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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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Vol. XXV. APRIL, 1946 No. 2

Wells Fargo Varieties

By Captain James A. Bull, U. S. N. R.

Dr. Berthold in his booklet on Wells Fargo and Co.'s Handstamps and Franks has covered most completely the subject of printed franks on U. S. stamped envelopes, and to a lesser degree other types of letters carried by the Wells Fargo messengers.

In this latter class are to be found some of the most interesting covers of this period and certainly some of the rarer. These fall into a number of different categories, and I am listing those that have come to my attention as a tentative check list for other collectors of Western items.

1. Plain covers without U. S. adhesives or printed frank, with evidence of carriage indicated by Wells Fargo handstamps. These largely fall into the period before the issue of stamped envelopes, but are also to be found throughout that period. Below is shown a typical example.



Figure 1



Figure 2

2. Plain envelopes carrying U. S. stamps, cancelled by Wells Fargo and carried outside the mails. The stamp satisfied the Government requirement that U. S. postage must be paid, even though the letter was carried by Wells Fargo messenger, and it is presumed that this usage occurred where stamped envelopes were for a moment not available. An interesting cover from New York to San Francisco is shown here.

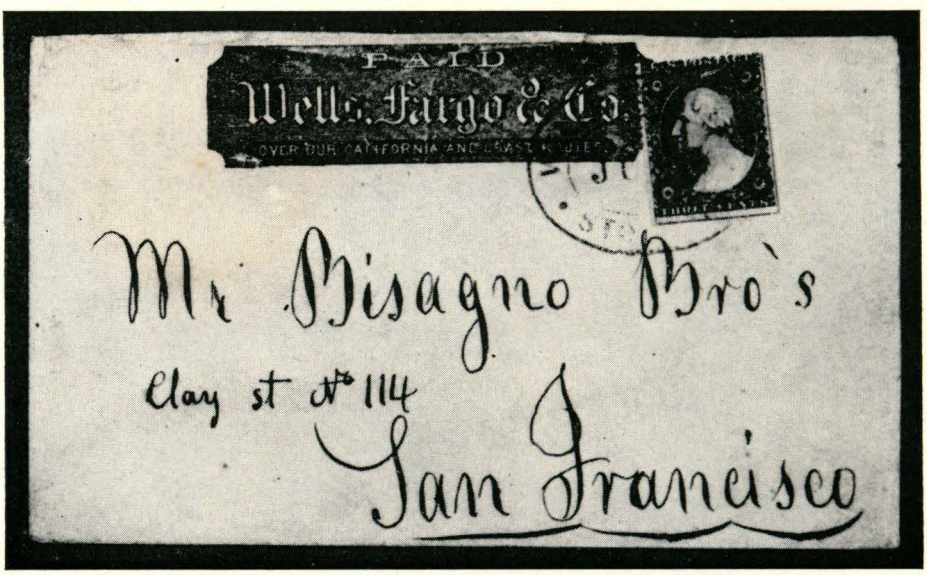


Figure 3

3. Plain envelopes with printed Wells Fargo franks and bearing U. S. adhesives. These are exceedingly rare, and are not mentioned by Dr. Berthold except in the case of British Columbia usage (Berthold Type 7C, 7D).



Figure 4

4. U. S. stamped envelopes without printed frank but carrying a Wells Fargo Express cancellation, which shows carriage by Wells Fargo messenger outside the mails.

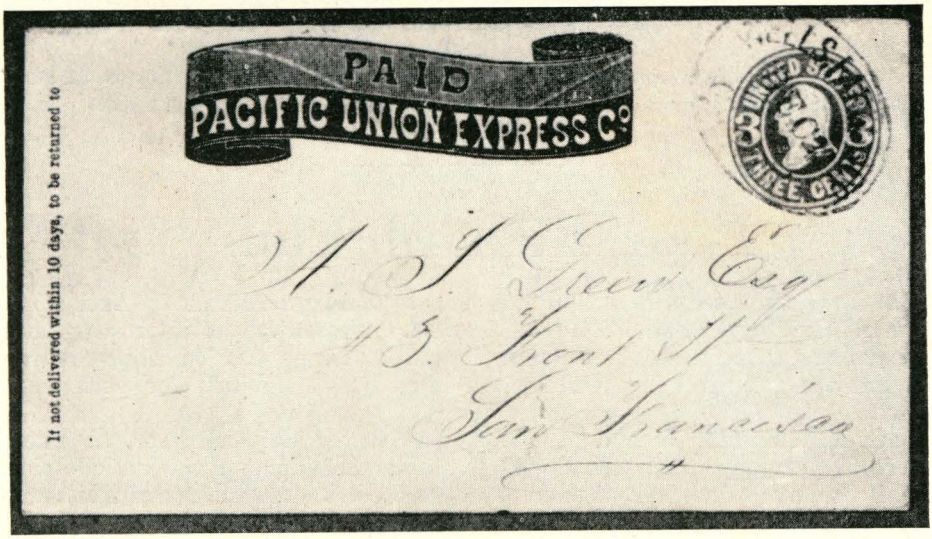


Figure 5

5. Franked envelopes of rival companies taken over by Wells Fargo. It is not known whether Wells Fargo continued to sell these envelopes until they were used up or whether they were simply remainders in the hands of the public which Wells Fargo honored These are quite common in the case of the Pacific Union Express Co., which Wells Fargo absorbed in 1869. A good example is pictured below which shows cancellation by Wells Fargo Gilroy, and is endorsed Dec. 22, 1869 on the reverse.

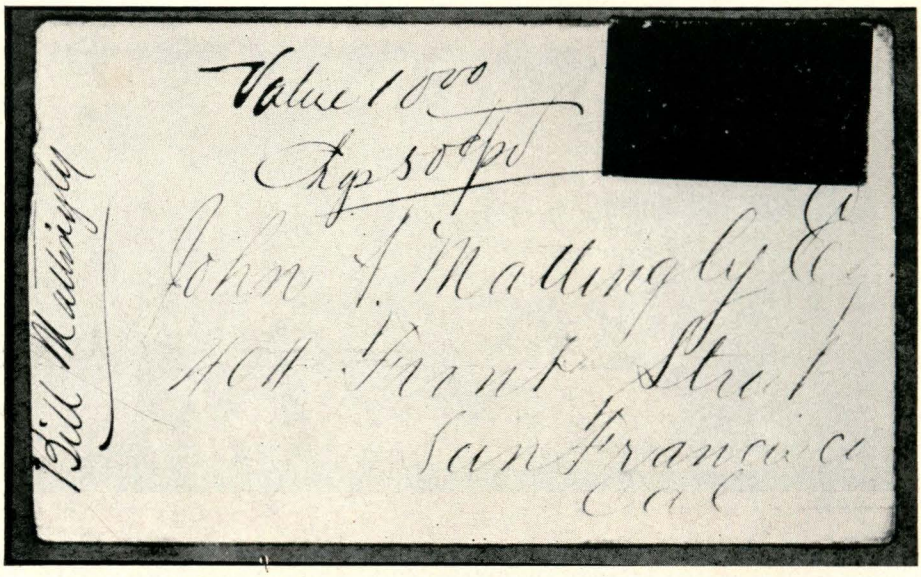


Figure 6

6. Franked envelopes of absorbed companies, where the frank of the other company has been surcharged with Wells Fargo printed frank.

Dr. Berthold illustrates one of these, his type 11F.

7. Wells Fargo package labels used on letters in place of a frank or handstamp.

It is very possible that there are other variations and combinations. If such exist, I would be very grateful to anyone bringing them to my attention.

Poor Richard Club

At the Poor Richard Club luncheon of Tuesday, March 5, Arthur C. Kauffman, Executive head of Gimbel Brothers, presented an interesting and most complete collection of Benjamin Franklin stamps and envelopes to the club. All are arranged in glass frames, hinged in a cabinet, for permanent display.

Gael E. Sullivan, Second Assistant Postmaster General, was the guest speaker. Other guests included Robert J. Jones, president of the Philadelphia Air Mail Society; Vincent Domanski, Jr., president of the Society of Philatelic Americans; Archie Meyers, president of the Benjamin Franklin Stamp Club; L. Marvin Cross, president of the Association of South Jersey Stamp Clubs and Joseph Gallegher, postmaster of Philadelphia.

Monarchy or Republic in Italy?

THE STRANGE REPERCUSSION OF THE POLITICAL BATTLE ON ITALIAN STAMPS

By WALTER TOSCANINI

In the July-August 1945 issue of ITALIA FILATELICA, Via Rasella 155, Rome (Italy), there was an interesting note about a new set of Italian stamps printed by the Department of the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato in Novare. This set of stamps is similar to the one listed by the Scott Monthly Journal in their Chronicle of New Issues in November 1945 under No. 448-452 but somewhat different in details. The entire matter was rather strange and intriguing. Finally in an article written by G. L. Messina in the September issue the mystery was solved and we were able to learn the real reason as to why the Novara branch of the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato put out a new set of stamps which was different from the one issued in Rome during the same period.

It is a well known fact that due to the lack of transportation during this period stamps were printed in several northern cities by branches of the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato. It seems that a large majority of the people in northern Italy, feeling so strongly against the monarchy and Victor Emanuel III whom they consider a traitor and the coward king, did not want his portrait on stamps any longer. To remove the fasces emblems from stamps was not sufficient for the patriots of Milan, Turin, Venice, etc. . . . who paid for the sins of the Fascist king with their blood, . . . and the opinion of these patriots prevailed.

For this reason, when the Novara branch was ordered to print the new issue of the type of the Foundation of Rome without fasces, they decided to avoid all controversy and discussion and substituted, in the 50 and 60 cent values, the symbolic portrait of Italy (Scott design A 251) for the portrait of the king.

The set printed in Novara is on *unwatermarked* paper Perf. 14 and is composed of the following values:

10c brown (Augustus)
20c carmine rose (Julius Caesar)
50c violet-lilac (Italy)
60c orange (Italy)
1 L deep violet (Julius Caesar)
2 L carmine rose (Italy)

All of the stamps of the Novara issue present noticeable differences from those printed in Rome and they were printed more accurately by using a finer screen with more lines. The principal differences between the two issues are:

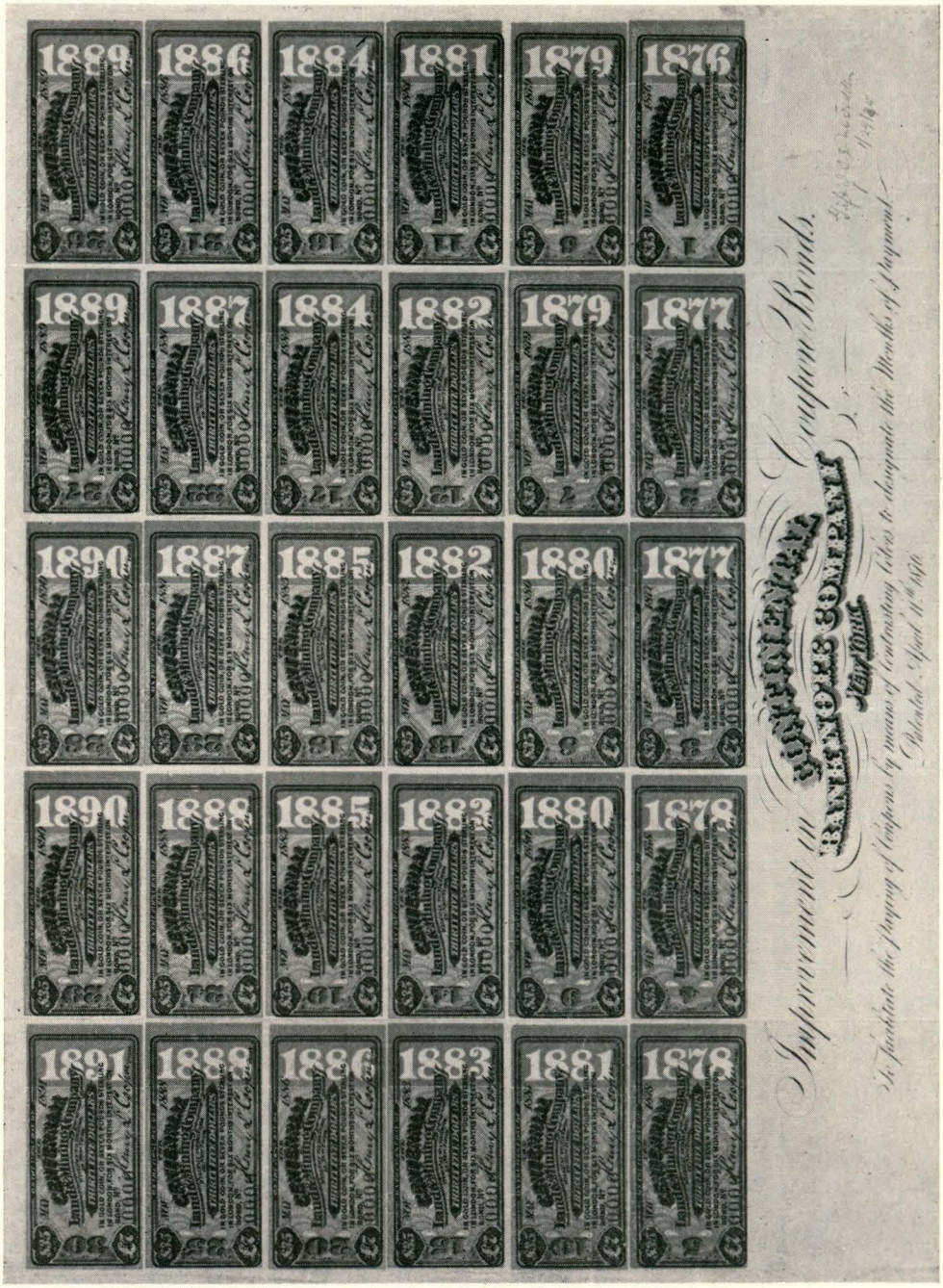
10 c. The drawing of the Novara issue is slightly smaller, mm 16¾ by 20 3/5, is of a darker shade of color and there are small differences in the lettering of CENT.

20 c. The Novara issue is slightly smaller, mm 16 4/5 by 20 4/5, is of a lighter shade of color and there are small differences in the lettering. This value in Rome **was only printed on paper Wwkd. Winged Wheels.**

1 L. The Novara drawing measures mm 16 3/5 by 20 3/5 and the L in Lire in the Novara issue is longer and goes under the other letters. Also the number 1 is different in shape.

2 L. The drawing of the Novara issue is smaller, measuring mm 17 by 20 4/5 and there are differences in the lettering, specially noticeable in the letter R of Lire and in the numeral 2 which is larger in the Novara issue; the shade of color is lighter than the Rome printing. The Rome issue was printed **only on paper watermarked Winged Wheels.**

So, philatelically speaking, the northern part of Italy has already solved the constitutional problem by overthrowing the monarchy and putting the little king "out of the picture."



By Courtesy of C. D. McFadden.

A Combination of Engraved and Lithographic Color Coupons Patented by Continental Bank Note Co. April 11, 1876.

A Historical Catalog of
U. S. Stamp Essays and Proofs

By Clarence W. Brazer.

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(Continued from Vol. XXV, Page 32.)

THE ENGRAVING COMPANIES AND THEIR DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS.

ADDENDA

Continental Bank Note Co.

On April 11, 1876 the Continental Bank Note Co. secured a patent for an "Improvement in Cupon Bonds" "To facilitate the paying of coupons by means of contrasting colors to designate the months of payment." Through the courtesy of C. D. McFadden the author has been shown three sheets of these sample cupons, each engraved with name of the "Centennial Land & Mining Company." The engraving in black is printed over lithographed lathe work designs in colors. One sheet of 4x6—24 $35.00 cupons are printed alternately for March in red-violet and in buff for September and the cupons bear in colorless numerals on the ends the dates from 1876 to 1887. A second sheet of $35.00 coupons is similarly printed 1876 to 1881 but the arrangement of the colors is in vertical columns of dull brown cupons engraved October, blue for July, green for April and dim red for January. A third sheet is arranged 5x6—30 coupons alternately colored gray for November and buff for May 1876 to 1891.

