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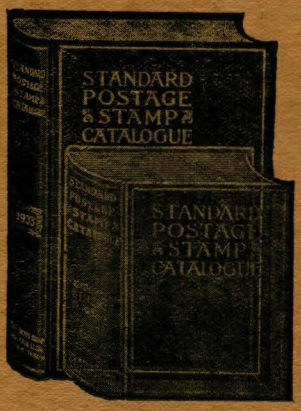
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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. XI. OCTOBER, 1932. No. 4.

The Slavic Alphabet

Transliteration or Re-Spelling of Slavic Letters in the Russian, White Russian, Ukrainian (Little Russian), Bulgarian and Serbian Languages, Into Roman Characters.

By Richard McP. Cabeen.

THE writer has long felt that it would aid the collectors of the stamps of Slavic speaking countries, that is, those countries which retain the so-called Cyrillic alphabet, if some handy table existed which would show how to re-spell their curious characters into the more familiar Roman characters used in most of the modern languages. Having re-spelled the Slavic words, it will be found that many are derived from roots with which we are familiar.

Explanation of the Table.

Col. 1, Each character is numbered to make reference easier in this article. Col. 2, Block form of capitals. Col. 3, Roman form of capitals. Between cols. 3 and 4 are a few capital letters shown in modern variants of type. There is no significance to the fact that these are shown at different sizes from the main type faces. Col. 4, shows minuscules. Between columns 4 and 5 are a few varieties of script and italic type faces where they differ so much from the minuscules that it is difficult to recognize them. Col. 5, shows the Roman equivalents for the Slavic characters. Col. 6, gives a number which indicates in which Slavic language the character is used, viz.—No. 1, Russian, White Russian, Ukrainia, Bulgaria and Serbia. No. 2, Ukrainia and White Russia. No. 3, Serbia. No. 4, Ukrainia. No. 5, Russia and White Russia. No. 6, All but White Russia. No. 7, The three Russias. No. 8, All but Serbia. No. 9, White Russia. No. 10, Russia, Ukrainia and Bulgaria. No. 11, Russia, Bulgaria and Serbia. No. 12, Russia and Bulgaria. No. 13, Russia. No. 14, Bulgaria.

Notes. Characters 14, 42 and 46 were dropped from the Russian alphabet in 1918, their place being taken by characters 13, 8 and 32, which are not very different in sound.

Character 39 has been abolished by Russia at the end of words. This character indicated that the preceding consonant should have a hard sound. In the body of a word the character may be retained but generally it is replaced by an apostrophe.

Character 41 is without sound and softens the preceding consonant. As an illustration, it is similar to the sound between the "d" and "n" of the English word "PARDON," which might very well be written "PARD'N."

Character 38 in Bulgarian is respelled "shch" instead of "sch" as in the other languages.

No attempt is made to indicate the pronunciation of the Slavic letters.

Within the year Serbia has ordered a change from the "Cyrillic" characters to the Roman forms, and the U. S. S. R. is contemplating the change at the present time.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	А	А	а	*a*	1
2	Б	Б	б	*b*	1
3	В	В	в	*v*	1
4	Г	Г	г	*g*	1
5	Ґ	Ґ	ґ	*ġ*	2
6	Д	Д	д	*d*	1
7	Ђ	Ђ	ђ	*đ*	3
8	Е	Е	е	*e*	1
9	Є	Є	є	*ē*	4
10	Ё	Ё	ё	*ë*	5
11	Ж	Ж	ж	*zh*	1
12	З	З	з	*z*	1
13	И	И	и	*ī*	6
14	І	І	і	*i*	7
15	Ї	Ї	ї	*ï*	4
16	Й	Й	й	*ǐ*	8
17	Ј	Ј	ј	*j*	3
18	К	К	к	*k*	1
19	Л	Л	л	*l*	1
20	Љ	Љ	љ	*ĺ*	3
21	М	М	м	*m*	1
22	Н	Н	н	*n*	1
23	Њ	Њ	њ	*ń*	3
24	О	О	о	*o*	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	П	П	п	*p*	1
26	Р	Р	р	*r*	1
27	С	С	с	*s*	1
28	Т	Т	т	*t*	1
29	Ћ	Ћ	ћ	*ć*	3
30	У	У	у	*u*	1
31	Ў	Ў	ў	*ŭ*	9
32	Ф	Ф	ф	*f*	1
33	Х	Х	х	*kh*	1
34	Ц	Ц	ц	*t͡s*	1
35	Ч	Ч	ч	*ch*	1
36	Џ	Џ	џ	*dzh*	3
37	Ш	Ш	ш	*sh*	1
38	Щ	Щ	щ	*shch*	10
39	Ъ	Ъ	ъ	″	11
40	Ы	Ы	ы	*y*	5
41	Ь	Ь	ь	′	1
42	Ѣ	Ѣ	ѣ	*i͡e*	12
43	Э	Э	э	*ė*	5
44	Ю	Ю	ю	*i͡u*	8
45	Я	Я	я	*i͡a*	8
46	Ѳ	Ѳ	ѳ	*f̀*	13
47	Ѵ	Ѵ	ѵ	*ẏ*	13
48			ж	*u̇*	14

The Slavic Alphabet.

Gregory's Express

By Dr. Victror M. Berthold.

ANY historian who undertakes to write the story of the Pioneers of Western Expresses, a work that is indeed badly needed to day, must be at a loss when he hears that Joseph W. Gregory, one of the earliest pioneers who was also one of the most brilliant and progressive business men of his time, wound up in failure. He is reported to have failed after two short years of phenomenal activity (1850-1852) during which period he laid the foundation upon which the Wells Fargo Company thereafter rose to unparalleled eminence.

Again, when the somewhat bewildered historian examines the data substantiating the truth of the failure of Joseph W. Gregory, he finds that this allegation is merely founded upon a few words penned by Bancroft* who doubtless relied upon information which he believed trustworthy. Furthermore our historian discovers that for half a century no writer has challenged the truth of the failure of Gregory.

It is true that Gregory suddenly stopped advertising. His last item in the San Francisco Alta is dated November 20, 1852.

This historically highly interesting document is headed "Gregory's Atlantic and Pacific Express—via NICARAGUA," and contains the following statement, a quotation from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of September 8th, 1852:

"Our correspondence from California by Gregory's Express was brought through via Nicaragua in 23½ days."

Convinced that there must be some other explanation for the sudden retiring of Gregory from the Express business, I looked through a number of the leading newspapers of California covering the period 1850-52, but I am forced to confess that all my researches were futile, and thus I turned to other work which promised better results. At last, and a good many years later, in the summer of 1928, while visiting the Publicity Office of the Wells Fargo & Union Trust Co. of San Francisco I had the good fortune to obtain an unpublished manuscript entitled "A History of the Wells Fargo & Co.," the work of a real scholar.

There for the first time I read that the truth of the failure of Gregory was challenged. The subsequent paragraph is a quotation from the manuscript:

"Gregory's Express stopped advertising about the last of November 1852 and according to Bancroft they failed, and the Wells Fargo & Co. hastened to secure their agents and lines. THIS PARTICULAR INCIDENT HAS NAT BEEN VERIFIED, but after the first of the year 1853 THE BUSINESS OF WELLS FARGO & CO. INCREASED NOTICEABLY."

It does not require much acumen to reach the conclusion that, unless the writer had unearthed some evidence contradicting the general belief of the failure of Gregory's Express, he would not have taken the trouble to have added: "This particular incident has not been verified."

Again, if Gregory was not forced into bankruptcy, it does not exceed the limits of common sense to conclude that he was bought out on very favorable terms by the Wells Fargo Company to get rid of a dangerous and successful competitor. Also that the true state of affairs was withheld from public knowledge. A few years later when Adams & Co. failed and Wells Fargo & Co. was also under a cloud, the entire contemporaneous press is vociferous regarding their failures. On the other hand, when Gregory stopped advertising and was

*Chron of the Builders, Vol. V, p. 262, "The California branch of W. F. & Co. was greatly advanced by the **failure** in 1852 of Gregory & Co." Also, History of Cal., Vol. VII, p. 150, Note 45, "Col. Pardee was sent out to manage it, and despite rivalry he made good progress aided by the **failure** in 1852 of Gregory & Co."

NOVEMBER 20, 1852.

Express Lines.

GREGORY'S ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS.

VIA NICARAGUA.



Treasure, Valuable Parcels and Freight, covered by our own policies of Insurance, effected in London, forwarded and delivered to and from all parts of California, by the following

AGENTS;

J. W. HART, Esq.....LIVERPOOL
M. WILLIAMSON.....No. 2 Rue Bleue, PARIS, FRANCE
DOCT. H L. LEAF.....205 Broadway, NEW YORK
Messrs. KINSLEY & CO.....11 and 13 State street, BOSTON
Mr. J. M. BURNS.....12 Exchange Place, NEW ORLEANS
Messrs. MITCHELL & CO.....HONOLULU, OAHU
Messrs. RAWLE. DRINKER & CO.....HONGKONG, CHINA
WILLIAM FOSTER.....ACAPULCO.

And arrangements are nearly completed to extend the same to Australia.

Having the only Express by the NICARAGUA ROUTE, and the best possible facilities by PANAMA, we forward Treasure, &c., by either route as desired, to any City or State in the Union; and also to England, Ireland, Scotland and France, by the West India Mail Steamers via Panama and Chagres, or by Collins' or Cunard's steamers via New York. The saving effected in time required for transmission, and the lowest possible rate of charges, renders this at once the

MOST ECONOMICAL EXPRESS LINE EXTANT.

Parties making remittances to their friends and correspondents in the Atlantic States, Ireland, Scotland, and France, are notified that

DRAFTS AT SIGHT,

in sums as desired, are furnished by the authorised Agents of this Express throughout California.

Our Daily Express to and from the interior leaves San Francisco at 4 P. M., on the splendid steamers "Confidence," and "Wilson G. Hunt," having on each a careful Express Messenger, with a safe and state-room for the utmost security.

Deposits received and the highest price paid for

CLEAN GOLD DUST.

The New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 8th, 1852, remarks:

"Our Correspondence from California, by Gregory's Express, was brought through via Nicaragua, in 23¼ days."

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor,
Principal Express and Remittance Office,
corner Merchant and Montgomery sts.,
oct San Francisco.

Advertisement from San Francisco Alta.

supposed to have "failed," we find no scintilla of evidence that he left unsatisfied, disgruntled creditors! To me, this fact strongly corroborates the claim that Bancroft was wrongly advised.

In this connection I find also that one of the recent writers* on Western Expresses, Mr. Ernest A. Wiltsee, seems to have reached a similar conclusion as regards the reputed failure of Gregory. In his sketch of the Wells Fargo Company he writes as follows:

"Their (W. F. CO.) first opportunity for solid advancement came with the FAILURE or rather WITHDRAWAL of Gregory & Co. in the fall of 1852. They waited until competition, usually not of their own, had worn down the company. The case of Gregory & Co's Express is an example of this. When it could go no farther, they bought out its equipment and offices, and quickly occupied the route with their efficient organization. Gregory had entered the field early, doubtless with small capital, had widely advertised, making connections all through the Eastern States, but SOMEHOW HE FAILED TO RECEIVE THE MINERS SUPPORT.

His organization died a natural death. His treasure shipments were running only $10,000 to $15,000 a steamer, while Adams & Co. and Page & Co. were shipping from $200,000 to $450,000 a steamer."

*E. A. Wiltsee—The Pioneer Miner, Chap. VII, p. 64.

I believe, however, that Gregory *did* receive the miners support to a large extent according to the editorial opinion voiced in the *Alta* of October 19, 1850:

"Gregory sends a special messenger by the Columbus this afternoon. This express will forward about $30,000 in gold dust by this steamer, which is in addition to the large sum sent by the Carolina. Gregory conducts his express in a prompt and efficient manner, and we are happy to know that he RECEIVES and is ENTITLED to a full shade of the CONFIDENCE of the public."

Again, looking through the issues of the *Alta* we find that on December 16, 1850:

"Gregory sent off by the California yesterday upwards of $50,000 IN GOLD dust. The amount of business which the Express conducts may be estimated by the circumstance, that by the New Orleans, Gregory received upwards of fifteen tons' weight of merchandise, to be distributed in this city, Sacramento, Stockton and other places. Mr. Gregory has OBTAINED THE CONFIDENCE OF THE COMMUNITY by the prompt and energetic manner in which he attends to all business intrusted to him."

Wells Fargo & Co., who started in May, 1852, did not exceed the $100,000 mark in treasure shipment until March 16, 1853, when the records show $134,000. Naturally Adams & Co. from the beginning had far superior banking facilities due to their Eastern connections, while Page and Bacon made banking a specialty, and had nothing to do with Western Express business. Bancroft* makes this point very plain:

"Mercantile houses attended to the banking business in California until 1849, when the increase of commerce called into existence SPECIAL banking firms, such as T. G. Wells, Wright, etc. In 1850 D. J. Tollant, PAGE & BACON and F. Argenti & Co. joined the list."

Considering all available evidence, I find nothing to prove that Gregory FAILED. That he withdrew is ADMITTED, but the REASON for his withdrawal is plainly a mooted question, and the most probable explanation is that Gregory and Wells Fargo & Co. had entered into a gentlemen's agreement or, in other words, that Wells Fargo & Co. found the competition of Gregory so dangerous to their business that they decided the best thing to do was to get rid of the competitor by acquiring his business, and that this fact was not made public, but was announced as the "failure of Gregory's Express."

Probably the reader will ask on what ground rests the assertion that Joseph W. Gregory was one of the most successful and progressive men of business among his competitors.

Of the numerous expresses that had come into existence and operated from 1850 to November 20, 1852 (the date that Gregory stopped advertising), it is only necessary to take here into account the following four concerns:

1. Todd's Express. Dec. 1, 1849 to Sept. 1, 1853.
2. Langton's Express. Feb. 1850 to 1865.
3. Wells Fargo & Co. May 1852 to Dec. 29, 1923.
4. Adams & Co. Dec. 1, 1849 to Feb. 23, 1855.

Todd's Express, although extremely active and successful for five years, had no branches in the East. Indeed the account which Todd left of his career as an express carrier proves that he never dreamed and never contemplated extending his sphere of business beyond the confines of the United States.

Samuel W. Langton who en-passant died by an accident at Silver City, Utah, August 24, 1864, when only thirty-five years of age, left Washington City in February, 1849. He arrived in July of the same year in California, where he engaged in mining in the vicinity of Nevada City. In February, 1850, he

*Hist. of Cal., Vol. VII, p. 161. Also S. F. Directory, 1852.

established himself in the express business between San Francisco and Downieville. Subsequently he formed connections at Marysville with other express firms and extended his routes throughout the Counties of Yuba, Nevada, and Sierra and ultimately to all principal business places of Nevada County. In his death notice in the *Carson Valley Independent* of August 27, 1864, the writer speaks of Langton as a "man possessed of untiring energy and an iron will." For a long time he was also the proprietor of the *Sierra Citizen,* published in Downieville. I give these details merely to show that Langton was indeed a first class man of business and far sighted in his activities yet, despite such excellent gifts, he never contemplated the establishment of branches in foreign countries.

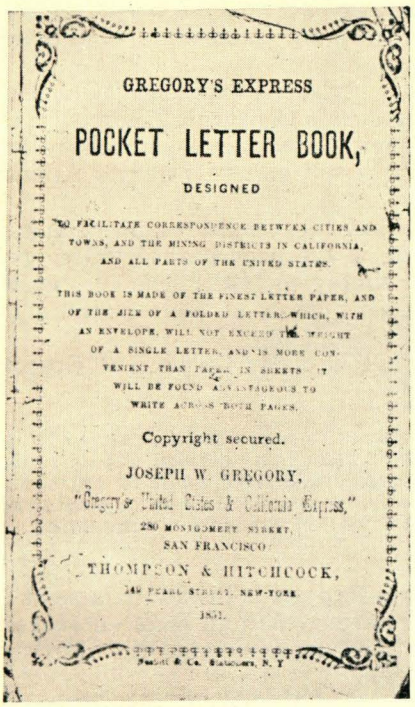
In regard to Wells Fargo & Co., Bancroft* admits that their first real advance was due to the absorption of Gregory's Express, and thus no more need to be said.

Finally, Adams & Co. were from the start a by-product of the Eastern concern. It is therefore self-evident that Adams & Co. had to rely from the very start of their Western career upon the strong cooperation with the Eastern parent concern.

With the above data in mind, we will return once more to Gregory and the business he created and established during the short span of two years, indeed an unsurpassed achievement by one who worked, planned, and directed alone. Gregory carried on his shoulders not only all of the financial responsibilities, and they were tremendous, but he was at the same time his own General Manager of the various inland routes with its thousands of details to be watched over constantly, routes over which his expresses travelled from San Francisco to all parts of the mines and as far as Portland, Oregon. In addition to this truly gigantic task, his expresses reached Honolulu, Hongkong, Liverpool, Paris, New Orleans, New York and Boston. History records that Gregory's Express was the first to cross the Isthmus by the Nicaragua Route in October, 1852, with the motto that became famous later "Ahead of the Mail." Finally, his fertile brain also evolved the "*Gregory's Express Pocket Book*" in 1851, of which today scarcely three copies have been preserved. Two of these are in the Lichtenstein collection and were formerly the chef-douevre of the collection of Phillips. Moreover, with unflagging energy Gregory, as early as 1850, had composed "Gregory's Guide For California For Travellers via The Isthmus of PANAMA," published by Nafis & Cornish, N. Y., 1850, so rare a book today that but a very few copies exists in the great libraries of the United States. Of course, I don't want to be understood to say that Gregory could have carried on this world-wide enterprise without local agents and representatives in foreign countries, but the salient point I wish to stress is that he was the driving and the one-man power which kept thousands of wheels turning. And now, compare his task with that of one of our modern great express companies with its Presidents, Asst. Presidents, Board of Directors, General Managers, Superintendents and numerous other minor officials, all required to keep the business going, and then you will really have an adequate mental picture of the gigantic work, and of the man Joseph W. Gregory.

