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SUPPLEMENT:

Index to Volumes VII and VIII.

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



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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. IX. APRIL, 1930. No. 2.

Reminiscences of the Veterans

By Charles J. Phillips.

ON several occasions I have talked over with my friends Alfred Lichtenstein and Harry Lindquist the advisability of putting into print for the benefit of future generations many incidents of long ago which are well known to some of us Veterans, but as we pass on, these interesting events will be lost to collectors of the future unless they are published.

Some of the items I propose to narrate have appeared in European publications but are almost unknown over here.

I was recently asked to give a talk before the Lansdowne Stamp Club, Pa., on the history of some well known "Finds" and a few of these that I have dug up are published below.

I am making the following plan to secure future interesting facts of "times long gone by" for publication in *The Collectors Club Philatelist* or in *Philatelic Classics*. If *you* want to get all these you should make arrangements to join the Collectors Club if you are not already a member, or subscribe to this magazine.

As I am Chairman of the Membership Committee I shall be happy to give you any details and to forward application blanks.

From now on I propose to have a monthly dinner party at my apartment and to invite those who have had at least thirty years experience of stamp collecting or dealing.

After dinner we propose to gather round the table and have a stenographer present to take down "The Tales of Long Ago" that we each dig up from our old brain cells. These will be edited by Mr. Lindquist or myself, and such as are found likely to be of use or of interest to future generations of philatelists will be published in due course.

The Great Find of Cape of Good Hope Stamps.

In 1863 Mr. Gibbons had one of the best transactions of his life, and the following are exact particulars I obtained from him.

One morning two sailors passing by the chemist's shop noticed the sheets of stamps in one of the windows, and went inside and said, "Do you buy used postage stamps?" On Mr. Gibbons replying in the affirmative, they said they had some on their ship and would bring them in.

Sure enough next day the men turned up, and one of them carried a kit-bag full of stamps over his shoulder.

They were asked into the back parlor, and turned out the contents of the bag on a large round table.

The stamps were all triangular Capes, thousands and thousands of them, many in large strips and blocks of eight or more—Perkins Bacon & Co.'s printings and woodblocks mixed up anyhow.

Mr. Gibbons, even in those early days, could not imagine how two sailors could have got a sackful of triangular Capes, and asked them for particulars. One of the men said:

"When our boat got to Cape Town we had leave, and some of us went on shore for a spree, and me and my mate here happened to go in a show we found folks crowding into and found a bazaar going on. Some ladies persuaded us to take a shilling ticket in a raffle, and we won this here bag of stamps which the ladies had begged all round Cape Town for this bazaar."

Well, the men were delighted to take a five-pound note for the lot, and departed highly pleased.

Mr. Gibbons cannot say what he made out of this haul, but he thinks fully £500, and perhaps more; and if we think of the prices at which he sold these stamps we can only wonder what that bag would be worth now! A large fortune beyond a doubt.

I had before me at the moment of writing, the letter copybook from March, 1864, and I think it is of great interest to quote extracts from some of the letters of that period, showing at what low rates the stamps were sold.

Letter to Mr. Alex. Rosenberg.

16 March 1864.

(The letter starts about some exchange, and goes on to say:)

"If you will send me a good lot, I can supply you in any quantity 1d., 4d. and 6d. Cape of Good Hope, 10d. a doz.; genuine old woodblocks, Cape of Good Hope, 3s. doz."

M. Brown. 24 March 1864.

"I have much pleasure in acceding to your wishes by enclosing the 3 doz. Blocks, at 10s. doz., for which post office order 30s. per return, will oblige."

J. Pauwels. 24 March 1864.

"If I send you any more 1d. blue and 4d. red woodblocks they will be 4s. each, as I am offered that by several dealers. I enclosed ½ doz. 1s. Capes, at 1s.6d. a doz."

Stafford Smith & Smith. 24 March 1864.

"In reply to yours of the 19th in reference to Cape stamps, I have a few left, viz. 1d., 4d. and 6d. Capes, at 8s. gross, and Blocks at 10s. dozen. These prices are net cash."

Hamilton Ross & Co., Cape Town. 6 April 1864.

(Letter ordering some stamps and saying at the end:)

"Please not to send me any 1d. triangular, unused, as they are no good to me."

In the same letter Mr. Gibbons offers to pay 1s. per dozen for used square 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1s., which were then just issued, but offers only 3d. per dozen for mixed 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. triangular.

On 23 June, 1864, the price of the Cape Errors had gone up, as there is a letter to Mr. E. H. C. Harley offering him a 1d. blue, at 15s.

Some of the Stanley Gibbons Finds.

Mr. Gibbons has been frequently asked from what sources he obtained stamps in his early days, and has kindly looked up a few examples for which he can vouch.

From a M. Georges Nunes he obtained many valuable supplies of old South

Americans; one lot in particular, consisting of many thousands of the small italic figure Brazils, included some hundred of the 180, 300, and 600 reis.

From a student in Stonyhurst College, Mr. Gibbons had literally thousands of the Bolivia eagle series, especially of the 10c. brown, of which he estimates he had at least five thousand.

Another remarkable lot was from Georgetown, British Guiana, and consisted of some three to four hundred circular (1850 issue); the bulk of these were the 12c. blue, but there were amongst them some scores of the 4c. orange, and a smaller number of 8c. green, but no copy at all of the rare 2c. rose.

Mr. Gibbons' brother, who was a commander in the Royal Navy, was of great use in securing useful stock, and bought many large parcels for the Plymouth firm, on his trips all over the world. One good lot he bought up was the balance of the stock of The Fiji Times Express—the originals, not the imitations which were made some years later.

The Postmaster at Albany, West Australia, in a letter enclosing £20 worth of unused values, remarked that he had taken the liberty of sending half a sheet (120 stamps) of 2d. printed in the color of the 6d., and apologized for charging the last named price, as he had been charged that by the authorities. This 2d. proved to be the rare 2d. mauve (1879), and they were sent out at 5s. each, and gradually raised to 40s., at which price they were practically cleared out. Nowadays a good unused mint copy fetches about $200.00 and is not easily to be obtained at that rate.

Great Find at the Dublin General Post Office.

About 25 years ago I received a letter from the Postmaster General of Great Britain asking if a member of my firm would call at the head office in London.

The following morning I went there accompanied by my friend, Major E. B. Evans, and we were shown into the private rooms of the then Postmaster General, the Earl of Derby. His Lordship told us that he had a lot of old stamps and he wanted suggestions how they could best be used.

He then showed us, first of all, some huge rolls of entire sheets of Mulready 1d. black and 2d. blue, 12 to a sheet, and numbering about six thousand in all, and the following first issue postage stamps of Great Britain:

A sheet of 1d. black, containing 175 stamps,
A sheet of 2d. blue, containing 168 stamps,
A sheet of 1d. black, V. R.'s, containing 219 stamps.

These will be found illustrated in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for May 1906.

Major Evans and I talked over the matter and as it was impossible to buy them we recommended that the "Find" should be divided into various lots and blocks of each stamp given to the Tapling Collection, and the great libraries of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Before leaving I asked Lord Derby if he would be good enough to tell me where this extraordinary lot of stamps had come from. He replied, "On our Board of Works making some necessary alterations in the general post office in Dublin, we pulled down some shelves and found behind them a cupboard which was unknown to anyone in the office and which contained the stamps you see before you."

His Lordship further went on to say that they had investigated the matter and supposed that these were the remains of stamps and Mulready's that in the end of April 1840 were sent to the Postmaster of Ireland for him to distribute them to various offices under his jurisdiction. Lord Derby believed that they were only distributed in Dublin and District and the rest of them were put in this cupboard and forgotten.

We received the thanks of the Department and heard nothing more for a month or two, when I received a message from the Earl of Crawford to go up to his house in Cavendish Square. His Lordship then, much to my surprise, showed me these three wonderful sheets of stamps. I told him that I had seen them at the post office and asked him how he had been able to get them. He replied with a twinkle in his eye, "That is none of your business, Phillips." A minute or two afterwards, he said to me, "Do you know who is Postmaster General?" I replied, "Yes, of course, Lord Derby." All he said to this was, "Yes, you are correct. He is an old school fellow of mine, you know."

Canada 12d. Unused.

Many years ago the late Marquis of Lorne was Governor General of Canada. After his term had expired the Marquis returned to London and one day some 20 to 25 years ago a gentleman came into Stanley Gibbons offices in London and offered a 12d. mint for sale. As the stamp was valuable I was told of it and went downstairs to conduct the business and after we had agreed upon the price I asked for the name of the vendor. He said, "I am the Marquis of Lorne." During the next few years this was repeated several times, but he never sold us more than one copy at a time, but I know I had either four or five copies from him.

D. S. Kennedy.

The correspondence of D. S. Kennedy, Banker, of 58 Wall St., New York, was secured by Joseph Negreen about 1917.

This included one 12d. Canada on laid paper and rather over 200 of the 6d. Canada on various papers. There were probably a large number of 3d. and 5 cents Beaver Canada but I have no record of the numbers. In this lot there were a dozen pairs of New Brunswick 3d. and a few 6d. yellow, all on covers.

There were also a large number of stampless covers and about these I wish to publish a word of warning. Some of these covers are now in the market with 6d. Canada stamps added, generally poor and thin spot copies.

Thomas Prosser & Son.

Thos. Prosser & Son of Platt St., New York, was a firm dating back to 1840 or earlier.

The firm moved to new premises in 1922 and a large portion of their correspondence was secured by Captain Usticke of Stanley Gibbons, Inc., but a still larger lot was sent to the mills and repulped.

Through E. B. Power I secured about 1020 covers all from firms in Canada. Among these I had four pairs and 25 singles of the 6d. mostly on laid paper, 3d. perf. two pairs and about a dozen singles, 6d. perf. only one, 1859, 10c. in shades, about 200 including 10 to 12 black-browns. The rest of my lot consisted of Canada 1857 to 1862 without any stamps.

Capt. Usticke had two covers franked with Canada 3d. Imperf. plus U. S. 3c., a very scarce combination. The bundles he secured were mostly dated 1850-1858, then 1859-61 and 1863 onwards. In these the best items were the U. S. 1851, 1c. blue in pairs and strips including some fine Type IA.

Canada.

During the last few years an enormous quantity of letters addressed to the Commissioners of Crown Lands, Toronto, Canada, have been on the market.

The early covers, those franked with the "Pence" Issues and most of the 1859 and 1868 issues were taken many years ago, and many fine items went to F. W. Ayer of Bangor, whose collection I sold on commission some thirty years ago.

In the last two or three years many thousands of covers of the 1870-1875 period have been sold, mostly franked with stamps of 1c., 2c. and 3c. small cents types. Among these appeared a grand lot of the rarest cancellations.

The Great Find of U. S. 1847, 10 Cents, From the Ludlow-Beebe Co.

I am indebted to P. H. Ward for the following particulars of this wonderful find.

Several years back, Maj. Cleveland H. Bandholtz, son of Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, was passing through an old office building, when he noticed that they were tearing out a partition, and in moving some of the boxes, one or two old covers had fallen to the floor. In picking these up, he found that one of them contained two magnificent copies of the 10 cent 1847. He requested permission to go over the lot, the permission was granted, and after spending upward of two weeks in searching over numerous boxes, he located the largest find of the 10 cent that has ever been made. There were between five hundred and six hundred copies, of which a large proportion were in pairs. In fact, more pairs were found in this lot than all previously known put together. As I recall, there were a couple strips of four, as well as two or three strips of three. Practically, all of the plate varieties were in the lot and this "Find" aided greatly in the plating of the sheet. The correspondence was mostly from Boston with scattering letters from Richmond and Charleston. They were all addressed to a former firm of Bankers, The Ludlow-Beebe Co.

When Major Bandholtz first made the Find, he was afraid that he would break the market by letting them out at once, and as a result, sold to numerous dealers, the singles and pairs, which were cut into and which were not fine.

At that time, I was not acquainted with the Major and not having a stamp store, he had not called upon me to offer any of the items that he was selling. I, however, after much investigation learned who had made the Find, and made a special trip to Boston, where I purchased all of his balance, which was about 80% in value.

These stamps went into the famous "Gibson" collection of this issue and enabled him to complete his plate as well as adding several covers of outstanding importance.

The "Lachlan Gibb" Canada.

Lachlan Gibb was a Londoner whose father had a large Outfitters Shop in the Royal Exchange, London. When I bought Stanley Gibbons business in 1890 Mr. Gibb was in London and a good client of my firm. A few years after this he moved to Montreal, Canada, and opened a branch business there which proved very successful.

Mr. Gibb gathered together one of the largest collections of Canada stamps formed in these early days. He had some great finds. One he used to tell about as follows:

He was out shooting near Montreal, it came on to rain and he sheltered in a nearby farm house. He asked the farmer's wife if they had any letters with stamps on and she told him he was welcome to a large box full in the attic. He paid a small price for these without much examination, but he told me that after he got home he found such a valuable lot of pence issues that he paid a second visit to the farmer and gave them a substantial bonus.

He also got a great lot of covers from his friend E. B. Greenshields, a director of the Bank of Montreal. He had such a large quantity of 6d. that he sold many hundreds to my friend H. L. Calman, who must have got them cheap as he resold them wholesale in London at $1.50 each.

Mr. Gibb returned to London in 1904 and placed his great collection of Canada in the hands of an agent for sale, all stamps being priced up separately.

H. M. King George had first pick and I think I came third and made a large purchase for my firm.

In this collection there were either 24 or 26 copies of the 12d., many on covers and maybe 500 or 600, 6d. on all papers.

A great loss of the 12d. took place and I have received a copy of the circular, which was issued Dec. 19, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—

We have had the great misfortune to lose in the most unaccountable manner—twelve fine 12d. black Canadian Stamps—**five on entire** and seven singles, all used.

It seems impossible to us that those stamps can have been stolen and yet they are not now in our possession for certain. They are in an envelope with our name and address inside and the owners outside and were always kept in a locked drawer in the safe.

We had the parcel out with other things on Wednesday last and can only think that it must have fallen into the waste paper basket and has been destroyed, for we find that it is the custom in this building to have the paper taken away with the dust every morning to be promptly destroyed.

We discovered our loss on Thursday evening and it was not until this morning that we gave up all hope that the stamps might not have been found among our possessions or included in some other parcel by mistake. We believe photos of all the stamps are to be had from the owner in Canada and we are promptly writing to that end.

Should any of such out-of-the-way stamps be offered to you, we fully rely upon you doing your utmost to help us to recover such valuable property.

New Yorks.

One of the choicest lots of these popular stamps were secured by L. W. Charlat in the early part of 1920.

These were in very fine state and were all on letters sent to France. There were 13 covers in all and the whole parcel was secured by George Walcott and have recently been sold to a well known Boston collector.

The Bissell Find.

The Rev. L. Bissell was a Missionary stationed at Ahmednuggur, India, from about 1867 to 1876. Eventually he came home and seems to have brought his home correspondence back with him. He lived for a time with two daughters in Connecticut and after his death, which was about 1910-11, his daughters sold the covers to J. M. Bartels, who tells me he had about 200.

The stamps on them were the issues of 1862-66, many in pairs and strips, the Grills of 1867, sometimes used in conjunction with stamps of 1869, but the bulk were franked with the Bank Note issues. Mr. Bartels remembers that in the 1870 with grill, there were 18 of the scarce 30c. and about as many of the 10c. The best lot was about 60 fine copies of the 24c. purple, which up to this find were a great rarity on covers, among these were one or more pairs and one cover had three 24c. upon it.

India, First Issue, 4 Annas, Inverted Frame.

In 1899 a correspondent in Southampton, England, sent me a very large quantity of the first 4 anna stamp, many being on portions of original letters.

He made a flat rate for these, probably about 50c. to 75c. each all around. I had to take the cut square stamps with the cut to shape, all at the same rate, but amongst the latter I was lucky enough to find two inverted frames used on a piece of a cover addressed to Marseilles. The pencil notation on the cover is dated December 1854.

These stamps are illustrated in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for January 1900.

The "Tucker" Baltimore.

About 1890 or 1891 Burger Bros. of New York secured the bulk of the British North Americans in the great Find of the correspondence of Tucker Bros. of Baltimore. Approximately they had, all on covers:

2d. scarlet-vermilion, four pairs, all used with the 3d. green to make up the 7d. rate.
4d. vermilion (and some orange) used with 3d green, about 59 covers.
6d. orange, one only.
6½d. vermilion, four.
8d. vermilion, one only.
About 41 covers franked with "split" stamps, mostly the half of the 8d. vermilion used with a 3d. and one 4d. vermilion bisected.
1d. brown-violet, two covers each with four single copies.
4d. rose, sixteen covers.

1/- New Brunswick.

About 1888 I went up from Birmingham to London one week end and in passing through Cullem St. in the City, I noticed a nice item on show in a stamp shop and went in and bought it for £10. This was a perfect used horizontal strip of three of the 1/- New Brunswick. This reminds me that the men who kept this shop were the notorious Benjamin & Sarpy, and three or four years later on it it became my duty as the Secretary of the Stamp Trade Protection Society to prosecute these men for stamp frauds, and they were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and three years respectively. After their release they vented their spite on me in a curious manner. They bought a little cur dog, named it "Phillips" and kicked it every morning.

"Basle," Switzerland.

The 2½rp. Basle "Dove type" was issued in July 1845.

A resident of Basle bought a sheet to use on his correspondence and kept them in his living room over the mantlepiece, where there was a slit in the wall paper.

A block of fifteen somehow fell between the paper and the wall and remained there very many years. Later on it passed to the collection of Henry Duveen. I sold this marvellous item to A. F. Lichtenstein and it is one of the gems of his great collection.

"Post Office" Mauritius.

About 1888 when I was living in Birmingham, England, I received a letter from a M. Piet Lataudrie of Bordeaux, offering me two unused "Post Office" Mauritius for $3400.00. My best customer then was W. B. Avery and I called on him and asked if he would like the stamps. He asked me for my terms and I offered to go and fetch the stamps from Bordeaux if he paid my expenses and gave me $500.00 . To this he agreed. His collection was afterwards bought by W. H. Peckitt who sold the stamps to Henry Duveen. On his death I was appointed agent for the sale of his great collection and in 1923 I sold the two stamps to our greatest American collector, Arthur Hind, for the sum of $27,500. Today I could easily resell both these for a large profit on that figure. I would not be a bit surprised, if, in the future, these identical stamps may not sell for around $100,000.00. Only two copies of the 1d. and five of the 2d. are known unused.

The "Maitland & Phelps," New York.

About 1892 that very successful stamp hunter, Walter Ginity, got a portion of the correspondence of Maitland & Phelps of New York. For some reason he

did not want the name of the firm to appear and the name and number of the Street was cut out of every cover he sold. I have not been able to find any real list of what he had but among those I am sure he had was four covers with the 12d. Canada on laid paper, a fair number of 6d. Canada, and a few pairs of New Brunswick 6d. yellow.

J. T. Hardie & Co.

This was an old firm established for many years in New Orleans.

About Christmas 1906, J. M. Bartels had a letter from a friend, a Mr. Callender, telling him of the existence of this correspondence. Bartels was visiting relatives in the South and went on to New Orleans and bought a large trunk full of U. S. stamped envelopes. A large proportion of these were the early Nesbitts but quite a lot of Reay and Plimptons were also in the Find. A great many had no cancellation on the stamps, and were useful to cut square to fill the spaces in the albums.

The First Overland Mail Eastward

By Harry M. Konwiser.

AN item of exceeding historic interest, to collectors of Overland Mail, was recently turned up by the writer (in the purchase of a quantity of American Letters) in the form of the official communication anent the first Overland Mail, from California eastward.

This was in the form of an official document, addressed to Hon. Horatio King, First Assistant Postmaster General, dated Oct. 14, 1858, in which specific reference is made to the first trip of The Overland Mail, from California to St. Louis. This report is signed by G. Bailey. It is as follows:

COPY.

Washington, Oct. 14th, 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to return herewith the Commission issued to me on the 3rd of July last, as Special Agent of the Post Office Department.

Very Respectfully,

Yr. Obdt. Servant,

C. BAILEY.

Hon.
Horatio King,
First Asst. P. M. Genl.
Washington, D. C.

NOTE by Horatio King. This gentleman came through from California on the first overland trip by the great $600,000 Contract route of John Butterfield & Co. arriving at St. Louis, Oct. 9, 1858, in 23 days and four hours. He states he was the only passenger who came entirely through.

The first part of the above is in the hand of Bailey, while the Horatio King memo, in the third person, is in the handwriting of King, who later became Postmaster General. The report is on a 2-page folio, all the writing being on one side, the sheet being 8 by 10 inches.

The story of the Overland Mail is told in a newspaper clipping, attached to the letter, which reads as follows:

Clipping.

FIRST OVERLAND MAIL FROM CALIFORNIA.

Under Mr. Buchanan something has certainly been done. The mail has been brought from San Francisco to St. Louis in twenty-three days, being eleven days later from California. As a matter of general interest we subjoin the following. The mail may be a little s'ower than the cable but it is considerably surer. When it comes to hare and tortoise, we withdraw from the rabbit and bet on the turtle:—

The opening of the overland mail communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States has been most auspiciously inaugurated. The first arrival from San Francisco at St. Louis, took place on Saturday and was instatnly communicated by telegraph to the President of the United States, who returned a congratulatory reply.

This mail left San Francisco on the 16th of September Our previous advices were of the 6th of that month; consequently the news from California is eleven days later. This is the first trip of the overland mail from the Pacific, and its arrival at St. Louis at the early date shows what can be done. It was not expected to reach Forth Smith till the 13th inst.

Mr. John Butterfield, President of the Overland Mail Company, announced the most important event to the President in the following brief dispatch.

> Dispatch to the President. Jefferson City, Oct 9, 1858, To the President of the United States: Sir—The overland mail arrived today at St. Louis from San Francisco in twenty-three days and four hours. The stage brought through six passengers.
>
> John Butterfie'd.

The President's Reply.

To this dispatch Mr. Buchanan sent the following answer:

> Washington, Oct. 9, 1858. John Butterfield, President Overland Mail Company, St. Louis, Mo. Sir—Your dispatch has been received. I cordially congratulate you upon the result. It is a glorious triumph for civilization and the Union. Settlements will soon follow the course of the road, and the East and the West will be bound together by a chain of living Americans which can never be broken. James Buchanan.

This paper has, in past issues, presented much interesting data on the Overland Mail, by Mr. H. C. Needham and Dr. V. M. Berthold. Mrs. Louise Platt Hauck, in her interesting book, has also called attention to the fact that the writers on this phase of Americana have mixed indiscriminate reports of the arrival of the Overland Mail and the Pony Express, despite the fact these were two entirely different undertakings. Naturally the "first dates" have been erroenously reported, and the students of the pioneer postal days of our west have, often, been misled.

