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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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Vol. XIX. JULY, 1940. No. 3.

Private Die Proprietary Stamp Notes

S. B. HARTMAN & CO.—MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.

By Henry W. Holcombe.

A CONTEMPORARY, Horatio Alger, Jr., made his fame writing books in which boys rose "from rags to riches". His more than one hundred books roused the ambitions of a generation and were the utmost in pleasure to millions of American boys from 1870 to the World War.

Excitement filled every page as the hero progressed on the road to success. Most often he had to help support a widowed mother. There were villains to block his way, crooks to take advantage of his innocence but unfailingly he bettered them with the help of their invariable cowardice. The closing chapter always found our hero well on the way to wealth and happiness.

The career of Samuel Brubaker Hartman might well have served as the framework for one of these stories. His only capital in life consisted of brains, energy, honest principles—and the all-consuming ambition to succeed.



SAMUEL B. HARTMAN

He was born two and a half miles east of Harrisburg, in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania on April 1, 1830. His father, who was a farmer, died when Samuel was a mere child leaving the mother penniless with eight children—five boys and three girls—looking to her for support. An uncle of the children brought them and their mother to Lancaster County, conveying all their effects in a four-horse wagon. The family took possession of a log cabin in Manor township, and the older children were apprenticed.

Samuel lived for a time with his uncle, and was then sent to the home of John Charles, who became his guardian, the lad having received $150 as a be-

quest from an aunt. Young Hartman spent some time at Medway, Ohio; attended Farmers College, a literary institution at College Hill, Cincinnati and then took up the study of medicine, under Dr. Shackelford at Medway, later attending lectures in the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College at Cleveland, Ohio.

At twenty-four he began the practice of his profession at Tippecanoe City, Ohio and remained there two years. He then entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which famous school he was graduated in 1857.

Dr. Hartman married Miss Sallie Martzell (1835-1930), whose father came from a family of substantial farmers, but who chose hotel-keeping as a business and was for an ordinary lifetime the owner and keeper of the "Plow" Tavern on West King Street in Lancaster. To them came two children, John Henry Hartman (1863-1881) and Maribel Hartman (Shoemaker).

Settling in Millersville, Lancaster Country, Dr. Hartman practiced for nearly ten years and became so forehanded that he thought he might retire from active work and devote his time to study and research. To his surprise, in six months he found himself as penniless as when his father died, having in his openhanded and generous manner given away all his possessions. So this indefatigable worker started anew. Then he met the man who was to somewhat change the course of his life.

BENJAMIN MISHLER was born in Reamstown, Pennsylvania sixteen miles northeast of Lancaster on the Reading Pike. He first saw the light of day on August 12, 1814. Little is known of his early years but it may be presumed he took advantage of the limited education facilities of that locality. He married in 1840 and the union was blessed with a son, Henry L., on June 9, 1841.

In 1857 or before, Benjamin and his brother Isaac were in the liquor business. They had a distillery in East Cocalico township, three miles northwest of Reamstown. It was about this time that *Mishler's Herb Bitters* was first concocted. Meeting with considerable success in the farming communities, it was said "when you felt bad you got some Mishler's Bitters." The *Bitters* apparently were the invention of Benjamin, for in 1859 he sold his interest in the liquor business to his brother and devoted himself to making his preparation. The manufacturing was carried on in a building on the southeast angle of Center Square, now called Penn Square, in the very heart of Lancaster. This site was afterward—and still is—occupied by the New York Store, the name used by the firm of Watt & Shand. The former structure has now been replaced with a modern fireproof building.

Undoubtedly soon after the Revenue Act of 1862, passed by the 37th Congress in Second Session became effective, Benjamin Mishler complied with its provisions by affixing a stamp to each bottle of *Bitters* as an indication the tax had been paid. Although stamps of the regular government issue must have been used, apparently they were not canceled in such a manner that they can now be identified.

The Directory of Lancaster County for 1866 indicates that besides manufacturing *Mishler's Herb Bitters*, Benjamin Mishler served as Treasurer of the Conestoga Vineyard Company. At the same time Henry L. Mishler, now grown to young manhood, was engaged in the manufacture of a preparation called Keystone Bitters on the opposite angle of Center Square.

About a year afterward Benjamin Mishler and Samuel Brubaker Hartman, M. D. entered into a deal whereby the latter became the sole proprietor of *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. The manufacture continued from the building overlooking Center Square until 1874 when it was removed to No. 7 Mifflin Street.

One of the very first things Dr. Hartman did was to take steps to have a private die revenue stamp prepared for his exclusive use. In due course the firm of Butler & Carpenter in Philadelphia, who held the initial government printing contract, was directed to engrave a die. A proof from this die was approved in

the office of the Hon. Edward A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on September 20, 1867.

As *Mishler's Herb Bitters* was put up in bottles retailing at $1.50, the tax required was 6 cents and this figure was included in the design. In the center is a three-quarter portrait to the left of Benjamin Mishler. On a circular band in colorless letters is NIL DESPERANDUM—"Nothing must be despaired of"—and the name of the proprietary. On a colorless oval to the left "S. B. HARTMAN & CO.—SUCCESSORS—TO B. MISHLER." and similarly at the right "PROPRIETORS OF—MISHLER'S—HERB BITTERS—LANCASTER, PA."

To this 6c black perforated stamp the *United States Stamp Catalogue* assigns the number RS 100 (former No. 5375). The first printing on thin old paper was delivered sometime in January 1868. Measuring 100 by 24 mm., the stamps were printed in sheets of 42, laid down 3 by 14. There were additional printings on old paper for the total issue on this paper amounted to some 133,515 stamps, or about 3,180 sheets. But one printing was made on silk paper of 1,033 stamps—maybe 25 sheets. The date of last issue is given as May 1875.

At the expiration of his contract on August 31, 1875 Joseph R. Carpenter, according to the records, turned over to the Government 661 17/42 sheets—27,779 stamps—of the 6c value. These had been printed in anticipation of orders which had not come from the Hartman firm and presumably they were destroyed.

Sterling in the Fifth Edition of his *Revenue Catalogue 1888* priced the old paper $2 and the silk $1. The current quotations are $15 and $3.50. These stamps were not used in multiple and a vertical pair on silk paper which is extant probably came from the remainder. The stamps were intended to be affixed over the cork and down the neck of the bottle—hence it was unnecessary to cancel them.

Less than a year after the 6c stamps were first issued Dr. Hartman decided to put up *Mishler's Herb Bitters* in a smaller bottle to retail at $1. This required the payment of a 4c tax for which a new stamp was necessary. Mr. Butler was then deceased and the firm of Joseph R. Carpenter & Co., who carried on the contract, was directed to prepare a new die. A proof from this die was approved in the office of Commissioner Rollins on August 25, 1868. The stamps on thin old paper were first printed during October of the same year.

The design of the stamp was changed, probably to facilitate it being affixed as a cork seal. It measured 103 to 104½ by 15½ mm.—there was slight variation in the length probably due to shrinkage of the paper. The same portrait of Benjamin Mishler was placed sideways in the center. The inscription on a colorless background at the left reads "DR. S. B. HARTMAN & CO.—SUCCESSORS—TO B. MISHLER" and at the right "DR. S. B. HARTMAN & CO.—PROPRIETORS,—LANCASTER &—PITTSBURG, PA."

To this 4c black, perforated, strip stamp the *United States Stamp Catalogue* gives the number RS 99 (former No. 5374). It was printed in sheets of 51 stamps, laid down 3 by 17. There were subsequent printings on old, silk, pink and watermarked papers by Carpenter and the National-American Bank Note companies. According to the *Boston Revenue Book* the final issue was "prior to Oct. 1, 1880" indicating the exact date was unknown and that there never was a printing at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing in Washington. These stamps were never used in multiple and none have been reported.

On August 31, 1875 at the expiration of his contract, Joseph R. Carpenter turned over to the Government some 771 23/51 sheets—39,344 stamps—of the 4c value for which orders had never been received. Information is lacking but it may be these were handed to the National Bank Note Co. for delivery on later orders, when this firm assumed the printing contract.

In 1888 Sterling listed the four papers $1.50, 50c, $2 and $1. More than half a century later the quotations are $40, $1.50, $10 and $100. The latter is seldom seen—probably few more than a dozen copies are extant today.

The Directory of Lancaster County, probably in 1870, had this announcement on page 390 of the Advertising Section:—

GET THE BEST!

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS!

This is sound advice, especially since we give it in reference to medicine, and in order to learn which is "the best," let merit be the test. The American market is flooded with all sorts of vile and dangerous nostrums, and thousands of human lives are constantly placed in jeopardy by them. But there are several really invaluable medicinal preparations which every family in the land ought to possess at all times. Foremost among them is MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which has fully established its claim as the most efficacious compound extant for purifying the blood and eradicating diseases arising from a disordered stomach, liver, kidneys, intestines, &c.

For CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN, INDIGESTION, DYPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, INTERMITTENT FEVER, FEVER AND AGUE, NEURALGIA, &c. there is no remedy in the world equal to it. It will not only cure these distressing disorders but it will fortify the human system against their return. It is a pure and wholesome stomachic, an unequalled appetizer, a Tonic without a rival, and a panacea for all the diseases for which it is recommended.

HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH ANY ARTICLE PURPORTING TO BE MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, WHICH IS OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE BARREL, GALLON, QUART, PINT, OR GILL, &c. THE GENUINE ARTICLE IS SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES.

CAUTION!

We beg to state for the information of all respectable persons, that we are the sole proprietors of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which is put up only in SQUARE GLASS BOTTLES, with a GRADUATED measure of DOSES blown on the rear panel; the words: DR. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., on one side panel, and the words, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS on the other side panel. A neat WHITE label is placed on the front panel. OVER THE CORK and extending down the sides of the neck of each bottle is OUR OWN Internal Revenue Stamp, with a portrait of Dr. BENJAMIN MISHLER directly in the centre. Every bottle is wrapped in a large Circular, and is again enclosed in a YELLOW OUTSIDE WRAPPER, on the front of which is our Trade-Mark, and also, the words, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. On the sides of this wrapper are the words, THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY. If the article that is offered for sale does not answer in EVERY PARTICULAR to the foregoing description it is not genuine, and any information accorded to us of such being in the market will be received as a marked favor.

N. B.—Beware of re-filled bottles. See that the stamp over the cork has not been tampered with.

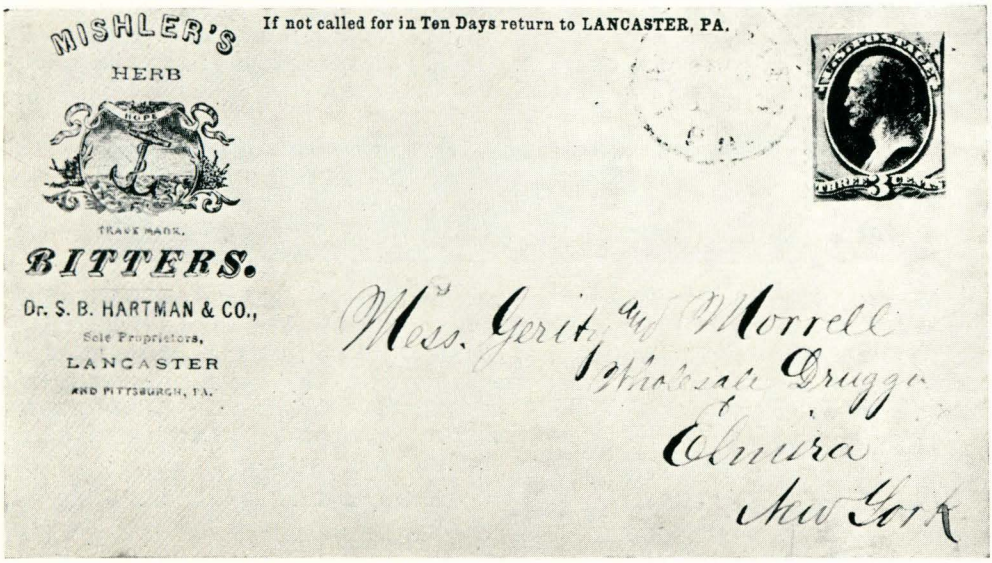
DR. S. B. HARTMAN & CO.,
Lancaster, Penna.

Although the main office and factory was located in Lancaster, the firm maintained what was presumably a sales office at No. 26 Market Street in Pittsburg for a number of years. For their business correspondence Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co. used a corner card envelope printed in black giving both cities, name of the proprietary and the firm's trade mark. The latter consisted of an anchor, with the sea and setting sun in the background, a twined ribbon at top inscribed "HOPE". Whether they *hoped* the medicine would benefit the user or just *hoped* it might find a ready sale is not indicated.

Apparently in the fall of 1879 a new firm, the

MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.

was organized to take over the manufacture. In due course the American Bank Note Co. of New York was directed to engrave a new die. A proof from this die was approved in the office of the Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue sometime in January 1880. The first printing from American plate number 109 was shipped a few weeks later.



The *United States Stamp Catalogue*—that old reliable to which all M & M collectors must turn for guidance—accords the number RS 181 (former No. 5456) to this 4c black perforated strip stamp. The *Boston Revenue Book* states: "Design the same as that of Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co. excepting that the inscription at left is altered to "MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.—SUCCESSORS TO—DR. S. B. HARTMAN & CO."; and the upper line of the inscription at right to "MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO."

Measuring 103 to 104½ by 15½ mm., the stamps were printed in sheets of 51 laid down 3 by 17—as was its predecessor. A total of 46,968 stamps (about 921 sheets) were issued on watermarked paper only, with the final printing recorded as being shipped from Washington on April 6, 1883. It seems unlikely there were more than two issues. A block of six, two by three, exists which probably came from the remainder. The stamps were never used in multiple.

In 1888 the Mishler Herb Bitters Co. stamp was priced at 25 cents. For many recent years the quotation was $1, the Second Edition of 1936 raised it to $1.25, in 1938 it rose to $2.50 and the 1940 catalogue boosted it to $5. Why? Surely a quarter of this figure would be a fair price to part with for a fine specimen!

Sterling listed the variety "part perf., plain ends" at $2. For a number of years this has been indicated but left unpriced. Now in the 1940 catalogue we are advised that RS 181p (former No. 5456p) "part perf." is worth $40. Part-perforate refers to "stamps with perforations in the two opposite sides, the other two sides remaining imperforate." There appears not the slightest evidence that any of these sheets were ever perforated horizontally but not vertically—and a pair imperforate between has yet to be reported. Isn't it true that snipping the ends of this strip stamp, perhaps inadvertently, would seem to increase its catalogue worth eight-fold?

It is a fact that the plate arrangement, i.e., three stamps laid horizontally with the usual space between, would crowd the standard sheet furnished for the printing. More than likely one side or the other of the plate struck the edge of the paper—thus 17 stamps on a sheet might have a straight edge at one end. Would it not be preferable to eliminate the term "part perf." and adjust the quotation so that it compares with the fully perforated stamp—which would seem to be more desirable?

Over a period of some fourteen and a half years 968,996 private die proprietary stamps with a total face value of $41,450.80 were affixed to bottles of *Mishler's Herb Bitters* manufactured and sold. This indicates gross retail sales of $1,036,270 or an annual average business of approximately $71,467.



When the repeal of the stamp tax became effective on July 1st, 1883, the firm was loathe to part with its stamp which had proven so effective an advertising medium and at the same time had discouraged others from imitating the preparation. Accordingly the stamp was altered to what we now know as a facsimile label. The letters "FOUR" and figures "4" became "ONE" and "1"; "INTERNAL REVENUE" vertically at the right end was replaced with "OF AMERICA". The inscription on the left tablet was:—

"$0.01 Lancaster, Pa.
July 1st, 1883
On demand, for value received we
promise to pay the bearer one cent.
Mishler Herb Bitters Co."

and similarly on the right tablet:—

"See that the stamp
over the cork has not been
tampered with.
Mishler Herb Bitters Co.
Proprietors
Lancaster & Pittsburg, Pa."

The facsimile labels were the same size as the stamps previously used, lithographed in black and imperforate.

BENJAMIN MISHLER, after disposing of his Bitters business in 1867, conducted the old Lion Brewery at Middle and Church Streets in Lancaster for several years.

The Daily Evening Express published on Friday, August 1, 1873 has an interesting story:—

MISHLER BUILDS A "TEN HOUR" HOUSE

The Ten Hour House: It has been a subject of some discussion throughout the city for several weeks past that Benjamin Mishler, of Bitters **notoriety** (hic), intended erecting a two-story brick house in sixteen hours —the material to be prepared and collected on the building site previous to the day of the great feat. Today was the appointed time, and the extremity (No. 533) of South Prince Street the site selected. At the appointed hour—six o'clock this morning—the material was found to be on hand. The cellar foundation was already laid, and precisely at six o'clock the men went to work. The building is to be a two-story brick, with eight rooms and tin roof. At noon today the walls were up, and the roof was being put on, while the first story was not only rough but white plastered, and the bricks were painted and pencilled as neatly as we generally find in ordinary houses. There is no doubt that the building will be completed before six o'clock this evening, and it is expected that Harry Mishler (son of Dr. Benjamin Mishler, and who is to occupy the building for a dwelling) will have his furniture moved in, and be taking his supper at that hour; Mr. J. T. Reading, the well-known photographer, has been engaged to photograph the structure once every hour during the stages of its progression, and we understand that a set of these pictures is to be presented by Mr. Mishler to each of the one hundred men engaged in the work.

At half past four—in exactly ten and one half hours—the house was finished, and Harry Mishler's family had their evening meal in the new dwelling.

The item below appeared on Saturday, August 2, 1873 in *The Weekly Express.* Both newspapers were published by Pearsol & Geist, Newspaper, Book and Job Printers, Express Buildings, 15 South Queen Street in Lancaster. It read:—

> The great feat of building a comfortable brick house in ten and one half hours was accomplished by our skilled mechanics, under the direction of Benjamin Mishler, and it is, perhaps, the greatest building feat on record. All honor to our Lancaster workmen! . . . The five tinsmiths laid eight hundred square feet of tin in an hour and a half. Who can beat that? Eight carpenters worked on the building.
>
> The ten-hour house was not the first attempt by Benjamin Mishler, to build a house in record time. Five years before, on a site on Middle Street, next to the Old Lion Brewery, Dr. Mishler had a house erected in nineteen hours.

In 1873 Mr. Mishler was engaged in manufacturing gold and sodium at No. 22 Center Square and the following year sold patent medicines at No. 27 East German Street. He passed away on June 8, 1876 and was laid to rest in Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster.

HENRY L. MISHLER continued the manufacture of Keystone Bitters while associated with his father; first in the gold and sodium business and later in the drug store at No. 27 German Street. He made and sold these bitters from the latter address until shortly before his decease on April 21, 1882 when he was buried beside his father.

SAMUEL BRUBAKER HARTMAN, M. D. engaged in private practice at 305 Penn Avenue in Pittsburg for several years after he had retired from active participation in the manufacture of *Mishler's Herb Bitters.* He removed to Columbus, Ohio in 1888 and soon afterward The Peruna Company was established at 242-248 South Lazelle Street in that city.

Even before the turn of the century Peruna, or Pe-ru-na as Dr. Hartman liked to call it, was the most prominent proprietary nostrum in the country. It had taken the place once held by Dr. Greene's Nervura and by Paine's Celery Compound, and for the same reason which made them popular—alcohol. Peruna, purely and simply, was a stimulant and it was the more dangerous in that it sailed under the false colors of benign purpose.

It was once stated that: "More alcohol was consumed in this country in patent medicines than was dispensed in a legal way by licensed liquor vendors—not including the sale of ales and beer." Peruna is said to have contained 28% alcohol. It would, therefore, have taken almost six bottles of 5% beer to put as much alcohol into a thirsty man's system as a temperance advocate would get by drinking a single bottle of Peruna. As a fact, a "Peruna jag" was so common forty to fifty years ago that many drug stores had difficulty in keeping Peruna on their shelves.

The truth is, Peruna was no better and no worse than many other remedies then before the public. Numerous others could have been substituted for it and the results would have been the same—because the chief medicinal ingredient in the majority of the remedies was alcohol.

Dr. Hartman published a booklet titled *"The Ills of Life".* Although many words were used the only real claim was that Peruna would cure catarrh. No matter what you might have had, after reading the book, you would be not only enabled but compelled to diagnose your illness as catarrh. For example, "pneumonia is catarrh of the lungs; so is consumption—heart disease is catarrh of the heart—appendicitis is catarrh of the appendix" and so on.

The passage of the Pure Food & Drugs Act of 1906 presumably caused some changes to be made in the advertising of Peruna—and probably a revision of the formula.

Dr. Hartman pressed the manufacture and sale of Peruna with all his energy. The remedy attained an enormous sale all over the United States. By

1901 the demand had become so widespread that a branch office was opened in Montreal, Canada to handle the foreign distribution.

With Peruna firmly established, Dr. Hartman built the celebrated Hartman Sanitarium and the Hotel Hartman in Columbus. A princely income combined with profitable investments had made him a very wealthy man. His hobby was a stock farm of some 5,000 acres on which were raised the finest breed of horses and cattle in America.

Even in his later years Dr. Hartman was devoted to the noble profession of which he had so long been a close student, and in which he had done so much to relieve suffering humanity. He passed away on January 30, 1918, in his 88th year, at the Hotel Hartman. He lies buried in a beautiful well-kept plot in Lancaster Cemetery.

The generous assistance of M. Luther Heisey, Corresponding Secretary of the Lancaster County Historical Society, is most gratefully acknowledged.

(Finis.)

Special Delivery 1st Day Cover

By W. Parsons Todd.



THIS cover, with its enclosed letter, is an unusually interesting item. Mr. Patton was Postmaster at Altoona, Pa. at the time and dispatched his new Special Delivery Messenger on his first delivery with this letter to his own son. While the "5" of the year date has been touched up a bit, the date is unquestionably unchanged.

The letter from father to son has a philatelic flavor as well as a moral and is as follows:

Altoona, Pa., October 1, 1855.

T. B. Patton, Altoona, Pa.

My Dear Son:

As you were the purchaser of the first Postal Note issued at the Altoona, Pa. Post Office, so you are in receipt of the first letter delivered by the Messenger Boys of the "Immediate Delivery Service" of the Post Office Department, which goes into effect in Cities and Towns in the United States having a population of four thousand and over, to begin on this date.

I trust you may not only be first in these things, but in everything which pertains to good.

Very affectionately yours,

(Sgd.) T. B. PATTON.

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

By Clarence W. Brazer.

(Copyright 1940 by the Author.)

(Continued from Vol. XIX, page 129.)

ADDENDA & ERRATA

Vol. XVII, No. 2, Page 98.

John W. Casilear—At end of sentence in 2nd line add. He was the son of Francis and Ellen Bainbridge Casilear, of Spanish ancestry.

In last sentence about George W. Casilear change "son" to "nephew." and add—His son, John W. Casilear, Jr. of Brooklyn, was a marine painter.

Vol. XIX, No. 2, Page 123.

In first paragraph delete the last sentence.

In sixth paragraph, first line, change June 1st to June 6th.

Page 126—Above signature of Lloyd Glover insert this portrait and caption:



De LLOYD GLOVER

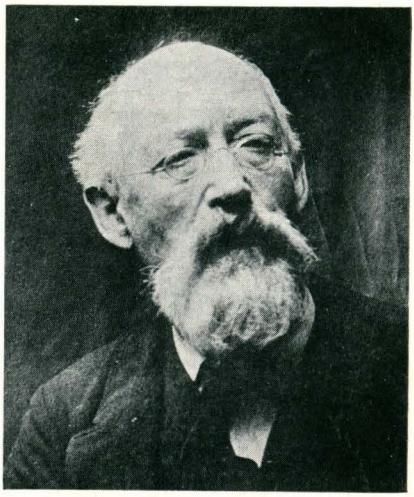
Photo from an old Daguerotype by Stanley B. Ashbrook.

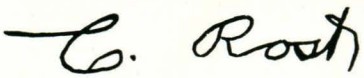
Change fourth line to read the youngeest brother of (delete "D. Lloyd Glover") De Witt Clinton Glover, also an engraver.

Page 129—First paragraph, sixth line, change Breistadt to Bierstadt, and in seventh line delete "Winter & Smillie, 52 Wall St."

THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY

(Continued.)





CHRISTIAN ROST.

Christian (Wilhelm) Rost, Pictorial Engraver (1824-1896) was born in Lahr, Germany in 1824 and died in New York City on April 16, 1896 in his 73d year. He is buried in Old St. Paul's, Eastchester, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

He studied in London where he made the drawings and engraved on wood for a work describing the exhibits at the London World's Fair in 1850. He came to New York in 1856 and was engraving very good line portraits and subject plates by 1860. In 1865 he was in the employ of George E. Perrine.(4) He engraved vignettes for the *National Bank Note Co.* from 1868 to 1878.

Christian Rost was a wonderful landscape draftsman. His drawing of a waterfall executed and signed in 1883 I consider one of the finest I have ever seen. Among the vignettes he engraved for the National Bank Note Co. was the locomotive on the 1869 3c postage stamp. It was from a larger vignette by the N. B. N. Co. used on the $1.00 banknote of the Northwestern Bank of Warren, Pa. To him is also attributed the Pony Express Rider vignette on the 1869 2c stamp taken from the seal of the Post Office Department. In 1878 he held 50 shares of National Bank Note Co. stock, indicating his permanent connection with the company.

After the consolidation of 1878, he engraved for the *American Bank Note Co.* In his later years, due to poor eyesight, he gave up engraving, but did some etching. Most of these are signed "C. Rost". The United States Capitol Building at Washington, from which the above signature was taken (A), was engraved while sick at his home. It was one of the finest of his steel engravings and his last.



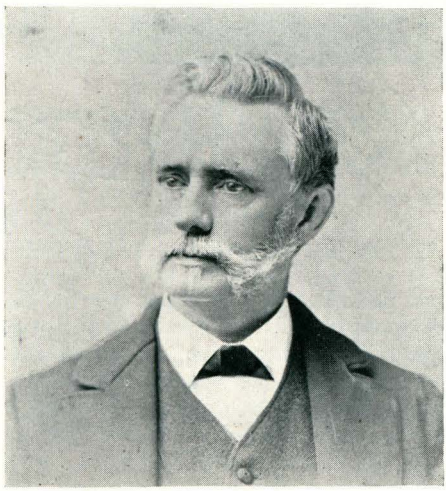
Joseph Prosper Ourdan—Portrait & Pictorial Engraver (1828-1881) was born on February 16, 1828 in New York City and died May 10, 1881 in Washington, D. C. He was the son of Joseph James Prosper Ourdan, the letter engraver, (1803-1874) and served his apprenticeship as an engraver with *W. L.*

(A) By courtesy of C. Rost Hunter.

Ormsby in New York. Over his own name J. P. Ourdan engraved some good portraits and illustrative works for the book publishers, and the firm of *Packard & Ourdan* produced portraits in mezzotint. (4) This was probably Rawson Packard who was also later with the National Bank Note Co.

From 1861 to 1870 he was engraving portraits for the *National Bank Note Co.* and made the vignettes for the 1861—3 cents Washington, 1862—2 cents Jackson, 1870—3 cents Washington, 6 cents Lincoln, 7 cents Stanton, 15 cents Webster and 30 cents Hamilton postage stamps. Large die proofs on large cards which came from his estate, (B) were printed in the following colors, 6c and 7c in black, 15c green and the 30c in ultramarine, deep rose, brown and green, each of the four colors being a different progressive state of the die. There are other colors in my reference collection. Joseph P. Ourdan, engraver, was living at 10 St. Marks Place, New York in 1876, but Anna Ourdan, widow, was listed in the directory at the same address in 1877. This may have been his mother living in his house after he went to Philadelphia or Washington.

Stauffer (4) says he also engraved for the *Continental Bank Note Co.* in New York and the *American Bank Note Co.* in Philadelphia before entering service of the *Bureau of Engraving & Printing* at Washington where he became chief of the Bureau. Also that he engraved the portraits of a number of persons notable during the Civir War, including the head of S. P. Chase on the one dollar bill.





A. W. CUNNINGHAM

Photo dated March 21, 1885—by courtesy of Thomas F. Morris.

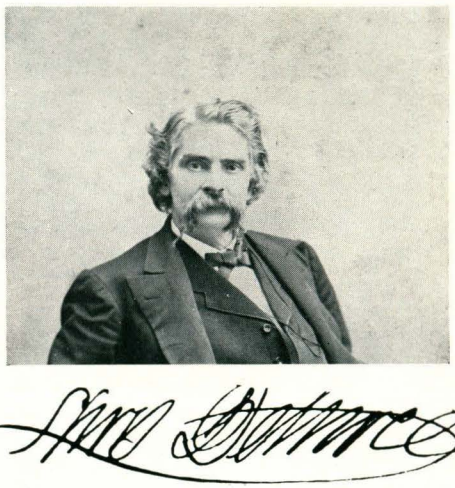
A. W. Cunningham—Letter & Script Engraver (1840?-1891?).

Engraving of the lettering and frame of the 1870 1 cent postage stamp by the *National Bank Note Co.* was engraved by A. W. Cunningham. He was later with the *American Bank Note Co.* for whom he engraved at least as late as 1890.

George Edward Perrine (4)—Portrait Engraver—(1837-1885).

