, but it does not break the design or lettering.

On at least one copy in Mr. Finnegan's collection there is a similar white HORIZONTAL line between the 7th and 8th lines from the bottom, which again does not affect the design or the lettering. This break is also on the 4th piece.

Mr. R. H. Geoghegan advises me that he has a 4th piece of this stamp on which both breaks are present, and that on this piece there is a "jolt" in the lettering, so that the top line of the "E" in the last repetition of the word "OFFICE" is opposite the middle point of "I" in "IMPERIAL" and this occurs from the top line of the stamp down to the 7th line from the bottom. The lettering of the background below the horizontal white line is in correct alignment.

On the back of some of the head pieces, possibly of later printings, is a hand stamp containing the English words "Addressee's Signature" and immediately above them in column the following Chinese characters:

收	ˊSheu	to receive	Receiving	Receiver sign name and affix seal
件	Chien'	the article referred to	article	
人	ˏZhǎn	man	man	
簽	ˊTsʿien	to sign	sign	
名	ˏMing	personal name	name	
盖	Kai'	to put a seal on	affix a seal	
戳	ˊChʿwo	to seal		



Plate VI. No. 6.

No. 7 (not cataloged). A stamp apparently the same as No. 6, but whose background contains but 28 lines, has been known for years and was supposed to be No. 6 cut narrow.

A close study, however, reveals the fact that it is from an entirely different stone or at least a recut stone. Having but three pieces, the measurements of the entire cannot be stated, but besides the fewer lines of the background the following differences are noted:

There is no space between the words "office" and "imperial" on the 4th piece, consequently the vertical white line is missing.
The line forming the front of the dragon's lower jaw is broken and missing in part.
The letters "E, R and I" in "Imperial" in the top label, are joined together.
The characters Ta' (XVIIIb) in the 3rd and 4th pieces are different in shape from those in similar places on No. 6.
Other differences can be found, but these are sufficient to determine the stamp.
The same hand stamp found on the back of No. 6 appears on the back of No. 7.



Plate VII. No. 7.

I have one curious piece of this stamp in which the word "Imperial" in the top label is blocked out in apparently the same green ink used in printing the stamp. This was doubtless done due to the revolution and was intended to indicate the downfall of the Empire. The postmark is illegible, so it cannot be stated when or where this was used.

4th Issue, 1912. No. 8 (406).

This is a very interesting issue, because it is the only one that can be plated, and, as it was current during the Revolution, it is the one which we more commonly find surcharged for the Republic. The design is materially changed. The background consists of the same words as that of the last issue, but the letters are without serifs and it contains 35 lines within a border. The curve of the top and bottom labels is flatter, all four are wider and their circular ends are larger than those of preceding issues. The characters Yi Chiao in the centre are slightly larger than before, and remain green; the Chinese characters are all the same as before, but are colorless. The dragon is unshaded with large scales and there is no printing on the back of any of the stamps that I have seen.

The clouds in the background within the oval have been removed, and are replaced by small Chinese characters, repeated, in column, Ta' Ts'ing Yiu Chang', "Imperial Post-Office" in old seal form.

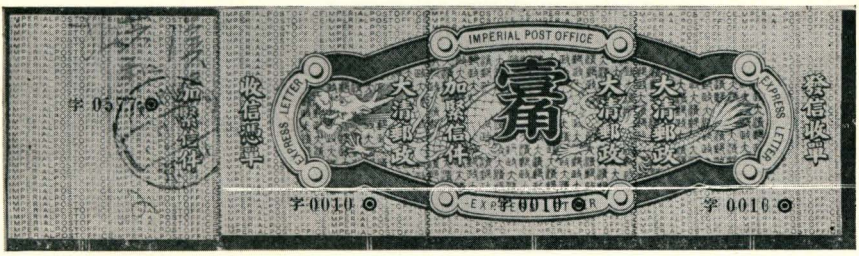


Plate VIII. No. 8.

As stated above, this issue is the only one to have plate numbers, so that the sheet of 5 can be reconstructed. The numbers are found in the top and bottom borders of all the pieces, where they appear as a series of short perpendicular colorless lines, except in the bottom border of the lowest stamp in the sheet and the top border of the top stamp, where there are none. They are also found in the right border of the fourth piece, where they occur as Arabic numbers with their bottom to the right. See Plate IX.

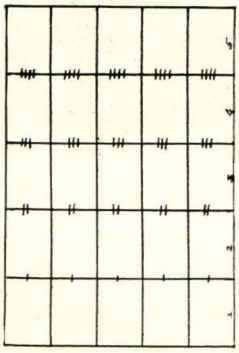


Plate IX.

Republican Surcharges.

We now come to the outbreak of the revolution, the overthrow of the dynasty and the establishment of the Republic.

The Express stamps experienced the same process of overprinting as did the adhesives, and while these are seen in predominant numbers on No. 8, they are also to be found on No's. 4, 6 and 7. I have never seen any on No. 5, but as they appear on the earlier issue they probably exist.

There seems to be a great variety of these overprints, which vary from the mere obliteration of the word "Imperial" and the characters "Ta Ts'ing", to the full four character surcharge "Chung Hwa Min Kuo" (XVIIIc) and they may be found in many forms of character. It seems highly likely that every office in which the system was established, manufactured and used its own "chop", and large offices may have used several.

Plate No. X shows a number of different types; there are many others.

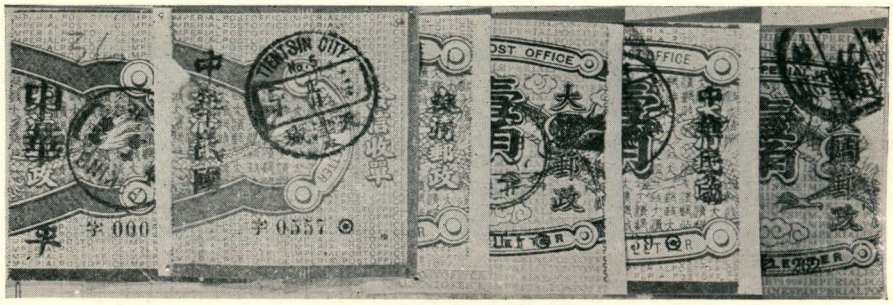


Plate X. Republican Overprints.

Republican Issues.

We now come to the regular issues of the Republic and find the stamp entirely changed. Incidentally Kohl's Handbook states that these were "presumably printed by Waterlow and Sons."

The entire stamp consists of five parts, not of four, as sometimes cataloged.

Fourth Issue. No. 9 (407).

The complete stamp measures 9 11/16x2⅝ inches, the widths again varying according to the cutting. The five parts of each stamp vary in length; the third and fifth parts measuring about 2 5/16 inches, the stub 2 3/16 inches, the second part 1⅞ and the fourth 1 1/16 inches; these measurements vary slightly in different stamps.

The first or stub end remained at the office of issue, as the record of sale; the fifth part was the purchaser's receipt. The second, third and fourth parts went with the letter, the fourth being pasted to it. (See Plates XIV and XV.) The second piece returned to the office of issue as proof of delivery and the third remained at the office of destination as a record.

The design is entirely changed. The background of 28 lines consists of the words "Chinese Post Office" in block letters, repeated, and is broken as required to leave colorless spaces, within which are printed the various Chinese inscriptions. A solid green border about ⅛ inch wide surrounds each stamp, and the character Tsz" (XVIIIa) and the serial number followed by the small circle, all in black, are regularly placed ¾ of an inch from the top of the stamp, except on the fourth piece, where they are perpendicular to the right edge.



Plate XI. No. 9.

The first, second and fourth pieces contain no design other than the Chinese inscriptions, the serial numbers, and the small circle. The inscriptions are:

STUB:

At the top and about ¼ inch apart are the two characters

存	ˏTs'un	to preserve	}	Preserve at origin, or Retained copy
根	ˏKan	{ origin, beginning	}	

Below and about ½ inch apart are the two following vertical columns of Chinese characters:

Right Column:

收	ˏSheu	received	} Receivers	} Addressee's name and residence. (This is to be filled in by the Clerk at the P.O.)
件	Chien'	an article		
人	ˏZhǎn	person		
姓	Sing'	a surname	} name and surname	
名	ˏMing	a name		
住	Chu'	to live in	} dwelling place	
址	ˏCh'	a foundation		

Left Column:

寄	Chi'	to deliver in charge	} Senders	} Name and address of sender. (To be filled in as above).
件	Chien'	an article		
人	ˏZhǎn	person		
姓	Sing'	a surname	} name and surname	
名	ˏMing	a name		
住	Chu'	to live in	} a dwelling place	
址	ˏCh'	a foundation		

2nd Piece: At the top is the following inscription, horizontal and read from the right:

接	ˏTsié	to take charge of	} Receiving
收	ˏSheu	{ to receive, to bring to an end	
局	ˏChü	a bureau - an office	Office
備	Pi'	to retain	Retains
查	ˏCh'a	to investigate	For investigations

Below this in a horizontal line are the character Tsz' (XVIIIa) the serial number and a small circle with a black dot in the center and below these the same two vertical columns as are found on the stub.

3rd Piece: This and the 5th piece are the only parts bearing any design. In the centre is a circle within which is a wild goose flying over the sea, or a forest, and just under the goose is a white object. I have never been able to decide what this represents—it might be a ghost or it might be a waterfall. Below the circle, on a white background in two lines are the English inscriptions "Chinese Post Office" and "Express Letter" and in a separate label below the latter, the words "Ten Cents". On each side of the English words, surrounded by a vine which winds around all over this piece, framing the various labels, are the figures "10". *It is to be remembered that the lines of the background do not run through the labels and that the serial numbers are in black. These are the distinguishing marks of this issue.* To the right of the circle are the characters Chung Hwa Min Kwo "Chinese Republic", and to the left, Chia 'Chin Hsin' Chien', "Express Letter", both in column, reading down. At right and left top corners respectively are the characters Yiu and Chiao, one dime; between them, horizontally and reading from the right the characters

郵	Yiu	Post	Post-office	Receipt for receiving office.
政	Chang	regulations		
收	ˌSheu	to gather	gathering	
信	Hsin'	a letter	letter	
憑	ˌPi'ng	proof	receipt	
單	ˌTan	a receipt		

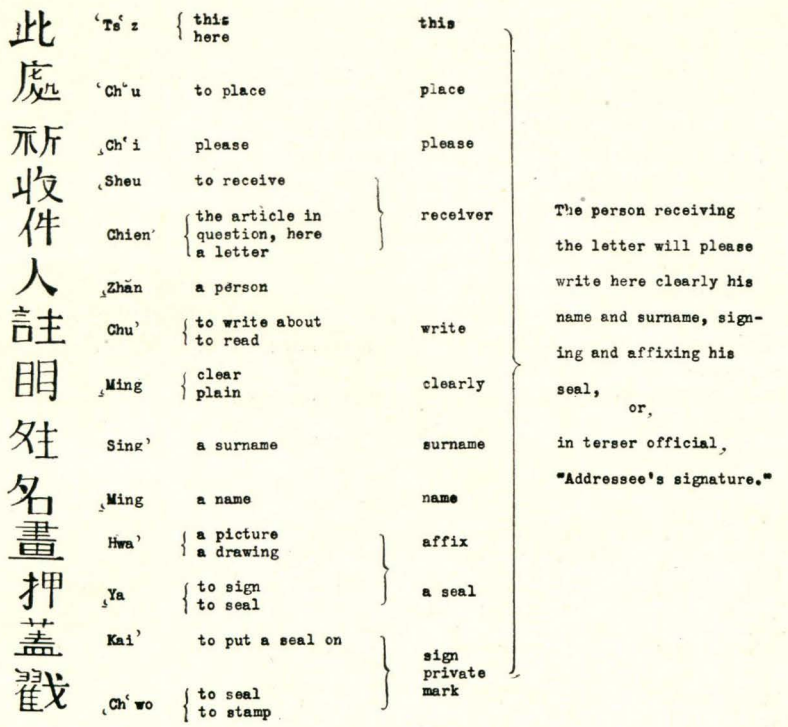
Below these is the character Tsz etc. as described for part 2.

On the back of this section are the following directions and these for the first time are regularly printed and not hand stamped.



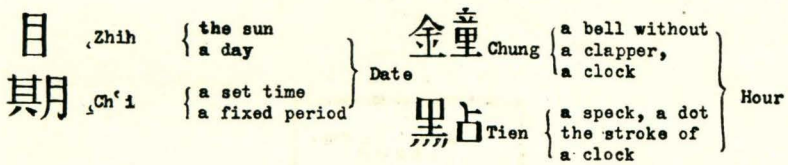
Plate XII.

The characters are read as in English, from *left* to *right*.



Below is the "dotted" line for the same.

The next characters are:



followed by and also reading from the *left*:

務	Wu'	necessary earnestly		
請	'Ts'ing	to request	requested	It is earnestly requested that recipient fill in clearly the exact hour received.
收	,Sheu	to receive	receiving	
信	Hsin'	a letter	letter	
人	,Zhăn	a person	person	
將	,Tsiang	presently; to receive and act upon	(omit (English (translation)	
收	,Sheu	to receive	received	
到	Tao'	sign of past tense		
鐘	,Chung	a clock		
點	'Tien	the stroke of a clock	hour	
據	Chü'	testimony according to	according to	
實	,Shih	real, true a fact	fact	
填	,T'ien	to fill in	fill in	
明	,Ming	clear plain	clearly	

4th Piece. This narrow piece contains only the lines of the background the character "TSZ," the serial number and the small circle, and the words "Express Letter" in English.

5th Piece. The general design of this section is the same as that of the third, with the following exceptions:

The figures "10" and the characters "Yi" and "Chiao" are replaced by five-pointed stars.

The words "ten cents" are omitted and their place left blank.

The horizontal characters at the top read from the right and are:

郵	Yiu	post	Post office	Receipt for a letter delivered in charge of Post Office, or "Sender's Receipt"
政	Chăng'	regulations		
寄	Chi'	to deliver in charge	delivered in charge of	
信	Hsin'	a letter	letter	
憑	Pi'ng	proof	receipt	
單	,Tan	a receipt		

The characters in the right and left columns are the same as those on the third part.

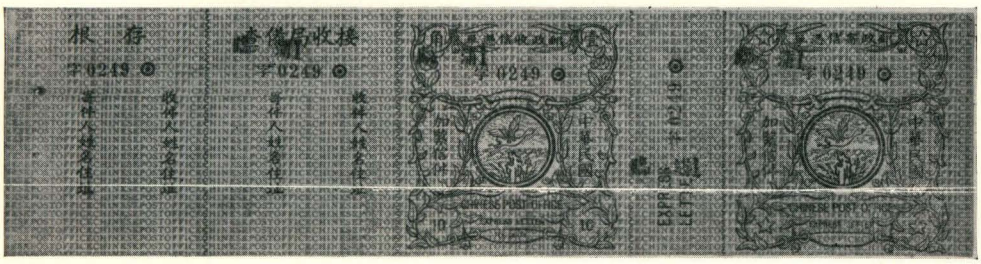
There are two shades of this stamp, both yellow green, but one much darker than the other.

Kohl's Hand-book states it "is cataloged under 1913, but was reported by the Ph. J. of Ind., as already in use in Jan. 1913," and he therefore places its issue as the end of 1912.

Fifth Issue, 1914. No. 10 (408).

This issue appeared in February and at first glance shows little difference from the last except that the characters Tsz, the serial numbers and the small circle are all *printed in green* instead of *black*, and this is the easiest way to identify the stamp. A closer inspection, however, reveals other differences, viz.: the words of the background are in Roman letters and there are 29 to 30 lines instead of 28; the lines of the background *run through* the labels that contain the Chinese characters and English inscriptions; there is no border; the stamp is found in two shades, dark and light green.

H. L. Lindquist calls attention to the important fact that in this issue the design is typographed instead of lithographed as in all preceding issues. In the earlier impressions the lines are fine and clear cut, and there is a distinct streak of white sky between the lines forming the clouds and those of the lower foreground. As the plates become worn the lines become coarser and the clear sky grows less, until, in the last impressions, the entire design is coarse and the lines of the sky meet those of the ground, the clear sky having entirely disappeared.



Early Impression.



Late Impression.

Plate XIII. No. 10.