In the Needham-Berthold stories, in this paper, reference is made to the Butterfield Overland Mail line and it may not be amiss to point out that the Butterfield Contract started, as per the above-discovered letter. The first mail eastward began in September, 1858. Their contract, according to the above writers, expired in 1864.

The students of this phase of philately should refer to the *Collectors Club Philatelist* for January, 1929, where reference is made to the Butterfield Contract—one of the intrigues of the Buchanan Cabinet.

The historic letter proves the beginnings of the casually referred to "Southern or Stage Route" of Postal Americana.

A Permanent Home for The Collectors Club

By H. L. LINDQUIST

FIVE years ago, at an Annual Dinner of the Club, the subject of a Permanent Home was first presented to the members of the Collectors Club and a fund of over $16,000. was spontaneously pledged. This fund, which has now grown to nearly $20,000., is still intact and a report on it appears in this issue.

In 1926 the Club made another big forward stride when it moved to its present quarters at 51 West 48th Street where, due to the generosity of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, we have enjoyed our own club rooms for nearly four years. When this move was made it was hoped that we had really settled the question of a permanent home, but while we own the building, it is located on land leased from Columbia University, and our particular plot is included in the tract that is being assembled by the Rockefeller interests for the great Metropolitan Square that is planned. The original plans contemplated the erection of the Metropolitan Opera House as the center of a vast Civic Square, but although this development seems to have been abandoned, the main plan is still under way and we must soon move to other quarters.

Appraisers are now at work valuing our equity in the present building and whatever amount is realized will accrue to the Permanent Home Fund, again through the generosity of Mr. Lichtenstein.

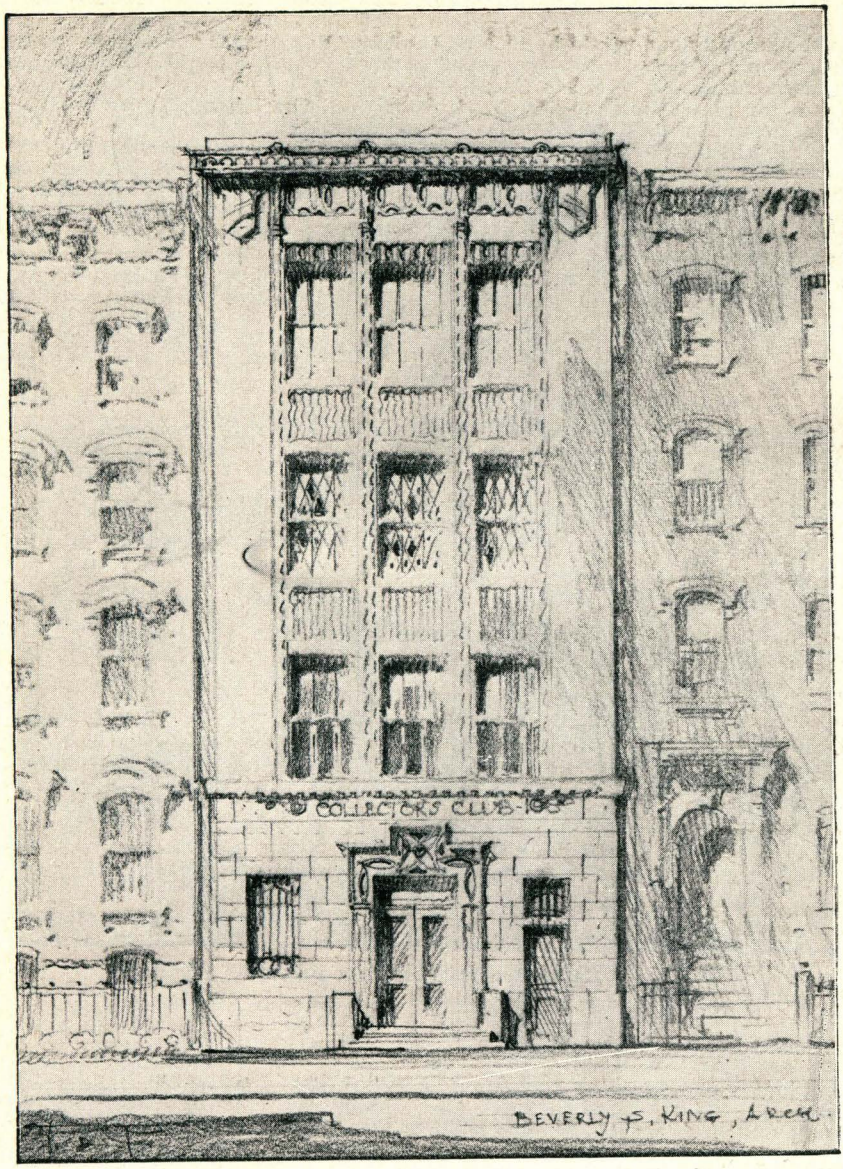
The work of the Collectors Club can be made of such real benefit not only to its members but to educational advancement generally that it is hoped to secure a sufficiently large amount to erect a building, on our own property, with a sufficient endowment to carry on our work in perpetuity. A Prospectus covering every phase of our plans is being prepared and we hope to interest a sufficient number of our wealthy members to make the plans a reality.

We want every reader of this magazine to know these plans and to offer suggestions and cooperative support. We are therefore reprinting an article written from the special Collectors Club Issue of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* published on January 27, 1930 and which explains in some detail the plans which we have in mind:

"During the past two or three years an ambitious plan has been slowly crystallizing in the Collectors Club for the erection of a permanent home sufficiently endowed to permit the carrying out of a constructive and farreaching program of philatelic activities. These plans have been discussed from time to time at the regular meetings of the Club, and certain phases have been presented in the columns of the Collectors Club Philatelist.

"The work of rehabilitating the Club, of founding and maintaining a club journal, of building the finest philatelic library in existence, of securing our present club house, of creating the nucleus of a permanent home fund and of carrying on in an ever widening field of usefulness are all stories of splendid achievement, but our energies are all directed to even greater accomplishments for the future The past efforts have laid an excellent foundation, but we would be untrue to our trust if we did not use them as stepping stones to more enduring and worth-while achievements.

"With this future in mind therefore our first objective is a permanent home—a central headquarters from which will radiate the activities we propose to foster and which will justify the liberal financial support of those able to render it and earn the cooperation of every collector. To secure and maintain such a home centrally located in New York City will require a fund of at least $300,000, and in addition to this, special endowments will be required to carry out the full program that is outlined. Of this amount we feel that we can now count upon approximately $100,000, which represents our cash on hand and the value of our present property, and we have high hopes of other substantial financial additions from members who have signified their interest in and sympathy with our project. This amount would



Front View of Proposed Building

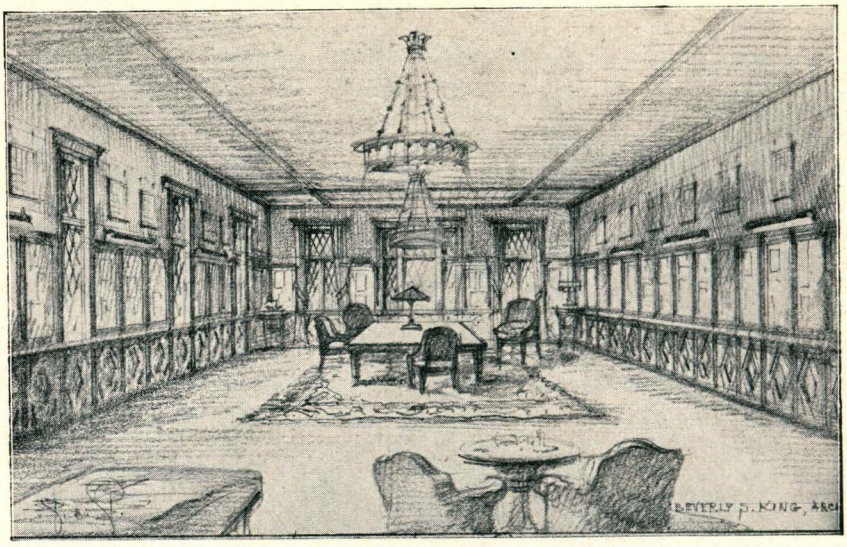
be sufficient to purchase outright a plot of land in a desirable location and to build a substantial club house of four floors suitable for our requirements. In addition it must leave a sufficient balance to provide an endowment for necessary operating costs, but not enough for certain specific activities. We have definite offers of suitable sites at prices within our appropriation, and our architect member, Beverly S. King, has prepared drawings of the building and the main rooms suggested, which we present in order to more clearly visualize what we have in mind.

"On the first floor of the proposed building would be located a reception room and club offices for the welcome of visitors. The balance of the floor would be devoted to a large Exhibition Hall where public exhibitions would be constantly on view, and which we believe would in time attract a steady public attendance and

place our exhibits on a par with those in many other branches of educational endeavor.

On the second floor would be located the Club Rooms and committee rooms open to members only. Here local and visiting members could have all of the advantages of a regular club, and we believe that the club would soon be developed into a social rendezvous for philatelists in New York City. On meeting nights the exhibits and discussions would be held here.

"On the third floor would be located the "Collectors Club Library—J. Brace Chittenden Memorial, Theodore E. Steinway, Joseph S. Rich and Wm. R. Ricketts Foundations," with perhaps additional smaller rooms for study and conferences. Our philatelic library already ranks as the finest in existence, and an opportunity is offered to make it a regular branch of the New York Public Library in our permanent custody, and open only to such non-members as the Library and ourselves approved. With the elaborate indexing that is going forward constantly by Wm. R. Ricketts every book, pamphlet, magazine and article will be instantly available, so



Exhibition Hall on First Floor

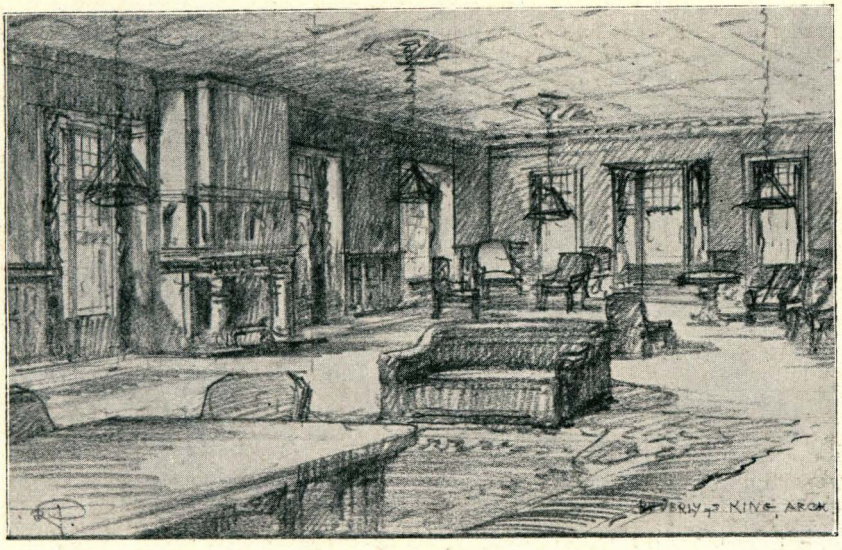
that the Library should be an important working part of every member's collecting activities.

The fourth floor would be devoted to a series of smaller rooms each to house one of the special activities outlined as we proceed.

"While we believe that the Club proper as outlined above would justify its existence and encourage liberal members to provide the funds to make it possible, it is "the fourth floor activities" that we are most interested in developing as a real contribution to philately in general and to educational advancement.

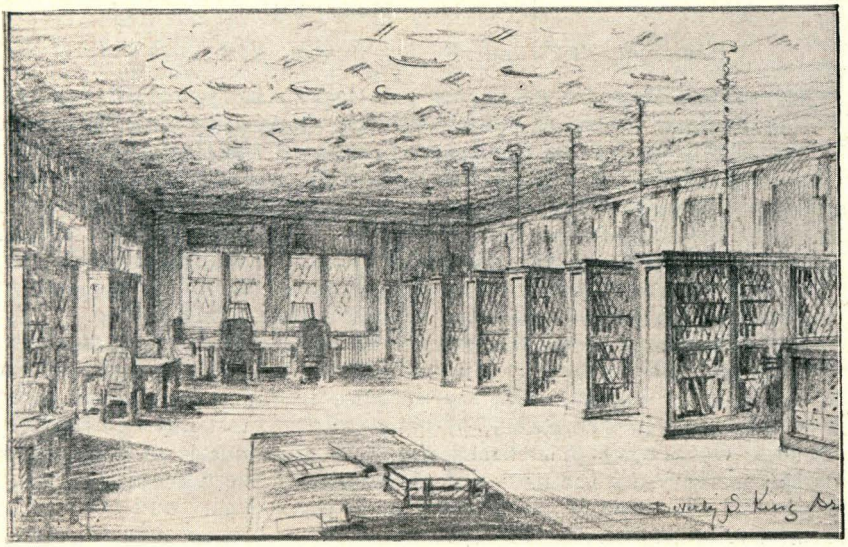
First we would provide a Publishing Foundation which would carry on The Collectors Club Philatelist and would undertake the preparation and publication of handbooks and pamphlets on philatelic subjects. Committees of competent philatelists could be organized to cover every philatelic subject of sufficient interest to justify it and eventually a series of handbooks published that would be authoritative and more or less final.

Secondly we would organize a Philatelic Syndicate which would systematically provide the newspapers and magazines of the country with well written, readable and approved articles on philatelic subjects. The press of the entire world is receptive to articles on philatelic subjects, and millions of dollars worth of publicity could be secured at no other cost than that of operating the syndicate. The possibilities for creating new collectors are tremendous.



Club Room on Second Floor

"The third activity we would sponsor would be a Recording Room and Study Laboratory. Here would be provided every device suitable for the study of stamps available to every philatelic student. Eventually it should provide a headquarters for an Expert Committee who would build up a reference collection and be prepared to pass upon the genuineness of stamps submitted to them. There is real necessity for such a committee in this country, and steps should be taken as soon as possible to begin the building of the necessary collections so necessary for comparison. But by far the most important function of this Recording Room would be to "pedigree" every important stamp in existence. It is felt that the cooperation of the important collectors throughout the world could be secured to submit all of their important stamps to this department to be photographed and recorded. This photograph and



Library on Third Floor

record would thereafter follow the stamp through all time and eventually be a necessary part of any transaction. New discoveries would require absolute proofs of authenticity before they would be recorded, and the time should come when an important stamp could not be sold without this proof of genuineness.

"Our fourth proposed activity is to my mind the most important of all. In most large cities, and in many smaller ones, the local libraries, art galleries and museums provide extension lectures and exhibits on a variety of subjects, including prints of famous paintings, mineral collections, butterflies, fossils, rare books and scores of other educational subjects. These are accompanied by competent lecturers or by written essays to point out the interesting points These have proven an important part of the educational scheme worthy of support from public funds, but while philately has been recognized in many schools and business institutions as an important educational medium there has been no organization of standing to back it in the same manner as these other activities

Tests have shown that students in the schools will take a more personal interest in an exhibit of stamps than in almost any other subject. It has a more universal appeal to most of them and stimulates the imagination as well as the mind, and has the added advantage of being personally procurable. And aside from the educational phases usually stressed that philately teaches history, geography and other specific subjects, it has by far the more important function of training the powers of observation and of instilling neatness and system. So great are the possibilities along this line that it seems certain a trial over a period of time would show very definitely the important part that stamp collecting could play in educational extension work.

A work of this kind carried on over a period of a few years would mean that every graduate of every school in the territories covered would have an intelligent working knowledge of philately—a knowledge that would most certainly redound to the benefit of the hobby.

"These various activities would of course require separate endowments to permit their development. But think of the small amount required to carry on such work in perpetuity—spreading the name and fame of the founder—doing good through the years—compared to the immense amounts required to make even an impression in many another worthwhile activity."

This article has already brought some splendid responses. We desire specific information of cases where philately is used for educational purposes, as well as where it has proven of value as a hobby and welcome letters from our readers in order to build a strong case showing the real value of collecting.

Philately as an Educational Factor

By Elias Silberstein,

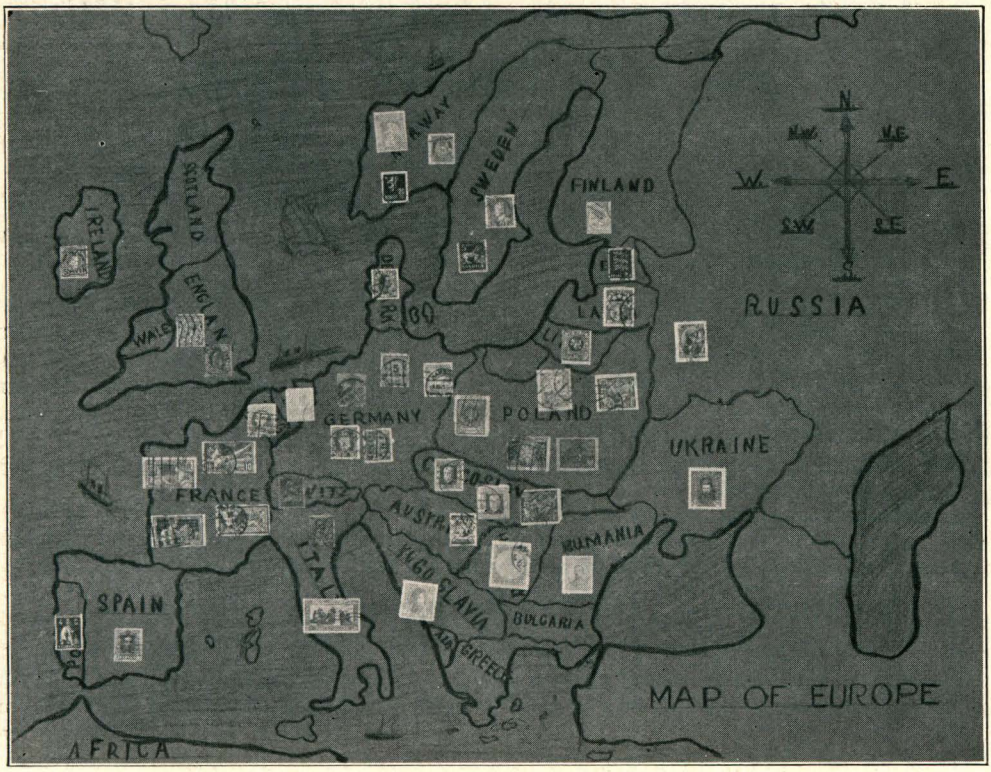
Principal, The Jonas Bronck School, New York City.

THE Stamp Map accompanying this article is typical of one of several educational activities connected with Geography and History as it is taught in one of the elementary schools of the City of New York. The map was constructed by Alfred Oswald, age 13 years and 6 months, in a Sixth Year Class. Europe is the continent studied in this grade. Besides drawing the map, the boy supplied most of the stamps from his own collection, although the usual practice is to get a number of children to combine in this contribution.

The map must be drawn large enough to accommodate the stamps. The one shown is on a sheet of cardboard approximately 22x28 inches.

All of the stamps are of the commonest variety; their total catalogue value is probably less than a dollar. An ordinary ten-cent packet will yield most of them. Cost is an important factor, because in order that these stamp maps should be made by great numbers of little children, cost must be negligible.

Among Geography facts brought out by the stamps and impressed upon the child's memory are the names of the countries, their languages, their rulers, their coats of arms and in many cases their psychologies and their aspirations. Occasionally, as in the case of Ireland, we get a map of the country. Sometimes, as in Ukraine and in Jugoslavia we get the appearance of the natives. In Russia we have a famous man, Lenin.



Map Made by a Sixth Year Student

The device is especially appetizing because children love stamp collecting anyway, and the combination with Geography creates an unforgetable association. This is true of both sexes.

When the continent of Africa is treated in this way the element of European possessions and colonies enters. Africa has only two or three independent countries. The rest of the continent belongs to about seven countries in Europe. This point is emphasized by placing in some suitable space outside the continent on the chart—say the space offered by the Atlantic Ocean South of the Gulf of Guinea—stamps of the home countries similar in design to those placed on the maps of their colonies. Stamps showing pictures of natives (Gabon), local animals like the rhinoceros (Liberia), or of local industries like the cocoanut groves (Togo), help to impress these facts most pleasantly on the minds of the pupils.

While the emphasis is on the Geography rather than on Philately, an attempt is made to have children clean their stamps and put them neatly in their places.

The child gets a clear idea of the general location of the countries themselves. He remembers that the Irish stamp is in the northwestern part of his map, the Italian stamp in the southern part, the Ukrainian in the southeastern.

Of course this is only the beginning of his study of Geography as it relates to these countries. Discussion of seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, cities, industries must follow to round out his concept. The stamp is a splendid introduction to it all.

This is only one of several ways in which the Stamp is successfully used in the School to create interest.

Differentiating Between the "E" and "Z" Grills of 1867

By GEORGE C. MCNABB.

In this short article I am not going to discuss the "A", "B", "C", "D" or "F" grills but will confine my remarks to the "E" and "Z" grills and how to differentiate between them.

All, who have studied the grills of 1867, agree that the grills under discussion were made from a male cylinder (cylinder having projections on its surface) pressing down on a bed of soft lead. The paper to receive the grill was fed between these two pieces of apparatus. From the shape of the impressions made, the projections on the cylinders must have looked similar to Fig. 1, had they been enlarged sufficiently. Did they come to a sharp point, such as Fig. 2, we could not tell the difference between an "E" and a "Z" grill as you will later see.

The paper in all normal grills was fed into the roller with the printed side facing the roller, giving what is termed a grill with "points down."

Now let us see how we tell the two grills apart.

Pick out a stamp that has the grill, either as a whole, or at least a part of it, clearly and distinctly impressed. Now count the rows of grilling. If you count from top to bottom and find 15½ to 18 rows, with a width of 14 rows you have either an "E" or a "Z" grill. Now lay the stamp face down and have good illumination falling on it, preferably from an angle rather than straight down. Now look at the grill through a good magnifying glass (does not have to be extra strong, use the one you usually use).

If you have an "E" grill, everything being normal, the part of the grill you are looking at will appear similar to Fig. 3. The impression from one projection of the grill, greatly enlarged, is shown in Fig. 3A. YOU WILL NOTE THAT THE LINE FORMED BY THE TOP OF THE PYRAMID (as shown in Fig. 1) IS POINTING FROM THE TOP TO THE BOTTOM OF THE STAMP.

Now let us take another grilled stamp with the same number of rows counting both ways. We look at this stamp in the same manner as we did the preceding one.

If we have been fortunate enough to get a "Z" grill what do we see. The part of the grill under inspection will look similar to Fig. 4, with one grill greatly enlarged in Fig. 4A. IN THIS CASE, HOWEVER, YOU WILL NOTE THAT THE LINE FORMED BY THE TOP OF THE PYRAMID (as shown in Fig. 1) IS POINTING ACROSS THE STAMP FROM SIDE TO SIDE AND NOT FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

Here then is the fundamental difference between the "E" and "Z" grills:

"E":—line formed by top of each pyramid on grill roller is vertical and points from the top to the bottom of the stamp (Fig. 3-3A).