Born in South Orange, Essex County, N. J. Juny 9, 1837; died in Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 3, 1885. On May 25, 1852 he commenced engraving under Thomas Doney of New York and in 1856-58 he was with *W. W. Rice.* During this time

and before he was nineteen years old, he engraved in mezzotint his large plate of "The Signing of the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower." In 1859-60 Mr. Perrine was probably in the employ of the *National Bank Note Co.* and in 1878 Rebecca A. Perrine widow of Peter Perrine of Brooklyn held 50 shares of N. B. N. Co. stock. In 1860 he began engraving on his own account. In 1871 he was a partner in the firm of *Perrine & Moore*, Historical Engravers at 68 Reade St. He established in time, an extensive and very successful business in New York City. From 1878 to 1880 he was located at 100 Nassau St. While he employed many engravers he is said to have finished every plate himself.

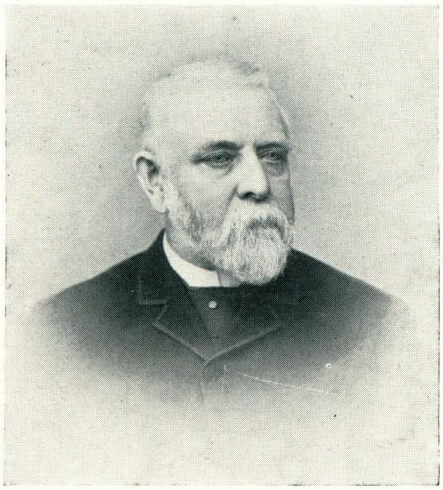


LEWIS DELNOCE

Photo by Courtesy of Thomas F. Morris.

Lewis Delnoce—Portrait & Pictorial Engraver—(1822-1890). He was born in New York City in 1822 and died there in 1890. Apprenticed early in life he went into the general engraving business for himself at 120 William St. in 1848. He was taught bank note engraving between 1851 and 1855 by John W. Casilear of *Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co.*, at 111 Broadway. His admirable engravings of book illustrations appeared in New York publications from 1845 to 1860. He engraved for the *Columbia Bank Note Co.* in Washington, D. C. before entering the employ of the *National Bank Note Co.* in New York in the early 1860's. There he engraved the vignettes for the 1870 2c Jackson, 10c Jefferson, 15c Webster and 90c Perry postage stamps. His contract expired there in 1870 and the day before, he wrote his employers "As my contract expires tomorrow, my desk becomes vacant, as I prefer to work at home." For the next 20 years he engraved vignettes at home for the *American Bank Note Co.*, the *Homer Lee Bank Note Co.*, the *Franklin Bank Note Co.*, the *International Bank Note Co.*, and one for the *Bureau of Engraving & Printing* executed in a hotel room in Washington as he refused to "work in a shop." Until 1879 he was living in Manhattan, New York City, when *Angelo Delnoce*, Engraver, probably his son, also lived at the same address. When the *Continental Bank Note Co.* consolidated with the American B. N. Co. in 1878, Lewis Delnoce held 25 shares of C. B. N. Co. stock which might indicate that he also engraved for them. He lived from 1879 until his death in 1890, in Melrose (Bronx Co.) New York City. As a teacher of the intricacies of line engraving he was particularly gifted and many of his pupils later became prominently identified in the art of bank note engraving. (B)

(B) George B. Sloane in **Stamps**, May 30, 1936.



Geo. W. Thurber

GEORGE W. THURBER

(Photo dated Jan. 17, 1896—by courtesy of Thomas F. Morris.)

George W. Thurber—Letter & Ornamental Engraver—(1825?-1897?).

He was listed in the New York City Directories at his home from 1848 to 1860 and thence with the *National Bank Note Co.* from the founding when he probably was one of the original stock holders. In 1867 he became Treasurer of the new *Manhattan Engraving Co.* which probably succeeded the former *United States Bank Note Co.* (at the same address 1865-66) of which Alfred Jones had been President. This M. E. Co. existed from 1867 to 1870. After 1867 Mr. Thurber is listed in the city directory only at his residence and disappears from the directory from 1870 until 1874 after which his home addresses are given. During this time it is said he joined the *American Bank Note Co.*. He engraved for the *National Bank Note Co.* the frames and lettering on the 1869 2c, 3c, and 12c stamps and at the time of consolidation with the American Bank Note Co. in 1878 he held 100 shares of N. B. N. Co. stock and resided in New York City.

About 1882 he obtained the backing of Alexander R. Chisholm of Morristown, N. J. and established the *Hamilton Bank Note Engraving & Printing Co.* at 61 Broadway, New York City and became its first Vice-President, still continuing to personally engrave at his desk.

Butler Packard—Engraver & Designer (1845?-1885?).

He is listed as an "engraver" with the *National Bank Note Co.* from 1870 to 1873 and as a "designer" from 1874 to 1878. Thos. F. Morris, Sr. credited Butler Packard as the designer of nearly all the 1870 issue of U. S. Postage stamps including the 1, 2, 3 and 30 cents, also the 1875—5 cents and 1877 Officially Sealed stamp. In the author's reference collection there are N. B. N. Co. essay models for the 1870—2 cents and 6 cents unaccepted designs upon the back of a very high quality visiting card engraved *R. Vail.* At first I thought Vail might have been the designer but I fail to find any record of such an artist, and as Butler Packard designed the final designs for these stamps, he probably also prepared these essays on an available quality card. He went with the *American Bank Note Co.* at the consolidation in 1879.



D. S. Ronaldson

DOUGLAS S. RONALDSON

Photo dated July 9, 1884.

Douglas S. Ronaldson, Letter & Ornamental Engraver (1848?-1902?).

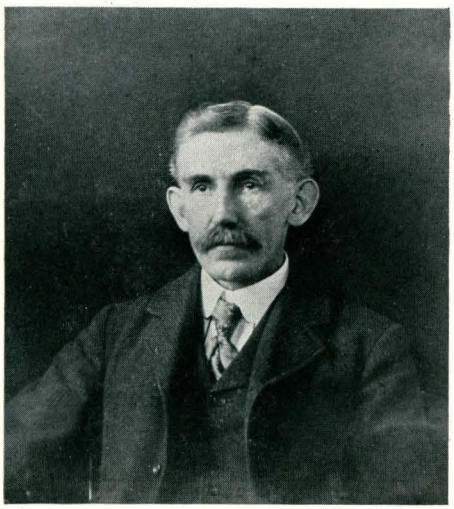
He first appears in the 1869 New York City Directory at his home address. In July 1868 he was engraving for the *National Bank Note Co.* and continued with them at least until 1872. He is also said to have engraved the lettering for the N. B. N. Co. on the 1877 Officially Sealed stamp. He probably continued with the N. B. N. Co. until the consolidation in 1878 with the *American Bank Note Co.* for whom he engraved at least until 1894. In 1878 Anna S. Ronaldson by D. S. Ronaldson, Att'y, held 150 shares of N. B. N. Co. stock. From 1897 until he died he was engraving for the *Bureau of Engraving & Printing in Washington.*

Among the U. S. stamps on which he engraved the frames and lettering are the following:

1869—10 and 30 cents
1870—2c, 3c, 6c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 24c, 30c, and 90 cents
1871—7 cents
1873—1 cent Postal Card
1877—3 cents Liberty Essay—Masons Type 112
1879—Postage Due set—Scrolls and Lettering
1883—2 and 4 cents
1885 &-8-Special Delivery
1885—8c Special Delivery
1890—1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 30c and 90 cents
1893—1c, 2c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 50c & $2.00, 3.00, & 5.00
1898—Frames for the 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 50c, $1.00, 2.00

D. Cooper—Letter Engraver (?- ?).

According to Thos. F. Morris, Sr. he engraved the lettering on the 1861 3 cents postage stamp for the *National Bank Note Co.*—which was the first postage stamp engraved by this company.





Signature by Courtesy of Dr. W. G. Atwood.

MARCUS W. BALDWIN

Photo dated 1904 by Courtesy of Thomas F. Morris

Marcus Wickliff Baldwin—Portrait and Vignette Engraver—(1853-1925). was born in Irvington, N. J., March 31, 1853. His first employment was with the *National Bank Note Company,* studying under Alfred Jones and Lewis Delnoce. When the National B. N. Co. consolidated with the American B. N. Co., in 1878 he continued working with the *American Bank Note Co.,* afterwards resigning to go in business with Thomas J. Gleason, a designer formerly with the National B. N. Co. thus forming the *Baldwin & Gleason Company* in New York City. After severing his connections with Baldwin & Gleason Company he worked privately for several years, until through the influence of Thos. F. Morris, Chief of Engraving Division, he was appointed to the *Bureau of Engraving & Printing* about 1896. After about twenty-five years service with the Bureau, he resigned and shortly after returned to the *American Bank Note Company* where he worked until his death on July 15, 1925. His father, *Wickliff M. Baldwin,* was a siderographer at the *National Bank Note Co.,* the *Franklin Bank Note Co.,* and the *American Bank Note Co.* (B)

Among the U. S. Postage stamps for which he engraved the vignettes, are the 1898 Trans-Mississippi 2c, 5c, 10c, $1.00 & $2.00; the 1901 Pan-American both vignettes and frames of the 2c, 4c, 5c, 8c, & 10c; the 1902 regular series vignettes of the 5c, 10c, 13c, 15c, $1.00, and also the frame of the 13c; the 1904 Louisiana Purchase 1c frame and vignette; the 1907 Jamestown 1c vignette; the 1909 regular series vignettes; the 1909 2c Lincoln portrait; the Alaska-Yukon 2c portrait; both the drawing and engraving for the vignette of the 2c Hudson-Fulton; all the 1912 series portraits; the 1913 Panama vignettes for the 2c and 10c. On the Parcel Post series of 1913 he engraved the vignettes for the 4c, 50c and $1.00, and those started for the 1c and 2c by J. Eisler were finished by Marcus W. Baldwin.



EDWARD F. BURKE

Photo by courtesy of Thomas F. Morris.

Edward F. Burke—Frame & Letter Engraver (1840?-1891?).

In 1870 for the *National Bank Note Co.* he engraved the frames and lettering for the 10c, 12c, 15c and 30c postage stamps.

The frames of the 1882 1c, 3c and 10c postage stamps were re-engraved by him for the *American Bank Note Co.* with whom he was still engraving about 1890.



JONAS O. MOLANDER

Jonas O. Molander—General Letter Engraver (1850?-1891?).

At the 1878 consolidation into the *American Bank Note Co.* he held 310 shares of *National Bank Note Co.* stock indicating that he had been engraving for that company. He went with the *American Bank Note Co.* and was still engraving for them about 1900.

Edmund Oldham, Sr.—Pentograph Engraver (?- ?)

The 1865 large 5c, 10c and 25 cents newspaper stamps, the 1872 Registered Seal and the first 1877 Official Sealed Stamp pentograph engravings were by Edmund Oldham Sr. for the *National Bank Note Co.*

Joseph C. Lindsley—Pentograph Engraver—(1850?-1885?).

He is credited with the pentograph engraving on the die of the 1872 Liberty Head Essay Type 112 and on the 1879 Officially Sealed stamp for the *National Bank Note Co.* and at the 1878 consolidation held 150 shares of N. B. N. Co. stock and resided in Newark, N. J.



Charles F. Steel (C)—Supt. of Postage Stamp Production (1832-1912?).

He was born in 1832, probably in Philadelphia, Pa. and entered the employ of *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.* in Philadelphia in the manufacture of postage stamps in 1855. In 1861 he went to the *National Bank Note Co.* in New York and fitted up their establishment to make stamps and was placed in charge of the production of postage stamps when their low bid obtained their first contract from the U. S. Post Office Dept. This contract was not signed until August 15, 1861 but the next day a large quantity of all values of finished postage stamps were delivered. Consequently these stamps must have been printed, gummed, perforated and packed awaiting actual receipt of the signed contract. Mr. Steele probably was employed about June 1st, 1861 and set up a plant in new premises, devised an accurate and highly satisfactory system of accounting for paper, sheets printed, etc. that nothing be lost. Further written instructions as to production from the N. B. N. Co. were issued to him on Sept. 12, 1861.

Three years after Mr. Steel took charge of the N. B. N. Co. Postage Stamp Department, from June 1, 1864, he was given another three years employment as written above. About this time the U. S. Post Office Department was much concerned about the cleaning and reuse of used postage stamps and many interesting ideas to prevent this loss were patented and offered to the Government. Some essays were patented and submitted by members of th N. B. N. Co. including James Macdonough, and other experimental essays were made and tested by this company upon requests from the officials in charge, but all had something impractical which prevented adoption. On October 22, 1867 Charles F. Steel was granted a patent for embossing (or grilling) postage stamps and his essays pleased the Post Office Department. On December 9, 1867 Mr. Steel sold the rights to use this patent at 3 cents per 1000 to the National Bank Note Co. whose postage stamp contract had been extended to February 1st 1869, and the stamps furnished under this supplemental contract were embossed under Steel's patent under his own supervision. Proposals for a new contract were advertised to be received July 22, 1868 with prices both for embossed and not embossed stamps. The N. B. N. Co. bid was high despite the small size of their essays which permitted 50% more production with every sheet of the same size as the previous and subsequent stamps. The Expert Committee recommended acceptance of the N. B. N. Co. bid because of the excellence of the essays submitted and refused to recommend extra pay for embossing. Under the circumstances the N. B. N. Co. could well afford, and did agree, to furnish embossed stamps for the same price as not embossed stamps. Steel's patent continued to be used on the 1869 and 1870 issues until about 1871 when either thru carelessness or intention the stamps were not grilled. Steel's contract with the N. B. N. Co. was extended until the expiration of the stamp contract on April 1, 1873. He had charge of production of postage stamps for the N. B. N. Co. during all their 12 years contracts. Charles F. Steel also patented on February 16, 1869 an Improvement in Revenue and Postage Stamps with double paper which was temporarily tried with the 1870 issue of stamps. Again on October 20, 1875 he patented an Improvement in Postage Stamps again pertaining to double paper.

The *Continental Bank Note Co.* was awarded the Postage Stamp Contract on January 10, 1873 to expire April 30, 1877. On April 1, 1873 Charles F. Steel commenced establishing in new quarters a plant to produce postage stamps for this company under a four year contract as Superintendent of the Manufacture and Delivery of Postage Stamps at $7,500. per year plus $2,500. per year for the use of his embossing patent during the period of his employment. He also received in 1875 another contract from the C. B. N. C. independent of his salary for $35.00 per million for finishing the ordinary stamps and $75.00 per million for Official and Newspaper stamps with free use of the C. B. N. Co. premises, machinery, power and all materials, by which contract Mr. Steel assumed all losses incurred in imperfect finishing of the stamps after they were printed and delivered to him. He employed and paid some forty-odd hands to do the work under this finishing contract. At this time there were 10 printing presses in the C. B. N. Co. premises at 144 Greenwish St. and other presses in the Williams St. office which had a capacity of 75,000 impressions or 15 million stamps per week. Mr. Steel left the C. B. N. Co. on March 31, 1877 but was requested to continue his services until April 6, 1877 completing 21 years in connection with the production of adhesive postage stamps.

Soon after leaving the Continental Bank Note Co., Charles F. Steel organized in 1877, and became President of, the *Franklin Engraving & Printing Co.*, 87 Liberty St. New York. In March 1878 he was also Treasurer of the Homeopathic Pharmacy in Fourth Ave., New York. The Franklin E. & P. Co. submitted a proposal for the postage stamp contract Feb. 28, 1877 but the contract was again awarded to the Continental Bank Note Co. after Mr. Steel appeared as a witness for them as to the administration and security methods he had established for them. He also had a contract with the *Bureau of Engraving & Printing* for furnishing Mulligan Steam Plate Printing Presses on a royalty per impression basis from 1877 to 1889 when he sold out. As President of the Franklin E. & P. Co. Mr. Steel continued until 1880 when he sold out his 175 shares for $62,500. to William C. Smillie, V. P. and George H. Stayner, Treasurer of the American Bank Note Co. on the understanding that he would retire from business for 5 years and conditionally for 10 years.

The firm he founded later changed its name to the Franklin Bank Note Co. The Franklin Co. or Charles F. Steel personally continued to bid for the 1885, 1889 and 1893 adhesive postage stamp contracts. In June 1889 he was low bidder from a Philadelphia address but his bid was set aside and readvertised with revised specifications by Post Master General John Wanamaker (of Philadelphia) because Steel had no fireproof building, equipment or organization to execute the contract. It was also claimed that at that time (1889) he was a "dry goods merchant". His bid of November 15, 1893 was submitted from 24 and 26 Bank St. Philadelphia, Pa. and was the lowest received in the regular bidding. The Bureau of Engraving & Printing however were permitted to submit a proposal five days after the bids were publicly opened "one fourth of a cent less (per 1000) than the lowest formal bid". All formal bids were, in spite of strong protest, rejected and the contract awarded to the Bureau.

(This Series of Articles is to be Continued.)

(C) Much of the information in this biography was obtained from documents kindly loaned by the Nassau Stamp Co.

Stamp Machines and Coiled Stamps

GEORGE P. HOWARD.

(Continued from Vol. XIX, page 113.)

Plates of the 1912 Issue

On all plates of the 1912 Issue the stamps were uniformly spaced 2¾mm apart, consequently there are no spacing varieties in the privately perforated coils made from them. The first few plates were marked with the Bureau Imprint, A and number; then the Bureau Imprint was dropped; and finally the A. Paste-up pairs with Schermack Type III and Mail-om-eter Type IV perforations can be found showing these different marginal markings. In the case of Mail-om-eter Type I, which was applied to complete sheets "by request", margin strips and blocks can be found with the first type of imprint. As considerable "request" perforating was done by the St. Louis branch, similar blocks are to be found with the Type IV perforation and all three types of marginal plate markings. Such blocks are not the product of normal perforating procedure and are of no particular interest to the serious collector.

During the use of this 1c and 2c stamp the Mailometer Company reached its peak. Naturally the Schermack Type III and Mail-om-eter Type IV perforations on these stamps exist in large quantities, both unused and on cover. While the use of Mail-om-eter Type IV was confined almost entirely to the St. Louis area, Schermack stamps were used from a host of new cities. In fact many covers show cancellations of cities that had never seen a Mail-om-eter machine. This was caused by companies affixing Schermack stamps to return envelopes which were sent all over the United States. These came back not only with city type cancellations, but R P O's, street-car cancellations, and even the Panama-Pacific Exposition cancellation. As in other fields of philately, the collector of private perforations can show an interesting group of cancellations.

Bureau Coils in Mail-om-eters

In 1915 and 1916 the color of the 2c stamps became noticeably paler. During this same period there were more Mail-om-eters in use than at any other time, yet the pale shades with Schermack and Mail-om-eter perforations are not as common as the darker shades of the first three years of the issue. This is due to the fact that Bureau coils were being used in some Mail-om-eter machines.

It will be remembered that the first Bureau coils, perf. 12, were too weak for use in the mailing machine because of the fine perforation. The subsequent 8½-gauge coils corrected this fault, but the holes were just far enough apart so that the feeding fingers of the machine could pass over the spaces between without picking up a perforation. The company might have changed the spacing of the fingers on their machines, but they knew from earlier experiments that a small-hole perforation could not be fed with the accuracy of their large-hole perforation, so they took no steps to adjust the machines. The 10-gauge Bureau coils, first appearing in the spring of 1914, had both sufficient strength for machine use and holes so spaced that the machine would work with fair accuracy. It was only necessary to rewind the coils to bring the gum-side out.

Where Bureau coils were first used in Mail-om-eters has not been determined, but the idea did not originate with the Mailometer Company. Probably it was some concern far from any perforating plant. Such concerns bought their imperforate sheets at the local post office, shipped them to the nearest Mailometer perforating plant, and paid 50 cents per coil of 3000 to get them back. By buying Bureau coils of 1000 at 6 cents over face, rewinding to bring the gum-side out, and attaching three coils together, they could get a coil of 3000 for 18 cents

and with no delay. The idea spread and was soon brought to the attention of the Mailometer Company by the falling off in their orders for perforating.

Investigation by the company of the new Bureau rotary press coils brought the realization that this was a better product than they could ever make. Paste-ups had been an unavoidable fault on all private coils and earlier Bureau coils. The double thickness of the paper, passing through working parts of the machine, caused an increased tension which affected the regular feeding of the stamp strip. With the rotary press coil stamps in a continuous strip there would be no such trouble. So the Mailometer Company began experiments for the correct spacing and size of feeding fingers to handle the perf. 10 rotary press coils. Beginning in 1916 all Mail-om-eters made were "adapted for the use of regular Government coils",(20) and machines already in use were corrected if the owners so desired. In less than two years there were no private coils in use in the St. Louis district and Mail-om-eter Type IV perforation ceased to exist. The widespread use of Schermack Type III stamps became annually smaller and smaller until, in the late 20's, there were only a few users in the New York and Chicago districts who had never had their machines corrected.

Postmaster Perforations

As the use of Bureau coils in Mail-om-eters increased, the demand for imperforate sheets naturally decreased. Postmasters who were accustomed to keep on hand a supply of imperforate stamps for Mail-om-eter and other machine users suddenly found there were few buyers. Such supplies in various post offices might have appeared with local perforations had it not been for the publicity given the Kansas City Roulettes.

These stamps have been written up so often that no description of them is necessary here. The imperforate sheets from which they were made had been ordered for the largest bank in Kansas City, the National Bank of Commerce. Investigation has not disclosed the type of machine in which the imperforates were used, but it has been ascertained that the bank itself caused the sheets to be stripped and coiled. From this fact it may be assumed that the machine was not a Mail-om-eter, but probably one of the early models of the National Mailing Machine Company of Kansas City. This company developed an improved machine in the fall of 1914, specially constructed for the use of Bureau perf. 10 coils. Adoption of this machine by the bank made the further purchase of imperforate stamps unnecessary.

The Roulettes went on sale in the Kansas City Post Office early in December 1914. The perforation came to the attention of the Department before the end of the month, by which time all the 2c value had been sold. On instruction from the Department the remaining 1c roulettes were held for restricted sale to collectors. The postmaster "was also instructed not to make any special perforation in the future without authority from the Department". This admonition undoubtedly deterred other postmasters from treating imperforate stock in the same way. Within the next three years the increased use of rotary press coils in machines must have left several post offices with supplies of imperforate sheets which might well have appeared with "postmaster" perforations. Luckily for the collector, nothing of the sort occurred, and the net result to date is that the imperforates of the 1912 Issue are the cheapest of all imperforates because of the large quantity existing.

There was one other provisional perforation, made in Cleveland, which occurred very soon after the Kansas City Roulettes, but not under the same circumstances. In Cleveland there were several Mail-om-eter users for whom the Main Post Office kept on hand a supply of imperforate sheets. Evidently the Christmas (1914) rush so depleted the supply of 2c perforated stamps that there was a threatened shortage of this value for the stamp windows. The

(20) Information supplied by the Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company, present manufacturers of Mail-O-Meter machines.

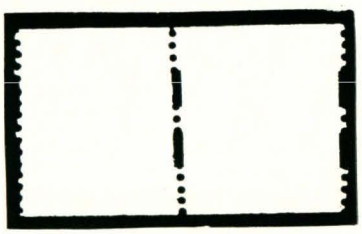
clerks prepared imperforate sheets of the 2c stamp by using two forms of separation. One was made by cutting along a straight-edge with a knife, not through, but deep enough so that the stamps could be torn apart. The other was made with a tracing wheel, but quite different from the Kansas City types. It does not appear like a roulette, but more like a sewing-machine perforation, with one hole about every 2⅔mm.

Such items are of interest in a collection of Private Coils as examples of what became of some of the imperforate stock intended for machine use. They will probably never receive catalogue recognition, which is just as well for they could be very easily faked.

Double Private Perforation

An odd coil variety, first appearing during the use of the 1912 imperforates, shows the Schermack Type III perforation in combination with a 13-gauge perforation. A 1c used single copy has been reported, and a 2c on cover from New York City, cancelled September 23, 1913. A 2c mint pair (illustrated) was sent to a friend by Mr. H. L. Lindquist, together with the following letter of explanation:—([21])

I just picked up a couple of pair of odd private perforations and enclose one for your collection. The theory of their existence is as follows:—They were originally perforated for use by the International Co., who sold out to Schermack without having placed their product on the market. The Schermack Co. then reperforated the stamps to fit their machines, but found the connection was too weak and were obliged to sell them to consumers for ordinary use.



Perforated 13-gauge and Schermack Type III.

The only apparent weak point in this explanation lies in the fact that anyone connected with the Mailometer Company should have known that a fine perforation could not be used in the mailing machine. Also the Schermack perforator could punch 20 rows at a time, so it would be just 20 times as much work to perforate a single strip. We would have to assume that the perf. 13 coils were bought at a great discount to make the trial worth while. Admitting this possibility, I have done my best to verify the 1913 explanation. The result to date has been entirely negative:—that is, certain facts have disproved the early theory, but have not disclosed who made the double perforation or why.

At first glance the 13-gauge perforation does resemble the perforation of the International Vending Company of Baltimore, particularly in the fact that it is not always at right angles to the coil edge. But the 1908 perforation of the International Company was 12½-gauge and not 13. Moreover, the International Company went out of business in 1909. Mr. Robert H. Pollock, the President, formed the New Jersey Vending Machine Company around 1912, using the same machines, but at no time did the New Jersey Company use other than Bureau coils or have any apparatus for perforating.([22]) They could not, therefore, have had anything to do with the 13-gauge perforation.

(21) Letter dated July 28, 1913.
(22) Information supplied by Mr. Pollock, former President of both companies.

As for the second part of the explanation:—if the double-perforated coils were found unfit for Mail-om-eters in 1913, similar items would not have appeared in later years. Yet the same double perforation exists on a 2c stamp on cover from Mt. Vernon, New York, cancelled August 23, 1915. In 1916 the double perforation was used on commercial covers from Paterson, New Jersey,—one cover cancelled June 10th and another November 15th. An August 1916 cover of this same company shows the ordinary Schermack Type III stamp. All these stamps are the pale rose shades current in 1915-16. The latest known use of the double perforation was on a 3c Die II of the 1917 Issue, used by a New York concern in mailing a Christmas catalogue. These uses in later years will certainly not fit the 1913 explanation.

With no facts to substantiate my theory, I should like to suggest that these were Schermack coils to which the 13-gauge perforation was added. It would then be possible to tear stamps from the coil, or to use the coil in a machine which separated the stamps by means of the perforation. Since the Mail-om-eter could not handle a cover of more than 5 inches in width, to mail any larger envelope it would be necessary to apply the stamps by hand or with a small hand machine. Most of these, such as the Standard Mailing Machine, operated by tearing the stamp from the coil at the perforations. Then too, it might be that certain users discarded their Mail-om-eters for machines using Bureau coils, and had their remaining Schermack coils perforated to use in the other machines. It is even possible that the Mailometer branch in New York at various times corrected the feeding fingers of machines in use to adapt them to Bureau coils, and reperforated whatever coils the user had on hand.

Plates of 1916-22, Engraved and "Offset"

A change to unwatermarked paper in the fall of 1916 created a new issue of stamps from the collector's point of view. Imperforate sheets of 1c and 2c stamps on the unwatermarked paper were first issued for Mail-om-eter users on December 8, 1916. Six years later, in December 1922, 1c and 2c imperforate stamps from the same type of plates were still being used. But during the six intervening years changes in the letter rate and temporary changes in the method of printing stamps had produced a dozen collectable varieties among the low denomination stamps. Since the imperforate sheets were not a special printing, but were taken from any printing as needed, any variety occurring on the perforated stamps *might* be found on the imperforate stamps or the privately perforated coils made from them. The fact that a few varieties which exist perforated have never been found imperforate does not preclude the possibility that they *may* have existed and been made into Schermack coils. Collectors of private perforations should look for such possibilities.

In 1917 the Mailometer Company was producing Schermack Type III coils in the Detroit, New York and Chicago areas—Chicago using by far the greatest number of these coils, New York ranking second and Detroit third, with the number of users in the last two districts diminishing rapidly as this issue of stamps progressed. It is assumed that at the beginning of the 1916-17 Issue the St. Louis branch was still making coils with the Mail-om-eter Type IV perforation for a few users. I use the word "assumed" because I have never seen these stamps used on commercial covers of 1917 or 1918. It is a fact that the 2c and 3c denominations exist with this perforation, both unused and on covers of philatelic origin. While these perforations might have been made by "request", no 1c stamp with Type IV perforation on unwatermarked paper has ever been reported. It would be only natural to suppose that any "request" perforating would have included the 1c value, hence the deduction that the 2c and 3c were properly made for machine use. It remains for a commercial cover of the period to be brought to light to prove their legitimate use.

The 5c Red Error

Without doubt the most interesting variety of the unwatermarked issue is the "5c Red Error". By mistake three damaged subjects on the 2c plate numbered 7942 were reentered from the 5c transfer roll. Every sheet of stamps printed from this plate had, therefore, three 5c errors printed in the color of the 2c stamps. As soon as the Post Office Department heard of the error a letter was sent out (May 2, 1917) recalling all sheets numbered 7942. The Chicago Post Office returned some seven hundred imperforate sheets from this plate, part of the imperforate stock sent them for the Mailometer branch in that city. Other imperforate sheets of No. 7942 may have been sent for Mail-om-eter users to New York, Detroit, or even St. Louis. About fifty imperforate sheets reached philatelic hands, but no one knows how many, if any, reached the Mailometer Company. Every few years the *rumor* pops up that the 5c Red Error exists with Schermack Type III perforations, but the *stamp* has never been produced.

If a few sheets from plate No. 7942 did receive the hyphen-hole perforation, there would be very small chance of any one of the errors being noticed during the perforating or coiling process. Then, as the stamps were coiled face in, and applied to large batches of mail with great rapidity, there would be scarcely any opportunity for a Mail-om-eter user to spot one of the errors. And finally, as most business envelopes end up in the waste basket, the 5c Red Error with Schermack perforations probably met the same fate, *if* it ever existed.