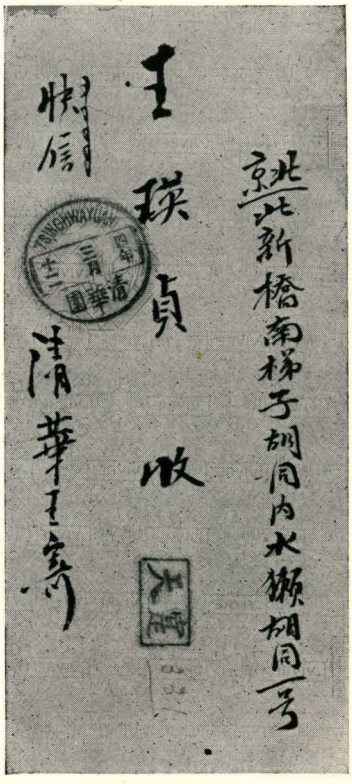
No. 11. Early in 1916 an abortive attempt was made to restore the Monarchy with Yuan Shi Kai as Emperor. No. 10 appeared with the surcharge Hung Hsein' (XVIIId) or "Great Constitution" as a "reign name." This was a vertical surcharge in black ink placed over the characters meaning "Chinese Republic." This is said to have been in use for about eighty days.

Doubts as to its official authorization have been expressed by high authorities, but C. A. Howes mentions a similar post-mark as being in use at that period. One would presume a post-mark would not be used without authority and the

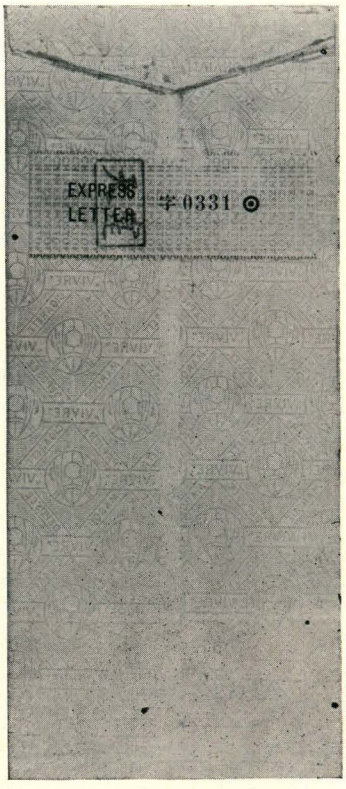
same authority would hold good for the surcharge. I have never seen any used portions bearing the surcharge, but Mr. Geoghegan tells me he has a 5th piece used, postmarked Peking 1st Year 2nd month 12th. He states it is also overprinted with a "large D" in a square" which is the Peking demonetizing overprint.

The post-marks found on these stamps are: a circle (diameter about 15 m.m.) with both single and double outer lines. These are divided in three parts with the date on the middle portion, usually in Chinese, and the name of the city on the lower and upper segments, sometimes both in Chinese and sometimes Chinese and English. In another form the name of the City in Chinese is in the top and in English in the center with English date below.

"A very rare special cancellation" was received from F. Z. Chun, consisting of the town name (Peking in Chinese) at the top, the date in Chinese in the center panel, and the characters Kw'ai' (XVIIIe) "rapid" and Hsin' (XVIIIf) "letter" in the lower portion. I have seen but two of these of all the copies I have inspected.



Front



Back

Plate XIV.

Single weight Cover showing letter franked with part of No. 10 only. From collection of E. H. Finegan.

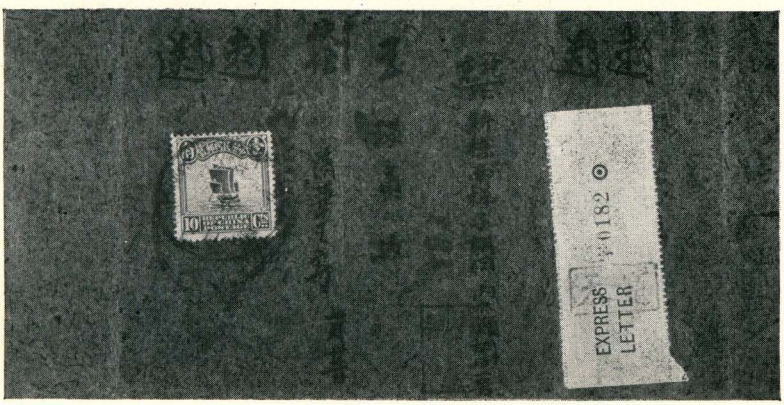


Plate XV.

Package Cover. Extra ten cent stamp required to pay excess weight or insurance. From collection of E. H. Finegan.

Demonetized Labels.

On February 1, 1916, the rate for express letters was raised to thirteen cents and the new regulations specified that this entire amount must be shown by regular postage stamps affixed to the letter.

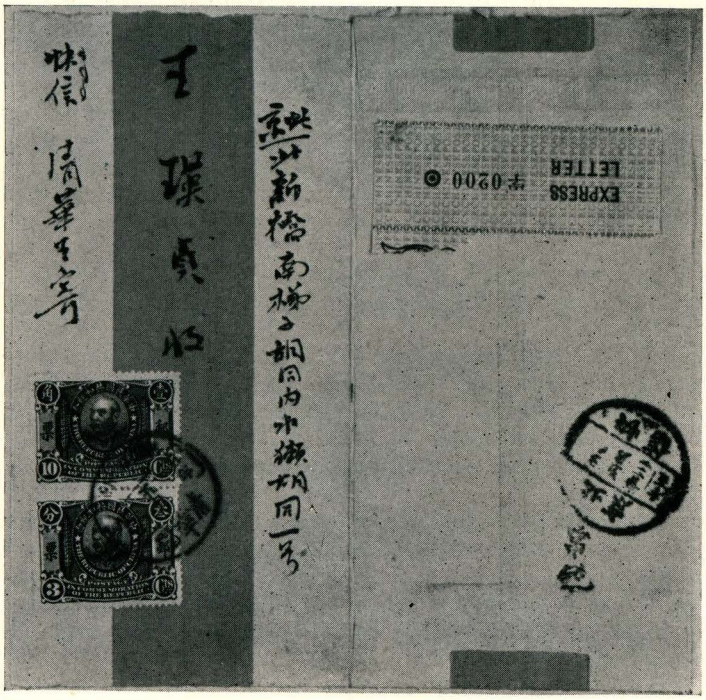


Plate XVI.

Cover with demonetized No. 10 & 13 cents in current stamps to pay postage.

To show that the express stamps were demonetized and no longer valid for postage, all supplies on hand were ordered to be handstamped with the letters A, B, C, D, one on each part except the fourth; therefore, from this date, they hold, *without question*, the status of receipt slips and office records only.

As stamps they have now ceased to exist, but as each postal district seems to have used a different "chop" it may be of interest to the reader to follow the story to the bitter end.

Peking used a black Roman letter 9mm. high, within a square  placed at the top of each part.

Moukden used red Roman letters 25 m.m. high and placed at the center of the stamp. Copies seen are postmarked "Fengtein" which is one of the provinces of Manchuria.

Yunnan-fu used black Roman letters 6 mm. high, placed at the top of the stamp. This statement is based on two used pieces in Mr. Finegan's collection obtained from Mr. Wang Chin Chi.

Sui Yuan used black block letters 9 mm. high applied at the center of the stamp. Same authority. A copy of this in Mr. Finegan's collection shows the "D" placed sideways.

Weihsien, a city in the Kiaochow Postal district, used red Roman letters 5 m.m. high at the top of the stamp. Copy in Mr. Finegan's collection.

A sixth variety shows red Roman letters 11 mm. high placed at the centre of the stamp; this is based on a 2nd and 3rd piece, the second piece post-marked Chengtu 12th year 8th mo. 15th; on the third piece are three postmarks too blurred to read.

Changsha, hand stamped in black at top, Roman letters 5 m.m. high.

Nansiang hand stamped in center, black Roman letters about 6 m.m. high. This and the one above are in Mr. Finegan's collection and were obtained from Mr. Wang Chin Chai.

I can see no reasons why all the above are not legitimate official surcharges, as all are found on used postmarked copies, although Mr. Finegan seems only willing to O. K that of Peking with certainty.

Besides the above, entires are found with very crude block letters in purple or black ink, on various copies, at the bottom, top or irregularly on the stamp. I have never seen any used copies of these surcharges and am inclined to doubt their validity.

Finally, Tientsin appears with a stamp on which the letters are printed in small green Roman letters 2¼x4½ mm., at the top of the stamp, and these are undoubtedly authentic.

About March 1st, 1916, an entirely different form was issued, consisting of a plain white slip 25.8 cm. long by 6.6 cm. wide, divided into five parts and printed in English and Chinese, with the instructions formerly printed on the back of the 3rd part now placed on its face. This form was modified at various later dates but as the slips are now nothing but postal documents it is useless to follow them further.

It is realized that this article is by no means final, there being many points that need clearing up, which can only be accomplished by some one nearer the source of information.

My thanks are due to Eugene Klein for his assistance in studying several knotty points, to H. L. Lindquist, to R. H. Geoghegan and to E. H. Finegan for the loan of his entire collection for study and comparison.



Plate XVII.

Demonatizing Surcharges.
Top row, Peking, Changsha, Wei-hsien
Middle row, Nansiang, Yunnan-fu, Sui Yuan
Bottom row, Tientsin, Moukden

Plate XVIII

a. 字 Tsz'
b. 大 Ta'
c. 中 Chung
華 Hwa
民 Min
國 Kuo
d. 洪 Hung
憲 Hsein'
e. 快 Kw'ai'
f 信 Hsien'

Plate XVIII.

Showing characters alluded to in text that could not be illustrated where they occurred.

THE END.

The Berlin International Stamp Exhibition

Rules for Exhibiting.

Courtesy *The Philatelic Magazine*, London.

THE Exhibition will take place in Berlin from September 12th to 21st, 1930, in the public rooms of the Zoological Gardens. It will include postage, official and private issues, telegraph stamps and reprints; postal markings of all kinds, franks, pre-philatelic letters, post office forms, postage stamp essays and proofs. There are classes for junior collectors, as well as for instructional and educational collections, forgeries, philatelic literature and collectors' requisites.

Exhibits may be shown in frames, on album pages, or in albums, or both. The charge per frame is 12 marks per metre, the height being about 120 metres (each frame holds approximately 16 album pages). A maximum of 10 frames is allowed for each separate exhibit. This space may not be exceeded without the approval of the Exhibition Committee. The charges for each album shown in cases is 15 marks. They are to be opened at some special page. A volume consists of not more than 60 pages.

Albums not to be exhibited, but solely for submission to the jury, are charged 8 marks per volume. Such "non-exhibits" are permissible only when part of the collections are shown in frame or open album form.

The exhibition fees must accompany the application and should be made payable to:

The Dresdner Bank,
Stadtzentrale,
35-39, Behrenstrasse, Berlin, W. 56,
for account of: Theodor Morgenstern, "Iposta, 1930."

Applications must reach the offices of the Exhibition on or before July 1st, 1930. They should be accompanied by a brief description of the collection, suitable for publication in the Exhibition catalog.

In the case of research collections, advanced specialized collections, etc., their aims should be stressed. Exceptional or hitherto unknown rarities and discoveries should be mentioned. Where exhibits are made for educational purposes, the principal thought should be emphasized. The Exhibition management reserves the privilege of amending or curtailing any such description.

How to Label.

Exhibits will be accepted from August 15th until September 6th, 1930. They should be distinctly marked:

"*Exhibit for the 'Iposta,' Berlin*, 1930,"

and sent to the address indicated below (address labels can be obtained from the Secretary or the Commissaires). Each exhibit must be accompanied by a duplicate index of the contents, which at least should state the number of albums and number of pages contained.

The collections sent as exhibits for the "Iposta" are exempt from customs duty, provided they are taken out of Germany within three months from date of entry.

All exhibits should be delivered charges prepaid and should be accompanied by the necessary amount to cover return costs.

Every exhibitor must state the class, sub-class, sub-division, etc., in which the exhibit is to be shown. Each exhibit must be confined to one sub-division.

Every exhibitor must guarantee the stamps in his exhibit to be his bona-fide property. Should the collection contain any loaned pieces, they must be so identified.

Incorrect data disqualifies for competition.

The Old Hands Class.

Collections to which have been awarded gold medals at two or more great international exhibitions, or which received a special highest award, such as "Gold Palm," New York, a State Prize, etc., between the years 1923 and 1929, must be shown in the championship class unless, since last exhibited, they have undergone very extensive modifications.

Infringement of this rule disqualifies for competition.

The following are regarded as great international exhibitions:—

London, 1923.
Vienna, 1923.
The Hague, Brussels and Oslo, 1924.
Paris, 1925.
New York, 1926.
Strasbourg, 1927.
Monaco, 1928.
Le Havre, 1929.

Where silver is the highest award, three bronze medals may be awarded.

The Medals will show a design of the Brandenberg Gate in the Unter den Linden.

Ladies' Prize.

A special prize is offered for the best collection shown by a lady.

Medals will be furnished solely by the Exhibition Committee. The name of the donors will be engraved on the medals. The donors may not specify the class or sub-division for which a medal is to be given. (This does not apply to special honor prizes consisting of "objets d'art."

The signature of the exhibitor on his application form will constitute his formal acceptance of and adherence to the rules and regulations.

Insurance.

The management of the Exhibition will do everything in its power to properly safeguard the exhibits, and special watchmen will be on duty day and night.

Insurance covering the transportation to and from as well as for the duration of the Exhibition, should be arranged for by the exhibitor.

Collections Graded.

All collections are separated into three groups:—

(a). Research Collections.
(b). Specialized Collections.
(c). General Collections.

"*Research Collections*" are such that cover the study of certain stamps or issues of the complete work that has already been begun by others.

"*Specialized Collections*" are such that are shown based on the research of others, and which are not governed by catalog numbers.

"*General Collections*" are such that are collected in the usual manner according to the existing catalogs or albums, and it is immaterial whether they are complete according to the sub-varieties of the catalogs.

All collections made for some special purpose are put into a special class, *i. e.*, Class 3.

Awards will be made on the following basis:—

1. **"Research Collections."** The decisive factor is to be the philatelic value and scope of the research, and the clearness with which the collection is written up and arranged.
2. **"Specialized Collections"** should be judged by (1) The philatelic knowledge and the work involved; (2) By the rarity, scope and condition of the material shown.
3. **"General Collections."** In these the first requisite is completeness and condition. Rarity and scope rank second.

Incorrect classification may be altered by the jury at their discretion.

Awards.

(A).—Championship Class: A Gold Plaque.

In addition to the above, every exhibitor in the championship class will receive a special porcelain plaque manufactured by the Berlin State Porcelain Works, on the reverse of which his name and the title of his exhibit will be inscribed. Furthermore, a diploma will be issued for each collection shown.

(B).—Other Classes: Gold, Silver-gilt, Silver, Bronze Medals and Diplomas.

Where a gold medal is offered, two silver-gilt and three silver and bronze medals may be awarded.

Where silver-gilt is the highest award, three silver and bronze medals may be awarded.

At the last meeting of the *Collectors Club* a special committee was appointed to endeavor to secure as many exhibits as possible for the Berlin Exhibition. On the committee was appointed the regular Iposta committee consisting of C. J. Phillips, J. M. Bartels and E. Klein, and in addition A. F. Lichtenstein, Theodore E. Steinway, John Klemann and Sidney Barrett. All other members of the Club are urged to cooperate in every possible way.

It is also announced that Herr von Hindenburg, President of the German Republic, has accepted the patronage of the exhibition. An ample social program has been arranged so that visitors at the exhibition will be given every opportunity to enjoy their stay in Berlin.

The Association for Stamp Exhibitions

By J. J. Klemann, Jr.

THE Association for Stamp Exhibitions was incorporated February 9, 1912 for the main purpose of holding the International Exhibition in New York in 1913.

Its charter, however, through the vision of its founders was drawn a little more broadly and the principal objects for which the corporation was formed, are given as follows: "for the purpose of establishing and holding public exhibitions of postage stamps; of encouraging and developing the study of philately; of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects and to that end, of furnishing popular instruction, and that the territory in which the operations of the corporation are to be principally conducted, is the United States of America."