"Z":—line formed by the top of each pyramid on the grill roller is horizontal and points from side to side of the stamp (Fig. 4-4A).

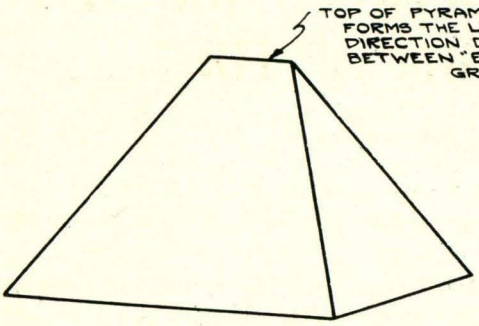


FIG. 1

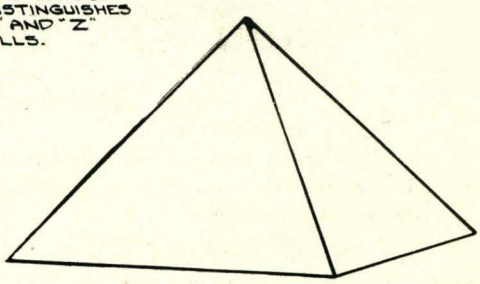


FIG. 2

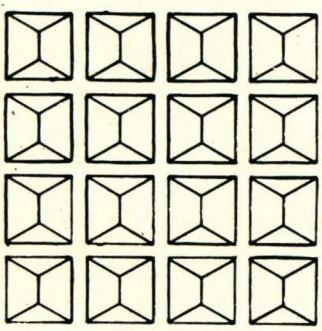


FIG. 3

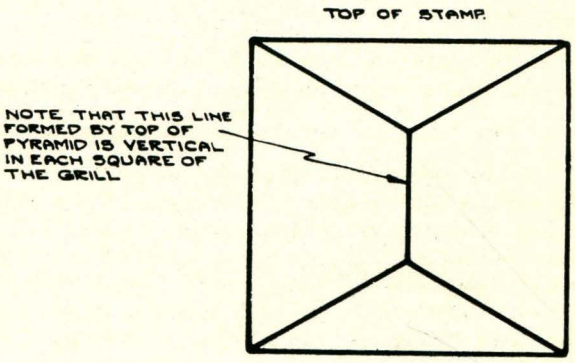


FIG. 3A

"E" Grill

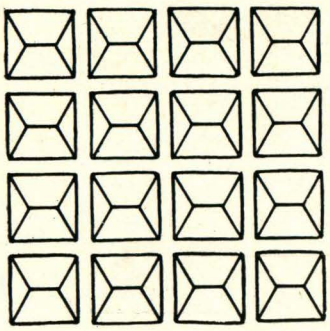


FIG. 4

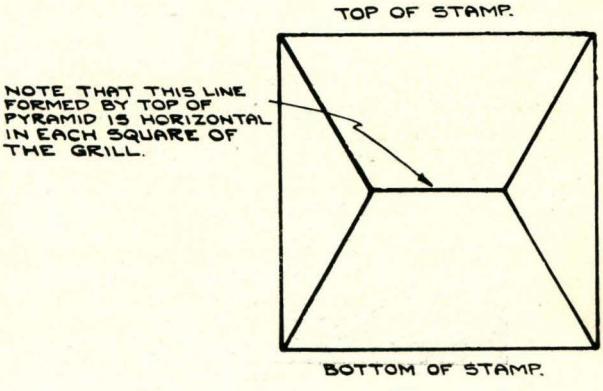
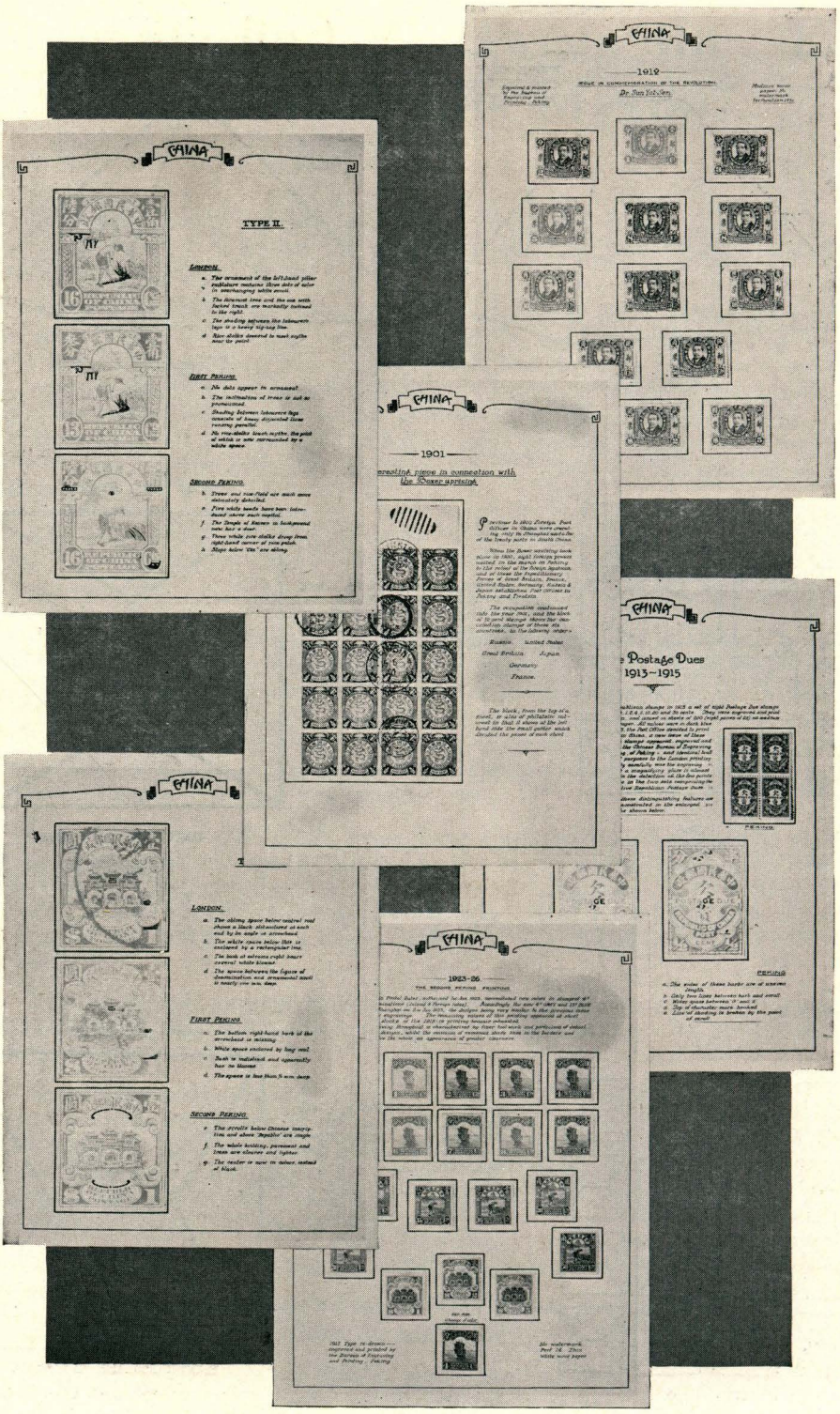


FIG. 4A

"Z" Grill



All of these pages were designed and lettered by Mr. Whitefoot, and are beautiful examples of artistic arrangement.

Writing Up A Collection

By T. Wedgwood Whitefoot.

HOW many collectors have not been assailed at some time or other with the jolting query from some obvious kill-joy, "But why don't you write them up?"—and have gone home full of desperate resolve to commence to-morrow? And that is usually the end of the story.

With the great importance attached by exhibition judges to this adjunct to collecting, it is hard to understand why exhibitors persist in entering pages bearing no information other than possibly the date of issue. The writer recalls an entry by a well-known and wealthy accumulator of stamps in one of the western exhibitions this year containing page after page of wonderful old stamps—apparently all alike—with no word whatsoever in explanation. To me it was just a display of wealth. A display of $1000 bills would have been equally as impressive and informative! Naturally it did not get to first base with the judges.

Only too few realize the comparative simplicity of making their pages look more presentable and interesting, the great pleasure to be derived from the task and the appearance of the finished work. In the hope that at least a few collectors may be enticed into making their albums more intelligible and less boring the following notes and suggestions are appended as a complement to the illustrations of a few pages from the writer's collection of China.

Whilst fine quality ready-made leaves may be made quite distinctive and artistic, the author prefers to make his own pages, the paper used being Whatman's Hot-press, obtainable at any good artists supply house. The sheets conveniently cut up into six pages, each 8¼x11 inches, leaving a hand-made or deckle edge at the bottom, if so desired. This paper is of a convenient weight, with a hard, smooth surface which does not "pick up" on the pen (the bugbear of some album pages) and from which hinges peel readily, leaving little or no trace of gum. A hinge of the same paper 1″ wide is attached to the left-hand side by means of 1″ gummed transparent linen tape, leaving a quarter inch between page and hinge.

The pages are plate-sunk about a third of an inch inside the border design, adding greatly to their appearance—although this unfortunately does not show in the illustrations. This is a simple trick. Cut a piece of card (the card around which your laundryman drapes what is left of your shirt will do nicely) to the size of the depression desired. Round the tips of the four corners with scissors, and placing the card on the face of the page in the required position turn both over on to a sheet of glass or other hard surface, being careful not to let the card slip out of position. Holding both down firmly with the left hand run round the edge of the card with a hard, smooth implement, such as the end of a small pen-knife handle or the handle of a bone tooth brush, pressing firmly downward and against the edge of the lower card. A little practice on old album leaves will soon make one proficient.

For the lettering a good quality India ink, such as Higgins Waterproof, is used, being hard and quick-drying. The bordetr design is ruled and sketched out in black with a medium pen, and a little motif in India ink and vermillion water-color on either side of the name panel adds a Chinese touch. Touches of vermillion and grey appear elsewhere, such as in the capitals of page headings and small ornamentation; and a scarlet ink line is ruled under sub-headings.

In the smaller lettering a fine, hard pen is used, (the writer prefers an Esterbrook No. 910), upon which a light, even pressure should be used, the pen wiped frequently and discarded immediately the point shows signs of corrosion or loss of fineness. In this way lettering is kept clean and even and the nib will not have a tendency to pick up and carry hair or lint. Fine pencil lines are



Artistically arranged pages from the Collection of China owned by J. W. Whitefoot.

ruled one-eighth of an inch apart, which serve as a lower guide line for the letters—no upper line being considered necessary in such small lettering.

As to the lettering itself, whilst a perpendicular style is probably neater in appearance the writer recommends the use of a sloping letter to those not naturally neat or expert, for the reason that slight variations in the angle of the long strokes are not as noticeable as is the case when a perpendicular letter is used. The use of serifs should also be avoided unless the penman is very neat. When several lines of lettering are necessary a rectangular space should be blocked out in light pencil into which they are to fit, care being taken to make such "blocks" balance nicely on the page, and to bring the lettering out as evenly as possible at the end of each line as well as at the beginning.

By all means avoid over-elaboration. Collections are frequently seen in which the owner has endeavored to make his pages "pretty" by an abundance of meaningless, worm-like, wriggly curves, ornaments, flowers and so forth—the whole mess defeating its purpose by relegating the stamps themselves into secondary place.

Enlarged photographs often serve to illustrate slight variations in issues, types or minor varieties, and the method adopted by the author will be found particularly effective, as will be seen by the illustrations. The stamp is photographed and an enlargement made on single-weight matte or semi-matte paper, but only partially developed, producing a faint print. When dry the prints are mounted on the album page and the portions of the design which one wishes to emphasize are then painted in with a very fine brush and water-color or a mapping pen and India ink. A short description may then be placed underneath, or beside, each enlargement; also, if room, copies of the stamps in question, vide the Postage Dues page in the accompanying illustrations.

Black lines enclose each stamp or block in this collection, adding greatly to the general appearance of the pages, but having the slight disadvantage of making re-arrangement of or additions to the stamps very difficult. The writer finds it quicker to rule the rectangles *after* the stamps have been mounted, but one needs a good eye for correct alignment and squaring. The use of quadrille pages is recommended to those who are not naturally accurate, as the practice of marking the spaces with a measure is tedious and slow.

The addition of a title page lends distinction to any collection and if one has not the necessary skill to design one's own, the services of some artistic friend should be called in. The title page illustrated consists of the word "CHINA" in vermillion water-color, the remainder of the lettering being in India ink. The small water-color sketch of a pagoda, the surrounding border (taken from an old Chinese vase) and the dragon spandrels, both in grey, lend an oriental touch to complete a very effective introduction to the collection.

Whilst the production of a complete collection in the foregoing manner may seem a laborious task, the author can assure readers from personal experience that the joy and satisfaction to be obtained from the finished work amply compensate the collector for the many hours spent in its accomplishment—not to mention the many vistas opened up and the interesting philatelic and general knowledge gained in the course of digging out the necessary material for the text.

THE NEW AIRMAIL STAMP.

The new 5c airmail stamp was placed on sale on February 10th, 1930, and we are indebted to R. S. Regar, administrative assistant to the Postmaster General, for a cover bearing the stamp on the first day of sale. W. W. Betts of Clearfield, Pa. also remembered the Editor with a first day cover and the Washington Philatelic Society used first day covers as place cards for the delegates of the Collectors Club who visited them on February 14th.

U. S. Bisected Provisionals of 1925

By Michael Miller.

THE story of bisected stamp is not new and has been a matter of study of philatelists in varying degree. In fact bisects are coincident with the first issue of U. S. stamps and although not authorized who would refuse a bisected 1847.

Bisects are created primarily as the result of a temporary shortage of the particular value needed. It may be because the supply of the particular value has been exhausted or lacking in certain post-offices (as illustrated by the U. S. bisected 12 cents from California) or because of change of rates necessitating a new denomination for which example see the bisects of the British West Indies.

Then again bisects are issued by virtue of governmental authority or decree by means of a surcharge as the Portuguese India or unsurcharged as illustrated by the Danish West Indies or arise by virtue of necessity which is recognized by the postal officials thru custom and by tacit consent and acquiescence, examples of which are the bisects of the provinces now constituting the Dominion of Canada.

The United States issues as noted in the catalogs has a number of these latter bisects to its credit (perhaps discredit) and they are very much prized by philatelists. Indeed students note that many of them were required to fill a much needed want and emergency. In 1925 a similar emergency occurred in some of the U. S. Post Offices by a lack of ½ cent stamps. The writer desires that the data he has gathered be recorded so that philatelists of the future may have such information available. It is submitted with the request that corrections or additions be reported to enable us to make it as complete and authentic as possible.

In 1925 and prior thereto there had been much agitation for an increase on postal rates and Congress worked on the problem for many months. Finally a law was enacted which provided for an increase of one-half cent on circulars and other third class mail and as there were no denominations to meet this change, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was immediately ordered to provide ½ cent and 1½ cent stamps.

The Post-Office Department had in the meantime issued an announcement that the new rates would go into effect on April 15th, 1929, but it was a physical impossibility for the Bureau in such short time to print millions of stamps and this resulted in many post-offices being without the ½ cent stamp. Consequently bisecting was resorted to in some instances, but when this matter was referred to the Department by Philip H. Ward, Jr., he was referred to paragraph 3 of section 522 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, wherein postmasters are instructed not to recognize mutilated postage stamps, and are informed that mail matter bearing such tsamps shall be treated as "held for postage," that this regulation has never been waived, and advise that to permit the practice of using mutilated stamps would result in loss of revenue, as the uncancelled portions of cancelled stamps would be used.

Such reply was merely begging the question as under the abnormal conditions something had to be done to meet the immediate need, which seems to be admitted by the Department.

Under date of April 17th the Post Office Department announced that while all postmasters throughout the country were supplied with the ½c stamps (?) made necessary by the postage rates which went into effect on April 15th, because of their great demand and owing to the limited time given to furnish them, it was necessary to reduce the amounts of postmaster's requisitions.

As a consequence some of the postmasters have promptly exhausted their supplies and in order that the public might not be inconvenienced, particularly

at distant points from Washington, Postmaster General New announced on April 17th that a special mail plane will leave Bolling Field Saturday morning with additional supplies of the half cent stamps. Five hundred pounds or approximately three and a half million stamps will be carried in the plane.

The first allotment is destined for Denver and will be dropped off the plane at Salt Lake City. The plane will then go on to San Francisco, where allotments for Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland as well as San Francisco will be distributed from that city.

Another plane with a like supply of stamps will leave Bolling Field Monday for other western cities.

While the Department was doing its best to fill the demand it could not do so throughout the country and from Toms River, N. J., on the east coast to Fresno, Calif., on the west coast, one-cent stamps were bisected and used either with the current one cent stamp or on the one cent stamped envelope. These having actually gone thru the mail after having been accepted by the local postmaster, the Post Office Department was again apprised of such instances, whereupon the Asst. Postmaster again advised Mr. Ward under date of April 27, 1925 that,

"While irregularities such as these may have obtained at a few places, I may say with few exceptions, all postmasters had the one-half stamp on April 15. All postmasters now have them and consequently there will be no occasion for such irregularities in the future." Then again in the Postal Bulletins of April 29th and 30th, the attention of postmasters is invited to paragraph 3—section 522 of Postal Laws and Regulations that mutilated or fractional parts of stamps cut from embossed stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers or postal cards may not be used or counted in payment of postage. Patrons should be advised that it is not permissible to cut a 1c stamp in two in an endeavor to pay the fractional part of a 1c postage on mail. Stamps of the denomination of ½c and 1½c are furnished for that purpose.

So much now for the Departmental recognition and grudgingly given as it is, the most skeptical amongst us would admit that these provisionals would have to be more or less recognized.

Now as is usual with emergency or provisional issues, especially in halving stamps, there is the danger of many of them being of philatelic origin or as the German collectors aptly name them, "Spielerei" (playthings). Care must be taken in purchasing such items and what is primarily important is whether the post-master of that town so recognized the bisecting of the one cent for use under the new rates. The writer has been in correspondence with various persons on this matter and will present what he has ascertained as to the bisecting of stamps in cities known to have allowed such usage with letters from the local postmasters.

St. Paul

The first instance to which the writer's attention has been called is that of the bisects at St. Paul, Minn., although others may claim equal record. On April 15th there were no ½ cent stamps and in a limited way and for a short period of time the current one cent stamps were allowed to be bisected and used as ½ cent to make the 1½ cent rate. On the following day a number of pieces of mail were sent out with the rubber stamp "½c stamps not available." Olaf J. Olson advises me that it was privately applied before delivery to the postmaster for mailing. A variety of stamps were used in halving but doubt should be cast on those stamps that were not then on sale at the post-office. A complete list of such bisects with facts to substantiate them should be made available by the local philatelists. The following from the Assistant Postmaster at St. Paul in charge of mailing division is self explanatory.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
Saint Paul, Minnesota
January 20, 1926.

Mr. Michael Miller,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:—

Reference is made to your letter of January 18th, relative to the use at this office of bi-sected postage stamps on account of failure to receive from the Department a supply of ½c stamps

In reply I can state that this was only resorted to in a limited way and for a very short period, upon matter received for local delivery, to accommodate patrons in sending matter requiring immediate dispatch.

Advice from the Department disproving such practice, and the supply of ½c postage stamps terminated the use of bi-sected stamps at once.

Yours very truly,
C. H. NEGAARD,
Assistant Postmaster.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 25, 1926.

Dear Sir:—

The bi-sected stamps were used at this office on the mail for local delivery but one day, viz. April 15, 1925.

Yours very truly,
C. H. NEGAARD,
Assistant Postmaster.

Boston, Mass.

When I was shown envelopes with the use of bisected one cent stamps from Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass., I was rather surprised as I thought that such a large city should have been supplied with ½ cent stamps. Moreover when one was used with a 1½ cent stamp for the two cent rate I doubted such use, but when the late Major Joseph Steinmetz of Philadelphia showed me another cover which had the half surcharged with "½," I decided to make inquiry as to the issuance of such bisects and wrote to Roxbury Station. I elicited the following reply from the assistant in charge.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
Boston, Massachusetts
Roxbury Station

Respectfully returned to Feby 15th, 26

Michael Miller
Baltimore Md.

with the information that we think you have been wrongly informed in this matter, as this office has no knowledge of any such service at this time.

ROLAND M. BAKER, P. M.

Not being satisfied with the reply I wrote to Roland M. Baker, Postmaster at Boston and under date of February 15th, 1926, the following answer was received which put at end further inquiries and classifies them as fakes.

"Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 10th, in which you state that you noticed that in our post office stamps were cut in halves and used for regular postage to meet the emergency during April and May of last year. I know of no such emergency as we were furnished with a full supply of half-cent and one and one-half cent stamps, and furthermore it is not permissible to cut stamps in two for postage, and all matter bearing stamps cut in two must be held for postage.

"Please advise further the source of your information as to this office cutting stamps in halves and using them for regular postage."

Tom's River, N. J.

This town is the county seat of Ocean County and has a considerable volume of mail. When the new law went into effect the local post-office had no ½ cent

stamps, resulting in the creation of what has been called the "Tom's River Provisional" and I am indebted to Paul S. Goble, D. D. S., for most information and data. The first use of such bisects arose when the county superintendent of schools circularized letters to the teachers and other persons interested in the schools at irregular intervals, altogether about four hundred pieces having been used, of which few were recovered. Afterwards Harold L. Brinley, an attorney of the same city, on three weekly occasions sent out blotters in connection with his insurance business, of which about one hundred and fifty were sent out, but less than ten were recovered. Earl Brownell sent out about a dozen in advertising auto accessories, Dr. Goble and a few others of the town sent out circulars. In order that the writer may have first hand information from the principal users, a letter was directed to them and the following reply from Charles A. Morris, Superintendent, is self-explanatory.

OCEAN COUNTY
Superintendent of Schools
Toms River, New Jersey

The practice of bi-secting the one cent stamp was discontinued in this office when notice was given by the Postmaster that half stamps could no longer be accepted in payment of postage.

There was no correspondence or written memorandum in any of this transaction

It is a pleasure to hand you this information.

(signed) CHAS. A. MORRIS,
County Superintendent.

CAM:EG

In communicating with Mr. Harold L. Brinley, the following reply was received:

HAROLD L. BRINLEY
Law Offices
Toms River, N. J.

Feb. 11, 1926.

Michael Miller, Esq.
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your communication of January 20, relative to the use of one cent stamps cut in half to meet requirements of the one and one-half cent postal rate, I beg to advise that my knowledge of the facts are obtained from my stenographers who mailed the envelopes.