The 3c Letter Rate

On November 2, 1917, the letter rate became three cents, causing the first interruption in the use of the 2c imperforate sheets. In order that Mail-om-eter users might be supplied with 3c coils in time for the new rate, 3c imperforate sheets were issued on October 13th. The plates from which these stamps (Type I) were printed were made from the same master die that had been used for the 3c stamp since 1909, but this issue was on unwatermarked paper.

Some Mail-om-eter users finished up their 2c coils on and after November 2nd, applying a 1c perforated stamp by hand. Combinations of this type are uncommon with machine applied stamps. At least one company in Detroit had sent out return envelopes with 2c Schermack stamps affixed. Those which came back on and after November 2nd have, of course, a 1c Postage Due added. The combination of a Postage Due stamp and a privately perforated coil is also quite uncommon and makes an interesting item of the period.

To keep up with the demand for the 3c stamp, a new master die was made. Plates from the new die went to Press January 10, 1918, and the first imperforate sheets of these stamps (Type II) were issued January 29th. While the imperforate stamps of either Type I or Type II are equally common, with the hyphen-hole perforation Type II stamps are much scarcer than Type I. A Schermack unused strip or pair of the Type II stamps is a very good item. From covers of the period, the Type II stamps with Schermack perforations appear to have been used in New York during 1918 and through January 1919. Chicago covers which have fallen in my hands show the Type I stamp used as late as October 1918. As the 3c "offset" imperforate was issued about that time, it may be that the Type II engraved imperforate stamp did not see use in the Chicago district.

3c and 1c "Offset" Printing

When the Bureau started printing the 3c stamp by the "offset" process in March 1918, there were still on hand large quantities of imperforate 3c stamps from engraved plates. It was not until October 5th that the first 3c offset imperforate sheets were issued. At that time the early 3c offset stamps (Type III) had been replaced by a second type (Type IV). It is therefore impossible to

find Type III of the 3c offset in imperforate form or with Schermack perforations. Type IV of the 3c offset was used by the Chicago branch of the Mailometer Company some three months before the New York branch used up its 3c engraved stamps. Then both cities used large quantities of the 3c offset until the 2c letter rate was resumed in August 1919.

During the same period of 1919, imperforate sheets of the 1c offset stamp were issued and used for Schermack coils. Many of these were precancelled for Chicago and New York, so that the stamp used on cover without precancel is not easy to find. There were considerably less of the 1c offset than of the 3c offset, but more of the former with Schermack perforations exist unused today. Correctly used on commercial covers, however, the 1c offset Schermack is much scarcer.

2c Engraved—Types I and Ia

Schermack coils from 2c engraved plates, interrupted by the 3c letter rate in November 1917, were resumed in August 1919 when the 2c letter rate was restored. The stamps themselves show no difference from those of the first year of issue—except that Washington has a little more color in his cheeks, having recovered from the attack of aenemia he had during the World War printings. The cover collector can trace this second use of the same issue by the dates of cancellations. He will also notice the attempt on the part of the Government to rebuild our armed forces. Common among the slogan cancellations of New York and Chicago are "Learn While You Earn, JOIN U. S. ARMY", and "JOIN THE NAVY—Training, Travel".

To speed up the production of 2c engraved plates the Bureau experimented with a 10-subject transfer roll, made from the same master die that produced all Type I 2c stamps. Only two plates were made and printed from, numbers 10208-09. Stamps from these plates show a strengthening of certain lines—noticeably the top line of the toga and outline of the button—and are known as Type Ia. No imperforate stamps from these plates have ever been reported, which however does not preclude the possibility of some sheets having been included in imperforate stock sent the Mailometer Company. Recently two used copies with Schermack perforations were submitted to the Catalogue Listing



Die 1a of the 2c Stamp.

Committee by Mr. George W. Brett of Chicago. These stamps have every appearance of being Type Ia. Just how rare this item is can only be determined after the discovery has been given wide publicity and collectors have had opportunity to check their Schermack coils.

2c "Offset" Printings

A second interruption in the use of the 2c engraved stamp by the Mailometer Company was caused by the issuance of this value in imperforate sheets printed

by the "offset" process. The first time the 2c offsets were used to fill an order for imperforate sheets was on April 25, 1920. These stamps were shipped to the Chicago Post Office, then to the Mailometer branch in that city, where they were perforated and coiled, and then delivered to users. All this consumed several days, so that these stamps with Schermack perforations did not appear until early May. The earliest cover I have found was cancelled May 7, 1920, the stamp being Type IV. As these were the first Schermack "offset" 2c coils, collectors and dealers saved a considerable quantity so that this type is not as scarce as might be expected from the short time it was in use. Type IV probably never reached the New York district as Schermack coils of the 2c engraved stamp were in use there as late as August, 1920.

Type IV was succeeded by Types V and Va, which were not separately classified at the time the stamps were current. Almost three hundred Type V plates were used before any Type Va plates were made, yet only one plate number of this early group has been reported on imperforate sheets. Imperforate sheets from other early Type V plates may have reached the Mailometer Company and been made into Schermack Coils, but no plate number paste-up has been found to prove this. In fact no cover with Type V Schermack coil stamp has been reported with a cancellation date earlier than can be found on Types Va and VI. Type Va stamps with Schermack perforations were in common use in Chicago for over a year, covers being found cancelled as late as September 1921. New York covers show Type Va Schermack coils replacing the 2c engraved stamps in early August, 1920.

Type VI followed Type Va and was used concurrently with Type Va in filling imperforate orders for the Mailometer Company. In the New York district Type VI Schermack coils were quite common and may be found with two different types of New York precancel. While Types Va and VI were being used, additional Type V plates were made, and of this later group of Type V plates three plate numbers have been found on imperforate sheets. These imperforate Type V's appear to have gone to the Mailometer Company in Chicago, and may be found on commercial covers of late October and early November, 1920. Such covers are scarce, while in unused pairs Type V with Schermack perforation is a rarity.

The last of the 2c offsets, Type VII, appeared in perforated form in November 1920. Before this stamp was replaced by the 2c engraved, almost six hundred plates had been used. Yet of this large quantity of Type VII offsets, only one plate number has been reported on imperforate sheets. There were probably other Type VII plates used in printing imperforate sheets, but as almost all of these sheets were perforated and coiled by the Mailometer Company the plate numbers remain unknown. The entire quantity coiled by the Mailometer Company must have been quite small as the few covers which exist show Type VII to have been used by Chicago companies only in late September and early October of 1921. As with Type V, the Type VII offset Schermack coil stamps are scarce on cover, and unused pairs are quite rare.

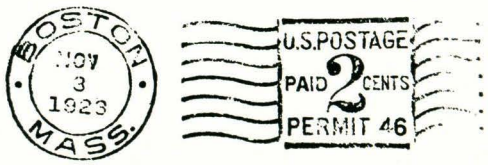
Engraved Stamps Resumed

Schermack Type III coils of the 1c engraved stamp had been interrupted once in 1919 by the offset printing of this value. The use of the engraved 1c stamp was resumed before any of the 2c offsets appeared, and continued in use until replaced by the new 1c stamp of the Issue of 1923. The 2c engraved stamps in Schermack coils, interrupted once by the 3c rate and once by the 2c offset printings, were resumed late in 1921 and remained in use until the new series of stamps appeared in January, 1923. The 2c Schermack coil of December 1922 is no different from that of December 1916 as far as die, type and paper are concerned. Only its deeper color serves to distinguish it.

THE MAIL-O-METER COMPANY

Ever since 1909 the Mailometer Company had been producing the old Schermack Mailing Machine under the trade name of "Mail-om-eter". In 1922 they put on the market two new electrically operated machines, one a Postage Permit Machine and the other a Postage Meter Machine. Probably because of the meter machine, the name of the company was changed to "Mail-O-Meter", and the Schermack Stamp Affixer became the Mail-O-Meter instead of the Mail-om-eter. The Mail-O-Meters were all made to handle Bureau coils, although Schermack Type III stamps were still produced for the few users of old machines.

While this article on Stamp Machines is not intended to cover postage meter machines, the history of the Mailometer Company would be far from complete were not some space devoted to their venture in this new field. On May 10, 1920, the Postal Laws and Regulations were amended authorizing the extention of the Permit Printing System to First Class Mail. In a short time machines were on the market manufactured by several different companies. Not to be outdone, the Mailometer Company brought out their "Model D" Permit Printer for First Class Mail early in 1922. The design printed by this machine was of the type authorized by the Postal Laws and Regulations, Section 459, as amended on December 28, 1920. It was similar to the design of a Third Class Mail Permit, but was printed in the color of the stamp instead of in black. Imprints from Mail-O-Meters may be distinguished from those of other companies by the small dot to the right and left between the two circles of the town-mark.



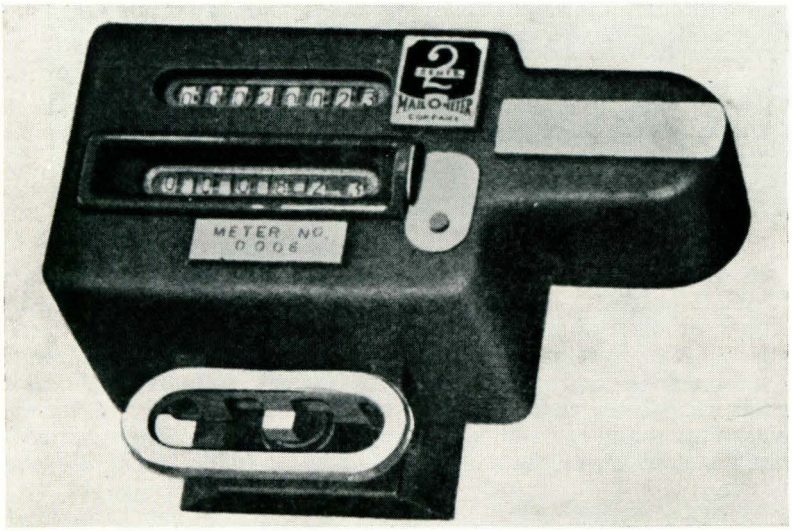
First Class Mail Permit Imprint of Model D Mail-O-Meter.

The permits under which such machines are used are obtained from the Third Assistant Postmaster General through the local postmaster. In each city these permits are numbered consecutively from 1 up. Therefore, the indiciae as printed on envelopes may show the same permit number, but always with different town marks, while in any one city each company will have a different permit number. Early "Meter" indiciae likewise show the First Class Mail Permit number under which the machine was used, these permit numbers being local to each city. The meter number, however, is always different, there being one number for each meter register made by any mailing machine company. While the meter machines are sold to users, the meters themselves are only leased. The detachable meter register is taken to the Post Office to be set for the amount of postage desired. When replaced in the machine, postage may be printed until the amount paid for is exhausted. One register keeps track of this printing, and a second register shows the total number of imprints made by the machine.

The meter register illustrated here was used by the Mailometer Company under Detroit Permit No. 3, on their own "Model M" meter machine. The machine itself was similar to the stamp affixer, with the coil chamber, feeding and moistening unit replaced by a printing die and inking device. The Post Office Department had accepted the Model M machine on September 27, 1922, and it is reported that the company first used the machine on October 11th.(23) The meter parts of the first few machines were hand made so there was no great production the first year. The meter numbers of the machine which were sold began with 1000, which was placed with Marshall Field Company of Chicago.

(23) Handbook of U. S. Postage Meters, William C. Steiger.

When production really got under way Model M machines were placed in Detroit, Chicago, New York, Buffalo, Hartford, Boston, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and many other cities. The Mailometer Company had the advantage of having been in the mailing machine business for years and having



Meter Register of Model M Mail-O-Meter.
(From an article by the late A. H. Pike.)

agents in many large cities. This made them a formidable competitor of the Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company, by whom they were later bought out.

The meter imprint of the Model M Mail-O-Meter was of the type authorized by the Post Office Department on December 8, 1921.(24) Meter imprints of other companies were, of course, of the same design, but certain points in the Mail-O-Meter imprints make them easy to distinguish. Imprints of the early Mail-O-



Meter Imprints of Model M Mail-O-Meters.

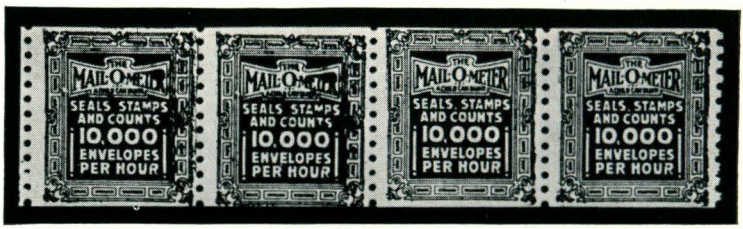
Meters show the same two dots which distinguished the imprints of their Model D Permit Printers. In addition, the "1"s in the date and year slugs have serifs at the top and bottom, and the "1"s in the Permit and Meter numbers have serifs at the top. Also, the abbreviation for "Number" is spelled with a capital "N" followed by a small "o" with a line under it. These distinguishing features will not be found on Pitney-Bowes imprints, nor will all of them be found on the imprints of other meter companies.

The Mail-O-Meter Stamp Affixer

While the company was entering this new field of postage meters, they were still manufacturing the stamp-affixing machine which had originally been the

(24) Postal Laws and Regulations, Section 459, amended on that date, adopting a new design for permit postage imprinted by postage meters.

Schermack machine. These machines no longer required privately perforated coils, but were made to handle Bureau perf. 10 coils. However, it was still necessary to rewind these coils to bring the gum-side out. A new type of dummy stamp was made for demonstrating purposes, this time printed in bright red



Stamps for Demonstrating Mail-O-Meters.

and perforated 10-gauge. The dummy stamps illustrated are still being used (by the Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company) in demonstrating the Mail-O-Meter machine. The Schermack perforation was not applied to these dummy stamps as no machines were being made to use the hyphen-hole perforation. But there were still some concerns using old machines—mostly in Chicago and a few in New York—and to keep them supplied Schermack Type III coils were prepared from imperforate sheets.

Hyphen-Hole Perforations on the Issue of 1923

Of the new series of stamps appearing in 1922-23, the 1c and 2c values were issued in imperforate form on March 20, 1923. The vertical spaces between rows of stamps on these sheets are quite narrow, generally measuring less than 2½mm on the printed sheet. These narrow spaces did not allow any too much room for the large hyphen-hole perforation, with the result that most Schermack coils of this issue are poorly centered. The coils were used, in steadily decreasing quantities, in New York and Chicago. Many factors led to the rapid decline in the use of Schermack coils. The company itself had made no machines using private perforations in over six years, and they had adapted many of the old machines to use Bureau coils. They had placed over 350 of their postage meter machines, many of these with concerns which had been using their stamp-affixing machines. The days of the private perforation were numbered.

The 1c Schermack coils of the 1923 Issue are hard to find in unused pairs or strips. For one reason, the coils were only in use two years, as the rate on circulars was raised to 1½ cents in April, 1925. In Chicago the 1c sheets were precancelled before they were perforated and coiled, with but one exception:—a large publishing house used 1c coils without precancel on return postcards. The unused single copies without gum, which are found in many collections, were probably soaked off these cards. In New York the 1c Schermack coils were used without precancel, and evidently without attracting philatelic attention, for but few were saved.

The 2c Schermack coils were used in much larger quantities, and in the Chicago territory for a much longer time. There are two spacing varieties to be found on these coils, but not se tenant as in the case of coils made from the 1909-11 "star" plates. As has been mentioned above, on the early plates of this issue the subjects were less than the customary 2¾mm apart. Due to paper shrinkage, the Schermack coils of the first two years of this issue show a spacing of less than 2½mm between stamps. Beginning early in 1925, and for the remainder of the issue, the Bureau made 2c plates with wider spacings. Schermack coils made from stamps printed from the new plates show a spacing of slightly over 2¾mm. The new plates were marked with a "star" in connection with one of the plate numbers of the upper right pane of stamps. All the im-

perforate sheets from which Schermack coils were made had the "star" in the right margin below the plate number. As the right margin was always cut off in joining sheets to make Schermack coils, it is not possible to find the "star" on any paste-ups.

2c Harding, Black

At popular demand the Harding Memorial Stamp was placed on sale in imperforate form on November 15, 1923. The Post Office Department reports that 10 of these imperforate sheets of 400 stamps were sent to Marion, Ohio, and 992 sheets were sold through the Philatelic Agency. As the Bureau reports that 1925 imperforate sheets were issued, that leaves a remainder of 923 sheets which were used to fill imperforate orders for the Mailometer Company. An attempt to check the exact number perforated by the Mailometer Company brought forth the following letter:(25)

> In response to your inquiry, please be advised that we did perforate a few two cent Harding stamps, the exact amount, however, I cannot say, as our records are not clear regarding the various issues which are perforated and reeled by the Schermack method.

This letter, from the Detroit office, was signed by Mr. George Sheldrich, Treasurer, and dated October 23, 1924, at which time some of the coils were still in use. I do not know if the word "few" referred to some small quantity which may have been perforated in Detroit, or to the entire quantity perforated in Chicago. Perhaps Mr. Sheldrich had handled so many stamps that 369,200 seemed like a "few" to him. That number would have produced 123 coils of 3000 Schermack stamps, with two sheets left over. If most of these had been printed in vanishing ink they could not have disappeared more rapidly. In the early '30s unused copies were scarce, and even used singles hard to get.

Warning to collectors: A Schermack pair of the Harding Memorial stamps now catalogues at five times the price of an imperforate pair. This situation is "fraught with possibilities", although the price is not high for a genuine Schermack pair. Around 1937 there appeared on the market blocks and scissor-cut strips of the Harding stamps with "Schermack" perforations. The perforations check in measurement with the genuine Schermack Type III, but the "slots" look "fuzzy" and are not clean-cut. I have examined many Schermack stamps perforated between 1924 and 1927, at which time the Department stopped supplying the Mailometer Company with imperforate stamps from which to make Schermack coils. My observations lead me to believe that at *no* time during the use of the Chicago perforator did it become so worn as to produce a "fuzzy" perforation.(26) Collectors would be wise not to purchase Schermack coils with other than clean-cut slots and machine-cut, parallel, coil edges.

THE PITNEY-BOWES POSTAGE METER COMPANY

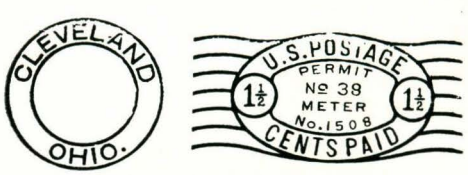
> On August 11, 1924, the Postage Meter Company of Stamford, Conn., purchased from the Mail-O-Meter Company of Detroit, Mich., their permit printing machines, including the patents.(27)

This brief obituary marked the end of the Mailometer Company's short but successful attempt in the postage meter field. The company by which they were absorbed had enjoyed a monopoly in the meter field from 1920 until the Mailometer Company Model M machine came on the market at the end of 1922. The Pitney-Bowes Company did not purchase their competitor merely to close its doors and remove it from the field. Besides the machinery, patents and meter machines, they took over the Mailometer branches and many of their key men.

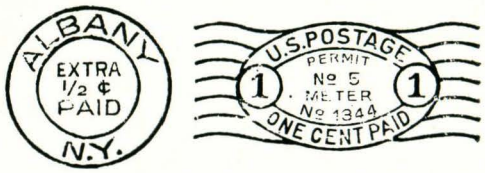
(25) The inquiry was made by Mr. K. P. Wiley of Detroit.
(26) Chicago Century of Progress Stamps, definitely illegitimate, are also known with this "fuzzy" Schermack perforation.
(27) Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, December 22, 1924.

Several Mailometer employees are still connected with the Pitney-Bowes Company today. The meter machines of the Mailometer Company were serviced and supplied with parts by the Postage Meter Company as long as the Post Office Department allowed these machines to remain in use.

A few meter machines which had been arranged for by the Mailometer Company were completed and placed in service by the Pitney-Bowes Company. These machines were all of 1½c denomination, with meter numbers from 1501 to 1515, and printed a Pitney-Bowes indicia with a Mailometer permit number. (See illustration A.) It will be noticed that the inner oval of the Pitney-Bowes



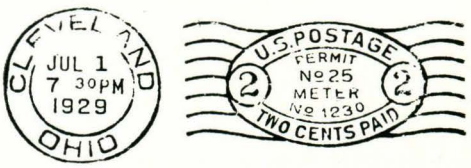
A.—Pitney-Bowes indicia with Mailometer Permit No.



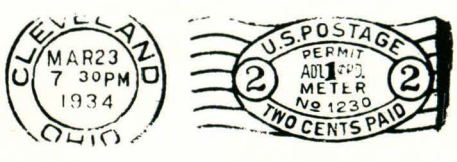
B.—1c Mailometer indicia revalued by Pitney-Bowes.

indicia is a different shape from that of the Mailometer indicia; the figure "1" in their meter number has no serif at the top; and the abbreviation for "number" is a capital "N" followed by a small "o" and period. This new 1½c rate —effective April 15, 1925, on third class mail—made necessary new dies for 1c meter machines. Provisionally, and with the permission of the Post Office Department, the 1c meters were "surcharged" by inserting "EXTRA ½c PAID" in the blank inner circle of the town-cancel. Mailometer 1c meters serviced by the Pitney-Bowes Company may be found revalued in this manner. (See illustration B).

In 1929 the Department withdrew its approval of the Model M Mail-O-Meter, allowing the machines to remain in use only as long as they functioned properly. Illustration C shows a Mailometer imprint of 1929 in which the "1" of "Jul 1" has serifs at the top and bottom, as is customary on date numbers of Mailometers, but the "1" of "1929" has none. This is because all year



C.—Mail-O-Meter indicia, Pitney-Bowes year date.



D.—The same meter later revalued by Pitney-Bowes.

date slugs after 1925 were supplied by the Pitney-Bowes Company. Illustration D shows an imprint of the same meter after the letter rate had been raised to three cents. The Pitney-Bowes Company revalued their own and Mailometer meters by inserting "Ad'l 1c Pd." in the indicia in place of the permit number. It was permissible for the Postage Meter Company to make necessary corrections in the dies of Mailometer machines, but not to replace worn parts of the machines. As Mailometer Model M's wear out they have been withdrawn from use until there are few, if any, in use today.

Pitney-Bowes Model M O M

Along with the meter machines of the Mailometer Company, the Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company also acquired the Mail-O-Meter stamp affixing machine. Since 1925 these machines have been manufactured at the Stamford, Connecticut, factory of the company. The machine still goes under the name



DESCRIPTION

Feed-Separation: Semi-automatic. Envelopes fed flaps up, guided to feed rollers by operator. *Sealing:* Disc type sealer. Disc continuously carries water from tank to envelope flaps. *Stamping:* Stamps, un-cancelled or pre-cancelled, can be obtained in rolls at the Post Office for this machine. Stamp rolls are enclosed in glass compartment under lock and key. Machine moistens and affixes postage stamps and seals envelopes simultaneously, or performs either operation separately. *Counting:* Register records number of stamps used. This register cannot be reset without the key. *Stacking:* A rack receives and stacks mail after envelopes are sealed and stamps affixed. *Speed:* 10,000 or more letters per hour, depending upon length of envelope. *Capacity.* Will handle all commercial envelopes up to 5½" in height. Special machines can be secured for envelopes as high as 8". *Finish:* Black enamel and polished nickel. *Power:* Electrically driven. Motors furnished for any type of current. *Space:* Occupies floor space of 24" x 36".

PITNEY (TRADE METERED MAIL MARK) BOWES

No. 1-188 Printed in U. S. A.

The Schermack Envelope Sealer and Stamper, as manufactured today by the Pitney-Bowes Company.

of Mail-O-Meter, although in advertising circulars it is listed merely as "Model M O M". The accompanying illustration, a 1938 advertisement of the Pitney-Bowes Company, shows that the machine has changed but little in thirty years. Schermack coils are no longer used, but it is still necessary to use coils wound gum-side out.

Hyphen-Hole Perforations on 1½c Stamps

At the time the Pitney-Bowes Company acquired the Mail-O-Meter machines, there were still several concerns in Chicago with old machines requiring Schermack Type III coil stamps. For their benefit the Chicago branch office continued to perforate and coil stamps. The first new stamp to receive the hyphen-hole perforation at this office, after it had become a subsidiary of the Pitney-Bowes Company, was the 1½c Harding (profile). Imperforate sheets of this stamp were first issued on April 4, 1925, in anticipation of the change in rate which became effective April 15th. The horizontal spacing of the subjects on these sheets was wider than on the 1c and 2c sheets of 1923, so that these stamps measure a full 2¾mm apart. In other words, the spacing was similar to that on the 2c "star" sheets which also appeared in 1925. But the 1½c

plates were not marked with a "star" as there were no other 1½c plates with which they might be confused.

Schermack coils of the 1½c stamp show shades running from yellow-brown to brown and reddish-brown. A large percentage of these Schermack coils were made from stamps precancelled for Chicago. This is a new type of Chicago precancel, having smaller letters with serifs. Earlier Schermack coils precancelled for Chicago have larger letters without serifs.(28) Unused strips of Schermack 1½c coils are more common without the precancel, while used copies show a much larger percentage of precancels.

The Bureau was printing the 1½c stamps from both flat bed presses and rotary presses. It so happened that one order of imperforate 1½c stamps for the Mailometer (Pitney-Bowes) Company was filled with sheets of rotary press stamps.(29) Now the four panes of 100 stamps on a rotary press plate are separated by 9mm spaces instead of vertical and horizontal guide lines. When these



Blocks from rotary press sheets showing the vertical and horizontal gutters which separate the panes.

sheets reached the Chicago perforating plant they were confronted with quite a problem. The Schermack perforator punched one row of holes from top to bottom of a sheet, and the lugs which cut the hyphen-holes were spaced to correctly perforate all 20 rows of a flat plate sheet. Because of the horizontal gutter on these rotary press sheets, one half of the sheet would be mis-perforated. To correctly perforate these sheets it would be necessary to cut along the horizontal gutter and do each half-sheet separately. Secondly, the row of perforations falling in the vertical gutter would make one or both of the stamps at this point so wide from perforation to perforation that the feeding fingers of the affixing machine could not reach them. It would therefore be necessary to cut and paste up each vertical gutter, making twice the number of paste-ups in each coil. For these reasons the sheets were returned to the Post Office.

It seems to me highly improbable that the Chicago branch actually perforated any of these sheets before discovering the difficulties above mentioned—they would be obvious to anyone in the business. The stamp is reported as existing with Schermack Type III perforation(30), and it is my opinion that such stamps were made by "request". I do believe that not all of the imperforate sheets were returned to the Post Office, which would explain why the Department did not send these sheets to the perforating room, but made them available to all collectors by placing them on sale at the Philatelic Agency.

Evolution of a New Coil Form

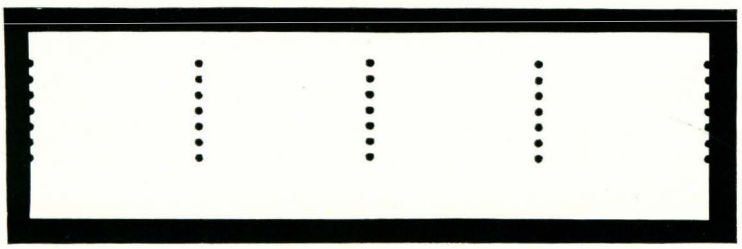
The printing of stamps by the rotary press method, originally intended solely for coil stamps, had proved much more economical than printing from

(28) 1c Schermack coils precancelled Chicago which were used just before the 1½c rate also have the new type precancel, with smaller letters with serifs.
(29) Issued August 27, 1926.
(30) American Philatelist, November 1934, check list of the late Dr. Hitchings.

flat bed presses. When used for sheet stamps the only drawback had been the tendency of rotary press stamps to curl. After several experiments a "gum breaking" device was perfected which so creased the gum-side of a sheet of stamps as to prevent curling. The Bureau then began to arrange for printing all low denomination stamps by the rotary press method. But there remained the Chicago branch of the Mailometer (Pitney-Bowes) Company which still required sheets of flat plate imperforate stamps.

As it would be very expensive to continue the production of flat plate stamps for the benefit of only one company, the Department investigated (1927) to see what they could do to produce a coil which could be used in Mail-O-Meter machines. They learned that the Mail-O-Meter used coils of 3000 stamps wound gum-side out, and they asked the Pitney-Bowes Company what type of coil they would desire for the machines if the Bureau would supply rotary press coils with round-hole perforations wound gum-side out. The Postage Meter Company recommended a large round-hole perforation and sent the Bureau a sample coil of blank, gummed paper perforated, strangely enough, with the Mail-om-eter Type I 6-hole perforation that the Bureau had already rejected in 1909. There was of course no possibility of the adoption of such a large-hole perforation in 1927 as many other machines were in use which required a fine perforation for separating the stamps. The large-hole perforation would work only in a machine which *cut* the stamps apart, and its adoption by the Bureau would have rendered other types of machines useless.

The Bureau then sent the Pitney-Bowes Company blank coils, gummed and perforated 10-gauge, for testing purposes. The Postage Meter Company countered with a blank coil in which only 7 holes of a 10-gauge perforation appeared in the center of the coil strip.



Coil Perforation Suggested by Pitney-Bowes Company.