There were originally thirty directors, ten of whom were to be elected each year for a period of three years, and it might be of interest to publish the list with the period of service:

One Year—J. P. Benkard, J. B. Chittenden, C. H. Eagle, A. Hatfield, Jr., J. A. Klemann, J. B. Leavy, J. T. Lozier, C. L. Pack, T. E. Steinway and T. L. Wells.
Two Years—J. M. Bartels, P. G. Doane, F. C. Earl, E. Goldschmidt, H. M. Lewy, J. Levy, J. C. Morgenthau, A. E. Owen, E. B. Power and J. S Rich.
Three Years—G S. Brandebury, C. Gregory, W. H. Hendrickson, E. Klein, J. N. Luff, H. C. Needham, W. W. Randall, J. W. Scott, F. Spiegelberg and G. R. Tuttle.

Of these thirty directors, there are ten who have been active continuously in the affairs of the Association from the very beginning, nine have resigned and eleven have died.

The officers of the Association, with their tenure of office, are as follows:

President—J. C. Morgenthau, 1912-1929; A. F. Lichtenstein, 1930.
Vice-President—J. M. Bartels, 1912-1914; A. E. Owen, 1914-1927; A. F. Lichtenstein, 1927-1930; Charles Curie, 1930.
Secretary—J. B. Leavy, 1912-1912; J. A. Klemann, 1912.
Treasurer—J. W. Scott, 1912-1919; T. E. Steinway, 1919.

The first business of the Association was to hold an International Exhibition in New York City from October 27th to November 1st, 1913. This was the first exhibition of its kind held in New York, and the stamps were displayed on the third, fourth and fifth floors of the Engineering Societies Building, approximately 7000 square feet of floor space.

The stamps were shown under glass in 516 frames, 40 by 60 inches, a total of approximately 8,570 square feet, and there were 181 exhibitors with a total number of 331 exhibits.

The success of this exhibition was most marked and the visitors, especially those from abroad who were accustomed to international exhibitions, stated that they had never seen an exhibition like it.

The total cost of the exhibition was $10,886.89.

At the close of the exhibition the officers and directors decided that it would be well to continue the organization, and in order to put it on a continuing basis, the constitution was amended and the dues were fixed at $1. annually. The record shows that there were 749 members enrolled prior to the exhibition, and by the time of the annual meeting in March, 1915, this number had dropped to 135 active members; after that, the membership increased slowly, till in 1924 the number stood at 195.

Late in 1924 plans were laid for the 1926 International Exhibition in New York, and at the time of the annual meeting in March, 1925, papers were filed with the New York State Department, increasing the number of directors from thirty to forty-five and the change was made in the by-laws, increasing the dues from $1. to $2. annually.

With the exhibition in view a drive for members was made and the record showed 915 members at the time of the exhibition.

The exhibition of 1926 was without doubt the largest and most successful philatelic exhibition held anywhere in the world even to this time. The program was a most ambitious one, but every obstacle was overcome by the officers and the Exhibition Committee, and the success of the exhibition was more than merited.

The entire fourth floor of the Grand Central Palace with over 30,000 square feet of floor space was secured for the entire period of October 16th to 23d, 1926, and in this vast space were placed 1024 frames or easels, each frame 4 feet wide by 5 feet high, making a total of 20,480 square feet of exhibition surface. The labor involved in planning this exhibition, making the easels and frames, procuring the glass and other necessities was colossal, but as great as this undertaking was, the task of mounting the exhibits properly without injury, cannot be conceived by anyone who has not undertaken or tried to do this work. There

were 286 exhibitors with a total of 650 exhibits. The total cost of the exhibition was $74,230.88.

While the charter of the Association states that the purpose of establishing and holding exhibitions was one of the principal objects for which the corporation was formed among other things, and that the territory in which the operations of the corporation are to be principally conducted, is the United States of America, the Association has supported both philatelically and financially every important exhibition held both in the United States and abroad. Its activities in this regard have been practically universal as the foreign list includes exhibitions at London, Toronto, Montreal, Monaco, Durban, Strasbourg, Melbourne, Havre, Danzig, Barcelona, Algiers, Antwerp, Montevideo, Amsterdam and Berlin, while its support has been given to American exhibitions at Cleveland, St. Louis, Tacoma, Oakland, Harrisburg and others of smaller independent nature, but quite liberally to the annual A. P. S. exhibitions, the first of which recently showed such marked success at Minneapolis, and the second coming soon in Boston.

It will be remembered that in 1925 the Board of Directors was increased to forty-five and the present board, with date of election, is constituted as follows:

1 Year (1931)—A. W. Claflin (1928), H. M. Clark (1915), A. Good (1928), J. H. Hall, Jr. (1928), F. R. Harris (1929), J. A. Klemann (1912), A. Krassa (1928), H. L. Lindquist (1925), W. W. MacLaren (1928), G. M. Mosler (1928), C. K. B. Nevin (1925), S. I. Rothschild (1929), W. S. Scott (1913), T. E. Steinway (1912), P. H. Ward, Jr. (1925).

2 Years (1932)—W. L. Babcock (1925), J. M. Bartels (1912), E. N. Costales (1923), C. Curie (1925), P. G. Doane (1912), R. S. Emerson (1929), S. P. Hessel (1929), A. H. Lamborn (1925), H. M. Lewy (1912), A. F. Lichtenstein (1917), A. E. Owen (1912), E. Perry (1925), B. W. H. Poole (1914), W. R. Ricketts (1925), P. M. Wolsieffer (1925).

3 Years (1933)—C. M. Ams (1925), S. Barrett (1925), H. A. Diamant (1928), F. Hutchins (1925), E. Klein (1912), J. J. Klemann, Jr. (1925), J. N. Luff (1912), H. C. Needham (1912), S. Newbury (1927), C. J. Phillips (1924), E. P. Radford (1927), J. S. Rich (1912-15, 1925), G. Sloane (1925), E. Stern (1919), A. H. Wilhelm (1927).

The Executive Committee consists of fourteen, ten members in addition to the four officers, as follows:

A. F. Lichtenstein, Charles Curie, J. A. Klemann, T. E. Steinway, C. M. Ams, J. M. Bartels, H. M. Clark, F. R. Harris, J. J. Klemann, Jr., H. M. Lewy, H. L. Lindquist, J. N. Luff, C. K. B. Nevin, C. J. Phillips.

This is the active group of the Association and the main spring around which revolve its principal activities, and in times like the present, when there is no great international exhibition to work for, these activities consist in helping in every way possible any exhibition which is sponsored by a properly constituted philatelic organization and according to certain accepted standards.

In order to be able to continue this support, it is necessary to have a substantial membership, and as the dues are only $2. a year and the benefits accruing to the individual collector proportionately larger, there is no reason why every philatelist in the country should not be a member of this organization. Membership blanks may be secured from the Treasurer, Theodore E. Steinway, 109 West 57th Street, New York City, or the Secretary, John A. Klemann, 70 Nassau Street, New York City, or you can make application on your own letter head enclosing $2. remittance direct to the Treasurer.

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.

THOROUGH SEARCH OF GUATEMALAN ARCHIVES.

We are particularly pleased to present in this issue the results of a careful and thorough search of the Guatemalan Archives by Walter Lind of London, who has spent the best part of the last 30 years in Guatemala. Mr. Lind had every facility to make this search and it seems certain that no other important official data will ever be discovered. His researches will cast much light on the early issues of Guatemala and in later issues of this magazine we hope to present his studies of Guatemala cancellations and of the lithographed issue of 1872.

* * * *

OUR NEW LEASE ON 51 WEST 48th STREET.

Through the courtesy of the Metropolitan Square Corporation, which has secured title to all of the leases owned by Columbia University in the section in which our Club House is located, we have secured a renewal of our lease for one year subject to a 60 day cancellation clause on the part of either party. During this next year it is therefore imperative that we secure other quarters and it is hoped that the plans which have been outlined in previous issues of this magazine can be carried out.

* * * *

JUNIOR EXHIBITION AT THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

On Saturday afternoon, May 24th, 1930 the *Collectors Club* conducted an exhibition of Junior and Juvenile collections with a view to selecting the most representative to be sent to the *Boston Philatelic Exhibition* in August. Through the active work of A. F. Auerbach, who had charge of the exhibition, a number of interesting collections were shown and from these the following were selected to be sent to Boston:

Specialized collection of Great Britain 1d red by George A. Reichelt.
Educational Exhibit of Pictures on Stamps by Marie E. Lake.
Air Mails on Cover by Leigh Ray Wilson.

In addition to the above the two winning exhibits in a competition held at the Richmond Hill High School will be sent to Boston. The first was a very well worked out display showing the development of the Air Mails formed by Edward Sohn and the other was a unique display labeled "Believe It or Not" by Gilbert Lesser which showed various interesting pictures on stamps. Among them were the 1c and 2c U. S. Columbian issue showing Columbus clean shaven in sight of land and with a full grown beard after he had landed, and on a Nevis issue Columbus with a telescope which was invented nearly 200 years after his death. A frame showing a map of Europe made from stamps of each country shown was also an interesting exhibit. This was made by pupils in the sixth grade at

School No. 3 of West New York, N. J., and we were indebted to their teacher, Miss C. Trott, for the privilege of showing it.

J. M. Wilson, president of the American Junior Philatelic Society, rendered valuable assistance in securing exhibits and it is hoped that further work along this line can be developed in the future.

* * * *

A. P. S. TO FOSTER CODE OF ETHICS.

The desirability of a Code of Ethics in the Stamp Trade has been discussed from time to time during the past twenty or thirty years but no definite effort has ever been made to crystallize opinion on the subject and to submit a definite code for adoption. It is therefore fitting that the *American Philatelic Society* should undertake to bring the matter before its membership and if a Code seems desirable to formulate one and see that it is adopted and put into effect. There are so many points on which a legitimate difference of opinion can exist that a Code setting forth the accepted Standards of Practice can be of considerable benefit. In the business world practically every industry has felt the need of such a Code and at the present time many of these Codes have the moral and legal support of the Federal Trade Commission at Washington. They have done much to unify standards of practice in their industries and many a dispute is avoided by following the principles set forth in them. The writer recently had the privilege of preparing such a Code for the Gift and Art Industry which is now being discussed with a view to its adoption and feels that one devoted to the stamp trade can be of much tangible benefit.

* * * *

SHALL COUNTERFEITS BE BRANDED?

The A. P. S. is further bringing up the old discussion as to whether or not Counterfeits should be branded. It would seem to the writer that there could be no question about the desirability of labeling known counterfeits as such, but there are many who object to the practice and refuse to permit their own specimens to be so branded. It is a question which should be settled definitely once and for all time and the A. P. S. will perform a most useful service for philately by emphatically going on record as favoring the practice and by incorporating it as one of the fundamental principles in its Code of Ethics.

* * * *

THE BEDFORD JONES COLLECTION OF FRANCE.

Much has been said about the educational value of stamp collecting and many collectors have formed most interesting exhibits pointing out just what philately teaches. One of the most interesting of such exhibits that the writer has seen is the History of France as shown by the Bedford Jones collection of which we present the first installment in this issue. Here is actual visual proof of the way that philately teaches history and we are indebted to Theodore Steinway, the present owner of the collection, for the privilege of publishing it in this magazine.

* * * *

JOSEPH S. RICH ELECTED TO HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

At the regular Meeting of the *Collectors Club* held on June 4th, 1930, and confirmed at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Club held on June 25, 1930, Joseph S. Rich was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Club in recognition of his many years of loyal devotion and in commemoration of his 70th Anniversary celebrated on June 12, 1930. An engrossed resolution has been presented to Mr. Rich as a permanent reminder of our action and an illustration of this together with additional data will appear in our next issue.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

The translations appearing under this heading are all originals prepared under the auspices of the Collectors Club, who hold the copyright for the English translations and who reserve all rights for republication. Suggestions for future translations are always welcome as well as criticisms on any of the translations that may appear. Furthermore we want to know whether or not this work appeals to our members. Letters pertaining to this subject should be addressed to Alfred F. Lichtenstein, P. O. Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City.

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Bulgaria (3)

(Continued from page 112.)

TRANSLATED BY KERMET E. PARKER.

(PRICES: The prices quoted in this article are those of the original Kohl Handbook, translated into United States dollars on a basis of 20 cents to the German gold mark.)

1 Lev=100 centimes or (later) stotinki.

Provisional Issues 1909-1910

1909 (June 20). Stamps in Type 9 (Bust of Czar Ferdinand) with typographic surcharge 010, 09, 011.



010 011

	Satmp	Overprint		Quantity
83 5 on 15 stotinki wine red & green black	No. 69	blue black	$ .04 $ .02	1,100,000
84 10 on 15 stotinki wine red & green black	No. 69	blue black	.06 .04	1,000,000
85 25 on 30 stotinki olive brown & green black	No. 71	red	.06 .06	800,000

According to sheet material we have seen, the printing of 1901 was used for surcharging, at least for Nos. 82 and 84; therefore "1901" exists in black on the upper sheet margin above the left pane, "1909" in blue black over the right pane. The surcharge form also contained, evidently, 100 cliches in the same arrangement as that of the sheets overprinted (see details after No. 73).

The following *overprint varieties* have been chronicled in the English stamp press (and in *Gibb. II*) : No. 83 and No. 84 with *surcharge inverted;* No. 85 with *double surcharge*, also with *"2" missing;* No. 85 with *blue* (instead of red) surcharge. At best these varieties can be only printers' waste. No. 85 occurs with decidedly (almost to the edge of the design) *shifted* surcharge.—On *No. 85* with overprint *PCP* see official stamp No. 3.

—— **(July 30, Aug. 8, and Sept. 25).** Types 12, 13. Stamps in lion design Type 6 with typographed overprint of only the year date "1909" at top (Type 12) or also with surcharge "5" or "10" at foot (as in 010, 09) (Type 13). Overprint black or (with No. 90 only) bright red.



12



13

	Stamp	Ovpt.			Date	Quantity
86 1 stotinki a. lilac						
P1: 13¼x13½	No. 31	12	—	—	July 8	Unknown
P2: 12¾	No. 53a		$ .03	$ .03		
b. gray lilac (p. 12¾)	No. 53b		.02	.02		
87 5 stotinki a. light green						
P1: 13¼x13½	No. 34	12	—	—	Aug. 30	270,000
P2: 11½	No. 42P3		—	—		
b. reseda grn. (p. 12¾)	No. 53b		.08	.08		
88 5 on 30 stotinki brown	No. 38	13	.05	.05	Sept. 25	450,000
89 10 on 15 stotinki						
a. orange P1: 11½	No. 44P3	13	—	—	Aug. 30	295,000
P2: 12¾	No. 58a		.09	.08		
b. yellow (perf. 12¾)	No. 58b		.08	.08		
90 10 on 50 stotinki blue green	No. 39	13	.08	.08	Sept. 25	360,000
Ea. Surch. black instead of red.			—			

For these provisionals stamps of the second (narrow-perforated) issue of Sofia prints (of 1898ff, q. v.) were used almost exclusively, and indeed those on cellulose paper mostly, yet among the remainders there appear to have been found also some sporadic remnants of the first wide-perforated Sofia issue and even some Paris prints, which explain the occurrence of the interesting subvarieties No. 86a P1, No. 87a (P1 P2), and No. 89a P1. The use of Paris prints is of course striking, as we have seen several unseparated sheets of 2x100 stamps of Nos. 86b, 87b, and 89b, from which one must conclude that the surcharge form was of similar arrangement (while the Paris prints were probably made in panes of 180, q. v.). We have not yet found any marginal mark from the overprint plate as in the case of the provisionals on Ferdinand stamps (see Nos. 83, 84). On the *difference of the three issues in Type 6*, see above.