The Pocket Letter Book reveals how rapidly Gregory had progressed since he started the express business. Thus in 1851 he had no less than seven foreign representatives. His express messengers traveled en the steamers of the West India and Cunard lines, and for the first time mail and express matter was despatched via Nicaragua! This, more than anything else, illustrates his talent for initiation and his farsighted genius, for it was only in the summer of 1851 that the Vanderbilt Company had placed the "PACIFIC," its first vessel, in

*Bancroft Chron. of the Builders, Vol. V, p. 252: "The California branch of W. F. & Co. was greatly advanced by the failure in 1852 of Gregory & Co., whose business was thrown into their hands at the start, and whose established lines they hastened to serve * * *."



GREGORY'S EXPRESS

POCKET LETTER BOOK,

DESIGNED

TO FACILITATE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CITIES AND TOWNS, AND THE MINING DISTRICTS IN CALIFORNIA, AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIS BOOK IS MADE OF THE FINEST LETTER PAPER, AND OF THE SIZE OF A FOLDED LETTER, WHICH, WITH AN ENVELOPE, WILL NOT EXCEED THE WEIGHT OF A SINGLE LETTER, AND IS MORE CONVENIENT THAN PACKETS OF SHEETS. IT WILL BE FOUND ADVANTAGEOUS TO WRITE ACROSS BOTH PAGES.

Copyright secured.

JOSEPH W. GREGORY,

"Gregory's United States & California Express."

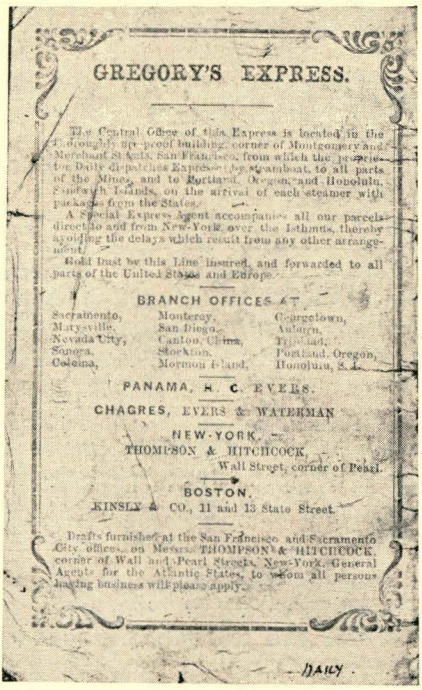
280 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

THOMPSON & HITCHCOCK,

149 PEARL STREET, NEW-YORK.

1851.



GREGORY'S EXPRESS.

The Central Office of this Express is located in the thoroughly fire-proof building, corner of Montgomery and Merchant Streets, San Francisco, from which the punctual Daily dispatches Express, by steamboat, to all parts of the Mines, and to Portland, Oregon, and Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on the arrival of each steamer with packages from the States.

A Special Express Agent accompanies all our parcels direct to and from New-York, over the Isthmus, thereby avoiding the delays which result from any other arrangement.

Gold Dust by this Line insured, and forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe.

BRANCH OFFICES AT

Sacramento,	Monterey,	Georgetown,
Marysville,	San Diego,	Auburn,
Nevada City,	Canton, China,	Trinidad,
Sonora,	Stockton,	Portland, Oregon,
Coloma,	Mormon Island,	Honolulu, S. I.

PANAMA, H. C. EVERS.

CHAGRES, EVERS & WATERMAN

NEW-YORK,

THOMPSON & HITCHCOCK,

Wall Street, corner of Pearl.

BOSTON,

KINSLEY & CO., 11 and 13 State Street.

Drafts furnished at the San Francisco and Sacramento City offices, on Messrs. THOMPSON & HITCHCOCK, corner of Wall and Pearl Streets, New-York, General Agents for the Atlantic States, to whom all persons having business will please apply.

DAILY.

GREGORY'S

Great Atlantic and Pacific Express.

UNRIVALLED FOR SPEED! SAFETY!! AND ECONOMY!!!

TREASURE, VALUABLE PARCELS AND FREIGHT,

Covered by our open Polices of Insurance—received, forwarded and delivered to and from all parts of California by the following

AGENTS.

J. W. HART, Esq.....*LIVERPOOL.*
M. WILLIAMSON.....*No. 2, Rue Bleue, PARIS, FRANCE.*
Messrs. THOMPSON & HITCHCOCK...205 *Broadway, NEW YORK.*
Messrs. KINSLEY & Co.....11 & 13, *State st., BOSTON.*
Mr. J. M. BURNS.....12 *Exchange Place, NEW ORLEANS.*
Messrs. GUYS & DOTY.....*ACAPULCO, MEXICO.*
Messrs. MITCHELL & Co.....*HONOLULU, OAHU.*
Messrs. RAWLE, DRINKER & Co.....*HONGKONG, CHINA.*

Having the *ONLY EXPRESS* by the NICARAUGUA ROUTE, and the best possible facilities by PANAMA, we forward Treasure &c., by either route as desired, *to any City or State in the UNION*; and also, *to ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and FRANCE*, by the West India Mail Steamers via Panama and Chagres, or by Collins' or Cunards' Steamers via New York. The saving effected in time required for transmission, and the *LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE OF CHARGES*, renders this at once, the

Most Economical Express Line Extant!

Parties making remittances to their friends and correspondents in the Atlantic States, Ireland, Scotland and France are notified that

Drafts at Sight,

In sums as desired, are furnished by the authorised agents of this Express throughout California, between most of which offices, our *DAILY EXPRESS RUNS TO AND FROM SAN FRANCISCO*, in charge of special messengers.

Deposites Received and the Highest Price Paid for CLEAN GOLD DUST.

The subscriber having projected and personally attended to the principal Pacific Office, from its commencement to the present time, during which period the business has been marked by the most complete and unprecedented success. This fact, united with its continuous daily increase of facilities, and patronage, is presumed to be a sufficient guarantee of the superiority of this line over anp other.

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor.

Principal Express and Remittance Office,
Corner Merchant and Montgomery sts.
San Francisco.

GREGORY'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.

THIS LINE, one of the oldest established in the business, di patch messengers TWICE EVERY MONTH, by Steamers leavi New-York and San Francisco, in charge of Letters, Parcel Packages, Gold Dust and valuables, for distribution throug out the United States and California. BEING INVARIABL AHEAD OF THE MAILS, the best medium is presented to t public for the prompt dispatch of correspondence.

***If possible,* letters should be directed to the care of mercanti houses, or well-known residents, in San Francisco or oth parts of California, by which means their earlier delivery ma be insured.**

Letters directed simply to "California," or "at the mines will not be forwarded, as little probability exists of their reac ing the persons so vaguely addressed.

After addressing the letter, enclose it in an envelope, a direct to J. W. GREGORY, 149 Pearl Street, New-Yor *post-paid to New-York.* Messengers leave this office, by eve Steamer, for San Francisco with letters, small parcels, a packages, to be delivered immediately on arrival at San Fra cisco, to Mr. Joseph W. Gregory, who has every facili at hand for their immediate delivery to the consignees in Sa Francisco and various parts of California. The arrangemen of this Express being of the most perfect description, no dela can occur that it is possible to provide against. Parcels receive until the morning of the day the Steamer leaves, and lette until 2½ P. M.; packages and heavy freight must be delivere at our Office prior to the day of sailing, where goods awaiti shipment are covered by Insurance.

THOMPSON & HITCHCOCK,

Managers & Agents,

149 Pearl Street, cor. Wal

P. S. *Shippers* by this Express, can avoid the annoyance a expense of clearing their goods at the Custom House. Term reasonable.

Tickets for the different Steamers can be procured at t Offices of this Express in New-York, San Francisco, or Sa ramento City,

Information concerning the forwarding of goods, or the d parture of the different lines of Steamers, furnished to app cants, by mail or otherwise.

Reproductions of Gregory Advertisements.

service to ply between San Francisco and Nicaragua. None of Gregory's competitors had been sufficiently wide awake to grasp the importance of this new channel of fast transportation of the mail.

On the covers of the Pocket Book Gregory styles his expresses "Gregory's GREAT Atlantic & Pacific Express" and "Gregory's California Express." On the other hand, the handstamps impressed upon the letters despatched by him read: "Gregory's New York & California Express," and "Gregory's Atlantic & Pacific Express."

Vividly bringing back to the reader's mind the conditions prevailing in California during 1849 and 1850 is the notice on the page headed "Gregory's California Express," i. e., "Letters directed simply to 'California' or 'at the mines' will not be forwarded, as little probability exists of their reaching the persons so vaguely addressed."

In his private memorandum book, Mr. Phillips under the head of Gregory comments as follows:

"So far as known, Gregory used only handstamps to frank letters carried by his Express. He followed the custom of the P. O. Department and carried unpaid letters collecting postage on delivery, using handstamps PAID and NOT PAID to distinguish them; the former in an oval 21x14 mm, the latter in an oval 30x15 mm in blue or red in connection with the company's handstamp, the two in conjunction completing the frank."

Probably the earliest evidence of Gregory's Express is his advertisement in the S. F. Directory of 1850, which states that Gregory had an office on Jackson St. Wharf and was running daily expresses to Sacramento and the Northern Mines.

However, the first newspaper advertisement of Gregory appeared in the *Sacramento Transcript* of May 30, 1850. It reads:

"GREGORY'S EXPRESS.—This Express having been in successful operation between the United States and San Francisco, will hereafter run a light Express Wagon to each of the Forks of the American, Juba and Feather rivers, leaving the office in J street, Sacramento City, after the arrival of the first boat from San Francisco with the Letters, Papers, and Parcels, by each Pacific steamer.

Gold Dust insured through, covering the risk of the Isthmus.

[m23 3m] JOSEPH W. GREGORY,
Proprietary.

Office at Sheldon, Kibbe and Almy's, J street."

To complete the record of Gregory's activity during 1850 I add the advertisements in the *S. F. Alta* of September 9, October 7 and October 26, 1850, respectively:

"Our enterprising friend Gregory received upwards of twenty tons freight on the steamer Sarah Sands, last Saturday. This exhibits to some extent the amount of the express business between New York and San Francisco. These twenty tons were all transported across the Isthmus of Panama, and have reached their destination safe in every respect. Kelsy, Smith & Risley received eighty trunks of merchandise by this express."

[San Francisco Alta, Sept. 9, 1850.]

"Mr. Gregory has taken an office in Naglee's Brick Building, Montgomery street, one of the most central locations in the City. Messengers are dispatched with every steamer from Panama, and persons entrusting their business to this express, may rely upon having their orders executed promptly."

[San Francisco Alta, Oct. 7, 1850.]

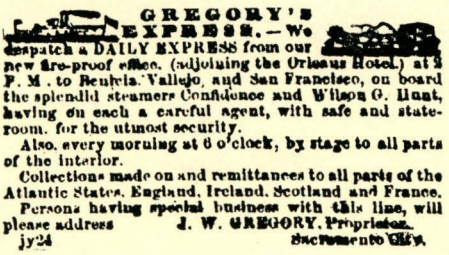
"By the steamship Northerner, which sails hence on the 31st inst. a special messenger will be dispatched by Gregory & Co. to New Orleans. This is the commencement of a regular express business between this city and New Orleans, and is in addition to the already large and increasing business which Gregory & Co. transact with New York."

[San Francisco Alta, Oct. 26, 1850.]

We know that during 1851 Gregory had extended his express business to Los Angeles. Bancroft was so impressed with this achievement that he recorded it in his Chronicles of the Builders, Vol. V, p. 272:

"In the southern counties lines of travel were more slowly perfected than in the mining districts. The first mail wagon to come to Los Angeles was one owned by Gregory's Express Co. which in 1851 delivered the mail one month and 19 days after it left New York; nevertheless but for Gregory it might have been much longer on the way, or not have come at all."

By October, 1852, Gregory's Express had changed its headquarters in San Francisco to a new fire-proof building adjoining the Orleans Hotel.


GREGORY'S EXPRESS.—We dispatch a DAILY EXPRESS from our new fire-proof office, (adjoining the Orleans Hotel,) at 2 P. M. to Benicia, Vallejo, and San Francisco, on board the splendid steamers Confidence and Wilson G. Hunt, having on each a careful agent, with safe and state-room, for the utmost security.

Also, every morning at 6 o'clock, by stage to all parts of the interior.

Collections made on and remittances to all parts of the Atlantic States, England, Ireland, Scotland and France.

Persons having special business with this line, will please address J. W. GREGORY, Proprietor.
jy24 Sacramento City.

That Gregory in addition to his other accomplishments possessed also a keen sense of the value of *Publicity* is evidenced by the subjoined paragraph which appeared in the *S. F. Alta* of August, 1852, and relates to the funeral procession of Henry Clay:

"The grand and solemn pageant witnessed in our streets yesterday in honor of the great and illustrious deceased statesman and patriot Henry Clay will long be remembered by the citizens of San Francisco. In the procession were the expresses led by Adams & Co. with four spanking bays, attached to a splendid wagon in mourning Wells Fargo & Co. with four grays, and GREGORY with his PLAIN and UNIQUE wagon."

I close this brief sketch of Gregory's Express with a copy of a letter written by Henry B. Phillips in the year 1923:

Ways and Means Committee
of the
Pacific Philatelic Society

No. 16 California Street
San Francisco Oct 23 1923.

Dr. Victor M. Berthold
195 Broadway, N. Y. City.

My dear Sir:
In re—Gregory's Express.

The great fires of 1851 and 1852 in San Francisco destroyed most of the evidences of this Express. It was out of business before the time of Govt. Stamped Envelopes; hence it only appears on plain letters and envelopes.

I have 22 varieties of Hand-stamped letters carried by this express. They include Honolulu, Sacramento, San Francisco (many var.), Panama, New York, Marysville, Nevada Express etc.

In 1851 he had an office at 149 Pearl St. N. Y. In 1850 he was agent for the "Connecticut Mining & Trading Co." at Culloma where gold was discovered by Marshall in 1848.

The fire of 1906 put on the shelf my intended work of writing a History of Western Francs. I doubt if I shall ever find the time to get to it, as that fire destroyed the sources from which I expected to draw and checq material.

Among my treasured specimens of this concern are two Gregory's Express Pocket Letter Books which are probably entirely unknown, as I do not remember ever writing anything about them.

I have quite a lot more notes, but am writing this at my office, while my notes and collection are in Berkley. You ought to take a trip out here, you would be welcome to copy all my notes, on the one term, or condition, that you give me credit for them as they might appear running through your work.

Sincerely yours,

sd. H. B. PHILLIPS



12

Office of Gregory's Express,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Aug^t 21. 1852

Dear Frank,

I recieved your
last evening & noted your remarks.
Mr Mumford's Gold was duly deposited
under Insurance to the US Mint, on
the first Day of Nov^r last. It is now
awaiting his order at the Mint.
will forward your remarks. tho
I think they should be as well retained
until the middle of Sept. at which
time I expect A Partner to go there
in Company with Dr Leaf. I put Mr
J. H. Hughes a course of legal proceedings for
a Settlement & heavy damages. the partner
alluded to, is to furnish ample funds
to deposit in a Bank here to pay
the dishonored Drafts. I hope to publish
on Tuesday or Wednesday next. for all persons
having Claims against me to apply at this
office. & recieve their amount in full, or
a renewal of Drafts with Interest.

Yours very truely J. M. Gregory

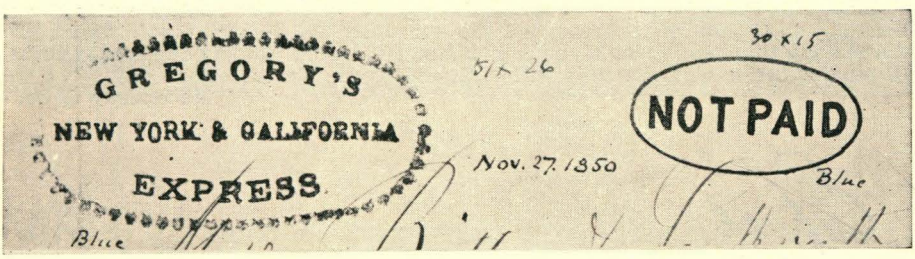
Gregory's Expresses.

1. "Offices of GREGORY'S EXPRESS—General Office 280 Montgomery St.—San Francisco—J. W. GREGORY, Proprietor & Manager—Sacramento City to Stockton—G. E Clark, Agent—NEW YORK: Corner Ann and Pearl Sts.—THOMPSON & HITCHCOCK, Agents."
   8 lines of inscription. First line measures 58 mm.
   Color Red.
   Date: Nov 25, 1850.
   Plain Buff Envelope.



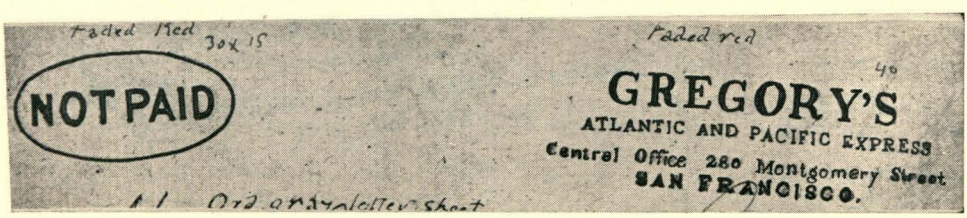
Type 1.

2. "GREGORY'S NEW YORK & CALIFORNIA—EXPRESS"—Ornamental Oval—24x51 mm.
   3 lines of inscription.
   Color Black and Blue.
   Dates: Nov 27, 1850—Sep 5, 1851.
   Plain white, and Plain Buff Envelope.



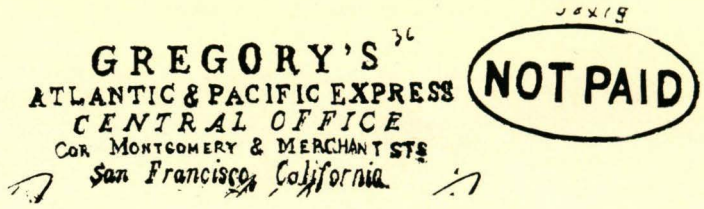
Type 2.