This perforation harked back to the old Schermack Type I, which was 7 or 8 holes of the then current 12-gauge perforation. The Bureau submitted samples of these two suggested perforations to other mailing machine companies, and from them learned that many Mail-O-Meter machines were using re-wound Bureau coils. The Pitney-Bowes Company was then notified that the issuing of imperforate sheets from flat bed presses would be discontinued, but that Bureau coils of 3000 stamps wound gum-side out would be supplied. In the Report of the Postmaster General for the year 1928 we find:

> The issuance of the larger size coils has enabled the Department to discontinue the distribution of unperforated sheets of stamps formerly required by the manufacturers who prepared special coils for use in their machines.



The first of the new 3000-stamp coils were issued on December 1, 1927, and both imperforate sheets and privately perforated coils became a thing of the past.

THE SCHERMACK VENDING MACHINE COMPANY

The Schermack type of coil stamps, used for twenty years in the Schermack Stamp Affixer or Mail-om-eter, were also used for a few years in a stamp vending machine. This machine was likewise the invention of Mr. Joseph J. Schermack of Detroit, and was manufactured by a company which he formed and of which he was president. In the Detroit City Directory of 1908 the vending company was listed as:—"*The Schermack Company*—72 State Street—J. J. Schermack, Pres." At that time the company producing the affixing machine was known as the Detroit Mailing Machine Company. The following year the affixing machine company changed its name to the Schermack Mailing Machine Company, and to avoid confusion the company at 72 State Street changed its name to the Schermack Vending Machine Company.

Mr. Schermack's vending machine was of the small type seen on drug-store counters. The insertion of a coin or coins released the lock on a handle, which when turned advanced the stamp or stamps. As the machine was made to submit to the Post Office Department for adoption and use in post offices, it sold stamps at face value. We may assume that this was not among the best machines submitted to the Department as it was not one of the few tested under working conditions in the post offices.

To make this machine pay for itself when selling stamps at face value in drug-stores, hotels, etc., Mr. Schermack devised the idea of selling advertising space on the case. The illustration([31]) shows the machine as it appeared in

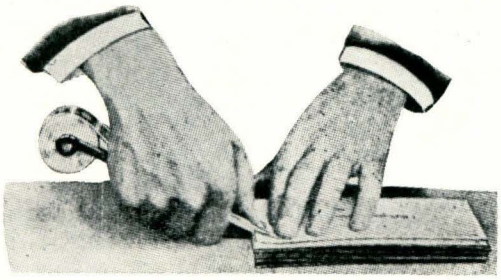


Schermack Stamp-Vending Machine of 1909.

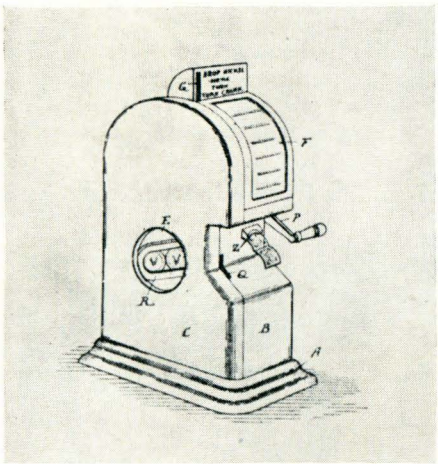
1909, looking very much like a postcard display case. At this time Schermack Type III coils were being used in the vending machine. Although Mr. Schermack had withdrawn from the Detroit Mailing Machine Company (Mailometer), he remained in close contact with them and was particularly interested in their attempts to have the Post Office Department adopt a large-hole perforation for coil stamps. Anticipating that the Department would issue the Mail-om-eter Type II perforation, or something similar, Mr. Schermack stated that he would adapt the mechanism of his vending machine to use such coils when supplied through the post offices.([32]) In December 1910 the Bureau began to issue coils with an 8½-gauge perforation, and the vending machine company adopted these coils.

The 12-gauge Bureau coils of 1909 and 1910 were also used by the Schermack Vending Machine Company—not in the vending machines, but in a small affixing machine which they manufactured. This "machine"—if it may be dignified with such classification—was made of just three pieces, a nickel-plated

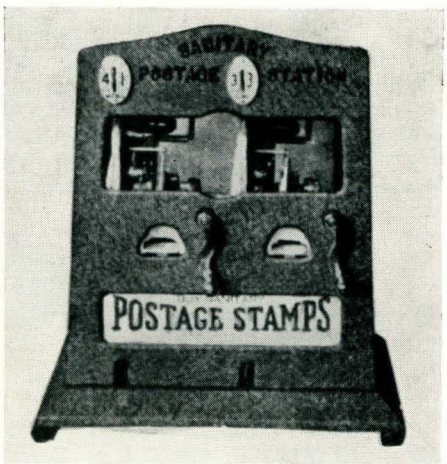
(31) From an article by C. H. Mekeel, reprinted by the late E. B. Power in his book, "United States Stamps," 1909.
(32) Philatelic Journal of America, Vol. XX.



Stamp Affixer of the Schermack Vending Company.



1911 Patent Drawing.



1938 Duplex Model.

brass frame for supporting a pad at one end and a roll of stamps at the other, held in place by a locking bar. Patent application was filed on October 14, 1909, in the name of Alfred Schermack, assigning all rights to the Schermack (Vending) Company.([33]) This simple device was called the *Natural Method Stamp Affixer*. It was sold, postpaid, for $1.00, including an illustrated booklet on the Schermack System of Handling Postage Stamps.

During 1910 Mr. Joseph Schermack was developing an improved stamp-vending machine for selling stamps at a profit. Patent application for this new machine was filed on January 21, 1911.([34]) Several later patents covered parts of the machine as they were changed or perfected. Today the machine is manufactured by the *Schermack Products Corporation*, Joseph J. Schermack, President, successors to the original Schermack Company. The modern machine has a bronze enamel front with plate glass top and sides. There are twelve different models, containing one, two or three units for vending stamps, either at face value or at a profit. These machines have always used Bureau perforated coils.

It must be very gratifying to Mr. Schermack that both his inventions, the affixing machine and the vending machine, are still in use today and have served the public these many years.

(33) Patent #993624, granted May 30, 1911.
(34) Patent #1037546, granted September 3, 1912.

The Black Proofs of the Empress Dowager Issue

By M. D. Chow.

THERE are two kinds of black proofs of the Empress Dowager Issue. One kind is of quite a large size, about four times larger in linear dimension than the ordinary stamps of the issue, and all the nine denominations are printed on one sheet of paper. I suppose these are the very first proofs of the issue (Fig. 1), and the stamps, both the Japan Print and the Shanghai Print, were made from them. Another kind of proofs is of ordinary size; they were printed in complete sheets for each denomination separately, on thick paper. In the sheet of the 9 candarins the well known tete-beche variety found in the Japan Print was already corrected, showing that these proofs are not those of the Japan Print. Further, the 2 candarins is of the retouched type with the straight figure "2", which seems to indicate that these proofs probably do not belong to the original plate at all, but are rather those of a new set of retouched plates. However, while I have succeeded in differentiating between the original and the retouched plates in most of the cases, I have not been able to do it for all the nine denominations. In fact, it seems that for the 6 candarins all proofs

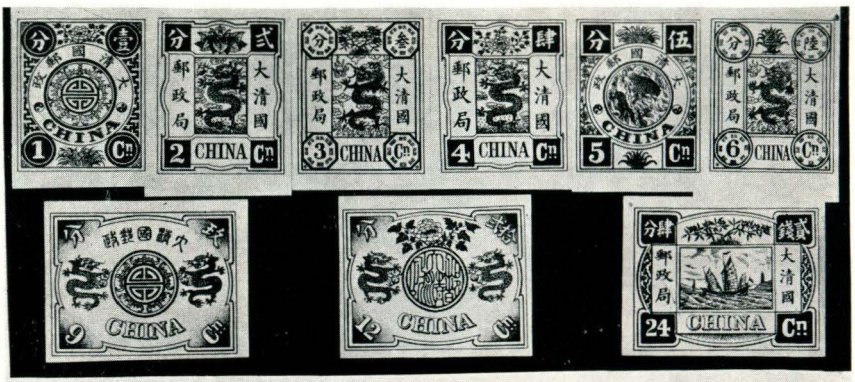


FIG. 1

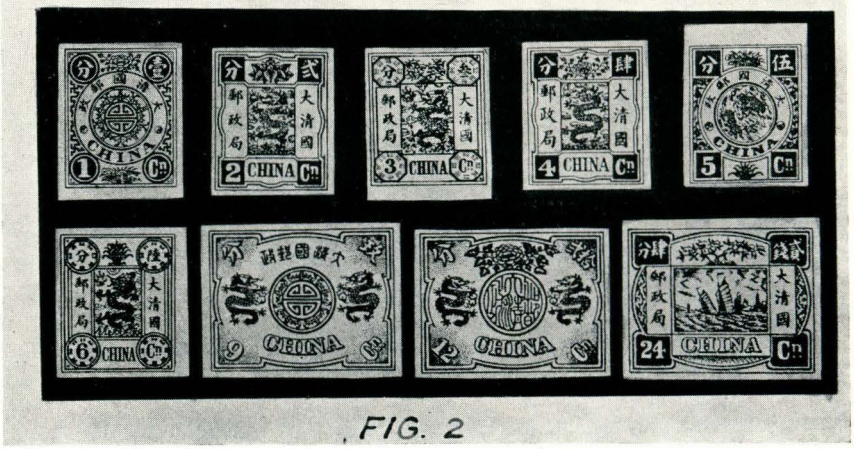


FIG. 2

which I have seen are alike, so that in the absence of further evidence I have to conclude temporarily that they all are, in contrast to the other denominations, the proofs of the original plate and not the retouched.

In my Handbook of the Chinese Postage Stamps I only mentioned the retouched proof of the 1 candarin. Also I had noticed that the illustrations in Mencarini's "Note on the Postage Stamps of China 1878-1905" were somewhat different in design from the ordinary stamps. However, since I did not have enough black proofs at my disposal at that time, I could not go any further in this direction. In January 1928 I received a letter and an article from Mr. Paul Kleeberg from Chemnitz, Germany, on this question, together with a very accurately made reproduction of the black proofs in his possession (Fig. 2). Because of my ignorance of the German language, I could neither read his article nor answer his letter. It was only a few years later, when an English friend of mine offered to translate this article for me, that I learned of its contents. Only then did I know that in this very interesting article Mr. Kleeberg attempted to find for each denomination the differences between the original and the retouched plates by comparing his black proofs with the ordinary stamps. He asked me to have his article translated into English or Chinese and published in the Chinese Philatelic Bulletin. However, it was already too late, for at that time the Bulletin was already long out of publication. Thus it is really very regrettable that such an interesting article from so eminent a philatelist as Mr. Kleeberg (who, the reader will remember, was one of the collaborators of Dr. Munk in his monumental Handbuch) should be buried unknown for more than a decade.

Mr. Kleeberg endeavors in his article to find the differences between the original and the retouched plates for every one of the nine denominations. Some of the points mentioned by him are, however, not very reliable, for they are based on the thickness or thinness of certain letters, or the roughness or smoothness of certain figures, which varies even in the different printings of the same plates to a considerable extent. Of course, Mr. Kleeberg worked under a great handicap, since he did not possess the large size black proofs of the original plates and had to compare his retouched proofs with the ordinary stamps, which are by no means so clear as the black proofs. Now, by using my large size black proofs, I have been able to discover a number of marks which are much clearer and easier to detect than those mentioned by Mr. Kleeberg. Among the criteria of Mr. Kleeberg, I have used in the following only those for the 1 candarin and the 3 candarins and the peculiar form of the "C" in the three largest denominations, all others mentioned by him being either not clear enough or not reliable.

1 candarin. The numeral "1" in the lower left corner is much larger in the retouched plate than the original. The "CHINA" is shaded in the original, but not in the retouched. In the original plate the two small Yin-Yang symbols are nearer to the inner than the outer circular frame, while in the retouched plate they are equidistant from both.

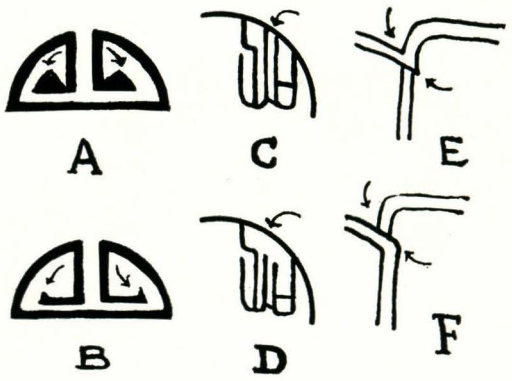
2 candarins. Here we have the well known straight tail of the numeral "2".

3 candarins. The small Pa-kuas in the four corners are much flatter in the original plate than the retouched where they are almost square in form. In the retouched plate the "C" of "Cn" has no dent before the endstroke in the top part, while in the original there is such a dent.

4 candarins. There are two kinds of small black proofs of the 4 candarins; the one in my possession is exactly the same as the ordinary stamps, the other belonging to Mr. Kleeberg differs from them only in the following point: The two slanting strokes in the left part of the Chinese character 分 on the upper left corner are shorter than those in the original.

5 candarins. The "CHINA" is shaded in the original, but not in the retouched plate. (I possess also a small black proof with shaded "CHINA", which therefore probably belongs to the original plate).

6 candarins. As mentioned before, I have not been able to discover any difference between the large sized and the small sized black proofs so far. Those mentioned by Mr. Kleeberg are not reliable.



9 candarins. The archaic form of the character *shou* 壽 (meaning "longevity") in the circular design at the center is different in the following respect: The four hooks are much shorter and sharper in the retouched than in the original where they almost touch the vertical lines in the middle. In the figures (A) and (B) are shown the upper halves of the central designs of the original and the retouched plates respectively.

12 candarins. In the circular design at the center the four vertical lines in the upper right part touch the circular frame in the original plate, while in the retouched plate the second and the third lines do not touch the frame, as shown in the figure (C) (original) and figure (D) (retouched).

24 candarins. On the upper left side of the upper right corner the white band constituting the inner frame is broken by a small cross line in the retouched plate, while in the original this white band is continuous there. Compare figure (E) (original) and figure (D) (retouched). There are also quite a number of differences in the details of the central design, which are easily seen by comparing the two black proofs, but we shall not elaborate them here.

In the three largest denominations, the "C" in "CHINA" and "Cn" has a dent before the top end stroke in the original, but none in the retouched.

From the above it seems that there is some confusion here. Some small proofs are different from the original plate, some are not, while the 5 candarins and 4 candarins have two different small black proofs. I think, if we give our imagination a free play, we can conceive the real state of affairs as follows:

There are two kinds of small black proofs; the one belongs to the original plates, while the other belongs to the retouched plates, made probably in 1897. The retouched plates were probably made for the Shanghai printing, but for some unknown reasons they were discarded in favour of the original plates. Thus both kinds of proofs were kept in the post-office, and, when later somebody took some of them out, the two sets got mixed up. If we examine more closely the illustrations in the above mentioned article of 1906 of Mr. Mencarini, we can see that they are a mixed set of the two plates. That Mr. Mencarini used black proofs instead of actual stamps for his illustrations is very easy to understand, for the black proofs are much clearer and easier to reproduce. That he used a mixed set of proof shows that probably even he, who, as Mr. Kleeberg very aptly said, sat right at the source, did not notice the difference between the original and the retouched plates. I hope we may discover in future still more black proofs, so that we shall eventually have a complete set for both the original and the retouched plates, but for this I must enlist the help of all China philatelists.

Tibet

By THEODORE M. NEWMAN.

(Continued from Vol. XIX, page 90.)

CANCELLATIONS

CAREFUL research, with the aid of both English and Tibetan authorities, has unearthed only thirty-eight different types of cancellations used by the three Postal Systems, English, Chinese and Tibetan that have existed in modern Tibetan history. Thirty-three of these are illustrated and the remaining five adequately described.

The cancelling devices used by the Tibetans (and this was probably true of the Chinese also) are made of Nephrite, a low grade jade, a mineral that is easily carved yet wear-resisting.

Cancellations are almost always in black, the few exceptions that have been seen are noted in the descriptions that follow.

The earliest cancellations, of course, are those of the Younghusband Expedition. These, being used by Expeditionary Forces, were field post cancellations and were used in Lhasa, Yatung, Pharijong and Gyantse. In the three latter cities, on the retirement of the expedition, Post Offices were continued by the Civil authorities and were known as Postal Agencies.

LHASA

Elevation 12,090
English Post Office opened Aug. 3, 1904
English Post Office closed Sept. 23, 1904
Chinese Post Office opened Feb. 10, 1910
Chinese Post Office closed late in 1911
Tibetan Post Office opened 1912

Cancellations Under the English Regime (F. P. O.)

While the first Lhasan cancellations do not show a Field Post number (probably because none was assigned) they certainly were Field Posts and are so accepted. The Post Office at Lhasa has been accorded by some, as being F. P. No. 1. This is untrue. F. P. No. 1 was established in Pekin in 1901 and is still there.

With the withdrawal of the Younghusband Expedition from Lhasa, English cancellations ceased to exist as no Postal Agent was left behind.

TYPE A

Fig. 1. The first cancellation was used on the day the Expeditionary force arrived in Lhasa, August 3, 1904. Evidently the canceller was prepared in advance. The cancellation consists of a single ring measuring 26mm. in diameter and has the word Lhasa incorrectly spelled LAHSSA. In the center, in two lines, is the date. The last day of issue was September 22, 1904. Early the next morning the Expeditionary Force left Lhasa and the post office was officially closed.

TYPE B

Fig. 2. The second cancellation is identical with the first except that the word Lhasa is again mis-spelled. This time it is LHASSA. The only date known is September 2, 1904.



26 m.m.

FIG. 1



26 m.m.

FIG. 2



28 m.m.

FIG. 3



27 m.m.

FIG. 4



37 m.m.

FIG 5



37 m.m.

FIG. 6



40 m.m.

FIG. 7



32 m.m.

FIG. 8



32 mm.

FIG. 9



33 m.m.

FIG. 10

Cancellations Under the Chinese Regime

The report of the Post Ministers for 1910 says that arrangements for the postal service were made in 1909, and in 1910 Chinese Post Offices were established in Lhasa, Gyantse, Shigatse, Pharijong and Yatung. Lhasa was the main office. According to statistical data the following pieces of mail were handled for all the Chinese post offices in Tibet:

1910—23,550 pieces
1911 (first six months only)—Incoming, 13,730; outgoing, 13,040; in transit, 9,820. Total, 36,590.

These figures indicate the use of the mails was rapidly expanding when the revolutions in China and Tibet brought an end to this postal service. Post Offices existed in Pharijong and Yatung, near the British Indian frontier, until early in 1912.

Type C

Fig. 3. The first cancellation used by the Chinese in Lhasa consists of a double ring measuring 28mm. in diameter. The outer ring is the thickest and measures 1mm. in width. The inner ring is a fine line and is separated from the outer ring by a space measuring 1mm. Internal to the inner ring, at the bottom of the cancellation, appear the words "LHASA TIBET" in small Latin type. At the top of the cancellation are Chinese characters for Lhasa Tibet. In the center is the word LHASA in Tibetan characters. This is probably the rarest of the Chinese cancellations used at Lhasa.

Type D

Fig. 4. The second Chinese cancellation—often referred to, in error, as the first Tibetan cancellation—consists of a narrow double ring bridge measuring 27mm. in diameter. The outer rings of this cancellation are narrow and are about 1mm. apart. Through the center of the cancellation runs a bridge 8½mm. high and contains the word Lhasa in Latin type. Above the bridge Lhasa appears in Chinese, and below in Tibetan characters. This cancellation was meant for use on Chinese stamps without the overprint and is considered rare. (See illustration in the first article [January number of the C. C. P. page 38] for this combination on cover).

Type E

Fig. 5. This cancellation was the third the Chinese used from Lhasa and consists of a large double circle, with a bridge, measuring 37mm. through its diameter. The space between the inner and outer circles measures approximately 5mm. In the upper part of this space appear the words LHASA-TIBET in a block type, and in the lower part Lhasa in Tibetan characters. In the bridge, approximately 9½mm. high, are Chinese characters which give the year, month and day of cancellation, according to the Chinese calendar; and below are the Chinese characters for Tibet and Lhasa respectively. This cancellation was used on both surcharged and unsurcharged stamps.

Type F

Fig. 6. This cancellation is the fourth and last used by the Chinese during their stay at Lhasa and was discontinued when they were forced to return to China. It is similar to the third Chinese cancellation (Fig. 5) in size and general appearance. It is different, however, in the following: The words LHASA, TIBET are printed in Roman type and have a dot between the words instead of a dash. There are two five-pointed stars in this outer band (one on each side) between the words LHASA. TIBET above, and the Tibetan characters below. The inner circle and lines of the bridge are thinner than in the second

Chinese cancellation. The bridge, which is only 8½mm. high, contains Chinese characters which refer to the date as explained. The Chinese characters above the bridge mean Tibet while those below mean Lhasa.

Cancellations of the Tibetan Government

Type G

Fig. 7. This is the first Tibetan cancellation issued from Lhasa and is the largest one ever known to be used in that country. It measures approximately 40mm. in diameter. The outer circle is about 1½mm. thick and is separated from the inner circle by 7½mm. The inner circle is approximately ½mm. thick. Between the outer and inner circles at the top appear the words LHASSAP.O. There is no space between the last A of LHASSA and the P of P. O. The letters of the word LHASSA are about 6mm. high and are all well formed and aligned except the letter L. In the bottom of this band are the Tibetan characters for Lhasa. In the center of the cancellation are two rows of Tibetan characters which read year, month and day. However no specific year, month or day is mentioned. This was to be written in by hand and is known as a "written-in-entry". I have found that in most cases the written-in-entries were omitted. According to information from Lhasan authorities this canceller was made for use on the larger pieces of mail, but for some reason it was soon abandoned.

Type H

Fig. 8. The second Lhasan Tibetan cancellation is a direct copy of the first. There are three major differences: First: The cancellation is smaller and measures approximately 32mm. in diameter. The outside ring is approximately 1mm. thick and the space between the outer and inner rings is 6mm. The inner circle is approximately ½mm. thick. Second: The word Lhasa is still mis-spelled LHASSA and the L of LHASSA looks more like a Tibetan character than an English letter. Third: In the center of the cancellation appear the usual Tibetan characters in one line. This cancellation was used as late as 1939. I have no positive information as to its date of origin but have reason to believe that it was 1912.

Type I

Fig. 9. The third Lhasan Tibetan cancellation appeared as early as 1913. It may possibly have been in use in 1912, but I have no proof of this. This type cancellation is the one most commonly seen on Tibetan covers from 1913-1932. It measures about 32mm. in diameter and consists of a wide double ring with a solid band between. The outer ring measures 1½mm. in thickness, then there is a space measuring approximately ½mm. The solid band comes next and is 4mm. wide. This is followed by a space of about ½mm. and then there is a fine line which is the inner circle. The word LHASA appears correctly spelled for the first time, and is separated from the letters "P. O." by a dot. The words "LHASA.P.O." and their Tibetan equivalent are printed in relief in a solid band of color. The usual characters referring to the year, month and day are in the center of the cancellation just above the diameter leaving room for the written-in entry. This cancellation appears in the following colors:

1, Dull black ink. 2, Greasy black ink. 3, Blue ink.

Type J

Fig. 10. This cancellation was put into use with the issuance of the new postage stamps in 1932. It is a triple ring cancellation measuring 33mm. in diameter, and is composed of two outer and one inner ring. The outside rings are each about ½mm. thick and are separated from each other by ½mm. The



FIG. 11



FIG. 12



FIG. 14



FIG. 13

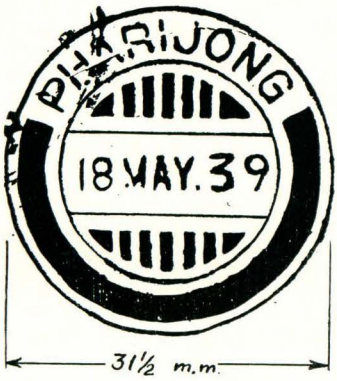


FIG. 15



FIG. 16



FIG. 17

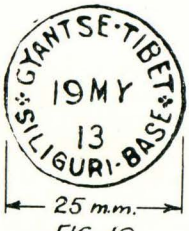


FIG. 18



FIG. 19



FIG. 20

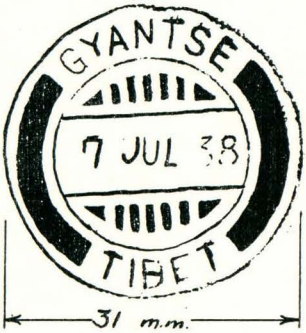


FIG. 21



FIG. 22

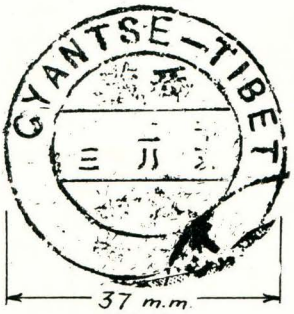


FIG. 23

inner ring is also ½mm. thick and is separated from the outer rings by a space measuring 6mm. In the lower part of this space is the word LHASA. In the upper part "LHASA, TIBET" in Tibetan characters. Between the Tibetan characters and the word LHASA on each side is a decorative design. In the center of the cancellation in one line are the usual Tibetan characters referring to the date.

TYPE K

Fig. 11. This is without doubt the rarest of all Tibetan cancellations from Lhasa. I have seen it only once. It is a triple ring measuring 30mm. in diameter and is unique in that the double ring is toward the center instead of being on the outside. The space formed by the single ring and the inner double rings measures 5½mm. in width, and at the bottom are the words LHASA.P.O. and at the top LHASA, TIBET both in Tibetan characters. The two inner rings are separated from each other by 1mm. Across the center of the cancellation is the usual single line of Tibetan characters referring to the year, month and day.

PHARIJONG

Pharijong, which has the distinction of being the highest post office in the world, is located in the Chumbi valley.

Elevation: 15,000 feet
Location from Lhasa: Southwest 220 miles by the shortest trail
English Post Office opened April, 1904
Chinese Post Office opened 1910
Chinese Post Office closed 1912
Tibetan Post Office opened 1912

Cancellations Under the English Regime

TYPE A

The earliest known cancellation is a single ring which contains an inscription in the upper part reading "FIELD P.O. NO. 81". In the center in two lines appears the date (the earliest date known is 8AU, 09). This cancellation is similar to Type B except that Pharijong is omitted. It is known only on the 1906 issue of India.

TYPE B

Fig. 12. The second cancellation is also a single ring and is very similar to the first. The inscription in the upper part, however, reads "PHARIJONG-F. P. O. NO 81". In the center in two lines appears the date. This cancellation was used on the 1911 issue of India as late as May 3, 1912.

TYPE C

Fig. 13. The third cancellation from Pharijong under the English regime consists of a double ring bridge cancellation measuring 25½mm. in diameter. The inner and outer rings are separated by 3½mm. and in the upper part of this space is the inscription "PHARIJONG-F.P.O. NO 81". The bridge is about 5mm. high and contains the date in one line. In semicircles above and below the bridge are seven heavy vertical lines. This cancellation was used as late as May 12, 1914.

TYPE D

Fig. 14. At about the time the Tibetans issued their new postage stamps in 1932, the English also made new cancelling devices. This new cancellation is a double ring bridge measuring 31½mm. in diameter. The space between

the rings measures 5mm. At the top of this space appears the word "PHARI-JONG" while at the bottom is a small decorative design. The bridge is 8mm. high, and contains the date in one line. The spaces above and below the bridge are void of any markings. This cancellation is current and is used on both incoming and outgoing mail.

TYPE E

Fig. 15. This illustrates the second type Pharijong cancellation that is in use today. It is a double ring bridge measuring 31½mm. in diameter. The space between the rings measures 5mm. and at the top of this space is the word "PHARIJONG". Running around the rest of this space is a solid band, 2½mm. wide. The bridge contains the date in one line. Above and below the bridge are the seven vertical lines as described under C. Fig. 13. This cancellation is also used on both incoming and outgoing mail.

Cancellations Under the Chinese Regime

TYPE F

Fig. 16. The first cancellation used under the Chinese regime was a narrow double ring bridge measuring 29mm. in diameter. The rings are approximately ½mm thick and the space between them measures ½mm. The bridge is 8mm. high and contains the word "PHAGRI", in letters 2½mm. tall. On most of these cancellations the word "PHAGRI" has either been so mutilated, or the cancelling device so worn, that it can be read as "PEAGII" or "PRAGII". In the space above the bridge are Chinese characters and below are Tibetan characters both of which read Phari. This cancellation was in use for several years.

TYPE G

The second and last cancellation the Chinese used in Pharijong is a double ring bridge exactly like that used in Lhasa. (See Fig. 5). The English inscription at the top of the space between the rings reads "PHARI-TIBET" and the Tibetan at the bottom "Phari". The Chinese characters in the bridge, as usual, refer to the time of the year. The Chinese characters above the bridge read Tibet and below Phari. This cancellation is found on stamps with and without surcharge, the latter being the rarer.

Cancellations Under the Tibetan Government

TYPE H

Fig. 17. This type cancellation seems to be the standard Tibetan cancellation. It is a triple ring measuring 33mm. in diameter. The two outer rings are each ½mm. thick and are separated from each other by a ½mm. The space between the outer rings and the inner rings measures 6½mm. In the lower part of this space is the word "PHARI". And it is repeated in the upper part in Tibetan characters. In the upper part of the inner circle are Tibetan characters for the year, month and day.

GYANTSE

Gyantse is the third largest town in Tibet and is important because it is the crossroads of the trade routes from India, Bhutan, Nepal, Ladakh and Shigaste to Lhasa.