Overprint errors:

EI. 1990			EII. 909			EIII. 1969		
No. 87	—?	—	No. 89a	—	—	No. 88	—	—
No. 88	$20.00	$35.00	No. 89b	—	—			
No. 90	4.80	4.40	No. 90	—	$20.00			
No. 90Ea	—	—						

The sole unquestioned and unquestionably issued *error of impression* is *EI*, which we have seen so far only as No. 90 (48th stamp), on which it is collected peculiarly easily in a block of nine (Price of block: $10). According to *Gibb. II* the same error of impression also occurs on No. 90 Ea, while later (1912) the same error was chronicled for No. 88 by *E. W. St. N.* and other stamp papers. As *EII*, according to Gibbons, also occurs on two provisionals, it is a case of no mere printing irregularity but of a plate error, but perhaps it was due only to wearing or poor registration of the left corner numberal. With EII it is also a case of provisionals of wholly different dates of issue. We have lately seen the rare variety EII on registered letter from Sofia on October 20, 1909. *EIII* was located, according to *Gibb. M. J.* (Feb., 1912) within a large part sheet; as the error is otherwise unknown, *Gibbons* reasons that it is a case of an error of impression which was detected immediately and corrected in the surcharge plate during the overprinting. The similarly chronicled errors 1999, 1009, etc., like half-omitted single numerals, must be the results only of contamination or accident.—Moreover, with the Type 13 overprints there occur on some stamps long vertical "spears" or pairs of oblong cubes vertically above one another before or after "1909" or the surcharge of value, sometimes, also, the two together. Such cases, which depend generally on raised portions of contaminating material, indeed, likewise recur in fixed stamp positions, but they do not deserve rating as impression errors.—*Inverted overprints* of Nos. 86b, 87b, 89a, b, as

well as *double overprints* of No. 86b (one of them inverted), No. 88, and No. 89a, which have been exhibited in England, probably are not even faulty prints but merely forgeries.

No. 90 Ea may have had its origin in *inadvertent* use of black ink for one sheet; as all overprints other than No. 90 were printed in black, and moreover copies of No. 90 with *red and black* overprints similarly exist, it is rather to be assumed that it is a case of a trial print which was undertaken either, as in the case of No. 20 I (q. v.) *before* use of the red overprint ink or else later for *proofing* of the overprint form (possibly the cause of the detection of the impression error EI).

1910

1910 (about July). Additional provisional issue: Stamps Nos. 66 and 69 (Bust of Ferdinand) with dark blue overprint of year date 1910 at top and a new designation of value beneath = 012; produced in Rustchuk.

91	1 on 3 stotinki orange & blue black	$ .04	$ .05
92	5 on 15 stotinki wine red & greenish black	.05	.06

1

012

For No. 91 stamps of the 1909 printing as well as the older printing (see above) were used, so that light and dark tones occur.

1911 (Feb. 27 [14], Nos. 94-96 and 104 somewhat later). Types 14-25. Designed by A. Mitov and G. Estavien, whose initials appear in visible places in the designs. Plates engraved by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London; stamps line-engraved by the Officina Calcographica Italiana, Rome. Various subjects in upright rectangles or oblongs; perforated 12 (line perforation).



14
Ruins of the Castle of the Assen Czars, the Greatest Bulgar Rulers of the Middle Ages.



16
City of Tirnova.



15
Czar Ferdinand in General's Uniform.



17
Czar in Informal Coat.



19
Pass on the Iskar River.



18
Bust of Czar in Admiral's Uniform.



21
Court of the Rilo Monastery.



20
Bust of Czar, Front View.



22
Czar and his Sons on Horseback (after a Painting by Weschin).



24
Troiza Monastery.



23
Czar in Coronation Robes (after a Painting by Mitov.



25
Harbor of Varna.

93	1 stotinka dark greenish slate	$ .01	$ .01
94	2 stotinki carmine & black	.01	.01
95	3 stotinki brownish carmine & black	.02	.02
96	5 stotinki green & black	.02	.01
97	10 stotinki carmine & black	.02	.01
98	15 stotinki yellow brown	.08	.04
99	25 stotinki ultramarine & black	.06	.01
100	30 stotinki cobalt & black	.08	.04
101	50 stotinki orange ochre & black	.10	.05
	EI. Medallion inverted		25.00
102	1 lev dark brown	.06	.04
103	2 leva dark lilac & black	.08	.07
104	3 leva dark violet & black	.16	.11

Sheets of 100 (10x10) stamps. On the upper and lower sheet margins (with the oblong stamps on the side margins) : MINISTERE DE FINANCES DE LA BULGARIE in gray block letters, flanked at right and left by Bulgarian arms. Moreover, the firm name of the Roman printery is found in "brilliant" letters within small shields on the lower sheet margin.

Among the remainders we frequently find sheets of *No. 94* which along the whole sheet margin show the left part of the stamp design (repeated 10 times one above another) at a considerable distance from the block of stamps. These always only partly visible stamps, however, were never perforated on their outer margin but were cut thru the design; we therefore believe that this is not a case of the beginning of a second printing-form (at a distance from the first) but one of an unintentional occurrence which is due to some accident of printing technique; similar irregularities exist elsewhere, to our knowledge on the recent German numeral stamps (in intaglio printing). (Translator's note: The statement that it is the "left" portion of the design which is found in this appears to be an error; we believe "right" to be correct.)

Regarding *No. 99* with overprint *PCP* see official stamp No. 4.

A used copy of *No. 101 EI* was first chronicled by *B. B. Z.* (1914, p. 388). Cancellation, characters meaning Philippopolis; the date stamp was torn off with the envelope. It appears from this that a sheet with inverted medallion was sold unnoticed over the postal counter in that place and was used.

During the *Balkan Wars of 1912-13* the current Bulgarian stamps were employed somewhat *in occupied enemy territory.* Stamps with such cancellations (e. g., Saloniki, Cavalle, Dedeagatch, and other Turkish places) on cover frequently bear the annotation "cancelled by order" and have brought fancy prices.

1912, Aug. 27 ([14]). Stamps commemorative of the 25th anniversary of the reign of Czar Ferdinand. Designed by St. Badschov, whose initials are found in the small triangles at right and left of the head. Typographed locally on chalky paper; perforated 12½.



26

				Quantities
105	5 stotinki dark gray olive	$ .08	$ .08	200,000
	a. green	.60	.55	
106	10 stotinki lilac brown	.25	.20	150,000
107	25 stotinki blue slate	.30	.26	100,000

No. 105a is due to a different color possibly used for only a small printing.

1913 (Aug. 19 [6]). Commemorative issue: Stamps Nos. 93-99 with horizontal typographed overprint 013 in two lines in celebration of the War of Macedonian Deliverance (upper line of overprint is an abbreviation = war of freedom).

ОСВОБ. ВОЙНА

1912-1913



013

		Overprint		
108	1 stotinka dark greenish slate	carmine	$ .02	$ .02
109	2 stotinki carmine & black	blue, dark blue	.02	.02
110	3 stotinki brown carmine & black	a. blue black	.02	.03
		b. gray blue	.08	.08
111	5 stotinki green & black	brick red	.02	.02
112	10 stotinki dark carmine & black	black	.03	.02
113	15 stotinki yellow brown	green	.06	.06
114	25 stotinki ultramarine & black	brick red	.06	.06

Overprint: The distance between the two lines of the overprint was suited to the varying forms and sizes of the individual values. An *overprint error* of *No. 108* mentioned in Gibb. II: "C" for "O" as the initial letter of the upper line, clearly is due to the damaging of the "O" concerned; the same stamp shows a "spear" before the year date. As with the overprinted issue of 1909 (q. v.), such "spears" are found both before and after either the upper or the lower overprint lines; these are not to be designated impression errors.—(191)*8*, (1)*0*(13), etc., are likewise not impression errors but are plainly due to

contamination of the respective characters. Also the *errors of single letters* appear due less to real errors of impression than to printing irregularities or other accidents.—Finally there occur, e. g. on Nos. 110 and 112, *marked overprint shifts* such as: lower overprint line at top, upper overprint line at bottom; further (on stamps of the top row) only the year date overprint or (on stamps of the bottom row) only the upper line; the missing line is then found on the sheet margin. In addition, we have seen a copy of *No. 110* with overprint in blue black and, the back and exactly corresponding, in gray blue (The impression or overprint on the show shows thru as light blue). The stamp also occurs with overprint in pure black, likewise in all intermediary tones.

1915 (July 6). Provisional stamp: No. 99 (bust of Czar, front view) with carmine red surcharge 014, manufactured in the Government Printery at Sofia.

115	10 stotinki on 25 stotinki ultramarine & black	$ .02	$ .01



014

Marked *surcharge shifts* occur, so that, for example, the "1" of the surcharge is placed in the perforations.

1915-16. Stamps in the designs of the corresponding values of the 1911 issue, but line-engraved locally from reengraved plates which differ in detail, size of design, and other respects. Changed colors and perforation: 11½ or 14 (line perforation).

Perf. 11½

116	1 stotinka black slate (Type 14)	$ .01	$ .01
117	15 stotinki gray olive (Type 19)	.01	.01
118	25 stotinki dark gray blue & black (Type 20)	.01	.01
119	1 lev black brown (Type 23)	.02	.02

Perf. 14

120	5 stotinki brown lilac (Type 17)	.01	.01
121	10 stotinki orange carmine & brown (Type 18)	.01	.01
	Ep. Pair, imperforate between	—	—
122	30 stotinki olive & red brown (Type 21)	.02	.02

Sheet arrangement as for 1911 issue (q. v.). But the marginal inscription (see above) is found only on the upper sheet margin; on an upper portion of a sheet of No. 121 we found this inscription in Bulgarian (instead of French). The lower sheet margin is blank. *No. 115* differs from No. 93 in the size of the design, in the shading of the rocks, in the centerpieces of both corner rosetts at right, and other respects; the engraving of the remaining stamps differs from the first London engravings in details of the shading; moreover, the initials of the artist are lacking on Nos. 118, 120, and 121.

The plate of *No. 120* shows strong evidences of wear on many later prints: The details are only hinted at, the engraving lines are levelled and on the border, especially at the corners, bent outwards so that the border lines are frequently oblique or curved against each other; the stamp design of this print is spread about ¾mm. As a result of this levelling and damaging of the engraving lines the original dark green appears lighter. (The color of the medallion frequently has a somewhat different tone, also, in the later prints.) These later prints were employed chiefly but not exclusively for the overprinted No. 125 (q. v.).

We have seen several copies of *No. 121* with cancellation of the *German field post*.

1919 (about May). Special stamp, created for the post cards of the Balkan View Card Enterprise of the Colonial Soldiers' Reward in Berlin: New printing of stamp No. 53b with green surcharge 015 in two lines



015

		Unused		As additional stamp on Balkan post cards	Quantities
123	3 stotinki on 1 stotinka dull lilac.	$1.00	$ .80	$1.60	100,000
	EI. Surcharge inverted	10.00	8.00	9.00	200 of them

No. 123 had official general franking validity (of 3 stotinki) but was not actually sold at Bulgarian post offices, being manufactured as a special stamp in Bulgaria for the view cards of the Colonial Soldiers' Reward in Berlin and so employed. It therefore deserves a special catalog number among the general issue at best from the (purely theoretical) point of view that the Bulgarian postal administration must have acknowledged the stamp as of full franking value of 3 stotinki *if it were used additionally* (to other stamps). The sponsors of the undertaking in question were, for the price of 5 mark a dozen, to address postcards with views of Bulgarian, Serbia, and Turkish cities, provide them with stamps of the respective countries, and then post them in certain Bulgarian or Turkish places. A part of the net profit from the venture went to the Bulgarian Red Cross. No. 123 was employed as a stamp once for every dozen cards addressed to a subscriber, so that one finds it on view cards together with one or two stamps to the value of 2 stotinki. As a consequence of the stamp embargo enacted at that time and of other difficulties, the understaking could not be carried out to the extent intended and the issue therefore was not used up; the remainders were acquired by a German dealer. For this reason the special stamp is still rare in Bulgaria today, while in Germany it is offered cheaply both unused and on Balkan postcards.

Remainders of No. 53 were not used for the overprint (nor was it a case of a "stock reducing issue"), but, as follows from some papers of the Bulgarian Ministry of Finance dated March 17, 1916, there was manufactured in Bulgaria a *new printing of the original value* which corresponds with No. 53B in color, perforation, and even cellulose paper. Also the new printing was in *sheets* of 200 (divided into two panes of 100, side by side, 17½mm apart. Therefore the error *No. 123 EI* was likewise manufactured in a sheet of 2x100 stamps. We have seen several copies of No. 121 with cancellation of the *German field post* dated June, 1918.

1916 (Dec.)-1917. Commemorative issue on the occasion of the occupation of the Dobruja; stamps Nos. 116, 120, 121, 118 locally engraved) with vertical overprint 016 in two lines (left overprint line = post in Rumania). Overprint red on Nos. 124, 125, blue on Nos. 126, 172. I Printing: (Nos. 124I-127I): dull overprint inks. II Printing: (Nos. 124II-127II): brighter overprint inks.



016

		Overprint:		Double		Inverted	
124I	1 stotinka black slate	$ .01	$ .01	$2.40	$2.40	$2.00	$2.00
	EV. "M" inverted	.40	.40				
125I	5 stotinki green & brown lilac	.04	.04	3.60	3.60		
	EV. "1617"	.70	.80	—			
126I	10 stotinki orange carmine & brown.	.01	.01	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
127I	25 stotinki dark blue & black	.02	.02	2.40	2.40		
	Ea. Red overprint	3.00	2.40				

	EIII. HH for HN		EIV. 19'7	
126I 10 stotinki orange carmine & brown	$ .60	$ .60	$ .60	$ .60
127I 25 stotinki dark blue & black	.80	.80	.70	.60
Ea	—	—	—	—

			EI		EII		EIII		EIV		EV	
124II 1 St.	$ .01	$ .01										
126II 10 St.	.01	.01	$ .20	$ .25	$ .20	$ .25	$ .65	$ .60	$ .20	$ .25	$ .65	$ .60
127II 25 St.	.01	.01					.80	.80				

(To be continued.)

Souvenir for the S. P. A. Convention

By Frank L. Coes.

THE Worcester Philatelic Club, which will entertain the convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans in August, has arranged for an interesting souvenir to be given to each person who attends the banquet. This is in the form of a genuine envelope prepared for the Know-Nothing party before the Civil War, which was put through the mails at noon on April 8th, 1930 with a copy of the Massachusetts Bay Colony stamp, so that it is a first day cover as well as an historical souvenir.

The Know-Nothing party was very active in Worcester during the period of that movement and it several times cast ballots which were enclosed both for its own offices and for State and National elections. About a year ago, one of the members of the Worcester Club, Burt Gates, 24 Charlotte Street (who is not only a collector of antiques and a master historian, but also a stamp collector) discovered these envelopes in their original package in the storage house of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester. Beyond knowing that they were the property of the Know-Nothing party, and that they were intended as ballot envelopes, there is no more definite data. Mr. Gates was able to buy the envelopes and in conjunction with Mr. Wood, and with the aid of the Assistant Postmaster of Worcester they were able to stamp and mail First Day Covers with the noon cancellation of April 8th, which was the day of issue of the Massachusetts Bay Colony stamp. Through the courtesy and care of Mr. Houston, the Assistant Postmaster, an especially clear postmark, a tie-on, with the least possible damage to the stamps, was obtained.

The Know-Nothing Movement.

Americana gives the following facts:

The "Know-nothing" movement was a secret political organization organized in 1852, for the purpose of obtaining the repeal of the Naturalization law and of the law which permitted others than native Americans to hold office.

It was so named because, being oath bound, its members replied to questions,—"I know nothing" of the matter, or "I don't know."

The Know-nothings carried State elections in Massachusetts and Delaware in 1854, and in 1855 elected Governors and legislatures in New York and four New England States. Also in the South were successful or approached success in nine states.

In the 35th Congress the party had 5 senators and 14 representatives. This was its high-water mark. In the 36th Congress it was smaller and the party had no representation as a party after that Congress.

The real root of the matter lay in the facts of immigration in proportion to the population. From 1825 to 1845 the immigrant total was 1,028,225 and from 1850 to 1855 the figure was nearly 2,000,000.

The members of the party were merged into the two main parties in 1856, and while there was some consideration of the possibility that the party was formed for other purposes; possibly to attract attention away from the fight on slavery, there is now no documentary proof of this fact.

Collectors Club Philatelist---Philatelic Literature Supplement

Volume VI. JULY, 1930. No. 2 (W. No. 19).

Review No. 19.—Quarter-Year Ending: June, 1930.

PLEASE NOTE: Last month's heading Vol. V. January, 1930. No. 3 (W. No. 18), should read: Volume VI, January, 1930. No. 1 (W. No. 18).