Accompanying these samples is a hand written letter on Continental Bank Note Co. heading undated 187—

Dear Sir;

We enclose specimen sheets of an Improvement in Coupon Bonds. We claim for it, as follows:

1st The facility in paying coupons, the months being plainly indicated by different colors.

2nd That by this method, parties procure a three color steel plate bond at a slight increase over former cost of a one color bond.

3rd The color printing being over the numbering in the cupons, changing the numbers in order to dispose of stolen or lost bonds is more difficult.

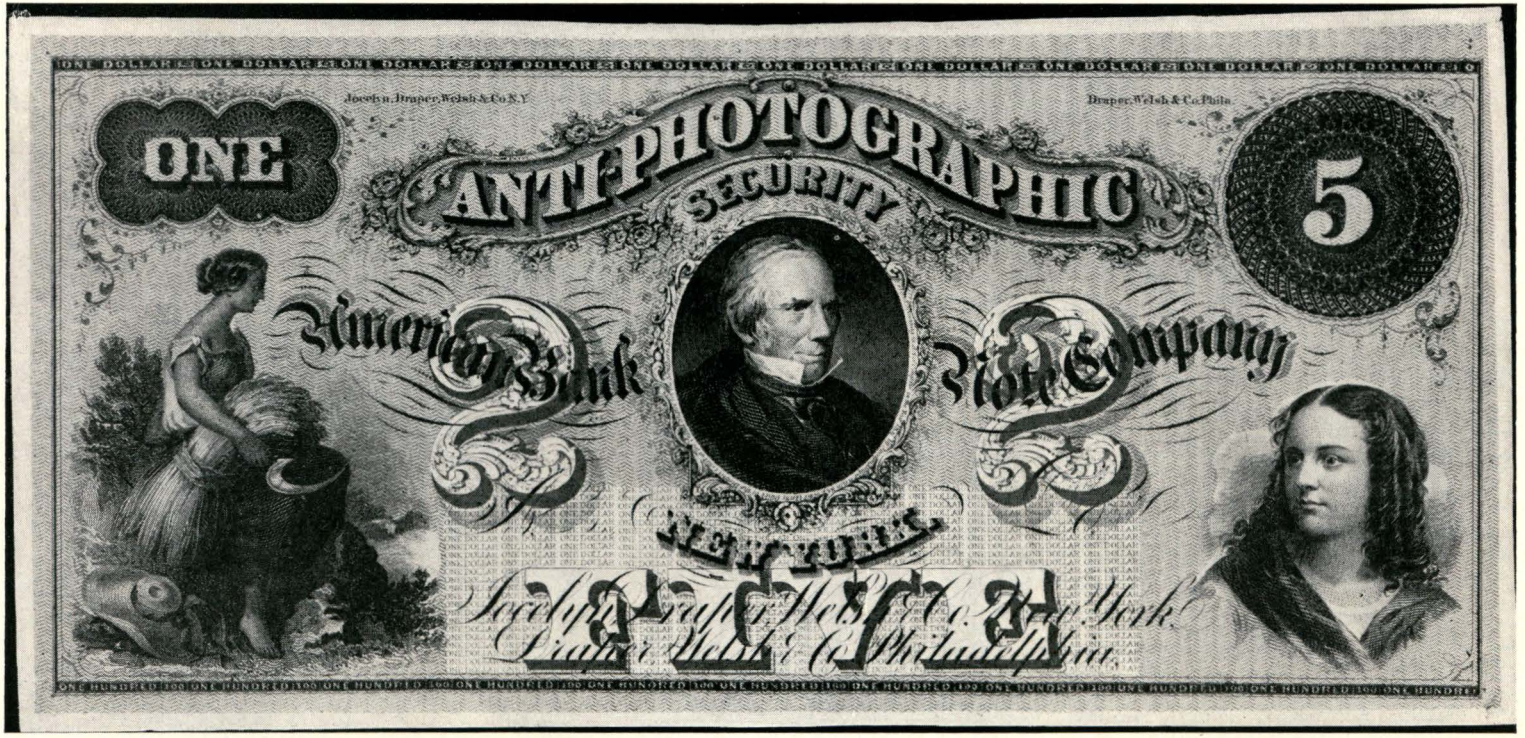
4th That it is an additional security & improves the appearance of the bond.

We shall be pleased to submit proposals for bonds or other work in our line and will execute all orders entrusted to us with promptness and in the best manner.

Very respectfully,

TOURO ROBERTSON,
Vice Pres.

This letter head of the Continental Bank Note Co., 144 Greenwich Street cor. Liberty Street, was apparently current in 1876 and has the officers names: Robert L. S. Hall, Pres., Touro Robertson, Vice Pres., Jared K. Myers, Sec'y. & Treas., Edward P. Baker, General Agent. Under the Company name at the top of the letter head is engraved "Plates made by this Company must remain in possession of the Company until destroyed."



A Black on Red-brown Background Anti-photographic Security Sample Bank Note, By Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co. Using Name of American Bank Note Co. 1854-8 Before the Present American Bank Note Co. was Formed in 1858.

This beautiful sample engraved bank note is printed in black over a light red brown to confound photographic counterfeiters. It is of considerable interest as an example of the high quality of work produced by Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co., New York, Draper, Welsh & Co., Philadelphia, then (1854-1858) operating under the name of American Bank Note Co. which on May 1, 1858 was adopted as the name of the company then formed by the seven associated bank note engraving firms. The portrait of Henry Clay has inscribed about it "Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1857 by Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co. in the clerks office in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York." On the back is written in ink "15. Jany 5," and a pencil notation "BIPBX Jany 11|58."

The Hamilton Bank Note Co.



First Business Card of Hamilton Bank Note Co.

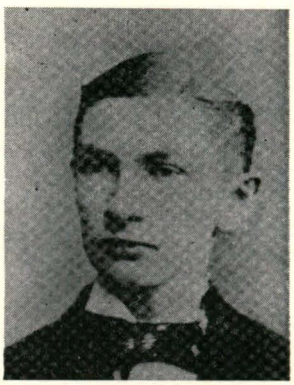
The *Hamilton Bank Note Co.* was formed in 1881 with Alex. Robert Chisolm, President; George W. Thurber (engraver) Vice President and Manager; Lee R. Shyock, Secretary; Albert D. Wagner, Treasurer; and Augustine L. Helm, Designer. They were first located at 61 Broadway (59 to 69) but in 1883 moved to 1 Broadway until 1890. A. D. Wagner was Secretary in September 1883. In 1884 the Company was incorporated and the name was changed to *Hamilton Bank Note Engraving & Printing Co.* In 1890 they moved to 90 Gold Street where they remained until 1910 at which time they moved to 142 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., where they are now located.

When this company was incorporated, Edward P. Baker was President and Nicholas F. Seebeck became Secretary and General Manager. Edward P. Baker had been General Agent salesman for the Continental B. N. Co. from 1860 to 1870. The capital was $25,000. By 1889 A. R. Chisolm again assumed the Presidency with N. F. Seebeck continuing as Secretary. The additional directors in 1890 were H. Cohen, J. W. Johnston, Charles E. Krack, William H. English and D. Colman. In 1893 N. F. Seebeck became President and Ernest Schernikow, Secretary; and the Directors were A. R. Chisolm, C. E. Gray, L. Jacoby, J. W. Johnston and F. Y. Taylor. The Company seems to have passed into the temporary control of financiers from 1894 to 1898 during which period William R. Grace was President; Edward O. Osborn, Secretary; J. Louis Schaeffer, Treasurer; with additional Directors: Russell Sage, (who in 1889 was President of the New York B. N. Co.); Chauncey M. Depew; H. Walter Webb; S. Jacoby; Louis Fitzgerald; and Nicholas F. Seebeck. Ernest Schernikow was a Director from 1896 to 1898.

From 1901 to 1905 John Tonjes was President; Ernest Schernikow, Secretary, with additional Directors: Samuel Hardelshemer, Ernest and Edward O. Schernikow, Edward C. Osborn, H. Meyers Bogert, A. R. Chisolm, Harmon S. Graves and George A. Howells. In 1907 the capital of the company was increased to $75,000 and Ernest Schernikow became President; Edward C. Osborne, Secretary; John Tonjes, Treasurer; with additional Directors A. R. Chisolm, Louis J. Schaffer and Harmon Graves. These officers continued at least until after the company moved to Brooklyn in 1909. In 1940 George A. Field was

President; August C. Seebeck and C. B. Wynkoop, Vice Presidents; Karl Gleason, Secretary and Treasurer. August C. Seebeck is the son of Nicholas F. Seebeck.

The stamped envelopes of the Dominican Republic for the 1881 issue were produced by the then newly-formed Hamilton Bank Note Co. On March 27, 1889 N. F. Seebeck(6) secured from Salvador, and later from Honduras, ten year contracts to supply postage stamps. The Honduras contract was rescinded about 1895. He also obtained a 10 year contract with Nicaragua. There was also a short contract with Ecuador. These contracts for 1890 to 1899 stamps were obtained by N. F. Seebeck as Secretary for the Hamilton Bank Note Co. but the Company later transferred the contracts to Seebeck individually and he made a contract with the Company for engraving and printing the stamps. These contracts provided that the Governments were to pay nothing for the postage stamps of which one year's needs were to be furnished annually and the Company was to receive all obsolete remainders which they were free to sell to collectors to reimburse their costs and profits. The Salvador contract also permitted the Engraving Co. to use the plates, after the stamps had become obsolete, for reprinting, as the Company wanted to sell to collectors. Some values were so reprinted to complete sets. On November 9, 1911 Ernest Schernikow, President, received a certification from a committee of philatelists composed of John N. Luff, John A. Klemann and P. F. Bruner that all the "Seebeck" stamp plates of Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador had been defaced across each row of stamps both vertically and horizontally and could not be used for further printing. Those of the Salvador 1899 issue were lithographed and the stone was cleaned.



From Philatelic Gazette August, 1916.

Nicholas Frederick Seebeck, about 1882

Nicholas Frederick Seebeck (1857-1890) first appears in the N. Y. Directory for 1880 as a Stationer at 3 Vesey Street, N. Y. and from 1881 to 1884 at 97 Wall St., N. Y. He was interested in philately and had advertising "collars" printed about U. S. envelope stamps with these addresses; about 1884,(6) he made a collecting trip to the West Indies and the north west of South America for J. W. Scott the stamp dealer. That year he became Secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co. and in 1893 he was elected President and served one year. He remained a Director until his death in 1900. He was born in Germany on February 19, 1857 and died in New York, June 23, 1900.

Early in January 1889 he again sailed for Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras Nicaragua and Costa Rica to solicit postage stamp contracts for the Hamilton Bank Note Co. He failed to obtain contracts in Guatemala and Costa Rica. The contracts were published from an incorrect translation from the Spanish wording in the *Philatelic Journal of America* for June 1889.

(6) Origin of Seebeck Issues by Ernest Schernikow, **Philatelic Gazette,** Aug. 1916, p. 235.

Kendall Bank Note Co.

George H. Kendall, Bank Note Engraver, was first in business in 1879 at 285 Broadway. He formed the *Kendall Bank Note Co.* of 100 Church St. in 1880. In 1883 they moved to 155 Broadway for a short time, but later the same year to 87 Liberty Street. In 1892 they were at 1 Broadway and from 1894 to at least 1922 at 75 Sixth Avenue, New York.

New York Bank Note Co.

The New York Bank Note Co. in 1888 was successor to the Kendall Bank Note Co. at the old address of 87 Liberty Street. In October 1889 the officers were: Russell Sage, President; George J. Gould, Vice President; George P. Sheldon, Secretary; George H. Kendall, Treasurer; and the following Directors:—W. R. Grace, A. N. Hoyt, N. S. Hill, Rickard A. McCurdy, Robert Sewell, James F. Pierce and C. H. Crosby. In 1891 they moved to 1 Broadway, whence the Hamilton B. N. E. & P. Co. had just removed. This firm continued in business until 1898.

Security Banknote Co.

This company was founded in 1884 under the name of *Thomas A. Bradley & Co.* with offices at 15 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. T. A. Bradley had started his own business at 310 Chestnut St., Philadelphia about 1883. The other member of the firm was Isaac Thompson, also a script and letter engraver. In 1899 *Security Bank Note Co.* was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. In 1900 the company moved to 1232 Market St. In 1903 it was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. In 1906 the company moved to 223 Chestnut St., later absorbing Nos. 225 and 227. In 1926 they moved to their new building at 55th & Sansom Sts. The company's name was changed to *Security Banknote Company* in 1930. The main plant is in Philadelphia, but a plant is also maintained in Pittsburgh, and offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago, with representatives in all principal cities of the United States and in most foreign countries, except Europe. On November 2, 1942, Republic Bank Note Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., founded in 1905 by George W. Goldsworthy, Jr., merged into Security Banknote Co. which now operates both plants.

Security Banknote Co. engraved and printed many of the Cuba postage stamps issued from 1917 to date, and many stamps of other countries. They have also furnished in recent years many stamp issues for Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, and bank note currency to many foreign governments. The first engraver of postage stamps for this company was Otis S. Thomson, Sr. Other postage stamp engravers who are still engraving for the Security Banknote Co. are William R. Kern, Pictorial engraver; Anthony Kitts, pictorial engraver; Harry Zimmerman, letter engraver; William M. Moninger, letter and ornament engraver; and Joseph McLaverty, letter engraver.

Thomas A. Bradley was President from the time of incorporation until 1925 when he became Chairman of the Board. He was succeeded as President by his son, Thomas C. Bradley. O. Stuart Thomson, Jr. is Vice President.

Thomas Augustus Bradley, letter, script and ornamental engraver (1859-1941), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1859, the son of James and Anna Bradley. At the age of 16 he was indentured as apprentice engraver to William H. Hoskins Stationery and Engraving Co. From there he entered the employ of the American Bank Note Co. in its Philadelphia plant as an engraver, later going to New York where he was employed by the New York Bank Note Co. Later he worked as a free lance engraver for the finer stationery firms in and about New York. After this experience he returned to Philadelphia and established a small engraving business at 310 Chestnut St. Shortly thereafter the



Thomas A. Bradley, February 1881.

firm of T. A. Bradley & Co. was established. He was President of the company and its successors until 1925 when he became Chairman of the Board. He died in Lansdowne, Pa. on January 17, 1941.

Otis Stuart Thomson, Sr., Pictorial Engraver (1870-1944) was apprenticed as an engraver to Thomas A. Bradley in 1888. While primarily a pictorial engraver he also designed some stamps and did ornamental engraving on some of them and the vignettes and portraits on many stamps for the Security Banknote Co. He died at the age of 74 on September 19, 1944 . His son, O. Stuart Thomson, Jr. is now (1945) Vice President of the Security Banknote Co.

Kihn Brothers Bank Note Co., N. Y.



By Courtesy of Thos. F. Morris.

Charles Ernest Kihn.

Charles Ernest Kihn, Letter Engraver, (1861-1940) (7)

He was born Oct. 21, 1861, at New York, N. Y., the son of Karl Kihn and Augusta von Greenberg who were both born in Germany and fled to America after the Carl Schurz uprising in 1848. Charles E. Kihn began his career as an engraver in the early 1880's with the Franklin Bank Note Co. under the tutelage of Walter Shirlaw the artist, who later turned from engraving to mural painting. Later Mr. Kihn engraved in St. Louis and from there to the Western Bank Note Co. in Chicago. Afterward he engraved for Peter Hall & Co., Engravers & Printers, 111 Liberty St., New York. When Peter Hall died in 1892 Charles

(7) Partly from an obituary notice by Thos. F. Morris.