Elevation: 13,120
Location from Lhasa: 168 miles southwest by trail
English Post Office opened May 14, 1904
English Post Office closed October 5, 1904
Chinese Post Office opened 1910
Chinese Post Office closed 1912
Tibetan Post Office opened 1912

Cancellations Under the English Regime

This town was occupied by the British Indian troops on May 14, 1904. On October 5, 1904 the Corps was dissolved, but two companies remained, for the purpose of guarding the telegraph stations erected by England. It is interesting to know that there were still two companies of troops in Gyantse as late as 1939. A Field Post Office undoubtedly existed there, which later became a Postal Agency, even though no Field Post or "R" tickets are known to exist.

Type A

Fig. 18. The first type cancellation used by the British is a single line measuring 25½mm. in diameter. Inscribed around the upper part of cancellation are the words "GYANTSE-TIBET" and around the bottom "SILIGURI-BASE". Between them, on each side, is a small ornament. In the center in two lines is the date. This cancellation was in use for a long time and has been seen as late as 1913.

Type B

Fig. 19. The second type cancellation has a double-lined bridge. The space formed by the outer and inner lines contains the word "Gyantse" at the top and at the bottom the letters "G. T. O." (Government Telegraph Office). This cancellation is unique in that the bridge extends across the stamp to the outer line. Above and below the bridge are three semicircular lines which gives the cancellation the appearance of a bull's eye. It is very rare.

Type C

Fig. 20. This type cancellation is one that is commonly in use today. It is a double ring bridge measuring 31½mm. in diameter. The space between the outer and inner rings measures 5mm. At the top of this space appears the word "GYANTSE" and at the bottom "TIBET". Between these on each side is a small ornament. The bridge which is 7mm. high, contains the date in one line. The spaces above and below the bridge are void of any markings.

Type D

Fig. 21. This is another cancellation that is commonly in use today. It is a double ring bridge measuring 31½mm. in diameter. The space between the outer and inner rings measures 5mm. and at the top contains the word "GYANTSE", and the bottom "TIBET". Between these on either side is a solid curved band 3mm. wide. The bridge is 8½mm. high and contains the date in one line. Above and below the bridge are seven thick vertical lines.

Cancellations Under the Chinese Regime

Type E

Fig. 22. The first cancellation used by the Chinese in Gyantse was a double ring bridge measuring 28mm. in diameter. The two rings are thin and are 1mm. apart. The bridge, 7½mm. high contains the word "GYANTSE" in Latin type. Below the bridge it is in Tibetan characters and above in Chinese. This is a rare cancellation and was intended for use only on unsurcharged stamps.

Type F

Fig. 23. This cancellation is a double ring bridge measuring 37mm. in diameter. The space between the outer and inner rings is 5½mm. wide and contains at the top the words "GYANTSE-TIBET" and at the bottom "GYANTSE" in Tibetan characters. The bridge which is 9mm. high contains Chinese characters for the year, month and day according to the Chinese calen-

dar. Above the bridge "GYANTSE" and "TIBET" both in Chinese characters. I know of only two of these; they are undoubtedly very rare.

Cancellations of the Tibetan Government

TYPE G

Fig. 24. The first Tibetan cancellation for Gyantse is the common variety consisting of a wide double ring measuring 32mm. in diameter. Between the two rings is a solid band 4mm. wide. This band is separated from the inner and outer rings by ½mm. The outer ring is 1½mm. thick in contrast to the inner ring which is a fine line. The words "GYANTSE. P. O." appear printed in relief at the bottom of this solid band, while the Tibetan characters reading the same are printed at the top of this band. The Tibetans seem to have difficulty in making the English letter S stand upright. As with the corresponding Lhasan cancellation the letter S is canted—so also is the letter T but to a much lesser degree. Across the center of the cancellation just above the diameter line are the usual Tibetan characters, in one line, for the year, month and day. This cancellation has been found in black and red violet ink.

TYPE N

Fig. 25. The second Tibetan cancellation and the one commonly in use today is the same as that described under Pharijong (Type H. Fig. 17) except that the word GYANTSE is substituted for Pharijong in both English and Tibetan. Measurements are exactly the same.

YATUNG

Elevation: 14,000 feet
Location from Lhasa: South-southwest 270 miles by the shortest trail
English Post Office opened: April 1904
Chinese Post Office opened: 1910
Chinese Post Office closed: 1912

Cancellations Under the English Regime

The British Expeditionary Force on its arrival at Yatung established Field Post Office No. 70. On its departure this F. P. O. became a British Agency Post. While F. P. O. cancellations were never used F. P. O. No. 70 appears on registry tickets (See Fig. 1 Page 209). These tickets were used as late as 1915 by the British Agency Post.

TYPE A

Fig. 26. This illustrates a double line bridge cancellation 26mm. in diameter. The inner and outer circles are separated by 4½mm. and at the top of this space are the words "YATUNG. TIBET" and at the bottom "VIA. SILIGURI". The bridge which is 6mm. high runs to the outside line and contains the date in one line. Above and below the bridge are vertical lines.

There exists a cover mailed from Yatung, Tibet to England dated October 28, 1911, on which both Chinese overprinted and Indian stamps appear. The Chinese stamps are cancelled with the Chinese cancellation (Fig. 28) and the Indian ones are cancelled with this cancellation (Fig. 26). In the January issue, Page 37 there is a brief description of the difficulties the Chinese and English had in arranging an amicable postal relationship. This cover was mailed during the misunderstanding as either the Chinese or Indian stamps would have carried the letter to its destination under normal conditions.

TYPE B

Fig. 27. The second cancellation is a single line one measuring 25mm. in diameter. Inscribed at the top of this cancellation are the words "YATUNG-TIBET" and at the bottom "VIA-SILIGURI". On each side between these two sets of words is a small ornament. In the center of the cancellation appears the date in two lines. This cancellation is still in use (1940) and I know of no other cancellation of Tibet that has been in use for so long a time. Due to the fact that there is very little mail emanating from Yatung this cancellation is by no means common.

Cancellations Under the Chinese Regime

TYPE C

The first Yatung cancellation the Chinese put into use was a double ring bridge exactly like that described for Lhasa (Fig. 4) and consists of a narrow double ring bridge, the measurements of which correspond to the Lhasa cancellation. In the bridge appears the word "YATUNG". Above the bridge the word is repeated in Chinese characters and below in Tibetan. This cancellation was intended for unsurcharged stamps only, but it is found on those with the surcharge as well.

TYPE D

Fig. 28. This is the last cancellation used by the Chinese and is the more common of the two. It is a large double ring bridge measuring 37mm. in diameter. The rings are about ½mm. thick and are separated from each other by 5mm. In the upper part of this space the words are "YATUNG-TIBET" while in the lower part are the Tibetan characters for Yatung. The bridge which is 9mm. high, contains Chinese characters which have to do with the date according to the Chinese calendar. Above the bridge is Tibet and below Yatung both in Chinese characters. This cancellation while meant only for surcharged stamps, appears on the unsurcharged as well.

Cancellations of the Tibetan Government

Evidently no cancellations were put into use, as all known covers carry either the Chinese or English cancellations. Type B (Fig. 27) is now being used at Yatung.

SHIGATSE

Elevation: 12,850 feet
Location from Lhasa: 223 miles West by the shortest trail. Shigatse is the Capital of the province of Tsang
Chinese Post Office opened: 1910
Chinese Post Office closed: Late in 1911
Tibetan Post Office opened: 1932 (?)

Cancellations Under the Chinese Regime

TYPE A

In the first of the Shigatse cancellations used by the Chinese, the name of the town, standing 5mm. high and enclosed in a rectangule is misspelled SZIGATSE. This cancellation is another of the great rarities of Tibet.

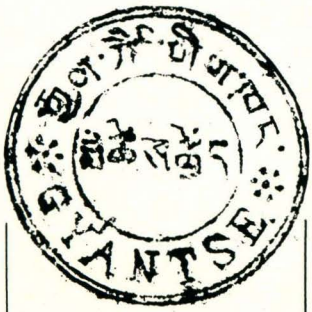
TYPE B

Fig. 29. The second cancellation is a double ring bridge 37mm. in diameter. The space formed by the outer and inner rings is 5mm. wide and contains the



32 m.m

FIG. 24



33 m.m

FIG. 25



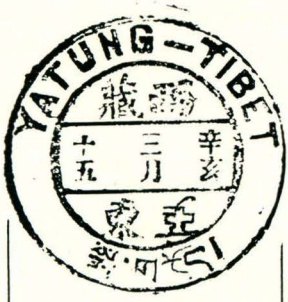
26 m.m

FIG. 26



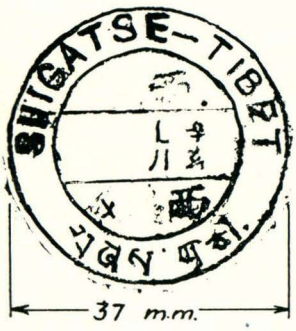
25 m.m

FIG. 27



37 m.m

FIG. 28



37 m.m.

FIG. 29



32 m.m

FIG. 31



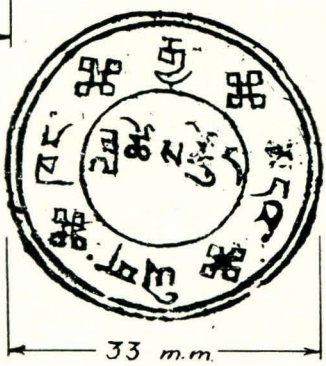
34 m.m

FIG. 30



33 m.m.

FIG. 32



33 m.m

FIG. 33

words "SHIGATSE-TIBET" in block type at the top, while at the bottom are the Tibetan characters for Shigatse. In the bridge, 9½mm. high, are Chinese characters which refer to the date. Above the bridge are Chinese characters for Tibet and below for Shigatse.

Cancellations of the Tibetan Government

TYPE C

Fig. 30. The first cancellation I have any record of appeared in 1932. It is a triple ring measuring 34mm. in diameter. The outer rings are approximately ½mm. thick and are separated from each other by ½mm. These rings are separated from the inner ring by 6mm. and form a space, at the bottom of which appears the word "SHIGATSE". At the top of this space are Tibetan characters for Shigatse. On each side of this space, between the English and Tibetan words, is a small ornament. The small circle in the center contains in one line, just above the diameter, the usual Tibetan characters which refer to the date.

NANGARTSE

Elevation: 14,500 feet
Location from Lhasa: 120 miles south by the shortest trail
Tibetan Post Office opened: 1912

TYPE A

Fig. 31. This is the first and only cancellation used so far in Nangartse and is 32mm. in diameter. It consists of a double ring with a solid band between, 4½mm. wide. In the bottom of this band, printed in relief, appear the words "NANGARTSE. P. O.", they also appear at the top in Tibetan characters. Across the center of the cancellation, inside the smaller ring, are Tibetan characters, in one line, which refer to the date.

MEDAGONGKAR

Elevation: 13,000 feet
Location from Lhasa: 38 miles Northeast on the Kyi River
Tibetan Post Office opened: 1931

TYPE A

Fig. 32. Medagongkar is the first of the so-called new Post Offices. With the advent of these new offices appears a new type of cancellation. These new offices are purely Tibetan and having little contact with the English they have no English words on the cancellation, as did the new type cancellations for Pharijong, Gyantse and Lhasa, where contact with English speaking peoples is more common.

The Medagongkar cancellation is a triple ring measuring 33½mm in diameter. The outer rings are each approximately ½mm. thick and are separated from each other by a like distance. The space formed by the outer rings and the smaller inner ring is 7mm. wide and contains four ornaments equally spaced from each other. Between these ornaments are Tibetan characters for Medagongkar. Across the smaller inner ring and just above the diameter line is the usual single line of characters that refer to the date.

GHAMTHA

Tibetan Post Office opened: 1932

TYPE A

Fig. 33. This is the second of the new Post Offices. Its cancellation is the same as that described for Medagongkar with the exception that the Tibetan characters read Ghamtha.



FIG. 1



FIG. 2

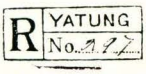


FIG. 3



FIG. 4



FIG. 5



FIG. 6



FIG. 7



FIG. 8

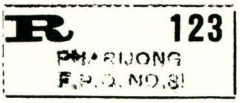


FIG. 11

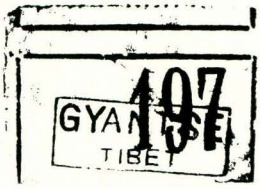


FIG. 10

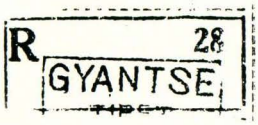


FIG. 9

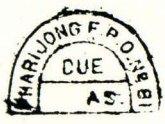


FIG. 12

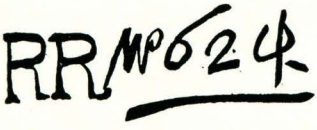
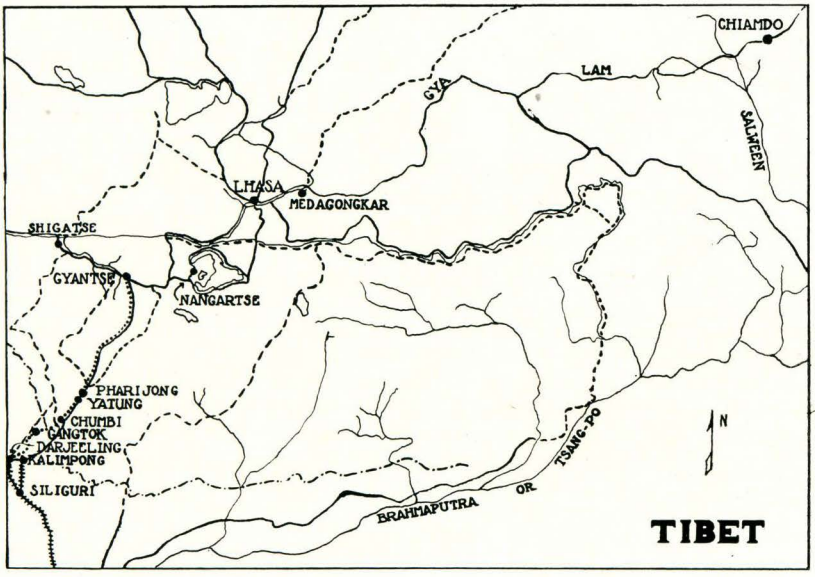


FIG. 13



FIG. 14

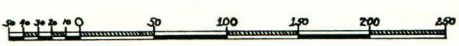
TIBETAN REGISTRY CANCELLATIONS



LEGEND

MAIN TRAILS	——
LESSER TRAILS	- - -
TELEGRAPH LINE	.....
RAILROAD	++++++++
BOUNDARY LINE	-·-·-

SCALE 1 INCH = 78.914 MILES



CHIAMDO

Elevation: 10,640 feet
Location from Lhasa: 441 miles Eastward over the Gya Lam Trail
Chinese Post Office opened: 1909

Chiamdo was one of the first towns occupied by the Chinese in the great Chino-Tibetan War. I have seen but one cancellation made and used by the Chinese. It is an exact duplicate of the one used in Lhasa (Fig. 6). The color is violet.

Registry Labels

YATUNG

Fig. I. This is the registry label that proves Yatung was F. P. O. No. 70. The words "YATUNG-TIBET" "F. P. O. No. 70" were hand-stamped.

Fig. II. This is a hand-stamp and compares very closely with Fig. 4.

Fig. III. This is a hand-stamp, measuring 15x40mm. and is stamped directly onto the envelope in black ink. The number is written in by hand. This is a Chinese registry label and was used by them during their occupation of Yotung.

Fig. IV. This is an English registry label and is hand-stamped in black ink onto a specially prepared sheet of white paper that has been divided into squares and numbered. The color of the numbers at the left of the label is slate gray. The hand-stamp measures 17x41½mm. This stamp is very similar to that described under Fig. II, except for a few minor differences. These differences may be described as follows: The dash between the words "YATUNG-TIBET" in that of Fig. 4 is longer than that of Fig. II. Also in Fig. IV there is a period between the words "VIA. SILIGURI." This does not exist in Fig. II.

Fig. V. This is an English registry label measuring 11x42½mm. The border, the "R" and the numbers are printed in blue on white paper, while the words "YATUNG.TIBET" are hand-stamped in black ink.

Fig. VI. This is an English Value Payable label. (Note the V P at the left). This corresponds to our C. O. D. It is printed in black on orange-yellow paper and measures 28x44mm. The words "YATUNG.TIBET" are hand-stamped in black ink. In this particular instance the V P was crossed off and the label was used as a regular registry label.

GYANTSE

Fig. VII. This is a Chinese registry label measuring 15x40mm. and is hand-stamped in black ink directly onto the envelope. The number is written in by hand. Gyantse is incorrectly spelled Gyangtse.

Fig. VIII. This is an English registry label measuring 12x43mm. The border, the "R" and the number are printed in blue ink on white paper. The words "GYANTSE-TIBET" are hand-stamped in red ink.

Fig. IX. This is an English registry label measuring 17½x44mm. The border, the "R", the number and the lines denoting serration marks are all printed in light blue. The inner hand-stamp is printed in black and measures 12½x32½mm.

Fig. X. This is an English label that is used on large registered packages and measures 28x44mm. It is printed in black on yellow paper. The inner hand-stamp measures 12½x32½mm.

CHART SHOWING MILEAGE BETWEEN CITIES AND DAYS THE TIBETAN MAIL COURIER IS EN ROUTE

	LHASA	GYANTSE	SHIGATSE	PHARIJONG	YATUNG	MEDAGONGKAR	NANGARTSE	DARJEELING	KALIMPONG	SILIGURI	GANGTOK	CHIAMDO
LHASA		4 168	A5 223	A6 264	A6 270	1 38	3 120	AB9 377	AB9 362	ABC 9-10 389	A8 330	11 441
GYANTSE	4 168		1 55	2 96	2 102	5 206	1 48	B5 209	B5 194	BC6 221	4 162	15 609
SHIGATSE	A5 223	1 55		A3 151	A3 157	A6 261	A2 103	AB6 264	AB6 249	ABC7 276	A5 217	A16 664
PHARIJONG	A6 264	2 96	A3 151		1- 6	A7 302	A3 144	B3 113	B3 98	BC4 125	2 66	A17 705
YATUNG	A6 270	2 102	A3 157	1- 6		A7 308	A3 150	B3 107	B3 92	BC 3-4 119	2 60	A17 711
MEDAGONGKAR	1 38	5 206	A6 261	A7 302	A7 308		4 158	A10 405	AB10 390	ABC11 427	A9 368	10 403
NANGARTSE	3 120	1 48	A2 103	A3 144	A3 150	4 158		A6 257	A6 242	ABC7 269	A5 210	14 561
DARJEELING	AB9 377	B5 209	AB6 264	B3 113	B3 107	A10 405	A6 257		1 15	C1 28	B1 47	AB20 818
KALIMPONG	AB9 362	B5 194	AB6 249	B3 98	B3 92	AB10 390	A6 242	1 15		C1 27	B1 32	AB20 803
SILIGURI	ABC 9-10 389	B6 221	ABC 7 276	BC4 125	BC 3-4 119	ABC 11 427	ABC7 269	C1 28	C1 27		BC2 59	ABC21 830
GANGTOK	A8 330	4 162	A5 217	2 66	2 60	A9 368	A5 210	B1 47	B1 32	BC2 59		A19 771
CHIAMDO	11 441	15 609	A16 664	A17 705	A17 711	10 403	14 561	AB20 818	AB20 803	ABC 21 830	A19 771	

A - VIA GYANTSE

B - VIA TELEGRAPH LINE ROUTE

C - VIA R.R. KALIMPONG - SILIGURI OR DARJEELING - SILIGURI

UPPER NUMBERS - DAYS MAIL COURIER EN-ROUTE

LOWER NUMBERS - DISTANCE IN MILES

PHARIJONG

Fig. XI. This is an English Field Post Office registry label. It was designed for the Younghusband Expedition and used by them in 1904. It was not withdrawn when they left however, and was in use as late as 1914. This label measures 12½x42½mm. and has the border, the "R" and the number printed in blue on white paper. The words "PHARIJONG" and "F.P.O.NO. 81" are hand-stamped in red ink.

Fig. XII. This is an English postage due hand stamp and appears in black ink. It measures 20mm. across the base line.

SHIGATSE

Fig. XIII. This is a Chinese registry marking used by them while they occupied Shigatse. The two "R's" are hand-stamped in black ink and are each made by a different die. The number is of course written in by hand.

LHASA

Fig. XIV. This is a Chinese registry stamp measuring 15x40mm. and was used by the Chinese while they occupied Lhasa. It is a hand-stamp and is applied in black ink directly to the envelope. It is worth noting that the Chinese are the only ones ever to have sent registered mail from Lhasa.

Trade Routes

Trade routes are mentioned in this article only because the mail closely follows these same routes. Taking Gyantse as the focal point there are four main routes. These may be described as follows: The route south—This route goes through Pharijong, Yatung, Gangtok, Darjeeling or Kalimpong, Siliguri and thence to different points in India. While speaking of this southern route, I would like to point out that mail from Tibet to China went to the Chinese post in Gyantse and from here to Yatung where it was delivered to the British Indian Post and transported to Siliguri. From Siliguri, at the foot of the Himalayas, it was put on the main line of the Eastern Bengal R. R. to Calcutta and thence to China. Mail today still follows the same route. The time for a letter to go from Lhasa to Calcutta is 17 days.

The western route from Gyantse goes through Shigatse and follows the Brahmaputra river to the countries to the east.

The route east goes around the southern border of the Yamdrok lake and may then either go north to Lhasa or continue on down to the Brahmaputra river following it eastward.

The route north goes through Nangartse, to Lhasa. From Lhasa the greatest trade route is eastward over the great Gya Lam trail to China. Mail today from Lhasa to China is still carried over this route. It leaves Lhasa and follows the Kyi river northeast to Medagongkar and then continues eastward to Chiamdo and on into China. All these routes are plainly marked on the accompanying map. Distances given have been taken from a British Army map which is as reliable a source as can be obtained.

There is still much to be learned about the stamps of Tibet. While all the statements in these articles have been authenticated by authorities at Lhasa, the entire story has not yet been told. The mails are slow and a period of almost three months must elapse before questions can be answered; often due to the difficulty of translating messages from one language to another it is necessary to restate the inquiry to get the correct information. At some future time when sufficient new data has been obtained a supplementary article will be published.

Whereas Almighty Providence has taken from our midst our Friend and Counsellor

Charles James Phillips

on Sunday, June 2, 1940 in the seventy-eighth year of his long and brilliant career, and

Whereas during the eighteen years of his membership in the Collectors Club, he brought every available resource of his social and philatelic experience to bear in building up and strengthening that organization in its membership and character, and

Whereas his unflagging service and devotion as Chairman of the Membership Committee, the Program Committee and the Library Committee together with his long experience as a Governor, set an unexcelled record of successful achievement, and

Whereas his long association and friendly personality has endeared him in the hearts of all the members of The Collectors Club and associates, and his loss leaves them humbly sharing a common grief,

Therefore be it Resolved

that the Board of Governors of The Collectors Club hereby expresses its deep and sincere sorrow at the parting, which Fate has ordained in the death of our beloved Friend and Associate

And be it Further Resolved

that a copy of these resolutions be spread in full on the Minutes on a separate page, and that a Certified copy be sent to Mrs. Irene Phillips, and that notice of this action be published in the Collectors Club Philatelist and other publications, and an embossed copy suitably framed be hung on the walls of our Club.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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CENTENARY EXHIBITION

The Centenary Exhibition commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the World's First Postage Stamp was held at the *Collectors Club* in New York from Monday, May 6th, to Saturday, May 11th, and was open to members and their guests from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. on each of those six days.

One hundred and thirty countries or stamp issuing authorities which issued stamps before 1870 were represented, nearly 100% complete.

The stamps were mounted on nearly eight hundred pages and occupied fifty-five frames, including twenty wall frames, all being in the assembly room on the ground floor. Excellent lighting arrangements were provided and set up by Mr. Clarence W. Brazer. Members and guests had no difficulty in noting the wonderfully fine condition that predominated on page after page of rare or seldom seen varieties.

The countries were arranged in chronological sequence in the Exhibition room according to the date when each issued its first postage stamp. Thus, the first frames contained the issues of Great Britain (beginning May 6, 1840), followed by the stamps of Switzerland, Brazil, the United States, etc., ending in 1869 with the stamps of Transvaal and the Portuguese colony of St. Thomas and Prince Islands. The following list shows the place each country occupied in the Exhibition:

1840—Great Britain (May 6)-a;
1843—Switzerland (March 2)-b; Brazil (July 1)-c;
1847—United States (July 1); Mauritius (Sept. 21)-d;
1849—France (Jan. 1)-e; Belgium (July 1); Bavaria (Nov. 1);
1850—Spain (Jan. 1)-f; Victoria (Jan. 5); New South Wales (Jan. 10)-a; Austria & Austrian Italy (June 1)-g; British Guiana (July 1); Saxony (July 1)-a; Schleswig Holstein (Nov. 15)-a; Prussia (Nov. 15); Hannover (Dec. 1);
1851—Sardinia (Jan. 1)-h; Tuscany (April 1)-h; Denmark (April 1)-i; Trinidad (April 11); Canada (April 23)-d; Baden (May 1); New Brunswick (Sept. 1)-d; Nova Scotia (Sept. 1)-d; Hawaii (Oct. 1); Wurtemburg (Oct. 15); Reunion (Dec. 10);
1852—Netherlands (Jan. 1)-j; Roman States (Jan. 1)-h; Thurn & Taxis (Jan. 1); Brunswick (Jan. 1); Oldenburg (Jan. 5); Barbados (April 17); Modena (June 1)-h; Parma (June 1)-h; Luxemburg (Sept. 15);
1853—Chile (July 1)-f; Portugal (July 1); Cape of Good Hope (Sept. 1)-d; Tasmania (Nov.);
1854—Philippine Islands (Feb. 1); India (April)-k; Western Australia (Aug. 1);
1855—Norway (Jan. 1)-l; Spanish West Indies (Jan. 1); South Australia (Jan.)-a; Bremen (Apr. 10); Sweden (July 1)-l; New Zealand (July 18); Ceylon (Sept.)-h; Danish West Indies (Dec.)-m;
1856—St. Helena (Jan.); Finland (March 1)-n; Mecklenburg Schwerin (July 1); Mexico (Aug. 1); Uruguay (Oct. 1)-d; Corrientes (Aug.)-d;
1857—Newfoundland (Jan. 1)-d; Ceylon (April 1)-h; Natal (June 1); Russia (Dec. 10);
1858—Peru (Mar. 1); Buenos Aires (Apr. 29)-d; Argentine Republic (May 1)-d; Naples (June 1)-h; Roumania (July 15); Cordova (Oct. 28)-d; Colombia-c;
1859—Sicily (Jan 1)-h; Hamburg (Jan. 1)-a; Lubeck (Jan. 1); Venezuela (Jan.)-o; Ionian Islands (May 15); Bahamas (June 10); French Colonies (July 10); Romagna (Sept.)-h;

1860—Poland (Jan. 1)-p; New Caledonia (Jan. 1); British Columbia & Vancouver Island (June)-d; Queensland (Nov. 1); Jamaica (Nov. 23); Malta (Dec. 1); St. Lucia (Dec. 18)-q; Sierra Leone; Liberia;
1861—Prince Edward Island (Jan. 1)-d; St. Vincent (May); Grenada (June); Confederate States of America (Sept.)-r; Greece (Oct. 1)-s; Bergedorf (Nov. 1); Nevis;
1862—Italy (Feb. 14); Barbados (April 15); Antigua (Aug.); Hongkong (Dec. 8)-b; Costa Rica (Dec.)-t; Nicaragua-u;
1863—Turkey (Jan. 1); Russia Offices in Turkey (Jan. 1)-v; Bolivar-d;
1864—Mecklenburg Strelitz (Oct. 1)-a; Dutch Indies;
1865—Ecuador (Jan.)-q; Bermuda (Sept. 13); British Honduras (Dec.)-d; Dominican Republic;
1866—Egypt (Jan. 1)-w; Honduras (Jan. 1); Jammu & Kashmir (April)-k; Serbia (July 1); Virgin Islands; Bolivia;
1867—Turks Island (April 4); Heligoland (April)-v; Austria Offices in Turkey (June 1)-g; Straits Settlements (Sept. 1); Salvador-x;
1868—Orange Free State (Jan. 1)-p; North German Conf. (Jan. 1); Azores-y, (Jan. 1); Madeira (Jan. 1)-y; Fernando Po (July 1); Antioquia-d;
1869—Sarawak (March 1)-z; Gambia (March); Hyderabad (Sept. 1)-k; Transvaal; St. Thomas & Prince Islands-y.

The Exhibition was intended to include at least one fine specimen of each stamp issued in the world during the first thirty years of prepayment of postage by adhesive labels, (this period was considered to extend from May 6, 1840 to December 31, 1869), and as it was limited in scope to the stamps issued by governmental authorities for the prepayment of ordinary postage, the stamps on view did not include the provisional issues of postmasters, those used for supplemental services, postage dues, fiscal stamps of any kind, or provisionals made by using parts of stamps, that is "splits." The main purpose was to show the ordinary adhesive postage stamps that were issued and used all over the world during the early days of philately, but the Exhibition was not confined to single copies, either used or unused. In many instances, stamps were shown used, unused and used on original covers—sometimes as singles, sometimes in rare pairs, blocks or other multiples and sometimes in rare combinations on original covers.

Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein was appointed Chairman of the Exhibition Committee with the privilege of enlisting assistance from other members who would have charge of certain countries or groups of countries. Twenty-five members assisted in this way. The letter following the name of each also appears in the list of countries, thus indicating the member who supplied or gathered the exhibit of that country:

Theodore E. Steinway (a); George Burghard (b); Saul Newbury (c); Alfred F. Lichtenstein (d); Brainerd Kremer (e); John H. Hall, Jr. (f); Gus Mosler (g); Frederic R. Harris (h); Hans Lagerloef (i); Sidney Lake (j); Winthrop Boggs (k); Harry L. Lindquist (l); Michael Miller (m); Carl Pelander (n); Nicolas Sanabria (o); Stephen G. Rich and/or Victor Domanski (p); B. Homan (q); Laurence L. Shenfield (r); John A. Klemann (s); R. J. Mechin (t); John L. Stroub (u); Eugene Klein (v); Ernest A. Kehr (w); Kenneth N. Woodward (x); Sidney F. Barrett (y); Paul W. Savage (z).

In order that as many collections as possible might be represented, every member of the Club was invited to participate, but the Committee found it necessary to draw upon several general collections quite largely.

This kind of a stamp exhibition has not previously been held in the United States, if anywhere. In one room the visitor found placed before him, or her, a philatelic feast from almost every part of the world and showing the spread of the use of postage stamps during their first thirty years—the most classic period of philately. The unique result, and noticeable absence of monotonous duplications, was achieved by a joint effort suitably to commemorate the first postage stamp. In some instances a page or several pages comprising a country or group were loaned by one collector, but these may be considered exceptional for a large portion of the pages were assembled by selecting stamps or covers from several collections. On many pages, stamps owned by three or four collectors

were shown. No announcement was made regarding the ownership of any group, or individual stamp. A simple code record showing the ownership of each item exhibited was kept in a ledger prepared by pasting in the Scott catalog listing of each country to 1870. To guard against possible confusion by using similar initials of owners, codes were varied, as GUM for Gus Mosler. Except where special assignments were made, the borrowed stamps and covers were remounted at Mr. Lichtenstein's office on special pages hand lettered by Mr. Sherron. The very remarkable exhibit of philatelic gems of Colombia was mounted by Mr. Mitchell.

The staff of workers at his office beside Mr. Lichtenstein himself, consisted of Elliott Perry, John C. Sherron, Edwin Mueller, George T. Turner and Robert L. Mitchell.

The Exhibition pages have been photographed for a permanent record of the Centenary Exhibition.

The Exhibition Committee extends most grateful thanks to each and all who helped to make the Exhibition a success.

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN, *Chairman.*

F = Cash Contributions; S = Loaned Stamps; W = Workers.

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TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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Brazil

BRASILIEN BRESIL

Translated by HENRY A. MEYER

Introduction

Coinage: 1 silver patacâo (piaster) originally equalled 960 reis fortes (or 1920 Brazilian paper reis); at the time of the first issue of stamps it equalled 1200 paper reis; from 1849 on it again equalled 1920 paper reis. From about 1849 on, 1 milreis equalled 1000 reis.

Until Nov. 15, 1889, Brazil was an empire; on that date it became a republic. On the issues of 1890 to 1906 and on some later issues the name of the country reads "ESTADOS UNIDOS (or E. U.) DO BRAZIL," that is, United States of Brazil. The silver patacâo was taken over from the Portuguese Colonial days and explains the peculiar denominations of the first three issues.[1]

(1) (Translator's Note: For example, 300 and 600 reis represent, respectively, one-fourth and one-half a patacâo at the time when a patacâo was 1200 paper reis.)

Editor: José Kloke, Sao Paulo, Brazil, Caixa Postal 991. Bibliography: O. Vieira, "Catalogue historique des timbres-poste et entières de Brésil," Paris 1894.—P. Mahé, "The Stamps of Brazil," Gibbons Monthly Journal 1911.—Captain G. S. F. Napier, "The Stamps of Brazil," London Philatelist 1911-12. (E. Heinze published a popular digest of the contents of the last two articles in German in a pamphlet entitled "Altbrasilien," press of Edmund Stein, Potsdam 1919.)—"Catalogo historico dos sellos typos do Brasil, edit. pela Soc. Phil. Paulista," Sao Paulo 1921.—Regarding the first issue, compare the work by G. S. F. Napier, "The Plating of the First Issue," published by Séfi Pemberton & Co., London 1923 and J. Kloke, "A Exposiçao sobre a origem dos desenhos, a gravaçaõ das matrizes e preparaçao das chapas dos 'olhos de boi,'" published by the Soc. Phil. Paulista 1922, in which the origin and the manufacture of the "Bull's Eyes" was explained for the first time.—Regarding the 100 reis stamp of 1894-97, see the London Philatelist, 1912, p. 256 ff., 276 ff., (Charles Latrop Pack).

Translator's note: For the last-named stamps, see also articles by Prof. Ralph E. Warner: "Brazil, 1894-97, 100 reis," Mekeel's Weekly, April 29, 1929, pp. 285-6; "The Substitute Heads of Brazil, 100 reis, 1897," Mekeel's Weekly, Oct. 3, 1938, pp. 469 and 478. Regarding identification of recent watermarks of Brazil, see same author, "Identifying Recent Brazilian Watermarks," The Stamp Collectors Magazine, August, 1928, pp. 31-33. Regarding the recently discovered two dies of the 30, 60, and 90 reis of the Slanting Numerals, see Dr. J. Fred Emerson, "The Slanting Numerals of Brazil, 30, 60 and 90 Reis," American Philatelist, April 1939, pp. 623 ff. Also Roberto Thut, "Brazil: the 30 Reis Stamp of the Second Issue," American Philatelist, August 1939, pp. 936 ff.—H. A. MEYER.

See the "Bull's Eyes of Brazil." A comparative study of the obliterations and their relative rarity, 1843-1844, by Dr. J. Fred Emerson, Collectors Club Philatelist, July 1926—Also: "Os Olhos de Boi" by José Kloke, published 1938, by the Club Philatelico do Brazil in Rio de Janeiro.—J. FRED EMERSON.

The printing of postage stamps was suggested by the Brazilian consul to Prussia, J. D. Sturz.[2] The introduction of the stamps and the stipulation of the postage rates were announced in a law passed Nov. 29, 1842. The same law made the use of stamps compulsory from the day of their introduction. At first the stamps were good only for inland postage, for which the rates were 60 reis for the first half-ounce and 30 reis for each additional quarter-ounce for any distance in the empire, if carried by land; if the letter had to be carried by sea, the postage was doubled. A postal treaty with France was signed on July 7, 1860, according to which the postage for single-weight letters (7½ grams or ¼ ounce) to any French ports, Spain or Portugal (or in the reverse direction) was to be 80 centimes or 280 reis. The single-weight postage to Belgium, the Netherlands, Sardinia, Tuscany, the German States and Austria was set at 430 reis if carried by French ships or via France. Even higher rates were announced for the United States, the French Colonies, and certain Italian States, among them the Roman States and Naples. On the basis of this treaty the denominations of 280 and 430 reis were issued, which are therefore the first stamps intended for international use. By a law of June 27, 1866, the inland rate for one-half ounce was changed to 100 reis, regardless of whether carried by land or by sea. Brazil joined the Universal Postal Union on July 1, 1877.

During the war with Paraguay (1865-70) the troops were furnished special military stamps (listed at the end of this article).—England operated extra-territorial post offices in the harbor cities of Bahia (1865-77, "C81"), Pernambuco (1865-77, "C82"), and Rio de Janeiro (1857-77, "C83"). A listing and partial pricing of British stamps thus cancelled is found in Gibbons Part I.

In our listing of the stamps according to differences in the paper, perforations, and shades, we have deviated considerably from the catalogue listings of Gibbons, Part II and Kohl, 10th edition. In the case of the product of the Brazilian Mint under the Republic the use of the various perforations and papers was so entirely devoid of any rule, and the manufacture and appearance of the printing inks for one and the same denomination were so varying and unsystematic, that a classification of the individual varieties or denominations according to their almost innumerable differences of shade, paper and perforation is not possible in the same degree as in the case of the British Colonies or Argentina, unless one wishes to schematize the facts in an entirely arbitrary manner. On the other hand, we were in a position to answer the question which stamps should be regarded as separate varieties with an individual catalogue number and which are only sub-varieties from entirely new sources of information. Catalogue listing and numbering of the issues of 1881-85 as well as 1894-97 and 1900-04 have therefore been considerably changed. In many cases we have also been able, through access to the postal records, to give dates of issue more accurately than before and also to give the quantities issued of many stamps where this information has hitherto been wanting.

(2) José Kloke, in his admirable book, "Os Olhos de Boi," relates that Sturz was of German origin and that his name appears in official documents of the Brazilian Government as "Prussian Consul." It appears that he was a man of extraordinary activity and enterprise. In 1837 he founded in London the "Society of Exploration and Navigation of the Doce River."

From the time of his first visit to Brazil he was active in urging the adoption of postal reforms of the Empire and enlisted to this end the cooperation of Minister Vasconcellos, who as early as 1837 proposed to the Congress a reform of postal service. It was not, however, until 1841 that the Congress gave attention to the subject and passed Law No. 43 on the 30th day of November, 1841 authorizing the postal reform and the "creation of stamps." The decree of November 29, 1842 was the execution of the law of 1841 and the regulation of rates.—J. FRED EMERSON.

Empire of Brazil (to Nov. 15, 1889)



1843 (July 1).[3] Type 1. Steel die and transfer rolls by Perkins, Bacon & Co., London[4]; manufacture of copper plates from the steel transfer rolls at the Imperial Mint in Rio de Janeiro. Color black to gray-black. Stout paper of various thicknesses: A: Yellowish white; B: Bluish-gray. Imperforate.

Munk	Scott	Impression: Paper:	I. Sharp Yell., bluish	II. Coarse A. Yellowish	II. Coarse B. Bluish	Number Issued
1	1	30 (reis) black	250.— 100.—	180.— 75.—	240.— 90.—	1,148,994
2	2	60 (reis) black	150.— 60.—	100.— 45.—	150.— 60.—	1,502,142
3	3	90 (reis) black	550.— 250.—	400.— 200.—	500.— 240.—	349,182

Plates and arrangement of sheets: The original engravings and the hardened steel transfer rolls were made by Perkins, Bacon & Co.,[4] for many years printers of the Brazilian paper money, and were sent to Brazil; the transfer of the designs from the rolls to the plates and the actual printing took place at the Mint in Rio de Janeiro (cf. G.-B., Feb. 1922[5]; more in detail and with illustrations in the work of the Soc. Phil. Paulista 1922). The instructions to make the rolls (and the dies?) were given on Feb. 23, 1843;[6] the first plate (containing three denominations, cf. hereinafter) was finished April 29; the first printing occurred May 19.

Six different copper plates were used for printing; of these six, three consisted of all three values. They contained 54 subjects in three panes of 18 stamps each, arranged in three horizontal rows of 6 stamps, each pane being of a different denomination.[7] The top pane contained 30 reis stamps, the middle pane 60 reis, and the bottom pane 90 reis. Each pane was surrounded by a single-line rectangular frame at a distance of about 2 mm. from the nearest stamps. Through the gutter between the panes, which was about 8 mm. wide, ran another separate horizontal division line. Stamps from these plates, cut so as to show the margin above or below, can therefore show two or even three independent horizontal lines, besides the actual frame line of the stamp. Since a number of vertical pairs or strips are known showing stamps of two denominations se tenant (see Gibbons Monthly Journal 1911 p. 15), it appears that the sheets as printed were

(3) It appears that the error of date of issue originated with Ottoni Viera, author of the 1st Historical Catalogue of the Stamps of Brazil. Foreign catalogues have in the past copied this statement and in consequence it has been of general acceptance. This has only recently been disproved by Snr. Dorvalino Guatemosim whose exhaustive search of the Archives has revealed the Notice of July 5, 1843 making the use of postage stamps mandatory effective August 1, 1843.—J. F. E.

(4) Senhor José Kloke in Brazil has made exhaustive search of the Archives of the Mint and all necessary documents have been found to prove beyond all question of doubt that the original die and transfer rolls were a national product. In his book published in 1938 these documents are revealed in their true light and are in addition supplemented with the list of necessary equipment purchased from Eduardo Lemerick for the engine turning and transfer rolls.—J. FRED EMERSON.

Just after we had completed our research, we had an opportunity to study the new work of Napier (see Bibliography). According to the correspondence with J. Dunbar Heath of the firm of Perkins, Bacon & Co., quoted on page 115 ff. of said work, it appears not entirely certain that either the die or the transfer roll was made by this firm. But the actual conclusion of Kloke's research, that the die and transfer roll were made **abroad** and the laying down of the plates and the printing took place at the Mint in Rio, is in no wise gainsaid by Napier's new findings.—H. A. MEYER.

(5) I haven't the least idea what this reference means.—H. A. MEYER.

(6) The instructions of the Treasury specifically state that the choice of design was to be determined by the officials of the Mint but with the admonition to "choose that which would be most difficult to falsify." The inference is obvious that the die as well as the design were covered by the instructions of February 23, 1843.—J. F. E.

(7) Colonel Napier stated in his book in 1923 that "The existence of the third composite plate, which is stated to have been made, is more difficult to reconcile with the actual facts, as, although there are a large number of types of the 30 reis which will not fit into any known plate, we do not know of any unallotted types of the 60 and 90 reis values showing the same characteristics." Working on this theory Colonel Napier allocated these stamps to a 54 subject plate which he called "absolute guesswork." Napier's theory was received with much skepticism in Brazil, however, sometime later Snr. Belarmino Pinheiro found a document in the Mint which proves Napier's theory to be absolutely correct. Therefore there were only two composite plates of the three values and one quasi-composite plate of 30 reis of 54 subjects.—J. FRED EMERSON.

not always cut into panes of one denomination each before being sold over the post office counter.[8]—No. 3 was printed only from these multiple-denomination plates, so blocks (really panes) of 18 are the largest pieces which can ever occur (illustration of such a pane in the Stamp Collectors Fortnightly, Oct. 3, 1893.)[9] No. 1 and 2, on the other hand, were printed not only from the composite plates, but also from single-denomination plates, of which two were made for the 60 reis, and one for the 30 reis. The sheets from these plates consisted of 60 subjects arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 6 stamps each and were surrounded by a frame line whose distance from the stamps varied with the plate, but was always less than 2 mm. We have never seen any complete sheet margins, either horizontal or vertical; they were ungummed, and were therefore probably always trimmed off before the stamps were moistened.—The distances between the stamps differed in different parts of the sheets, both vertically and horizontally, but were always wide both ways, so copies with wide margins are normal in this issue.

Impression and Paper: It is possible to distinguish *fine* and *coarse* impressions; in the latter some parts of the background hardly show. According to color, the printings can be separated into *deep black* and *gray-black to black.* The fine impressions are not invariably to be taken as early printings, for the coarse impressions are often to be traced not so much to worn plates as to poor technique, insufficient ink, etc., and therefore coarse impressions often occur from plates in perfect condition. We therefore hold a division of the stamps into early and late printings to be arbitrary and not true to facts, since the six plates were not all placed in use at the same time and furthermore were frequently retouched. For the valuation of a given stamp, the clearness of the impression and the width of the margin are the biggest factors; every other item of condition must give way to these two. Fine, clear impressions with margins of at least 3 mm. on every side bring top prices, especially if the outer frame line is present.[10] —White, yellowish and blue-gray paper of various thicknesses was used. The bluish-gray paper is about twice as rare as the other kinds, so that theoretically stamps on this paper should bring a higher price; but in practice this paper is not correspondingly prized by collectors, because clear impressions are seldom found on it and the stamps often have a dirty, unattractive appearance.[11] Whether the yellowish paper originally had that tone, or whether it has yellowed with age, is hardly possible to be determined now after a lapse of 80 years (now 97 years—Translator).

Retouches: Four of the six plates were retouched, according to official records. Two of these were composite plates, one of which was retouched twice. The other two were one each of No. 1 and No. 2. The retouches consist chiefly in improving or deepening the lines of the frames of the stamps (not the sheet-frames.)[12] These copies command special prices. These retouches were not made before the plates were put into use; they were made after the plates had been in use for some time. The possibility thus exists, if enough material could be gotten together, to work out the *condition* of each plate at various times in

(8) There was a vertical strip of two 30 reis and one 60 reis in the Charles Lathrop Pack collection from the Second Composite plate, State "D". One pair of the two lower values was recently sold in Brazil and there may possibly be one other in existence.—J. F. E.

(9) There are at least three full panes of 18 and one block of 17 stamps of the 90 reis in existence. I have never heard of a full pane of the 30 or 60 reis and doubt one exists. There is a vertical strip of twenty of the 60 reis from the large plate, but no entire sheets are known to exist.—J. F. E.

(10) Large margined copies from the Composite Plate without frame lines are four times scarcer than marginal copies with frame lines as there are only four stamps in a pane **without frame lines.**—J. F. E.

(11) This statement is indeed quite true, however, one must keep in mind that the early printings were almost uniformly printed on the other papers, except the very thick paper which was mostly used for the Second Large Plate, State B, of the 60 Reis. The real blue-gray paper is very rare and is usually found on the 60 Reis. I have only seen one very beautiful specimen of the 90 Reis and it has never been my good fortune to see one on the 30 Reis in the true color.—J. F. E.

its history, as is possible in the case of early Bolivia, Sicily, and other early stamps. For further details compare Napier, 1923.

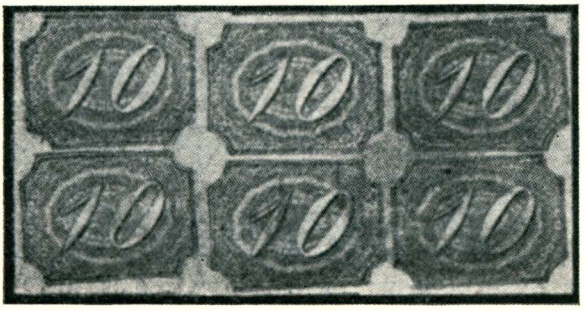
The printing of these stamps was stopped at the end of 1843 because the thickness of the paper and the poor gumming caused the stamps to fall off the letters and to be used again by other people. The number of remainders is unknown. The remainders were used up along with the stamps of the succeeding issues. However, it does not appear that these stamps, which were conceived for inland use only, were at any later date used on letters destined for abroad.[13]

[Dr. J. Fred Emerson, in the American Philatelist for April 1939, p. 625, says that on March 30, 1846, the remainders of the Bull's Eyes were burned. The burning was witnessed by a commission appointed by the Governor and the Inspector General of the Mint. The quantities thus destroyed were: 292,377 of the 30 reis; 166,277 of the 60 reis; and 8,057 of the 90 reis.—H. A. Meyer.

The counterfeits of this issue are rather deceptive. I have come very near to buying them on several occasions. Careful comparison with originals, however, shows that the engine-turned background is not exactly right. The difference is best seen in the linked chain-pattern just inside the main ellipse, and in the absence of the long transverse ellipses which are partly hidden by the figures of value.—H. A. Meyer.]

Prices quoted should be used as a standard comparison only, and not as actual information regarding buying or selling prices.—(Translator).

1844-46. (30, 60, 90 reis July 1, 1844; 10, 180, 300, 600 reis Sept. 26, 1846.) Types 2, 2a. Die, steel plates and printing at the Imperial Mint in Rio. Color deep black to gray-black. Paper: A: thick, yellowish white, used for first printings of 30, 60, 90 reis until May 23, 1845;[14] B: thin, yellowish white or bluish to gray, used after that date for those values and for all the 10, 180, 300 and 600 reis.[15]. Imperforate. Double transfer.



(12) There seems to be some difference of opinion here. José Kloke states that the records show that **all** 6 plates were returned to be recut or retonched and expresses some doubt as to the significance of the wording of the records and he believes that in at least some cases the plate was polished clean and new impressions applied from the die.—J. F. E.

(13) It may be quite possible that this issue was not prescribed for foreign mail, however, authentic entires exist.—J. F. E.

(14) The decree ordering the engraving of new plates designated that the paper to be employed should be "very thin," however, a notice to the Director of the Posts dated March 13th, 1844 stated that the "plates were ready and due to the delay in receiving the supply of thin paper from London it was imperative to print on paper then in stock." Two weeks later, March 26th, 1844, another notice reveals that the new stamps were available.—J. F. E.

(15) Colonel Napier, in the London Philatelist, March 1911 says that the 180, 300 and 600 reis were issued May 23rd, 1845 and that the 10 reis was issued September 26, 1846. Napier states in the 1911 article "We may conclude that these stamps were printed from steel plates." There has been very little authentic information emanating from Brazil regarding this issue, and until something more definite turns up I will not be convinced that this issue was not printed from copper plates as in the preceding issue.—J. F. E.

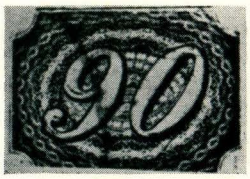
Munk	Scott		Paper: Color:	A. Thick, yellowish. black	B. Thin, yellowish, bluish, grayish a. deep black		b. gray-black	
4	7	10 (reis) black	9/26/46	Does not exist	45.—	16.—	10.—	4.—
5	8	30 (reis) black	7/ 1/44	100.— 25.—	50.—	20.—	10.—	5.—
6	9	60 (reis) black	7/ 1/44	60.— 17.50	40.—	10.—	10.—	3.—
7	10	90 (reis) black	7/ 1/44	200.— 100.—	200.—	100.—	50.—	30.—
8	11	180 (reis) black	9/26/46	Do not exist	— —	— —	450.—	300.—
9	12	300 (reis) black	9/26/46	Do not exist	— —	— —	550.—	400.—
10	13	600 (reis) black	9/26/46	Do not exist	— —	— —	700.—	500.—

Quantities printed unknown.

The sheets were of 200 stamps in 20 continuous horizontal rows of 10 stamps each. The transfers are so badly done (as in type 2 above) that the stamps are very unevenly aligned in the rows. Not only do the distances between the various stamps on the sheet differ, but the distance between any two stamps is often wide at the top and narrow at the bottom of the pair, or vice versa. For this reason, and because of the narrow spacing throughout the sheet, copies with good margins or even with equal (though not wide) margins all around command extra prices. The effect of irregularity is made more pronounced by the fact that many transfers were retouched, especially in their outlines. Most of the plates had a thin frame line all around (illustrations of such pieces in Napier and Heinze); these frame lines often showed crooked places. Since any given value from 30 to 180 reis, incl., shows varying distances between the frame line and the nearest stamp, it appears that several different plates were used for these values.—The impressions on paper A are usually clear and black; on the thinner paper B the really fine deep black impressions are rather rare, about in the ratio of 1 to 10.

Retouches: In the 10, 30, 60, and 90 reis a great many of the transfers were retouched, especially in their outlines. The engravers re-drew or deepened the lines which were badly transferred or which had become worn through use. In the above-illustrated block, for example, the thin outlines of all six stamps have been re-worked at one or more points, so that they are thickened in places and bend into or away from the area of the stamp; in places the outlines of two adjacent stamps are not parallel. The lower left stamp is a full millimeter higher at its right side than at its left, a circumstance which is often observed at other places on the sheet and in other denominations. In the upper left and lower right stamps of this illustration the upper outline was drawn too long at the right corner, so that thin lines extend beyond the actual area of the stamp, as in the case of certain retouches of Sicily. In this issue some of the retouches were made before the plates were ever put to press because of poor transferring; others were made after the plates had been used for some time. Because of being greatly deepened, the retouched outlines show up very black in contrast with the dull print of the rest of the stamp.

Double Transfer: The denominations from 10 reis through 180 reis also show a great many double transfers, which are to be observed by the fact that certain lines of the design are repeated, either inside or outside the proper area of the stamp. These double entries occurred through the fact that some prominent part of the design on the steel transfer roll touched the delicate copper plate at a point where it should not have touched and made a light impression there. These prominent lines on the transfer roll were naturally the lines which would be the deepest on the printing plates, therefore they would print the blackest, so we find them almost exclusively in the outlines, especially in the rounded corners, and in the figures of value. In our illustration of type 2, for example, all three lower stamps show



more or less distinct double entries in the rounded corners. In several cases there are also weak double entries in the figures of value, which in their location correspond with the double entries in the outlines. On the other hand, such pronounced double entries as that of the figure "90" in type 2a (from the collection of M. Clĕ) are rare and command extra prices.[16] It is often possible only after careful examination to determine whether certain irregularities are due to real double entries, to retouches, or merely to careless printing.[17]

Paper: The thick paper A, which was used only for the earliest printings of the 30, 60, and 90 reis, is the remainder of the paper from the printing of the Bull's eyes. It was used only until a new supply was available. In the thinner paper B, this issue shows no appreciable difference in rarity or in price between the yellowish and the bluish (to grayish) tone.

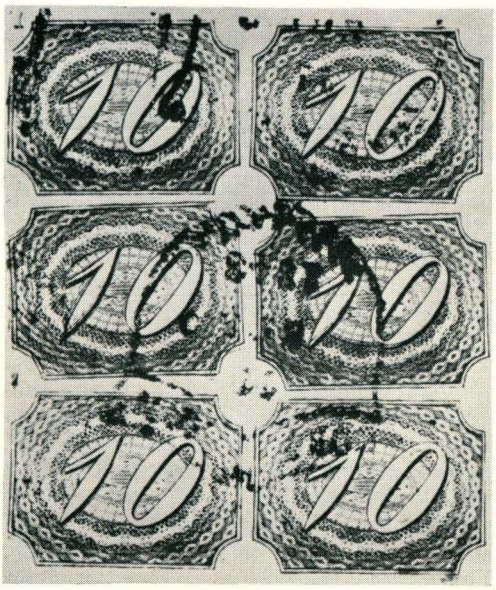
There were no remainders.[17a] Any remaining in the post offices were used up along with the stamps of the next issue.

(16) Shortly before the appearance of my article in the American Philatelist it was my good fortune to secure a pair of the 60 reis and a strip of the 90 reis showing the two dies of each denomination together. I now can state positively that these came mixed in the plates, however, up to the present I have not seen the two dies of the 30 reis in one piece. These findings are supported by Colonel Napier in the London Philatelist of January 1940.—F. H. E.

(17) This applies almost strictly to Europe and more recently in South America, but has little if any application in the United States where the issue is appreciated by a relatively small group of specialists.—J. F. E.

(17a) This is still a debatable question and until the Brazilian Philatelists have gone through the records of the Mint, it must remain unanswered.

ADDITIONS BY TRANSLATOR



In this illustration of type 2, for example, every one of the six stamps show more or less distinct double entries, either in the straight outlines, in the rounded corners, or in both. Some of the false lines are a good millimeter distant from the true lines, and are very nearly as clear as the real lines. Such doublings are almost normal in this issue, unless very pronounced. On the other hand, such outstanding double entries as those of the two figures "10" of the two middle stamps, in which the entire figure is distinctly repeated, are rare and command extra prices.



1850 (Jan. 1), except the 20 reis, which was issued Aug. 23). Type 3. Engraved and printed from steel plates at the Imperial Mint in Rio. Color black to gray. Paper yellowish white to grayish white. Imperforate. Reprints exist.

Munk	Scott				Munk	Scott			
11	21	10 (reis) black	10.—	6.—	15	25	90 (reis) black	10.—	4.50
12	22	20 (reis) black	25.—	15.—	16	26	180 (reis) black	30.—	12.—
13	23	30 (reis) black	1.60	.40	17	27	300 (reis) black	50.—	20.—
14	24	60 (reis) black	1.60	.40	18	28	600 (reis) black	70.—	35.—

Sheet arrangement: 200 subjects in 20 continuous horizontal rows of 10 stamps each. The spacings differ a great deal, not only from value to value, but also from plate to plate of the same values.[18] The following variations in spacing are a matter of record:

	Horizontal variation	Vertical variation
10 reis	2½—6 mm.	2 —2½ mm.
20 reis	3 —4 mm.	1¼—2 mm.
30 reis	2½—4½ mm.	1½—2½ mm.
60 reis	4 —5 mm.	1½—2 mm.
90 reis	2½—4 mm.	1½—2 mm.
180 reis	4½—5¼ mm.	1½—2 mm.
300 reis	4½—5 mm.	1¼—2½ mm.
600 reis	4 —5 mm.	1½—3 mm.

(18) Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal in 1911 reports that when Mr. Charles J. Phillips was in Rio in 1910 the officials of the Mint unearthed the plates of 1850, cleaned them and printed a single sheet of each denomination, except the 90 reis on thick paper and presented half to Mr. Phillips and half to Mr. W. Mann. The 90 reis was in a bad state of repair, however, a small plate of 28 was made by some process of transfer and two sheets printed from it. In recent years examples of these reprints have all appeared on the market with the exception of the 90 reis.—F. H. E.

The reader is cautioned not to mistake worn lines of shading to the *right* of the figures in this issue for double entries. In early printings, the shading is complete and very black; in later states of the plate, the shading becomes worn and somewhat resembles a doubling. Especially in the 180, 300, and 600 reis is the collector likely to be misled, for in those values the outline of the figure is intentionally repeated as part of the design, at a distance of nearly ½ mm. from the figure itself.

During the past five years, the philatelic world was treated to a discovery which the translator considers one of the most epochal of the 20th century. After 90 years of existence and careful study on the part of specialists, it develops that there are two distinct dies of the 30, 60, and 90 reis of this issue. Sr. Roberto Thut, writing in the "Paulista Boletim," the official organ of the Sao Paulo Philatelic Club, in December, 1934, described the two dies of the 30 reis. Less than a year ago Dr. J. Fred Emerson of Baltimore announced that the 60 and 90 reis also come in two dies and gave directions for distinguishing them. He further announced the relative scarcity of the two dies of each value to be as follows: in the 30 and 60 reis, type 1: type 2 as about 1:14; in the 90 reis, as 1:2. Sr. Thut also announced that Type 2 of the 30 reis has the engine-turned background inverted with respect to type 1.