3. "GREGORY'S—ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS"—"GREGORY" Large Capital Letters—Below, ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS—Central Office 280 Montgomery Street—SAN FRANCISCO" in small Capital Letters. GREGORY'S measures 37 mm.
   4 lines of inscription.
   Color Red.
   Dates: Apr 30, May 13, May 23, May 28, 1851.
   Plain Blue Letter Sheet, Plain Buff Envelope.



Type 3.

3a. Similar to last, but inscription: "GREGORY'S—ATLANTIC PACIFIC EXPRESS —CENTRAL OFFICE—COR MONTGOMERY & MERCHANT STS—San Francisco, CALIFORNIA."
5 lines of inscription.
Color Black.
Date: May 15 51.
Plain Buff Envelope.



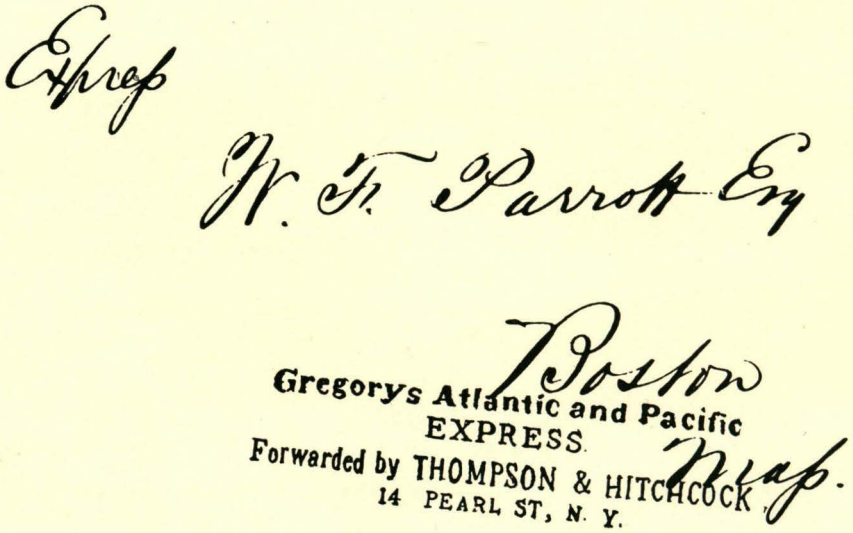
Type 3a.

3b. Similar to last, but spelled "Gregory's Atlantic and Pacific EXPRESS," the latter measures 19 mm—"Forwarded by THOMPSON & HITCHCOCK,—14 PEARL ST, N. Y."
4 lines of inscription.
Color Black.
Date: May 4 1851.
Plain Blue Letter Sheet.
Note—On the inside is the following letter:

San Francisco. May 12, 1851.

Gentlemen:
Since the date of our last general advice, 30 th ult., a fearful calamity has overtaken our city. On the morning of the 4th inst. a fire broke out, which proved more serious than any former one & has laid full three fourths of the city in ashes. Full particulars in relation to it will be found in the papers of the day.

Macondray & Co.



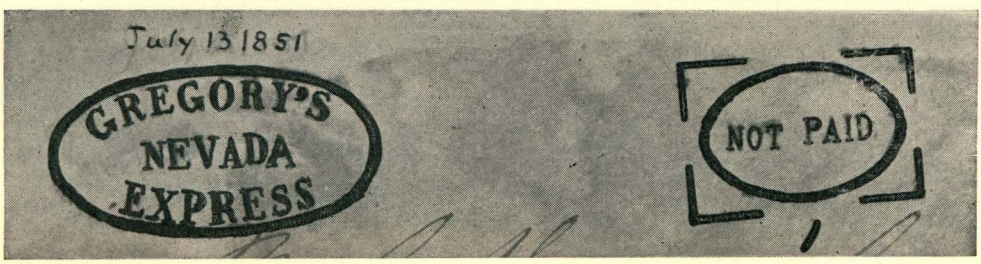
Type 3b.

The following paragraphs are taken from *Annals S. Fr.* 296 and will be found interesting reading:

"The 2nd great fire broke out May 4, 1850, close to the former starting point, and swept away within seven hours the three blocks between Montgomery and Dupont streets, bounded by Jackson and Clay streets and the north and east sides of the Portsmouth Exchange, consuming 300 houses and other property to the value of over four million.

The fire started at 4 A. M. in the U. S. Exchange, a rickety gambling place. As on the previous occasions thousands of curious spectators gathered to the sound of the fire bells to add their clamor to the uproar. Appeals to the crowd for aid met with no hearty response, unless attended by money. A number were engaged at $3 an hour; $60 were paid for a cart load of water. A crowd of men who claimed to have assisted at the fire raised almost a riot on being refused compensation by the city council. This august body was profoundly moved and ordinances were passed obliging all under penalty to render aid in such occasions when called upon. Precautionary measures were also adopted; and impulse was given to the development of the fire department, started after the first calamity such as digging wells, forming reservoirs, ordering every householder to keep six buckets of water prepared for emergencies It is claimed that in ten days more than half of the burned district was rebuilt."

4. "GREGORY'S—NEVADA—EXPRESS." Large single line oval—24x44 mm.
   3 lines of inscription.
   Color Black.
   Date: July 13, 1851.
   Plain Buff Envelope.



Type 4.

EXPRESS TO STOCKTON AND THE SOUTHERN MINES DAILY. Also to Sacramento, Marysville and Nevada, every afternoon at 4 o'clock, from this office.

JOSEPH W. GREGORY,
Corner Montgomery and Merchant sts.
[San Francisco Alta, July 4, 1852. 1/1. (adv.)]

5. GREGORY'S EXPRESSES.
   "GREGORY'S—EXPRESS—OFFICE—SACRAMENTO." Entire inscription in large Capitals letters.
   3 lines of inscription.
   "GREGORY'S OFFICE" measures either a-34 or b-39 or c-45 mm.
   a—EXPRESS OFFICE in large, but thin Capital Letters.
   b—EXPRESS OFFICE in small, but thick Capital Letters.
   Color Black.
   Dates: Mch 15; Oct 13; Dec 24 1851 and Jan 7, July 11 1852.
   Plain Blue Letter Sheet.

   Note—In Kimball's San Francisco Directory of 1850 there is the following advertisement:
   "Gregory's Express Office, Jackson St. wharf. Gold dust and packages forwarded to all parts of the world by every steamer, also to Sacramento and the Northern mines daily."

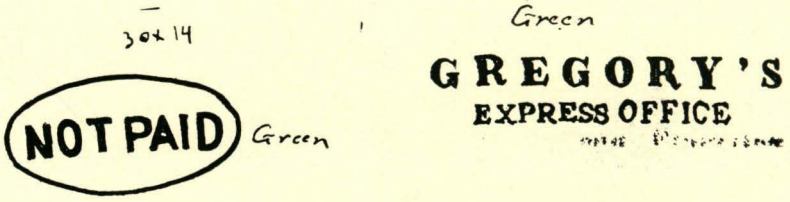
   Note—GREGORY'S EXPRESS OFFICE is also known on a plain buff envelope with the double cancellation of RHODES & LUSK EXPRESS, SHASTA which proves that this handstamp was still in use in 1852, as Rhodes & Lusk operated from 1852 to 1853.



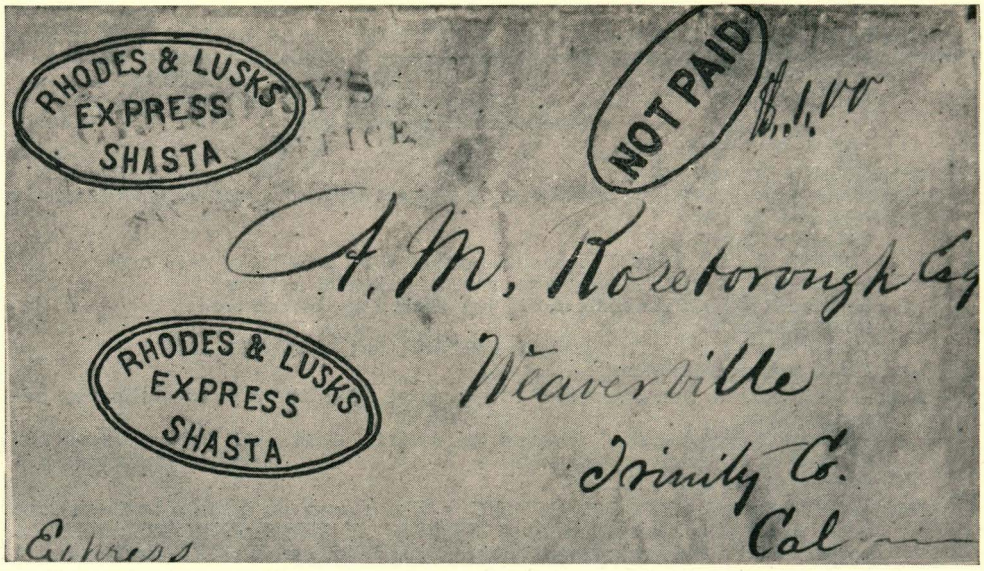
Type 5.



Type 5a.

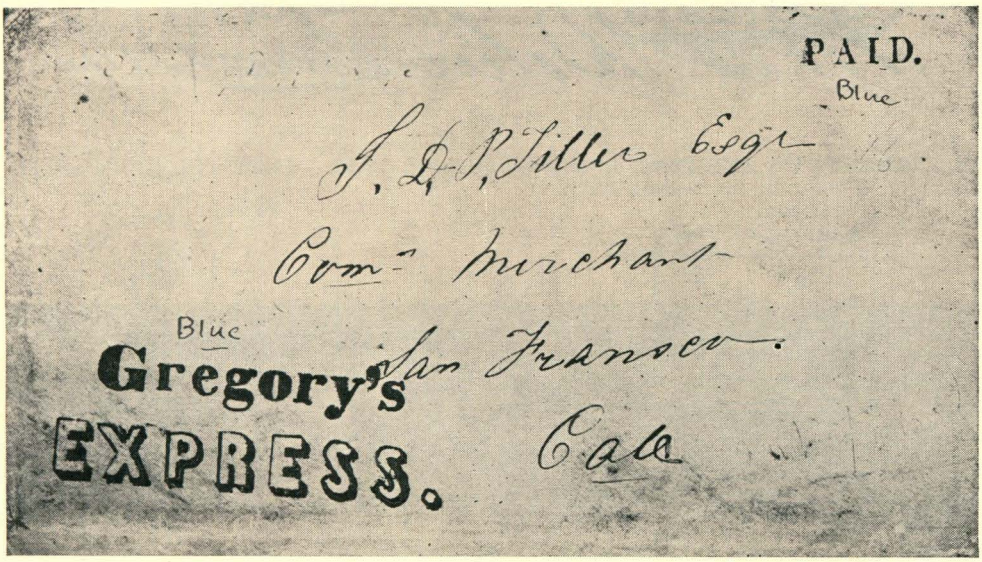


Type 5b.



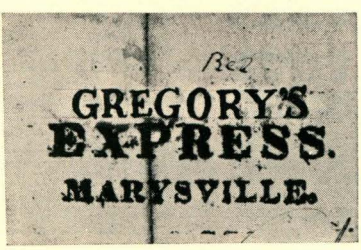
Type 5c.

6. "GREGORY'S EXPRESS" in very large outline Capital Letters.
2 lines of inscription.
Color: Blue, Black and Red.
Dates: JUNE 14, July 11 and Aug 16 1851.
Plain white envelope; plain blue Letter Sheet; plain Buff Envelope.



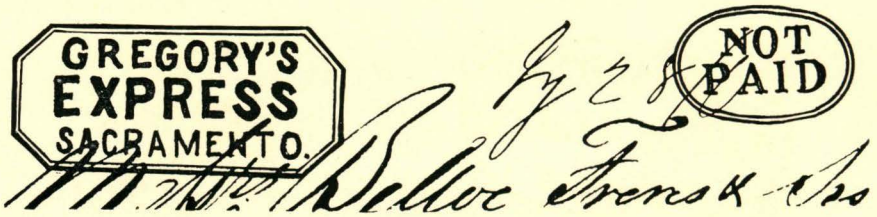
Type 6.

6a. 3 lines of inscription, "EXPRESS" in solid Roman Letters—36 mm. with additional line "MARYSVILLE".
Color Blue and Red.
Dates Jan 9, Dec 12 1851; also Feb 4, 1852.
Plain blue Letter Sheet.



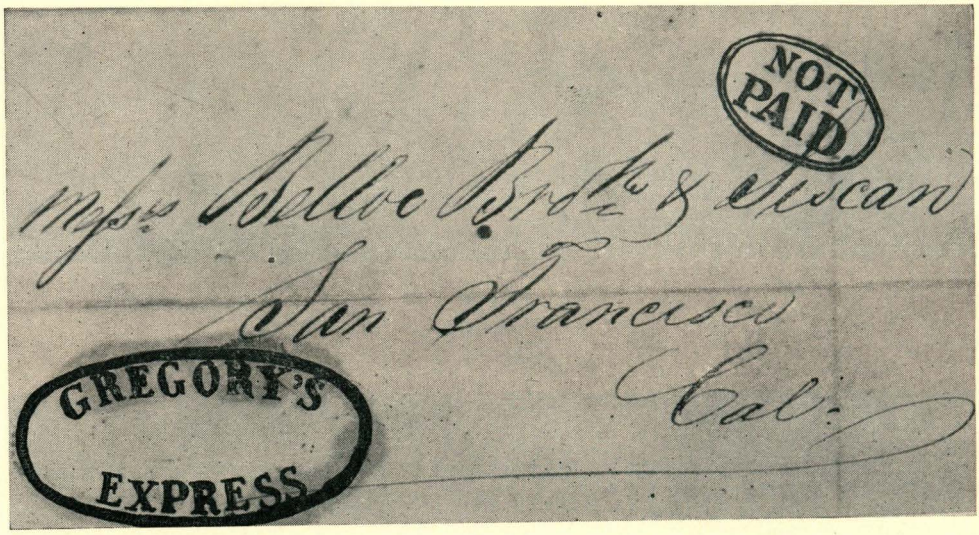
Type 6a.

7. Hexagonal double line frame. "EXPRESS" in large solid Capital Letters. Frame—19x42 mm. Instead of MARYSVILLE, "SACRAMENTO".
   Color Red.
   Date July 28 1852.
   Plain blue Letter Sheet.



Type 7.

8. "GREGORY'S EXPRESS" in single line large OVAL—24x42 with OPEN center. 2 lines of inscription only.
   Color Red.
   Date Apr 22 1852.
   Plain blue Letter Sheet.



Type 8.



GREGORY'S GREAT PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS, TO CHINA, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND OREGON—To all the Atlantic and Western States, and by Collins' celebrated fast steamers, to all parts of Europe.

A special MESSENGER will be dispatched for every steamer leaving San Francisco, for any of the above ports. Gold Dust, Packages, Parcels and Letters, forwarded and insured at the very lowest rates.

Letters to and from San Francisco, daily, at 25 cents each, and Gold Dust at one-fourth of one per cent., which will cover all losses arising from the unfaithfulness of messengers or otherwise.

N. B.—Sight drafts on New York at par.

Office on 2d st., between J and K, Sacramento.

mh19 GEO. E. CLARK, Agent.



GREGORY'S EXPRESS—To the ATLANTIC STATES and EUROPE—We shall dispatch our special Messenger, Mr. Robertson, through to New York, leaving on Saturday, July 3d, on the splendid and fast running steamship

PACIFIC, Capt. Lefevre,

through in about 24 days!

Also, on Thursday, to Union and Humboldt Bay, on the seagoing steamer SEA BIRD.

Also, to-day at noon, on the splendid American clipper ship HOOGLY, Capt Chadwick, for Hongkong.

Also, by the REINDEER, to-morrow, we forward the U. S. Mail and our Express, to Honolulu, S. I.

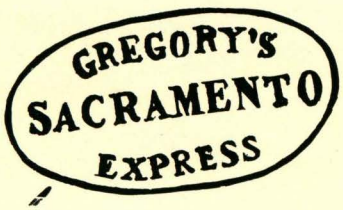
AGENTS.

J. W. Hart.....Liverpool
S. Williamson.....No. 2 Rue Bleue, Paris
Thompson & Hitchcock.....205 Broadway, New York
Kinsley & Co.....11 and 13 State street, Boston
J. M. Burns.....12 Exchange Place, New Orleans
Messrs. Mitchell & Co.....Honolulu, Oahu
Messrs. Rawle, Drinker & Co.....Hongkong, China

je30 J. W. GREGORY.

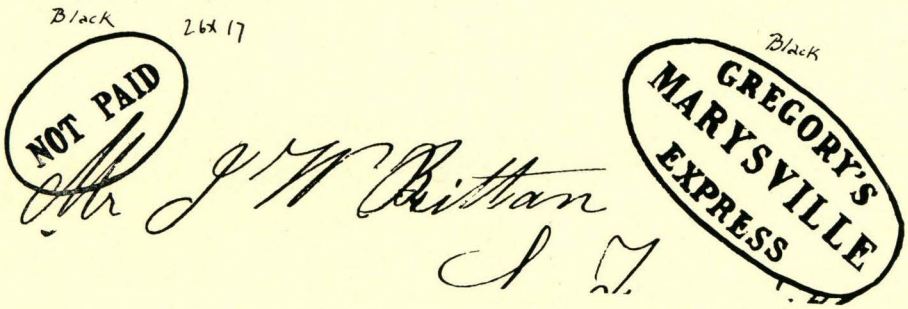
S. Fr. Alta, July 1, 1852.

8a. 3 lines of inscription. In center in large solid Capital Letters either:
a SACRAMENTO Mch 22 1851 Dec 3, 1851 or
b MARYSVILLE May 23, Aug 27; Aug 25 and Nov 27, 1851.
aa Color Red. Plain blue Letter Sheet.
bb Color Red. Plain blue Letter Sheet.