Kihn took over the business and formed a partnership until 1896 with his brother Alfred C. Kihn under the firm name of C. E. & A. C. Kihn at 26 Church St. In 1897 and 1898 the firm name was Kihn & Hall at 111 Liberty St. and in 1905 Kihn Brothers Bank Note Co., 30 Cortland St. and later at 205 W. 19th St., New York, which continued in the engraving business for forty-five years.

Charles Kihn in 1894 refused an invitation to become an engraver for the Czar's Russian Government. He had then recently engraved Russian Life Insurance Policies. The Soviet Government in 1932 also invited the Kihn brothers, but they then considered themselves too old. Charles Kihn had also refused similar offers from China and the Argentine Republic.

About 1900 Charles and Alfred Kihn were invited by the Canadian Government to organize and operate, under a long term contract, a government bank-note engraving and printing plant to produce currency and stamps, but politics prevented consumation of the contract. They engraved three series of Canadian seals to be placed over the corks of whiskey and liquor containers.

The Australian Government bonds of about 1905 were produced by Kihn Brothers, each bond being virtually an ethnological and archaeological history of Australia. Shortly thereafter they essayed designs for a beautiful series of postage stamps, but the Commonwealth issued no stamps until 1913. These essays were designs in water color by Adolph Grass.(8)

About 1905 Kihn Brothers purchased from Ernest Schrenikow some of the stock dies and transfer rolls that he had bought at the disolution sale of the Philadelphia Bank Note Co., and their predecessors Butler & Carpenter and Toppan, Carpenter & Co. of Philadelphia. This firm produced the Western Union Telegraph Co. stamps of 1913.

Kihn Brothers produced special "eagle and snake" tax stamps for Mexico and also revenue stamps for Honduras and for the latter country they engraved the 1907 series of 8 values of postage stamps; their main business was for bonds and stock certificates of which they were the first to use border designs.

Charles E. Kihn married Anna Weisner. He was one of the best informed bank-note engravers in the world and had the ability to personally conduct any part of the business from designing and engraving to printing. He died in New York on Nov. 15, 1940. In 1945 Kihn Brothers Bank Note Co. is operated by the Chemical Bank of Rutherford, N. J.

British American Bank Note Co.

Announcement of British American Bank Note Co.

Incorporated by Letters Patent.—Capital $100,000.

Sir:

We take the liberty of submitting for your inspection the within specimens of our engraving and would respectfully ask your support for the enterprise in which we have embarked. We hope it may commend itself as one that proposes good to the Country, as well in the advancement of Art as in the encouragement of Home Industry.

Long and intimate practical experience as Artists & Owners in similar Companies of the United States, establishes our competency; and the patronage of the Government of Canada in the execution of Provincial Notes, Stamps, Bonds, &c. endorses our responsibility.

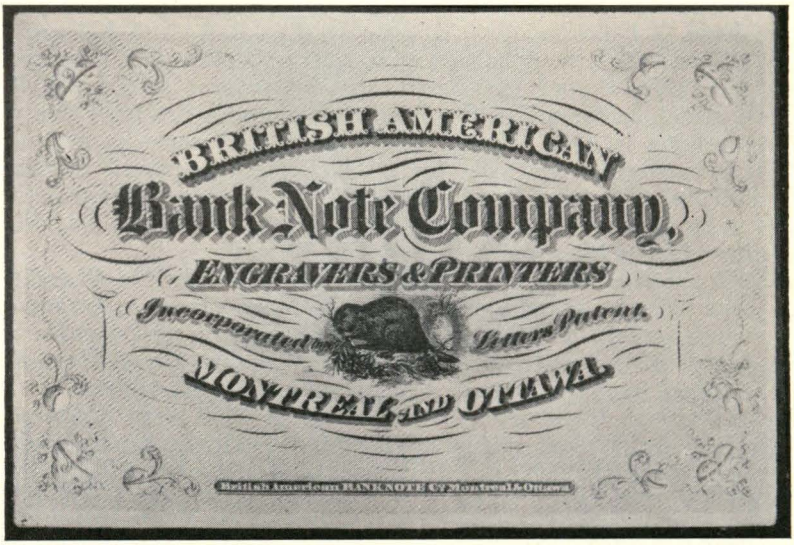
In the ownership of the Canadian Patent Green Tint we possess exclusive advantage as against the alternation and photographing of Bank Notes, and are enabled from the facilities at our command in an already large and growing stock of Vignettes, Lathe Work and other material, to promise ready fulfilment of any orders with which we may be favored, in a style of excellence & at such rates as should prove satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

January 1, 1870 **Eng. by W. C. Smillie.**

The *British American Bank Note Co.* of Ottawa, Canada, ($100,000. capital) was incorporated in 1866 with G. B. Burland, President and Manager; Jeffrey H. Burland, Secretary . On August 7, 1866 Wm. C. Smillie was a member of the firm of (George) *Matthews & Smillie* of Montreal, which upon request of the

(8) Illustrated in **Essay Proof Journal** No. 3, July 1944, pp. 153-155.



First Business Card of British American Bank Note Co. Montreal & Ottawa

Canadian Government consolidated with the firm of *Burland, L'Africain & Co.* of Montreal under the name of the British American Bank Note Co. George Matthews held the Canada patent (June 30, 1857) for the "Indestructible Green Tint" used on bank notes, and Burland, L'Africain & Co. held patents on other colors. B. Chamberlain represented the latter company. The Canadian Government provided a building in Ottawa for executing the postage stamp contract.



Second Business Card of B. A. B. N. Co.

In January 1867 William C. Smillie was President, Alfred Jones, Vice President and Secretary, and Henry Earle, Treasurer; G. P. Burland, General Manager; with offices in Montreal and Ottawa. W. C. Smillie and Alfred Jones were members of the American Bank Note Co. since the 1856 firm of Edmunds, Jones and Smillie was absorbed in 1859. Alfred Jones, portrait engraver, had left the American Bank Note Co. in 1865 to become President of the United States Bank Note Co., N. Y. About 1872 Mr. Jones returned to New York where he



Letterhead of British American B. N. Co. in July 1881

engraved for the National Bank Note Co. and after 1879 for the American Bank Note Co. Wm. C. Smillie, letter engraver, had left the American Bank Note Co. in 1863. Henry Earle, letter engraver, had married Wm. C. Smillie's sister and had been associated with Wm. C. Smillie since 1840 in the firms of Charles Toppan in Philadelphia. Henry Earle died in Montreal.

About 1876 G. B. Burland became President and Wm. C. Smillie, Vice President. George Jno. Bowles was Secretary on March 1, 1878. Mr. Smillie left the B. A. B. N. Co. about 1879 and retired with over $1,000,000. to live in Hyde Park, N. Y. on the Hudson River. In 1882 he became Vice President of the newly formed Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co. of Montreal. In 1891 the British American B. N. Co. purchased the Canada B. N. E. & P. Co. Late in 1874 the Ottawa plant of the B. A. B. N. Co. was closed and all work thereafter was done in Montreal. The British American B. N. Co. had a contract for the Canada postage stamps from October 22, 1867 to April 22, 1897 and from April 1, 1930 to March 31, 1935.(9)

George B. Burland was President to 1906, at least. At this time the company had a capital stock of $200,000. From 1899 to 1906 Jeffrey H. Burland was Vice President and G. E. Valleau, Secretary and Treasurer.

Dominion Bank Note Co., Ltd.

The *Dominion Bank Note Co. Ltd.* of Ottawa, Canada was formed in June 1880 by officers of the American Bank Note Co. of New York. The officers were—Samuel E. Dawson, President; A. G. Goodall, Managing Director (also President of the A. B. N. Co. 1874-1887); Charles Magee, Secretary and Treasurer; George H. Stayner, Director (also the Treasurer of the A. B. N. Co. 1881-1903). This company then had the right to use the "Canada Green Tint." John G. Wellstood was the script engraver of their announcement. The company probably had a short life.

Canada Bank Note Co. Ltd., Montreal.

The *Canada Bank Note Co. Ltd.* of 526 Craig Street, Montreal, Canada was formed in 1882 with a capital of $100,000. George E. Desbarats was President; Wm. C. Smillie, Vice President; G. H. Dreschel, Secretary and Treasurer. (G. E. Desbarats was also a member of the firm of *Burland-Desbarats Lithographic*

(9) Some of this information by courtesy of Winthrop S. Boggs.



The Canada Bank Note Company Business Card



Toronto Letterhead of Canada Bank Note Engraving & Printing Co.

and Publishing Co. of Montreal). Wm. C. Smillie became Vice President of the Canada B. N. Co. from 1882 to 1889, when he retired. The Company name was changed to *Canada Bank Note Engraving & Printing Co. Ltd.* while Wm. C. Smillie was Vice President. In 1891 it was purchased by the British American Bank Note Co. which assumed its Canada government contracts.

Canada Bank Note Co., Ltd. Ottawa.

The *Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.* of Ottawa, on January 1, 1923 was formed and took over the plant at 224 Wellington St. Ottawa built in 1896 by the American Bank Note Co. of N. Y. It is a subsidiary of the American Bank Note Co., N. Y. From January 1, 1923 to March 31, 1930 and since April 1, 1935 it has held the Canada postage stamp contract in its own name. In the 1930-1935 interim the stamp contract was held by the British American Bank Note Co.

(To be continued)

Stamp Cards, Including Those of J. S. Kirk & Co.

By Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.

In the April issue an illustrated article appeared in this publication devoted to the J. S. Kirk & Co. soap cards. There were eleven known to the writer. A portion of another was sent in by George van den Berg, bringing the known total to twelve.

Then, in a somewhat affiliated line, Mrs. Mitzi Andrews, acting secretary of The Collectors Club, received a set of five stamp cards very similar to those distributed by the Kirk Co., except that they were slightly larger, and the printing is much more distinct insofar as the figures are concerned.

The girls symbolizing the various countries are in color as before, against a gilt background. Apparently the manufacturer who produced them (unknown at this moment) inscribed any advertising message in white lettering against the gilt background, and then sold some in bulk with plane gilt backgrounds for smaller users.

Marquette's Famous Home Made Candies, of Chicago, apparently used one of these plain cards, and handstamped their advertising on the back. Of the five received by Mrs. Andrews only one has this stamping. The girls shown, and the stamps illustrated, are: (a) Russia; (b) Denmark; (c) Roumania; (d) Portugal, and (e) Netherlands. Not one duplicates the Kirk cards already noted, so there is probably a continuity.




ΛΕΠΤΑ
ΔΡΑΧΜΗ
ΛΕΠΤΑ
ΔΡΑΧΜΗ
DANEMARK
16 s
REIS
CORREIO
REIS
BANI
BANI

John C. Calhoun, Statesman of the South

By GEORGE N. MALPASS

John C. Calhoun has often been called the "Father of Secession," and, although he did not live long enough to witness the tragic years of the early Sixties, his achievements were recognized throughout the entire United States, North as well as South.

We generally think of Calhoun as a staunch Southron, and that he was, yet his family had first settled in Pennsylvania, gradually moving southward to South Carolina, where John was born in 1782.

His father died when the boy was quite young, so that much of his youth was spent on a farm, without much schooling. Finally a relative took an interest in young Calhoun and prepared him for college. John was graduated from Yale with honors, at the age of 22, and soon began the practice of law. He was active in urging the war with England, which finally took place in 1812. In the prosecution of the war effort Calhoun played an important part comparable with that of Benjamin Franklin in the preceding War For Independence. He labored diligently in raising troops, providing funds, and in developing methods to speed the service of supply.

After the war he organized the tariff of 1816, favorable to his State, and the following year became Secretary of War under President Monroe. In this office he displayed great energy and ability, and won nationwide fame.

Calhoun began his real career as a constitutional statesman when he became Vice-President in 1824. He was reelected with Andrew Jackson in 1828. Although at first he advocated broad and patriotic views, he later became a leader of distinctly Southern interests.

In 1829 South Carolina passed in the legislature the famous resolution "that any State in the Union might annul an act of the Federal government." Virginia, Georgia and Alabama agreed, and dissolution of the Union seemed imminent. A firm stand by President Jackson and a compromise brought about by Henry Clay averted the danger and postponed the fateful days to come. Calhoun's relations with the President had become strained, and he resigned the Vice-Presidency in 1831. He was soon elected to the senate, and became a member of the great debating triumvirate—Webster, Clay and Calhoun. As time went on he became the recognized leader of the Democatic Party, but left the senate in 1843 to serve as Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Tyler.

Again Calhoun retired, and once more he was elected to the senate, taking an active part in the effort to prevent war with Mexico. Toward the end of his career he planned the organization of a sectional Southern political party, but the movement never materialized.

Calhoun never lived to see the great questions of nullification and secession settled, for he died in 1850, mourned by his many friends and associates. He published "A Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States" and "A Disquisition on Government." In private life it is said that his manners were simple, his morals rigid, his habits temperate, his nature genial and his conversation brilliant. He was a devoted husband and father, a sincere friend, good neighbor and citizen.

John C. Calhoun won the respect of his contemporary political opponents as few other statesmen in our history have done before or since.

Henry Clay stated "He possessed an elevated genius of the highest order."

His opponent in the senate, Daniel Webster, paid tribute as follows: "He was a man of undoubted genius and commanding talent. All the country and all the world admit that. He had the indispensable basis of all high character, and that was unspotted integrity and unimpeached honor. If he had aspirations, they were high and honorable and noble. I do not believe he had a selfish motive or selfish feeling."

Said Edward Everett, later a nominee for the Vice-Presidency, and one of the greatest orators of his time: "Calhoun, Clay, Webster! I name them in alphabetical order. What other precedence can be assigned them?"

Time proved this evaluation to be correct, and Calhoun's biographer, Gaillard Hunt, had this to say in his preface: "* * * his personal ambition was always subordinated to the cause with which he was identified. It is fortunate for the credit of our history that the leadership fell to such as he. If he had been a man of less lofty character and of less unselfish ambition, if he had tried to turn the great power which the people gave him, to his own advantage, he would have made a record of shame of what is now a record of honor. He dignified every question that he embraced, and it is largely due to him that the struggle which reached its final crisis soon after his death has at length come to be treated by dispassionate historians as the effort of honest men impelled by honest motives."

The Calhoun Stamps

It is but natural that the Confederacy should honor Calhoun as the subject of one of its postage stamps, and we find the typographed One Cent value bearing the portrait of the "Father of Secession."

The stamp itself has quite a story behind it, told authentically and entertainingly by August Dietz in his *Postal Service of the Confederate States of America.* The essential facts are as follows.

Early in the life of the Confederacy agents were sent to London in an effort to purchase stamps, printing plates, paper and ink—all the materials for continuing the printing in the Confederate States. The One Cent value bearing the portrait of Calhoun was the companion to the better known Five Cents typograph showing President Davis. Both were first printed in London, but the One Cent value was never placed in use and thus does not merit the official status of the higher denomination.

The Calhoun stamp was printed in four panes of 100 subjects each. The paper is thin, wove and highly surfaced, almost glazed. The gum is evenly distributed, colorless and transparent. The stamp was never issued to the public, hence is not known postally used.



Figure 1. The One Cent Confederate typographed stamp of 1862. Printed in England by the De La Rue Co., of London. This stamp was never placed in use.

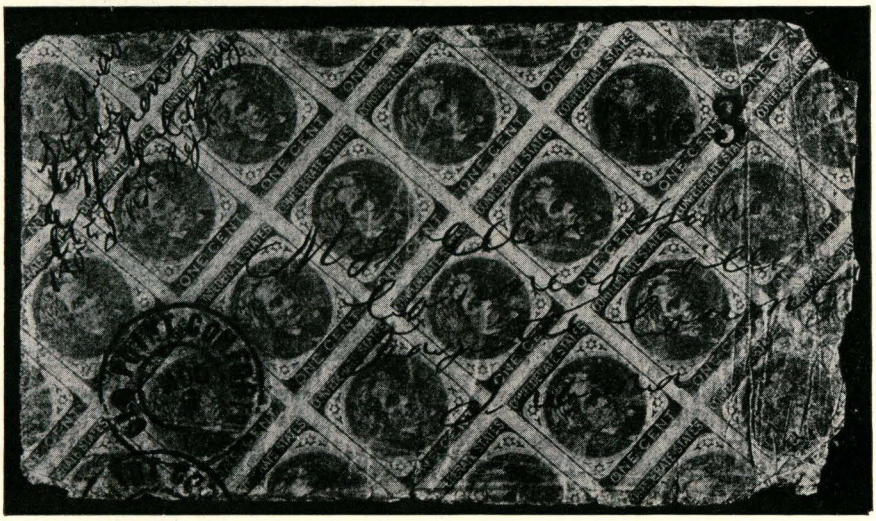


Figure 2. The only known "used" copies of the One Cent orange typographed Confederate stamp. Cover of prisoner-of-war letter made from sheet of the stamps and mailed to the North. This unique envelope reposes in the collection of August Dietz, foremost authority on Confederate postal history.