HARLOW (Alvin F.): OLD POST BAGS. The Story of The Sending of a Letter in Ancient and Modern Times. By Alvin F. Harlow, Author of "Old Towpaths", etc. Introduction by Joseph Stewart, Executive Assistant to the Postmaster-General, U. S. A. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. MCMXXVIII. XVII—(1)—499pp., 8⅞x6in., bound cloth, price $5.00. 45 Plates of Ills. From the Advertisement: "Tales of adventure and bravery, of danger and fidelity to duty, to match the most romantic fiction are related by Alvin F. Harlow in this colorful history of the mail service. In ancient times, the Roman couriers ran in relays day and night to bear the tidings of the Emperor, while today the Air Mail spans a continent in a few hours; between these two forms of delivery lies centuries of gradual development of the mail service. The powerful Taxis family in the Middle Ages maintained a privated mail service under the patronage of the Holy Roman Emperors, and universities and monasteries had their own systems of communication. Less than a hundred years ago, the American Overland Mail, probably the most famous mail stage in the world, was frequently attacked by brigands and Indians and the drivers and passengers forced to fight for their lives. These are a few of the high spots in the fascinating story Mr. Harlow tells. From old diaries, travel books, biographies and histories, Mr. Harlow has obtained this authentic record. He relates the complete story of the postal service from the origins of the letter down to the latest development of the Air Mail, laying particular emphasis on the postal service of the United States. **"Old Post Bags"** stands alone in its field—the only comprehensive book of genuine importance and interest to the general reader." Contents: Foreword, V; Contents, VII; Illustrations, IX; Introduction (Joseph Stewart) XV; CHAPTER I: The Beginnings of the Letter, 1; C. II: Earliest Organized Postal Systems, 14; C. III: Letters and Letter Carrying of the Middle Ages, 24; C. IV: Great Medieval Messenger Systems of the Orient, 48; C. V: A Remarkable Family of Postmen, 59; C. VI: France and the First City Mail Service, 81; C. VII: Other Continental Posts to the End of the Eighteenth Century, 94; C. VIII: Early Days of the British Posts, 112; C. IX: British Posts to the End of the Eighteenth Century, 136; C. X: Development of the Mail Coach, 153; C. XI: New Era in Postal Service, 178; C. XII: Overland Route to India, 195; C. XIII: Glimpses of European Posts in the Nineteenth Century, 204; C. XIV: Early Colonial Posts in America, 225; C. XV: Colonial Posts to the Time of the Revolution, 243; C. XVI: Earlier Years of the American Post Office, 265; C. XVII: Period of Magical Development, 282; C. XVIII: Coming of the Railroad, 303; C. XIX: Era of Cheaper Postage, 321; C. XX: The Days of Gold, 337; C. XXI: The Civil War and Afterwards, 370; C. XXII: The American Post Office and City Delivery, 396; C. XXIII: Ocean Mail, 416; C. XXIV: Stamps and Letter-Writing Equipment, 423; C. XXV: Patronage, Spoils and Reform, 457; C. XXVI: Franking, 452; C. XXVII: Letter Spying, Public and Private, 462; C. XXVIII: Postmen of the Air, 476; SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY, 493; INDEX, 495.

DWORAK (A. V.): (The) DWORAK SPECIALIZED CATALOG OF U. S. AIR MAIL COVERS. FIRST EDITION, 1930. Compiled By the Collector—For the Collector. Published by The Gossip Printery, Holton, Kansas 288pp., 8¾x5⅞ in., paper cover, $1.20 post-paid; cloth, $2 00 postpaid. Illustrated.
This catalogue seems to be quite complete for a first effort, it certainly has enough headings (sections), 25 of them and for a book of this size it is very cheap. Contents: Contents, 3; Publisher's Foreword, 4; Introduction, 5; Style of Listing, 8; SECTION I: Pioneer Covers. Edited by Chas. E. Jandrue, Jr., 9; S. II: Experimental Flight Covers. Edited by Chas E Jandrue, Jr.-Henry C. DeWitt, Jr.-F. Ciampolini, 41; S. III: Contract Air Mail Covers. Edited by Chas. E. Jandrue, Jr., 59; S. IV: Foreign Air Mail Covers (From U. S. to

U. S.), Edited by George H. Kieley—Foreword, 113.—U. S. Air Service to Central and South America, West Indies, Canada and Mexico—Rates, etc., W. Irving Glover, 2nd Assist. P. G., 114.—Foreign A. M. Covers, 116; S. V: Souvenir-Historical Covers. Edited by A. C. Roessler-Donald E. Dickason, 134; S. VI: Rate Change Covers (First and Last Days). Edited by Perham C. Nahl, 142; S. X: Airport Dedication Covers. Edited by Donald E. Dickason, 150; S. XII: Air Meet, Show, Exhibition, Race and Derby Covers. Edited by Seymour Rose, 174; S. XIII: Anniversary Covers. Edited by R. A. Brooks-Donald E. Dickason, 190; S. XIV: Air Mail Day Covers. Edited by Donald E. Dickason-Seymour Rose, 197; S. XV: "Accident" Covers, 201; S. XVI: Lindbergh "Good Will" Tour Covers. Edited by Allan M. Thatcher, 210; S. XVII: Emergency Flight Covers. Edited by R. A. Brooks, 219; S. XVIII: Air Express Covers. Edited by J. T. Schweier, 223; S. XIX: Miscellaneous Covers. Edited by Donald E. Dickason, 228; S. XX: Zeppelin Covers. Edited by Max Schnell, 234; S. XXI: Canada (Covers and Semi-Official Stamps). Edited by O. W. R. Smith, 245; Air Mail Glossary, 268; Advertisements, pp. 273 to 288 (green paper).

LISSIUK (Kalenik) & NICKLIN (John W.)—RENOUF (Henry C.): (The) HISTORICAL AIR MAIL CATALOGUE. An Authoritative Catalogue of Air Mail Stamps and Historical Covers. SECOND EDITION, 1930. Published by K. Lissiuk Philatelic Co., Inc., 1476 Broadway, New York City. 277—(12 Adv.)—(5 Index)—2pp., 7⅞x5½in., cloth bound, price $2.00.

The first edition of this catalogue appeared in 1929 and contained 166pp. while this has 205pp. (pp. 211 to 273 are given up to "The Conquest of the Air," by Nicholas Afonsky), a gain of 39pp. and is a fine catalogue of the Air Mail Stamps that are authentic. Contents: Foreword, 2; Special Notices, 3; Important Notice, 6; SECTION I: Air Mail Stamps, 7 to 106—Complete Chart of Air Mail Stamps, 108-109—A Study of Values of Air Mail Stamps, 110-114—Development of the Air Mail Service. By Henry C. Renouf, 115-123; S. II: Pioneer Flights of the U. S., 124 to 171; S. III: Famous Flights of Aviation History, 172 to 176; S. IV: Pictorial History of the Aeroplane, 177-183; S. V: Historical Flights, 184 to 204; S. VI: "Air Lines of Four Continents". Drawn by Nicholas Sanabria. Data by Henry C. Renouf, 205-209; S. VII: The Conquest of the Air. By Nicholas Afonsky. (Copyright by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate), 211 to 273.—Set Values in Air Mail Stamps, 274-277.—Advertisements, 12pp.; Index to Stamp Section, 2pp.; General Index, 3pp.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.: SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. Edited by John N. Luff and Hugh M. Clark. EIGHTY-SIXTH EDITION, 1930. Pub. by Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 1 West 47th St., New York City. X—1814—8—2—24pp (Watermarks)—37 (Sets & Publications)—3pp. (Memoranda); 6½x4½in., bound cloth, price $2.00 (thumb indexed $2.50), postage extra.

Again we are called on to review the only complete American Handbook of the World's postage stamps and it is rather hard to find anything more to say concerning it except it is better than ever, cheap at the price, well bound, good paper, clear print and absolutely indispensible to any American collector as everything is founded upon it. Every American dealer arranges his approvals and prices on this catalogue. The Scott Co. are fortunate in having Mr. John N. Luff as one of its editors each year. As usual the United States section with that of (Confederate States) are first treated and occupy the first 100pp.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., Ltd.: SCOTT'S SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES STAMPS. SEVENTH EDITION, 1930. Edited by Hugh M. Clark. Pub. by S. S. & C. Co., New York City. (XVIII)—230—20pp. (Adv. 10pp. printed on), 6⅛x3½in., bound cloth, price $2.00.

This is the seventh edition of this classic (American Collectors U. S. Handbook), is the best yet it being the latest it is of course more complete than the other six editions. Among the additions to this catalogue are: Date of Issue of Each Stamp when known (found either at heading of each group or after description of the stamp; Proofs of United States Revenues in Normal Colors. Contents: Foreword, 3; Introductory Note, 5; Covers, 7; Cancellations (Illustrated), 7 to 11; Index, 13; Glossary, 15-18; General Issues, 1-112; Air Post Stamps, 113-114; Parcel Post Stamps, 115-116; Postal Stamps, 117-124; Booklet Panes, 125-126; Official Stamps, 127-150; Postal Savings, 151; Special Delivery, 152-154; Newspaper Stamps, 155-162; Postage Due, 163-168; Parcel Post Due Stamps, 169; Reprints, Re-Issues and Special Printings, 170-174; Specimen Stamps, 175-184; U. S. Die and Plate Proofs, 185-196; Revenue Proofs, 197-200; U. S. Revenues, 201-218; Confederate States, 219-230; Advertisements 20pp. (10 printed on).

BRIGHT & SONS: BRIGHT & SON'S DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. FIFTEENTH EDITION, 1930. London: Bright & Son, (Frank H. Oliver), 167, Strand, W. C. 2. VIII—453—(3)pp., 6½x4½in., bound cloth, price 3/10 (95c) post free.

With this Edition the familiar "A B C" of the title is dropped and the reason given in the preface is: "That it tends to suggest to collectors that the catalogue is a simplified one, whereas the contrary is the actual case, in fact, many lists are more detailed and advanced than those contained in other catalogues." We call our readers' special attention to the notes in our Catalogue in reference to "condition" of such stamps (see Ceylon, Cape, etc.), which we consider is the most satisfactory way of dealing with issues when price depends so much on condition. In the list of Great Britain prices are given for Light and Heavy cancellations. This is a splendid catalogue of Great Britain and Its Colonies, and of much value to the collector of these stamps treated of.

SALVI (Lieut.-Colonel Constantino): POSTMARKS OF PORTUGAL By Lieut.-Colonel Constantino Salvi (Translated by special permission from "La Revista Filatelica d'Italia" by W. B. Haworth). London, 1929: S. H. Wright & Co., "The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly", 44, Bedford Row, W. C. 1. 4—59—1pp., 7½x5in., paper cover, price

From the Introduction: "Although it is only comparatively recently that philatelists have turned their attention to the study of the post marks of different countries, there is nothing rash in stating that, so far as Central and Western Europe are concerned, the subject is an open book, if what up to now has been written is any indication, and little can be added to the work so excellently accomplished. One country alone remains in this very important branch of philately and that is Portugal, where, although keen collectors and careful students of the national stamps abound, the postmarks have not, I make bold to say, a single devotee. This caused me no little surprise when, during my recent stay there, I asked a well-konwn stamp dealer of Lisbon what had been published on the cancellations of Portugal, and he replied the field was an uncharted desert; a statement which at first non-plussed me, and then aroused in me the desire to devote myself to an investigation which no one else had yet tackled. In the present monograph appears the result of my patient and laborious enquiry at the principal philatelic centres of Portugal. I only deal with the stamps up to the fall of the Monarchy.—Contents: Introduction, 1; The First Reform of the Postal Service, 2; The Number Cancellations of "The Neighbouring Islands", 9; Forerunners, 13; The Pre-Stamp Markings of the Neighboring Islands, 24; Circular Date Stamps, 33—Oval Date Stamps, 37—Various Marks, 42; To What Part of the World Do the Azores Belong? 44—Blind Marks, 45; Occasional Marks, 46; Telegraph Cancellations, 51; Ship Cancellations, 52; Appendix, 53; The Numeral Cancellations of the Adjacent Islands, 54; Forerunners, 57.

GELLI & TANI: CATALOGUE ILLUSTRE DES TIMBRES-POSTE, TELEGRAPHES, COLIS POSTAUX DE LA BELGIQUE ET DU CONGO BELGE. Ancienne Maison Gelli et Tani, 70, Rue du Marche-aux-Herbes, Bruxelles. 297—(3) pp., 8¼x5⅞in., bound flexible cloth, price . There is an Edition de Luxe printed on superior paper and numbered 1 to 50.

The first Edition of this catalogue was published in 1910 and consisted of 72pp.; Second Edition, 1921, with 128pp.; and this the Third Edition has 297pp. which gives one a good example how philatelic research and study has progressed. This catalogue of Belgium and Belgian Congo is probably the last word to date on these issues as to type, color and price and of course the date of issue Contents: Introduction, 3; 1849 Issue (July), 5; Minor Varieties, Errors, Retouches, Reprints, 7 to 24 (with 4 plates); 17th October, 1849 & 10th August, 1850, Issues, 25—Varieties, 26; 1849-1850-1851 Retouches, Plates V to VIII; February, 1851 Issue, 35—Errors & Plate VIIIa, 37—Retouches, 41 to 43 (Plates IX to XVI); July, 1858 Issue, 60-71 (Pl. XVII to XIX); April 1st & June 1st, 1861 Issues, 71 to 80 (Pl. XX & XXI); April 11th, 1863 Issue, 80—Perforations, 81—Var., 82 (Pl. XXII); Cancellations (1849-1864), 86 to 105; November 1st, 1865 & Jan. 1st, 1866 Issues, 106-110; June 1st-Sept. 1st, 1866 & March 1st, 1867 Issues, 111-113; Nov 15th, 1869 Issue, 113-119; July 1st, 1875 Issue, 120; April 1st, 1878, Issue, 121—Var., 122 (Pl. XXIII)—Cancellations 128; Oct 20th & Nov 1st, 1883 Issues, 129; 1884-1893 Issues, 130-132; Dec. 15th, 188? Issue, 132; July 1st, 1891 Issue, 133; June 1st, 1893, 134; 1897-1900, 135-136; Feb. 20th & Mar. 20th, 1894, 137; Oct. 15th & Nov. 15th, 1896, 137; 1905 Issue, 138-140; Oct. 1st, 1907, 140; June 1st, 1910, 141; April, 1911, 142; April 15th, 1912, 143-146; Sept.-Oct., 1914, 147-148; Jan. 2nd, 1915, 148-153; Oct. 15th, 1915,

153-162; Jan. 15th, 1918, 163-164; July 19th, 1919, 165; 1919-1920, 165-168; May 2nd, 1920 (Olympic), 168; Aug. 5th, 1920, 169; Mar. 5th, 1921, 170; Dec , 1921, 171; May 25th, 1922, 171; July, 1922-1929, 172; May 24th, 1924, 173; 1923, 173; Jan. 1st, 1925, 174; Dec. 15th, 1925, 175; Feb. 10th & 25th, 1926, 175; Dec. 6th, 1927, 176; May-June, 1927, 177; Dec. 15th, 1927, 177; Sept. 15th, 1928, 178; Dec. 1st, 1928, 179; Jan., 1929, 180; Feb., 1929, 180; July, 1928 & Feb., 1929 (Newspaper), 181; 1929 (Special Delivery), 182; Postage Due Stamps, 183-188; Parcel Post, 189-203; Telegraph, 205-211; Telephone, 213-215; German Occupation, 217-219; Belgian Occupation-Germany, 221-222; Eupen & Malmedy, 223-226. Belgian Congo: Various Issues, 227 to 285 (Plates XXIV to XXXII)—Postage Due, 287-290; Belgian Occupation German East Africa, 291-296; Postage Due, 297.

LANDMAN (Giulio): CATALOGO DELLA POSTA AEREA ITALIANA. Milan, 1929. Corso Vittorio Emanuele, 22. 88—(1)—4 (Index)—XXXVIII (Adv.)—(2) pp., 8½x5½in., paper cover, price Lire 15.

This is an Illustrated Catalogue of Italian Air Stamps and Flown Covers with prices.

HUGHES (W. E.): GERMANY: 1923 Handstamped Franks. By W. E. Hughes. Pub. by W. E. Hughes, "Incarus", Penshurst Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex, England. 11—(1)pp., 9⅝x6in., paper cover, price .