I have an insurance agency and send out advertising matter weekly.

One of my stenographers made application to the local post-office for a supply of one-half cent stamps and was informed by them that they did not have any on hand and for us to cut the one cent stamps in half.

I understand that this was done by my stenographers for three or four weeks. The number sent out each week was approximately forty or fifty.

I could not state positively the number that were sent out or the number of weeks that they were sent out before the authorities stopped us as I took little interest in the matter at the time.

Yours very truly,
HAROLD L. BRINLEY.

BK

In order to ascertain the possible number of such bisects in existence, Mr. Brinley further wrote me under date of Feb. 15-1926 that a close search had subsequently been made by stamp collectors and only three or four so far have been recovered. The same could be said of the others as they were created not by philatelists but to meet certain and specific emergencies. The school circulars as would be expected in ordinary circumstances, were retained but the envelopes usually discarded. The *New Jersey Courier* of June 19th, 1925, gave considerable publicity to the fact that the local post office had not received the half cent stamps from Washington and that the postmaster as a result thereof was compelled to permit the use of bi-sected stamps, and concluded that when the post

office department heard of this "Toms River Provisional," it called the postmaster to account but as the deed was done and the mail delivered, the department philosophically warned him not to look so carefully after the business in the future. Yet with all of that, the one half stamps were not available until about May 5th.

White Plains, N. Y.

When my attention was directed to bisects emanating from this town I made inquiry of the postmaster, who said in reply:

> Reference to the above would state that no cut stamp was used at this office as this is against the P. L. and Regulations. Patron was warned against cutting 1 cent stamps as under order of April 20, 1925, all matter bearing stamps cut in two has to be held for postage.

As a result any bisects from that town have no quasi-official standing whatsoever.

Chase City, Va.

A very unusual split came from this town which had no one half cent stamps, in fact none were requisitioned by the local postmaster as he did not think there would be an immediate need. However I have been advised by Arthur H. Robertson, cashier of the local First National Bank, that he and a jeweler sent out circulars, about one hundred altogether. When presented for mailing to the assistant postmaster he was in a quandry and thought that the regulations would require the Postmaster to use stamps of the next higher value and lose out of his personal account the added cost beyond the regular rate received from the sender. When the matter was referred to the postmaster he did not solve the problem and disliking the idea of paying extra, suggested that the mail be held and sent out later. This was not acceptable to the sender and upon suggestion that the three cent stamp be split, making the new rate on two letters, he did not like the idea but finally stated "I haven't any right to do this but don't know what else to do," and in response to the question as to the manner of splitting said "cut them up and down so as the figure 3 will be on either half stamp." It is safe to say that he must have burned the wires for a supply. In writing to the Postmaster I received the cryptic reply:

> Dear Sir:
> Replying to above, beg to advise that at the time the stamps referred to above, were cut this office had not as yet received the half cent stamps, and we had to cut them to accommodate customer.
> Yours very truly, B. M.

Fresno, California

This town had no one half cent stamps on April 15th, and until the 19th one cent stamps were bisected. The new stamps did not arrive until the 21st and were immediately put on sale. The 1½ cent stamps were on hand on April 15th, and I have seen covers showing the 1½ cent stamp used with bisected one cent stamps to make the two cent rate. I think only a few were non-philatelic but I am inclined to believe that most of these are for the benefit of collectors. Those which would have the most merit are the bisected one cent on the one cent stamped envelope and secondly those used together with the whole stamp of the current issue then on sale at Fresno. Robin Sampson of that city to whom I am indebted for information advised me that besides the 1922 issue, both flat and rotary stamps, the rotary of the previous issues were used and altogether about ten thousand were sent so that copies from Fresno should be commonest of all the bisects.

As is to be expected, much newspaper notoriety took place especially in the *Fresno Morning Republican* of Friday April 17th, and the postmaster was ad-

monished by the post office authorities. In order that I might get the matter correctly, I wrote to the postmaster and his most interesting reply I submit in full:

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
Fresno, California

January 25, 1926.

Mr. Michael Miller,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of January 19, 1926, I wish to say that you are privileged to quote my letter in regard to bi-sected stamps used at this post-office.

Sincerely yours,
GEO. W. TURNER, Postmaster.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
Fresno, California

January 14, 1926.

Mr. Michael Miller,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of December 28, 1925, I have to say that because of the new postage rates which went into effect on April 15, 1925, which made the use of one-half cent stamps necessary and because a supply of these stamps was not received until April 21st, in order to collect the proper revenue, I authorized clerks to cut one cent stamps in two and affix them to such mail as required the fractional stamps.

Practically all, if not all, of these cut stamps were affixed by employees of this office. They were not sold. On the first day or April 15th there were only a couple of hundred or so pieces of mail on which the cut stamps were used but on the second day there was one mailing of some two thousand pieces and several small mailings and on other days preceding the receipt of a supply of half cent stamps mailings probably averaged three or four hundred. The total number of pieces of mail on which the cut stamps were used passing through this office probably did not exceed four or possibly five thousand.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General in a letter dated May 1, 1925, after quoting a clipping from a local paper regarding the use of cut stamps by this office, continues:

"In view of the provisions of paragraph 3, section 522, of the Postal Laws and Regulations, it is requested that you explain your reason and the legal authority for passing matter in the mails bearing these mutilated stamps."

In my reply dated May 5th, after explaining that reports had reached me that other offices were resorting to the use of cut stamps, I stated:

"I assure you that it was only in the interest of the service and in an endeavor to collect the proper revenue that I authorized the use of cut stamps. And I wish to assure you further that I made no such statement that I had any legal authority for doing so. That portion of the newspaper clipping was framed from the imagination of a reporter."

In the newspaper clipping referred to I was quoted as having said that I had authority that it is legal. I made no such statement.

I trust that I have given you the information you desire. I would prefer not to furnish you with exact copies of the letter from the Department or of my reply but have quoted the principal paragraphs of each and trust they will be sufficient for your purpose.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. W. TURNER, Postmaster.

Porterville, California

As in Fresno, this town had no ½ cent stamps and so recourse had to be to use bisected one cent stamps. Not so many were used and I could do nothing better in telling of its story than by quoting the *Fresno Bee* of Wednesday, April 22, 1925:

One Cent Stamp Cut in Half and Sold.

Porterville Postmaster in Quandry Solves Lack of Half Cent Stamp.

Porterville, Aprl. 22.

Pending the delayed arrival of the new one half cent stamps that are now demanded by the new postal rates, Postmaster Edward F. Halbert of this city has adopted the plan of cutting one cent stamps in half to accommodate the public. It is understood that this plan has been adopted by other postmasters of the state, so that both the public and the government can be satisfied. Bulletin issued by the post-office department covers all phases of the new post office rules to the postmaster but were silent in the matter of the half cent stamps.

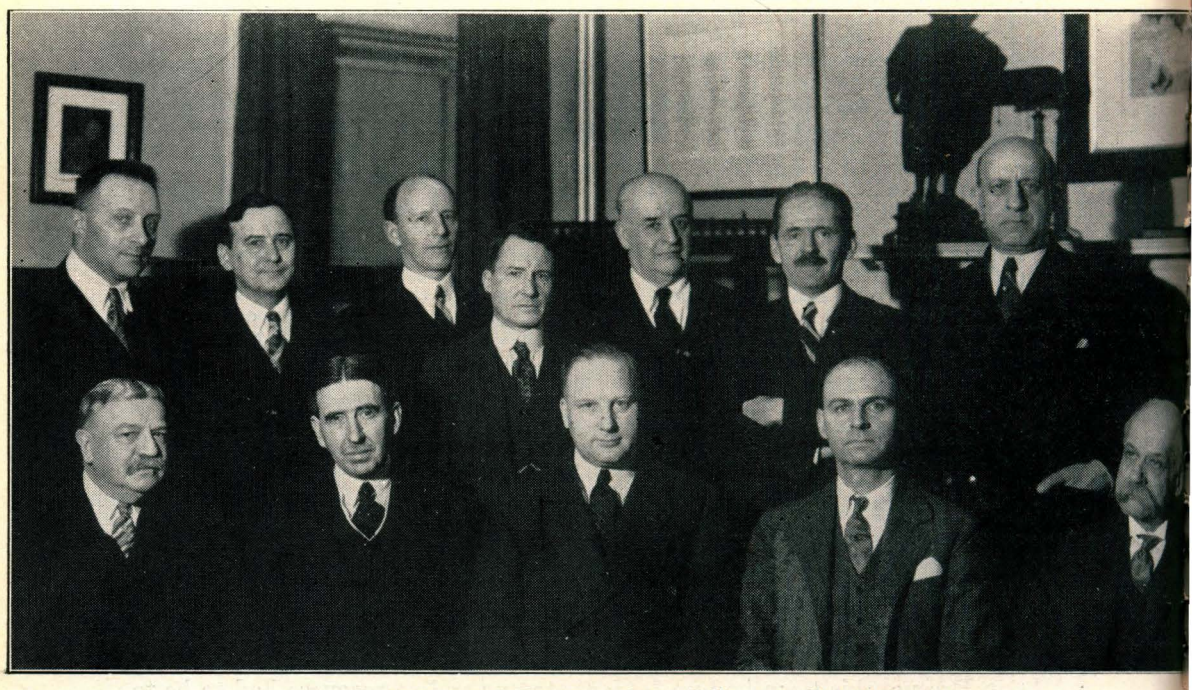
"If two halves make a whole" said Halbert "half of a one cent stamp should be a half cent stamp", and when a patron demands a half cent stamp, the stamp clerk gets busy with the shears.

I have been advised that the nearby towns of Visula, Hanford and Fowler likewise bisected one cent stamps and J. E. Guest reports also one from Delano. I have not heard of any other use and presumably while lacking the ½ cent stamps, no demand was made upon the postmasters of such towns.

Prices of these bisects vary from fifty cents to five dollars depending of course on post office and type of stamp and cover used. I have already noted them in the auction sales of Bartels, Klein and Mozian. Whether the future will give them greater value remains to be seen and the writer makes no attempt to put them on the par with other bisects already listed nor does he think they are at present entitled to catalog listing.

This data is submitted so that in future years philatelists will be able to guage their proper worth and standing.

MICHAEL MILLER.



Governors and Trustees of the Collectors Club 1930

Standing: Stephen G. Rich, O. G. Reichelt, Beverly S. King, Charles Curie, Charles J. Phillips, Theodore E. Steinway, Admiral F. Harris.
Seated: John N. Luff, Ferrars Tows, H. L. Lindquist, John H. Hall, Joseph S. Rich.
(Alfred F. Lichtenstein Missing)

Chinese Express Letter Stamps

By JAMES STARR.

THE Express Stamps of China constitute a unique, very interesting, and small group, as there are but ten major varieties.

They differ from all other issues (the only thing at all comparable are the early Formosian two-part stamps, which indeed may be their ancestors), in that each stamp is composed of a number of parts, four for those issued under the Empire, and five for those of the Republic, one of which never left the office of origin and only one of which ever legitimately came into the possession of the purchaser.

It is difficult to tell why they do not attract more attention, possibly it is due to lack of stock in the dealers' hands. I venture to say not one dealer in twenty-five has any complete copies, and few have any used parts. If this statement is doubted, try to buy the ten complete stamps and see how long it will take to get them, or try to reconstruct the ten from used parts, which will be more interesting and take considerably longer. More probably the apathy is due to the doubt that has been cast upon their postal status in many quarters. One school maintains that they are not stamps at all but only postal documents and receipts, and I remember a statement of one of this party to the effect that he would as soon collect mail bags or post office cars. The other school argues that their postal status is perfectly good, inasmuch as (until they were demonetized in 1916) they certainly took care of single rate postage without the use of any other stamp.

Arguing against them, Theodore Siddall, of Shanghai, states in his catalog (October 1, 1927 Edition):

> "The so-called 'Express Letter Stamps' are not included in this catalogue because they are not postage stamps. A postage stamp is something that is sold to the public to be used in the payment of postage. The Express Letter Stamps, and Official Seals, were not sold to the public and could not be used by the public for the payment of postage, or anything else, hence are not postage stamps."

Endeavoring to settle the dispute, the author had the following question submitted to the Chinese Postal authorities at Peking:

> "Referring to the Express Delivery Stamps of China,
>
> "There appears to be a great divergence of opinion as to whether, prior to their demonetizing in 1916, they should be classed as postage stamps or as post office documents. Subsequent to the demonetizing there is of course no question but that they are only documents.
>
> "Referring to the first period above mentioned one party contends that they always were nothing but postal documents; the other party contends that inasmuch as they paid the single rate postage or less without additional stamps, they were bona fide postage stamps, or at least a part of them were.
>
> "An authoritative decision from the Chinese post office would be appreciated."
>
> April 30, 1928."

In due course the following reply was received:

"Post Office,
Peking, 8th May, 1928.

No. 965
General.

"C. W. Luh, Esquire,
Yenching University,
Peking West.

Dear Sir:

"In reply to your letter of April 24th, concerning Express Delivery

Slips, you may inform Mr. James Starr that these Express Slips were never regarded as postage stamps by this Administration, although they were used for this purpose.

* * * *

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) E ROTH,
District Accountant."

P. S. Mr. James Starr's letter is returned herewith."

(Mr. Roth is Accountant for the Director General of Posts and handles most of his correspondence.)

Before analyzing the above briefs, let us here digress for a moment and present the facts as to the modus operandi of the issue.

As stated above, the complete stamp of the Empire consisted of four parts, and not of three, as listed in most of the catalogs. They were not sold to the purchaser as a unit, indeed it was forbidden under very heavy penalties, (rumor says death but this is probably an exaggeration), for any persons other than the post office clerks to have in their possession an entire unused stamp. All such entires therefore have originally been secured by means which, to say the least, were illegitimate.

A person wishing to send an express letter was obliged to take it to the post office, pay ten cents in money, the clerk attached the proper portion of the express slip, and the letter was then transmitted without the further use of postage stamps unless it was over weight; in which case stamps for the excess weight only were added. The stub end remained always at the office of issue, as proof of sale. The fourth piece (tail) was given to the purchaser as a receipt; the second and third pieces went with the letter to office of destination, and it seems probable that the third piece, in the Empire issues, was fastened to the letter by a small gummed strip of paper. In the Republican issues the narrow fourth piece was unquestionably pasted on the letter (See Plate XIV). The third (body) piece remained at the office of delivery as an office record while the second part (head) was returned to the office of issue and was there filed, as proof that the letter had reached its destination.

In addition to the above in the "Report on the Working of the Post Office" in the "Trade Report of the Imperial Maritime Customs" published at the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs for the year 1905, it states, "Letters are posted at the window, or handed to special collectors, who, *Chinese fashion*, go around the busy streets of the city to collect correspondence, which they immediately frank and date-stamp on payment of a special fee; this payment is effected for each letter by purchase of an "express delivery" slip in three parts, one of which is detached and kept by the sender, the other two kept by the Post Office to check delivery and obtain addressee's receipt. The fee is ten cents; the system provides for the production of this receipt in due course to the sender, against an additional fee of five cents, thus retaining the character and advantage of single and double registration without the cumbrous formalities."

One hesitates to take issue with so eminent an authority as Mr. Siddall, who has given above his definition of a postage stamp, but Webster's New International Dictionary (1927 Edition) states a postage stamp is "A government stamp required to be put on articles sent by mail in payment of the postage, and as evidence of its prepayment, as a design embossed on an envelope or wrapper, or printed on a card, or, espe. an adhesive stamp issued and sold for the purpose," while the Century Dictionary says it is "An official mark, or a stamp, either affixed to or embossed on letters, etc., sent through the mails, as an evidence of the prepayment of postage."

The essential element of these definitions is that a stamp is a government mark affixed to a letter to indicate the prepayment of postage. I maintain that

these Express stamps fulfill these conditions, although in a very unusual manner; they *did* without question pay the single rate postage, and they *were* affixed to letters, and although the postal authorities do not regard them as stamps, they admit they were "used for this purpose" and anything that is "used" *as* a stamp by an established government, *is* a stamp for all practical purposes.

The only point open to question is whether the whole slip as it came from the printer should be considered the stamp, or only that portion which accompanied the letter to its destination and was attached to it, either temporarily or permanently. Reasoning from analogy, no one ever disputed, to the author's knowledge, that only the upper part of a Belgian stamp with a Sunday label should be collected, because that portion only was valid for postage. Anyone who carefully removed the bottom label from his mint specimens would be considered crazy. It is therefore the writer's opinion that the same principles apply in this case, although he admits there are more ground for a difference of opinion.

For the origin and reasons for the establishment of the system, I again quote from the above cited Post Office report:

> "Since the autumn experiments are being made for the establishment of an "express delivery" service. The idea was mooted more than three years ago, as one of the improvements required by the leading section of the Chinese public in the North for the safe and prompt exchange of their letters between Tientsin and the Capital, and also as a means of breaking up the powerful competition of the Native agencies in these two cities. One advantage these agencies supply to the public better than the Post Office is the quick way in which, with a special staff of city runners, they can undertake to transmit pressing messages specially paid for. The obvious remedy is for the Post Office to undertake a similar service; this facility the **min-chü** can give only to a few customers, but when adopted by the Imperial institution it must at once be granted to a large public. Various considerations have delayed going on with the scheme; but a similar plan being recommended for Shanghai, the idea has been revived, and this time carried through. So far it is only being experimented with between Tientsin, Shanghai, and Peking, but preparations are already being made to connect other large centers with it. The 'Express Delivery' service is to constitute a special department of the Imperial Post Office."

The cataloging of these stamps is not very accurate or complete. Most of the catalogs list them one part short, and the descriptions are hard to follow. One of the continental catalogs does not list them at all, and another is so mixed up as to be entirely useless. In this article the author proposes to use his own numbers according to what he believes to be the priority of issue, giving Scott's numbers in parenthesis, as their listing is probably the best and most used, in this country at least.

These stamps, except the last one, are all lithographed. Where and by whom this was done is at present unknown, but probably under or at the Statistical Bureau. Kohl's hand book states that the issues for the Republic were "presumably printed by Waterlow & Sons" but does not state it as a fact. It seems probable that the work was done in three printings; the first applying the lines of the background, the second the design, and the third the serial numbers which are quite evidently applied after the main printing was finished. All the above is surmise and definite information must be supplied by later students.

All issues are on white, wove, unwatermarked paper, and with one exception to be noted later, the parts of the stamp are separated by a saw-tooth perforation on a black line, except No. 10 (408) where the line is green.

In the following pages all dragon type (Imperial) stamps are considered to consist of four parts, all goose type, or Republican issues, of five parts, and the parts will be numbered from the left, or stub end.

First Issue, Nov. 4th, 1905. No. 1 (401).

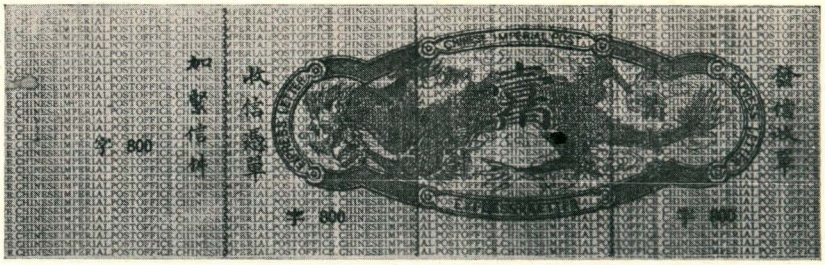


Plate I. No. 1. From collection of E. H. Finegan.

The entire stamp measures 8 1/16 by about 2½ inches. As they were printed in sheets of 5 and were subsequently cut apart and put up in books for postal use (this statement is based on the plating of No. 8 and on the fact that the stubs show marks of a staple) their width varies according to the care taken in the cutting. And here we may state that while descriptions of various stamps say that the background is composed of a certain number of lines, it must always be remembered that this only applies to a perfectly cut stamp, and it will often be found that the number of lines varies from what it theoretically should be.

The background consists of the words "Chinese Imperial Post Office" repeated in line and there are 30 horizontal lines. In the centre, extending over the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th pieces is an irregular oval, bearing in English at the bottom and at each end the words "Express Letter" and at the top "Chinese Imperial Post." Within the oval is a dragon, which cannot be confused with the same animal on subsequent issues, for this one has his nose pointed to the ground, and appears to be scratching his lower jaw with his left front foot, which his right leg is above his head, and seems to be growing out of his neck and pressing against the top of the oval; the head and forelegs are on the second part.

On the third piece is the body, with the left leg and claw beneath it and the right leg most uncomfortably spread out above the body, the claw extending into the fourth piece, which also carries the tail. Around the body are a number of small clouds, but these are quite indistinct as the lines of the background run through them.

The Chinese characters, in green, which are in column, and read from the top down, are:

<u>On the stub:</u>

加	'Chia	to add to extra to hasten motion		Express
緊	'Chin	urgent important		Letter
信	Hsin'	a letter		
件	Chien'	the article referred to	a letter	

On the 2nd or Head part:

Left Column:

收	Sheu	to receive to gather	Received of a letter	Proof of receipt of letter
信	Hsin'	a letter		
憑	P'ing	as; proof evidence	a receipt	
單	Tan	a check a receipt		

Right Column:

大	Ta'	Great	Imperial
清	Ts'ing	Pure	
郵	Yiu	post	Postage
政	Chăng'	law	

On the 3rd or Body Part.

Left Column is the same as the column on the stub, viz.: Chia Chin Hsin Chien or "Express Letter."

Right column same as the right column on the second part, Ta Ts'ing Yiu Chang or "Imperial Postage."

Centre:

There we find what at first seems one complicated character. It is really two, one over the other.

壹	Yi'	One	One dime
角	'Chiao	a dime or a tenth	

On the 4th or Tail Piece.

Left column is the same as the right column on the third part, viz.: Ta Ts'ing Yiu Chang' or "Imperial Postage."

Right column:

發	Fa	to send out, to issue	or a letter sent out	Purchaser's receipt
信	Hsin	a letter		
收	Sheu	to receive to gather		
單	Tan	a check a receipt	a receipt	

In addition to the above there is found, usually near the bottom of each of the four pieces, the black character, TSZ" (XVIIIa) literally "marked" "a letter", or a "symbol", in this case meaning "No.", followed by the serial number of the stamp, also in black.

On the cancelled copies are found various hand stamped single characters, which are control marks and correspond, in a way, to the letters A B C and D found on the demonetized issues.

All the catalogs list but one stamp of this issue, viz.: the 10 cent olive green; it is exactly the color of the green olive of commerce and entirely different from any of the others. This is an error as there are in reality two distinct types.

The first is the catalogued stamp, and in addition to the peculiar color the parts are separated by a saw-tooth perforation marked out by a black line, which shows on the divided parts.