The archives of the De La Rue Company, of London, show an entry of March 15, 1862 "printing plate for One Cent, of 400 multiples."

A later entry, March 24, 1862 "Four hundred thousand stamps of One Cent printed in orange with head of Calhoun, also a printing plate for One Cent and one for Five Cents (portrait of President Davis) each of 400 multiples, together with a printing press, blue and orange ink and paper." This shipment of 400,000 stamps, brought safely through the Federal blockade, represents the entire number of the One Cent value received. None were printed in the Confederate States.

The engraver of the typographed One Cent and Five Cents values was unknown until quite recently, when Mr. Van Dyk MacBride presented evidence which established the identity of the engraver of the Five Cents value as F. Joubert, of Thomas de La Rue and Co.. Ltd., London, England. Mr. Dietz used this information in an article devoted primarily to a consideration of the Five Cents value, but added "It is quite probable, too, that Joubert engraved the One Cent stamp, which was never placed in circulation, although the portrait of Calhoun thereon is greatly inferior to that of the President."

When the letter rate was doubled, in April 1862, the De La Rue Co. was requested to prepare at once printing plates of double value. The One Cent plate was therefore altered to Two Cents by substituting "Two" for "One" and adding an "S" to Cent. This added "S" threw the symmetry of the design off balance. Mr. Dietz recently offered convincing evidence that the value was *intentionally* altered in a manner which would be unacceptable to the Confederate Post-Office Department, possibly because there was still an unpaid balance due for previous work completed by the De La Rue Co. He believes that it would have been just as easy to obliterate the entire value and prepare a new one, properly spaced.

The records further show that on Nov. 7, 1862 a printing plate of 400 multiple of a *Two* Cents stamp with the head of Calhoun was sent out. The plate disappeared and there was no official record of its existence until its



Figure 3. Design of the Two Cents altered value, never issued. Note the spacing of the letters T-W-O, and the added S.

discovery in 1926. No *official* printings were ever made, but private printings were prepared by the holders of the plate, and specimens may be found in most collections of Confederate stamps.

Calhoun on Banknotes

Several different portraits of Calhoun appear on banknotes of the Confederacy and on the State currency of South Carolina, Georgia, and perhaps other Southern States.

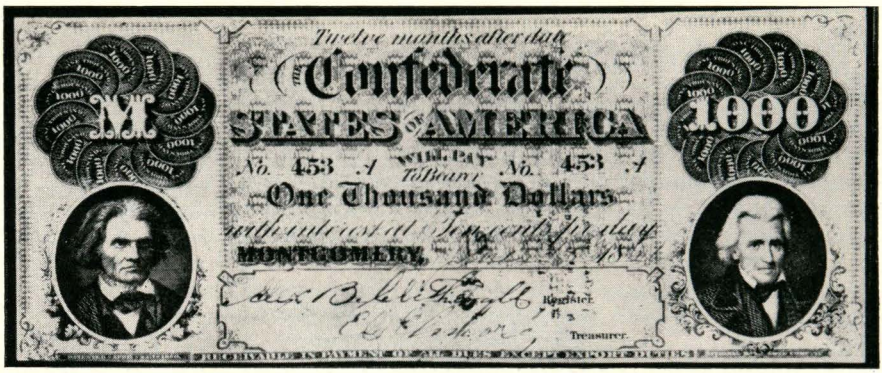


Figure 4. Rare Confederate banknote showing portraits of both Andrew Jackson and John Calhoun. Printed in the North.

One of the most interesting examples is that of the Confederate one thousand dollar note shown as figure 4. Calhoun and Jackson, both Southerners, but of opposite political views, are shown together. The note was printed in the North, by the National Bank Note Co., and is dated June 18, 1861. The portrait of Jackson is similar to that used on the Black Jack stamp of 1863, and the Confederate two cents rose-brown issued the same year. The Calhoun-Jackson combination portrayed on the banknote formed the subject for a Northern Patriotic envelope issued soon after. (See figure 8.)

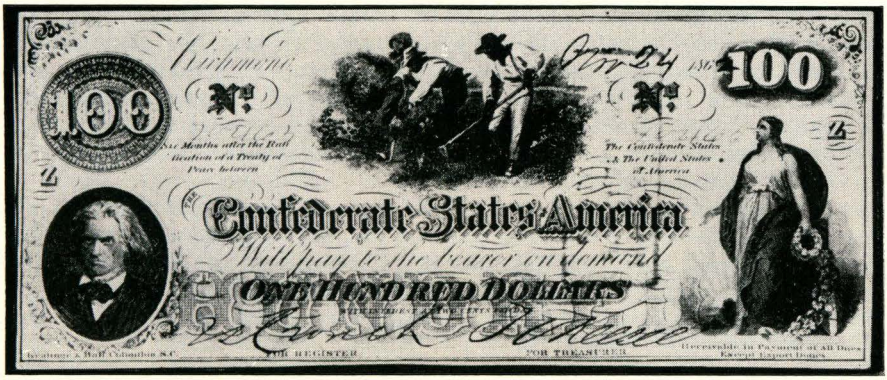


Figure 5. Bill printed on paper watermarked C S A, on the presses of Keatinge & Ball, last firm to print Confederate stamps.

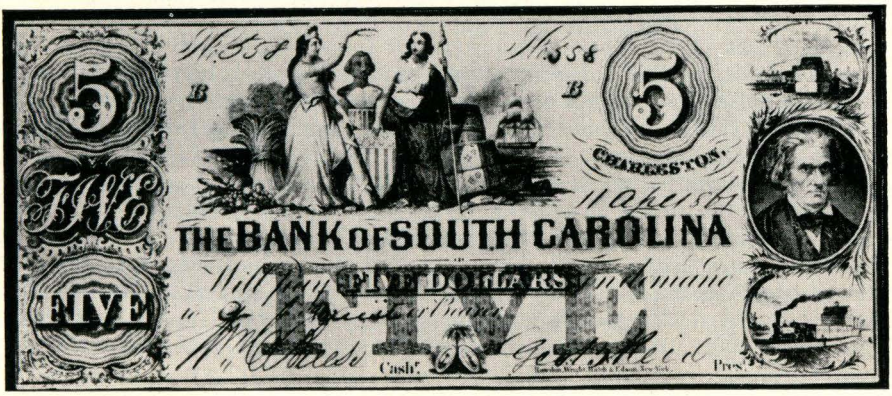


Figure 6. South Carolina State currency showing designs which were later used on a Patriotic Envelope, in modified form. Printed in the North by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, who also produced the first United States postage stamps, in 1847.



Figure 7. Rarest of all Patriotic designs showing Calhoun. Origin unknown, but probably printed in the North, although of Southern sentiment.

The Confederate States one hundred dollar bill shown was printed by Keatinge & Ball, of Columbia, South Carolina. This was the same firm that printed the last stamps issued by the Confederacy. It is printed on special watermarked paper imported from England. Some of the paper was captured by the "enemy," but other shipments reached their destination safely and were used in preparing currency. Some of the captured sheets, bearing the watermark "C S A" are still in existence.

The five-dollar note of South Carolina is perhaps the most interesting of any Calhoun banknotes issued. The design at the top, showing bust of George Washington, and the small modified State design at the bottom center were combined to form the rarest of the Calhoun Patriotic Envelope designs (Figure 7.) The portrait of Calhoun is an unusual one, and the note is attractive also in that it was issued by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York. This was the same firm that printed the first United States postage stamps, in 1847. The note bears an early date, April 11, 1861, as do most of the notes which were printed by Northern establishments.

Calhoun on Patriotic Envelopes

It was inevitable that Calhoun should be chosen as a subject for the expression of sentiment in both North and South. Here shown are the rarest and most interesting examples of Calhoun Patriotics, one favorable to the South, and the other of Northern sentiment.

The envelope shown as figure 7 is a rarity of the first order. The writer knows of only three copies in existence, all unused, and quite likely printed in the North. The sentiment, however, is definitely Southern. Comparison with the banknote shown as figure 6 will show that this design is a combination of the Washington bust motif and the modified South Carolina seal shown at the bottom of the note. After South Carolina seceded from the Union, December 20, 1860, a new seal was adopted, that of South Carolina as an independent State or Republic. The seal consisted of the two medallions, as shown on this Patriotic Envelope design, with an angel above. There was a colonial soldier at the left side, instead of the cotton plant. The medallion on the left side, bearing the palmetto tree, was inscribed "South Carolina, Animis opibusque parati" (pre-

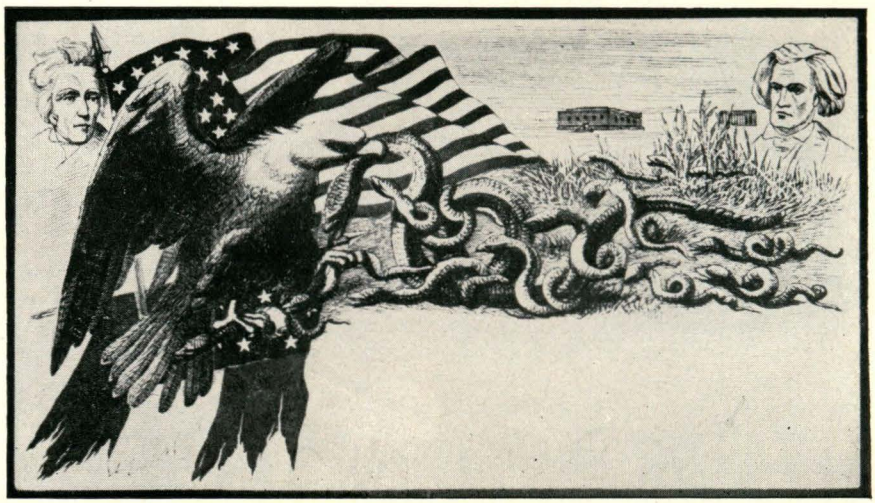


Figure 8. Patriotic Envelope showing both Andrew Jackson and John Calhoun. Printed in the North, and of Union sentiment.

pared in spirit and wealth). The opposite medallion, with the allegorical figure of Hope, reads "Dum spiro spero" (while I breathe I hope). The envelope bearing a modification of this design, is printed in black, on white paper stock, and is nicely executed.

There is quite a story about the bust of Calhoun, as shown in the illustration. It is described in *The Great American Rebellion,* an account of the war published in the North just after the cessation of hostilities, when rancor rather than reason was the prevailing attribute of the numerous scribes. A scene is described as follows:

> "On the occupation of Charleston by the Union forces the **Mercury** office, in which was a bust of the great father of secession (Calhoun), was tenanted by a Negro family. They were told that Calhoun was their great enemy, and had done all he could to make and keep them slaves ,and that they ought to break his bust. It was soon missing, a Negro woman having 'done gone' and broken it. The transcendant abilities of the great agitator might have secured to him a first place among the benefactors of his country, had he not chosen to immolate himself upon the altar of slavery. His memory, therefore, instead of being cherished, can only be execrated by the country which has suffered so much from the effects of his potential, yet evil, teachings."

Fortunately, time has erased this vindictive indictment, and Calhoun has received his rightful place among the great statesmen of the United States.

Figure 8 is a Patriotic Envelope design produced by Harbach and Brother, of Philadelphia. Perhaps the idea was taken from the bank note shown as figure 4. At any rate, Andrew Jackson and John Calhoun are depicted as opposites, Jackson for Union and Calhoun for Secession. The inscription on the back of the envelope reads "The destruction of the snake of South Carolina, Nullification and Secession, and all her progeny by the National Bird. To portray the ultimate overthrow of the evil power, which strikes at the life of the National Government, is the object of this cut." The design was prepared from a woodcut, and is nicely printed in red, green and blue. It is of medium rarity, and popular with collectors of Civil War Patriotics.

And so ends this story of John C. Calhoun. Although he had been dead for a decade when hostilities began, his memory was perpetuated by friend and foe alike, for whatever else may be said of his life and work, it must be universally recognized that he was a sincere and influential man, activated at all times by motives which he thought were in the best interests of his fellow citizens.

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of August Dietz, who furnished the cuts of the Confederate stamps, as well as the facts concerning their issue. To Julian Blanchard, student of postal history and currency, profound thanks for two of the three banknotes shown. The other illustrations are from the collection of the author.

UN's First Proposed Postage

The first design of any form of United Nations was airmailed to Secretary General Trygve Lie at London by Pitney-Bowes, Inc., originator of metered mail and world's largest maker of mailing machines for business and government, whose factory, appropriately enough, is located in the community chosen to be UNO's permanent home.

It accompanied a letter donating to UNO's general offices the company's latest postage meter machine which automatically stamps, postmarks and seals 175 letters a minute—for delivery where and when directed; and with apologies for the "apparent presumption of the English-language text" of the suggested stamp design.

European Stamp Comments

By A. S. Pinter

One day in April 1942, when all Europe, plunged into utter darkness and despair, was writhing under the Nazi heel, the Spanish security police in Tangier received via Madrid peremptory instructions to arrest a stamp dealer who had fled there from France, leaving the French capital one day before the entry of Hitler's armies. At that time General Franco's troops were in occupation of the International Zone of Tangier. The Tangier police chief, delighted to be able to do a service to the Gestapo, immediately arranged for the arrest to take place the same night; his henchmen, at the pre-arranged time arriving at the stamp dealer's flat, had to break open the door, and found the flat deserted. As a matter of fact, the stamp dealer disappeared at midnight and was never seen again in Tangier. He did turn up however some time later in London where he soon became a prominent figure in the British philatelic world.

Several months previously the same Gestapo had ordered the arrest of another stamp dealer, this time in Brussels. This arrest however actually took place; he was taken away to unknown destination, never to be heard of again. His business was, throughout the dark years of Europe, usurped by his former head clerk in recognition of certain services about which the less said, the better—until the day of reckoning which he must have been dreading all the time .

The offices of the stamp firm were raided and sacked by the Gestapo on the night of the proprietor's arrest. But the Gestapo displayed once more that particular "correctness" which has become so well-known by now; they did not touch any stamp except the Free French issues. These, of course, the Nazis always considered as seditious propaganda. In the raided office they found thousands of sets of these De Gaulle issues printed in London. The dealer never thought of hiding them because—such were the funny ways of the Gestapo in the over-run countries—up to that moment they never so much as raised a finger to suppress dealing in these issues; not until they had all the information they wanted.

One bit of information which they had got was the exact source from which the Belgian stamp dealer had been supplied with the Free French stamps in quantity; hence, the attempted arrest a couple of months later in Tangier.

It is probably much too early yet to know the details about wartime political activities in the philatelic world, and the story of how stamp dealers in Europe have contributed to the Allied war effort is still to be written.

However, the stamp fraternity had its Quislings too, traitors to the European cause. Hitler was all the time in desperate need of foreign currency, and one of his means by which to get some was exporting rubbish stamps to a neutral country and to market them there. The Germans printed millions of German commemoratives, and were busy making reprints of some popular issues of the overrun countries; the best known example in the latter category being the "Queen Maud" issue of Norway, which—a tricky point worth mentioning—was at the same time banned within Norway.

The European stamp dealers who were implicated in these financial transactions of the Nazis were quickly uncovered and put on the Allied black list.