German postal franks (rubber handstamps) of August/Dec., 1923, are of much interest, but little appears to have been published on the subject, while the catalogue references are not detailed. The object of this handbook is to make a start, so that others, better qualified and with more material may amplify the particulars herein given. The efforts of a great nation to deal with an almost overwhelming crisis are certain of attention from future historical students, so we may be sure that the different devices and improvisations, authorized and adopted by the German Postal authoriteis to cope with the unprecedented situation arising out the landslide in German currency in the second half of 1923, will continue to fascinate all interested in the wider aspects of postal history. The earliest date I have seen is 25th August and the latest 17th December. Most of the handstamped franks are in violet, some few in red, rarely, in black. Many covers bear two or more. (From the "Foreword"). This catalogue lists 64 varieties.

SEFI (Alexander J.): FORGERIES AND FAKES. With Special Reference to Modern Methods of Detection. (Being the text of a Paper read at the Sixteenth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, on Wednesday, June 5th, 1929. By Alexander J. Sefi, (Editor of "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain") and awarded the Congress Cup. London, 1929. (Separately printed from the Proceedings of the 16th P. C. of G. B.). 28pp., 8¾x5¾in., paper cover, price .

The importance of this paper is shown by its being the one selected from several others for the Congress Cup at the Sixteenth Philatelic Congress, but even without it would stand on its merits from the title alone, anything connected with forgeries at once appeals to a philatelist. No one I know of could have been selected to write on this subject better than Mr. Sefi. Contents: (Introduction), 3; (1 & 2) Forgeries of whole or part of the stamp, 6; (3) Cleaned Stamps, 13; (4) Faked and Repaired Stamps, 13; (5) Reprints, 15; (6) Stamps Postmarked to Order, 16; (7) Bogus Stamps, 16;—Methods of Detection, 17; The Ultra-Violet Ray Lamp, 20; Methods of Measurement, 25.

WILSON (F. L.): (The) CHARM OF STAMP COLLECTING. By F. L. Wilson, (Hon. Pres. & Senior Adviser of The Junior P. Soc. of Am.) Pub. by 1930 Year Book of the J. P. S. of America (J. P. S. A. Press), Box 56, Times Square, New York City. 1929. 50—(2)pp., 9¼x6⅛in., paper cover, price .

Here is another of those fine descriptions of Stamp Collecting in general especially written for the younger collector (many of which have appeared in Great Britain and the Continent but few in this country). The Contents: Foreword, 5; Contents, 6; I: The Charm of Stamp Collecting: What Romance We Find Therein, 7; II: Following The Trend: What Collectors are Doing Today, 10; III: Down the Ages: Mile Posts Along The Path of Philately, 12; IV: The Level'er: International And Fraternal, 15; V: The Rock Of Hobbies: Permanent And Steadfast In Growth, 17; VI: The Educator: Art and Science, 19; VII: At Random: Rarities, 22—Great Collectors, 23—Great Collections, 24—Commemoratives, 25—Investments, 26—Forgeries, 27—Puzzle Pictures, 28; VII: Stories From Stamps: Mythology Unfolded And Recalled, 29—Pagin Pegasus, 30; IX: Ships That Pass: The Story Of The Philatelic Fleet, 33; X: Ships That Fly: The Advent Of The Airmail Stamp And Its Future, 36—Chart of Air Mail Stamp Values (Prepared by K. Lissiuk), 37—The Complete

Chart Of Air Mail Stamps (Reprinted from the "Air Stamp Review"), 40—Historical Covers, 42; XI: Miscellaneous Collecting, 43—General Collecting, 43—Specialized Collection, 44—Various Types of Collections, 44—Precancel Collecting, 45; XII: The Stamp Club and Society: Formation And Conduct of Meetings, 46—The Part The Society Is Playing Today, 47; Who's Who Among The Junior Collectors: Membership of the J. P. S. of Am. to Nov., 1929, 48-49; Stamps of Tannou Touva: An Interesting Set of Pictorials, 50 (Illustrations).

SMETH (Paul de): BELGIQUE: L'Emission de 1869. Histoire—Classement—Varieties. Paul de Smeth. Editions du "Philateliste Belge" Bruxelles. 1929. 93—(3)pp., 10⅞x7⅜in., bound paper, price ; Edition De Luxe, Holland Paper, price .

Another fine handbook on an issue of Belgium. Contents: Introduction, 5; **BIBLIOGRAPHIE,** 9; History and General Notes, 11; Issue of 15 November, 1869. 1 and 10 Centimes, 19—2 and 20 Centimes, 30—5 and 30 Centimes, 38—8 Centimes, 42—1 Franc, 44—40 Centimes, 45; Issue of 1st July, 1875. 25 and 50 Centimes, 48; Issue of 1st April, 1878. 5 Francs, 52; Sale of Remainders by Belgium Government (1911), 59; The Varieties, 65; The Essays, 80; Check List and Prices, 83; **SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY** (Separate Works), 92; Table of Contents, 93.

HOPKINS (A. E.): A PIONEER BRITISH AIR MAIL, BATH-LONDON, 1912. By A. E. Hopkins. Published at 3 George St., Bath, 1929. 23—(1)pp., 8¼x6¾in., bound cloth, price 2/6 (62c).

Another little book for our ever growing Air Mail Library. Contents: Contents, 3; Introduction, 5; CHAPTER I: The London-Bath Flight, 7; CHAPTER II: The Progress of the Meeting, 12; CHAPTER III: The Bath-London Flight, 15; CHAPTER IV: The Flown Cards, 17; CHAPTER V: Reference List, 20; Appendix, 21.

PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN: THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN YEAR BOOK FOR 1929. Issued on the occasion of the Sixteenth Congress, meeting from June 3rd to June 7th, 1929, under the auspices of THE BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY. Edited by Alexander J. Sefi and Henry Grindall. The Birmingham Philatelic Society. 129—(3)pp., 9x6in., bound cloth, price . Contents: Index, 4; P. C. of G. B. Its Aims, Objects and Rules, 5; Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, 10, List, 12; Societies Affiliated to the Congress. And the names and addresses of their Hon. Secretaries, 13; Fifteenth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. Held in London, under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society, June 25th-29th, 1928. Report of the Proceedings, 16-22; Birmingham. The Toy-Shop of the World, 23; 16th P. Congress of G. B., Local Committee, 28—Bir. P. S., Officers, 29—B. P. Soc.: History, 31—Members of Cong. (Ills.) 34-35-36—Cong. Fund, 37—Exhibition of Stamps, 38; P. C. G. B.: Permanent Executive Comm., 1929, 39—Report of, 40—Accounts for 1928-9, 44; Societies Sending Delegates to 1929 Cong., 45; Delagates Attending, 47; Programme of the 16th P. C. G. B., 49-52; Papers to be Read: (1) THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS—Why is it the Peter Pan of English Congresses? 53-69 (J. Stanley Telfer); FORGERIES AND FAKES. With Special Reference to Modern Methods of Detection. (Alexander J. Sefi), 61-86; (3) RETOUCHES AND RE-ENTRIES. (Sapt. D. R. Martin, R. E.), 87-95; (4) POSTAGE STAMP COLOURS. (Richard G. Owens), 96-100; CONGRESS NOTES: Membership, 101—Awards, 101—Philatelic Index, 102; Stratford-on-Avon. "The Immortal Shrine" 104; Advertisements, 105-129; 3 blank pages for notes.

SCHWANEBERGER ALBUM: MICHEL BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG 1929. Europa. —Ubersee. Verlag des Schwaneberger Album G. M. B. H., Leipzig. Two Vols. in One. 7¼x5in., bound cloth. Europa, XI—(1)—668pp.; Ubersee, VI—742pp.

This edition which is about 7 months old is fully up to other editions of the catalogue and is valuable to the librarian as a reference book on Europen (German) prices. The United States section is found in Part II, pp. 674 to 695, the illustrations although reduced are good.

PEURSEM (Mr. J. H. Van): DE GESCHIEDENIS VAN LITAUEN OP DE POSTZEGELS. Door Mr. J. H. Van Peursem. Uitgave van De Haagsche Postzegelhandel, Noordeinde 90, Den Haag. 1929. 20pp., 10¼x7½in., paper cover, price 1½ gld.

This pamphlet "The History of the Lithuanian Republic, as Told by Her Postage Stamps", is a fine small pamphlet, well printed on good paper and the illustrations are excellent. The contents are divided under VI headings.

MAYR (Ig.) & HANUS (L.): ILLUSTRIERTES HANDBUCH UND PREIS-KATALOG DER STEMPELMARKEN VON OSTERREICH-UNGARN erganzt durch die Stempelmarken der Okkupations-gebiete und der selbstandigen Staaten Osterreich und Ungarn. SECOND EDITION. Bearbeitet von Ig. Mayr (Wien) und L. Hanus (Prag). Wien 1929. Verlag Rudolf Friedl, Wien 1., Wollzeile 8. 199—(1)pp., 9x6in., paper cover, 10/-.

The First Edition of this handbook on the Revenue stamps of Austria-Hungary was published in 1923, and consisted of 97pp., now we have a catalogue of 199pp., which is another example of progress in compiling handbooks, and is of course the reference work on these stamps. Contents: Preface to 2nd Edition, 3; Contents, 4; Explanations, 5; Austrian Monarchy, 5 to 26; Austrian Republic, 27 to 103; Lombary-Venice, 105 to 111; Hungary, 112-178; Military, 179-181; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 182-189; World War Occupation Stamps, 190-197; Liechtenstein, 198-199.

BRUCK (A.): (Les) OBLITERATIONS TEMPORAIRES, DEVISES ET RECLAMES DE BELGIQUE DE L'ORIGINE A DECEMBRE 1928. (Essai de classification). By A. Bruck. Edite par "Le Philateliste Belge", 31 Avenue de Haverkake, Forest-Brussels. 1929. 62—(2)pp. and 7 plates, 4⅝x6⅞in., paper cover, price 7 Fr.

Contents: Preface, 5; SECTION A: Temporary Cancellations, 9; SECTION B: Machine Cancellations, 16; SECTION C: Handstamped Advertising Cancellations, 51; 7 Plates in back. (There is also an Edition on thin paper numbered 1 to 25).

WINNEZEELE (Baron De Vinck De): PROJET DE STATUT DES VARIETES POUR LES TIMBRES DES BUREAUX FRANCAIS ET DES COLONIES EMIS DE 1852 A 1918. By Baron de Vinck de Winnezeele. Editions du Groupement Philatelique de France, 18, Rue Laffitte, Paris (IXe). No. IV. 1929. 47—(1)pp., 9x5⅝in., paper cover, two editions: (1) regular and Edition de Luxe superior paper numbered 1 to 50. Contents: Preface, 3; Errors in text of No. III: "Colonies Francaises et Bureaux a L' Etranger", 4; French Foreign Offices, 5; French Colonies in alphabetical order, 16 to 47.

BIGSBY (George H.): PRICE LIST AND GUIDE TO COLLECTING OF PARIS SIEGE BALLOON POST 1870-71. "The Leading Specialist": George H. Bigsby, 20, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, London, W. C. 1. 12pp. (including covers), thick paper cover, 8½x5½in. Contents: What are the Reasons for Collecting "Ballons Montes of Paris Siege"? 2; A Brief History of the Siege of Paris Balloon Post 1870-71, and Guide to Collecting Same, 3; Details of Stamps, Stationery, Cancellations, Etc. Used During the Siege, 4-6; "LETTRE-JOURNAL DE PARIS. Gazette des Absents", Title page of No. 6, 9 November, 1870, 7; Pigeon Post, 8; Table of Paris-Post-Offices (the so-called "FORTY STARS OF PARIS") with Their Respective Star Numbers, 8; Table of Suburban Post-Offices, with Cancellation Numbers (Bureaux Intra-Muros), 9—(Bureaux Extra-Muros), 9; Price List (Miscellaneous), 10; Advertisements, 11 & 12.

HARRIS PUBLICATIONS LTD: SEASON 1930 CATALOGUE OF PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS, ALBUMS AND ACCESSORIES OBTAINABLE FROM HARRIS PUBLICATIONS LTD., 112 Strand, London W. C. 2. 36pp (inc. covers), 9¾x7¼in., paper cover. Contents: Index, 2; Adv., 2 to 12 (other than Harris); "Harris" Stamp Albums & Accessories, 13-18; Other Makes of Albums, 19; Standard Index to Philatelic Literature, 20; Abridged List of Handbooks, 21-29; Books on General Subjects, 30-31; Modern Collectors' Philatelic Exchange Club, Rules, 32-33; Sub. to all the Journals of the World are booked (List of few with prices single copy and Annual sub.), 34; Adv., 35-36.

SWEDEN: A Post Card received by me today March 26th has been sent me registered by Mr. Uno Soderberg, Manager of the Philatelic Agency, Stockholm. Postage paid by the new 35 ore Sweden stamp, and reads: Postverkets Frankoteckensexp. (The Philatelic Agency, Stockholm 1, Sweden). Dear Sir, A new 35 ore postage stamp has been issued today and you will find it on the other side of this card. This stamp is of the type "King Gustavus V", red violet of colour and printed on O gramme paper without watermark. The former 35 ore stamp was of "Posthorn and Crown" type and light yellow. You will now find the "Posthorn and Crown" type only on stamps over 50 ore in value. Yours Faithfully, Uno Soderberg, P. F. F. S., Stockholm 1, Sweden.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

Two Books of Interest to Philatelists

WORD SHADOWS OF THE GREAT—The Lure of Autograph Collecting

By THOMAS F. MADIGAN.

THERE is a very close relationship between the collector of stamps and the collector of autographs and the two hobbies increasingly overlap as philatelists turn to Franks, Signed Air Mail Covers, Covers before Stamps and the many interesting side issues that help to increase the interest in the modern collection. As time goes on this relationship will no doubt become even closer for many philatelists endeavor to present in their collections every correlating fact that bears upon the history of the country, the story of the illustration on the stamp, or the development of the particular phase in which they are interested.

Thomas F. Madigan's new book "Word Shadows of the Great" should therefore find a very receptive audience among the readers of this magazine for there is much material in it of direct interest to the collector of historical data particularly that relating to the Presidential Franks which are so rapidly growing in popularity.

The broad scope of the book is indicated by the Chapter headings: "The Intimate Hobby" points out the close personal connection that an autograph letter bears to the writer and to the period in which he lived; in the chapter on "Some Notable Collectors and Their Collections" one illustration shows a letter of General Robert E. Lee with the original envelope franked with a pair of 5c Confederate stamps; the subjects of How and What to Collect and Specialization versus Generalization are covered in the chapter on "Saints and Sinners"; and the very next chapter again sounds like a book on philately "How do you Know it is Genuine". "Americana—Common and Preferred" deals interestingly with the Colonial Celebrities and many of our famous Military and Naval heroes; "Fifty-six Who Hung Together" of course relates to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence and includes a table showing the remarkable increase in values in these autographs in four epoch making sales dating from 1886 to 1928"; "Out of the White House Ink-Well" naturally deals with the autographs of the Presidents but in a later chapter dealing explicitly with the "Autographs of the Presidents" interesting data is given regarding the term of office, characteristics of the handwriting and a guide to relative scarcity which will prove of especial interest; "The Pomp of Power" has much interesting data regarding famous personages in history especially Napoleon and this is followed by chapters on "American Literary Autographs" and "English Literary Autographs", with "The Lesser Lights" treated in a special chapter. For those who like a guide as to what is worth collecting "An Autograph Collector's Baedeker" will be of interest. Mr. Madigan has selected one hundred representative celebrities, fifty American and fifty European that are worthy of consideration. In this list he has carefully refrained from including rarities unobtainable to the average collector but has compiled a list that one can reasonably expect to secure. The questions of condition, mounting and such useful information is also treated briefly. An entire chapter is devoted to "Two Great American Manuscripts" which include Poe's "Raven" and Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" and the book closes with the chapter on the President's Autographs previously mentioned.

The book is adequately indexed and we can recommend it most heartily to every philatelist who has the least leaning toward Americana or the historical side of collecting. The price is $5.00 and the book is published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York City. Already a second edition has been required

to meet the demand and it seems certain that Mr. Madigan's book will do for autograph collecting much that A. Edward Newton's "Amenities of Book Collecting" did for the book collecting game. H. L. L.

* * * *

SIX HORSES

By Captain William Banning and George Hugh Banning.

The development of the old stage coach lines and the pony express is so closely identified with the early postal history of our western states that the two are inseparable and every collector interested in the Western Franks will find in "Six Horses" a handbook of value in tracing the histories of the various firms engaged in the transportation of the early mails.