The variation may perhaps differ even more in individual cases. The stamps are also often very inaccurately arranged with respect to each other (see type 3a, block from translator's collection). As a result of this the overall size of the plates varies in width several cm., and in height about 1½ cm. (minimum 34. maximum 35½ cm.). For the same reason the vertical and the horizontal strips differ in length and it is also possible, with sheets of the same size, for the width of the sheet margins to differ a great deal. Margin copies have been seen with margins as much as 15 mm. wide. Because of the poor alignment it is not possible to cut long strips of these stamps nicely.—The color varies from deep black to gray; the paper is either yellowish white, or bluish-white to grayish white.—In the known double transfer of the 60 reis, parts of the upper and lower frame lines and the contour of the figures is visibly doubled, evidently from a slight twisting of the transfer roll. Mr. Goodfellow seems to have shown other double transfers at the London Exhibition of 1923.

The 20 reis stamp was issued on Aug. 23, 1850 and was at first intended to pay an extra fee on collect-letters, which fee had to be paid by the addressee. Art. 99 of the Postal Regulations of 1849 states literally: "Besides the postage on unpaid letters, the addressees must pay 20 reis extra at the time of delivery. There will therefore be a 20 reis stamp issued, which is intended exclusively for paying this extra fee. These stamps are to be cancelled with two intersecting pen-strokes at the Treasury before they are handed over to the Post Office Department." Copies of this stamp cancelled with a cross of pen-strokes can therefore be taken as having served the purpose of collecting the extra unpaid-letter fee. A stamp thus cancelled is therefore a precancelled postage due stamp. However, this rule was not long adhered to; the stamps were soon used to help make up rates on letters to Europe.

Remainders and Perforated Stamps: On July 1, 1866, when the stamps with the portrait of the Emperor were issued, there were still on hand 5,946,217 stamps of the issue just described and the colored numeral stamps (not yet described). In order to use these up, the officials of the post office at a somewhat later date had the sale of Dom Pedro stamps temporarily stopped and sold the numeral stamps until they were all gone. At the main post office in Rio a part of the remainders were issued in perforated form. The perforation (only one gauge, 13½) was done with a perforating machine which was intended for perforating official documents and was done for the sole purpose of speeding up the separation of the stamps at the windows. It was never ordered by the Post Office Department, but it was tacitly permitted as a convenience. It has been proved by study of covers that the perforated stamps were never sold at any other cities or in any other provinces, and that the perforating was done to only a part of the remainders at the main post office in Rio. Therefore until some years later imperforate stamps and perforated stamps were used in combination with each other and with stamps of the Dom Pedro issue, as is proved by covers. Stamps which it can be definitely proved were perforated at the post office are very rare, but are desirable only on cover and when accompanied by circumstances which guarantee their authenticity, because fakers have taken imperforate stamps and perforated them exactly 13½. We therefore quote prices for perforated stamps only on cover or on piece of cover.[19] It is entirely possible that even at that early date some private firms may have used perforating machines of their own, for example printing establishments which made large mailings. These private perforations would not gauge 13½, as is proved by copies on cover from Bahia.

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(19) Of all the stamps of the Empire the faker has made this issue his most prolific field. Although the genuine perforation is only found gauged 13½, the faker often ignores this fact and forgeries are found anywhere from 9 to 18. Due to the very irregular arrangement of the stamps in the sheet the perforations do not always square with the stamps. Covers do not by any means attest to the genuineness of perforations and care should be exercised in their purchase.—F. H. E.

Prices for perforated stamps above suspicion, gauging 13½, on cover:

Munk	Scott			Munk	Scott		
11a	41	10 (reis) black	200.—	15a	47	90 (reis) black	100.—
12a	43	20 (reis) black	100.—	16a	48	180 (reis) black	150.—
13a	44	30 (reis) black	25.—	17a	50	300 (reis) black	200.—
14a	46	60 (reis) black	20.—	18a	52	600 (reis) black	200.—

On account of its rarity, the 10 reis has been forged by chemically changing the blue 10 reis perforated stamp to a black.

1854 (Feb. 27). Type 3. Change of color. Thin, yellowish-white or bluish-white paper. Imperforate.

Munk	Scott		a. blue		b. steel blue		c. deep blue, dark steel blue	
19	37	10 (reis)	6.—	3.—	10.—	5.—	8.—	4.—
20	38	30 (reis)	7.50	9.—	12.—	12.—	12.—	12.—

Sheet arrangement as in previous issue. Plates previously used for the black 10 and 30 reis stamps were employed. Between shades a, b, and c occur every possible gradation. The blue stamps were intended for use on newspapers and other printed matter, but their use on letters was never forbidden.

Prices for genuine perforated copies on cover:

Munk	Scott		a. blue	b. deep blue, steel blue
19a	42	10 (reis)	50.—	60.—
20a	45	30 (reis)	120.—	150.—

1861 (June 9). Type 4. Engraving of the die by Fidelis Fereira Paradella, engraver of the Brazilian bank note plates. Printing from steel plates by the Imperial Mint in Rio. Supplementary denominations for letters to foreign countries.



Yellowish white paper. Imperforate. Reprints exist.[20]

Munk	Scott			
21	39	280 (reis) red	70.—	40.—
22	40	430 (reis) a. orange-yellow	150.—	100.—
	—	b. yellow	180.—	125.—
	—	Fa. black	— —	— —

Prices for genuine perforated copies on cover:

Munk	Scott		
21a	49	280 (reis) red	150.—
22a	51	430 (reis) orange-yellow	250.—

Concerning the use of these two denominations on the basis of the postal treaty with France, see the Introduction to this article. Both colors are very liable to chemical change and come in brownish and blackish colors. A careful distinction should be made between such changelings and the true black, No. 22Fa, which comes both used and unused. It is extremely rare. It is probably either a proof which in some manner got into circulation and was used postally,

(20) In January, 1910, the plates were cleaned and one sheet each of the 280 reis scarlet and 430 reis ochre was printed on thick white paper. The colors are quite distinct from the originals. The 280 reis has been reported to have been fraudulently reprinted in 1890 and once prior to this date. See Gibbons Monthly Journal for further particulars in the issue of April 1911.—F. H. E.

or else an actual error of color. The Portuguese physician Dr. Joaquim Baptista found one of them on a letter in the correspondence files of his father.[21]

[E. Heinze recommends care in handling these two denominations. The ink is laid on the paper so thickly that the stamps almost have the appearance of embossed stamps. Moreover, the ink is of such a brittle consistency that it can be scratched off with the fingernail or the tongs. It is therefore best to be very careful with them and to watch any tendency to damage through rubbing against the next page of the album.

The counterfeits of the 280 and 430 reis stamps are ridiculous affairs. As Rev. Earee so well says in "Album Weeds," the chain-pattern just inside the scalloped ellipse is entirely too prominent and looks like a string of sausages. I fail to see why they should deceive anybody, and yet a great many of them are seen in old collections and in sales circuits.[21a]—H. A. Meyer.]



1866 (July 1). Types 5-11. Steel engraving and printing by the American Bank Note Company of New York. Bust portrait with dark full beard. Types 6 and 10 with head in profile. Portrait of Emperor Dom Pedro II in various frames. Paper: White. Variations: A: Bluish gray; B: (1868) Blued on the back. Perforated 12.

Munk	Scott		Paper:	White		A. Blue-gray		B. Blued on the back (1868)	
23	53	10 reis	a. brick-red	.40	.30	80.—	80.—	100.—	80.—
			b. orange-red	.50	.50				
			c. carmine-red	1.—	.50				
24	54	20 reis	a. brown-lilac	.45	.35	30.—	30.—		
			b. rose-brown	.45	.35			40.—	30.—
	54a		c. dull violet	8.—	2.—				
25	56	50 reis	a. blue, dp. blue	1.—	.75	8.—	4.—	40.—	24.—
			b. greenish blue	2.—	1.20				
26	57	80 reis	a. gray-lilac	3.—	1.—				
			b. brown-lilac	6.—	1.75				
			c. slate-violet	4.50	1.50				
27	58a	100 reis	a. yellow-green	1.20	.20			150.—	90.—
	58		b. blue-green	1.40	.20				
28	59	200 reis	a. black	3.—	1.—				
			b. gray	3.75	1.10				
29	60	500 reis	a. orange	5.50	3.—				
			b. yellow-orange	6.—	3.30				

The 10 and 20 reis exist imperforate; the 200 reis exists imperforate vertically.

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(21) All the numeral issues of Brazil have been extensively forged, however, it is most fortunate—as our translator states—that most of these are very crude, although some are unquestionably clever.

(21a) The engine turned background is the most baffling part of the design and it is mostly here that the faker falls down shamefully in his nefarious art. If one wishes to engage in specializing in these issues, it is advisable to procure poor or damaged specimens at a fractional cost and study them frequently with a strong lens, learn thoroughly the design of the normal and in time the fake will stand out like a sore finger.

The sheet arrangement of this and all following issues of the Empire was 100 stamps in 10 continuous rows of 10 stamps each. Adjacent to the outside rows on all four sides there appeared in diamond type (4½ point) the name of the printing firm in English and, separated from it, in Spanish. These marginal inscriptions at the bottom of the sheet occur inverted as well as upright. In very badly centered copies portions of the marginal inscriptions are sometimes found on the edge of the stamp.

Blue-gray paper and paper blued on the back: The former is very rare and is found only on Nos. 23-25. The difference in tone is very small, so that it is often necessary to lay the various papers side by side to detect the difference. —The paper blued on the back comes from a supply delivered in 1868, in which it seems that the gum contained an admixture of a fixed alkali and an acid, so that on exposure to light a chemical reaction took place and blue spots of various sizes appeared. (The same phenomenon is to be observed on the fiscal stamps delivered in 1868.) These stamps are very rare, but on single copies without gum it is easy to produce spots of the same appearance, therefore great care in purchasing blued paper varieties is recommended. Besides crude imitations, there exist artificially produced copies which cannot be distinguished from the genuine.

Errors of perforation: Nos. 23 and 24 occur imperforate, including the blued papers; of No. 23, portions of sheets imperforate on blued paper have been preserved.[22] Prices for pairs: 150.— and 100.—, respectively. No. 28 is known imperforate vertically; price of a pair, 80.—. No. 29 exists so badly perforated that the ribbon containing the value appears above the top of the stamp. (Announced in Kohl's magazine, 1911, No. 16 and in the S. Paulo Phil. in 1913.)

Splits: On account of a shortage of 100 reis stamps for inland postage, at various post offices in all parts of Brazil the 200 reis stamps of this and following issues were provisionally used divided diagonally. More rarely the 300 reis stamp was cut into thirds for the same purpose (see No. 45). We know of such splits from Estaçâo dos Ilhéos (Minas), Caxias (Maranhao), Alto-Mearim (Ceará), and other places, and also from Rio itself. In other cases prepayment in cash was resorted to, although against the rules (cf. Introduction). In contrast to these splits as a matter of necessity, those of the period of the Republic were almost all made to order and their toleration and cancellation on letters were done entirely as favors, for which reason we do not recognize them. Price of No. 28 divided diagonally on cover, 30.—.

Retouches have been found in No. 27. Nothing is known as to remainders.

1876-77. (Nos. 30-33 and 35, Jan. 1, 1877; No. 34, July 1, 1876; No. 36, July, 1877.) Types 5-11 as before, but rouletted.

Munk	Scott			
30	61	10 reis brick-red	5.—	4.—
31	62	20 reis brown-lilac to reddish lilac	5.—	3.—
32	63	50 reis blue, deep blue	5.—	1.25
33	64	80 reis brownish lilac to gray-lilac	12.—	2.—
34	65	100 reis green	1.50	.25
35	66	200 reis black to gray-black	3.50	.60
36	67	500 reis orange to orange-yellow	20.—	5.50

No. 35 occurs split diagonally, used as a 100 reis stamp. (Cf. above.) Price on cover, 25.—.

A single copy of No. 34 has been seen with a very fine underprint consisting of thin dotted lines, about ⅓mm. apart, looking something like the dots in the Morse code.

(22) It is, I believe, almost generally agreed that these imperforate stamps were not sold to the public at the post office in Brazil and can only be accepted as interesting examples of the printer's art worthy of collecting as an example of a phase of their production.

1878 (Aug. 21). Type 12. Steel engraving and two-color printing by the American Bank Note Company.[23] Thin transparent[24] or thicker yellowish-white paper. Perf. 12.



Munk	Scott				Error:	Imperf.
37	78	300 reis a. orange and green	9.—	3.50	50.—	50.—
		b. orange and dark blue-green	12.—	5.—	50.—	50.—

This stamp was delivered as early as 1871, but it did not appear over the post-office counter until 1878 because a large supply of the 300 reis of the small numeral type remained on hand and were used up first. Imperforate copies occur used as well as unused. Rouletted copies are forgeries.

1878-79. Types 13-22. (Bust portrait with white full beard; type 14, profile portrait of Emperor Dom Pedro II.) Steel engraving and printing by the American Bank Note Company. White paper of various thicknesses. Rouletted.



Munk	Scott				Errors:	Imperf.
38	68	10 reis brick-red (1/15/78)	.70	.40	25.—	25.—
39	69	20 reis pale violet to red-lilac (5/29/78)	1.—	.50	25.—	25.—
40	70	50 reis blue, deep blue (8/28/79)	1.—	.40	25.—	25.—
41	71	80 reis cerise to claret (8/18/79)	4.—	2.75	25.—	25.—
42	72	100 reis green (7/4/78)[25]	1.40	.20	25.—	25.—
43	73	200 reis black (9/12/79)	10.—	2.50	50.—	50.—
44	74	260 reis dark brown (8/21/78)	8.—	5.—	50.—	50.—
45	75	300 reis yellow-brown (9/12/79)	5.—	.90	30.—	30.—
46	76	700 reis a. red-brown (9/1/79)	30.—	20.—	65.—	65.—
		b. dark brown-red	— —	40.—		[26]
47	77	1000 reis slate-violet (Dec., 1879)	20.—	6.—	65.—	65.—

The range of shades in this issue is so great that they are not usually specialized and valued as such. No. 44 represented the new Universal Postal

(23) Dr. Munk is evidently in error as to this stamp having been engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company. Dr. Clarence Hennan, the outstanding authority on Dom Pedro issues, writes me as follows:
"This stamp was printed by the Continental Bank Note Company. I have the imprint on the proof block and on the issued stamp. It comes on two papers: the ordinary Continental paper and the thin, greasy paper that does not come used."

(24) The thin transparent paper is found only unused and is thought not to have been sold at the post office. I have never seen a copy with original gum.—F. H. E.

(25) This stamp is found on a hard, thin, transparent paper with a slight oily appearance and on what the British call "carton" paper, which is almost two times thicker than the normal paper, not to be confused with the India paper on card.

(26) The number of each value issued of this series has been given by Dr. Clarence Hennan in a previous article, proving that the catalogue is not a criterion of value, as some of the middle values were issued in less quantity than the two higher values.

Union rate (cf. Introduction). There was an imperforate strip of three of No. 45 in the 7th Ferrari auction.

Halves and thirds: Cf. note after No. 29. Prices on cover for diagonal half of No. 43, 25.—; for vertical ⅓ of No. 45, 75.—.[27]

These stamps were used up, so there were no remainders.

1881 (July 15). Types 23-25, 25a and b. Engraved and printed from steel plates at the Imperial Mint in Rio. Portrait of the Emperor in profile, the so-called "Small Heads." Dimensions of the design, 21x18 mm. Laid, grayish-white paper. Perf. 12½ to 14. (Scott says perf. 13, 13½, Capt. Napier agrees with Dr. Munk.—H. A. Meyer.)



Munk	Scott				
48	79	50 reis	blue	6.—	3.—
49	80	100 reis	dark olive green	12.—	3.50
50	81	200 reis	a. rose-brown (type 25a)	18.—	5.—
			b. yellowish-brown (type 25a)	25.—	8.—
50I[28]	84	200 reis	a. rose-brown (type 25b)	4.—	.75
			b. pale brown (type 25b)	8.50	3.—

The "Small Heads"

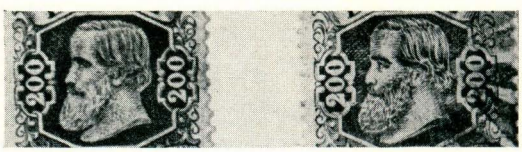
The stamps with the so-called "small heads" agree so closely in design and color with the corresponding denominations of the following issues, and the difference in the size of the heads is so hard for an unpractised eye to distinguish, that we list here additional, easily distinguishable differences for all three values:

50 reis: In No. 48 the small shields containing the numerals "50" (at the right and left) are shaded with 10 lines; in No. 59 ("Larger head") they are shaded with 11 lines.

100 reis: In No. 49 the small shields containing the numerals "100" do not intersect the circle of pearls; in No. 52 and 52I ("larger heads") the shields intersect the circle of pearls.

200 reis: In No. 50 (formerly Kohl's No. 50Ib) and No. 50I (formerly Kohl's No. 50II) the background around the head is composed of horizontal lines crossed by diagonal lines. In No. 57 ("larger head," formerly Kohl's No. 50Ia) the background shows no horizontal lines whatever, and is composed of diagonal lines only.

To distinguish No. 50 from No. 50I: In No. 50 (type 25a) the head stands out clearly from the background; the hair and beard are smoothly combed; the



50 50I

(27) Capt. Napier points out an interesting linguistic error in this issue, which, however, is of no great philatelic importance. In the 700 reis, the words of value are spelled "Sette centos" (Spanish) instead of "Sete centos" (Portuguese). Similar errors occur on several denominations of the embossed envelopes of the same period.—H. A. Meyer.

(28) Dr. Munk here differs completely with Scott's catalogue in putting No. 50I with the small heads. Scott puts it with the larger heads as No. 84. In spite of the unquestionably sound scholarship of Dr. Munk, I must disagree with him. The head in No. 50I looks decidedly larger to me than the head in No. 50; it looks quite as large as the head in No. 57 and I would therefore classify it with the larger heads.—H. A. Meyer.

ends of the hair at the neck are also smooth. In No. 50I (type 25b) the hair and beard are carelessly combed, the individual hairs at the neck string out into the background, beard and hair seem more plentiful, and the head no longer stands out so clearly from the background.

Splits: Nos. 50 and 50I were used, divided diagonally, as 100 reis stamps. Prices on cover: No. 50, 28.—; No. 50I, 20.—.

1882 (No. 51, Sept.; No. 52, May). Types 26, 27. Engraved and printed from steel plates at the Imperial Mint in Rio. So-called "larger heads." Perf. 12½-14.



Munk	Scott			
51	82	10 reis black to dark gray	.75	.60
52	83	100 reis dark olive green, bottle green (27a)	3.—	.60
52I	83b	100 reis dark olive green (27b)	10.—	2.—

To distinguish No. 52 from No. 52I: In No. 52, the background within the circle is composed of crossed diagonal and horizontal lines; in No. 52I, the background is composed of crossed diagonal and vertical lines.





1883 (March 17). Type 28. Value-tablets placed diagonally across the corners. Engraved and printed at the Imperial Mint in Rio. Background of the central oval composed of diagonal crossed lines, which, on account of the running of the printing ink, sometimes give the appearance of a solid background. The lines usually show to some extent; it is seldom that the background appears completely solid. Laid paper; perf. 13 to 14. According to the clearness of the background lines we distinguish three minor varieties:



I. Clear diagonal crossed lines in the entire background.
II. Solid ground with partly visible crossed lines.
III. Completely solid ground; crossed lines entirely hidden.

Munk	Scott		I		II		III	
53	89	100 reis lilac to brown-lilac	50.—	10.—	25.—	5.—	35.—	7.50

This stamp was in use only a little over a month; since satisfactory prints could not be had from the plate, it was replaced as early as April 23 with No. 54, in which the background of the central medallion consists of horizontal lines. The clear, sharp prints designated as "I" are the rarest; the great majority of copies show state "II", while state "III" lies between the other two in scarcity. (Scott's catalogue does not take notice of state "II".)

1883 (April 23). Design, engraving and printing as in previous stamp, but the background is composed of clearly visible horizontal lines. Laid paper; Perf. 13-14.

Munk	Scott			
54	90	100 reis lilac, gray lilac	2.50	.40

1884 (Jan.). Type 29. Numeral design. Engraved and printed from steel plates at the Imperial Mint in Rio. Laid paper. Perf. 12½-14.



Munk	Scott			
55	87	20 reis a. greenish olive, yellowish olive	1.—	.50
		b. dark bottle green	2.—	1.—

According to design, No. 55 belongs to the later issue in numeral design (Nos. 60-66) which was completed just before the end of the Empire.

1884 (July). Type 30. Engraved and printed at the Imperial Mint. Bust portrait (instead of head only) of the Emperor. Smaller design. Laid paper. Perf. 12½-14.



Munk	Scott			
56	91	100 reis pale lilac to dull lilac	3.—	1.—

1884 (End of the year). Type 25, similar to Nos. 50 and 50I, but background consisting of crossed diagonal lines only. Laid paper. Perf. 13-14.

Munk	Scott		Background Around Head			
			Clear crossed lines		Solid	
57	85	200 reis a. pale brown-rose	12.—	3.—	20.—	5.50
		b. rose-lilac	3.—	.70	6.—	2.20

In No. 57, in contrast to No. 53, clear prints are normal; the flowing together of the ink to form a solid background is comparatively rare. No. 57a is the earlier color, consisting of that which remained on hand from the printing of No. 50. No. 57b occurs divided diagonally and used as a 100 reis stamp; price on cover, 18.—. No. 57 was still in use during the early months of the Republic.

1885 (March 10). No. 58: Similar to type 26, but the background consists of horizontal lines only. No. 59: type 31, similar to type 23, but "larger head" and 11 lines of shading in the value-tablets, as mentioned in connection with No. 48. Laid paper. Perf. 12½-14.

Munk	Scott			
58	86	10 reis pale orange to red-orange	.15	.20
59	88	50 reis light blue, blue	1.50	.60

Of No. 58 there were remainders still on hand in 1898, which according to announcement of March 3 of that year were placed on sale at the price then quoted for the stamp in Senf's Catalogue. There were no remainders of any other stamps of the preceding issues. Splits of No. 58 are bogus.



1885-88. Types 32-38. Numeral designs. Engraved and printed at the Imperial Mint. No. 61 has white numerals on colored ground. No. 62 has colored numerals on white ground. Laid paper, also wove paper. Perf. 11-14. No. 61 perf. 12½-14.

Munk	Scott		Date of Issue			Errors: Imperf.	
60	93	50 reis light blue	Feb. 1887	1.20	.40		
61	92	100 reis dull lil. (ty. 33)	10/ 3/85	.70	.15	28.—	28.—
62	96	100 reis lilac (type 34)	3/ 3/88	.75	.20	15.—	15.—
63	94	300 reis dull blue	Feb. 1887	4.—	2.—		
64	95	500 reis olive	Feb. 1887	3.50	1.60		
65	97	700 reis lilac, pale viol.	10/28/88	3.—	3.50		
66	98	1000 reis a. dull blue	3/ 3/88	10.—	3.—		
		b. violet-blue		14.—	4.50		

Our prices for used imperforate stamps are for copies on cover. No. 62 exists imperforate on wove (not laid) paper and is rare thus. No. 64 split and used as a 250 reis stamp is reported by Vieira; authenticity questionable.

The remainders of Nos. 61, 62, 65, and 66 were placed on sale on March 3, 1898, under the same conditions as No. 58.

The fiscal stamps of 100 reis (illustration in Moens) were at that time so similar in size, design and color to the postage stamps of the same denomination (Nos. 61 and 62) that occasionally fiscal stamps (inscribed "Brazil-Thesouro" instead of "Brazil-Correio") passed through the mails on letters as postage stamps. Price of such stamps on cover, 30.—.



1889 (Nov. 15). Type 39. Prepared for use, but not issued.

I	100 reis-red-lilac. Reprints exist.

The issuing of the 100 reis stamp in type 39, whose design differs from type 40 only in having the inscription "BRAZIL" instead of "E. U. DO BRAZIL," was planned for Nov. 15, 1889, but it did not take place. They were not even distributed to the post offices. The proclamation of the republic on this same day, which is widely accepted as the reason for the non-issuance of this stamp, cannot be the true reason, as the following facts will prove:

1) The design of type 39 (picture of the Southern Cross) is politically of no significance and was used in the next issue under the republic.

2) Even the stamps with the portrait of the Emperor were used up without interference under the republic.

3) If the stamps had been prepared in large quantities and had been withheld from issue merely because the postal authorities wished to change the inscription, it is to be expected that plentiful supplies of No. I would have been found among the remainders of the stamps of the imperial times in 1898 (cf. above and under the heading, "Issues to use up Remainders, 1898-99" below), whereas this was exactly not the case.

It is therefore to be assumed (and there are other reasons for thinking thus) that when the republic was proclaimed, these stamps and perhaps even the plates *were not quite finished.* In that case the copies which have been preserved must be regarded as essays, and the few known cancelled copies are the result either of the accommodating spirit of some postal employee, or else they slipped through the post office later, after the issuance of No. 69, without the small difference in the inscription being noticed. In 1910, at the request of interested persons, reprints were made from the original plates, which are so nearly identical with the originals, even in shade, that it is almost impossible to be certain whether a given copy is an original or a reprint. The paper of the reprints is just a trifle thicker than that of the originals.

REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

1890 (Jan. 20). Type 40. Engraved and printed at the mint of the Republic of Brazil in Rio. Steel engraving, and also copperplate engraving. Thin, medium, and thick paper, hard or soft and porous, varying from white to yellowish-brown. Perforations: Z1, 11-11½; Z2, 12½-14; Z3, 12½-14x11-11½. (The author uses the designations Z1, Z2, Z3 to simplify the terminology in his discussion.)



Munk	Scott		Z1 or Z2		Z3	
67	99	20 reis green, sea-green, light green, olive green	.30	.25	5.—	1.50
		a. light greenish blue	1.—	.60	— —	1.—
68	100	50 reis green, sea-green, light green (exists imperf. between)	.80	.30	20.—	10.—
	100a	a. olive green (light and dark)	1.50	.40		
		b. blue-green, greenish blue (light to dark)	2.00	.75		
69	101	100 reis red-lilac to lilac-rose				
		Type I (exists imperf.)	15.—	3.—		
		Type II	5.—	2.—		
		Type III	5.—	1.—		

70	103	200 reis violet (bright, dull)	2.50	.25	1.50	.25
71	104a 104b	300 reis slate-blue, gray-blue	3.—	1.—	10.—	5.50
	104 104c	a. violet, violet-blue	7.50	2.—		
72	105 105a	500 reis yellow-olive, olive	4.—	2.—	8.—	2.—
	106	a. gray to gray-black	12.—	4.—		
	106	b. slate-violet, slate-green	20.—	8.—		
73	107	700 reis dark yellowish-brown	5.—	4.—		
	107a	a. pale brown, gray-brown	7.—	5.—		
74	108	1000 reis brownish yellow, brownish olive	7.—	1.20		

Sheets of 100 stamps in continuous rows, 10x10.

The colors, perforations and papers of this issue occur in such a bewildering array that with the comparatively small interest which collectors take in this issue, a complete collection which takes into account all these variations at one time is not known to exist. In view of the lack of system with which the mint proceeded in making the printings (cf. Introduction), it appears to be very questionable whether it is possible to fix the interlocking differences of color, paper and perforations either as to time or as to printings and to line them up with each other in any definite manner.

The color shows so many gradations that it should be easy to find at least a dozen different shades of any particular denomination. This may be due partly to the fact that in the case of any given denomination, the printers mixed or ordered a new supply of ink for each printing or each time a further quantity was needed and that they did not pay sufficient attention to the idea of achieving uniformity; but it appears that chemical changes in the colors also took place at the time of printing, and that the heaviness of the inking played its part in causing the differences of shade. At times the basic color shades over into an entirely different color, even into the color of a different denomination, for example from green through blue-green to blue, from blue to violet, from olive to slate with entirely different basic tone, etc. We have enumerated above the most striking of these cases; and although a generally understandable description of these mixed shades can hardly be given, a person who has once seen stamps corresponding to the several shades will immediately recognize them on seeing them later. Of stamp No. 69 (Type III) we possess a copy in exactly the slate-blue color of the 300 reis, in which according to the source and the known record of the copy it is impossible that it might be a chemical changeling which occurred since the printing. We refrain temporarily from listing it as an error (No. 69 Fa) because in this issue in various denominations the colors shade over into the color of another denomination (cf. above) and because part of this color-jumble is due to chemical changes at the time of the printing or even before the time of printing.

Perforations: Apparently in this and following issues at least two different perforating machines were used, of which the one gauged 11 and 11½, and the other 12½ to 14. Col. Napier asserts that 11 and 11½ are to be regarded as two distinct perforations. There does not seem to be a great difference in rarity between the two perforations, for which reason we have not separated Z1 from Z2 in our list, as Gibbons does; but it must by no means be thought that all listed shades occur in both perforations; indeed, it is quite possible that not even all denominations come in both perforations. By comparison the compound perforation Z3 is far scarcer than either Z1 or Z2, for which reason we have listed it separately. Moreover, the perforation is sometimes clear-cut, sometimes rough to very rough; and in Z1 it is possible to distinguish large and small holes. The

perforating was very carelessly done, so that the stamps differ greatly in their height and their width, and occasionally extraordinarily tall or wide stamps are found. Imperforate copies of No. 69 exist, but because of the extra wide or extra tall copies which are fairly common, the imperforate stamp can be accepted with certainty only in pairs or blocks. Price for pairs, 100.— unused, 75.— used. Scott lists No. 68 in horizontal pairs imperforate between.