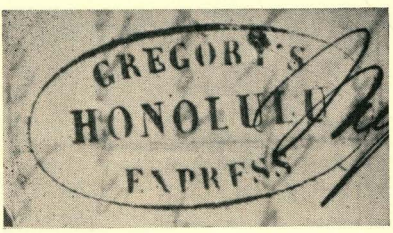


Type 8a.



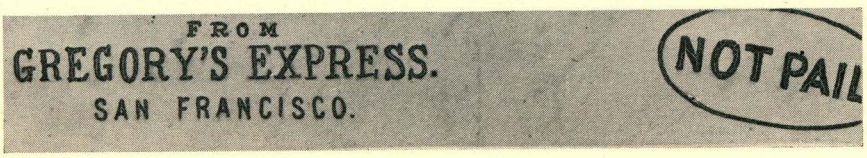
Type 8b.

9. "GREGORY'S HONLULU EXPRESS." In large OVAL—24x44 mm. "HONOLULU" in large solid Capital Letters.
3 lines of inscription.
Color Red.
Date Jan 16 1852.
Plain blue Letter Sheet.



Type 9.

10. "FROM—GREGORY'S EXPRESS—SAN FRANCISCO." GREGORY'S EXPRESS 51 mm.
3 lines of inscription.
Color Blue.
Date Mch 8 1852.
Plain blue Letter Sheet.



Type 10.

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

By EDWARD STERN.

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

(Continued from page 170.)

SIXTEENTH ADMINISTRATION

JAMES K. POLK

(of Tennessee)

March 4, 1845 to March 3, 1849

Vice President	George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	
Secretary of State	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	Reappointed
	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	March 10, 1845
Secretary of the Treasury	George M. Bibb	Kentucky	Reappointed
	Robert J. Walker	Mississippi	March 8, 1845
Secretary of War	William Wilkins	Pennsylvania	Reappointed
	William L. Marcy	New York	March 8, 1845
Attorney General	John Nelson	Maryland	Reappointed
	John Y. Mason	Virginia	March 11, 1845
	Nathan Clifford	Maine	Oct. 17, 1846
	Isaac Toucey	Connecticut	June 29, 1848
Postmaster General	Charles A. Wickliffe	Kentucky	Reappointed
	Cave Johnson	Tennessee	March 6, 1845
Secretary of the Navy	George Bancroft	Massachusetts	March 10, 1845
	John Y. Mason	Virginia	Reappointed



Plate 37—Polk Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 37

Cover # 1 **GEORGE M. DALLAS**—Franked while Vice President. He was private Secretary to Albert Gallatin 1813, Minister to Russia 1814, Mayor of Philadelphia 1829, United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania 1829-1831, Elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate 1831-1833, Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania 1833-1835, appointed by President Martin Van Buren, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia 1837-1839, and appointed Minister to Great Britain by President Franklin Pierce 1856-1861.

Cover # 2 **JOHN C. CALHOUN**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to plate 21, number 4.) (Plate 22, number 2.) (Plate 34, number 4.)

Cover # 3 **JAMES BUCHANAN**—Franked while Secretary of State. Envelope dated June 31, 1845 and inscribed Secretary of State. (Refer to plate 10, numbers 3, 4, 5.) (Plate 29, number 3.) (Plate 36, number 2.)

Cover # 4 **ROBERT J. WALKER**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. (Refer to plate 29, number 8.)

Cover # 5 **RANSOM HOOKER GILLET**—Franked while Register of the Treasury, Wrapper dated April 12, 1845. He was a commissioner to treat with the New York Indians 1837-1839, Solicitor of the Treasury 1847-1849, Appointed Assistant Attorney General 1855-1858.

Cover # 6 **RANSOM HOOKER GILLET**—Franked while Register of the Treasury, Wrapper dated May 13, 1845. (Refer to Cover number 5, on this plate.)

Cover # 7 **WILLIAM SELDEN**—Franked while assistant Treasurer, Wrapper dated 1848.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 38

Cover # 1 **PETER HAGNER**—Franked while Auditor of the Treasury, letter attached dated October 17, 1848. He was appointed a clerk in the Treasury department by President George Washington in 1793, assistant accountant of the War Department 1797, and Third Auditor by President James Monroe, he served under every administration for 56 consecutive years, he resigned in 1849. (Refer to plate 21, number 6.)

Cover # 2 **LORENZO THOMAS**—Franked while in the War Department. He was adjutant General, serving 1848-1853, he was Secretary ad interim of the War Department to take the place of Edwin M. Stanton who was removed by President Andrew Johnson, brevetted Major General in the United States Army 1865, for services rendered during the Civil War.

Cover # 3 **JOHN Y. MASON**—Franked while Attorney General, wrapper dated in manuscript June 22, 1845. He also served as Secretary of the Navy in this same Cabinet and under both Presidents John Tyler and Zachary Taylor.

Cover # 4 **WILLIAM JOHN BROWN**—Franked while second Assistant Postmaster General, appointed by President James K. Polk, serving 1845-1849.

Cover # 5 **W. H. DUNDAS**—Franked while in the Post Office Department, wrapper attached is a printed form of the Post Office Department and dated September 7, 1847.

Cover # 6 **J. MARRON**—Franked while in the Post Office Department, letter attached is dated September 14, 1847 and inscribed Post Office Department contract office.

Cover # 7 **GEORGE BANCROFT**—Franked while Secretary of the Navy, a most interesting wax seal is on the reverse, depicting a sailing vessel and inscribed "Navy Department (Dont give up the ship)"



Plate 38—Polk Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 39

Cover # 1 **ARTHUR PENDLETON BAGBY**—Franked while United States Senator. He was Governor of Alabama 1837-1841, Minister to Russia 1848-1849.

Cover # 2 **LEWIS CASS**—Franked while United States Senator. (Refer to plate 27, number 8.)

Cover # 3 **JAMES COOPER**—Franked while a member of the State legislature and its Speaker in 1847. He was Attorney General of Pennsylvania, elected to the United States Senate and holding office 1847-1855, soon after the beginning of the Civil War he took command of all the volunteers in Maryland, on May 17, 1861, he was made brigadier General, his appointment being among the first that were made during the War, and later he was placed in Command of Camp Chase.

Cover # 4 **JOHN W. DAVIS**—Franked while speaker of the House of Representatives in the Twenty-ninth Congress. He was appointed by President James K. Polk United States Commissioner to China and served 1848-1851, delegate to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1852 which nominated Pierce and King, he served as President of the Convention, appointed Governor of Oregon Territory by President Franklin Pierce.

Cover # 5 **WILLIAM WOLCOTT ELLSWORTH**—Franked while in the Patent office. (Refer to plate 32, number 2.)

Cover # 6 **HORACE GREELEY**—Franked while a Member of Congress. He was a noted publisher, he commenced the Morning Post in 1833, the New Yorker 1834-1841, the Log Cabin 1840, founded the New York Tribune 1841 and which he edited until his death in 1872, he served as a chairman of one of the Juries at the Worlds Fair in London in 1851, also commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1855, Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, he was nominated by the Liberal Republicans in 1872, and by the Democrats of Baltimore for Presidency but was defeated by General Grant.

Cover # 7 **CHARLES JARED. INGERSOLL**—Franked while member of Congress. He was appointed United States District Attorney for Pennsylvania 1814-1829, Secretary of the Legation to Prussia 1837, Minister to France 1847, appointed United States Judge for the district of Connecticut.

Cover # 8 **HORACE MANN**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was a famous Abolitionist, member of the State Senate 1833-1837, and served as its President 1835-1837, Secretary of the State Board of Education 1837-1848 and in this position he reorganized the Public School system, elected as a Whig to the Thirteenth Congress 1847-1849 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Quincy Adams.

Canada 1c 1898

Recently hunting through some thousands of the Canada 1c 1898 for re-entry and re-touches (of which I got plenty) I happened on another most interesting variety, to wit, some dozen or more stamps, all dated late in 1899, on which the lower half to the whole of the left side of the triangular shaped piece of shading on the upper left corner has a vertical line of color as its border. (I call this Type 2).

The normal stamp appears to show, under a glass only, a very faint line of color here, but to the eye does not appear to possess any line at all. (I call this Type 1).

Among the dozen or so found, were a strip of three and a pair, all type 2.

The variety probably occurs on all or some of the stamps printed from a Plate used in 1899 and would appear to be due to a peculiarity of the transfer-roller used on laying down that plate.

I shall be interested to hear what students of Canadian stamps have to say about it but certainly the variety is sufficiently marked to merit attention.

J. R. W. PURVES.

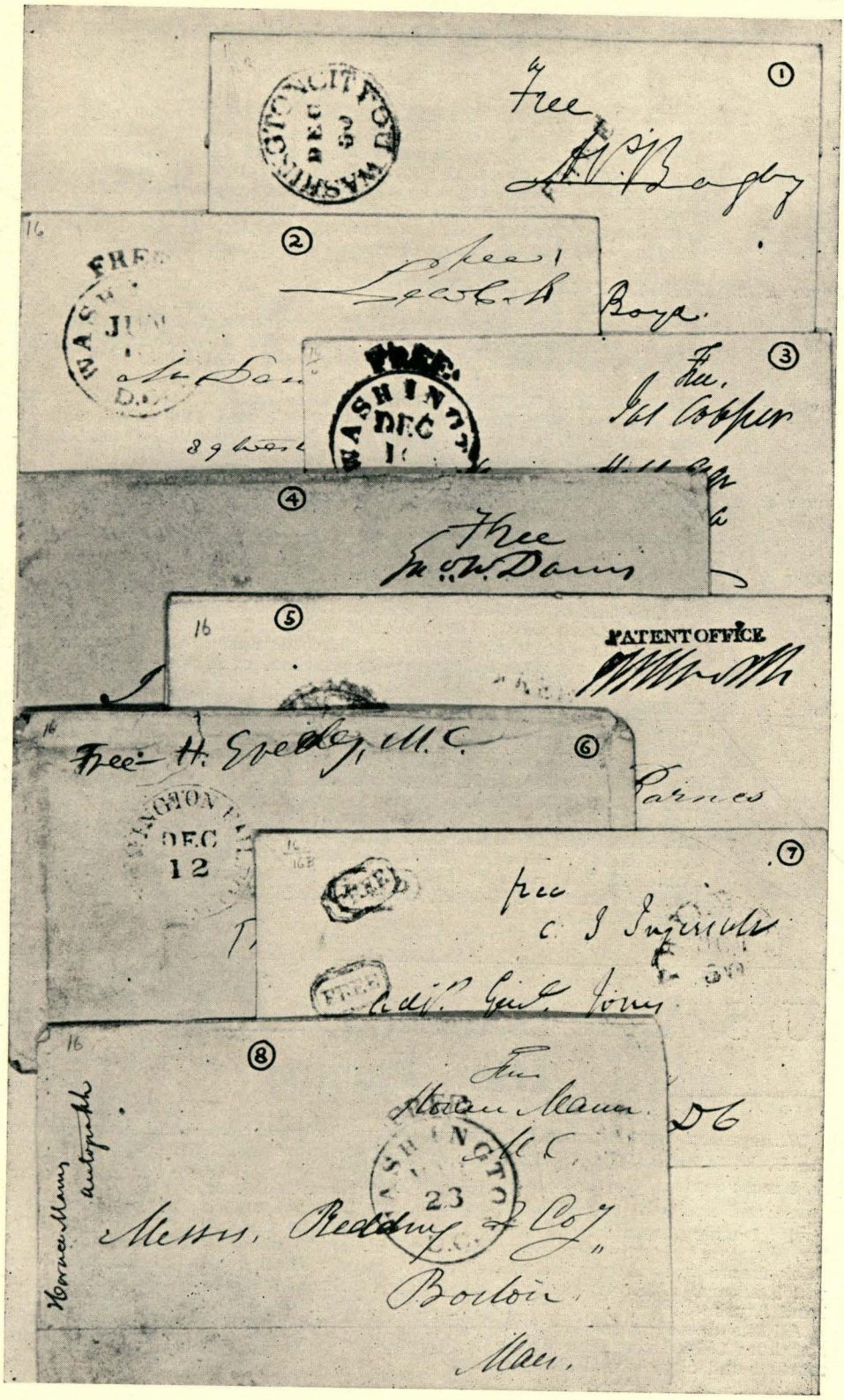


Plate 39—Polk Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 40

Cover # 1 **ROBERT MILLIGAN McLANE**—Franked while Member of Congress, letter attached dated March 22, 1848. He took active part in the Seminole War 1837, and was commissioned second Lieutenant of Artillery, Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket of Pierce and King in 1852, appointed Commissioner to China 1853, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, he was a delegate from Maryland to the National Democratic Convention in 1856 that nominated James Buchanan for President.

Cover # 2 **HENRY CRUSE MURPHY**—Franked while Member of Congress 1841. He edited the Brooklyn Daily Eagle of which he was the owner, Mayor of Brooklyn, New York 1842-1843, unsuccessful Presidential candidate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore 1852, appointed Minister resident to the Netherlands 1857-1861.

Cover # 3 **AMBROSE HUNDLEY SEVIER**—Franked while United States Senator. He was President Pro. Tempore of The Senate 1845-1847, appointed Minister to Mexico to negotiate the treaty of peace between that Republic and the United States.

Cover # 4 **AMBROSE HUNDLEY SEVIER**—Franked while United States Senator, wrapper is postmarked Little Rock, Arkansas, where he had a plantation and died 1848. (Refer to Cover number 3 on this plate.)

Cover # 5 **WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD**—Franked while United States Senator. He was Governor of New York State 1838-1843, Secretary of State in the Cabinets of Presidents Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson and U. S. Grant, serving until 1869, and while holding that office concluded the Convention with Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and the Treaty with Russia for the purchase of Alaska.

Cover # 6 **ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP**—Franked while Member of Congress. Graduate of Harvary University 1828, studied Law with Daniel Webster and admitted to the bar 1831, Senator 1850, Speaker of the House of Representatives during the Thirtieth Congress, appointed to the United States Senate 1850 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Daniel Webster.

Cover # 7 **RICHARD MONTGOMERY YOUNG**—Franked while Commissioner of the General Land office, he was appointed to this position by President James K. Polk, served 1847-1849, he was associate Justice of the State Supreme Court 1843-1847, clerk in the National House of Representatives 1850-1851.

U. S. A. 4c Brown, 1914, A "Roller Die" Variety

While going through some hundreds of the U. S. 4c brown 1914 recently, mainly, I must confess, for the sake of amusement, and not with any ideas of serious study, I came across 5 or 6 copies showing a colored dot jutting up from the thick frame at base into the white space which separates this frame from the left hand figure 4.

All the dated copies (four out of the six) bore 1914 dates. The variety is quite marked and obviously a regular one. It would appear to be due to a defect on a transfer roller which was used to lay down part or the whole of the plate or plates in that year.

I do not notice any reference to this variety in the splendid work of Beverly S. King, but as it is even more marked than a similar type of variety found in the 1c Franklin 1903, I am bringing it to the notice of your readers, with the certainty that U. S. A. students will be able to determine its exact incidence.

J. R. W. PURVES.

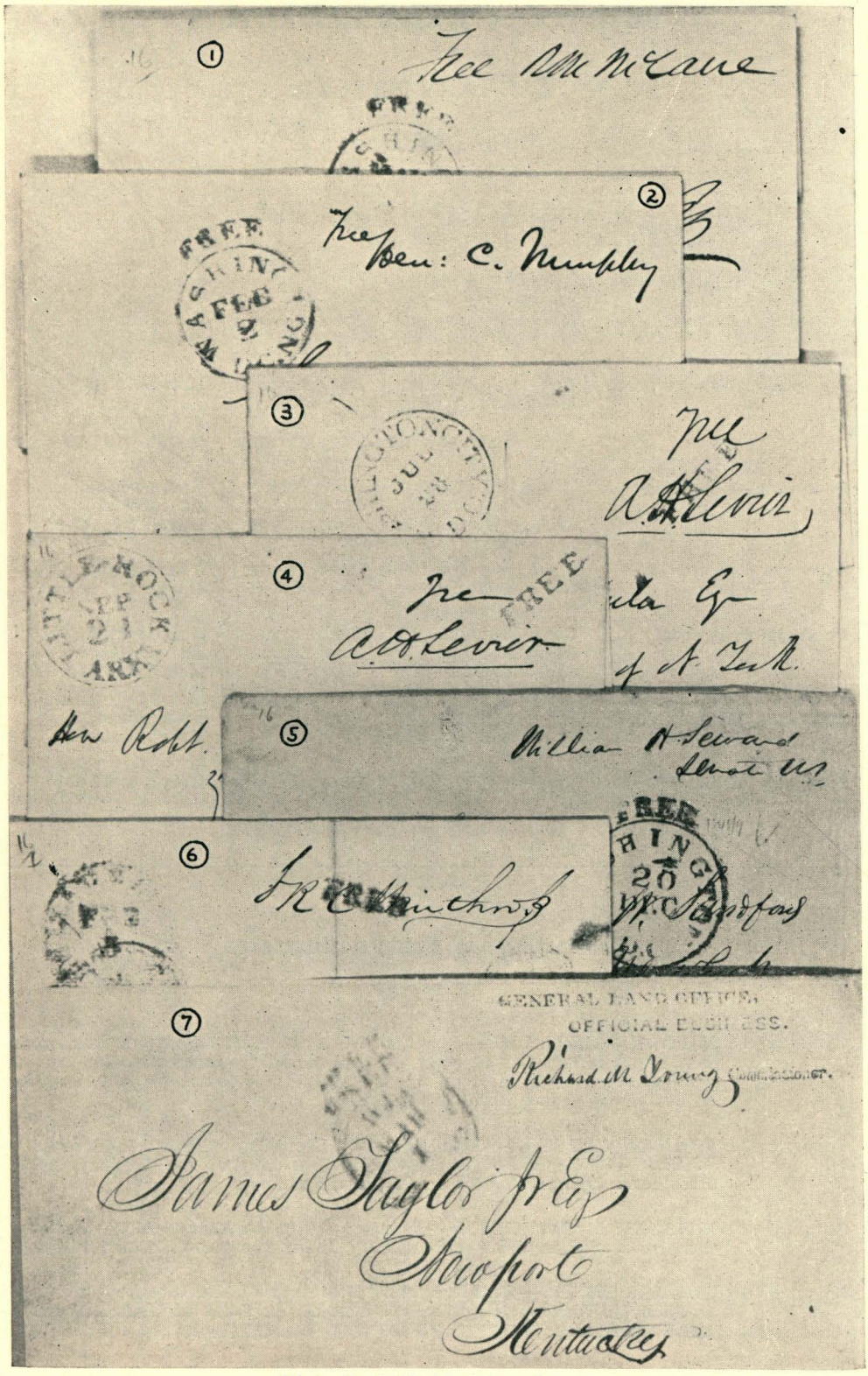


Plate 40—Polk Administration.