It is strange however, that although in one neutral country in the heart of Europe practically all the leading stamp wholesalers were put on this black list, in another neutral country in the south-west of Europe all this trafficking with the enemy could go on and was going on under the very nose of the British and U. S. Embassies.

In this neutral country there lived a stamp dealer of German nationality who had his office in this neutral capital and another office in Nazi-occupied Paris.

Far from being a refugee, he was a member of the Nazi party. He was on the best possible terms with the German authorities and was supplied by them with a passport, in possession of which he could cross the frontier and come and go as he pleased to and from Paris. His fortnightly trips were obviously fully approved by the Germans, who never as much as looked into the many trunks and suit-cases which made up his regular luggage. It is even stranger to relate however, that this Nazi stamp dealer still has a flourishing business in this south west European capital—although he was well enough informed to withdraw his Paris stock soon after "D day." He is now busy at building up a connection with the leading dealers in the U. S. A. and Great Britain.

The Nazi hordes, while ransacking all the overrun countries, did not overlook stamps either. Few were the European dealers who could afford to turn away all clients entering their shop in the uniform of the Reichswehr, the Luftwaffe or the S. S. etc . . .; most of them were just compelled to sell what they had, and to sell to those who had money to buy with. By the time Liberation came many stamp dealers in Europe found themselves with very depleted stocks, not to mention those who were taken away for forced labor and those whose business perished in flames.

One of the interesting stories of wartime Europe cannot yet be told; it relates to the famous "Himmler" stamp. This suddenly turned up in all neutral countries some time in 1943. These stamps were always on envelopes which appeared to have come from Germany. Everything looked genuine including the stamps themselves, which were exactly like the "Hitler head" stamps, with the only difference that Hitler's head was replaced by Himmler's. Neutral stamp papers published reproductions and asked their readers for information. The story got more and more publicity all the time, and certainly caused a lot of uneasiness in Germany itself. Was Himmler preparing a putsch? Was he to arrest Hitler and take his place? The Gestapo was livid with rage, and went about destroying these stamps wherever it could get hold of them. A few thousand Himmler stamps only are believed now to be in existence and their price is very high. They certainly are not stamps, but as wartime philatelic souvenirs they deserve a place in the front rank. Meanwhile, the British Intelligence Service has every reason to be satisfied with itself.

The decision of some American stamp dealers not to handle European war-issues for almost a year after "V. E. Day" was probably a reasonable gesture slightly overdone.

With regard to prices, which certainly were crazy at the beginning, they settled down fairly quickly.

As to there being too many unauthorized issues which eventually will not attain full catalogue rating, there is not much in this. One must always be very careful in the case of optd. issues, but with regard to the others, very few, if any at all, will in the end be rejected.

Most people have already heard about the Belgian Congo "Ruanda Urunda" stamps opdt. "U. S. Air Detachment" and "U. S. Marine Detachment." No such detachments ever existed; had they existed, they never would have issued such stamps, and had they issued such stamps, they certainly would not have misspelt the opt. Both issues were manufactured in Brussels in 1942 and never listed by any European catalogue.

The same catalogues, however, disagreed and still disagree with regard to the BELGIUM 1941 "Brussels Philatelic Exhibition" opts. They are some kind of souvenir sheets sold at the Philatelic Exhibition; the face value is 5 plus 5F; the selling price was 50F and the difference was collected for the Belgian Red Cross. Yvert & Tellier gives it regular catalogue rating under Souv. No. 28. Zumstein on the other hand refuses to catalogue it, and says about it on page 87: "This is not a stamp, the Post Offices never sold it, and it could never be used for postage."

There is another issue about which the two leading European catalogues disagree. Zumstein lists under ITALY, Military stamps 10-18, a 1943 provisional issue: 7 postage stamps, 1 airpost and 1 Special Delivery; all of them type ITALY Scott A90-94, optd. with the letters A.M.S. (according to Zumstein a short form of Amgot Mail Service). Nobody quite knows the story of this issue, and how far it was authorized. Yvert & Tellier catalogue knows nothing about it; nevertheless, these stamps certainly were in use in Sicily immediately after the landing, since letters franked with them have been seen. Most of these sets have been offered either from Sicily (the Allied base at the time of the invasion of Italy), or else by Allied soldiers coming from the Italian war Zone.

There is no reason to suppose these stamps would be less authentic than the ALGERIA "E.F.M." opts., which for a very long time have also been refused catalogue listing, although quite definitely they were used by the U. S. Army throughout N. Africa. There are several explanations as to what the three letters stand for: do they mean "Expeditionary Force Mail," or are they an abbreviation for "Emergency Field Message." Many collectors would appreciate having the correct version.

Many dealers and collectors in America are still wondering why the prices of certain European new issues are fluctuating so wildly. The explanation is very simple. All Europe is cut up into a number of countries which still are hermetically sealed. Stamps can't come out, except perhaps at the official rate of exchange, and these official rates are of course pure fiction.

In the case of Holland, for instance, the actual value of the currency in a free money market oscillates between 1/20 and 1/30 of the official rate.

There is no shirking the truth that almost every single European stamp reaching the U. S. has actually left its country of origin through underground channels. Its price at the time of reaching New York depends very little on the face value as expressed in its currency; it mainly depends on how easy or how difficult it was to get it out of the country of origin.

When the Franc was devalued most people thought that French stamps would immediately become cheaper in the same proportion. Nothing like it happened of course, since French stamps have never been bought at the official rate. On the other hand, the value of the French Franc in the free money markets has not in the least been influenced by the official devaluation; it is determined solely by the proportion of supply and demand, and that has, of course, nothing to do with the devaluation. If at all, the devaluation was taken as the first of certain financial measures which in the end will make the French Franc a sounder currency than it was before. Accordingly, after the devaluation, the French Franc was quoted rather higher than lower in the European markets.

All this sounds rather strange; many people in America have certainly found it even more surprising that after the devaluation, while the stamps of France kept at their old price, the stamps of most French Colonies went up in price by leaps and bounds. This, too, is quite easy to understand if we keep in mind that after the devaluation (the rate of which was different in the different parts of the French Empire), 100 Cameroon Francs are worth 170 Fr. Fr., or, to take another random example, 100 New Caledonian Fr. are worth 240 Fr. Fr.

Recent French Colonial issues have all been released by the philatelic Agency in Paris, and for America cannot very well be bought otherwise than from this Agency or else from wholesalers in Paris. One would have thought that 1.000F face value after the devaluation would be very much cheaper than before. Actually, 1.000F (Colonial) face value after the devaluation means about 2.000.- French Francs face value net, and these 2.000.- Frs., devaluation or no devaluation, have to be bought for exactly the same amount of Swiss Francs, or for that matter Dollars. Final result: After the devaluation the French Colonial stamps cost exactly twice as much as before.

Notes on the United States 1851 to 1860 Issue

By Harry L. Jefferys

The 1851 to 1860 period showed a great advance in postal development in the United States. It is therefore, to some at least, the most interesting philatelically.

On July 1st, 1851 there were issued 1c, 3c and 12c stamps to meet the reduction in postal rates. Other denominations, 5c, 10c, 24c, 30c and 90c were issued as necessity arose. The first plate made for a 1c stamp was plate 1 in the properly called "Early State." The scarce variety type I imperforate came from this early state of Plate 1 and is No. 7 in the right pane. No. 65 in the right pane is the big shift; 175 positions have been plated. In less than a year Plate 1 showed signs of wear. Top and bottom curved lines became faint or disappeared in many of the positions. The plate was withdrawn and most of the curved lines were recut, except on No. 4 of the right pane, leaving it the only type II on the plate. All the other positions are type IV. This plate 1 in the late state has been entirely reconstructed.

In the left pane of plate 1 in the early state No. 71 is a double transfer, one inverted. Nos. 81 and 91 are triple transfers, one inverted.

In the right pane of plate 1 early state Nos. 98, 99 and 100 are misplaced reliefs. They are the "A" relief and being in the bottom row should be the "B" relief.

Uncancelled original gum copies of the 1c 1857 perforated plate 1 late state are extremely scarce. There are said to be only two copies known.

No. 4 R 1 late state 1c 1857 is the scarcest of the 1c perforated stamps. No. 99 R 2, 1c 1857 comes next to it in scarcity.

The next 1c plate laid out was plate 2. The outstanding position on the plate is No. 99 in the right pane, being a type III caused by short transfer at top and bottom. The position above 99R2 which is 89R2, shows a complete doubling of the bottom of the design, thus leaving insufficient space for the position below it, necessitating its short transfer. Incidentally, it is a much over rated stamp.

There is a Blister Flaw (not a crack) in the upper left pane of Plate 2 which is very disfiguring.

Plate 3 is the most interesting of the 1c stamps. It was in use probably less than one year. It has been fully described in a recent article in the Collectors Club Philatelist and therefore requires nothing farther by way of comment. Plate 4 was the last of the 1c stamps to be issued imperforate. It was also perforated when perforations came into use. It had six reliefs and furnished types Ia, Ic, II, III and IIIa. There is one position on Plate 4 which shows a crack in spite of a claim that no position on plate 4 had any cracks. It is a "D" relief.

Plates 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 are the type V plates. Plate 6 was the first of these plates laid out. Several of the plates were laid out and then numbered, which explains why number six came before number five. These six plates were fully described in a recent article in the Collectors Club Philatelist and therefore need no further comment.

Plate 11 had a new transfer roll made for it and consists of types II and IIIa.

Plate 12 had still another transfer roll made for it and consists of types I and II.

There is a block of six uncancelled from the left pane of plate 12, Nos. 61, 62, 63, 71, 72, 73 which comes from the one place on the plate where the published plating was wrong.

No. 63L12 is a "B" relief in a "C" relief row. Nos. 72 and 73L12 are "C" reliefs in a "B" relief row, making three misplaced reliefs.

No. 63L12 is one of the best shifts on plate 12.

The 3c stamp of this issue has been the favorite stamp with many collectors. The normal variety of the stamp imperforate and perforated are quite cheap and there are many in existence. But there is a vast number of varieties, and many of them are extremely scarce and some are even unique. There is the imperforate double impression, one impression a half millimeter above the other, of which only one is known. It gave the catalogue its listing.

There are the triple transfers type I imperforate and perforated, the latter being unique.

There are the shifted transfers "GENTS" instead of "CENTS" imperforate and perforated. The latter is unique. Dr. Chase said when he looked at it that he knew that the variety must have existed, but he had never seen one. There are the 3c type II perforated, triple transfer and double impression. There are the type I recut button imperforate and perforated. The latter is very scarce. The perforated type I horizontal pair imperforate between is unique. The perforated vertical strip of three imperforate between is unique.

There is one position in the left pane of Plate O with five lines recut in upper left triangle, which is rare. But No. 95 in left pane of plate 1 late state, with five lines recut in upper left triangle, is not scarce.

No. 57 in left pane of plate O has two lines recut in lower right triangle.

On plate 4 the imprint shows the figure "4" reversed. On plate 4 imperforate is shown both the widest and narrowest spacing. In the case of the latter, it must have been almost impossible to separate the stamps without cutting into the design.

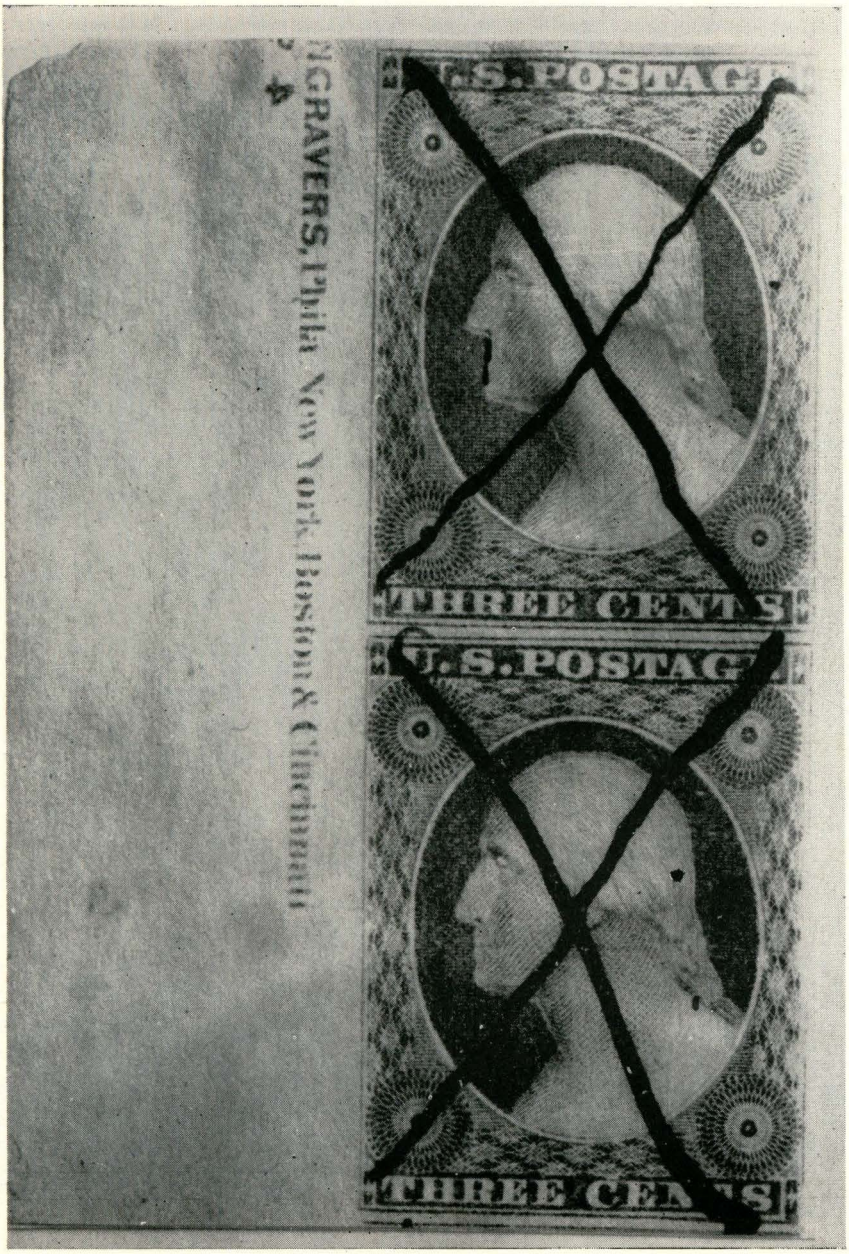


3c imperforate bisect on cover.

Plate 8 had no recutting done on the plate anywhere. The 3c stamps imperforate are known on cover bisected vertically and horizontally.

The papers used for the 3c stamp varied considerably, ranging from thin, almost like pelure, to a thick paper like card board.

The 5c stamp from plate 1 was first issued imperforate and the color was red brown. It was later issued perforated, and the shades of color were red brown, henna brown, brick red and brown.



Morgan pair showing reversed 4 in upper part.

The 5c stamp from plate 2 was issued only perforated. The cancelled 5c stamp from plate 2 is much scarcer than uncancelled. The reason for this is that the plate was in use only a short time and "Remainders" were found when the issue was demonetized.

The 5c 1857 plate 2 had seven reliefs.

The 10c stamp from plate 1 was first issued imperforate and then issued perforated.



The type I of the 10c stamp with full shells at bottom of the design came from the bottom row of the plate. The misplaced reliefs from this plate were Nos. 1 & 2 in the left pane and No. 3 in the right pane. They should have been the "A" relief, but were the "B" relief.