The paper occurs hard as well as soft and porous, thin to thick, with distinct mesh and with practically no visible mesh. Besides white, it is found in a yellowish tone. The paper is often strongly toned in the color of the printing, which is due to the use of poor inks, careless wiping of the plates, too great dampness while printing, and similar reasons.

For No. 69 several plates were used, eight according to some statements. Some were steel plates, some were copper plates. The so-called three types of No. 69 are not to be understood as later retouches or as differences within a plate, but as three different plates from different dies. All three plates evidently were put into use at the beginning of the printing of this issue, since all three types were recognized during the first few weeks of their currency. Type I is from a steel plate; types II and III are from copper plates.



Type I (No. 69 I)



Type II (No. 69 II)



Type III (No. 69 III)







Type I (Steel engraving): The flat, arched space between the oval (above U. D.) and the upper left outer ornament is unshaded. The "1" of the value is tall and thin; its slanting stroke is a very thin hair-line.

Type II (Copper engraving): The arched space is unshaded, as in type I. The "1" is the same shape as in type I, but much thicker, and therefore it appears to be different. The colored letters of the inscription are somewhat thicker.

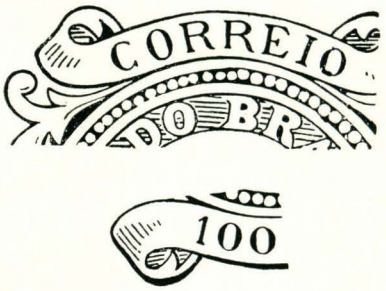
Type III (Copper engraving): The arched space is shaded with horizontal lines. The "1" is much less tall than the two zeros following it.

Of type II there seems to be a minor variety in which the "1" has a sloping top and therefore appears to be sharper. This may possibly represent one of the other 8 plates.

The remainders of all denominations except No. 69 were surcharged with new values in 1899 to use them up. The quantities surcharged of each value are given in the columns for Nos. 106-112.

1890 (July 1). Type 41, similar to type 40, but in typography instead of engraving. White paper. Same three perforations as in the previous issue.

Munk	Scott		Z1	Z2	Z3
75	102	100 reis dull lilac to red lilac	—— 5.—	2.— .20	7.50 20.—
		F I. Tete-beche pair	500.— 300.—	(perfs. not specified)	



Besides its crude appearance, which in many copies approaches the appearance of a wood-cut, and its usually smaller margin, No. 75 differs from No. 69 in the detail that the curved lines of shading at the left side of the central medallion are completely missing; furthermore, the two zeros of the value are smaller and rounder, the slanting stroke of the "1" is shorter, and above the "B" of "BRAZIL" one pearl is squeezed out of line with the rest and pushed upwards. Good, clear prints of this stamp are so scarce as to catch the eye at once, which is also the case with the contemporary postage due stamps.

The tete-beche pairs are due to the inverted insertion of one cliché and are very scarce. Besides dots in the stars, there are all manner of tiny plate flaws to be found. One cliché shows a break in the outer line at the lower left; price 20.— unused, 5.— used.



1891 (April 30). Type 42. Two-color typography by the Mint. White or yellowish paper of various thicknesses and qualities. Same three perforations as before.

Munk	Scott							
76	109	100 reis a. blue and red	8.—	.80	.60	.10	6.—	1.50
	110	b. ultramarine and red	2.—	.20	1.50	.10	8.—	.50

Munk	Scott	Errors:	F I Frame Inverted		F II Tete-beche pair	
76	109	100 reis and blue	100.—	80.—	180.—	160.—
	110	100 reis ult. and red	60.—	60.—		

No. 76 was the first stamp which the mint attempted to print in two colors, which is probably the reason for the almost unbelievable list of errors, irregularities, etc. found in it. The sheets, arranged in 10 rows of 10 stamps each, were printed first with the blue frames, then with the red medallions. The clichées were arranged exactly in contact with each other, with no space whatever between. Copies showing any white space between the colored portion of the stamp and the points of the perforations are marginal copies. The first frame-color, blue, designated above as "a", occurs in all possible shades, such as greenish-blue, sky-blue (pale to very bright), dull blue, milky blue; the later color, ultramarine ("b"), comes both bright and pale. The red color also shows every possible shade from brick-red or dull red to bright carmine, analine red and rose.

Errors: F I (Inverted Frame) arose out of the mistake of placing several clichée upside down in the frame-plate; when the mistake was noticed, it was corrected by inverting the corresponding clichées in the medallion-plate, in order not to waste a supply of sheets which were already printed with the frames and were ready to receive the heads. Through this process arose error F II (tête-bêche), in which several whole stamps are inverted with respect to their neigh-

bors. The observation of Hall (Gibbons Monthly Journal, Vol. XI, p. 416), that the inverted frame occurs at two different places on the sheet and that there are also two different cases of tête-bêche, one of them in the right outside vertical row, has proved to be correct.

There are forgeries of these tête-bêche stamps, which can be recognized by the fact that between the shoulder of the Liberty head and the octagonal red frame there is a space of about ½mm., which is not present in the originals; furthermore, there is a red enclosing line around the corner squares containing the rosettes.

Besides the stamps No. F I, which were produced by inverted frame clichées, there seem to be other inverts which were caused by a whole sheet going into the press upside down when the red medallions were being printed. It is said that a whole sheet with inverted centers was sold at the post office in Sao Paulo. Although single copies of this error from such a sheet cannot be distinguished from the error caused by inverted clichées, the causes of the two apparently identical errors are exactly opposite: in the first case we are dealing with inverted frames, in the second case with inverted centers.

[Translator's Note: Capt. Napier also recognizes the existence of both sorts of errors and gives directions for distinguishing them. The details are much too long to quote here. See London Philatelist, Vol. XX, p. 272 ff., and same magazine, Vol. XXI, p. 6 ff.]

Plate flaws, such as missing stop after the "E" or the "U", missing slanting stroke on the "1", etc., are generally greatly prized. On the other hand, the constant error "B" for "E" in "CORREIO" and the stamps with the corner rosettes missing are worthy of notice. Prices, 5.— unused or used.

Through careless printing, stamps are often found with very strong offsets of either the red or the blue portion on the back. These offsets usually correspond in shade and in position on the paper to the stamps on the front of the paper. Prices, according to distinctness of offset, 2.50 to 7.50, used or unused. Offsets are also found whose back side was used and passed through the post. Price 10.— to 15.—, according to distinctness.

1893 (Jan. 18). Type 43. Background (hatching) and head in lithography, remainder of the design including the inscriptions in typography. Produced at the Mint in Rio. Thin or thick paper, white or yellowish. Perforations Z1, Z2, and Z3 as in previous issues.



Munk	Scott		Z1 or Z2	Z3
77	111	100 reis rose to dull rose	2.— .20	3.— 1.50

This is the first Brazilian stamp to bear the word "REPUBLICA." The specifications called for the lithographed portion to be printed with ink of half-strength; as a result it is sometimes so weak that only the frame and the inscriptions are to be seen and there are hardly any traces of the head and the hatching. (So-called "Centro branco." Price 20.— unused, 5.— used.) Stamps in which the typographed portion is shifted with respect to the lithographed portion, so that some colored lines are printed in the white margin, giving the appearance of a double print, are seen occasionally. These demand a slight increase in price. In the official announcement of this stamp, three more values (10, 20, and 50 reis) in the same design were enumerated; these were never issued, but copies exist which must be regarded as essays.

(To be continued.)

Pedigree of Rare Stamps

5th February, 1940.

The Editor,
COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST
22, East 35th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir.

May we trespass on the space of your excellent and valuable publication to add some notes to the "Pedigrees" of Mr. C. J. Phillips in regard to the "Post Office" Mauritius. For same years we have been engaged on the task of assigning biographies to the "Post Office" Mauritius, and other rarities, and have verified our facts by correspondence and in the pages of the contemporary philatelic press and non-periodical literature.

With regard to Nos. III and X: when these were acquired by Mr. H. J. Duveen from Mr. W. H. Peckitt in 1909, Mr. Duveen passed over to Mr. Peckitt not only the 1d. (No. XX) but also the 2d. (No. XI, **q. v.**) No. III waws auctioned in 1934 at the Hind sale, and again on 31st May, 1938, when it was bought by a European collector. The last two purchasers, owing to international difficulties, preserved their anonymity.

No. IV. A considerable amount of confusion has existed in regard to this stamp. M. Moens in **Le Timbre Poste,** Vol. XXXVII page 89, describes No. IV as **"copieusement oblitéré de lignes parallèles".** It has been assumed that this means "cancelled with the well-known postmark of eleven parallel bars." No copy answering to this description was included in the Ferrary sales. The stamp which M. Th. Champion bought out of the Ferrary sales was No. VIII (Sale 6, lot 340) for 143,000 frs. M. Champion had a copy with the parallel bars cancellation, but this was No. XI, which he bought at the Mors' auction on 19th May, 1920, and this could not have been the one M. Moens referred to as No. IV, as he illustrates No. XI on page 90 of the same article. The only other stamps with the parallel bars cancellation are Nos. VII (which M. Moens describes in the same article), XVI (which M. Moens never handled), XVIII and XIX (which are on cover) and, possibly, XXV (which was then undiscovered . No. IV was, therefore, described either well or badly by M. Moens. If well, then the history of the specimen is, as given by M. Moens: ? —, Noirel —, Lionnet —, Moens —, Baron Arthur de Rothschild —, after which the specimen disappeared, and no further trace has been found. However, (bearing in mind that, when M. Moens described the stamp in 1890, it was twenty years since it has passed through his hands to Baron Rothschild in 1870), assuming that Mr. Moens described the postmark badly, it is not unreasonable to suppose that his description might have been complemented by the words **"d'un rectangle"**—copiously obliterated with parallel lines **of a rectangle.** The history of No. IV then becomes: ?—, Lionnet —, Moens —, de Rothschild —, Ferrary —, W. H. Colson —, H. Lagerloef —, Stockholm Postal Museum. This, too, would account for Mr. Colson's error in **Colson of Boston—His Stamps,** page 14, where he incorrectly describes No. IX (**q. v.**) as the "Rothschild copy." If it is not assumed that Mr. Moens described the postmark badly, then the copy now in Stockholm is an outside specimen acquired at sometime by either Baron de Rothschild or von Ferrary, and of which no history previous to 1912 is known. In our opinion, M. Moens description was bad.

No. VI. This stamp passed from M. Bernichon, not direct to Mr. Manus, but first to Mr. H. J. Duveen in 1898 for £1,200. He then exchanged it (and No. XX) with Mr. W. H. Peckitt, who sold it to Mr. Manus—see **Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung** (Krotsch), Vol. XXI page 97.

No. VII is now in the Berlin Reichspost Museum, after having passed through the hands of M. Bernichon and Herr P. Kosack in 1897-8.

No. IX: Unfortunately the history of this specimen is confused by Mr. Phillip's reference to the lot (341) in Ferrary sale 6; this specimen is No. XIII, which was bought by M. Burrus. No. IX was acquired early in 1912 by Mr. W. H. Colson in exchange for the Boscawen Postmasters' provisional. (It will be remembered that previous reference was made to Mr. Colson's incorrect description of No. IX as the "Rothschild copy"—the Rothschild copies were Nos. IV and XIII). No. IX was acquired from Mr. Colson by Mr. H. Lagerloef, and then passed to the Stockholm Postal Museum.

No. XIV: A popular fallacy in connection with this stamp is that Mr. Tapling obtained it from Ferrary in exchange for some stamps of Cashmere and other Indian Native States. In fact, as Mr. Tapling himself stated, he obtained the "Post Office" Mauritius in exchange for an Afghan stamp—see, e. g. **Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly,** Vol. XXIII page 250. The confusion arose, passibly, owing to the similarity between

"Cashmere" and "Cabuls", as the stamps of Afghanistan were referred to by early philatelists.

No. XVI: This stamp is an incongruity, the unpopular black sheep in the popular "Post Office" Mauritius flock. M. Kirchner sold it to M. E. Lentz in 1899—see **Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung** (Krötsch) Vol. XV. page 45. Mr. F. Brietfuss acquired it, and Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. bought the Breitfuss collection. They put the stamp up for auction at Glendining & Co. on 8th January, 1908 and it realized £450 —see Auction catalogue and, e. g. **Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly,** Vol. XIII, page 202. There is no certainty that the stamp was ever in the hands of Mr. Joicey. Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co. state that "it was bought by a man whom (they) had never seen before (or since); he paid cash for it immediately after the auction." An interesting point about the stamp is that, at Harmer Rooke & Co.'s auction, the stamp was sold with the R. P. S. L.'s certificate of genuineness—see Auction catalogue and, e. g. **London Philatelist,** Vol. XXVIII, page 178. The date of the Köhler auction was 11th June, 1938.

XXIII and XXIV. The stamps assigned to these two numbers by Mr. Phillips should be reversed. No. XXIII was found by the same schoolboy who found Nos. XXI and XXII, and was bought by M. Lemaire at the same time. It was shown by M. Lemaire at the Mulhouse exhibition in 1903—see e. g. **Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, Vol. VIII,** page 38,

XXVI. This was No. XVI, **q. v.**

XXVII. This was No. IV, **q. v.**

We trust that the above details will be of interest to you, and you may like to know that we have incorporated them together with the biographies of other rarities, such as the 2c. Hawaiian "Missionaries", the Western Australian "Inverted Swans", etc., etc., in a book entitled FAMOUS STAMPS which Messrs. W. & R. Chambers are publishing this year.

May we take this opportunity of complimenting you on the production of your publication, and of assuring you of our interest in its contents.

Yours sincerely,

L. N. & M. WILLIAMS.

METER POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE (Part I). By Albert H. Harris. Published by The Philatelic Magazine, London. Price: 5s.

Listing, illustrating, classifying and pricing impressions from automatic postal franking machines of the whole world. A generously illustrated book of 123 pages that will help you identify and classify those curious meters that you happen upon from time to time. A timely book for those interested in this rapidly growing branch of our hobby.

PHILATELY. By L. N. & M. Williams. Published by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, London. Price: $1.75.

Another book that is an indication of the interest of the public in philately. Written by the foremost philatelic writers of England who present the story of philately to the general reader from a philtelic viewpoint. The technique of all phases of collecting is explained clearly and to those who "want to know" the book is sure to be of interest.

GLOSSARY FOR THE STAMP COLLECTOF. Price: 10c. Issued by New York Herald-Tribune.

Short, terse, well expressed definitions of Philatelic terms. Every beginner should have a copy for reference.

A HISTORY OF WRECK COVERS ORIGINATING AT SEA AND ON LAND. By A. F. Hopkins, Bath, England. Price: 21s.

A description of all known ship and railroad wrecks of which postal markings exist. The stories of the wrecks themselves are very interesting. A book in which Philately and History are mingled in an entertaining manner.

POSTAL HISTORY OF BERGEN COUNTY (N. J.). Edited by Harold D. Perry. Published by Hackensack Philatelic Society, Hackensack, N. J.

Its title describes the book fully. Forty pages of Historic and Philatelic infortion which will probably be of more use to the collectors of postal markings than other classes. The information about the various post offices in Bergen County is complete and well written.

CATALOGUE GENERAL DE LOS SELLOS DE CORREO DE ESPANA 1850-1939. Published by Boletin Filatelico Espanol, San Sebastian, Spain. Price: 10 Pesetas.

A handy illustrated pocketsized catalogue of Spain and Colonies.

Book Reviews

by

HENRY WOOD SALISBURY

Send all books to be reviewed to the Editor Collectors Club Philatelist, 22 E. 35th St., New York City.

Please mention sale price. It is of interest to our Readers.

THE POSTMARKS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. By R. C. Alcock and F. C. Holland. 579 pages, 2200 illustrations. Published by R. C. Alcock, Ltd. Cheltenham, England. Price 21s.

This volume, the first important work on the subject to appear since Hendy published his work about two decades ago, covers the subject in a very comprehensive manner.

From the "Bishop marks" of 1661 to modern meter cancellations, the authors have described, illustrated and given pertinent data that will be of great assistance to the collectors of this interesting phase of philately.

The authors have frankly admitted, in a special insert at the beginning of the colume, the difficulties encountered in the publishing of a book of this size at the present time. They had planned to hold up publication until after the war, but philatelic pressure to issue the book during the Centenary Year caused them to alter the decision, and explains some matters at which ultracritical perusers might take offence.

There are three general divisions. The first covers postmarks from the beginning up to about 1857. The second the postmarks of the period from introduction of general Penny Postage (except certain classes covered in the first part) to the present time, while the third section covers postmarks used for special purposes. The later included Airmail, Registered, Newspaper, Parcel Post, Railway, Ship, Military and Naval, Royal Family and many other special postmarks not generally known.

In the matter of illustrations, the authors have excelled anything seen in a long time. The cuts are clear and distinct and each is well keyed to refer to the proper portion of the text.

There is also included a short bibliography which will prove of great assistance to anyone desiring to follow the subject deeper than it done in this work.

To anyone interested in the cancellations and postmarks of Great Britain and Ireland, this book is on the "MUST HAVE" list.

GUIDE TO STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS OF THE UNITED STATES. By Thomas Doane Perry. Richmond, Va., Dietz Press, 1940. Cloth bound, 176 pages, $2.50.

Whenever a technically-trained collector undertakes, largely as a labor of love, a thoro study of his branch of our hobby, things must happen. When, as the case with Mr. Perry, this research is backed up by long experience as a collector, by a genial personality which pries information loose from the "powers that be", and by the ability to co-ordinate the findings, both technically and philatelically, more things must happen.

Then, given a publishers with a love for fine typography and book manufacture, we collectors of pieces of paper,—be they small rectangles or complete envelopes, have much cause for rejoicing, because another excellent working tool has been added to our armament.

Beginner, general collector, and advanced student alike, will find much in this "Guide" that they did not know (although they need to know these things), and much to supplement the existing catalog data.

History, manufacture, and characteristics of envelopes are all there, including the pointing dies, sizes, knives, paper, and watermarks.

While this book in no manner supplants the existing catalogs, it supplements them completely, and supplies data sadly lacking in the catalogs.

Our special thanks are due Mr. Perry for separating the envelopes currently in use (without change of design since 1916), by contract periods instead of by the jumbled method adopted by one cataloger about ten years ago.

Those who wish greater detail need only consult the excellent bibliography with which the book closes, to find every phase of envelope collecting thoroly represented,—and of course, The Library of The Collectors' Clubs has most of the publications listed.

MANUAL OF THE STAMPS OF NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS INDIES, CURACAO AND SURINAM. By A. Arthur Schiller and Johannes de Kruyf. 222 pages. Illustrated. Price: $1.00 per copy.

In the preparation of this Manual the authors have filled a long needed gap in philatelic literature—that of a comprehensive work in the English language on the stamps of the Netherlands and its colonies.

The book covers all the postal issues, airmail, miscellaneous and postage dues of Netherlands, East Indies, Curacao and Surinam from the introduction of their first stamps to March 1940.

The authors have adopted their own system of numbering the various issues. They have combined all stamps having the franking privilege together. Thus, contrary to the system in some other catalogues, we have all franking stamps numbered and listed chronologically without being separated into Semi-postals, Charity issues, etc., etc. This is a bold step and one that should not be condemned without careful thought and study. In order that the collector who has numbered his stamps from the standard catalogues may easily identify the new system, a series of tables are provided at the end of the book showing the Scott numbers and the "Speciaal" (Speciaal-Catalogue van de Postzegels van Nederland en Kolonien) numbers for each stamp together with the authors corresponding number.

The introduction is very complete with descriptions of the processes of printing, discussion of the matter of proofs, paper, gum and color, as well as a very enlightening chapter on the question of perforations, of which there are a number of varieties on the stamps of the Netherlands and colonies. These varieties are fully listed in their text and assigned numbers, something not done in most other catalogues. A short history of The House of Orange is also included.

In one respect, we owe a debt of gratitude to the authors, who have in almost every instance given us the name of the designer, engraver and printer of the issue. This is information that must have taken a great amount of research but will be of much interest and assistance to the collector of these issues. The date of issue and, where known, date of demonetizing, are also given.

Under each issue heading is given a great deal of pertinent information regarding the issue which covers the printing method used, set up of the sheets, perforations, proofs and other material. Any errors or known forgeries are listed as well as plate faults.

This book makes a welcome addition to the works on the stamps of Netherlands, so few of which have been available to those unable to read the Dutch text in which the majority of the works have been written.

While the authors make no mention of it in their book, a notice in current philatelic papers states that they have offered to donate the receipts from this work, over the costs of publication, to the Holland Relief Fund.

PAPER CHASE—THE AMENITIES OF STAMP COLLECTING. By Alvin F. Harlow. 353 pages, Illustrated. Price $2.75. Published by Henry Holt & Co., 257 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Mr. Harlow has taken our hobby and traced its history from the beginning down to the end of 1939.

The book is a superb example of combining Facts, Fiction and Fables into a very readable and enjoyable story which will be of interest alike to the older collector and the novice.

Mr. Harlow has done a tremendous amount of research (this we can attest to since he used our own library for several weeks searching out old items in long-forgotten publications) and has also had the advantage of the personal knowledge of a number of the leading lights in philatelic circles, who wove the tales of bygone days and enabled him to place these on paper.

Many of these tales have been word-of-mouth history heretofore, but now that Mr. Harlow has written them down, they will become part of the real history of philately.

The chapters describing Nassau Street, the hub of New York's stamp trade, are full of anecdotes which bring before us characters and incidents old and new that will make those who frequent that street chuckle as they read.

There is nothing technical in the book. It is a valuable and informative survey of the amenities of the hobby.

The list of prominent philatelists who gave Mr. Harlow information and assistance includes such names as Hugh M. Clark, Hiram E. Deats, Percy B. Doane, Edward S. Knapp, Elliott Perry, George B. Sloane, J. Murray Bartels, Edward Stern, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Harry L. Lindquist, Norman Serphos, Sidney F. Barret, Walter Scott, and many others. Who, after reading that list, can doubt but that the book is full of interesting items.

AIR STAMP RECORDS. 2nd Edition, June 1940. Mimeographed. Issued by James C. Hearwell, Long Beach, Cal. 20 Pages.

An interesting pamphlet containing various bits of information that every airmail collector wants to know about but is uncertain as to just where to find.

Additions to the Library

Some Phases of the Canada '59 Issue. By Senator J. A. Calder. Gift of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Paper Chase—The Amenities of Stamp Collecting. By & a Gift of Alvin F. Harolw.

Foreign Communication News, Vol. XIII. Issued by & gift of U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce.

Copy of James Chalmers Proposal for Issuing Stamps, submitted to the Lords of the Treasury Sept. 30, 1839. Gift of Mr. Howard Robinson.

Meter Postage Stamp Catalogue 1940. Gift of Albert H. Harris, London.

United States Department Stamps, by Frank E. Goodwin, 2nd Edition. Gift of Frederick M. Johnson.

Philately. By L. N. & M. Williams. Gift of Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons.

Guide to the Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of the United States. By Thos. Doane Perry. Gift of Author.

Canadian Official Postal Guide 1879. Gift of George T. Turner.

Photostats of pages from American Gazetteer of 1797 (pages 615-621) giving "Table of Post Offices in the United States." Gift of Robert A. Truax.

Michigan Stamp Club News. Complete file to date. Gift of Michigan Stamp Club.

Know Your Stamps—Part I, Listing Counterfets from "A" to "G". By Frank Aretz. Gift of Marks Stamp Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Bound copy of Vol. XXX "Stamps Magazine." Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

Five Volumes of American Journal of Philately; One Volume of Philatelic Journal; One Volume of Stamp Collectors Guide. Gift of H. G. Zervas.

All About Stamps. By Mauritz Hallgren. Gift of Alfred A. Knopf, Publisher.

History of Travel in America—Vols. I to IV. Gift of Author, Seymour Dunbar.

Old picture of burning of S. S. Lexington. Gift of Mr. Seymour Dunbar.

Manuscripts of several articles by late Ralph Barry. Gift of Ernest Kehr.

Jamaica Philatelist—3 issues missing from our files. Gift of Mr. C. G. Gunter.

Stamp Magazine, Shanghai. 2 issues. Gift of Mr. M. D. Chow.

A Glossary for Stamp Collectors—1940 Edition. Published by N. Y. Herald-Tribune.

Junction News Vol. I #1. Gift of Hiram E. Deats.

Interesting lot of original correspondence pertaining to airmail in South America (Scadta) etc. Gift of Arthur K. Clark.

Catalogue of Centennial Exhibition, Brighton, England. Gift of W. H. E. Summarsell.

Postal History of Bergen County (N. J.). Edited by & Gift of Harold D. Perry.

6 Cuartos—1850. Plates, Flaws and Retouches, Postmarks. Published 1936 by Grupo Filatelico de Bilboa (Spain). Text in English, French, German and Spanish. Over 2500 illustrations.

Stamp Collector (England), Vol. XIII, 1909-10. By Purchase.

Sir Rowland Hill: The Story of a Great Reformer. By His Daughter. Purchase.

Sir Rowland Hill. By Eliever Edwards, 1879. By Purchase.

De Forsta Frimarkena by Erik G. Lannge. Gift of Hans Lagerloef.

Report of Centennial Exposition 1876. Two books on Columbian Exposition 1893. Gift of Herman Herst, Jr.

A History of Wreck Covers. By and Gift of A. E. Hopkins, Bath, England.

The Postmarks of Great Britain and Ireland. By R. C. Alcock and F. C. Holland. Gift of the authors.

Manual of the Stamps of Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Curacao and Surinam. By A. Arthur Schiller and Johannes De Kruyf. Gift of authors.

Album Timbres Poste 12th Edition 1873. Issued by Justin Lallier, Paris. Gift of C. Warner Bates.

Australian Air Mail Catalogue by H. N. Eustis. Gift of Temple Clayton.

Lot of miscellaneous periodicals. Gift of Edwin Weed.

Circular issued by General Post Office (London) 1839. Gift of Alfred Maier.

Rowland Hill and the Fight for Penny Post. By & Gift of Col. H. W. Hill.

"Stampede" (New York Life Stamp Society). Vols. I to VI Bound. Gift of Mr. Frederick M. Johnson.

ALL ABOUT STAMPS. By Mauritz Hallgren. Price: $3.00. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, N. Y. 372 pages.

An interesting story of the development of the postal system from the days of Job to those of Mr. Farley. Well annotated and illustrated. A book that will have great appeal to the philatelic neophyte as well as to the reader who wants to know just what philately is all about.

Catalog of Books in the Library

(Continued from Vol. XIX, page 77.)

*The Eagle & Maximilian Stamps of Mexico. S. Chapman, 1912.
*Postage Stamps of Mexico (1 to 15 copies printed). S. Chapman, 1926.
Mexico, Issue of 1873-1883. J. Brace Chittenden, 1918.
Catalog of the Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers and Postal Cards of Mexico. Collin & Calman.
Les Premieres Emissions du Mexique 1856-1874. Paul de Smeth & Marquis de Fayolle, 1935.
Stamps of Oaxaca. Roderick Enfield.
Alt-Mexiko. E. Heinze, 1920.
Study of Relations of Value & Prices of the Stamps of Mexico. Salvador Herrasti, 1938.
White & Green Seal Issues of Sonora. George Ward Linn, 1916.
War Stamps of Mexico. George Ward Linn, 1917.
History of the Revenue Stamps of Mexico. Fred. Geo. C. Lundy, 1891.
Mexican Postal Catalogue. Chas. H. Mekeel, 1890.
Stamps of Mexico 1856-1872. Chas. J. Phillips.
Mexico Revolutionary Stamps 1913-1916. B. W. H. Poole.
Brief History of Mexican Postage Stamps During Revolution 1913-17. By Cosme Hinojosa, P. M. G.
Provisional Stamps of Campeche. R. B. Yardley.

Monaco

Monaco and Its Foremost Specialist. Edwin B. Hill.

Montenegro

Montenegro. Georges Brunel, 1926.

Morocco

Les Postes au Maroc Historique. Georges Brunel, 1913.
Marocca, Seine Post und Seine Postwertzeichen. Dr. Otto Rommel.
Kleinere Abarten bie den Marken fur die Fremherrlichen Postanstallen in Marocco. Dr. Rommel.

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GERMAN NEW GUINEA—16, 17, 19, 23
GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA—35 to 38
OFFICES IN CHINA—34, 45
OFFICES IN MOROCCO—19, 41, 45 to 52
OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE—54 to 59
KIAUCHAU—10 to 13, 21, 22, 23, 26 to 33
MARIANA IS.—11 to 16 type II, 24 to 29
MARSHALL IS.—1 to 5, 17 to 27
SAMOA—51 to 56, 63 to 69, 82
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GERMAN NEW GUINEA—1 to 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 18
GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA—1 to 4, 7 to 23, 25, 27 to 31, 35, 36
OFFICES IN CHINA—1, 1D, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 8, 9, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36 to 45, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56
OFFICES IN MOROCCO—1 to 19, 21 to 44, 53 to 56
OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE—1 to 6, 8 to 24, 26 to 28, 34 to 39, 42 to 53
KIAUCHAU—1 to 7, 15 to 20, 31
MARIANA IS.—17, 18, 20, 21, 23
MARSHALL IS.—7 to 10, 12 to 17
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