SEVENTEENTH ADMINISTRATION

ZACHARY TAYLOR

(of Louisiana)

March 4, 1849 to July 9, 1850

Vice President	Millard Fillmore	New York	
Secretary of State	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	Reappointed
	John M. Clayton	Delaware	March 7, 1849
Secretary of the Treasury	Robert J. Walker	Mississippi	Reappointed
	McClintock Young		Ad interim (Chief Clerk)
	Wm. M. Meredith	Pennsylvania	March 8, 1849
Secretary of War	William L. Marcy	New York	Reappointed
	Reverdy Johnson	Maryland	Ad interim
	George W. Crawford	Georgia	March 14, 1849
Attorney General	Isaac Toucey	Connecticut	Reappointed
	Reverdy Johnson	Maryland	March 8, 1849
Postmaster General	Cave Johnson	Tennessee	Reappointed
	Selah R. Hobbie	New York	Ad interim
	Jacob Collamer	Vermont	March 8, 1849
Secretary of the Navy	John Y. Mason	Virginia	Reappointed
	William B. Preston	Virginia	March 8, 1849
Secretary of the Interior	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	March 8, 1849

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 41

Cover # 1 **MILLARD FILLMORE**—Franked while Vice President, addressed entirely in his own handwriting and addressed to James Gordon Bennett who was Editor of the New York Herald. (Refer to plate 9, numbers 4, 5, and 6) (Plate number 31, number 8.)

Cover # 2 **JOHN M. CLAYTON**—Franked while Secretary of State, addressed to William M. Meredith, who served as Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore.

Cover # 3 **WILLIAM M. MEREDITH**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. He also served in this same capacity under President Millard Fillmore.

Cover # 4 **THOMAS EWING**—Franked while Secretary of the Interior, addressed to Nicholas Biddle, who was President of the Bank of U. S. (Refer to plate 33, number 3.)



Plate 41—Taylor Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 42

Cover # 1 **DANIEL WEBSTER**—Franked while United States Senator, addressed to President Zachary Taylor and bears his private seal on reverse. (Refer to plate 33, number 2.) (Plate 34, number 2.)

Cover # 2 **THOMAS EWBANK**—Franked while United States Commissioner of Patents, serving 1849-1852.

Cover # 3 **ABBOTT LAWRENCE**—Franked while Member of Congress. He served as a commissioner in 1842 to settle the Northeastern boundary dispute between Canada and the United States, appointed by President Zachary Taylor as Minister to Great Britain and served 1849-1852.

Cover # 4 **GEORGE PERKINS MARSH**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was appointed Minister to Turkey by President Zachary Taylor, also appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister to Italy by President Abraham Lincoln.

Cover # 5 **WILLIAM CABELL RIVES**—Franked while United States Senator, addressed to James K. Paulding, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Martin Van Buren. He served as Minister to France 1829-1832, also 1849-1853, he was a member of the Peace Convention of 1861 held in an effort to devise means to prevent the impending War.

Program—1932-1933

On Competition Nights Certificates will be awarded for the interest and condition of the stamps shown, but not for rarity.

OCTOBER 5th.—Competition Night. Ten Minute Papers by Members with groups of stamps or Miscellanea, limited to 24 pages.

OCTOBER 19th.—Competition Night. United States. Postal issues of the 20th century. Exhibited by Members, limited to 36 pages.

NOVEMBER 2nd.—Major T. Charlton Henry. Trinidad. A superb collection.

NOVEMBER 16th.—Competition Night. Ten or more items in superlative condition. Any portion of the world. Exhibited by Members. To be shown in a single frame.

DECEMBER 7th.—West Essex-Montclair Night. Members of the West Essex Stamp Club will visit us and give displays.

DECEMBER 21st.—Exhibition Night. Western Franks—Pony Express. Exhibits by Members.

JANUARY 4th.—Competition Night. Errors of the World. Exhibits by Members. Limited to between 10 and 20 items.

JANUARY 18th.—Westchester Night. Members of the Westchester Philatelic Society will visit us and give displays.

FEBRUARY 1st.—Competition Night. United States, 19th Century, Unused or Used. Exhibits by Members, limited to 36 pages.

FEBRUARY 15th.—Exhibition Night. 1 frame, 12 pages from any one country.

MARCH 1st.—Competition Night. Confederate States, General Issues. Exhibits by Members, limited to 36 pages.

MARCH 15th.—Competition Night. Cancellations of the World, On or Off Covers. Exhibits by Members, limited to 12 pages or one frame.

APRIL 5th.—Competition Night. Air Mails and First Flights. Exhibited by Members, limited to 24 pages.

APRIL 19th.—Mr. A. H. Jefferys. Exhibit, United States 1851, Used and Plated.

MAY 3rd.—Exhibition Night. Corner cards, Advertisements of Hotels, Musical Instruments, Masonic Emblems, etc. Exhibits by Members, limited to 50 pages.

MAY 17th.—Judge Robert S. Emerson. Used United States, early issues in De Luxe condition.

JUNE 7th.—Confederate States—Postmasters Stamps. Exhibited by Members.

COLLECTORS CLUB OUT-OF-TOWN VISITS

TUESDAY, OCT. 25th.—Montclair, N. J., West Essex Philatelic Society.
NO DATE FIXED.—Westchester, N. Y., Westchester Philatelic Society.

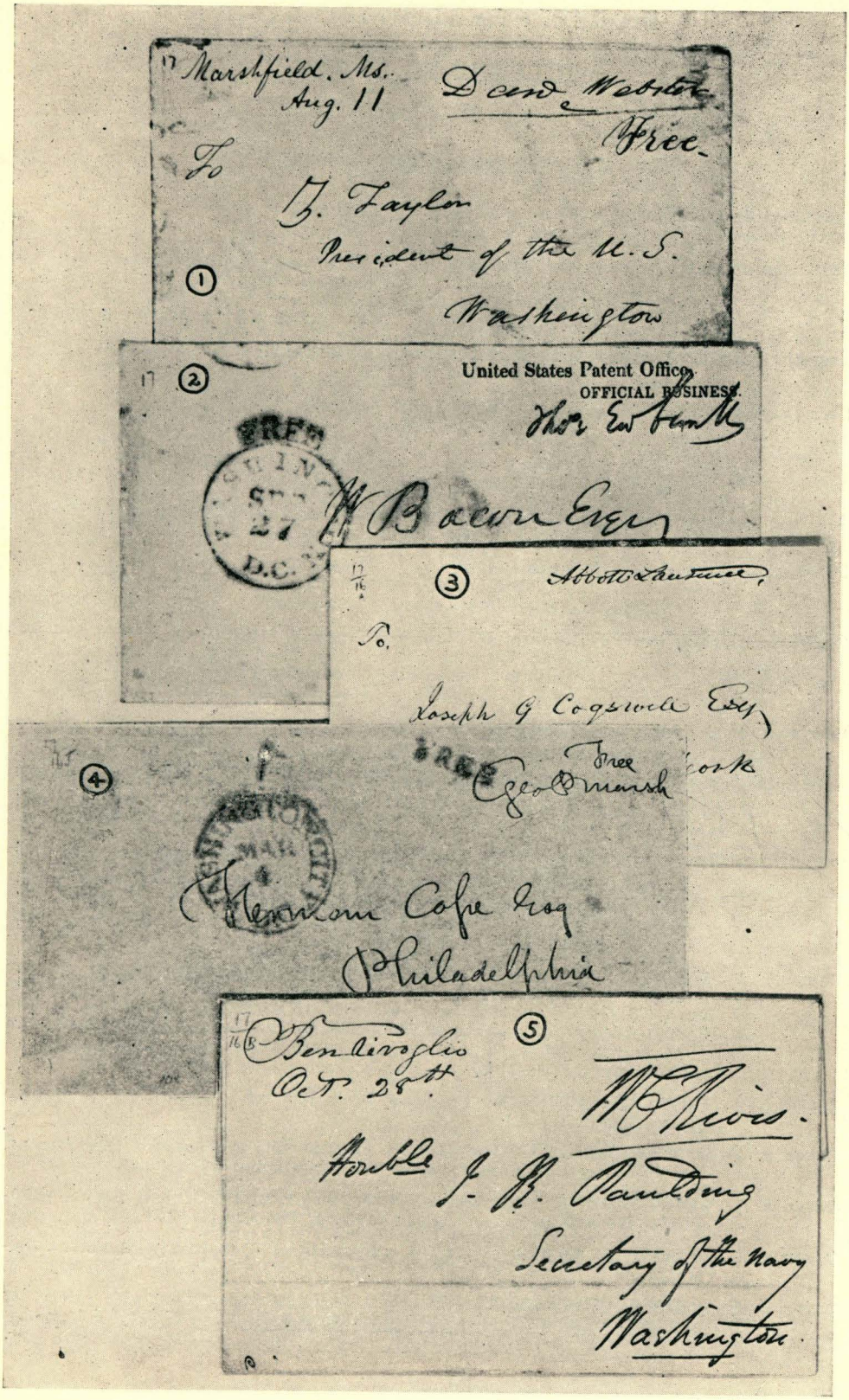


Plate 42—Taylor Administration.

EIGHTEENTH ADMINISTRATION

MILLARD FILLMORE

(of New York)

July 10, 1850 to March 3, 1853

President Pro Tempore of the Senate	William R King David R. Atchison	Alabama Missouri	
Secretary of State	John M. Clayton Daniel Webster Charles M. Conrad Edward Everett	Delaware Massachusetts Louisiana Massachusetts	Reappointed July 22, 1850 Ad interim November 6, 1852
Secretary of the Treasury	Wm. M. Meredith Thomas Corwin	Pennsylvania Ohio	Reappointed July 23, 1850
Secretary of War	George W. Crawford Samuel J. Anderson Winfield Scott Charles M. Conrad	Georgia Virginia Louisiana	Reappointed Ad interim (Chief Clerk) Ad interim August 15, 1850
Attorney General	Reverdy Johnson John J. Crittenden	Maryland Kentucky	Reappointed August 14, 1850
Postmaster General	Jacob Collamer Nathan K. Hall Samuel D. Hubbard	Vermont New York Connecticut	Reappointed July 23, 1850 September 14, 1852
Secretary of the Navy	William B. Preston Lewis Warrington William A. Graham John P. Kennedy	Virginia North Carolina Maryland	Reappointed Ad interim August 2, 1850 July 26, 1852
Secretary of the Interior	Thomas Ewing Daniel C. Goddard T. M. T. McKennan Alex. H. H. Stuart	Ohio Pennsylvania Virginia	Reappointed Ad interim (Chief Clerk) August 15, 1850 September 16, 1850

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 43

Cover # 1 **WILLIAM R. KING**—Franked while President Pro Tempore of the Senate. He was Secretary of the Legation at Naples and at St. Petersburg 1816-1818; upon the admission of Alabama as a State in the Union, he was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1819 and served in that capacity at many intervals until 1844, Minister to France 1844-1846.

Cover # 2 **EDWARD EVERETT**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to plate 33, number 6.)

Cover # 3 **J. W. FARRELLY**—Franked as Auditor of the Treasury Department, appointed by President Zachary Taylor, serving 1849-1853.

Cover # 4 **JOHN SLOANE**—Franked while Treasurer of the United States 1850-1853. He was Secretary of the State of Ohio 1841-1844.

Cover # 5 **WINFIELD SCOTT**—Franked while Major General in the War Department.

Cover # 6 **JOHN J. CRITTENDEN**—Franked while Attorney General. (Refer to plate 33, number 4) (Plate 35, number 4)

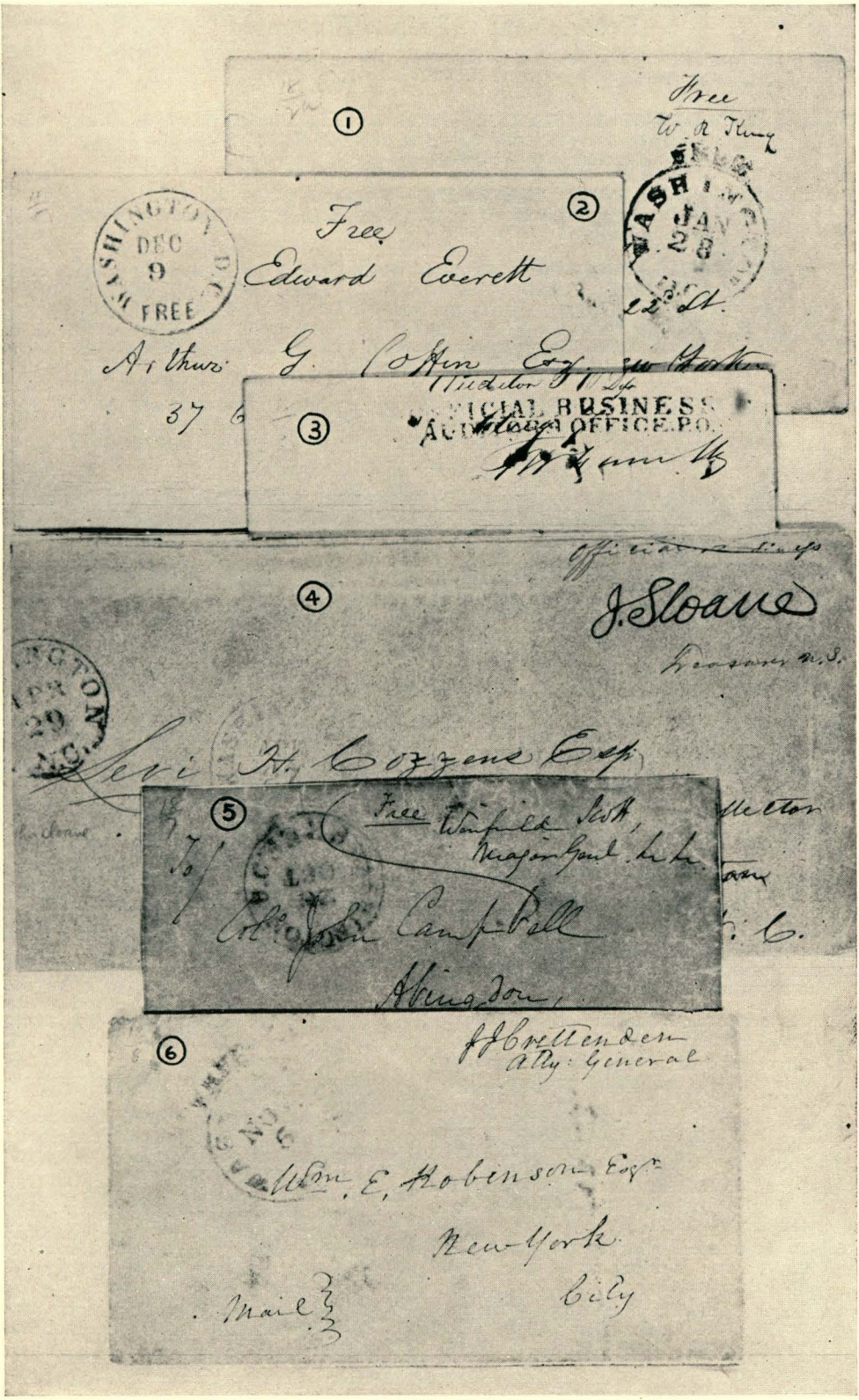


Plate 43—Fillmore Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 44

Cover # 1 **WILLIAM A. GRAHAM**—Franked while Secretary of the Navy. He was Governor of North Carolina 1845-1849, served in the Senate of the Second Confederate Congress.

Cover # 2 **JOSEPH REED INGERSOLL**—Franked while member of Congress. He was appointed Minister to Great Britain by President Millard Fillmore and served 1852-1853.

Cover # 3 **SAMUEL HOUSTON**—Franked while United States Senator. He served under General Andrew Jackson in the Creek War as a sergeant in the Infantry, Governor of Tennessee 1827-1829, first President of the Republic of Texas 1836-1838 and 1841-1844, upon admission of Texas as a State in the Union he was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate, Governor of Texas 1859-1861.

Cover # 4 **WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE**—Franked while United States Senator. Appointed Secretary of Michigan Territory 1814 and served until 1828 when he was appointed Judge of that Territory, service 1828-1832. Governor of Michigan 1840-1841.

Cover # 5 **GEORGE WALLACE JONES**—Franked while United States Senator. He was appointed Minister to New Granada by President James Buchanan 1859-1861.

Cover # 6 **JAMES SHIELDS**—Franked while United States Senator. He served in the Civil War as brigadier General of volunteers in the Union Army 1861-1863. Appointed Governor of Oregon Territory by President James K. Polk.

(To be continued.)

New Zealand Flown Covers

The Collectors Club is indebted to R. J. G. Collins of Verne, Collins and Company, T. & G. Building, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, for an interesting collection of New Zealand covers for the Society's reference collection.