The shifted transfers that have been plated are Nos. 31 and 51 in the left pane and 20 and 100 in the right pane. There is an illustration shown of the "Rara Avis" shift. If this stamp is a multiple transfer only, then it must be a triple. When the lantern slide is shown on the screen with a mat behind it, with the shifted lines all marked in red, then the dots, the line through bottom label and the "X" are one shift and can be superimposed. But the top label appearing as a third transfer is either that, which I do not think, or an accident of printing. We all know that the 10c plate 1 was made from steel, and if this

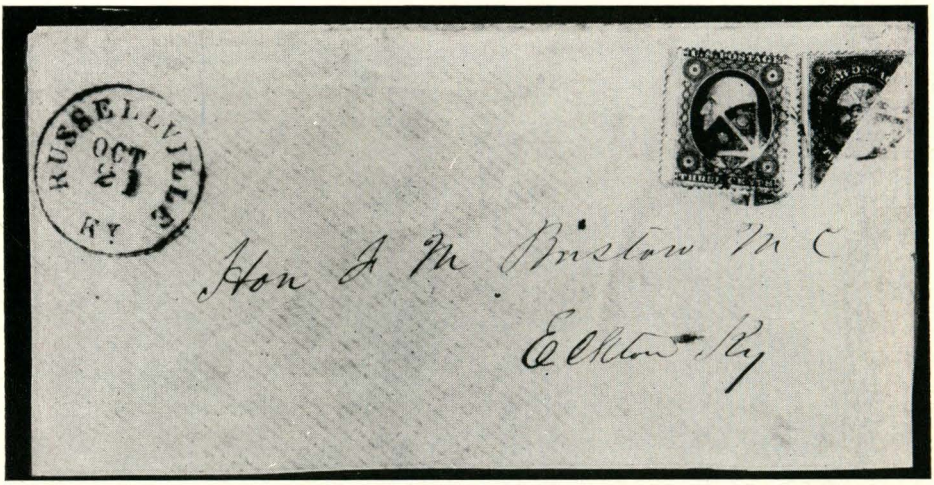


stamp is from one of a two state plate, then it must have come from the first state of the plate. This stamp is unique, which strengthens my thought that in the top of the design there was an accident of printing.

There were eight recut positions on the 10c plate 1. They are all well known. Those recut at top are positions Nos. 65, 74 and 86 in the left pane and No. 3 in the right pane. Those positions recut at bottom are Nos. 54, 55 and 76 in the left pane. The one position recut at both top and bottom was No. 64 in the left pane.

The 10c stamp from plate 2 was issued only perforated. There was one shifted transfer on plate 2, being No. 47 in the right pane.

The 12c stamps imperforate all came from Plate 1. This plate was also issued perforated and its frame lines were all intact. The two triple transfers from plate 1 are Nos. 5 and 49 in the right pane.



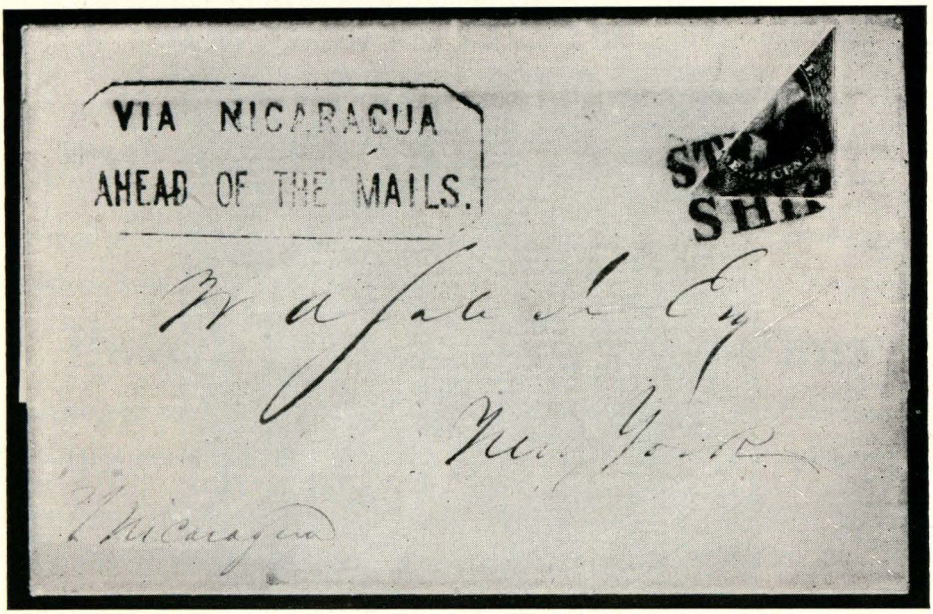


The imperforate 12c stamp was bisected and used on cover for a six cent rate. It was also quarter-sected and used on cover for a three cent rate. But of this variety there is only one known.

The next 12c plate issued was plate 3 and only issued perforated. There are some imperforate proofs from plate 3 and are nothing but proofs. The frame lines at the side were broken or missing, and a few positions show a second frame line on one side.

There exists an entire sheet of the 12c perforated stamp with imprint plate 3. This is evidence that there must have been a plate 2 laid out and probably damaged in the making to the extent that it was discarded and no stamps issued from it.

The 12c perforated stamp is known bisected on cover used for a six cent rate. As far as known, this cover is unique.



The 24c stamp is not remarkable for any outstanding variety. It was laid out from a Six relief transfer roll. The scarce shade is a red lilac and is known uncancelled and cancelled.

An exceptional use of the 24c stamp is shown alone on a cover from London, England, to Maine, with hand stamp marking on cover showing prepayment accepted.

The 30c stamp was laid out apparently from a four relief transfer roll. Only four reliefs are discernible.

The most pronounced variety of the 30c stamp is the position No. 52 in the left pane with recut top and bottom, arrows and scroll. There is one position which shows a crack. There is also a position with a flaw. The 30c orange stamp exists imperforate. But it was probably never used, as no authentic 30c imperforate covers are known. There is one on cover in the author's collection. But it does not appear to have gone through the mails.

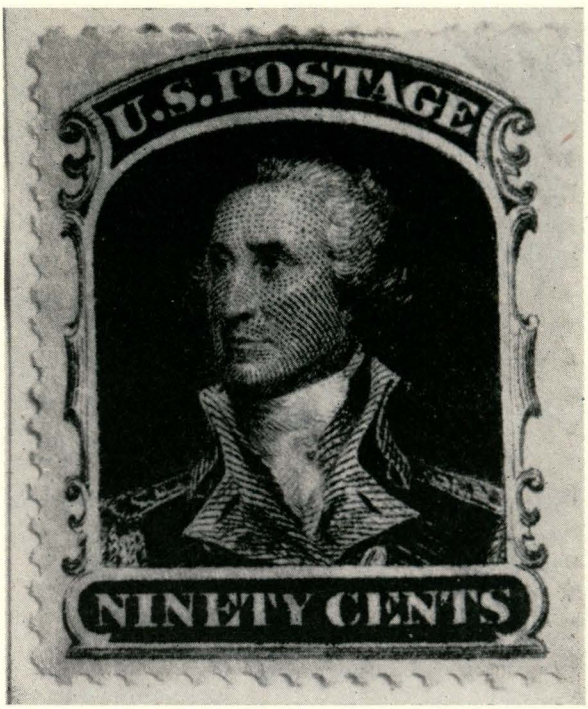
The 30c black imperforate is known uncancelled and cancelled. Third Assistant Postmaster General Zeveley said that, "The 30c black was used in Washington for only a few days." The color was changed to orange because the black cancellation did not obliterate sufficiently.

The plate of the 90c stamp was laid out probably from a four relief transfer roll. The outstanding position on the plate is No. 36 in the left pane. It is shifted at top and at bottom.

In the normal stamp there are three horizontal lines forming the base or pedestal. Whereas the bottom of position No. 36 in the left pane is "shifted" to make four horizontal lines instead of three.

There are other lesser shifts on some positions in the same horizontal row in the left pane.

All of the items described and referred to in these notes exist in one collection.



College of Philately Resumé

Continuing the constructive work already manifest through its College of Philately, now being copied with modifications in several parts of the country, the alert Chicago Philatelic Society has now done philately a further service.

A Resume of Lectures given during the recent course has been compiled by Walter G. Strait, who directed the College. There are 48-pages of worthwhile information, now available to collectors throughout the country at $1.00 per copy.

The Collectors Club, Inc.

22 East 35th Street, New York

OFFICERS 1946

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BOARD OF GOVERNORS

1946	1947	1948
FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR.	ARTHUR W. DEAS	JACOB S. GLASER
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Board of Governors Meetings

MINUTES OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING FEBRUARY 27, 1946

Regular meeting of the Board of Governors was held on Wed., February 27, 1946 at 8 P. M.

Present: PRESIDENT H. G. Zervas; MESSRS. F. R. Bruns, Jr.; Hugh M. Clark; Arthur W. Deas; Edwin E. Elkins; George R. M. Ewing; Jacob S. Glaser; Malcolm Johnson; Theodore E. Steinway.

The PRESIDENT called the meeting to order.

Charles Brooks, the Auditor, having been invited to present his report for the year of 1945, was requested by the PRESIDENT to proceed before taking up other matters coming before the Meeting. The Auditor's report, after having clarified that the referred to "decrease in Fund," was not in reference to figures for the J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL FUND in the PRINCIPAL Fund but the interest derived therefrom, was accepted with thanks.

Arising out of the Auditor's report was the question by Mr. Clark as to the advisability of carrying the Library as an asset account on the books, whereas it is definitely the property of the Trustees for The Collectors Club.

It was therefore moved, seconded and unanimously carried that all future statements should have the Library valuation excluded and that this amount be written off from the Club books, as of January 1, 1946.

However, it was also suggested that the value of the collections belonging to the Club should be put on the books, just as soon as the Appraisal Committee has estimated the value thereof.

Re: J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEM. FUND Investment

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Theodore E. Steinway, Acting Treasurer of the J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL FUND, that the remaining uninvested capital of the Fund now on deposit in the Union Square Savings Bank be invested in

Coupon Bonds, it was duly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the TREASURER of this Fund invest this surplus capital of $743.76 in a coupon bond. The additional sum needed for a $750 bond will be supplied by Mr. Steinway. By this procedure the existing J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL savings bank account will be eliminated.

The PRESIDENT requested the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, January 2nd, and these were accepted as read.

PRESIDENT Zervas brought up the question of a Program Committee for 1947. This matter to be discussed early in Fall. The PRESIDENT'S thought was Mr. Elkins as Chairman with the Board of Governors as members of that committee, and he suggested that the members of the Board give next year's program serious thought, and be prepared to discuss it when the matter is brought up.

It was suggested that the frames of the meeting room should be filled at all times, and the PRESIDENT agreed to ascertain at the next regular meeting who would be willing to fill them.

The TREASURER'S report was rendered by Mr. Elkins and accepted with thanks.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the following were elected members.

RES. over 35 Mrs. Helen Von Halle, New York City by J. Kinkus R. Graham, Ignatz Reiner, New York City, S. G. Rich, A. W. Deas.

Reinst. J. C. Pigot, New York City.

Nonres. John P. Sweet, Waltham, Mass., Vahe Nazer, S. G. Rich, Donald Stevens, South Hadley, Mass., C. Chase, H. Atherton, W. V. Kenworthy, Oak Park, Ill., C. Hennan, Theo. Sheldon, Chas. Meroni, Evanston, Ill., C. Hennan, Max Johl, Walter Strait, Chicago, Ill., C. Hennan, Theo. Sheldon, J. P. Steindler, Chicago, Ill., C. Hennan, Max Johl, Herbert Pollack, Chicago, Ill., C. Hennan, Max Johl.

Reinst. E. Blazier, Vancouver, Wn.

Foreign: A. Bonilla-Lara, Costa Rica, H. L. Lindquist, C. W. Brazer.

The Board ratified the election of the four gentlemen whose names were to come up at the January 23rd meeting, which, however, was deferred to February 27th, but to whom notices of election had been sent:

Nonres. John W. Thorne, Los Angeles, Cal., E. Cole, H. L. Lindquist, Geo. Jamison, Bloomfield, N. J., S. G. Rich, J. S. Glaser; Wm. Knemeyer, Port Washington, N. Y., R. Bohn, R. L. Graham, Jr.

Foreign: J. A. Calder, Jr., Ottawa, Can., A. F. Lichtenstein, H. L. Lindquist.

DEATH:

The following deaths were reported:

Nonres. Geo. A. Hughes, Oakland, Calif.; Myron S. Falk, Portchester, N. Y.; Jasper Brady, Jr., Seattle, Wash.; Wendover Neefus, Hudson, N. Y.; Affie McVicker, No. Hollywood, Calif.; John Zegler, San Francisco, Calif.

CLASS CHANGE:

Nathan Deutsch from Res. under 35 to Service Roll, H. S. Chamberlain and Chas. Morse from N. R. to Serv. Roll.

Re: Groups

The CHAIRMAN of the Study Group Committee outlined a schedule and announced forthcoming exhibitions by some of the groups.

Mr. Clark also presented the Study Group Committee's recommendation to send an invitation to the Netherlands and Colonies Group and the Australasian Society, to meet at The Collectors Club. The SECRETARY was instructed to send such invitations.

Re: Chapman Notes

The request by Calvert Stier, for the manuscript notes on the Mexican collection of S. Chapman, as furnished us by T. Rhys Jones of England, was discussed and referred to Mr. Zervas and Mr. Lindquist.

Re: Reference material

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that Mr. John Bash be accorded the same privilege as Mr. Abt, in making available to him the reference

material for re-arrangement into proper shape. This work to be done under the supervision of Mr. Boggs. The PRESIDENT undertook to write Mr. Bash to this effect.

The correspondence from Herman Schloss pertaining to information of a Publisher in the United States for his book on philately was referred to Mr. Graham.

No further business coming before the meeting, it was adjourned at 11.45 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

F. R. BRUNS, JR., Secretary.

MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING HELD MARCH 27, 1946

Regular meeting of the Board of Governors was held on Wed., March 27, 1946 at 8 P. M.

Present: President H. G. Zervas; Messrs. F. R. Bruns, Jr.; A. W. Deas; J. S. Glaser; A. F. Lichtenstein; G. R. M. Ewing, and C. A. Smeltzer.

The minutes of the last meeting, February 27, were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read by the President in the absence of Mr. Elkins and accepted with thanks and favorable comment pertaining to the condition of the Club.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

The following candidates were presented and duly elected to membership upon motion made, seconded and unanimously carried.

Resident: George B. Wray, New York City, by Edw. Stern, S. F. Barrett; S. D. Tchilinghirian, New York City, by G. Mozian, A. Lichtenstein; Jules Glaenzer, New York City, by T. E. Steinway, I. Heiman; Mrs. Edw. Chickering, New York City, by E. A. Kehr, H. M. Konwiser.

Non-resident: T. H. C. Musser, State College, Pa., P. V. David, C. Pelander; B. Leighton, Binghamton, N. Y., E. Fifield, C. Pelander; B. H. Matthies, Seymour, Conn., E. J. Fifield, C. Pelander; Rbt. Rogers, Hackensack, N. J., O. G. Reichelt, D. Haverbeck; C. R. Patterson, Atlanta, Ga., I. Brookman, C. C. Cole, Jr.; Jack Hughes, Oakland, Calif., E. Jessup, A. R. Rowell; C. D. Myers, Temple, Texas, Roger Weill, Raymond Weill; Arthur Kirk, White Plains, N. Y., J. C. Martin, P. Robbins; Wm. Schulze, Chicago, Ill., H. L. Lindquist, Julian Gros.

CLASS CHANGES:

Robert Truax was transferred to Service Roll from Nonresident status with loss of $5. Mrs. Von Halle from Resident to Nonresident.

Due to Col. Newman's advice that he will only be discharged from the Service early April, one-quarter year's dues was deducted for the three months in service, during 1946.

NEW BUSINESS

Re: Collectors Club Exhibition Lounge

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried to rent a Lounge from the Association of Stamp Exhibitions for the 1947 International Exhibition.

Re: Rental of Safe by Philatelic Foundation

The Board agreed to the use of a safe by the Philatelic Foundation, the repair of same constituting the first year's rental, subject to renewal at a rental to be agreed upon.