The book is primarily concerned with the development of the stage coach and gets its name from the fact that "six horses" were usually used in pulling them. Captain William Banning, one of the collaborators in writing the book, was himself a driver and as a consequence the book contains a vividness and freshness that only comes from first hand knowledge.

The first stage coaches came with the beginning of the gold rush in California in 1849 with James Birch as one of the first pioneers. In his first venture he appeared one morning in September with an old rancho wagon "perched upon it in as stately a manner as though on the box of a Concord coach fresh from the shops of abbot-Downing. Holding some bull-whacker's lash as a true linesman would hold a stage-whip, he humored four nervous mustangs, four Mexican bronchos that were apparently stage-struck before the gathering throngs. But it was: "All aboard for Mormon Island! Forks of the American River! All aboard!" This will sound familiar to the readers of this magazine who have followed the historical sketches by Dr. Victor M. Berthold and Ernest Wiltsee on the early gold rushes to this very same district.

The early stages in the development of the stage coach lines are painstakingly traced with many an exciting story of hold ups and Indian raids. The book is divided into four parts dealing with the operations of the four major organizations engaged in the traffic. These four parts are "The Whip of Birch", "The Whip of Butterfield", "The Whip of Majors and Russell" and "The Whip of Holladay". As most of these organizations were contemporaneous the story is naturally interwoven to a considerable extent but the action is carried along lucidly so that the reader secures a full picture of the entire development with the rise and fall of the many companies organized to carry the mails.

While the book deals in no way with the philatelic aspect of this development it will be found invaluable in identifying many of the cancellations that appear on the Western Franks and is of sufficient value as a check list to find a place on the shelves of any collector even remotely interested in this phase of the development of the mails.

It is profusely illustrated and one of the illustrations showing "Pony Express Envelopes of Sixty and Sixty-one" contains two covers with the "Pony Express—St. Joseph" cancellation, one of which contained the news of Lincoln's election with the additional cancellation of "The Central Overland California and Pikes Peak Express Company."

The book is published by The Century Company of New York and sells at $4.00. H. L. L.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

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Seconded by H. L. Lindquist

Deaths Reported

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THE ALBERT FRIEDMANN MEDAL.

The Albert Friedemann Medal for 1930 was awarded by unanimous vote to Dr. Wm. Laup in Allenstein for his work on Hand Cancellations of the German Post on the Marshall Islands, which was published in 1929.

CHARLES M. AMS.

Resolution passed by the Governors of the Collectors Club, June 25, 1930:

WHEREAS, Mr. Charles M. Ams, a valued member of this Club since January, 1923, died on the 25th day of May, 1930, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Ams, during his membership, served this Club as Vice-President, as Chairman of the House Committee and as Secretary of the Exhibition Committee in 1926, always with fidelity and ability, and

WHEREAS, His amiable personality and sterling character endeared him to all of his many friends, now be it

RESOLVED, That in the death of Mr. Charles M. Ams, this Club has lost a most valued member and the Board of Governors a wise counsellor and a highly esteemed friend.

That these Resolutions be spread upon our Minutes and that a copy thereof be sent to his family with our sincere sympathy and condolence.

CHARLES CURIE, Chairman.

(Mr. Ams was born January, 1867 and became a member of the Collectors Club in 1923. He was elected a Governor in 1924 and in the same year was elected Vice-President, an office which he held until 1926. His main specialty was Gambia. Mr. Ams was survived by his wife for less than one month as we just learn as we go to press that she died June 21, 1930.)

AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

Is Your Dealer a Member?

Evenings at the Collectors Club

TRIP TO THE ORANGES, MARCH 14.

A group of seventeen members visited the Philatelic Society of The Oranges on March 14th. The Orange folks met at the Camera Club, East Orange, and is a rather up-and-doing organization that has created a great deal of interest in stamps in the Orange Section and points adjacent.

The New Yorkers were expected to interest and enthrall the Jerseyites and they probably did—for some of the visiting exhibitors had some unusual items.

President Lindquist began the evening's entertainment by showing some of the interesting pages from his collection of Norway stamps. Vice President Charles Curie exhibited a section of his general collection.

Ferrars Tows showed some of his unique Hawaii-U. S. covers, and these are indeed a wonderful lot. George Sloane showed a few nice things, exposed to the public gaze for the first time, featuring many very nice covers with and without stamps. J. Murray Bartels showed a group of Supplementary Mail Postmarks on stamps. H. M. Konwiser showed a number of Franked Covers, including one showing George Washington, and some Confederate Official Covers.

Herman Toaspern showed at least three "of the very rarest" of Air Mail Covers: the Byrd, the first real flight and one which had a story about a lady who dropped in the ocean. Anyway, take it from Toasty and he knows his Air Mails, the three he stressed are what he claims. Plus this, Toaspern showed other Air Mail Covers of interest.

Stephen G. Rich offered a unique study in Stamp Comparisons. Apparently, for instance, a Norway stamp was copied by a Crete emission; a Cape stamp by some other land, etc. Elliott Perry showed some Match and Medicine, including one on a Devil-Heads Bottle. C. J. Phillips showed a few very unusual items in U. S. Department Stamps, and was "the last exhibitor," because he was the Chairman of the Visiting Delegation.

Others who made the bus trip to the Orange Club from New York were O. G. Reichelt, F. Kellers, Paul Wise, Dr. Rex Taylor, Jack Piggott, "Matty" Senabria and Max Ohlman.

CLARENCE V. PRICE COLLECTION OF AIR MAIL STAMPS.

On the night of March 19th there was displayed a most unusual collection of Air Mail stamps. Formed by Clarence V. Price, this property vividly brought out the attractiveness and downright fascination of the Air Mail phase of Stamp Collecting. Surely, Aero philately has come into its own when it can so completely surmount the barriers of conservatism and win its way into the hearts of an enthusiastic attendance of the Collectors Club membership.

It has been Mr. Price's object to represent every officially issued air stamp in his collection with a mint block of four if possible, or barring this, a single copy. In this endeavor he has been almost completely successful—the splendid collection lacks but a few isolated specimens to achieve actual completeness.

An interesting story is essentally a part of any discussion of this collection. Just a little more than a year ago, Mr. Price inquired of the writer if it would be possible to purchase the rarest of the Air stamps at one time. It so happened that it was possible for us to secure as a group, the following rarities:

Newfoundland: The famous Hawker; the equally rare DePinedo.
Columbian Republic's one Air Stamp.
Honduras 5c blue (red overprint), the rarest Air stamp in the world.
Philippines: Sampson error.

Mr. Price quickly accepted these stamps and the accuracy of his judgment was verified when not more than six months later these same five stamps had actually more than doubled in value. This wonderful increment in value that is constantly going on in Air stamps is unquestionably one reason for their great popularity. People do not collect for gain but everyone likes to feel that the purchase price paid for a stamp is well spent.

Aside from this, Mr. Price's unusual but very effective method of collecting from the top down is worthy of note and to some considerable degree—emulation.

The collection itself occupied the entire display space available in the exhibition room of the Club. We will not attempt to describe more than its important features. Of course the five rarities above mentioned were displayed.

The famous "Ile de France" issue was represented by mint blocks of each value —and an extra mint block of the rarer stamp, #4—10fr. on 1.50fr Pasteur, showing both spacings of the overprint. Only twenty of this latter item are possible.

The Honduras page was magnificent. Besides the great rarity #4—5c red overprint, there was a fine set of the comparatively less rare stamps. Among blocks of this group was shown the 20c with the tete-beche variety of the basic stamp.

Mexico's pages showed many interesting stamps including the Air Mail overprints on the black Postal Congress stamps. Of the 1 peso of this set but 78 exist.

The Newfoundland group must be referred to. The Hawker and DePinedo, with the two lesser varieties in blocks were dignified and impressive.

The beautiful and varied issues of Uruguay called for plenty of favorable comment and were a strong point of interest.

Briefly we have noted the high spots in a great collection. The beauty and color of the whole can only be appreciated when the point is brought home that all the intervening groups were almost solidly complete. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Price was applauded for the entertaining evening he had furnished the meeting and was congratulated on the possession of so complete and splendid a collection, lacking as it does, so few of the nine hundred odd air stamps that have been issued to date. Mr. Price has a single of almost every one and a block of the great majority.

This is the classic age in Air stamps, comparable to the first and second decades in Stamp Collecting. It is still possible to emulate the example of Mr. Price—but it will not be five years hence.

JOHN W. NICKLIN.

HANS LAGERLOEF'S MONACO COLLECTION SHOWN APRIL 2.

Monaco is one of the small principalities on the Riviera in France, the same way as Andorra in the Pyrenees in Spain and Liechtenstein in old Austria, San Marino in Italy. Monaco has only about 22,000 inhabitants and compared to our own metropolis, the members will be in a position to form an opinion as to the size of this Sovereign State, only eight square miles in size.

The collection opens up with a lot of articles on this famous gambling resort, also a lot of views and pictures because of being considered one of the most beautiful spots in the World. There is no question but that the climate is unsurpassed and the temperature all year round shows very little variation and rain seldom falls. In fact, the whole municipality is like a doll house, spotlessly clean and beautiful with its tropic vegetation.

Among the stamps, we note first, one French stamp, Napoleon with Monaco cancellation. Underneath is a French stamp with the cancellation number 2381 which was the French number assigned for Monaco. The first stamps of Monaco appeared in the year 1885. Of this issue, the collection contains the 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 and 40 centimes in mint sheets of 50, with full side borders.

Of the 40c, there is an imperforated stamp with original gum which is mentioned in Kohls Handbook and which is an outstanding rarity.

The 1 Fr. stamp of this issue is represented by a 4 block, mint, beautifully centered. I understand that of this stamp, there exists a block of 18 which is in the hands of the mysterious man of Europe, Sir Basil Saharoff, the man who, incidentally, owns the Casino at Monte Carlo and had much to do with the World War, being the chief owner of Vickers and Armstrong Armament Works in England.

Attention is also called to the 4 block proof of this stamp.

The 5 Fr. stamp, which is one of the recognized rarities of Europe, is represented by not less than 8 copies of which most are beautifully and exceptionally well centered, for this stamp.

The entire issue of 1885 is represented on entire cover. All values up to 1 Fr., inclusive, are on one cover and 5 Fr. single on another. Both these items must be considered rare and possibly unique.

It is said that of the 5 Fr., a 4 block exists, mint, but it has not been verified. However, collection contains 4 block proof of this rarity.

Issue 1891-94. This issue is represented by sheets of 50, mint, with side borders of the 1 (2 sheets of 2 different shades), 2, 5 (2 sheets of different shades), 25, 40 (2 sheets of 2 different shades), 50 and 75 centimes. 1 Fr. and 5 Fr. deep rose.

Particular attention is called to the first sheet of the 5c, without number between the panes, which is an early printing. The second sheet has the pane number 8 and is of a later printing.

Attention is called to the sheet of the 25c. There is no pane number and therefore of the early print and of the light color. The 5 Fr. pale rose, mint, does not exist in a sheet of 50, mint. I have not even heard of a block of 4 of this stamp.

The next issue is of 1901. From this issue, all the regular stamps of Monaco are represented either by sheets of 50, mint, or complete sheets of 100.

Particular attention is called to the 5 Fr. dull violet of the 1920-21 issues, of which I have one sheet of 50, a 4 block and 2 single stamps. Only about 6,000 stamps of this particular value were printed, of which about half were overprinted and the catalog price of $20 is ridiculous and entirely wrong. There is no reason why this stamp should not enhance in value and become equally or nearly as valuable as the 5 Fr. of 1885, which is now cataloged at $200.

Attention is called to the sheet of 50 of the 50c orange, 1924-26 issues showing freak perforations, whereby certain stamps became imperforated on top, etc.

Attention is also called to the 1928 issue of 3 values issued as a consequence of the International Philatelic Exhibition in Monaco of that year.

The stamps are represented by a 4 block each, imperforated.

Among the Charity Stamps, particular attention is called to the Red Cross of 1914 with inverted double surcharge.

In the 1919 issue, the outstanding item is a mint block of 8 of the 5 Fr. plus 5 Fr. dull red Orphelin. It is an outstanding rarity of first order.

Of the Postage Due Stamps, all the issues are represented with the exception of the 10c brown, 1909 and the 30c bistre, Recouvrement, by sheets of 25, 50 or entire sheets of 100.

The 10c brown 1909 and the 30c bistre, Recouvrement, are also in the collection.

The collection is also remarkable for a great number of Postal Cards and Letter Cards of the early issues and a great number of entire covers which in my opinion are so desirable to make a collection interesting.

The collection was displayed for Christian L. Dull and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to him as well as to Mr. Lagerloef for the display

CHRISTIAN L. DULL.

VISIT OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF THE ORANGES.

On Wednesday, April 16th, a strong delegation of members of the Philatelic Society of the Oranges paid their return visit.

The President of the Society, Mr. Coda, was in charge of the delegation and introduced the members in the following order:

W. R. Frick showed a collection of Air Mail stamps and in his opening remarks stated:

"The collecting of air post stamps has become a very popular branch of our hobby and I believe will continue to increase its followers. In this age of speed and economic demands it is essential that important communications be delivered in the shortest possible time. Hence the world wide development of air routes. Coincident with the establishment of air ways have come the air post stamps. As the new routes pass beyond the experimental stage and become permanent institutions, so will the air stamps become permanently separate and distinct from the ordinary government issues in every country on the globe.

In the past thirty years general collectors have become fewer and fewer because of the enormity of the task of completing such a collection. It has been the age of specialization of one country or a group of countries, or of one stamp or an issue of stamps. We are now on the threshold of a new era where those who love general variety can find satisfaction in exploring the whole world with their air stamps and still come very close to completion.

There are three distinct groups to be collected: 1st, regular government issues, 2nd, private issues, 3rd, covers. Each group is subject to further sub-division but for tonight we are confined to the first general group which can be divided into the stamps issued for specific flights, ordinary postage stamps issued in commemoration of aeronautical events, and the regularly issued air post stamps.

In 1917 Italy issued the first regular air post stamps. Since then 72 countries have brought out one or more During the first ten years or until 1927 thirty governments had brought out special stamps. May 21st, 1930 is the third anniversary of Col. Lindbergh's flight, alone in the Spirit of St. Louis, from New York and his landing at Le Bourget Flying Field, Paris. Since this flight forty-two countries have issued special air stamps. There are in all less than 1000 major varieties. However, nearly every month brings new issues from somewhere. It is still in its infancy and I strongly believe there is a bright future ahead for the air mail collector."

After this he showed his collection, which was in exceptionally fine condition.

E. C. Betrix showed a fine collection of Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark and Netherlands, the stamps being shown unused in blocks of four and in many cases, on cover. This collection we noticed was particularly strong in the early issues of Netherlands and of Belgium.

Dr. S. H. Bowman showed an interesting collection of Germany, unused where he had been able to obtain them and where he could not get unused he had taken fine used copies. This collection was particularly strong in shades.

E. H. Lake showed a very interesting miscellaneous collection among which one noted letters and signatures of Presidents, a letter from Daniel Webster, and a very interesting letter from Henry Clay. This letter concerned a Jackass he had just bought and gave instructions to one of his men that he was not to be driven over twenty-five miles in a day. Mr. Lake also showed a collection of United States and Foreign Seals.

E. C. Genet showed an interesting letter from General Grant, also a nice collection of United States 3c rose of 1861. He told us that the great bulk of this collection came from a selection that was found in a barrel a few years ago. An interesting piece in this collection was a very beautiful 3c true pink on cover, dated Philadelphia, August 26, 1861.

Robert Oliphant showed, what many of us considered, the most interesting exhibit of the evening. It was really a

very concise well written up and illustrated History of the United States as shown on postage stamps.

The first portion illustrated the journeys of Columbus and his predecessors the Vikings. Mr. Oliphant had selected about 270 different stamps to illustrate his history and he tells me that it will take at least another year to complete it. An immense amount of research work must have been put into this as each page is replete with interesting details of the events depicted on the stamps.

It is an exceedingly interesting and studious piece of work that should be of considerable educational value especially if our Government would allow us to illustrate the United States stamps which are so necessary to depict the events to which he drew attention.

Many of us expressed a wish that eventually this interesting and studious work should be published.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

HAWKINS—GREAT BRITAIN.

Wednesday evening, May 7, which was a sweltering hot night, brought together a considerable group of members to view W. E. Hawkins' unused collection of Great Britain.