No. 2 (Not cataloged). The second type is grass green in color and the parts are separated by a round hole perforation 11¼, without lines in the perforation. In all other respects the general design is similar to the first type, but they are clearly lithographed from different stones and differ in minor details, such as the size of the Chinese characters, the closeness of the right hind knee of the dragon to the right circle of the top label (in No. 1 they touch(the letters in "Chinese" in the top label, etc.

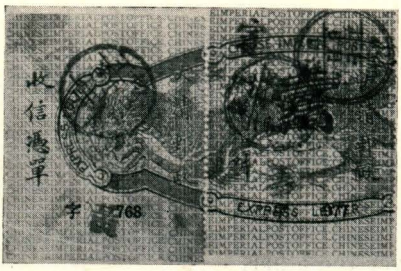


Plate II. No. 2.

Unfortunately, no entires have ever come my way and I can only present two used pieces as shown above.

Which of these was issued first? As yet there is no proof, for all of the canceled stamps of both types that I have seen were postmarked in various months of 1906 or later.

In view of the fact that all later issues have the saw-tooth perforation it might be presumed that No. 2 was of earlier origin, but this is only presumption. Against this viewpoint are the facts, 1st, that the catalogs only list No. 1 which shows that it was the one brought to the attention of the publishers when the issue first appeared; 2nd, that Mencarini (Note on the Postage Stamps of China, Appendix M Report of the Post Office before quoted) lists and illustrated in color, No. 1. For these two reasons it seems better for the present to consider the olive green stamp to be No. 1, until it can be proved that the grass green really preceded it, which I believe was actually the case.

There is one other possible alternative, that the stamps were contemporary but produced and issued at two places.

In Mencarini's article mentioned above, he was permitted to use the original plates for his colored illustrations. The express stamp he illustrates is numbered 101, in the olive green color. Unused entires of this number therefore should be very carefully investigated as they may be only a picture cut out of his book.

Second Issue, 1909-1911. No. 3 (404).

The stamp measures 8⅜x2 7/16 inches. The background consists of the same words in 29 horizontal lines. The color is variously described as being green and pale green or green and yellow green, either will do, but two shades are existing, one darker than the other. There is no border.

The dragon occupies the second, third and fourth parts as before, but has become much more spirited. He has lifted his head and is looking straight to the front; all four legs are below the body, in much more natural positions. The clouds are very distinct as the background does not run through them, and the Chinese characters, especially on the body, which is much slimmer, are plainly visible. The lettering and Chinese characters are the same as before.



Plate III. No. 3.

Used third parts of this stamp are found with the following hand stamp in two vertical columns in black ink.

Left.			Right.			
准	'Chun	permitted	銀	Yin	silver	currency
附	Fu'	to enclose	錢	Ts'ien	copper money	currency
入	Zhu'	in	鈔	Ch'ao	paper money	notes
信	Hsin'	letter	票	P'iao'	a ticket	notes
內	Néi'	within	不	Pu	not	

or, forbidden to enclose coin or currency in letter.

All I have seen of these were postmarked at Hsuchow in 1910, and the date is important as it proves that this stamp preceded Scott's No. 403 in date of issue; I have seen three copies dated respectively—2nd month 4th day, and the other two 1st month 24th day; the latter two are especially interesting as each has a small piece of paper, with perforated edges, attached to it, which is torn at the edge of the stamp and was quite evidently used to attach the stamp to the letter.

Another used fourth piece is postmarked 10th month 24th day of 1907, this was used at Peking and proves that this stamp is also of earlier issue than Scott's No. 402.

Another used second part of No. 4 (402) bears the following hand stamp in black:

Left				Right.		
寄	Chi'	to send		信	Hsin'	a letter
銀	Yin	silver	coins	內	Néi'	within
錢	Ts'ien	copper money / cash	coins	不	Pu	not
銀	Yin	silver	notes	准	'Chun	to permit
票	P'iao'	a ticket / a certificate	notes	附	Fu'	to enclose, within

"Coins and currency not permitted to be sent in the letter." It is impossible to read the town at which the above was used as the postmark is blurred.

A third variety of hand stamp has been seen on one used No. 2 piece, apparently relating to the same restriction, but too indistinct to make out.

Why this "chop" does not appear on all copies is not known. Possibly it was applied at random on any portion of the stamp, and is on the missing portions of my other used pieces. I have heard of one case where it was on the head part.

No. 4 (*402*). The stamp measures 8¼ by about 2½ inches and is found in the same light and dark shades as the last. It is surrounded by a narrow green border and the background contains 28 lines. In all other respects it is like No. 3 *except* that the second line from the bottom, on each part, contains the date FEBY. 1909, which replaces the word "Chinese," and makes it impossible to confuse the issue with any other.

The second type hand stamp noted above is found on some of the used parts of this number.



Plate IV. No. 4.

No. 5 (*403*). This stamp is exactly similar to No. 4, except that the date is changed to JAN. 1911.

There appears however to be two types, the difference being that in the second the serial number is followed by a black circle 2½m.m. in diameter within which is a black dot 1¼ m.m. in diameter. All used copies seen, of the second type were postmarked Tsinan.

On some of the stubs of this issue an error is to be found where a sort of inverted and reversed "S" is used instead of "J" in JAN, making the word read SAN.



Plate V. No. 5.

No hand stamps have been observed on any copies of this stamp that I have seen.

(To be continued.)

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

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MEKEEL'S ISSUE COLLECTORS CLUB SPECIAL.

On January 27, 1930, the Collectors Club was honored by a special issue of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, and we took advantage of the opportunity to present our story and our plans for the future. The responses we have received have been very gratifying and as a direct result of the issue we have come in contact with several collectors interested in our various projects and able and willing to render help in carrying them forward.

We are now going through a period when assistance in any form will be very welcome. We are not referring primarily to financial support, vital as this is, but to ideas, suggestions and criticisms that will perfect our plans and enable us to present a practical, sound and workable program that will justify the financial aid that we are seeking.

We can only gauge the value of our plans by the interest that is displayed in them so even a letter telling us that you approve or disapprove is of value and we hope to stimulate a spontaneous response that will indicate whether our efforts are properly directed. This plea is directed to YOU and we hope that every collector interested enough to read this magazine will respond at once so that we can strengthen our argument with scores of letters showing an interest in the project.

* * * *

THE CHARLES ESTERLY SEVERN MEDAL FOR PHILATELIC MERIT.

The movement launched by Dr. Clarence W. Hennan and a group of Chicago Collectors to create a Philatelic Award of Merit in memory of Charles Esterly Severn has met with an immediate and encouraging response and the success of the project is assured. A committee national in scope is being appointed by the original committee in Chicago and a suitable medal is in process of designing by Lorado Taft, possibly our best known American sculptor.

Possibly no man identified with philately in American was better known or more loved than "Charlie". For years he was the editor of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* and has taken an important part in the growth of the *American Philatelic Society* and of the *Chicago Philatelic Society*. It is fitting therefore that this award should be named in his honor and it is the present intention of the originators of the project to limit the awards to philatelists in the United States and Canada and to grant two medals per year, one for an outstanding achievement of value to philately and the other for a philatelic literary contribution.

The fund is limited to $3000. and contributions of $1.00 to $10.00 are welcome. Charles F. Mann, 6435 Newgard Ave., Chicago, is the treasurer of the fund.

FIRST ANNUAL A. P. S. STAMP SHOW DECLARES 100% DIVIDEND.

The First Annual A. P. S. Stamp Show which was held in the Twin Cities in August, 1929, has declared a final dividend which returns to the underwriters a full hundred per cent. of the amount advanced. This is a splendid tribute to the able business management handling the affair and it should be a wonderful incentive for future exhibits. The details have appeared in the weekly and monthly papers so we will not endeavor to repeat them at this time.

* * * *

PERMANENT HOME FUND.

We are pleased to submit herewith a statement of the Permanent Home Fund for the year 1929, as well as a summary for the five year period ending December 31, 1929, as submitted by A. F. Lichtenstein, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, PERMANENT HOME FUND

From January 1, 1929 to December 31, 1929.

RECEIPTS:

Balance January 1st, 1929		$ 457.50
Interest on Securities, from January 1st to December 31st		780.00
Total Receipts		$1237.50

DISBURSEMENTS:

Purchase: $1,000. Pennsylvania R. R. 4½ of 1965	$ 957.50	
Total Disbursements		$ 957.50
Balance on Deposit, December 31st, 1929		$ 280.00

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, PERMANENT HOME FUND

From January, 1924 to December 31, 1929.

RECEIPTS:

Collection of Pledges made at Annual Dinner in January, 1924	$16,123.35
Other Donations	225.00
Interest on Securities, etc. from January 1924 to Dec. 31, 1929	3,230.97
Total Receipts	$16,588.32

DISBURSEMENTS:

Purchases of Securities as follows:		
$5,000. Union Pacific R. R. 4s of 2008	$ 4,823.89	
$5,000. Pennsylvania R. R. 4½s of 1965	5,166.01	
$5,000. Delaware & Hudson R. R. 4s of 1943	4,874.17	
$4,500. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4s of 1948	4,444.25	
Total Disbursements		$19,308.32
Balance on Deposit, December 31st, 1929		$ 280.00

New York, N. Y., January 6, 1930.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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

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Bulgaria (2)

(Continued from page 59.)

TRANSLATED BY KERMET E. PARKER.

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

1 Lev=100 centimes or (later) stotinki.

1895. Stock reduction issue: Stamp No. 29 with bright red surcharge 06.

			EI. Surch.	Inv.
46	01 on 2 stotinki greenish slate	$ .01 $ .01	$ .20	$ .25



06

No. 46 was made in order to use up the large stocks of No. 29. Besides the *surchage error EI,* which is due to the inversion of a sheet in the press, stamps *with* and *without* surcharge occur *se tenant.* Black surcharges are fakes. A *remainder* of 1,434 copies was left for the auction in May, 1918, yet very large parcels had already earlier come on the market.

1896 (Feb. 14 [2]). Type 7. Commemorative issue on the occasion of the conversion of Crown Prince Boris to the Greek Catholic church. Local print. At first rough paper (without sheet watermark), later smooth paper with sheet watermark W1. Perforated about 12¾.



7



T I

T II

				Quantities
47	1 stotinkia myrtle green (dull, dark)	$ .01	$ .01	3,062,000
48	5 stotinki blue (light, dark)	.02	.02	1,310,000
49	15 stotinki purple lilac, purple violet, TI	.03	.03	1,022,000
	" " " " TII	.05	.05	
50	25 stotinki red (dull, dark)	.10	.10	620,000

No. 49: Type I: "1" thick; flag of "5" curved.
Type II: "1" thinner, appearance more horizontal; flag of "5" straight.

The inscription on the stamps gives the date of the christening in Old Style as February 2, 1896. The issue was prepared because the authorities made

Prince Boris a national gift of 500,000 francs on the occasion of his conversion and it was intended to refund this sum from the proceeds of the commemorative stamps. As the series was not bought in the expected quantities, its demonetization was successively re-postponed, finally until February 2, 1897. After large remainders had already reached the market, there were auctioned in May, 1918: No. 47, 30,953 copies; No. 48, 12,342 copies; No. 49, 6,593 copies; No. 50, 448 copies.

Printings, sheet arrangement: A first printing, which contained only the values of 1 stotinka and 15 stotinki, was printed on somewhat rougher paper than the later issues, for which a pronouncedly smooth paper was employed. The sheets of the first printing had no sheets watermark, while the smooth paper of the later printings contained the *sheet watermark W1* shown in reduced form herewith; it is placed *sidewise in relation to the stamps* and in extent always covers only some 54 stamps. As for No. 49, *Type I* belongs exclusively to the first issue (without watermark); *Type II*, exclusively to the second (with Watermark W1) (See also Due Stamp No. 15). The stamps of the first printing are, without exception, the rarer; nevertheless we have avoided listing them in a separate column, as type differences coincide in No. 49 and as in the second issue, also, a large number of stamps bear no portion of the watermark, while the difference with regard to the smoothness of the paper is perceived only by direct comparison.—In the *sheets* of 100 (10x10) stamps, 5 types must have been repeated once in each row, 20 times in the whole sheet, always in the same order. Yet at least a portion of the issue must have been printed in larger units (of 2x100).



W 1

Regarding *demonetization* see above.

1896 (about June). Type 6. Additional values of the issues in Type 6, but typographed in two colors. Very smooth paper with sheet watermark W1; perforated 12¾.

			Edition	Remainder May, 1918
51 2 leva rose & dull rose	$ .30	——	205,000	17,485
52 3 leva black & yellow brownish	.50	——	100,000	8,304

For both values the smooth paper of the previous issue, with sheet watermark, was employed. As a result of this smoothness of the paper, one frequently meets with stamps in which the ink (sometimes also as a result of watermark lines) took poorly in places, so that the impression appears porous. For the same reason the color of the stamps is very sensitive to handling. *During the time of currency* (see below) the stamps were used only a little, so that copies proved as used in the '90's bring high prices (on letter or piece with fully legible cancellation for No. 51: $1.50, No. 52: $4.20). In 1918 (see above) the *remainders* were sold, in the quantities above specified, to a Bulgarian dealer, whereupon the prices of the stamps, which up to then had been rare, were considerably reduced. A part of the remainders were brought onto the market with *later cancellations*. As both values (like all older issues) went out of currency in October, 1901, all cancellations after that date are to be looked upon as of *inferior value* and scarcely deserving of the prices for unused copies. Yet these later cancellations are to be distinguished from those of the period of currency only by the fact that with the latter the cancellation is gray yellowish, with the former, on the other hand, black and new. As one may see, the number of these remainders was by no means so large as was often asserted.

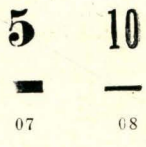
1898ff. Type 6. Second Sofia issue. Narrow perforation about 12¾ on all sides. Comb perforation. Plain paper (A) or cellulose paper (B) without watermark.

	A. Plain Paper		B. Cellulose Paper	
53 1 stotinka a. lilac rose lilac	$ .01	$ .01	$ .01	$ .01
b. gray lilac			.01	.01
54 2 stotinki gray	.02	.03	.02	.04
55 3 stotinki yellow brown	.04	.03	.04	.03
56 5 stotinki a. light green	.02	.01		
b. reseda green			.03	.01
57 10 stotinke flesh	.03	.02	.03	.02
58 15 stotinki a. orange, dark orange	.02	.01	.02	.01
b. yellow, dull yellow	.02	.01	.02	.01
59 25 stotinki slate blue, gray greenish blue	.03	.02	.03	.02

Sheet arrangement: While sheets of the wide-perforated Sofia issue appear to be no longer in existence, we have full sheets still extant of Nos. 53b, 56b, and 58b in the surcharged form of Nos. 86-90. These sheets show 200 stamps divided by a 17½mm gutter into two post office sheets of 100 (10x10) copies, side by side, in contrast to the Paris printed sheets of 2x180 stamps (see remarks after No. 40).

The *perforation* gauges 12¾, over a space of 2 or 3 perforations occasionally a bare 13; besides by the perforation *gauge*, the narrow Sofia perforation is distinguished from the similar one of the earlier *Paris prints* (Nos. 31-36) by the fact that it is *the same on all sides*. As in the case of the Paris issue it is a *comb* (row) perforation in contrast to the *line perforation* of the former, wide-perforated Sofia issue.—The *cellulose* paper has some pronounced dull yellowish tones, which sometimes allow the ink to show on the back; the paper is glazed, hard, and when held to the light shows an oily, speckled appearance with light spots and without trace of a mesh. For the later surcharged stamps the stamps on this cellulose paper were principally employed.

1901 (March and May). Provisional stamps: Stamp No. 55, perf. 12¾ (rarely also No. 33 perf. 13¾x13½) and No. 29 with black typographed surcharge 07 or 08 (New value, with old one barred out at the same time).



	Stamp			Quantities
60 5 on 3 stotinki yellow brown (May)				
I. Paris print, perf. 13¼x13½	No. 33	$ —	$ —	200,000
II. Sofia print, perf. 12¾	No. 55	.07	.06	
61 10 on 50 stotinki blue green (March)	No. 39	.09	.09	130,000

For No. 60II stamps on cellulose paper appear to have been used quite preponderantly, but a companionate use of 3 stotinki stamps of the Parie issue was ascertained by Poole (our No. 60I). The surcharge must have been printed at one impression on sheets of 100, but the use of Paris prints argues against this. With No. 61, on the contrary, the surcharge form must have contained only 60 (5x12) cliches, so that the (half) sheets of 180 stamps were overprinted in three parts.

Inverted surcharges of both provisionals came onto the market, but that are still be be doubted as being waste or forgeries. No. 61 was so chroncled by *Gibb. M. J.* (July 31, 1905) in a used pair. In the case of a block of *No. 16* with inverted surcharges that we have seen (Sofia cancellation, year date illegible) all four "0's" clearly have wider "holes" and moreover are shorter in proportion to the "1" than on the originals.—As a result of faulty sheet feeding stamps of No. 60 must occur *with* and *without* overprint *se tenant*.—*Forgeries*

of both overprints were sold from Constantinople in 1906. The 2,535 copies of No. 60 and 5,228 copies of No. 61 which were auctioned in May, 1918, represented only a small residual parcel of the remainder, the rest of which had come on the market earlier.

1901 (Beginning of May). Type 8. Commemorative issue in observance of the 25th anniversary of the Bulgarian war of independence; in the vignette is the (cherry) wood cannon employed against the Turks in the war and exhibited on the jubilee day (it is still in the National Museum in Sofia.) Colored lithography. Perforated about 13.



8

62	5 stotinki carmine	$ .06	$ .05
63	10 stotinki green	.09	.09

Sheets of 200 divided into two panes of 100 (10x10) stamps, side by side. The broad (especially at the sides) sheet margins are perforated thru at the top and not at the sides, so it is probably a case of comb perforation. The plates must have been made by a transfer of five designs, and five corresponding transfer types are repeated within each sheet. Copies of Nos. 62 and 63 occur on which the year number (at top in the center) reads 1878, of No. 63 also with the year date 187*0* (in both cases instead of 187*6*). According to what is explained above, these must have been due to accidents to single transfers (not to one of the transfer types).

The *quantities issued* of both values together was announced during their period of currency as some 250,000 copies, only by *D. B. Z.* as substantially smaller. As the colors differ from those of the Universal Postal Union, the issue was valid *only on domestic mail* (and that for Russia).

According to *Kohl* 10th edition *imperforate* copies of both stamps must occur.

With the appearance of the succeeding issue on October 14 [1], 1901, *all previous issues were officially demonetized.*

1901 (Oct. 14 [1]). Type 9. Typographed in two colors by the Cartographic Division of the Russian War Department. Design, bust of Prince Ferdinand I. Perforated 12½.



9





On Nos. 73 I and 73 II see below.

64	1 stotinka lilac & gray olive black	$ .01	$ .01
65	2 stotinki dark olive & black blue	.01	.01
66	3 stotinki a. orange yellow & blue black	.03	.02
	b. orange & blue black	.03	.02
67	5 stotinki a. green and dark brown	.02	.01
	b. blue green & dark brown (1909)	.02	.01
68	10 stotinki a. lilac rose & brownish black	.02	.01
	b. lilac carmine & brownish black	.02	.01
69	15 stotinki wine red & olive black	.04	.01
70	25 stotinki a. light blue & blue black	.05	.01
	b. blue & blue black	.05	.01
71	30 stotinki olive brown & greenish black	.08	.02
72	50 stotinki dark blue & dark brown	.10	.02
73I	1 lev flesh & olive gray, Type I	.35	.06

73II	1 lev a. flesh & olive gray, Type II	—	—
	b. dark vermilion & olive black gray (1905)	.50	.10
74	2 leva a. reddish vermilion & dull black	—	.80
	b. carmine & bluish black (1902)	.90	.55
	c. dark reddish vermilion & bluish black	.80	.48
75	3 leva gray & chocolate	1.20	.56

Sheet arrangement: The stamps were manufactured in sheets of 100, which consisted of four panes of 25 (5x5) arranged two by two and separated by gutters. The vertical gutter was 12mm broad and not perforated thru and the horizontal gutter was the height of a stamp and was perforated thru, so that horizontal row (comb) perforation must be assumed. On the upper sheet margin is found the year of manufacture (on the first printings "1901") in thick letters and in the color of the medallions (one can perceive the actual colors of the medallions better from the margins than from the stamps themselves, as the latter, because of the influence of the border color, appear to tend toward the complementary color of the border). In the first printing the marginal inscription "1901" was above the 4th and 5th stamps of each left pane. Later printings bear the dates 1905, 1906, 1909, but in other places on the upper margin. With the fresh printing of several low values in 1909, in which the color also differs in tone and depth, the sheet margins of *No. 64* are especially noticeable. Here two words in Bulgarian are placed before the year date "1909" and both inscriptions are printed in the color of the *border plate* (lilac), not, as on the remaining values, in that of the head plate. But moreover, for the purpose of moving forward the contact point of the color cylinder, the printers provided the plate margin with numerous line- and cube-shaped ornaments: On each upper and lower sheet margin is found a line of alternately black and lilac cubes, in the horizontal margin between the panes three lines in lilac, on the left sheet margin a vertical black line 103mm long. (Translator's note: With typographed (raised) plates, considerable shock results from the impace of the first raised lines with the lower cylinder, and this results in excessive wear on the cliches of the first row. To prevent this, and to make the impression more even, these outer blocks and lines are designed, as they receive the force of the blow and spare the stamps. The same practice has been observed for many years by the State Printing Works in Berlin and other establishments.)—The *color* of the border plate in all values shows differences in depth as well as (sometimes) tone; those listed by us are fixed for certain printings, yet, as in the case of No. 70, the early, lighter color recurs in isolated cases in the 1909 printing. Supposed *errors of color*, No. 68 or No. 64 in the color of No. 69, etc., are the result of chemical changes. Because of sharp typographing, the white inscriptions occasionally stand out in relief (*in embossing*).

Nos. 73I and *73II*: In the first printing of the 1 lev value (500,000 copies) the upper ends of the two black "1's" (at the top of the stamp design) have the same flag-shaped serif (Type I, see *Illustration 73I*) as do the white numerals of the red impression plate (at the foot of the stamp design). In 1905 a new black-impression plate for No. 73 was placed in use, and on this the flag-formed serif of the black numerals of value is lacking (Type II, see *Illustration 73II*). Besides by this difference in the numerals, almost all stamps manufactured after 1905 may be distinguished also by the shade, which for No. 73I is dull or flesh red, for No. 73II, however, dark reddish vermilion; yet, as Gibbons also lists the later type in a dull tone (or No. 73IIa), the earlier color was used for a small lot appearing in 1905.