These covers are as follows:

1. Christchurch-Dunedin flight, Nov. 6th, 1930.
2. Cover carried in the flight from Invercargill to Auckland on November 12th, 1931.
3. Cover carried in connection with the flight between Auckland and Gisborne on December 10th, 1931.
4. Cover carried in connection with the special Christmas Eve flight on December 24, 1931.
5. Cover carried in connection with the flight from Wellington to the West Coast on January 20, 1932.
6. Cover carried in connection with the Wellington-Dannevirke flight in March, 1932.
7. Cover carried in connection with the Auckland-North Auckland flight on April 30, 1932.
8. Cover carried in connection with the Hawkes Bay earthquake.
9. Cover carried in connection with the special flight necessitated by severe floods, and flown from Oamaru to Christchurch on February 21, 1932.
10. Cover carried in connection with Dominion Air Lines special service between Hastings and Gisborne in January 1931.
11. First flight cover carried in connection with Gisborne Air Transport's regular service between Gisborne and Hastings.
12. Special commemorative envelope issued to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the first daily air mail service in New Zealand.
13. Cover carried in connection with the Sydney to London special Christmas flight, and also carried in New Zealand from Invercargill to Wellington.



Plate 44—Fillmore Administration.

Unusual Franked Items

By Harry M. Konwiser.

AN unusual franking signature, on an official letter of the Black Hawk Indian War period, came to notice recently in the form of an official communication, written by John Payne, Brigadier General of Kentucky, dated Jan. 28, 1833, addressed to Col. Peter Dudley, Adjutant General, Frankfort, Ky.

This letter carried on its address front, at the upper right, the following:

Free.
Exclusively Public Business Relative to the Militia. John Payne, Br. Genl. 26th Brigade.

and in addition had at the upper left a two-line Straight Line postmark, of the handstamped type:

AUGUSTA KY.
Jan 28th

The words "AUGUSTA KY." are in bold caps, 10 point, with the date ("28th") written in red ink. The word "Free" is also written in hand, in red, above the franking signature, as indicated.

The letter itself, sent from Augusta, shows that Gen. Payne was also in command of the 104th Regiment, as well as the 21st Regiment, each having different locations in the State, and discusses the court martial of Col. Ruddle for failure to make his annual returns.

General Payne also recites that "upon the subject of uniforms you appear not to have understood me—I have an eye to the act of 1814 (Sect. 78) as well as the act of 1831 (Sect. 7) and for my life cannot define the uniform."

General Payne also says:

"See for instance the 1st act (Sect. 78). What is the fashion of the U. S. dress uniform- I do not know nor can I procure the information. * * * Gold Epaulettes How many? Are the staff officers to wear the same as their General? If they are what is to distinguish them? I have thought that an officer in uniform his grade was to be known by his dress. Again spurs—are they to be gold or silver? The law does not say."

The general wrote almost three pages on this matter of uniforms, in this item, and towards the end says, "that the Col. (Ruddle) had a right to withdraw it or nullify it (you know nullification is the order of the day)."

States-rights were being stressed very strongly, by the Southern Statesmen this time and it might not be amiss to state that when John C. Calhoun resigned as Vice President of the United States on Dec. 28, 1832, President Andrew Jackson said his only regret about Calhoun was that he had not hanged him for a nullifying traitor.

John C. Calhoun was an advocate of extreme state-rights, and of the policy of slave-holding states: The nullification movement in South Carolina, his home State, in 1832, being largely due to him.

The letter was in the possession of Mr. S. W. Ritchey of Cincinnati, for some time, but became the property of the writer, by presentation, recently.

The regulations for sending free mail, at this period, requirements "the franking signature and the title of the official."

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By BEVERLY S. KING AND MAX G. JOHL.

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(Continued from page 208.)

ADDENDA.

A Change in Certain Philatelic Terms.

A committee of the Bureau Issues Association, consisting of the authors, C. W. Bedford, A. E. Owen, H. M. Jones, L. M. Ryer and H. K. Jones, have been working for some time attempting to find a standard nomenclature for certain plate varieties. One question that has arisen and has been ruled upon is the definition or distinction between a "Shift" and a "Double Transfer."

It was not our original intention to distinguish between these two terms but such is the final outcome as they fall nicely into line with the final solving of a problem that we have faced, that of the so-called "USUAL TYPE OF DOUBLE" that appears so frequently and which is so similar, irrespective as to which issue it appears in.

This usual type of double is easily recognized by the following characteristics:

a: The doubling only shows in ONE END of the stamp.
b: The doubled or extra lines are ALWAYS displaced outwardly.
c: The doubling is always in the same direction as the motion of "rolling-in" with the transfer roll. Otherwise stated, this usual type of double is ALWAYS at the narrow end of the design and NEVER on the longer side of the design.
d: The degree of displacement, the distance between the normal and extra lines, is always small. These doubles are often hard to see. They are found on many issues, being particularly noticeable on the 1c of 1902, the 1c and 2c of 1908-10, the 12c of 1914-17, and the 1c Jamestown.
e: It is quite common on many issues.
f: Several plates, such as 3365 1c 1902 and 6900 12c 1914 contain as high as 50 to 80 of these doubles in a single pane.
g: This usual type of double differs greatly from the major Double Transfers which have no common general characteristics except in that they show portions of the design as doubled.

In the making of a plate the impressions for each stamp are transferred by the transfer roll or "transfer die" as it is called. The first position to be entered is always in the lower right hand corner of the plate, which when printed becomes the lower left hand corner of the sheet.

During the rolling-in process the plate is frequently removed from the press for examination and careful checking to insure that a proper depth of impression is being secured from the transfer die. The plate is then returned

to the press and the work continues on the same impression until it is completed. Do not forget that the plate may be examined at least once for each impression. In a sheet of 400 impressions the plate may be checked a thousand times or more. It takes an experienced plate maker to accurately gauge the pressure required so that the printing from the finished plate will not show too light or too heavy lines.

The first impression of the transfer die, (relief) on the plate starts at the top of the plate in reverse and is rolled toward the operator, then back over its previous track and this method is continued until the required depts is reached. If too much pressure is exerted during the first roll of the die the plate is forced or pushed ahead of the die so that on the first "return roll" the design lines may not "key" with the first track as the die approaches the lower end of the design. This causes a duplication of the lines at one end of the design. On further rolling the transfer relief die may key with the track of the "first forward roll' or "first return roll" but not with both. Bear in mind that the transferring is always started at the narrow end of the design and never at the wider side, thus the transferring starts at the bottom of our commoner stamps that are higher than wide while it starts at one side or end of stamps that are wider than high.

This forward "creep," "slip" or "SHIFT" of the plate under heavy pressure from the transfer roll and the resultant doubling of the design on the "first return roll" is the answer to our problem of the "shifted plates" and the "usual type of double." We now find a real meaning of the term "SHIFT" and purpose to use the better term of "SHIFTED TRANSFER" for this type of plate variety.

As for the rest of the different types of plate varieties that show multiple duplications of parts of the design, the terms as used today are in general satisfactory but with the introduction of the term "Shifted Transfer" and its new meaning certain obvious changes in terminology are required.

Nomenclature for Plate Varieties.

A. Applying to stamps showing all or parts of the design DOUBLED.

1. **SHIFTED TRANSFER. (Shift.) as described above.**

   The "usual type of double." The extra lines are displaced outward and always at one end of the design. In a stamp with greater height than width the shift may show at the top end or the bottom end. On the 3c Green Bank Note issues it is commonly found at the top end while on Bureau Issues it is almost universally found at the bottom.

   In a stamp wider than it is high, the shift may be found at either of the sides of the design. On the 1c Columbian it is commonly found at the left end while on the 2c Colubian it is usually at the right side.

   In general Shifted Transfers are easily recognized, especially when many of them occur on the same plate but there are probably a few Double Transfers so similar to these shifts as to be mistaken for them.

2. **DOUBLE TRANSFERS.**

   a: **FRESH ENTRIES.**

   Sometimes in "laying down" or rolling-in a design the impression is placed too high or too low, perhaps to the left or right of the correct position, or a plate position may be damaged or otherwise made unsuitable for printing. Upon examination of the proof this is discovered, the position to be corrected marked in blue pencil and the plate is returned to the engraver. Such plate position is scraped, "tapped-up" from the back, burnished and then a "FRESH ENTRY" is made. When the eradication of the first entry is incomplete parts

of these lines will show here and there in the second impression, thus giving a Double Transfer. A Shifted Transfer is therefore to be differentiated from a Double Transfer.

b: **Stamps showing parts of the design TRIPLED or two portions of the design doubled but in different directions.**

1. **DOUBLE SHIFTED TRANSFER. (Double Shift.)**

As the plate is removed from the transfer press and examined for each position impressed it is possible for a shifted partial entry to be again shifted on returning the plate to the press the second time for the same position. This happened on the 2c Columbians and many times on plate 6900 for the 12c—1914-17 stamp. Apparently most of the so-called triple transfers are really "Double-Shifted Transfers."

1a. **TWO WAY SHIFTED TRANSFER.**

It is also possible for the siderographer, in returning the plate to the press after examination to further deepen the impression by starting to roll-in from the other end of the design and thereby produce shifts at both ends of the design. Twisted Shifted Transfers are often erroneously described as triple. These are Two Way Shifted Transfers.

2. **TRIPLE TRANSFER.**

Occasionally it is necessary to twice remove an impression from a plate and to make a third or "fresh entry." If this occurs parts of the first two entries may still show in the final impression. Certain parts of the stamp then show as tripled.

3. **COMPOUND TRIPLE TRANSFER.**

A combination of "Shifted Transfer" and "Double Transfer" in the same stamp. One example of this has been observed on the 2c Shield of 1903.

The above presentation of terminology clearly indicates the necessity for careful discrimination in the usage of terms. It is quite easy to use these terms loosely.

The term "re-entered" is now used by the Bureau for plates that have been cancelled after use, are rechromed, and then, if satisfactory, are again "certified" and "re-entered" for further use. The same term of "re-entered" or "re-entry" as used by philatelists has a meaning as designated above.

Double Transfers are not necessarily always present in "Fresh Entries." Eradication of the first impression may be perfectly accomplished, thereby giving a fresh entry with no double lines.

Double Transfers are not necessarily always present in "Re-entries." In strengthening the design of a worn plate position the re-entry may "key" perfectly with the lines of the original impression so that no lines are doubled in the re-entry.

The 5c Error and the 1c Error were Fresh Entries inasmuch as a first entry was eradicated and a fresh entry then made. The fact that different transfer rolls were used does not change the terminology.

In line with the above it will be necessary, therefore, to change some of the terms we have used in the earlier chapters for "Shifts" and "Double Transfers," as follows:

1902—1 Cent #300—should read Varieties B, Shifted Transfer; C, two-way Double Transfer. This also refers to #301, 314, 316 and 318.
#314, 316 and 318, Varieties D, should head "Shifted Transfer."

1903—2 Cent Shield, #319, Varieties E, should read "Shifted Transfer." This also refers to #320, 321 and 322.
#319 Booklet. Varieties B, "Double Transfer" instead of "Shift." Also refers to #320, 321 and 322.

#319, Varieties F, Shifted Transfer downward. Double Transfer upward on stamp over bottom plate number.

3 Cent, #302, Varieties B, should read "Shifted Transfer." Also refers to 5c #304, Varieties C, and to #315 and 317; also 8c #306, Varieties B.

1904—Louisiana Purchase—1907 Jamestown.
3 Cent, #325, Varieties A, should read "Shifted Transfer" instead of "Double Transfer." This also refers to 1 Cent, 1907, #328, Varieties A; also 2 Cent #329, Varieties B and 5 Cent #330, Varieties A. Illustration should also read "Shifted Transfer."

1908-21—1 Cent, #331, Varieties C, should read "Shifted Transfer." Illustration also "Shifted Transfer." Also refers to #343, Varieties C; #348, Varieties E; #352, Varieties C; #357, Varieties C; #374, Varieties D; Illustration should read "Major Double."
#374 Booklet, Varieties B, should read "Shifted Transfer." Also refers to #385, Varieties B; #387, Varieties C; #390, Varieties B; #392, Varieties B; #405, Varieties C; #405, Booklet, Varieties B; #408, Varieties D; #481, Varieties C, Double Listed, no data; #498, Varieties E, should read "Shifted Transfer," (change wording in reading matter to read "one very fine double.")

2 Cent, #332, Varieties C, should read "Rosette Crack." Add Varieties D, "Shifted Transfer"; Varieties E, "Double Transfer." Change illustration wording to read, "An unusual double transfer."
#344, Varieties C, should read "Shifted Transfer," Varieties D, should read "Double Transfer."
#349, Varieties E should read "Shifted Transfer."
#375—Add Variety D, "Shifted Transfer."
#384—Varieties E, change to read "Shifted Transfer." Add Variety F, "Double Transfer."
#393—Varieties B, should read "Shifted Transfer." This also refers to #406, Varieties C, and #411, Varieties B, Double Transfer listed, no data.
#499, Varieties E should read "Shifted Transfer."

3 Cent, #333, Varieties C, should read "Shifted Transfer,"—Double Transfer listed, no data. Also refers to #345, Varieties C, and #464, Varieties B.

We have had our attention called to a few corrections and additions, and are glad to note the following:

The 2 Cent Pan-American Invert.

The following notes and letters are of interest in connection with our remarks in the number of copies of the 2 Cent Invert:

At the time these inverts appeared John Clyde Oswald, a well known publisher of New York, whose office was formerly at 116 Nassau St., received a letter from a friend of his, a Mr. Stillwell, who was Assistant Disbursing Officer of the House of Representatives at Washington. Mr. Stillwell advised Mr. Oswald that he was a collector and understood that a man in the Auditor's office of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad had ten copies of the 2 Cent Invert which he would sell for 25 cents each. He enclosed a $5. bill, asking Mr. Oswald to secure the stamps for him. Oswald sent a man in his office, named Fenton, to get the stamps. He returned without them, saying that the price was 50 cents per stamp and that there were only five left. He was sent back to Brooklyn, but again returned empty handed, with the tale that the price had increased

to $1. Oswald sent him back with additional money and told him to get the stamps or not come back at all. He finally returned with four copies, for which he had paid $20, which were forwarded to Mr. Stillwell—three were sold by him and one he kept for his collection.

The following letter is from W. B. O'Connor, of Millinocket, Maine:

"March 4, 1931.

"Mr. Beverly S. King,
18 East 41st Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the article which I have noticed written by you in Mekeel's Weekly of March 2, 1931, in reference to the 2-Cent Pan-American Invert, in 1901 I was employed in Brooklyn, near the Wallabout Market Branch of the Brooklyn Post Office, and I well remember that a clerk employed by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, of Ryerson Street, bought in the ordinary course of business a number of these inverted stamps from the nearby branch post office.

I always understood at the time that he bought a sheet, or anyway a large number. One of the postal employees told me of it, and as I was then a collector of some years standing, I recognized the advisability of securing some of them, and made an attempt to get them but the clerk of the Mergenthaler Company had either disposed of them or possibly they had been taken from him by the Government inspector; at any rate, my memory is that within a week or ten days of the time that he secured them there were none available.

This information is passed along to you for what it is worth, as I see you are much interested in this stamp.

Yours truly,

W. B. O'Connor."

The following letter from Capt. A. C. Townsend, of Chicago, is interesting:

"March 9, 1931.

"Dear Mr. King:

I have been reading with much interest your articles about the 2c Pan-American Invert. I imagine they were started at about the time I wrote the enclosed tale, which you may or may not have seen.

It will interest you for one reason. Two months ago I had a 55 year old Scotchman come to me with a big box of stamps he wanted to sell. Said they had been stowed away at his sister's home in Milwaukee since about 1904, which was borne out by the stamps.

There were a number of the 2c Buffalo. I spoke of the invert and he stated positively that he had had a sheet of them. Told him that he was not a collector and would not remember such a thing. Then he told me the following:

He was with the Standard Oil Co. Was sending statements to a number of agencies—drawbacks, he called them—and he went at noon to the P. O. and called for 50 stamps. Saw they were something new as he walked off, looked at the design, and then saw that the engine was upside down. He said "I am absolutely sure, for I started to take them back and get good stamps, and then I thought 'No, the government made the mistake, let them pay for it,' and I took the stamps back to the office and used them up."

I think there is no doubt they were the 2c. He was very insistent on that. Said he wanted them to mail letters with special statements in them. Bristled all up when I politely doubted him and his ability to remember such a thing.

"He was most positive about the matter, and even said he believed he could go up there and dig up some of the stamps from those agencies if he had the money to spare. He is now out of a position and could not stand the expense.

Take it or leave it; that is the story, and it may account for another 50 of the stamps.

Sincerely yours,

C. A. Townsend."

1901—#294—1 Cent Green and Black—Pan American—on Combination table, delete vignette plate #1248. Sheets were cut horizontally and not vertically, as stated.

1902—#303—4 Cent, Imperf. Fred R. Schmalzriedt, of Detroit, Gives us the following additional information:

"The P. O. Department in Washington advised me that these ten thousand stamps were issued on May 12, 1908, but the records of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, according to information furnished me, show that they did not leave there until May 13th. May 15th is correct as to arrival in Detroit. The Schermack Mailing Machine Company, however, did not take these stamps to their own plant. One of the binderies had either purchased or rented one of the machines and it was to this plant that the Schermack people delivered the twenty-five sheets. Karl Koslowski, a Detroit collector, was about to leave for Latvia, his former home, and stopped in the bindery to bid good-bye to a friend and there saw and handled the stamps in complete sheets, just as they had been delivered.

"He was informed that the mailing lists did not run up to four thousand for the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, and six thousand for Hamilton Carhartt & Company, respectively, and that he might have a full sheet or any part of same. Not knowing that they would be a rarity and feeling that he needed all his cash, he did not accept the offer. Over night he decided that he had better take a few anyway, and went back to see his friend the following morning, but it was then too late, as the stamps had all been perforated and cut into strips. He then decided to buy a strip of twenty-five but had nothing smaller than a two dollar bill and his friend had no change, so he took the fifty.

"He used up thirty-five by sending them to various friends. A man named Miller, in Austria, saved his. Whether this is on cover or not, I do not know. One copy, with sheet margin, later got to a Mr. Rhodes, a Cleveland collector.