Re: Resignation of Study Group Chairman

The President read the resignation from Mr. Hugh M. Clark as Chairman of the Study Groups, due to illness. Great regret was expressed because of Mr. Clark's

sickness with the fervent hope for his speedy recovery. The President did not at this time make an appointment to take Mr. Clark's place but took it under consideration.

Re: Name plates

The Secretary reported that the name plates for the various photographs in the Governors Room were ready and that they would be delivered to the Club shortly.

Re: Library Report

The President reported that 57 volumes were ready for binding, the remainder to be collated in due time. In this connection the Board members felt it advisable to permit members to have their books bound through the Club if they so desire, and the President agreed to announce this fact at the April 3rd meeting.

Re: C. C. P.

The Editor reported that the printer has promised to get back on schedule in the near future.

Re: House Committee Report

Mr. Glaser as Chairman reported the house in good condition. He advised that he would be pleased to replace the defective lock now on the front basement door.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., Secretary.

Postal Cancellations Society Urges Slogan Postmark for 1947

To advertise the hobby of philately in a way and on a scale never before attempted by any group of collectors in this country is an idea suggested by the POSTAL CANCELLATIONS SOCIETY, the oldest and largest society interested in twentieth century postal markings. They have requested the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT to authorize the use of special machine dies during 1947 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first authorized United States postage stamp. A reply from the Third Assistant Postmaster General states . . . "the suggestion has been carefully noted and will be borne in mind."

By having a slogan such as: "100th ANNIVERSARY / U. S. POSTAGE STAMP/ 1847-1947" appearing as the cancellation of a commemorative stamp with an 1847 motif on most of the letters sent through the mail should bring our hobby before the public eye so intimately that every branch of philately should benefit from its adoption. It is the hope of this society that philatelists in general will agree with, support and cooperate to the extent of sending a letter to the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT urging the authorization of this postmark for the entire year of 1947 and that every post office having a machine cancel should receive a slogan device.

The Pedigree of Rare Stamps

Supplementary Notes

WESTERN AUSTRALIA 1854 4d. INVERTED FRAME

By L. N. & M. Williams

In the Collectors Club Philatelist dated July 1945 were published some notes by the late Charles J. Phillips regarding this well-known error. While we do not by any means assert that our book "Famous Stamps," which contains substantial biographies of every known specimen of this error, is correct beyond all doubt, the notes published contain so many obvious inaccuracies that we feel impelled to write and point some of them out for the guidance of readers.

In the first place, there are, so far as can be ascertained, fourteen examples of this error known to philatelists. In the C. C. P. there are eight illustrations, but only six different stamps are shown! The picture in the center of page 118 is the same as that at the foot of page 119, and the picture at the foot of page 118 is the same as that in the center of page 120!

We have provided nine pictures of different specimens, which may be illustrated in the C. C. P. These are numbered in accordance with the numbering of specimens in "Famous Stamps."



I

I—The Duke of Leinster's copy, now in the National Museum of Ireland at Dublin. II—The specimen in the Tapling Collection in the British Museum, London. As the collection was removed to a place of safety at the outbreak of war we have not yet been able to obtain a photograph of this stamp. III—It is surprising that C. J. Phillips did not seem to keep an accurate record of his own transactions. This is the stamp illustrated at the top of page 119, and was once in the Avery collection, subsequently being bought by Peckitt, and passing to Worthington and Lichtenstein. Phillips stated that this stamp was later sold by him to Col. E. H. R. Green, but in actual fact he sold it to G. F. Tyler, and this is proved because the stamp is now in the collection of Philip H. Ward, Jr., of Philadelphia, by whom it was bought from Tyler in 1941. Consequently the stamp is not in the unsold portion of the Green collection, and never was in that collection. Furthermore, T. Allen has assured us that he bought Meinertzhagen's collection.



IV

IV—This is the stamp illustrated at the top of page 118, and was once owned by Pio Fabri, later passing to P. R. England, E. J. Lee, Arthur Hind and others. The Fabri copy is not now in the Royal Collection (King George V), but stamp No. V is, and this was once owned by H. J. Duveen.



VI



VII

VI—Illustrated on page 117, this stamp is now in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. VII—This is the stamp found in 1906 and referred to at the top of page 120. It was sold for £400 by Ventom, Bull & Cooper in June 1906 and years later passed into the A. W. Cox collection. In the thirties it was bought by J. de R. Phillp, of Rugby, and in April 1943 was bought at a H. R. Harmer sale for £390 by E. Morton Bond, whose collection is shortly to be sold in London.



VIII

VIII—This stamp, one of the cut to shape copies, was lately in the R. B. Yardley collection, but is now owned by N. Calnan. IX—The Ferrary copy was sold in 1928 or 1929 by T. Allen to an undisclosed source.



X

X—The J. A. Nix copy, illustrated at the top of page 120, fetched $950 at the Col. Green sale on November 16, 1944, but we do not know who bought the stamp. XI—The C. F. Heyerman copy, apparently still in the unsold portion of the Col. Green collection.



XII

XII—This is the stamp illustrated in the middle of page 120 and the foot of page 118. This was David Bernhard's copy. He did not buy it at a Plumridge & Co. auction, but from C. J. Phillips himself! This stamp was the one in the Dr. Le Quesne collection, and is now owned by a philatelist in London, who bought it from Robson Lowe in December 1942 for £850. The so-called Mr. Lesquesque is obviously Dr. Le Quesne in another guise.



XIII



XIV

XIII—The Revd. H. A. James had only one copy, not two as C. J. Phillips stated. The James copy is now in the Australian Museum, Sydney (not to be confused with the Mitchell Library) to which it was bequeathed by the late Miss A. A. Vickery. XIV—This stamp, in the Vickery collection, is likewise in the Australian Museum.

This seems to complete the tally of authentic copies of this rare error. Various others have been reported as being in existence on sundry occasions, but have either been forgeries (as the Col. Green copy in the Morgenthau sale in December 1942) or have existed in the imaginations of their "finders."

If any of your readers find any copies or obtain details of any in the future we should be greatly obliged for particulars, so that they may be placed on record for the benefit of philatelists, present and future.



It remains only to add that, a few years ago, a remarkable piece was found in the office of a London dealer, consisting of one complete 4d. blue and parts of two others. One of the parts has the frame inverted! It is a damaged, badly damaged, stamp, but its interest from a philatelic viewpoint is, we venture to assert, greater than that of the finest existing specimen of the error. As your readers may like to see this piece (which, incidentally, is illustrated in "Famous Stamps" as well) we enclose a photo of it.

China Stamp Society Exhibit

The first in a series of exhibitions by Study Groups meeting at The Collectors Club was held at 22 East 35th street March 22 to 24. This display was sponsored by the New York Chapter of the China Stamp Society.

There were 44 frames of material shown not for competition, portraying all phases of Chinese philately from the first issues of the Empire in 1878 to date, including the issues of Shanghai, the Treaty Ports, Manchukuo, Mongolia, Formosa, Hong Kong and Tibet. Many of the rarest and least seldom seen specimens from these countries were on display.

Officers for the New York chapter are Major James Starr, president, Mrs. Eunice T. Miner, secretary. W. R. Rankin directed the show.

Exhibitors and their material included:

Dr. H. Herbert Johnson—Empire rarities and selections from an outstanding Manchukuo collection. Paul W. Blye—China Republic issues, 1911-40, and airmail stamps and covers, including first flights.

Malcolm Johnson—China 1940 to date; recent issues including occupied territories, Treaty Ports; the 1941 3c on 5c provincial emergency surcharges. Edgar H. Rue—Current issues on cover. Carl Schetz—Provincial overprints and U. S. Offices in China.

Joseph Berest—Recent China imprint blocks. Milton Zucker—Hong Kong used in the treaty port of Canton. Mrs. E. H. Finnegan—Scarce Hong Kong covers. Hugh M. Clark—Shanghai specialized. E. W. Tolman—Mongolia covers, commercially used.

Lt. Col. T. C. Newman—Portions of a rare collection of Tibet. W. R. Rankin—"China Chops," official postal markings. Mr. Rankin and Malcolm Johnson will share a frame of Formosa stamps and covers.

Investment Guide for German Semi-Postals

Of the 418 *Value Quotients* which appear in the "Postage Stamp Investment Guide for Germany's Semi-Postals," 37 of them carry the "A" *Quotient* signifying that the stamps have been gaining better than 35% per year during the past ten years.

According to A. August Tiger, General Manager of The Philately Company, 154 Nassau Street, New York City, which publishes the guides, six of these 37 head the list with gains of over 80% average per year. Three showed gains of 60%; 11 did better than 50%; 4 came up with 40% gains and the balance of the 37, or 13 stamps, carry a 35% annual average for the past ten years.

Not all of Germany's semi-postals did so well however, as is shown by the range of *Value Quotients* from "A" which signifies increases of over 35% per year for ten years, down to "I" which identifies the stamps which have shown a loss during the past ten years.

The "B" *Quotient* showing gains of from 25% to 35% claims 32 listings; "C" (20% to 25%) has 25 listings; "D" (15% to 20%) owns 35; "E" (10% to 15%) has 50 adherents; "F" (5% to 10%) grows into 70 listings; "G" (1/10% to 5%) shows up with the largest number of stamps, 110. Twenty two stamps are listed in the "H" category showing "no change in price" during the past ten years. The "I" *Value Quotient* drags out with 37 listings for stamps showing an average loss for the ten years.

Centenary of the Baltimore Provisional Stamp

By Michael Miller

Antedating the celebration of the centenary of the two stamps issued by the United States Post Office Department, the Baltimore Philatelic Society, on a much smaller scale, will celebrate the centenary of the issuance of two provisional stamps by a former Postmaster of Baltimore. Philatelists will no doubt recognize that these two stamps are the well-known and rare Baltimore Provisionals, often known as the Buchanan Provisionals. They are so named by reason of the fact that these stamps merely show the signature of James M. Buchanan with appropriate value on a simple oblong label, either on white or bluish paper.

James M. Buchanan, a lawyer of considerable standing in the community and prominent in politics, was appointed Postmaster by President James K. Polk in 1845 and held office for a period of four years. He was the grandson of Dr. George Buchanan, who, together with others, purchased the land which formed the site of the original Baltimore Town.

The Postmaster was born on the family estate near Govanstown in Baltimore County (now a part of the city) in 1883 and was educated in the Baltimore College and St. Mary's College in Baltimore City. Before he was of age he was already elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, reaching his majority at its convening, and subsequently became active in politics while practicing law. He was a member of the State Constitutional Committee which formulated the Constitution of 1851 whereby Baltimore City was separated from Baltimore County, a rather unique distinction and only shared by the City of St. Louis. Active in the presidential election of James K. Polk, he was appointed Postmaster in 1845.

In examining the 1845 directory, we find that Mr. Buchanan is listed as an attorney with offices at 19 North Street (now known as Guilford Avenue) and his home at No. 1 Lexington Street around the corner. The post office was located in a small building at the northeast corner of North and Fayette Streets which forms part of the site of the present City Hall, so that his home and his office were within a short distance of the post office.

The directory also lists the rate of postage at that time was predicated on distance zones like our parcel post rates. The letter postage under thirty miles was 6c, over thirty miles and under eighty miles, 10c, over eighty miles and under one hundred and fifty, 12½c, over one hundred and fifty miles and under four hundred miles, 18¾c, and over four hundred miles, 25c. If a letter consisted of two pieces of paper, it was double rate, three pieces, treble rate, and so on. However, these rates were changed a few months after Mr. Buchanan took office by the Postal Reform Act of 1845 which reduced the rates of letters to 5c for all distances under three hundred miles and to 10c for all distances beyond three hundred miles.

In 1840 England had started the system of issuing a little label to indicate that the letter was prepaid and was to be carried by the Royal Post to its destination. The idea was slow in being adopted by our Post Office Department, but many of the Postmasters in the larger cities thought that such postage stamps would enable them to have a better accounting of their postal receipts and would be of considerable accommodation to their patrons in the event the post office was closed when a letter had to be mailed.

The New York Postmaster issued such provisional stamps in 1842 and he was soon followed by the Postmasters of the other larger cities. Mr. Buchanan adopted this idea in 1846 and he issued two oblong labels, both having his

signature but with the respective values of 5 cents and 10 cents. These stamps, frequently called Buchanan Provisionals, were first brought to the attention of stamp collectors about 1875 and since then have become the rarest group of all United States postage stamps.

They were evidently produced by the copper plate method but no one has been able to ascertain the size of either the 5-cent or the 10-cent plates. The surface of the plates was divided by thin, vertical and horizontal lines into rectangles to make it easier to cut the sheet of stamps up for use, consequently few stamps are found with all four lines. These labels are approximately two inches long by five-eighths of an inch high. As all the stamps are hand-engraved, each stamp differentiates from another by reason of the length of the signature and the shape and shading of the numerals and their relative position one with the other. Careful research on the part of Philatelic students has identified eleven varieties of the 5 cent stamp and three varieties of the 10 cent stamp.

As five cents was the common rate, there are more stamps of that value in existence than that of the higher value. Both are printed on white and bluish paper and it has been said that the bluish paper ones were issued first but there is no definite information to be found. The 5 cent stamp is catalogued at $600.00 and, when used on cover, $1000.00, while on bluish paper the same is increased to $600.00 and $1200.00, respectively. Of the 10 cent stamp, four copies are known on white paper and only two on bluish paper, therefore no one is surprised when the catalogue value is listed at $7500.00 and $8000.00 and increased to $12,500.00 and $15,000.00, respectively, when used on cover.

The Baltimore Philatelic Society has commemorated the centenary of these Buchanan Provisionals by issuing a series of souvenir labels, designed by Michael Miller, all of which show the engraved portrait of Postmaster James M. Buchanan as he appeared in later years and which was copied from a photograph found buried in the basement of the present Post Office building and loaned through the courtesy of Neil Sibley, the present Postmaster. Contemporary record says of Mr. Buchanan that he was commanding in appearance, much over six feet in height, and accentuated by his long white locks which belied the fact that he was active in politics, a practicing attorney, Judge of the Circuit Court, former Commissioner for the State, and Ambassador to Denmark for a period of eight years before, during, and after the Civil War. He died in 1876 and was buried in Greenmount Cemetery.

The labels were issued on white and bluish paper as were the original Stamps and besides the portrait, each will have a replica of the stamp showing the signature of the Postmaster in a reduced size so that no one could ever pass them as the original stamps. Below the portrait is the name of the Postmaster and the years of his term, and around the four sides is the legend "IN COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE BALTIMORE PROVISIONALS—BALTIMORE PHILATELIC SOCIETY" and surmounted by the dates "1846 - 1946." These beautifully steel-engraved labels were on sale from the Buchanan Centenary Committee, 109 East Redwood Street, Baltimore 2, Maryland, at 15c each or two for 25c. A set of four labels in both colors of paper sold for 40c.

The Baltimore Philatelic Society also celebrated the 100th anniversary by holding a stamp exhibition (Sol. Glass, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee) at the famous Peale Museum, for many years used as City Hall, located on Holliday Street opposite the Municipal Building, during the period of May 4th through May 12th. Both United States and foreign stamps were displayed and the United States Post Office Department cooperated by having a special exhibit of stamps. Fortunate owners of the original Buchanan stamps were invited to display them.

Philatelic News From Italy No's. 1, 2 and 3

By WALTER TOSCANINI

The Roman Syndicate of Stamp Dealers has published a new Catalog of Italian Stamps of 1945 which includes the Italian Ancient States, Italian Colonies, Lombardy and Venetia, Vatican City and San Marino and lists all the new official stamps up to 1944 with current prices in Italian liras. This volume of 108 pages is fully illustrated and is priced at $1.00. Write to: Rayaudi—Via Rasella 155, Rome (Italy).

In a de-luxe edition of 700 pages in 16 mos. the "Storia della Posta e del Francobollo" (History of the Postal Service and Stamps) by A. Bandini Buti has been published by Ulrico Hoepli, Corso Matteotti 12, Milano (Italy). This second edition of a classical work superbly illustrated in colors is priced at L.it.1500!!