No. 74: The first printing of the 2 leva amounted to only 50,000 copies and was printed in a not bright, sometimes dull and then reddish vermilion (No. 74a) very similar to the fleshy red of No. 73. For this reason (but according to other versions for a separate purpose) the ground color was shifted more to a carmine in June, 1902, so that only (the first) 50,000 copies of No. 74a, which

one meets with only rarely in collections, were manufactured. The carmine again comes very dark (lilac carmine) and lighter (rose carmine). Later (somewhat after 1905) the ground tone was once again shifted from carmine towards yellow; this dark reddish vermilion color (No. 74c) again resembles almost completely the later colors of the 1 lev value (in Type II).

Regarding stamps of this issue with overprint of a "*T*" in plain circle, see under postage due stamps.—On No. 72 and No. 70 with overprint *PCP* see official stamps Nos. 1, 2

According to a notice in the *Neuen Wiener Journal* (reproduced in the confidential correspondence sheet, 1902, p. 176) counterfeit stamps were manufactured in large masses during the year 1902 by a group and were sold thru the stamp stores. The chief of the forgers, an artillery captain, Bukovsky, acquired material necessary for the purpose from the laboratory of the artillery arsenal in Sofia. Altho it is not specified which issues are in question, yet it appears to follow from the notice that "the state was thereby damaged to the extent of large sums" that it was a case of *forgeries to defraud the post.* (Translator's note: And therefore of the 1901 issue, in all likelihood.)

1902 (Sept. 13). Type 10. Stamps commemorative of the 25th anniversary of the storming of Shipka Pass. Lithographed at Budapest; smooth, white paper; perforated 11½ (line-perforation).

76	5 stotinki wine red	$ .04	$ —
77	10 stotinki green	.05	—
	Ep. Pair, imperforate between	—	—
78	15 stotinki blue	.08	—



10

Sheets of 100 (10x10) stamps. They allow the distinguishing of *two transfer types,* which must have been distributed in the sheet wholly without regularit ybut in rather the same number (diagram in Poole). These marks:

No. 76, Type I: Over the lowest m-shaped letter of inscription at right to found a small accent. Flags of "5" plainly curved.
Type II: No accent. Flags of "5" straight.
No. 77, Type I: Long white space in the ornament at left below "1902".
Type II: There is no such space.
No. 78, Type I: The thin outer frame line on the right-hand side is interrupted for about 1-2mm opposite the third upper character of the inscription at the right.
Type II: The right outer frame line is unbroken.

In the *perforation* one distinguishes large and small holes; the small, ragged perforations must have been the earlier. *No. 76* is reported imperforate at the right; *No. 77 Ep* is rare.

The stamps were allowable for but 12 days and then only for *internal* mail or that with Russia and Serbia (because the colors are not those of the Universal Postal Union). On letters and with cancellations of the period of currency the stamps therefore are rare (Price on letter: ——, ——, ——); most copies bear later cancellations obtained by favor or bad ones; the postal administration gave out the remainders for a long period at double face value; the remainders auctioned in May, 1918, amounted to only 30,819 copies of No. 76, 22,008 copies of No. 77, and 1,006 copies of No. 78. Soon after 1902 *counterfeits* were placed on the market in large numbers.

1903 (Oct.). Provisional stamp: Stamp No. 69 with black typographed overprint A9 in the middle of the lower part of the stamp.

10

79	10 on 15 stotinki wine red & greenish black	$ .05	$ .02		
	EI. 10 on 10 stotinki lilac rose & brownish black	—	—		09

No. 79 was necessary, as the inland postage was reduced from 15 to 10 stotinki and an insufficient stock of 10 stotinki stamps was on hand. Immediately after the production of No. 79, however, a fresh printing of 10 stotinki stamps must have arrived, for the provisional stamp did not attain general usage by the end of 1903; instead, only large parcels of the face value of at least 100 francs were sold, so that No. 79 at first was to be obtained only thru dealers and at high prices.

Overprint errors: The surcharge form as well as the surcharge itself was produced without special care, so that one can distinguish several types of the "1" as well as of the "0". Broken letters, which often are very striking, are due either to defective cliches or to poor printing execution. A series of other overprint errors are to be traced to *faulty sheet registration;* of such errors there occur: "10" shifted completely to right or left edge of the stamp; lower half of "10" on the upper margin of the stamps and upper half on the lower margin (vertical displacement); "0" located in the left, "1" in the right corner of the stamp (horizontal displacement). Price of such errors, which are sometimes also preserved in blocks, $ .30 to $ .60 each, according to the amount of displacement. A *double surcharge* (one of them at upper right) which *Gibb. M. J.* chronicled is declared possibly also to be due to faulty sheet registration, similarly a pair mentioned there: stamps *with* and *without surcharge se tenant.* Other overprint errors such as *inverted* surcharges must plainly be printers' waste (perhaps made purposely).

No. 79 EI: Inadvertently one sheet of 10 stotinki (No. 68a) was used for No. 79, but the error was noticed and the sheet confiscated by the postal authorities. Altho *Gibb. M. J.* (and others) have listed three cancelled copies, the sheet cannot actually have been sold over the postal counter.

Regarding the same stamp with *blue black* surcharged A9 see No. 84.

1907 (Aug. 28 [15]). Type 11. Stamps commemorative of the 20th anniversary of the coronation of Ferdinand, whose picture from sketches of 1887 (left) and 1907 (right) is found in the medallion. Lithographed at Budapest from plates manufactured photographically (by special process); perforated 11½ (line perforation).



11

				Ep 1 Imperf.		Ep 2 Pair Imperf. bet. Vert. or Hor.		
								Quantity
80	5 stotinki gray green, black green	$ .10	$ .08	—	—	—	—	500,000
81	10 stotinki rose brown, red brown	.10	.10	—	—	$ .60	—	500,000
82	25 stotinki blue, dark blue	.40	.30	—	—	1.50	—	200,000

Sheets of 224 stamps in 16 rows of 14. The sheets must show two recurrent types for each value (diagrams in Poole), but besides this numerous irregularities of the individual stamp designs are found.

Perforation errors: In the cases of Nos. 81, 82 there occur several lines side by side, as well as only single lines, *unperforated.* One meets with *double perforations* with all values. Imperforate pairs of all three values were in the *10th Ferrari auction.*

The accuracy of the *quantities issued* is questioned. The stamps were ordered demonetized on September 10 but were tolerated for franking purposes for a long time.

(To be continued.)

International Philatelic Exhibition, Berlin, 1930

COMPREHENSIVE plans have been laid for the *International Philatelic Exhibition* to be held in Berlin from September 12-21, 1930. The Exhibition is known as IPOSTA, which is the contraction for *Internationale Postwertzeichen-Ausstellung.*

A handsome prospectus has been issued containing all the necessary information about the classes and rules of the exhibition and any reader who is interested can secure a copy by addressing the *Collectors Club,* for a supply has been sent to us for that purpose.



Exact Size of Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals.

A Modernistic Design Depicting the Brandenburg Gate.

Directors General have been appointed for each country and those representing the United States are J. M. Bartels, Eugene Klein and C. J. Phillips.

The Exhibition itself and the meetings in connection with it will be held at the Zoological Gardens in Berlin, Budapester Street, Entrance Adlerportal.

Nearly fifty thousand Marks have been pledged by the leading collectors and dealers in Europe. A number of American collectors have also contributed toward the exhibition and the list to date includes the following: A. F. Lichtenstein, J. M. Bartels, Hugh Clark, Charles Curie, Eugene Klein, C. J. Phillips, J. S. Rich, T. E. Steinway, E. Stern, C. Ams, H. L. Lindquist, S. G. Rich, H. Toaspern, American Philatelic Society, Chicago Philatelic Society, Dr. C. W. Hennan.

Medals will be given for the various classes of Exhibit, and anyone desiring to do so, can make a specific donation for this purpose.

The classes of medals are as follows:

Grand Gold Medals	Rmk. 200
Gold Medals	120
Silver-gilt	30
Silver	20

The accompanying illustration shows an appearance of the medal which is in a modernistic style and depicts the Brandenburg Gate. The smaller size will be struck in Gold, Silver and Bronze. The larger size will be produced as a Porcelain plaque by the Prussian State Potteries.

One of the plaques will be awarded each exhibitor in the Championship class and will prove a souvenir worth preserving. The background will be in white and blue porcelain while the raised inscription will be in gold. On the back of



Porcelain Plaque by the Prussian State Potteries to be Awarded Each Exhibitor in Championship Class.

each plaque the name of the exhibitor will be painted. In addition to these medals another Grand Gold Medal is to be produced but designs for this have not been definitely decided upon.

It is expected that a large delegation from the *Collectors Club* will attend this exhibition and those who have signified their intention to be present include the following: J. M. Bartels, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. Curie, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dunkhorst, Dr. C. W. Hennan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Klein, J. A. Klemann, A. F. Lichtenstein, O. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Steinway, E. Stern, H. Toaspern.

If any others are planning to attend, it will be to their advantage to file their names with the *Collectors Club* as it is very possible that arrangements can be made for the entire group.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

Officers and Committees, 1930

OFFICERS

President—H. L. Lindquist
Vice-President—Chas. Curie
Secretary—O. G. Reichelt
Treasurer—Joseph S. Rich

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Class of 1932	Class of 1930
John H. Hall, Jr.	Harry L. Lindquist
O. G. Reichelt	Frederick R. Harris
Beverly S. King	Joseph S. Rich

TRUSTEES

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

Class of 1931

Stephen G. Rich
Charles J. Phillips
Ferrars Tows

Honorary Life Governor: John N. Luff

New Members.

971 W. D. Camp, New York City
972 J. Goldberger, Danzig, Free State
973 G. K. Smith, Columbus, Ohio
974 Frank A. Godden, London, England
975 F. A. Hollowbush, Allenhurst, N. J.
976 N. S. Fitzhugh, Charleston, W. Va.
977 H. S. Mueller, Wichita, Kansas
978 C. W. Bedford, Akron, Ohio
979 R. F. Lawrence, Seattle, Wash.
980 G. Oberlander, Reading, Pa.
981 W. E. Lee, San Juan, Porto Rico
982 H. de Windt, Albany, N. Y.
983 F. M. Gilbert, Los Angeles, Cal.
984 A. MacDonald, Yonkers, N. Y.
985 L. M. Whitehouse, Honolulu, H. I.
986 F. M. Wert, Detroit, Mich.
987 Gustave Larson, Worcester, Mass.
988 Dr. H. M. Barnhart, Los Angeles, Calif.
989 John L. Stroub, New York City
990 Harry A. Lee, Chester, Pa.
991 Malcolm M. Grant, Worcester, Mass.

Candidates for Membership.

R. L. Hustis, Milwaukee, Wis.
Proposed by L. A. Burmeister
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser

Nicolas Sanabria, New York City
Proposed by Membership Committee

Paul W. Savage, Worcester, Mass.
Proposed by Frank L. Coes
Seconded by S. F. Barrett

R. H. Warren, Jr., Albany, Ga.
Proposed by Membership Committee

W. Parsons Todd, New York City
Proposed by J. H. Hall, Jr.
Seconded by W. Scott

James A. Zalud, Chicago, Ill.
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
Seconded by C. J. Phillips

A. F. Boehm, Cicero, Ill.
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
Seconded by C. J. Phillips

H. S. Parsons, Great Neck, N. Y.
Proposed by Membership Committee

Oscar L. Mayer, Chicago, Ill.
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser

Col. Arthur Poillon, New York City
Proposed by Chas. Curie
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser

Deaths Reported.

Max Kathe
A. H. Thompson
Fremont Woodruff

COLSON OF BOSTON AND THE DUCKWALL COLLECTION.

Under the above title W. H. Colson of Boston, Massachusetts, has brought out an exceedingly attractive booklet illustrating and describing many of the outstanding rarities in the Duckwall collection. The collection is rich in the early Postmaster stamps and has a marvelous lot of rare and desirable cancellations. The cover design consists of reproductions of many of the classic cancellations on the U. S. stamps.

FIRST AIRMAIL EXHIBITION, PARIS 1930.

Announcement has just been received of the first International Airmail Exhibition to be held in Paris from November 6-16th, 1930.

A special fr. 1.50 airmail stamp will be printed for the event and this will be sold to each purchaser of an entrance ticket.

There will be a special Post Office Branch at the stall of the Exhibition and the stamps will receive official cancellation.

Anyone participating must inform us of their intention before June 30th, 1930. Address, 1 Re Exposition Internationale De Poste Aerienne 35 Rue Francois 1 Paris (8).

President's Message For 1929

January 8, 1930.

To the Officers and Members of
the Collectors Club:

For the third consecutive year as your president, it is my pleasure to report continued growth in the various departments of the club activities. Our membership continues to exhibit a healthy growth, our finances are in good shape, our meetings are interesting and well attended, our library is kept right up-to-date, and the prospects for a substantial future are brighter that ever before.

In my previous reports I have stressed the fact that we cannot complacently rest on our oars and that even greater accomplishments are imperatively necessary to maintain our present position and continue the good work which we have been carrying on. We are rapidly approaching the time when important decisions must be made as to our future policy but I am pleased to state that the way seems to be opening for us and I have great hope that our program can be carried to a successful conclusion.

Membership.

It is most pleasing to be able to report year after year a continued growth. Considering the size of our membership our losses from resignations and from those dropped for non-payment of dues are exceedingly small. More than enough new members are added to make up these losses as well as those lost through death but if it were not for the almost unaided efforts of Charles J. Phillips, the Chairman of our Membership Committee, I fear that our reports would not be so encouraging. If our members as a whole would take a little more interest in introducing their collecting friends to the club, I am sure that our growth would be even more encouraging and I urge upon all of you the necessity of lending a helpful hand in this connection

On January 1st, 1929 our membership consisted of:

Resident Members	148
Non-Resident Members	531
Making a total membership of.	679

During the year we have added:

Resident Members	13
Non-Resident Members	52
Change from Resident to Non-Resident	1
Total added during the year ..	66
Making a Grand Total of	745

From this total our losses have been as follows:

Resident Members:		
Resignations	12	
Deaths	5	
Dropped	1	
Transferred to Non-Res.	1	19
Non-Resident Members:		
Resignations	13	
Deaths	13	
Dropped	9	35
Losses for the year		54
Total Membership Jan. 1st, 1930...		691

Of which 142 are Resident Members and 549 are Non-Resident Members, a net increase of 12 for the year.

On May 22, 1929 the Club suffered another irreparable loss in the death of Julius C. Morgenthau. "J. C." has been a bulwark in the Collectors Club since its inception. His wise counsels have guided it through many a grave period and he was active in its work right up to the time of his death. It was only at our last Dinner in February 1929 that we gave to Mr. Morgenthau a little tribute as a token of our regard and affection. Theodore Steinway presented our scroll in a sincere tribute that touched all of us and it is a great satisfaction that we performed this act while there was still time for the living to appreciate it. Too often such tributes are reserved until too late. As a lasting tribute the members raised a fund which was presented in memory of J. C. M. to the Cancer Hospital.

The sudden and unexpected death of Charles E. Severn, for so many years editor of **Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News,** has also been a severe blow to philately in general as well as to the Collectors Club. And unfortunately there have been all too many other deaths from among our membership that leave voids hard to replace. These are reported as rapidly as they come to our attention in the columns of the **Collectors Club Philatelist.**

The Membership Committee has again undertaken an aggressive campaign to secure other desirable members. Invitions have been extended to a carefully selected list of prospects and the results are already apparent. Our present aim is to increase our membership to at least 1000 and if we can have your support, and that of every other member, the realization of this hope will not long be deferred.

Again for the third time I also call attention to the suggestion of Theodore

Steinway to create a Junior Membership intended primarily for sons of members. We must bring in new blood and young blood to carry on our work in the future and thought should be given to this important matter.

Meetings.

The meetings during the past year, held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, have maintained the splendid standard set in the past. It would be difficult indeed to present a more attractive program and the response from our membership has been gratifying, although still leaving room for improvement.

The Patriotic Night under the chairmanship of Hugh M. Clark set a record for both attendance and interest. Our club rooms were taxed to their capacity and the evening was so successful that a repeat performance is scheduled for this very evening. The similar evening devoted to U. S. Proofs and Essays under the guidance of Messrs. Anthony, Brazier and King was another outstanding event, but every meeting has been a gem of its own and it would be difficult to mention any without listing them all and they have all been reported with more or less completeness in the **Collectors Club Philatelist.**

The plan that I suggested one year ago to devote some time at each meeting to small displays and discussions in addition to the main exhibit has been carried out to some extent. An opportunity has been made to continue to agitate the plans for our future development and I believe that this whole plan can be profitably developed in the future and will bring out much interesting information at each meeting.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Astor Hotel, on February 2nd, along the lines which had proven so acceptable the year previous. Our members have voted to again have a similar affair and it is scheduled for the Astor Hotel on February 15, 1930. Plan now to attend for you will surely enjoy it.

The Interchange visits to other clubs continues to be one of the important features of our club work. Our delegations have averaged over 12 on each trip and the return visits to us have been equally well attended. Waterbury, Providence and Albany were visited in turn on our program of the last fiscal year and New Haven has already been visited on the current program. These have been fully reported in our journal and I am sure that it is agreed that they are a very important part of our activities and worthy of being continued indefinitely.

The informal exhibitions which had been planned for our past season have not materialized as yet but perhaps in our new scheme they can be given an important part in the schedule.

W. L. L. Peltz of Albany has made the suggestion that some evening other than Wednesday might be better suited for our meeting nights and this matter was submitted to our members but very few responses were received. If a change would increase our attendance it would be well to look further into the matter.

Publications.

Our publishing activities during the past year have been confined solely to the **Collectors Club Philatelist** which has now completed its eighth volume. Reprints of some of the outstanding articles have been made in some cases at the expense of the authors interested and these pamphlets can to some extent be considered a part of our publishing program.

The translations of the **Kohl Handbook** continue to be an important feature of each issue of our magazine and it is hoped that specialists interested in any particular country will see to it that translations are supplied us for future issues.

The committee in charge of the Handbooks on the stamps of Canada report progress and although these are taking a much longer time than was at first anticipated we feel sure that they will justify the long delay when they finally appear.

Club Property.

Until we are finally located in a permanent club house there will be little incentive to add materially to our property.

The library however, is kept up-to-date with all of the journals which can be secured and by the addition of all new handbooks on philately.

In addition to this, several important publications have been secured through the influence of Congressman E. R. Ackerman and the interest of H. M. Konwiser and the list of "Additions to the Collectors Club Library" which appears in each issue of the magazine is a splendid indication to the interest that our members take in this important feature of our club work.

During the Summer months Mr. Lichtenstein placed at our disposal two secretaries in his office who are preparing an additional copy of our Index so that when it is completed we will have three complete sets; one to remain in the club library, the second to be filed in a fireproof vault and the third to be kept with William R. Ricketts, who is maintaining his own library as a future addition to our own.

The Charles Lathrop Pack Collection.

The splendid collection of Brazil given to the Club by Charles Lathrop Pack is being used to good advantage in promoting the welfare of philately. It is offered to any Philatelic Exhibition desiring to display it and this offer has been accepted in several instances. We expect in the future to have portions of this collection on display at every exhibition of importance, and believe it will be an inspiration to every collector who sees what can be done with stamps within the means of anyone. Elliott Perry has been given charge of the work of sending this collection to any exhibit desiring it and applications should be directed to him.

Finances.

Our finances continue to be in good shape although the margin of safety is very slim and every expense must be closely scrutinized. The details of our finances will be shown in the Treasurer's report and we again extend our thanks and appreciation to Mr. Schmiel for his labors in attending to auditing our books. Our able and efficient Secretary, Miss Mitzi Neuman, also deserves more than passing praise. In addition to her many duties at the club itself, she has taken a special course in bookkeeping so as to be qualified to keep our books properly, and two or three times a week, sometimes oftener she comes to my office to take dictation and receive instruction in many of the matters which she carries through without supervision. We are extremely fortunate in having a young lady as efficient and loyal as Miss Neuman and I have several instances which show the regard and esteem in which she is held by our members.

In Closing.

I could say much in this report about the plans for the future but these have been advocated by me at so many of the meetings that I will refrain at this time and refer you to the Special Collectors Club issue of Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News which will be published on January 27th, 1930 and which I hope will do much toward promoting our plans for the coming year and for the future. There will also be much along this line in future issues of The Collectors Club Philatelist and in future announcements at the club so that the entire matter will be kept alive until we have either put them over or have found it necessary to abandon them. I wish to especially mention the invaluable aid which I have received from Beverly S. King in furthering these plans.

Our big problem at this time is to find a location, secure financial support of our plans, and put the energy behind the movement to carry it through to a succesful conclusion.

I appreciate the kindly support that I have continually received during my administration and value more than I can express the friendships which these contacts have cemented.

Respectfully submitted,

H. L. LINDQUIST.

Treasurer's Report for 1929

December 31st, 1929.

INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR 1929.

INCOME:

Club Dues Resident	$3087.00	
Club Dues Non Resident	1514.50	
Initiation Fee	250.00	
Auction Income	585.00	
Interest received	55.76	$5492.26
Net Income realized from publication of C. C. P.—Schedule I. .		$ 449.99
Total Income		$5942.25

EXPENSES:

Rent	$2499.96	
Salaries	1946.50	
Printing and Stationery	285.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	1126.13	$5858.19
Net Income for year of 1929		$ 84.06

SCHEDULE I.

NET INCOME REALIZED FROM PUBLICATION OF C. C. P.

Volume	Number	Advertising Income	Publishing Expense	Profit or Loss
VIII	#1	$ 707.50	$ 725.31	*$ **17.81**
VIII	#2	757.80	713.75	44.05
VIII	#3	775.00	783.50	* **8.50**
VIII	#4	813.00	711.50	101.50
		$3053.30	$2934.06	$ 119.24 Profit

Subscriptions from C. C. P. (Including from Membership ..... $ 330.75

Net Income realized on C. C. P. for entire year of 1929 ..... $ 449.99

*Black face figures indicate Loss.

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1929.

ASSETS:

Cash	$1445.01	
Accounts Receivable Journal Advertisers	927.17	
Accounts Receivable Auction	50.00	$2422.18

LIABILITIES:

Library Account	$ 26.00

CAPITAL:

Balance January 1st, 1929	$2312.12	
Net Profit for year of 1929	84.06	$2396.18
Paid in advance account of 9#1 Issue	$ 810.00	
Actual cash in bank January 1st	$ 635.01	

Librarian's Report for 1929

I was appointed Librarian last year against my wishes, knowing that I would be unable to do but little work and as a matter of fact, I have done none.

Through the kindness of H. M. Konwiser, who has for many years shown a great interest in the library, and aided by Miss Neumann, we have been able to keep the library up to date as far as incoming journals are concerned. New books which have been presented to the library or purchased by the Club have also been properly indexed and filed or sent to W. R. Ricketts for review.

Mr. Ricketts has given much of his time and labor in this field and he deserves thanks of the Club for this work.

The library has been enriched by a large number of philatelic publications during the past year and those not previously published in our magazine appear in our January issue.