"Some time back I prepared a list of known copies for Hugh M. Clark, and at a later date revised it. I believe that only shows thirty-one copies, fifteen unused and sixteen used. Three other used copies were discovered after that, two by Eugene Klein and one by W. F. Fratcher. Mr. Fratcher's copy, off center but showing complete center line on the left, was sold to Eddie Stern.

"I personally have seen twelve of the unused copies and five of the used copies, and know that Hugh Clark had about four copies besides the strip of three. Phil Ward got a copy from a man named Hawley from De Pere, Wisconsin, which is on a piece of white linen envelope which had come from the Burroughs Adding Machine Company and shows their advertising matter to have been mailed out on June 19, 1908. Mr. Ward sold this to a customer, who wanted to remove it from the piece of cover and I told Mr. Ward to ask him not to do so, as it was the only item in existence to show the date of use by the Burroughs people.

"The Carhartt advertising matter went out in a blue linen envelope, 4-3/32 by 9⅜ or longer, as the end of the envelope has been cut off, one June 2nd, 1908. My cover was addressed to the U. S. Customs Office at Detroit, Michigan, and pulled out of the waste-basket by a messenger. He claims that three envelopes, all alike, came there and that he got all of them. He removed one from the cover, and I purchased that as well as his cover. He has never been able to locate the other cover, although he and his father, who was a clerk in our Probate Court, both always insisted that they originally had three. Both were small collectors."

* * * * * *

1908—#350—4 Cent, Endwise Coil.

Sidney B. Paine, of Boston, has shown us this coil with the horizontal gutters varying in width from 2½mm to 3¼mm. This should be added to "Varieties."

1908—Booklets.

Morton D. Joyce has asked us to re-letter the Varieties of #331, 1 Cent, and #332, 2 Cent Booklet position panes from the 360 subject plates, as follows:

b: Position panes on 360 subject plates:
A—Ordinary pane.
B—Pane with half arrow line in margin, guide line at right.
C—Pane with half arrow line in margin, guide line at left.

D—Pane with plate number in margin.
H—Pane with vertical guide line at right.
I—Pane with vertical guide line at left.
J—Pane with horizontal guide line at bottom.
K—Pane with vertical guide line at right and line at bottom.
L—Pan weith vertical guide line at left and line at bottom.
M—Pane with horizontal guide line at top of margin.
N—Pane with vertical guide line at right and at top of margin.
O—Pane with vertical guide line at left and at top of margin.

On the 360 subject plates A occurs thirty-one times; J and M occur eight times each; N and O each occur three times and the others each once.

Panes A, B, C and D are found on both types of plates and are listed merely to account for the various position panes on each plate. Panes H and I, of the 180 subject plates, are the same as H and I of the 360. They are exactly the same and there is no method of telling them apart on the face.

Dr. Iver R. Johnson, of Chicago, writes us as follows, regarding the experimental offset coil illustration under the 1908-21 series:

"On page 283 July 1931 C. C. P. there is shown a cut of a strip of 3 labeled endwise coils—perf 12. I have 1 single and 1 pair (from a sheet and a coil each printed by a different process) perf 12—and a vertical pair of real offset printing—perf 11, or maybe 10. I also have a sheet of 12, (3 wide x 4 high) imperf, on the back of which is written in Mr. Ralph's own handwriting in lead pencil and initialed by him—

"First impression printed from an experimental press designed by J. E. Ralph & B. F. Stickney from an intaglio roll. (signed) JE"

"The head on the first stamps mentioned is that of Hamilton, and is not imaginary as stated. The sheet of 12 bears no central effigy but only a ruled medallion."

Mr. Brazer also has a pair of these in his collection.

1908—Bluish Paper

Dr. Johnson takes us to task relative to the bluish rag paper and does not agree with us that it is difficult to distinguish. He says that he can identify any blue paper stamp used or unused in a few seconds. He also calls our attention to the fact that the Bureau had a special identification mark on all the "bluish" sheets. This is correct, and should have been noted, it consists of a pen and ink check on the margin. The Doctor also says: "At the time the department printed the bluish papers they also experimented with a clay or kaolin coated paper. This was lost sight of entirely in the excitement of running down the bluish. I have a large block of the 2 Cent alleged to be this variety but do not have the facts already to hand."

In connection with this clay coated paper we might quote part of an article by Percy McGraw Mann, which appeared in the *Philadelphia Stamp News,* September 9, 1910:

"So much has been written about the experimental papers which the Government has been using in an attempt to find a paper which would not shrink after wetting for intaglio printing, that perhaps I am a little late with my words on this subject. * * *

"A new paper was then introduced. This paper was the same as formerly except that 2% of china clay was to be added with the intention of lessning the shrinkage. When first tried more than two per cent. of china clay was introduced inadvertently, and collectors of postage stamps will find some stamps on this paper which has a grayish appearance; but you will notice that such paper is thinner and harder than the experimental "blue" paper. At the present time paper with the right amount of china clay is in use. The china clay is not perceptible. Thicker paper is being used by the Bureau now, and is proving better for the perforating machines. Still, this is also unsatisfactory." * * *

From available records this experimental clay paper was used on all values up to the 15 Cent. The authors have in their collection a vertical strip of three

of the 10 Cent variety with sheet margin at right. The paper is of a grayish cast, rather "dirty" looking and of a different thickness than the ordinary paper.

1910—#375—2 Cent Carmine Booklet—S. L. 12, Add plate #5464.

1914-15—#449—2 Cent Rotary Coil.

Boyers M. Clark calls our attention to the size given of #449 endwise coil. Dimensions should read "23mm higher in place of 22¼ mm for the flat plate stamps."

1916-17—#481 and 498—1 cent. Lee Ryer reports sixteen doubles on plate #13306.

1917—#467—Five Cent Red Error.

Major Albert W. Draves tells us that Col. H. H. Bandholtz and he know of this stamp as early as April 6, 1917, and had sheets of the error panes which they secured from the Department of Charities of New York City. He also quotes Knights Catalogue of 1918, as follows:

"50,'" sheets containing 150,000 errors were printed. 437 sheets were rejected by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for other defects. 6,166 sheets were discovered by the P. O. D. before they were packed for shipment and destroyed, leaving 43,397 sheets, (130,191 errors) issued, 20,000 returned, leaving 110,000 error stamps."

1917—#501—3 Cent, delete plate #8205.

1918-20—#526—2 Cent Offset. Varieties C, Retouched check, should read Type VII.
Plates not used, Type VII, delete plate #12281.

1921—#544—1 Cent, Delete plate #13473—74.

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

Of the **Collectors Club Philatelist**, published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for October 1, 1932.

State of New York, County of New York, SS:
Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. L. Lindquist, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Collectors Club, 30 East 42nd St., New York City.
Editor, H. L. Lindquist, 30 East 42nd St., New York City.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, Company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Collectors Club, 30 East 42nd St., New York City. President, Charles Curie, 30 East 42nd St., New York City. Vice President, B. S. King, 18 East 41st St., New York City. Treasurer, S. G. Rich, 30 East 42nd St., New York City.

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

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of September, 1932.
ANNE V. SULLIVAN, Notary Public.

The following chart or index of the regular issues from 1908 to 1921 has been prepared by Boyers M. Clark, of Elkins, West Va., from the information contained in our description of these stamps. Mr. Clark has suggested that it might be interesting to publish this in connection with this work, and we are very glad to do so.

FRANKLIN — **ONE CENT—GREEN** — **331 to 392**

ONE CENT — **1908 to 1912**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
12- 2-08	331	12x12	D.W.			2-3 Mm	
11-18-08	331	12x12	D.W.		Booklet	2 Mm	
12-23-08	343	Imp.	D.W.			2-3 Mm	
12-29-08	348	H-12	D.W.				
1- 2-09	352	V-12	D.W.			2-3 Mm	
2-16-09	357	12x12	D.W.	Bluish	Paper		
11-23-10	374	12x12	S.W.			2-3 Mm	
10- 7-10	374	12x12	S W.		Booklet	2-3 Mm	
11- 1-10	385	H-12	S W.				
11- 1-10	287	V-12	S.W.			2-3 Mm	
12-12-10	390	H-8 ½	S.W.				
12-12-10	392	V-8 ½	S W.				

WASHINGTON — **ONE CENT—GREEN** — **405 to 545**

1 CENT 1 — **1912 to 1922**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
2-12-12	405	12x12	S.W.				
2- 8-12	405	12x12	S.W.		Booklet		
3-19-12	408	Imp.	S.W.				
3-18-12	410	H-8 ½	S W.				
3-18-12	412	V-8 ½	S.W.				
9- 5-14	424	10x10	S W.				
9- 5-14	424	10x10	S W.		Booklet		
11-14-14	441	H-10	S W.				
5-29-14	443	V-10	S W.				
12-12-15	448	H-10	S W.	R.P.		23x19	
11-11-14	452	V-10	S.W.	R.P.		23 ¼ x20	
9-27-16	462	10x10	N.W.				
10-15-16	462	10x10	N.W.		Booklet		
12- 8-16	481	Imp.	N.W.				
1-10-18	486	H-10	N.W.	R P.			
11-17-16	490	V-10	N.W.	R.P.			
3-23-17	498	11x11	N.W.	Flat			
4- 6-17	498	11x11	N.W.	Flat	Booklet	30-60Sub	
12-24-18	525	11x11	N.W.	Offset			
1-21-19	531	Imp.	N.W.				
8-15-19	536	12 ½ x12 ½	N.W.				
6-14-19	538	11x10	N.W.	R.P.			
5-26-20	543	10x11	N.W.	R.P.			
5- -21	544	10x10	N.W.	R.P.	Coil	Waste	
5- -21	545	11x11	N.W.	R P.	Coil	Waste	

WASHINGTON **332 to 406**

TWO CENT—CARMINE

TWO CENTS **1908 to 1912**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
11-16-08	332	12x12	D.W.			2-3 Mm	
11-16-08	332	12x12	D.W.		Booklet	2-3 Mm	
12-10-08	344	Imp.	D.W.			2-3 Mm	
1- 2-09	349	H-12	D.W.				
1-12-09	353	V-12	D.W.			2-3 Mm	
2-16-09	358	12x12	D.W.	Bluish	Paper		
11-23-10	375	12x12	S.W.			2-3 Mm	
11-30-10	375	12x12	S.W.		Booklet	2-3 Mm	
1- 3-11	384	Imp.	S.W.			2-3 Mm	
11- 1-10	386	H-12	S.W.				
11- 1-10	388	V-12	S.W.			2-3 Mm	
12-23-10	391	H-8½	S.W.				
12-16-10	393	V-8½	S.W.				

WASHINGTON **406 to 546**

TWO CENT—CARMINE

2 CENTS 2 **1912 to 1922**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
2-12-12	406	12x12	S.W.		I	2¾ Mm	
2-12-12	406	12x12	S.W.	Booklet	I		
2-23-12	409	Imp.	S.W.		I		
3-18-12	411	H-8½	S.W.				No Plate Nos.
3-21-12	413	V-8½	S.W.				
9- 5-14	425	10x10	S.W.		I		
9-12-14	425	10x10	S.W.	Booklet	I		
7-22-14	442	H-10	S.W.		I		
4-25-14	444	V-10	S.W.		I		
12- 5-15	449	H-10	S.W.	R.P.	3-a2-bI	23x20	
7- 3-14	453	V-10	S.W.	R.P.	1-a3-b2	23x20	
5-30-14	459	Imp.	D.W.	R.P.	I		
6-17-15	461	11x11	S.W.		I		
9-20-16	463	10x10	N.W.		I		
10- 8-16	463	10x10	N.W.	Booklet	I		
12- 8-16	482	Imp.	N.W.		I		
11-15-16	487	H-10	N.W.	R.P.	3-a2		
11-17-16	491	V-10	N.W.	R.P.	3-a2		
3-23-17	499	11x11	N.W.	Flat	I-Ia		(Also Booklet)
10- 9-17	519	11x11	**D.W.**	SEC. No. 344			
3-15-20	526	11x11	N.W.	Offset	5-7-a6-c4		
4-25-20	532	Imp.	N.W.	Offset	5-a6-b4		
6-14-19	539	11x10	N.W.	R.P.	3-2		
5- -21	546	11x11	N.W.	R.P.	3	19½x20	

WASHINGTON **333 to 541**

THREE CENT—VIOLET

3 CENTS 3 **1908 to 1920**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
12-24-08	333	12x12	D.W.		I		
3- 3-09	345	Imp.	D.W.		I		
6- -09	359	12x12	D.W.	Bluish	I	Paper	
1-16-11	376	12x12	S W.		I	2-3 Mm	
1-24-11	389	V-12	S W.		I		
2- -12	394	V-8 ½	S W.		I	2-3 Mm	
9-18-14	426	10x10	S W.		I		
12-18-14	445	V-10	S W.		I		
2- 2-16	456	V-10	S.W.	R.P.	I		
11-11-16	464	10x10	N.W.	Flat	I		
10-13-17	483	Imp.	N.W.		I-2		
10-10-17	489	H-10	N.W.	R.P.	I		
7-23-17	493	V-10	N.W.	R.P.	2-I		
3-23-17	501	11x11	N.W.	Flat	2-I		
10-17-17	501	11x11	N.W.	Flat	2-I	Booklet	
3-23-18	529	11x11	N.W.	Offset	4-3		
10- 5-18	535	Imp.	N.W.		4		
6-14-19	541	10x11	N.W.	R.P.	3		

WASHINGTON **334 to 503**

FOUR CENT—BROWN

4 CENTS 4 **1908 to 1919**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
12-24-08	334	12x12	D.W.			2-3 Mm	
2-25-09	346	Imp.	D.W.			2-3 Mm	
8-15-10	350	H-12	D.W.				
2-23-09	354	V-12	D.W.				
6- -09	360	12x12	D.W.	Bluish	Paper		
1-20-11	377	12x12	S.W.			2 ¾ Mm	
4-15-12	395	V-8 ½	S.W.				
9- 7-14	427	10x10	S.W.				
10- 2-14	446	V-10	S.W.				
2-18-16	457	V-10	S.W.	R.P.		19 ½x20	
10- 7-16	465	10x10	N.W.				
10-19-17	495	V-10	N.W.	R.P.			
3-23-17	503	11x11	N.W.				

WASHINGTON **335 to 505**

FIVE CENT—BLUE

5 CENTS 5 **1908 to 1919**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
12-19-08	335	12x12	D.W.			2-3 Mm	
2-25-09	347	Imp.	D.W.				
1- 2-09	351	H-12	D.W.				
2-23-09	355	V-12	D.W.				
6- -09	361	12x12	D.W.	Bluish	Paper		
1-25-11	378	12x12	S.W.			2-3-2¾	
3- -13	398	V-8½	S.W.				
9-14-14	428	10x10	S.W.				
7-30-14	447	V-10	S.W.				
9- 9-16	458	V-10	S.W.	R.P.			
10-17-16	466	10x10	N.W.				
3- 6-17	467	10x10	N.W.	Error	Red		
3- -17	485	Imp.	N.W.	Error	Red		
1-15-19	496	V-10	N.W.	R.P.			
3-23-17	504	11x11	N.W.				
3-23-17	504	11x11	N.W.	Error	Red		

WASHINGTON **336 to 506**

SIX CENT—ORANGE

6 CENTS 6 **1908 to 1919**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
12-31-08	336	12x12	D.W.				
6- -09	362	12x12	D.W.	Bluish	Paper		
1-25-11	379	12x12	S.W.			2-3 Mm	
9-28-14	429	10x10	S.W.			2-3 Mm	
10-10-16	468	10x10	N.W.				
3-23-17	506	11x11	N.W.				

WASHINGTON **407 to 507**

SEVEN CENT—BLACK

7 CENTS 7 **1912 to 1919**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
4-29-14	407	12x12	S.W.			2¾ Mm	
9-10-14	430	10x10	S.W.				
10-10-16	469	10x10	N.W.				
3-24-17	507	11x11	N.W.				

WASHINGTON **337 to 380**

EIGHT CENT—OLIVE GREEN

8 CENTS **1908 to 1912**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
12-12-08	337	12x12	D.W.				
6- -09	363	12x12	D.W.	Bluish	Paper		
2- 8-11	380	12x12	S.W.			2-3 Mm	

FRANKLIN **414 to 508**

EIGHT CENT—OLIVE GREEN

8 CENTS 8 **1912 to 1919**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
2-12-12	414	12x12	S.W.			2¾ Mm	
9-26-14	431	10x10	S.W.				
11-13-16	470	10x10	N.W.				
3-24-17	508	11x11	N.W.				

FRANKLIN **415 to 509**

NINE CENT—RED

9 CENTS 9 **1914 to 1919**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
4-29-14	415	12x12	S.W.			2¾ Mm	
10- 6-14	432	10x10	S.W.				
11-16-16	471	10x10	N.W.				
5-12-17	509	11x11	N.W.				

WASHINGTON **338 to 381**

TEN CENT—YELLOW

10 CENTS 10 **1908 to 1912**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
1- 7-09	338	12x12	D.W.				
1- 7-09	356	V-12	D.W.				
6- -09	364	12x12	D.W.	Bluish	Paper		
1-24-11	381	12x12	S.W.				

FRANKLIN **416 to 510**

TEN CENT—YELLOW

10 CENTS 10 **1912 to 1922**

Issue Date	Scott's No.	Perf.	W.M.	Print	Type	Meas.	Notes.
1-11-12	416	12x12	S.W.			2¾ Mm	
9- 9-14	433	10x10	S.W.				
10-17-16	472	10x10	N.W.				
1-28-22	497	V-10	N.W.	R.P.			
3-24-17	510	11x11	N.W.				

PHILATELY AND HISTORY

Columbus, by Dr. J. H. Van Peursem, translated by J. H. Brinkman, The Hague, Holland; Philatelie en Geschiedenis—65c.

This book, attractively printed on coated paper and illustrated with four full page photographs and numerous illustrations of stamps, strikingly links the story of Columbus with philately. The book takes up the youth of Columbus, his travel plans, the preparations for his voyage, the discovery of Guanahani, his reception in Spain, his second, third and fourth voyages and other chapters regarding his personality.