At the Chairman's invitation every one removed their coats and got as comfortable as possible and then feasted on the many fine items contained in the collection. A few of the outstanding pieces were 1840, 1d black, numerous pairs and strips, a block of six and a handsome strip of seven from the worn plate. 2d blue, two strips of three and a block of six. 1841 1d red brown, block of fifty and a sheet of one hundred and twenty also the rare roulettes and perfs. by Archer. 1854-58, all the rare perf and watermark varieties. The next issue had all the plate numbers complete including the rare error of the 1½d lettered OP-PC. A fine mint set of the 4d carmine on blue, garter watermark. A beautiful mint copy of the 9d bistre, with hair lines, watermarked heraldic emblems. The £1 and £5 on blue paper and no less than thirteen imperf. pairs scattered through from 1854 to 1884. From 1887 to date the collection was complete with all rare shades and minor varieties.

Officials. In this group were many world rarities. "I. R." three copies 5sh, two of the 10sh and one of each wmk of the £1 and also the 5sh Edward. "O. W." complete. "GOVT" all major varieties complete including 1d lilac inverted. "BOARD OF EDUCATION" complete except for 1sh Edward. British Levant and China complete

All those present were very grateful to Mr. Hawkins for the privilege of seeing his stamps and a hearty vote of thanks was extended with the unanimous approval of the members present.

Sidney Barrett, who displayed the collection, also showed a volume of interesting miscellany containing Masonic cancellations and covers and a variety of other U. S. covers that aroused the enthusiasm of all present. This type of collection is becoming increasingly desirable.

H. L. L.

PRESIDENTIAL POSTAL FRANKS SHOWN MAY 21st.

At the regular meeting of May 21st Philip H. Ward, Jr. and Edward Stern exhibited their collections to a large and intensely interested assemblage of members and friends.

Mr. Ward's collection was in two volumes and contained signatures of all Presidents except Hayes, Arthur, Cleveland, B. Harrison, and McKinley. The one of Woodrow Wilson, being unique, and was signed at Mr. Ward's personal request. There were, however, several signatures that were not of Presidential vintage, notably, Washington (just before he died), Madison (State Department) and Garfield (Member of Congress, the only one known to exist).

He also showed several very interesting letters and documents signed by Presidents, the most notable group being eight or ten letters written and signed by Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Stern commenced his display with a volume containing the Signers of the Declaration of Independence and Members of the Continental Congress. The former included Hancock, the first signer, B. (Free) Franklin, a rare form of signature, Carroll, Chase, Harrison, Adams, Huntington and many others; the latter group of course, included a very fine Geo. Washington.

Then came his Presidential Franks, a truly wonderful array. He was complete with the same exceptions as noted for Mr. Ward plus Roosevelt and Wilson. The important feature, however, was the fact that every envelope was signed during the President's term of offive; the only exceptions being, Wm. H. Harison and Garfield, neither of which are known to exist signed during their term of office. Mr. Stern mentioned an interesting fact. George Washington as President never signed his name for franking purposes but always used "President, U. S." Whenever he wrote his name it was always either while a member of the Continental Congress or in private life and all three varieties were represented in their correct periods.

To supplement the above, Mr. Stern goes further and collects the entire Cabinet of each President and showed a selection which covered the period from

Washington through Tyler and this group was practically complete.

Added to this was a volume entitled "Wives and Widows of Presidents" and his remarks were news to most of his listeners. He stated "that only sixteen Presidents' widows had been granted the franking privilege by special act of Congress," and he showed all but three, Martha Washington, Sarah Polk, and Lucy Hayes, none of which are so far known.

As a pure side line but somewhat connected he had another volume entitled "Cancelled Checks of Prominent People." Here he showed seventeen different Presidents and a galaxy of names known the world over, Poets, Authors, Musicians, Statesmen, Bankers and Industrialists.

Without exception this was one of the most interesting displays of the season and the usual vote of thanks was enthusiastically given to both exhibitors for providing a most enjoyable evening to all.

S. B.

ST. LUCIA EXHIBITED JUNE 4.

On Wednesday, June 4th, B. H. Homan gave us one of the best displays of West Indies stamps that we have seen since I have been a member of the Club. He showed his specialized collection of St. Lucia and I might say at once that the original work that was displayed by him puts him well in the rank of real Philatelists.

The collection was superb in every respect, beautifully written up, and with a lot of new material.

The important point was the plating af the stamps of the first type. Only one plate was used for all values from December 1860 to 1884 inclusive, the different denominations being indicated by change of color. The plate consisted of 240 stamps arranged in twenty rows of twelve.

Mr. Homan has distinguished 140 distinct plate varieties and he has proved that they are constant and true varieties by securing a considerable number of each variety in the different denominations. Sometimes as many as thirty or forty stamps of one variety were shown. Each distinct variety has been carefully drawn on a large scale and separate pages been taken for each one so there is no possibility of error owing to the bulk of material he has secured.

There are two major re-entries on the plate. No. 205 has a very clear double inscription, one raised considerable above the other. No. 240 has the inscription also doubled and also raised as in the previous one.

There are five minor re-entries being Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 on the plate specially noticeable under the "TAG" of "POSTAGE" and with the doubling in the frame line on the lower left corner. It appears as though the plate must have been of some soft material and being in use for some 24 years, it became considerably scratched, many of these scratches appearing in the first issue and some developing later. It is by means of these scratches that Mr. Homan has been able to reconstruct the plate from overlapping pairs and blocks. Altogether he has located 237 plate positions out of the 240.

Space will only allow a brief description of this large collection, which is contained in twelve Oriel Albums.

The first volume contains a number of Essays in blue, brown, black and green, but with the head and backgrounds different to the issued stamp. There are also a considerable number of what I term "modern reprints", the Perkins Bacon stuff of which so much has been on the London market the last two or three years. There are also a few British stamps used in St. Lucia with the cancellations "A 11".

To give some idea of the strength of this collection I mention a few of the more important blocks in the early issues.

1860, Wmkd. Star: Rose-red, 2 blocks of 6, 6 blocks of 4; Blue, 6 blocks of 4; Green, 4 blocks of 4. In addition to these, there are pages of unused and used singles.

1863 Issue: There are two blocks of the brownish lake, two blocks of the indigo, and three blocks of the emerald green. In the scarce un-issued variety of 1863, the Six pence on 4d. indigo, there are no less than 12 specimens.

Crown & C. C. Perf. 12½: An interesting used stamp is a penny cancelled with diamond dots in blue of Sardinia.

In the 1/- perf. 12½, there are three unused copies in a very distinct red color, almost vermilion, quite different from the orange and pale orange usually cataloged.

In the same stamps, perf. 14, an interesting variety is a 1d. used, perf. 14 horizontally by imperf. vertically. This is No. 193 on the plate and shows a large left margin imperf. with considerable margin on the right. As the sheets were always perf. all around I have no doubt whatever but what this must be a part perf. stamp.

Nearly all the other issues right up to date, are complete in singles, in many shades, and most of them in blocks of four.

Two interesting Local stamps which have not yet been cataloged, are in oblong blue frames broken by floret ornaments in the corners. These are cancelled "St. Lucia Steam Conveyance" in blue double circle. The stamps are lithographed on a white wove highly surfaced paper.

An interesting variety I noticed in the Provisions of 1892 is a "One half pen-

ny" on 3d, Die II, double printed on the front of the stamp with one extra print also on the back of the stamp.

Mr. Homan has succeeded in getting a nice lot of covers with various combinations, chiefly of stamps used to London, Bordeaux, or to Paris, some being cancelled with the Ffench Anchor postmark.

In the interesting Revenue stamps used for postage, the following types are those given by Stanley Gibbons current catalog. I have only noted a few of special rarity or uncataloged:

1d. Type F1, 2 used, surcharge double.

1d. Type F1, 1 used, surcharge all inverted.

1/- Type F5, Error "Shile" used.

1/- Type F6, Error "Shild" 3 used.

1/- Type F12, The word "stamp" double.

1d. Type F26, The word "Revenue" inverted, used.

Following Mr. Homan's exhibit Clayton W. Bedford of Akron, O. showed his interesting plating of the U. S. 5c Inland Exchange about which we hope to present further details in a future issue.

B. B. Lipsner of Chicago, first superintendent of the Air Mail, made an interesting address regarding his plans to popularize interest in the development of the Air Mail.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Stray Notes

URUGUAY TO HOLD INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

An International Philatelic Exhibition is announced at Montevideo, Uruguay, from December 1-6, 1930 and the prospectus printed in both Spanish and English is available at the Club to members interested.

The American members on the Committee of Honor include Charles Lathrop Pack, Alfred F. Lichtenstein and C. J. Phillips, and leading collectors throughout the world are sponsoring it.

The Collectors Club will enter for exhibit the Charles Lathrop Pack collection of the Substituted Heads of Brazil.

EUGENE KLEIN AT BERLIN EXHIBITION.

Eugene Klein, one of the American representatives of the Berlin International Exhibition, will have his Headquarters at the Hotel Kaiserhof in Berlin from September 12th to 21st and exhibitors and friends can get in touch with him there.

Mr. Klein will be accompanied by his wife.

OAKLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY MEMBERS RECEIVE AN INTERESTING COVER.

One of the livest wires on the Pacific Coast, which is replete with live wires, is Harry E. Gray, Secretary of the Oakland Philatelic Society. His very complete accounts of the activities on the Pacific Coast in the philatelic press has done much to stimulate interest in that important section of our country.

Recent notices sent to the members of the Society were in registered envelopes with a special cancellation showing an Airplane which will be treasured by those who received them.

H. E. HARRIS AND COMPANY ISSUES ANNUAL CATALOG.

The annual catalog of H. E. Harris and Company, 535 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., contains much useful information in addition to the advertisements of sets and packets. Their packets are all written up in a very interesting manner and collectors will find it a book worth adding to their library.

SALE OF THE HENRY J. CROCKER COLLECTION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The famous collection of Hawaiian Islands formed by my old friend, the late Henry J. Crocker of San Francisco, has just been purchased by F. C. Atherton of Honolulu.

The Crocker collection contained among other things, sixteen Missionary stamps including one of the exceedingly rare 2c blue, five of the 5c, eight of the common variety of the 13c, and two of the rare 13c Dice Box. Mr. Atherton already had three copies of the 5c. and one of each type of the 13c, so the combined collection will now consist of 21 Missionary stamps.

In addition to these great rarities, the Crocker collection contained full plates either uncut or reconstructed, of each one

of the nineteen varieties of the Numerals and Mr. Atherton previously had twelve plates complete annd several other plates nearly complete. By combining these two collections he will make up one of the finest lots of the "large figure" stamps in any collection existing.

Outstanding pieces in the "large figure" stamps are some sixteen copies of the 1c light blue on bluish white paper unused, and several used. In the 2c light blue on bluish white Mr. Crocker had a superb block of six unused and some five single copies and a number of this stamp used. In the very scarce 2c black on the greenish paper, I note that he had three unused and the rest of the plate made up of used copies.

Personally, I took particular interest in this collection because Mr. Crocker told me that I was undoubtedly the means of preserving it from the fire of San Francisco, owing to the fact that a few weeks before this fire broke out, I had cabled Mr. Crocker to send the collection to me in London for inclusion in a London International Exhibition of that period. This he did and told me that if I had not been so insistent on having it, it would undoubtedly have been burnt as he was not keeping it in the bank vaults.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

ANTWERP TO HOLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

An International Philatelic Exhibition will be held in Antwerp, Belgium, from August 9-15, 1930, on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of independence of Belgium.

The Exhibition will have the patronage of the King.

The stamps of Belgium and Belgian Congo are naturally featured in the plan of the exhibition but suitable classes are included for the various other countries and divisions. The U. S. representative is J. M. Bartels, 116 Nassau Street, from whom additional information can be secured.

THE A. S. D. A. HAS OUR HEARTY COOPERATION AND ENDORSEMENT.

Every business of a specific nature runs its own trade organization, not only as a protector to the dealer of the trade, but also to the customers in the trade. As has often been pointed out, a good deal of confidence is necessary when a collector purchases stamps for his collection from a dealer.

The A. S. D. A. is slowly working towards the goal where it hopes eventually to have in its ranks, every dealer in the United States and Canada regarding whom there is no question as to fair dealings and honesty. We applaud their aim!

THE INTERNATIONAL AIRPOST ALBUM.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Ltd., have just published the International Airpost Album containing spaces for every major variety of Government issue of Airpost Stamps, issued before May 1st, 1930.

The book contains much statistical data including dates of issue and historical information on outstanding varieties. The book is printed on one side of the sheet. The paper is a very good grade of heavy book paper and is bound uniformly in size with the well known International line of albums.

A unique feature are blank tabs inserted throughout the book to compensate for the thickness of the stamps and prevent bulging of the album when it is filled. Every major variety is illustrated and this is particularly true in connection with the rarities such as the Hawker and De Pinedo of New Foundland which will probably be unobtainable for most collectors; these are written up fully and will make an attractive appearance even without the insertion of the stamps.

Supplementary pages for the airpost album will be issued from time to time as required.

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A correspondence addressed to the Rev. Lemuel Bissell at Ahmednugger, India, (or Western India), came on the market in 1912. The envelopes bore various combinations of U. S. stamps of issues from 1861 to 1875, including many of the General Scott 24c purple. After passing from the hands of the dealer who was the original purchaser certain of these covers, in my opinion, were tampered with and are now of doubtful genuineness or, in a philatelic sense, fraudulent, since they bear rare combinations of stamps that, in my opinion, were not in the original find.

I desire to see or purchase any Bissell covers bearing the following stamps, especially any that have been sold separately or in a group or collection "caveat emptor":—

Any odd denominations of any issue, as 1c, 3c, 5c, 7c, 15c;

Any 1869 issue except 6c, 10c, 12c, 30c;

Any 1869 issue in combination with any other issue;

Any 1870-75 issues in combination with 1861-67 issues;

Any 90c stamps.

Information regarding various groups of Bissell covers that in my opinion contained only genuine combinations is available.

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Numerous scarce errors and varieties are included and there is a fine lot of the scarce Treaty Port postmarks.

In view of the present keen demand for the stamps of Hong Kong, we suggest that Want Lists and requests for Approval selections should be sent immediately.

The Postal History and Postage Stamps of the

Cape of Good Hope

An extremely interesting and valuable work on the above most fascinating subject will be published by us in the Autumn.

It contains a full history of all the issues of the Colony, with a number of exclusive illustrations. The various problems connected with the "Woodblock" issues have been fully discussed and much new information has been culled from the Cape archives and from sources at home.

The volume will be published in three styles at 21s., 30s. and £3. 3s. all postage extra, the latter being a limited edition of 50 copies, with special photographic plates, and signed by the author.

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HANOVER
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IONIAN ISLES
JAMAICA
JAPAN
LABUAN
LUBECK

(Continued on Next Page.)

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

LUXEMBURG	**PRINCE EDWARD ISLES**	SAN MARINO
MONTSERRAT	PRUSSIA	SAXONY
MAURITIUS	**QUEENSLAND**	**S. AUSTRALIA**
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MALTA	RHODESIA	**SAN MARINO**
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MECKLENBURG	**SAXONY**	**TURKS ISLES**
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The rage just then was collecting war issues and new Europeans. For this reason we did not offer these old Persians. They were stored away in our vault.

In 1929 Ferdinan Serrane's "Vademecum du Specialiste-Expert en Timbres Poste" appeared, this book containing notes on the Early Persia nstamps. On reading and digesting these notes the Persian stamps in our vault came to our minds. Now, as everybody knows, notes on stamps are much easier to comprehend if one has the stamp itself alongside the notes.

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Here is His Answer:

Nice, 1e 26 mars, 1930
Boulevard du Tzarewitch

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(Signed) F. SERRANE.

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15	1876,	1c black	$ 1.00	8sh6p	$ .80
16		2s blue	3.50	25sh	2.50
16b		2c black (error) u ed unused	15.00	15sh	1.70
17		4s vermilion	2.50		9.00
18		1k rose	1.50	17sh6p	2.00
20		4k yel ow	2.50	12sh6p	1.50
20a		4k orange	2.50	15sh	2.00
34	1878,	1k red on yellow	3.00	25sh	2.00
35		4k ultramarine	4.00	27sh6p	3.00
37		5k violet	6.00	35sh	4.00
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