The outstanding donation was given by A. F. Lichtenstein, and consists of the magnificent work on Japan by Tracy Woodward.

Among the donors should also be mentioned Dr. C. W. Hennan of Chicago.

Mr. Konwiser has given much attention to pointing out the various new publications as announced or published and in this way we are able to secure a number of them for review, thus avoiding the expense of purchase.

Purchases during the past year of items necessary for the library amounted to $20.00.

Louis Robbins, who assists the Club on Saturdays, has been very helpful in collating duplicates so that we shall soon be able to make a card index and thus know what items we can supply to those who ask for philatelic literature.

We are unfortunate in not having a sufficient amount of room for additions to the library, and thus a number of books are not placed just in the order in which they should be found.

In my last report I mentioned that a duplicate set of library cards had been made and has been stored in the vaults of T. E Steinway.

Mr. Ricketts is desirous of having a set at his home for checking purposes and A. F. Lichtenstein has kindly agreed to have such a set made at his own office.

The need of binding many of the files of Journals is becoming more apparent and pressing every day and in this connection I would like once more to endorse the suggestion of our late friend Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, "we should have a paid librarian," who would take charge of the work of the library and see that it is properly carried out.

The work of the Club's office has become large enough without addition of the library work and a part time librarian would be a great addition if we can afford the expense.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH S. RICH,
Librarian.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

INTERESTING COVERS SHOWN BY BURGER BROS. AT THE SPRING. FIELD MEETING.



Probably a Sample Cover.

U. S. 1853, 10c. green on white envelope with printed "Wells Fargo & So." stamp in red at left side of envelope reading up. In centre in lead pencil,

"To Agent
Pony Express,
St. Jos.
for.....
.....
.....

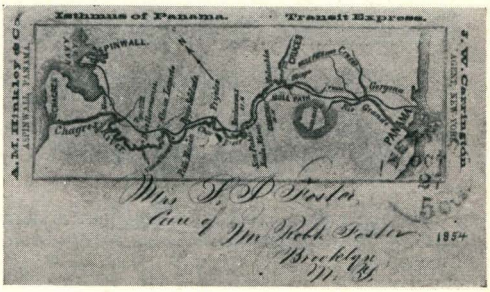
These three lines have been filled in with ink,

"John Doe
San Francisco,
Cal."

Have shown this envelope to Mr. Henry Needham who expressed the opinion that it may be the sample submitted to the N. Y. printer for W. F. & Co.

A. M. Hinkley & Co. ran a local Express Co. in N. Y. City about 1855 under the name "A. M. Hinkley's Express Co." On the envelope appeared also the name of the New York agent, "J. W. Carrington" The printing is in black ink on a buff envelope and shows "New York, Oct. 27th, 5 cts." in black, also pen written year date 1854.

At the top of the envelope appears in print "Isthmus of Panama. Transit Express." The envelope also shows the proposed Panama R. R. and map of the surrounding territory.



Hinkley Express.

Cover with Harnden & Co. (see photo).

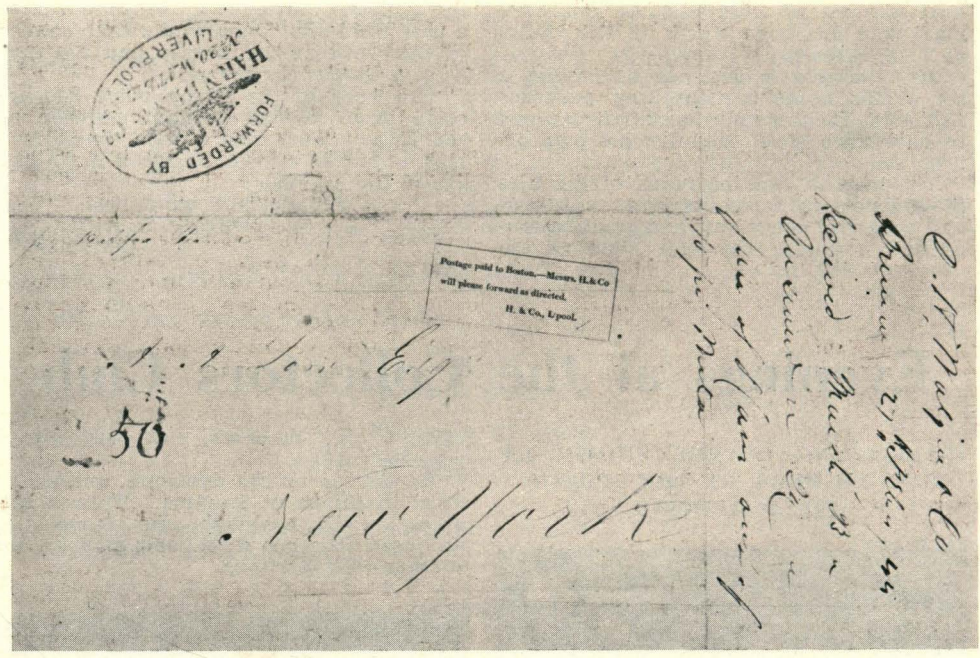
The above letter left Bremen, Germany, 27th Febr. 1844, turned over to Harnden & Co., No. 20 Water St., Liverpool, and had their stamp affixed, "Postage paid to Boston,—Messrs. H. & Co. will please forward as directed. H. & Co., L'pool." Addressed to "A. A. Low, Esq., New York, March 23rd.

The stamp is tied to letter sheet with crossed ink strokes.

Note the way the stamp is affixed—the two ends being gummed and attached to the letter, leaving middle part free so stamp can be slipped off—thus cancelling same.

At the time the above cover was found we remember seeing two other sheets with only the two ends of the adhesive stamp remaining on the cover. The find was made about 1890. The above was in the famous Moser collection, broken up by the Stanley Gibbons Co.

This is probably the first international postage stamp.



Probably the First International Postage Stamp.

NEW YORK POSTMARKS AND CANCELLATIONS IN THE MASON COLLECTION.

That the collecting and stud yof stamps has its interesting sides was nicely demonstrated by Laurence B. Mason at the meeting of December 18th, when Mr. Mason exhibited a seven-volume collection of United States Covers, showing the Postmarks and Cancellations in use in New York City, from 1775 to 1875.

Mr. Mason's Collection is one of covers and he showed about 1500, embracing every phase of postal activity in New York City, beginning with the Stampless Covers of 1775 and following through to covers of the 1875 period.

This collection plainly shows the postal history of New York, from the days when Samuel Osgood was the Postmaster General of the United States, by appointment of General Washington, to the early stamp days, through the local posts and the express posts. It was all interesting and entertaining and it is no surprise to learn that Mr. Mason has been showing this collection to non-collectors at schools and historical societies throughout the Metropolitan district with great success.

Mr. Mason has been blazing the trail for a number of years, studying the early posts of the country and has now arranged his collection so that, as he turns the pages one can visualize the early posts of the country.

The earliest postmarks Mr. Mason shows are greenish Straight Line postmarks, on letters from New England to Philadelphia. These are Transit Postmarks and are quite scarce, for New York was not entirely "in the Colonies" in 1775. The normal Straight Liners, in black, prior to 1798 are shown in the collection, likewise the 1798 Scroll Postmark, the 1800 Oval, the 1813 curved PAID, the 1822 SHIP, the 1827 MAIL ROUTE—all handstamped.

Circular forms are shown from 1832 to 1836, local and out-of-city rates being shown in their chronological order. Up to stamp days "all sorts" of postmarks are shown.

With the beginning of stamps, in 1845, are shown PAID and other cancellations and the early use of the Bar Cancellation is on a 10-cent 1847 cover. Mr. Mason shows this stamp used the first month it was issued.

1849 saw the round Red Grid used and it appears that with each issue of stamps a new postmark was developed. The 1852 pages show various forms of Steamship cancellations.

This collection has a 3-cent 1853 postmarked July 1, 1853—obviously the first day of use for this stamp. The year dated, circular form postmark, came into use, in New York, the same year.

The killer and the postmark combination came into use, in New York, in 1860, followed by the bulls-eye with the postmark in 1861. The 1863 group shows

postmarks, month by month for the entire year, while the 1864-67 period is featured by all the various postmarks of those years.

The "time" postmarks, showing the hour as well as the day, came into use in 1868. The earliest registry postmark Mr. Mason shows is of 1864.

Diverting from the regular stamps, Mr. Mason shows all sorts of Local Posts, including the American Letter Mail Company, operating from New York to Boston and to Philadelphia, in 1844; the 1845 Brainard Post, New York to Albany and Troy; Hale's Letter Express, to New England points; the Overton Mail; Cummings; Hanford's Pony Express, 1847 Bouton's Express; New York City Express; 1848 Broadway Post Office, with their locomotive stamps; Gordon's City Express, showing the rare red local on cover; the Staten Island Post, with its 3-cent stamp; various Swartz items; the Jefferson Market Post Office, blue; 1850 East River Post Office; and the Letter Express, later Pomeroys.

The Overton locals are shown on cover, likewise in the Stampless Cover style —as on many of the other local and express posts. The Wyman handstamp is shown, likewise the Union Post—the post mark on this reading:

UNION POST
H R S.

This is in two lines, in blue. This post operated up the Hudson, from New York City. The HRS stands for Hudson River Steamer, supposedly.

The 1842 City Dispatch, Mr. Mason pointed out, became the carrier service for governmental mail at the time when no local delivery system had been effected by the United States Post Office.

Boyd's Locals are shown with U. S. Stamps, the locals serving just what their name implied, service to the Post Office.

Mr. Mason dwelt in an interesting manner on the 1854 Cornwall's Madison Square Post Office; the Metropolitan, later Hinckleys' and the 1855 Third Avenue Post, with its buff stamps. These are "late period" local posts, together with Clarks' Post.

As an aside Mr. Mason showed a number of Brooklyn Stampless Covers and Locals.

The Foreign Mail covers in this collection are really remarkable items, for they appeal from so many angles—not overlooking the original idea of stamp collecting, to collect stamps. Mr. Mason has stamps on cover, going to every country, and the postmark study is an obviously interesting one.

The early stamps, used abroad, with the high rates, following the Stampless Cover group of this type, have double interest for, to illustrate, if you are a specialist in Norway and note "how" a certain cover was sent to that country, through New York, you must be interested.

The Mason collection is a really good one and it is hoped that it will be fully written up in our magazine at a not distant date.

Tracy Woodward, the author of **The Postage Stamps of Japan,** a monumental work on the stamps of the interesting Asiatic Empire, was a visitor at the meeting of The Collectors Club, on the evening of December 18th. Mr. Woodward's book is one of the most elaborate philatelic works that ha sever been produced. It was brought out in a limited edition, early in 1929, and represents forty years of thought and study. Mr. Woodward, who has been residing in Japan for many years, is planning to remove to Switzerland.

HARRY M. KONWISER.

CLARK STAGES PATRIOTIC DISPLAY AT 34TH ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual appearance of the world's finest collections of patriotic envelopes, displayed under the personal direction of Hugh M. Clark, proved to be a drawing card that would have made a Tex Rickard happy.

All of the greater lights of the Collectors Club were on view, but there were also so many of the smaller lights present that for once the greater lights were only an addition to the general glow.

Mr. Clark first introduced Judge Emerson. The Judge, you will remember, is the gentleman who, it is reported, gave Mr. White 35,000 iron men for the latter's group of "Pats" after last year's show.

Whether or not the price named is correct Mr. White was present at this show. So were Mr. White's covers; but the Judge said they now belonged to him, and as Mr. White did not deny this statement I gather that, whatever the price was, it has at least been paid.

Judge Emerson was in a mournful mood. He looked upon the patriotic collector as something passing from our midst. One of these things which, like the Dodo, and the Mastodon, would soon become extinct. If this is really the Judge's belief, we can appreciate his sorrowful mood. Think of the 35,000 iron men!

The second exhibit of the show was under the personal direction of the man in the brown derby, Albert J. Squier. Mr. Squier's part of the performance proved the best of the show, and he is to be credited with drawing the first blood of the evening. His thrust at plating patriotics struck fire, and it wasn't long before Hugh M. Clark was strongly defending his pet weakness.

Keyes of Rutland, Vt., appeared a bit ruffled (possibly he was thinking of the



Exhibitors of Patriotic Covers.

Dodos) and explained that Squier had hobbed most of his thunder. However, his exhibit was decidedly in the running and his brief talk was sincere and interesting.

But it was left to Geo. M. Walcott to put over the real serious part of the show. George seated himself on a table and got real intimate with all of us. Kind of gave us that goody feeling—you know —just cut yourself a piece of cake and so forth. One of those talkie talks, but George knew his stuff, and also how to put it over.

"Flags to the Right! Flags to the Left! Flags inverted!" he thundered, and then brought us all safely back, until his closing remarks had left us successfully tangled up with the Civil War.

Throughout the evening Hugh M. Clark put up a valiant defense for the unused "Pat", and if he didn't create any advocates he surely aroused our sympathy. (Fifteen thousand is a lot of anything, let alone unused patriotics.)

The meeting was declared adjourned, but there was still entertainment for all. The dismounting of the exhibits from the tricky wall cases called for more than average intelligence, and Charles Curie —"Charlie," if you please, to those who know him—copiously demonstrated how it was done in the best of families. It must be nice to have a mechanical mind —such a help around the house

Following the meeting there was the usual back scratching, and amid audible purrs, Ringmaster Clark, together with the other patrioteers, was presented with a vote of thanks.

Seriously though, this second showing of patriotics proved as interesting as the exhibit of a year ago, and like the show of last year, proved to be a drawing card that packed the club rooms to capacity.

P. H. THORP.

WASHINGTON NIGHT.

On Wednesday, January 22nd, we had the pleasure of receiving a delegation of members of the Washington Philatelic Society. The visitors were put up at The New York Athletic Club and a dinner was served there at 6.30 P. M., a number of our own members attending, about thirty in all being present.

After the meeting an adjournment was made to the Collectors Club and the following visitors gave displays:

Wm. A. Johnson, President of the Washington Philatelic Society for the past twenty-two years, showed a small collection of mostly unused U. S. stamps, made by him many years ago, many of the stamps having been purchased at the post office in singles, and blocks. Among the used stamps were several nice Carriers, such as Baltimore red, well tied on and some nice Locals also tied on. In the General Issues several 1847, 5c and 10c were shown on covers.

The 1851 and 1857 were interesting and there was a nice 3c grilled all over. A pair of 3c Executive on cover, was a fine item, and the show concluded with a few Confederates such as "TEN" cent

on cover, three copies of the 10c outer line and so on.

W. H. Collins showed a portion of his collection of U. S. 1847 to date, most of the older issues being nearly complete. The later issues were mostly mint. A good lot of the Department stamps were shown, and a number of the perforated Revenues, and a small lot of Canada and Newfoundland.

To Col. C. S. Hamilton certainly goes the palm for the outstanding display and the most interesting and entertaining talk of the evening. Col. Hamilton showed a truly remarkable collection of various 20th century Mexicans, chief amongst these being his grand collection of Sonora. He first of all gave a short but most interesting account of affairs in Sonora in 1913 and then showed the finest lot of these stamps I have ever seen, in full sheets, strips, and used on and off covers. In this fine collection there are several uncataloged errors. The issues for Oaxaca were especially fine and highly specialized.

M. S. Petty, Secretary of the Washington Philatelic Society, showed a collection of cancellations, but has not sent me any description and I have no notes on it, which I much regret.

C. H. Vaughan showed a really nice collection of Great Britain. The 1d. black are a good lot of fine copies, and include a sheet partly reconstructed. He mentioned that he had two of the scarce 1d. black with inverted watermarks, which he had found in my approval books at ordinary prices.

The early issues included many fine blocks, such as one of 16 unused 1d. red Imperf. The scarce error of lettering of the 1½d. rose with O. P.—P. C. was shown, and a good lot of officials including the 1d. black V. R.

P. S. Warren described his exhibit as follows: I will pass around a small exhibit. My first one of very small value, and yet in the mounting a little unusual, as it shows how some European Governments prepare their issues to exploit to the collector.

The second piece I am passing, although I am not a stampless cover collector, is my jewel. It is a Postmaster Frank of 1859, Camp Simeahmoo. This was a movable post office of about thirty miles radius, north, east, south and west. The stamp corner bears the name of the P. M. The center top a handstamp, free. The town cancellation, if I may call it such, was a hand cut cancellor, cut from a hammer handle with the name of the camp and No. 185, the date of the month, the month of the year, and the last number of the year filled in with pen and ink.

Originally, I had about twenty of these pieces, bearing different legends, such as: Over Land, Over Land Mail, Via Panama, etc. The collection was loaned for exhibition during the Yukon-Pacific issue period to a Washington State party. They claimed they returned it but both express receipt as well as the collection has failed to reach me even to this date. The postmaster was a native of our State, born at Cold Spring, on the Hudson, was Secretary of the U. S. Northwester Boundary Commission of the Dept. of State, surveying the lines between W. T. and British Columbia. At the same time he was acting a P. M. for the survey. His recompense for this service was the privilege of franking his personal mail of which was about fifteen letters a month, or equal to the large amount of forty-five cents for handling the mail of fifteen members of the surveying party as well as a company of troops that accompanied them to protect them from any attack of the Indians.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

EARLY AUSTRALIANS SHOWN BY H. G. LAPHAM.

On Wednesday, Februar 5th, Henry G. Lapham was good enough to send down his early issues of various Australian Colonies, A. N. Reggio being in charge and displaying them.

The collection is largely built up from the famous old collections of Dudley L. Pickman of Boston, the late Dr. W. C. Bowers of Bridgeport, Conn., and C. R. Hurd of Boston.

New South Wales.

The Sydney Views are all plated and include a large number of pairs and singles in remarkable shades and fine condition as well as several stamps on entire cover. The unused include two 1d. of Plate 2, and a superb 2d. of Plate 5.

The Laureated issue of 1851 on the thick paper are remarkably fine and a number of the chief varieties in singles and pairs including the late papers, are shown. In the 6d. brown, laureated, there are two of the rare varieties "WALLS"; a fine vertical pair as well as a single and pair on covers. In the 8d. there are some exceptionally fine copies in the rich dark orange shade.

In the diademed issue of 1859 there is a 2d. lithographed on cover, tied on, dated Sydney, October 20, 1859. In the diademed there is also a fair copy of the rare 3d. watermarked double lined "2".

In the square imperf. stamps there is a fine 5d. unused and a used, and three fine 8d.

The 1860-63 perf. 12, a fine lot including a beautiful 8d. unused, a very rare stamp.

New Zealand.

In New Zealand I note two fine copies of the 1d. carmine-red London print,

first issue, which are getting exceedingly rare.

In the first local print there are two covers franked with a bisected 1/-, the one being the 6d. London print on blued paper addressed to Mrs. Mottrom, London, and dated June 21, 1858, and the other is the bisected 1/- on the blued paper addressed to Yorkshire and dated May 21, 1859.

The local prints on colored paper are a very fine lot including a pair and four of the 1d. and four beautiful copies in shades of the one shilling.

In the no watermark serrated 16, there are fine copies of the 2d. blue and 1/- on blue green. Similar stamps rouletted 7 include the 6d. pale brown.

In the Star watermark there is a fine 2d. blue serrated 16, and 6d. black brown pin perf. 10.

The pelure papers of 1862 are an unusually fine lot. The pelure paper rouletted includes the 6d. and 1/- and in the perforated 13, there is a fine set but the condition is not as fine as could be wished.

In the 1864 imperf. I note a fine 6d. brown unused.

In the 1872 issue, 1d. brown watermarked N. Z., there are no less than three fine copies used, an exceptional thing to see in any collection, and in the watermarked Lozenge there are also three used copies.

Queensland.

In the imperf. 1860 there is a 1d. unused and fixe singles used. In the 2d. three singles used, two of which are exceptionally fine. In the 6d. four fine copies.

The later issues are very complete, many being unused.

In the 1868-74 issues I note a very fine used copy of the 1d. orange, perf. 13x12.

South Australia.

The imperf. 1855 include a superb 1d. unused with full gum and in the used three singles and a pair, very rare. There is also a magnificent copy with a large margin of the very rare 1/- slate.

In the 1867-70 issue rouletted by perf. there is a beautiful specimen of the 4d. unused, a stamp that is seldom seen nowadays.

Tasmania.

In the 1853 issue 1d. blue an outstanding superb piece is a horizontal strip of three, unused, perfect condition, with the imprint under the lefthand stamp. There are also two singles unused and seven used as well as one on cover, tied on.

The 4d. orange on laid paper is shown cut to shape in very fine color.

The later issues are very fine and include most of the varieties used and unused, many in strips and blocks.

Western Australia.

In the 4d. of 1854 there are two fine unused specimens of transfer varieties. The 4d. in the slate blue are a very fine striking lot including the darkest slate color I have ever seen.

The rouletted issues are strongly represented as are also the 2d. and 6d. in many shades including several unused.

The rouletted in the 2d. and 6d. are a remarkable lot including a fine 2d. unused in a bright shade and the very rare Indian red used. The later issues are all well represented.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

VISIT TO THE WASHINGTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

On Friday, February 14th, eight members of the Collectors Club paid a return visit to The Washington Philatelic Society. A delegation of the W. P. S. met us at the station and drove us to the fine home of The National Press Club. Here we were taken in charge by the genial Mayo Dudley, in whose name the privileges of the Club House were extended to all of us. At 8 P. M. the large number of fift-six members and visitors sat down to a sumptuous repast. Rear-Admiral Charles Lowndes acted as toast-master and performed the duties of his office in an admirable manner, keeping the meeting lively and full of go until after midnight.

I had the pleasure of having The Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman as a neighbor at dinner and was glad to find him still keen as ever on his beloved hobby.

Admiral Lowndes called on the members in the following order:

Charles Curie, who showed a portion of his famous general collection of 19th century stamps. Space only permits, both here and for other exhibitions, the briefest description.

U. S.: 1847, 3 unused 5c. and 4 used 10c.; 1860, Imperf. fine 24c. and superb 30c. in the brown-orange color and with the largest margins I ever saw; 1869, 15c. and 24c. used, Inverted; St. Louis, 5c. and two 10c.; 1901, Inverted 1c., 2c. and 4c.

Argentine: Rivadavia with wmk. 10c. and 15c. used; Rivadavia, no wmk., 10c. and 15c., superb unused.

Barbados: 2 pairs of the 1d. on half 5/-.

Brit. Guiana: 1850, 8c. cut to shape and two shades of the 12c. square; 1856, large 4c. crimson.

Nevis: 1/- green on laid paper.

New Brunswick: 3 fine shades 1.; 5c. Connell,

Newfoundland: Complete sets of the carmine and orange, including the exceedingly rare 6½d. in the latter color.

Nova Scotia: Four 1/- shades, all superb.

Roumania: 1858, 27p., 54p. and 108p.; small 5c. on blue paper, used, very fine.

St. Helena: 6d. error.