A very useful catalog for collectors of Europe interested in comparing the prices of the European markets with ours is the one published by Raybaudi, Via Rasella 155, Rome (Italy) under the title of "Europa & Colonie Italiane 1946," 2nd edition. The volume of 278 pages accurately lists *all the current market prices* mostly by complete sets and short sets, including Airmail stamps, souvenir sheets and the most recent occupation stamps. The volume sells for $3.00.

The Italian Association of Stamp Dealers warns foreign collectors and dealers against some Italian stamps which were overprinted C.A.R. (Città Aperta di Roma, Open City of Rome) and R.S.I. (Repubblica Sociale Italiana). These stamps were overprinted privately and they have no philatelic value.

A large number of Italian stamps of the 1912-22 and 1916 issues for the Aegean Islands: Calino, Caso, Leros, Piscopi, Nisiros, etc. were recently circulating in Rome with fake overprints. Forged overprints are noticeably different from the original ones.

The Philatelic Office of the San Marino Government has just published a completely illustrated catalog of all the stamps issued by the Republic from 1877 to 1944. The authors, Messrs. Vicini and Suzzi-Valli, give for each stamp the number which were printed and the number which were eventually destroyed. The booklet costs $1.00 plus postage.

—By Royal Decree, as of September 10, 1945, published in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom, the following Italian stamps were superseded and are no longer valid for postal use:

Scott E 14 Special Delivery 1.25 L
Scott E 15 Special Delivery 2.50 L
Scott D 15 Pneumatic Post Stamp 15c
Scott D 16 Pneumatic Post Stamp 35c

These two pneumatic stamps were recently substituted with a D 17 60c (Dante Alighieri) brown, and D 18, 40 lira (Galileo Galilei) blue green. But strangely enough on both stamps the caption is no longer "Kingdom of Italy," but only Italy.

—The Italian stamp of 1 Lira of the type, Foundation of Rome, issued in 1942, listed in Scott's Axis Issues of Europe under the number 222 A, A 91 (Julius Caesar) 1L dark purple, Wmk. crown, seems to be giving a great deal of trouble to collectors and editors of catalogs. Although it was originally a regular stamp of the Kingdom of Italy, it has been used regularly in Central and Northern Italy, then under the domination of Mussolini's Italian Social Republic without any special overprint. Two issues printed by this Republic in Northern Italy during the years 1943-45 are known. Both issues are unwatermarked and the colors used in the print are deep violet and light violet.

Probably all of the 3 stamps listed in the issue of November 1945 in Scott's Monthly Journal under ITALY No. 441-442-443 will some day be switched to the list of stamps issued by the Mussolini Republic in Brescia, because they were used extensively under this regime.

Another type of the 1 Lira (Julius Caesar) violet has been printed recently in liberated Northern Italy without fasces and unwatermarked but the types of the legends: LIRE and POSTE ITALIANE are like the large characters used in the original issue of 1942 with fasces.

—In the list of the unwatermarked stamps of the Social Republic, the 75 cent value drummer boy should be added. This stamp has been issued unwatermarked and was used postally in some part of Northern Italy.

—From the November issue of the bulletin published by the Circolo Filatelico Campano, Via Roma 55, Naples, (Italy), we learn the quantity of stamps overprinted by the Yugoslav occupation troops on the Mussolini Republic issues in:

TRIESTE: Issued on May 25 1945. Overprinted: "I.V.1945 TRIESTE TRST" on the Destroyed Monuments of Italy issue.

0.20 +	1 L on 5c overprinted carmine	80,900
+	1 L on 25c (unwatermarked) overpr blue black	203,498
+	1 L on 30c (unwatermarked) overpr black	200,698
+	1 L on 50c overpr. black	542,798
+	1 L on 1L overpr. black	381,898
+	2 L on L.25L overpr. carmine	139,998
2 L +	2 L on 25c (watermarked) overpr black	147,000
+	2 L on 3L overprinted carmine	144,500
5 L +	5 L on 1L overprinted carmine	142,658
10 L +	10 L on 30c (unwatermarked) overpr carmine	107,000
20 L +	20 L on 5c overprinted blue black	49,900

ISTRIA: Issued on June 9-11-20, 1945. Overprinted: "ISTRIA"

0.10	on 5c (St. Ciriaco)	72,700
0.50	on 25c (watermarked)	302,300
0.50	on 25c (unwatermarked)	92,200
1 L	on 50c (Statute of Rome)	8,890
1 L	on 50c (V. Emanuel 3rd overpr. Repubblica Sociale Italiane)	35,700
1.50	on 75c (V. Emanuel 3rd overpr. Repubblica Sociale Italiane)	57,400
1.50	on 75c (Drummer Boy)	66,000
2 L	on 1 L (Julius Caesar)	436,900
2 L	on 1 L (Montecassino Abbey)	13,800

Fratelli Bandiera

0.50 on 25c	31,000
2 L on 1 L	30,050
5 L on 2.50 L	4,400

Air Mail

0.50 on 25c	6,800
1 L on 50c	13,300

Mr. Massimo Bernardi warned in the October 1945 issue of LA RIVISTA FILATELICA D'ITALIA, published by Guido Oliva, Via Palestro 6-8, Genoa, Italy about a very clever forgery of the 5 L value on 2.50L of the Fratelli Bandiera issue which has been made in Udine and are sold at $21.00 a piece!

The International Club "ITALIA," via Lipari 8, Milano, (Italy) founded in 1938, has started its activity once more, after having been discontinued in 1941 due to difficulties arising during wartime. The Club aims at the furtherance of international relations through the exchange of stamps, postcards, drawings, magazines, newspapers, medals, coins, books and all that could be made the object of exchange, barter, etc. Each member will receive a quarterly magazine, written in English, Italian and French, containing a full list of all members with each one's requirements. The yearly subscription fee is $1.

GIULIO LANDMANS, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 22, Milano (Italy), who was in a concentration camp in Germany for more than two years, has published his Catalog 1946 of Stamps of Italy, Italian Colonies, San Marino, Vatican City; the volume is priced at 220 liras (about $1.00).

LE QUOTAZIONI DEI FRANCOBOLLI DEGLI ANTICHI DUCATI ITALIANI (The prices of the stamps of the Italian Ancient States) is the title of a 50 page booklet, fully illustrated and published by Federico Grioni, Via Monte Napoleone 27, Milano (Italy) where the current prices of the most famous stamps of Sardinia, Modena, Two Sicilies, Tuscany are listed. In the preface, Mr. Grioni states that he is ready to buy any quantities of these stamps in superb condition at the prices listed in his Catalog, which are higher than the prices listed in Scott's Catalog. The booklet sells for about $0.50.

Filatelia Varesina, Corso Matteotti 33, Vareso (Italy), has published another very good and well printed Catalog of the Stamps of Italy 1946. The complete edition is fully illustrated and is priced at L.it.180 (about $0.85) plus postage.

Guglielmo Oliva has licensed a completely revised edition of his famous catalog, but due to the scarcity of paper, it will be printed in a limited number of copies. The volume, richly illustrated, will be sold at L.it.1000 (about $4.45) by the Rivista Filatelica d'Italia, Via Palestro 6, Genoa, Italy.

A new 1946 edition of the *CATALOG OF ITALY, ANCIENT STATES, COLONIES, SAN MARINO, VATICAN CITY* by Amleto and Renato Sanguinetti, Passaggio Centrale 2, Milano, Italy, will be illustrated with more than 600 reproductions of stamps and will cost about $0.75.

TRIPOLITANIA FILATELICA is the title of a philatelic bulletin printed by a collectors club exchange, founded by Salvatore Brignone, Casella Postale 42, Genova-Sestri, Italy.

ECO FINANZIARIO FILATELICO is a magazine which will devote its pages to giving financial information about the activities of the European markets, catalog prices, and news about the quotation of stamps on the various big markets. Edited by P. Martinero and Prof. G. Grillo it will be printed in Via Italia 34, Biella, Italy. The yearly subscription is one dollar.

ITALIA FILATELICA (new address: Via Rasella 155, Rome, Italy) in the 3 issues of September, October, December 1945, has published several important articles of general interest. Among them are the following: "The stamps overprinted G.N.R. (Guardia Nazionale Republicana) in Brescia," "The Semi-Official overprints of Teramo, Florence, Verona;" "The Local Issues of Alessandria, Base Atlantica, Castiglione d'Intelvi, Dizzasco, Guidizzolo, and the "Coralit" Service. All these stamps and issue of the Mussolini Republic are carefully listed with the quantities by Giuseppe Messina in three articles fully illustrated. Alberto Diena has a detailed article on the "Proofs of the Italian Stamps of 1863 printed in London"; Luigi Fournier presents a study on "The Stamps of Lubeck; Franco Priolo discusses "Stamps as an Investment." The news on philatelic activities and the pages with the chronicle of new issues are of the utmost interest.

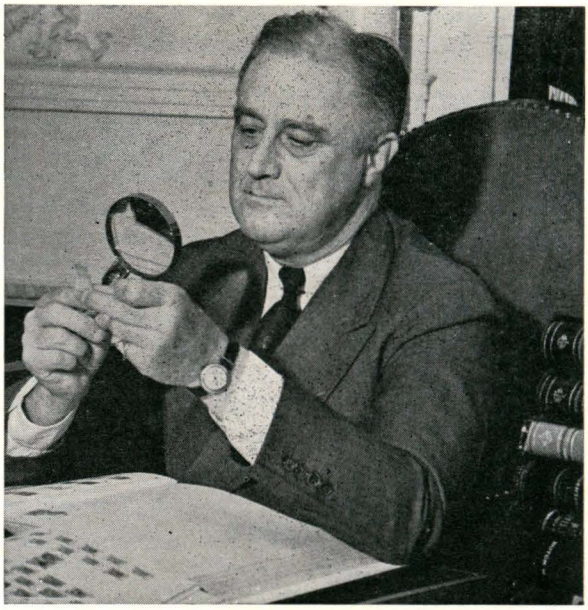
16,500 sets out of a stock of 40,000 sets of the Fratelli Bandiera issue were overprinted by the Committee which organized the National Philatelic Convention of Venice on September 21, 1945 to commemorate this meeting. But when the Allied Authorities in Venice requested the opinion of the Italian Minister of Postal Communications and Telegraphs on this matter, the reply from Rome was negative. Then the overprinted stamps WERE NOT OKAYED AND NOT ISSUED. During the convention, the Italian philatelists ordered the destruction of the 16,500 sets already overprinted which have no philatelic value.

At Milan a very successful exhibition of STAMPS AT WAR was held in December and January. The material was contributed freely by dealers and collectors and after the exhibition it was donated to the Museum of the Castello Sforzesco of Milan.

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315	1906-08	5c Blue	250.00	——	——	——	——	——	——
320	1906-08	2c Carmine	8.00	20.00	——	——	——	——	——
320a	1906-08	2c Lake	24.00	80.00	——	——	——	——	——
320b	1906-08	2c Scarlet	7.00	20.00	——	——	——	——	80.00
343	1908-09	1c Green	1.30	2.50	2.50	5.00	10.00	10.00	——
343	1908-09	1c Green	——	Star 4.00	——	——	Star 16.00	——	——
344	1908-09	2c Carmine	2.20	5.00	5.00	13.00	20.00	20.00	——
344	1908-09	2c Carmine	——	Star 7.00	——	——	Star 28.00	——	——
345	1908-09	3c Violet	12.00	20.00	20.00	50.00	——	——	——
346	1908-09	4c Brown	12.00	20.00	——	50.00	80.00	80.00	——
346	1908-09	4c Brown	——	Star 25.00	——	——	——	——	——
347	1908-09	5c Blue	23.00	40.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	160.00	——
368	1909	2c Lincoln	12.00	20.00	——	40.00	80.00	——	80.00
371	1909	2c Alaska	11.00	18.00	18.00	35.00	72.00	72.00	——
373	1909	2c Hudson F.	11.00	18.00	18.00	35.00	——	72.00	——
383	1910	1c Green	.70	3.00	3.00	6.00	12.00	12.00	——
384	1910	2c Carmine	7.00	18.50	——	36.00	——	75.00	——
384	1910	2c Carmine	——	"A" 25.00	——	——	——	——	——
408	1912	1c Green	.50	.90	.90	3.50	3.60	3.60	——
408	1912	1c Green	——	"A" 2.75	——	——	"A" 11.00	——	——
409	1912	2c Carmine	.60	2.25	1.75	6.00	9.00	7.00	——
409	1912	2c Carmine	——	"A" 6.00	——	——	"A" 24.00	——	——
409	1912	2c Carmine	——	"B & A" 3.00	——	——	——	——	——
481	1917	1c Green	.40	.90	.90	3.50	3.60	3.60	——
482	1917	2c Carmine	.60	1.50	1.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00
483	1917 I	3c Purple	2.60	5.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	24.00
483a	1917 II	3c Purple	2.40	5.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	——
531	1921	1c Green	6.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	40.00	40.00	45.00
532	1921 VA	2c Carmine	——	7.50	6.50	20.00	40.00	40.00	35.00
532a	1921 V	2c Carmine	20.00	35.00	——	125.00	140.00	140.00	——
532b	1921 VI	2c Carmine	8.00	16.50	16.50	80.00	66.00	66.00	——
532c	1921 IV	2c Carmine	6.40	15.00	——	30.00	——	60.00	60.00
535	1921	3c Purple	5.00	9.00	——	25.00	——	36.00	——
575	1923-25	1c Green	3.00	7.00	7.00	17.50	28.00	28.00	28.00
576	1923-25	1½c Brown	.60	1.50	2.00	7.00	6.00	8.00	——
577	1923-25	2c Carmine	.60	2.00	2.00	4.50	8.00	8.00	——
577	1923-25	2c Carmine	——	Star 5.00	——	——	——	——	——
612	1923-25	2c Harding	6.00	15.00	——	40.00	——	50.00	60.00
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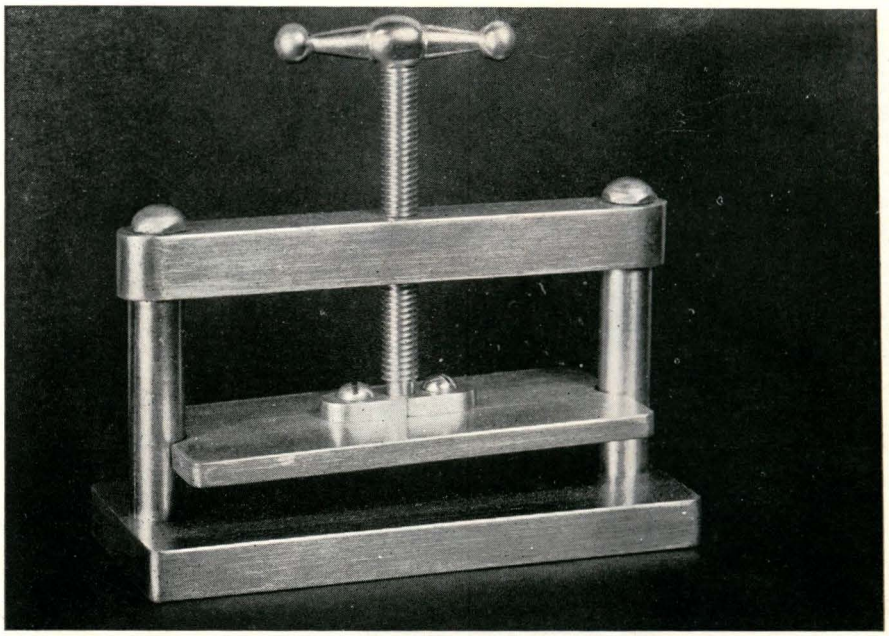
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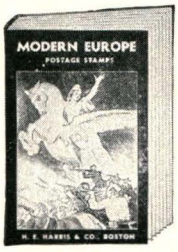
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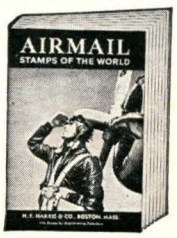
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