Spain: All the 2 reales; 1854, 1rl. pale blue, superb.

Stephen Rich showed what he called "A Pleasure Collection." Pages showing stamps under various headings, such as Advertising, Automobiles, School Teachers, Foreign Precancels. The grouping of stamps shown in other similar collections have usually been avoided.

J. W. Nicklin showed the fine collection of Official Air Mail stamps of Clarence Price, mostly in blocks of four, all unused. Among the rarities were I'le de France 10 on 1fr.50, and two blocks, one narrow and the other wide spacing on two stamps.

Honduras: 5c. blue with red overprint, Ereo Correo, only 7 known.

Newfoundland: Hawker, mint; De Pinedo, mint.

Philippines: 16c. Sampson, error; 26c. perf. 12, wmk.

Sweden: 20 ore, Crown wmk.

George Anthony showed U. S. 1869, Essays, Proofs, Issued Stamps and Reissues, a few pages selected from his collection in four large albums.

Essays were shown in singles and blocks of four, a full outfit of all listed proofs of the stamps as well as Die and Plate Proofs of the Essays.

Engraving of the original paintings in the Capitol.

Engraving of the 30c. showing the Surrender of General Burgoyne, which was was not adopted so as not to hurt British feelings.

Plate number strips in the India paper proofs.

L. B. Mason showed a magnificent and well studied collection of the stamps of the Independent Mail Routes and New York City Local Ports. Some fine Locals on covers were shown including:

Hartford, pink, 5c. Letter Express, pair of black on white.

Overtons, with the stamp and a black and red handstamp.

Union Port H. R. S. (Hudson River Service).

Berford & Co.'s Express, two exceedingly rare covers, one franked with two pairs of 10c. both Tete-Beche and the other with a 3c. two 6c. and 25c. all cut to shape and making the 40c. rate to Peru.

The City Dispatch Post, a grand lot including the very rare 2c. pink on cover FREE in black.

Bonton's, 2c. pink.

New York City Express Post, tied on.

Gordons, red, uncancelled on cover.

Jefferson Market, blue, superb, tied on, and many other fine varieties.

A. Krassa showed a large and fine collection of Liberia, the early issues being especially fine.

1860: Fine sets of imperf. with large margins; fine blocks of perf.

1860-63: Outer frames, 6c. perf. 11 and perf. 12; Outer frames, 12c. and 24c. perf. 12 only.

1892: 8c. Bust of the President, **sideways.**

1901: Fine lot of the O. S. overprinted ORDINARY, some stamps on covers and a remarkable lot of forgeries.

Stephen Brown showed a portion of his U. S. 1847 and 1851 in superfine condition. Really every stamp deserves description but I can only not a few.

1847: 5c. true orange; 5c. showing different colored cancellation; 5c. several Railway cancellations; 5c. fine colors of the large "5" including "5" in upright rectangle used at Princeton and in black used at Alexandria; 5c. FREE in red; 5c. and 10c. New York Steamboat in blue.

1851: Superb 1c. Type I. 7 R I E, and full reconstruction of the top row including this rarity; 1c. Type III. 99R2, in unused block of 10; 5c., two showing Imprints; 10c., used in Montreal with 21 in four circles; 10c., the unique variety the whole of the top label shifted.

A. H. Warth showed a remarkable collection of the postmarks of Finland showing a vast amount of original work. The Exhibitor gave a very instructive account of his exhibit and it was a good object lesson of the pleasure and work that can be done with stamps of small money value.

Charles J. Phillips showed some varieties not often met with of the early Provisional Issues of the Confederate States.

Athens: 5c. Tete-beche pair on cover, only other known; 5c. red on cover.

Baton Rouge: 2c. green; 5c. red and green, large and small types and the error.

Beaumont, 10c. dull rose.

Danville, 5c. red on cover.

Mobile, 2c. black on cover.

Uniontown, 5c. green on white and on blue, both tied on.

Petersburg, 5c. red, superb reconstructed plate of the 10 types.

Marion, 5c. superb, tied on with town cancellation.

Livingston, 5c. blue, town cancellation.

Goliad, 5c. grey-blue.

New Orleans, 1st. issue used for 69 days; 2nd. issue used for 106 days; 3rd. issue used for 28 days; 3 reconstructed plates, the 2nd. complete, the others only partly so.

At the dinner each person had a fine 1st. day cover franked with the new 5c. purple dated Feb. 10, 1930, and a pamphlet of U. S. Stamps and cards issued

from 1847 to 1927. Printed on this was "Compliments of the Washington Philatelic Society, Feb. 14, 1930. Souvenir of Visit of Members of the Collectors Club of New York, N. Y."

Sometime after midnight we were all driven to the Lafayette Hotel where rooms had been reserved.

On Saturday morning after breakfast most of us were conducted to the National Museum in the Smithsonian Institute where a very instructive two hours was spent under the kindly guidance of Mrs. Manning and members of the Society.

I wish to say on behalf of my fellow members that we consider this one of the outstanding visits we have paid to other Clubs and we wish to tender our most sincere and heartfelt thanks to all members of the W. P. S. and in particular to Admiral Lowndes, Mayo Dudley, Mr. Petty and Mr. Warren, and last but not least to the charming Misses Warren.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

ANNUAL DINNER, FEBRUARY 15, 1930.

The 34th Annual Dinner of the Collectors Club was held in the College Room of the Hotel Astor on Saturday Evening, February 15, 1930. Ninety members and guests were in attendance and the affair was graced by the presence of four of the younger generation, Louise Lichtenstein, Ann Gorden Curie, "Junior" Curie and John Steinway. Theodore Steinway has long advocated a Junior membership for the sons and daughters of members and proposed these visitors as a nucleus for such a Membership.

Following our usual custom no formal speeches were scheduled, but this did not deprive us of a few informal talks. Dr. Clarence W. Hennan of Chicago announced the creation of the "Charles Esterly Severn Memorial Fund" and solicited donations of $1.00 to $10.00. This fund is limited to $3000. and the interest will be used by a committee to purchase two medals each year which will be awarded for outstanding merit in philatelic work, one of which will be for a literary contribution. The awards are limited to residents of the United States and Canada and a committee national in scope will be appointed. Dr. Hennan announced at this dinner that A. F. Lichtenstein and H. L. Lindquist had been appointed to represent New York.

Gustave M. Mosler, the President of the A. P. S., followed, and announced that he had journeyed all the way from Cincinnati to the Dinner to see all of the New York Collectors and Dealers in friendly intercourse. Of course, he was joking for the Collectors Club is justly noted for the harmony of its meetings and the friendships of its members.

The speakers that followed all spoke enthusiastically of the progress and future of the Collectors Club and included John H. Luff, A. F. Lichtenstein, Theodore E. Steinway, Charles Curie, Frank Crane, Beverly King, Victor Rotnem, Eugene Klein, and Herman Toaspern. Eugene Klein had as his guest Miss D. L. Kirk of Philadelphia, who had just celebrated her 83rd birthday, and was still an active and interested collector.

A telegram from Charles Lathrop Pack was read in which he expressed his regrets for not being able to attend the dinner due to a bad cold and the members and guests responded by sending him a letter of regret signed by all present. Others of our much missed members who were prevented from attending through illness included Harry M. Lewy and Charles M. Ams and letters signed by all those in attendance were also sent to them. A cablegram was received from Phillip Kosack and Alfred Maier advising that they had missed their boat and would not be in time for the Dinner.

Much of the success of the Dinner was due to Hugh M. Clark, who filled two tables. Hugh did his best to organize a chorus to sing some of his favorite airs but the results were so bad that he was prevailed upon to withhold his public presentation until a few more rehearsals could be held.

The president acted as informal toastmaster to introduce the speakers and the whole affair occupied but a short time so that the dancing could be continued without too great an interruption. The Dinner adjourned at 12:30 and everyone seemed to have had an enjoyable time.

H. L. L.

COMPETITION NIGHT, AND TALK BY MR. ELIAS SILBERSTEIN ON FEBRUARY 19.

In the first portion of the evening, four collections were shown for competition. Stephen G. Rich showed a straight-forward collection of Orange Free State and Orange River Colony. Beverly S. King showed plate varieties and defects in United States Revenues, with certain printing varieties. The outstanding item was the rare 25 cents certificate Double Print. Harry M. Konwiser showed an interesting lot of Confederate States official envelopes, representing all departments of the government and including both franked covers and those with stamps Hans Lagerlof showed unusual

covers, including: U. S. 3 cents 1851 bisected, block of four Cape woodblock 1d on cover, Dutch Indies 1846 with stamp used as due, Norway 1855 bisect, prisoner's cover from Ruheleben during the World War, and covers with stamps of two countries used together during a change in government. These last included Prussia and Hanover, Tuscany and Sardinia, Italy and Sardinia.

Messrs. Burger, Joseph S. Rich and Phillips were appointed as judges by the president. They gave first award to Mr. Lagerlof, second to Mr. King and third to Mr. Konwiser.

Mr. Elias Silberstein, principal of the Jonas Bronck School, Bronx, New York City, then spoke upon the use he is making of stamps as an aid in gaining and maintaining the interest of school pupils in history and geography. In addition to an active stamp club in this most modern of public schools, Mr. Silberstein and his co-workers use stamps directly in school work. One device is the "stamp map." On a large map of the world, children paste the stamps which they themselves secure from the various countries; they find out all that they can about the country, and such features of its geography and history as the stamp either shows or suggests. Another effective device is the "stamp composition." Mr. Silberstein gives the pupils each one stamp, and a sheet of paper, and asks them to tell in each case whatever they can about the stamp, its subject, or its country.

Mr. Silberstein then went on to say that there is lack of a book or series of books in which "stamp lore" can be found. What we have is an agglomeration of mere lists of stamps—fundamentally mere price lists—and highly technical monographs. The interesting lore connected with stamps, including the stories of designs, occasions for issues, and the like, has not been collected. He suggested that a fitting commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the postage stamp would be an "Encyclopedia Philatelica," giving this lore and preserving the interesting information that the older collectors now have in their memories.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF STAMPS STRESSED AT THE MARTH 5th MEETING.

One of the most interesting meetings held at the Collectors Club was that of March 5th when Theodore E. Steinway showed the Bedford Jones Historical collection of France. This collection demonstrates the importance of stamp collecting as an educational factor and we consider it so desirable that the entire collection will be written up in a future issue of our magazine so we will not go into details at this time.

Mr. Steinway's exhibit was followed by an educational talk by Sigmund I. Rothschild, who has been carrying on much desirable propaganda in the interest of stamp collecting.

Mr. Rothschild has for the past few years been speaking at public schools, high schools, colleges and at meetings of Rotarians and other groups on the educational value that can be developed from a grouping of postage stamps. In addition to these talks Mr. Rothschild has established Stamp Departments in many of the leading department stores of the country.

Mr. Rothschild has arranged a 100-page album, each page being nicely captioned at the top with the name of the subject matter. The page on "ART" will show a nice group of stamps that will appeal to the artistic-minded. The page on "ADVERTISING" will teach a lesson on this practice, gleaned from Postage Stamps and so on, down the line —every phase of activity, one might say, from A to Z is covered by a page in the album.

The page headed "PAPERS" will show the various sort of papers employed in the production of Postage Stamps and Mr. Rothschild urges, then, the study of papers.

History, Logic, Geography, Languages, Ethnology, Economics, Zoology and everything else is covered by the Rothschild pages.

Teachers in schools and colleges have paid attention to the Rothschild lecture on stamps as an educational factor and among those who have approved of the lecture are Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard; Prof. Harry P. Cressman of Muhlenberg College, and many others.

The President of The Collectors Club has been doing considerable work in New York City to bring forth the value of Stamp Collecting in the public schools and the work Mr. Rothschild has done is of great benefit in that campaign.

H. M. K.

Additions to the Library

De Geschiedenis van Litauen of de Postzegels, by J. H. Peursem. Gift Author.

Bright and Son's Descriptive Priced Catalog of Stamps of British Empire, 1930. Gift of Bright & Son.

U. S. Reference Lists of Stamps During 1847-69; 1870-93; 1894-1900 and 1901-1929, by Stanley Gibbons. Gift of Stanley Gibbons.

Zumstein, Die Briefmarken der Schweiz, cloth bound. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Bayern's Postwertzeichen, cloth bound, by F. Brunner. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Postfreimarken der deutschen Schutzgebiete, cloth bound. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Assorted lot of Auction Catalogs. Gift of C. M. Ams.

The Rockey Mountain Stamp, Vol. I, 1895 complete. Gift C. L. Pack

Les Timbres Poste des Pays Bas de 1906-1929. Gift of J. G. Millaard.

Descriptive and Illustrated Priced Catalog of U. S., second Ed. 1882. By E. B. Sterling. Gift of J. M. Bartels.

The Stamphunter, first few numbers. Gift of F. G. Floyd.

Belgique, l'emission de 1869, by P. de Smeth. Gift of Author.

Germany, 1923, Handstamped Franks, by W. E. Hughes. Gift W. E. Hughes.

Boletin Ferrari (Newspaper). Gift of H. M. Konwiser.

Forgeries and Fakes, autographed, by A. J. Sefi. Gift of Author.

Stamp Collectors Monthly Gazette, I#1. Gift of E. H. Wood, Jr.

British and Colonial Postage Stamps. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Vade-Mecum du specialiste experte en timbres poste d'Europe. By Serrane. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Grosser Ganzsachen Katalog—Ascher in six parts. Gift of C. M. Ams

Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles, by Wright & Creeke. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Katalog der Preussen Nummernstempel, by Buetow. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Eisenbahnmarken-Katalog von Deutschland. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Who's Who in Philately, 1926. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Postmarks, by Whitworth. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Die deutschen Kriegsmarken, by Richter. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Die Beyerischen Muhlrad Stempel, by C. Beck. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Schwaneberger Color Guide. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Die Neudrucke Wurtembergischer Freimarken der Kreuzer-Wahrung, by K. Koehler. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Thurn und Taxis'schen Postfreimarken. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Katalog der deutschen postalischen Entwertungs-marken, by Reinheimer. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Bogeneinteilund und Auflagenummern der Postwertzeichen Bayern's, by E. Stenger. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Luckes Atlas der Briefmarken Geographie. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Handbuch der Freimarken des Koenigsreiches Sachsen. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Die Entwuerfe und Probedrucke der Luitpold-Ausgabe 1910/11. Gift of C. M. Ams.

70 jaehrige Geschichte der bayerischen Postwertzeichen. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Abstempelungen der deutschen-belgischen Besetzungsmarken mit Bewertung, by Buetow. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Katalog der Vorlaufer deutscher Kolonial Marken. Gift of C. M. Ams.

Postmarks of Portugal, by Lt. Col. C. Salvi. Gift of Author.

Charm of Stamp Collecting, by F. L. Wilson. Gift of Author.

Price List and Guide to Collecting of Paris Siege Balloon Post 1870-71, by Geo. Bigsby. Gift of W. C. Albrecht.

Deutsche Luftpost, by Stenger &Matzenau. Gift of W. C. Albrecht.

Uitgebreide Catalogus von Nederland en Kolonien. Gift of W. C. Albrecht.

MINT ONLY

AIR MINDED?

ONLY MINT

IF YOU ARE NOT JUST A LITTLE AIR-MINDED IN THIS GOOD YEAR 1930—YOU ARE NOT IN THE BEST COMPANY—MOST COLLECTORS SEEM TO HAVE CONTRACTED THE DISEASE IN MORE OR LESS VIOLENT FORM—IT IS HARMLESS ONLY TO THE CHECK-BOOK AND THAT IS OFFSET BY THE LIVE VIEW-POINT WHICH IS AUTOMATICALLY ACQUIRED—

NEW AIR POSTS—OLD AIR POSTS—AIR POSTS FOR SERVICE
AIR POST FOR COLLECTORS—THE "SKY-LINE" LISTS THEM

THE HOME OF THE POSTAGE STAMP

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¶ A prominent competitor, who I dare say, is buying and selling as many U. S. stamps as any other dealer, handed me a dollar for the mail edition of the *Peach Orchard Series* of *BN Leaflets,* saying, *"any data Elliott Perry thinks important enough to publish is certainly worth a dollar".* Let me reply publicly that such a remark from such a source has a value not to be computed in mere dollars.

¶ Not including stamps purchased, I have spent over $500 and much time and effort with correspondents all over these U. S. of A. to obtain some of the data for the *Bank Note Series of Handy Reference Leaflets,* which is one reason why this set of leaflets covering the plates used by the three contractors supplying U. S. postage stamps in the period 1870-1889 does contain certain important facts never before published—facts not known to more than one U. S. specialist in any 10,000.

¶ At one per cent. of actual cost I'd have to charge over $5 each for at least 100 subscriptions to the mail edition of the *BN* series, so it's reasonable to believe the 28 good scouts who have subscribed one dollar each for the complete set of *Bank Note Issue* leaflets will get mighty good value for their money.

¶ On the day this is being written—March 11—there is room for just 13 more names on the subscription list. The unlucky procrastinator who sends in the 14th "last gasp" subscription will get his dollar back with a palite note of regret. He should have subscribed last October when the *BN* leaflets first began to appear as advertisements in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

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200 South 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A UNIQUE PIECE



CANADA No. 5F

Grey Violet on Thick Hard Wove Paper—Block of Six on Cover.

The Marks Stamp Co., Limited, of Toronto, Canada, submits a photograph of the above unique piece. To their knowledge no other such block, or even a block of four, of this stamp on, or off, cover is in existence. What, therefore, is its value?

Jarrett in his latest Handbook on British North America values a block of four (commonest paper) of the 3 pence imperforate Beaver, off cover, at $150.00, and other wove paper varieties as high as $350.00. On cover it should be worth at least 25% more or approximately $185.00.

Of the 3 pence 3,100,000 were issued. Of the 6 pence 350,478. The 6 pence would accordingly be about nine times scarcer than the 3 pence, and a block of four of the 6 pence on cover based on the proportional law would have a value of nine times the value of a block of four of the 3 pence or $1665.00.

But this calculation is not correct for the reason that a block of four of the 3 pence represents the postage on a letter weighing 2 ounces, whereas a block of four of the 6 pence is the rate on a 4 ounce letter.

It is safe to assume that more letters were mailed of 2 ounce weight than of 4 ounce.

For argument's sake it may be considered that twice as many 2 ounce letters were mailed as 4 ounce letters.

If one accepts this ratio, then a block of four of the six pence is eighteen times scarcer than a block of four of the three pence which doubles the value of $1665.00 making it $3330.00.

Now if a block of four of the six pence on cover is worth $3330.00, what additional value has a block of six on cover?

A block of six of the 6 pence represents the inland postage on a 6 ounce letter. Such heavy letters were far more infrequent than letters up to 4 ounces.

Further, it is a well known fact that letters over 4 ounces were generally sent by express rather than by mail.

How much more infrequent such 6 ounce letters were, by mail, can only be a matter of conjecture, but when one, as a measure by which to judge, takes our present-day mails it may be stated that the 6 ounce letters one receives are few compared with the number of letters received of a 4 ounce weight. Two four ounce letters to one six ounce letter may be right for this calculation's sake though the proportion is unquestionably much greater.

We arrived at a value of $3330.00 for a block of four of the 6 pence on cover. By considering what we have stated in regard to the infrequency of a necessary 36 pence postage rate, a block of six 6 pence stamps would have, at least, twice the value of a block of four.

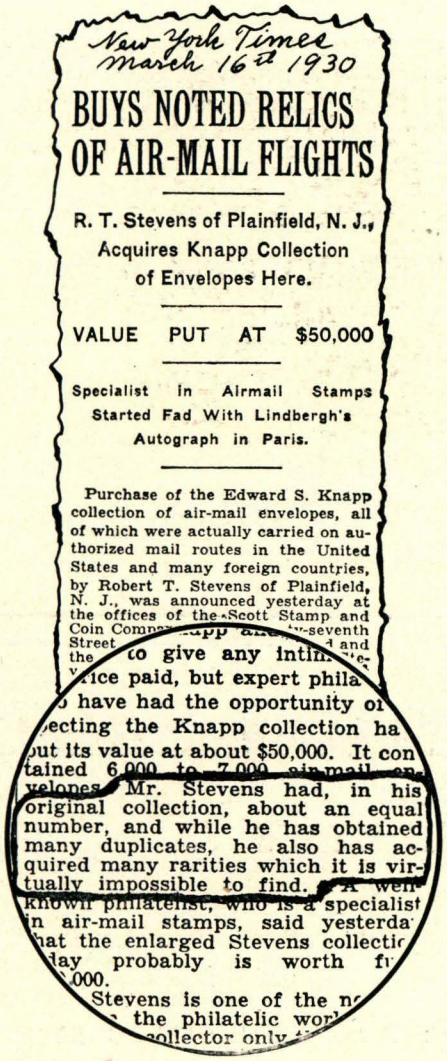
Then we have not considered the angle of paper variety of this block. The ordinary wove paper lists at $35.00 singly while No. 5F lists at $60.00 singly, making it proportionately 1.71% scarcer than the normal block.

Apparently there is no end when you haven't a precedent to go by. The price probably will have to be set by the law of supply vs. demand.

MARKS STAMP COMPANY, LTD.

462 Spadina Avenue, Toronto 2, Canada.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE



New York Times
March 16th 1930

BUYS NOTED RELICS OF AIR-MAIL FLIGHTS

R. T. Stevens of Plainfield, N. J., Acquires Knapp Collection of Envelopes Here.

VALUE PUT AT $50,000

Specialist in Airmail Stamps Started Fad With Lindbergh's Autograph in Paris.

Purchase of the Edward S. Knapp collection of air-mail envelopes, all of which were actually carried on authorized mail routes in the United States and many foreign countries, by Robert T. Stevens of Plainfield, N. J., was announced yesterday at the offices of the Scott Stamp and Coin Compa[illegible]napp a[illegible]-seventh Street [illegible]d and the [illegible]to give any intim[illegible]e- [illegible]rice paid, but expert phila[illegible] have had the opportunity of [illegible]ecting the Knapp collection ha[illegible] ut its value at about $50,000. It con[illegible]tained 6,000 to 7,000 air-mail en[illegible]velopes. Mr. Stevens had, in his original collection, about an equal number, and while he has obtained many duplicates, he also has acquired many rarities which it is virtually impossible to find. A well known philatelist, who is a specialist in air-mail stamps, said yesterday that the enlarged Stevens collection today probably is worth fi[illegible],000.

Stevens is one of the n[illegible] the philatelic wor[illegible] collector only [illegible]

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COMBINED

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ITALY. Modena. 1852-59: used and unused, complete except 1859 80c. 1853: large B. G., used, and 1859: 10c., black, used.

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3057	1c green & black #41
2694	2c vermilion & black #42
478	5c blue & black #43
365	10c gray #47

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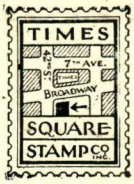
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