The reproductions include a painting of Columbus at the Marine Museum at Madrid, C. de Bry's Columbus, Versailles, Sebastiano del Piombo, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York and the Mausoleum in Santo Domingo.

There are also two folding maps on which the voyages of Columbus can be followed. It is remarkable how thoroughly the voyages of Columbus can be traced through the stamps, all of which are defaced to comply with the U. S. regulations.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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COMPLETING OUR ELEVENTH VOLUME.

With this issue the *Collectors Club Philatelist* completes its eleventh year of publication and during this period we have seen the *Collectors Club* grow from a handful of faithful members who had stuck by the ship during the strenuous times that followed the War, to an organization of 800 members including the elite in the philatelic world.

We feel that this magazine has been a powerful factor in this growth and a link with the members that should be retained at any cost.

The policy which we have pursued throughout the entire life of the magazine has been to publish as many articles as possible on the early postal history of the United States—the story of the Early Expresses, the records of Postal Markings—Americana in any form, with the twofold purpose of making this magazine a source of such material in the years to come and at the same time present a type of matter that is interesting to even the non-collector of these particular items.

At the same time we have endeavored to present some authoritative articles worthy of preservation together with a complete record of the progress of the *Collectors Club*. There have been many temporary and trivial matters interspersed in our pages which we feel were justified in order to make the magazine readable and to a certain extent timely. In the years to come even some of these most trivial matters will throw light on present day ideas and practices.

What lies ahead no one knows. We are still in the midst of strenuous readjustments that threaten the life of many clubs and societies. The *Collectors Club*, we are sure, will survive and forge ahead and continue to be an outstanding leader and exponent of our hobby.

THE U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE 20th CENTURY.

In this issue appears another installment of this great work on 20th Century U. S. by Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl, which completes the record from 1901 to 1922. Within a few weeks the series to date will be published in book form as volume 1 of a two volume set—a book of over 250 pages, lavishly illustrated, printed on fine coated stock, and bound in substantial cloth. It contains a number of corrections and additions not found in the serial articles and in the compact book form will be an essential part of every U. S. collector's working library.

The price of the book is $2.50, with a de luxe edition of 50 autographed copies at $5.00 per copy. A large percentage of the entire edition, which is limited to 1000 copies, has already been subscribed, so if you have not already reserved your copy we suggest that you do so immediately. Send your reservations to the editor.

Washington Postmarks 1800-1928

By Harry M. Konwiser.

HEREWITH is presented a fairly complete listing of the postmarks employed at Washington, D. C. from 1800, when the seat of Government was moved from Philadelphia, in the closing months of the Presidency of John Adams.

Congress assembled for the first time at Washington on November 17, 1800, and Thomas Jefferson was the first President to be inaugurated in Washington.

The District of Columbia was established under the 17th clause of the 8th section of article I of the Constitution of the United States, formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Maryland (legislative act of Dec. 23, 1788) and by the State of Virginia (legislative act of July 16, 1790), and the lines and boundaries were established by the proclamation of President Washington, March 30, 1791.

By the act of July 9, 1846, Congress retroceded the county of Alexandria, incorporated in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia. A territorial form of Government was enacted by the act of Feb. 21, 1781, with the right of a delegate representation in Congress. This form of Government was abolished in 1874 and the Government was ordered administered by a board of three commissioners, by and with the consent of the Senate.

The following chronological arrangement of the Postmaster used in the Capital City of the United States has been carefully revised since the first list appeared in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Jan. 1929, as also the supplemental list which appeared in the July 1931 issue. The illustrations are reduced in size but in the same proportion so that the relative sizes are shown. The exact sizes are indicated in Millimetres.

The compiler hopes that this will serve those who may endeavor to gather together a Postmark collection, showing the Washington postal markings, and the reader is hereby assured that a grouping of Washington Postmarks, from 1800 upward, is really not an unsurmountable task. There is ample material available, to the searcher, and the cost will not be prohibitive.

1800–01 WASH. CITY with month and day. Circle, 26 mm. Red-brown. Period after WASH centered. (Earliest known to compiler of this list Aug. 2, 1800. Property of E. A. Young)

1801 WASHN. CITY with month and day. Circle, 25 mm. Red-brown. Period for abbreviation under N.

1802 WASHN. CITY with month and day. Circle, 28-29 mm. Red-brown (pale violet). Type size larger than 1800-01. Period placed as previously.

1804 WASHN. CITY with month and day. Circle, 28-29 mm. Red-brown. Period for abbreviation as previous but different type size than previous.

1807–08 WASHINGTON. CITY with month and day. Circle, 28 mm. Red-brown. Period after WASHINGTON. Ornaments at bottom, inside circle.

1808–15 As 1804.

1809 WASHN. CITY with month and day. Circle, 26 mm. Red-brown. Period for abbreviation as 1804.

1809 WASHN. CITY with month and day. Circle, 28 mm. Red-brown. Day numeral larger than 1807-8. Period under N for abbreviation.

1810–11 As previous.

1812–13 As previous.

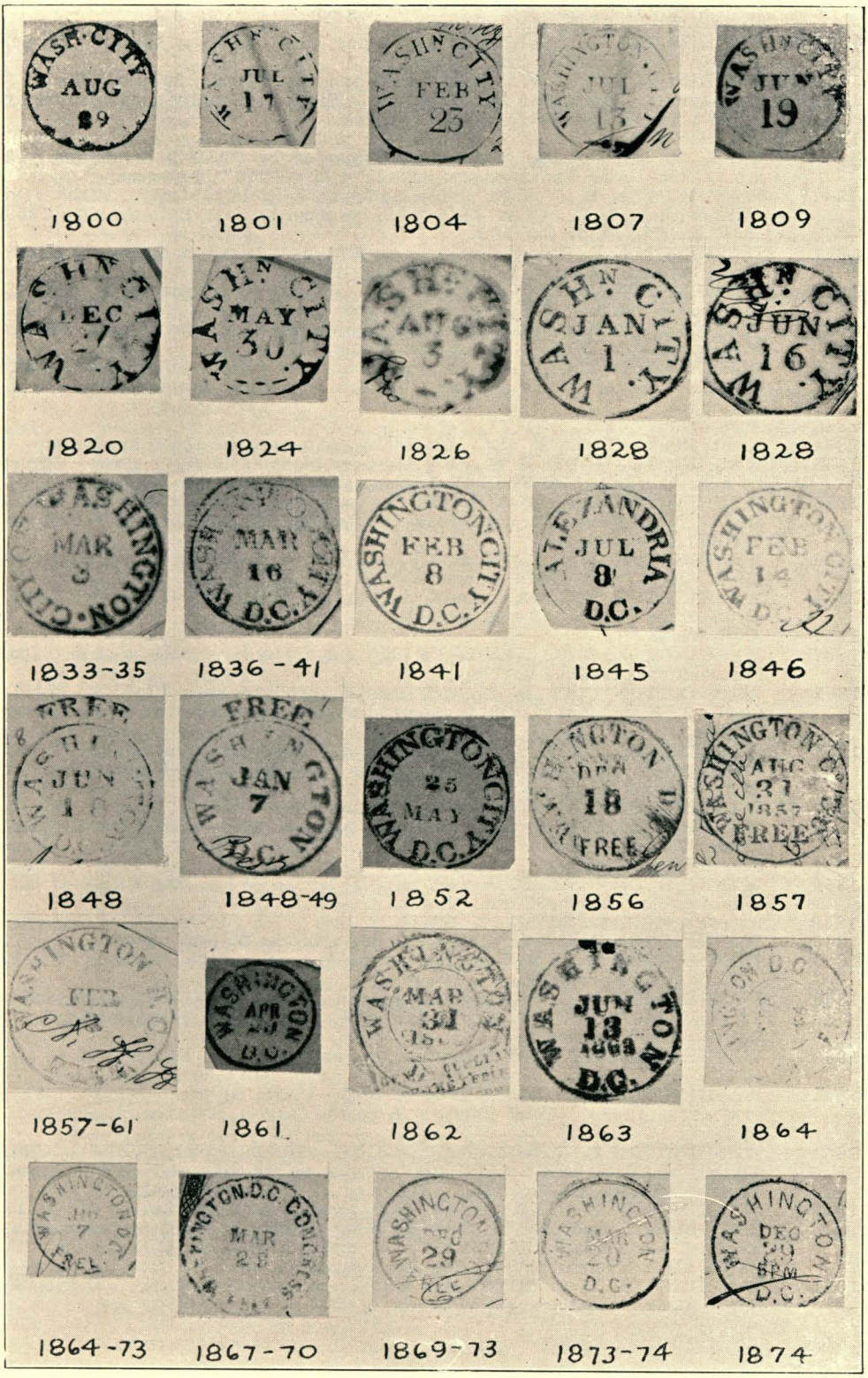
1815 WASHN. CITY with month and day. Circle, 25 mm. Red-brown. Style of 1809-13.

1817 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. Circle, 29-30 mm. Red-brown. Ornaments at bottom in circle and period under N as previous.

1820 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. Circle, 30 mm. Also 25 mm. Red-brown. Period under N of WASH and after Y of CITY.

1821 As 1820 with ornaments at bottom in circle.

1824 As 1820 and 1821.
1824–28 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. Circle, 30 mm. Red-brown. Period under N of WASHN and after Y of CITY. (Several type sizes known.)
1826–27 As 1820 with and without ornaments. Circle, 32-33 mm. Red-brown.
1827 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. Circle, 30 mm. Black. Period under N and after CITY.
1827 As previous. Circle, 32 mm. Black. Also reddish.
1827–29 WASHN. CITY with month and day. Circle, 33 mm. Red-brown. Without ornaments.
1828 As previous. Circle, 31 mm, also 32, also 33. Red-brown. Also with ornaments.
1828–29 As previous. Circle 33 mm. Red. Without ornaments.
1829 WASHN. CITY with month and day. Circle, 33 mm. Period under N. (Larger letters than previous)
1830–31 CITY OF WASHINGTON with month and day. Circle, 33 mm. Red. Dash between N of WASHINGTON and C of CITY. Also known with period instead of dash. CITY OF WASHINGTON all in capitals, also with "of" in lower case type.
1830–35 CITY OF WASHINGTON with month and day. Circle, 33 mm. Red. No dash or period after N of WASHINGTON.
1832 As 1830-31. Period after N of WASHINGTON.
1832–35 CITY OF WASHINGTON with month and day. Circle, 35 mm. Red-brown.
1833 As previous. Circle, 30 mm. Also 31 mm. Red. Period after N. of WASHINGTON.
1833–35 CITY OF WASHINGTON with month and day. Circle, 33 mm. Also 35 mm. Red-brown.
1833–34 CITY of WASHINGTON with month and day. Circle, 32 mm. Red. Lower case "of" in town name.
1834 CITY OF WASHINGTON with month and day. Circle, 31 mm. Also, 33 mm. Red. With and without punctuation, usually dash between WASHINGTON and CITY.
1834 As 1833-34 but with period between N of WASHINGTON and C of CITY. Circle, 32 mm. Red.
1835 CITY OF WASHINGTON with month and day. Circle, 33 mm. Red. With and without period between N of WASHINGTON and CITY.
1836 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month and day. Circle, 30 mm. Red, green, black. (This appears to be the earliest "D. C." Postmark.)
1837 As 1836. Circle, 30 mm. Red.
1837–41 As 1836 and 1837.
1838 As 1836 and 1837. Circle, 30-31 mm. Red.
1838–39 As 1836. Circle, 30 mm. Bright red.
1840 As previous. Circle, 30 mm. Also 31 mm. Green.
1841 As 1840. Circles, 30-31, 31 mm. Black, red, green.
1842 As 1840. Circle, 30-31 mm. Red, green.
1842 As 1840. Circle, 31 mm. Red.
1843–45 As 1840. Circle, 30 mm. Red, green.
1846 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month and day. Circle, 30 mm. Red-brown. Clearer print than previous years. Also red. Usually accompanied by PAID 10 handstamp or large 5 in same colors
1846 WASHINGTON, D. C. with day above month (27 Nov) and FREE at top, outside of circular postmark. Circle, 28 mm. Black.
1846 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day. Circle, 28 mm. Reddish-brown. With FREE at top, outside of circle.
1847 As 1846. Circle, 29 mm. Red.
1847 WASHINGTON RAILROAD. Circle, 30 mm. Blue. Accompanied by 3 handstamp. (Addressed to Pittsburg, Nov. 9).
1848–50 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day. Circle, 30 mm. Red. Also same style with FREE above circle. Also 33 mm. Similar types.
1849 WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. with month and day. Circle, 30 mm. Red. (On cover with 5c 1847, dated Sept. 1849. Reported by E. Perry.)
1850 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day, also FREE at bottom. Circle, 33 mm. Black.
1850 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and 5 cts (or 10 cts) at bottom. Circle, 33 mm. Black. Also 32 mm, with 10 cts (Reported by Richard Walton).
1850 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day. Circle, 30 mm. Black. With 10 (large) handstamp additional for rate.
1851 WASHINGTON D. C. with "18" over "FEB" for date and "5cts" at bottom. Circle, 32 mm. Black.


WASH. CITY AUG 29
1800
JUL 17
1801
WASH. CITY FEB 23
1804
JUL 13
1807
JUN 19
1809
DEC
1820
MAY 30
1824
AUG 3
1826
JAN 1
1828
JUN 16
1828
MAR 3
MAR 16 D.C.
1833-35
1836-41
FEB 8 D.C.
1841
ALEXANDRIA JUL 8 D.C.
1845
1846
JUN
FREE JAN 7
1848
1848-49
25 MAY D.C.
1852
18 FREE
1856
AUG 31 FREE
1857
FEB
1857-61
APR 20 D.C.
1861
MAR 31
1862
JUN 13 D.C.
1863
1864
JUL 7
1864-73
MAR 28
1867-70
DEC 29
1869-73
MAR 20 D.C.
1873-74
DEC 20 D.C.
1874

1851–52 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day, also FREE at top, outside of circle. Circle, 32-33 mm. Black.
1851–52 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day, also "5cts" at bottom. Circle, 30 mm, also 32 and 33 mm. Black.
1851–52 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month and day. Circle, 33 mm. Black.
1851–53 As previous. Circles, 30 and 31½ mm. Black. (Usually accompanied by PAID 3 handstamp, circle, 20 mm. Black.)
1852–53 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month and day, but day is above month. Circle, 30 mm. Black (Usually accompanied by PAID 3 handstamp, 18 mm. circle. Also known accompanied by large "10" handstamp.)
1853 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle, 33 mm. Black (On cover with 3c 1851 and in 1853). (Also used as cancellation on 3c 1853 cover bearing Eagle Carrier).
1853 WASHINGTON D. C. with day over month and "5 cts" at bottom of circle. Circle, 33 mm. Black. (Similar to 1850 type).
1853 WASHINGTON, D. C. Circle, 30 mm. Black. Accompanied by PAID 3 handstamp, black. 17-18 mm. (Day over month type).
1853 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day normal. Circle, 32 mm. Black. Accompanied by PAID 3 circle, handstamp.
1853 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year (Jun 6 1853) also FREE, all in the circle. Circle, 33 mm. Black. (On U. S. Patent Office, official envelope).
1853–54 As previous 1853.
1854 As previous. Circle, 33 mm. Black. Accompanied by PAID handstamp.
1855 WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. with day over month (25 May) style. Circle, 30 mm. Accompanied by PAID 3 handstamp. (Similar to 1853 type).
1855 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year (Aug 7 1855) and FREE all in circle. Circle, 32 mm. Black. (On Dept. of Interior and Patent Office official envelopes).
1855 WASHINGTON, D. C. With month, day, year and FREE. All in circle, 33 mm Black. (On official envelopes).
1856 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year (Mar 25 1856) and FREE all in circle. Circle, 33 mm. Black.
1857–61 As previous.
1857 WASHINGTON, D. C. JAN 26 FREE. All in circle. Circle, 35 mm. (On Congressional franked envelope).
1857 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month, day and year (Jul 16, 1857). Circle, 33 mm. Black. On 3c stamped envelope. (Reported by J. Murray Bartels.)
1857 WASHINGTON CY. D. C. with month, day and year (Jan 29 1857) and FREE all in circle. Circle, 31-32 mm. Black. (CY—abbreviation for CITY with period under Y.).
1857–61 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and FREE. Circle, 33 mm. Black.
1858 WASHINGTON CI D. C. with month, day and year (Ap 17 1858) also FREE. Circle, 30 mm. Black. Upper portion of rule of circle is missing. (Note CI—abbreviation).
1859 WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. with month, day and year, also FREE at bottom of circle. Circle, 32 mm. Black.
1860 As previous (Apr. 25 1860). Black.
1860 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle, 25 mm. Black.
1860 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, date and year. Circle, 33 mm. Black. (On stamped envelope).
1860 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year (Jun 6 1860) all in circle. 32 mm. Black. (On 3c Nesbit Envelope, Smithsonian Institute imprint). Courtesy H. P. Atherton.
1860 WASHINGTON CITY. With month, day and year, also FREE. All in circle, 33 mm. Black. (Example: APR 24 1860. On Official Envelope).
186(?) WASHINGTON CITY DEC 5 186(?). D. C. Circle, 36 mm. Black. (With grid on 3c 1861). (This appears to be the largest Washington Postmark to date).
1861 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle, 33 mm. Black. Also similar, smaller circle. (Also similar with month, day and year inverted, 32 mm. Black. On 3c stamp. Reported by J. Murray Bartels).
1861 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year (Jul 29 1861). Circle, 32 mm. Black. Also: May 1 1861, 30 mm. Black, on Dept. of Interior envelope. Also, Dec 9 1861, circle 31½ mm. Also, Jan 24 1861 and with FREE all in circle. On Treasury Dept. envelope.
1861 WASHINGTON D. C. CONGRESS FREE with month and day. Circle, 30 mm. Black. (With target killer on 3c 1861).

1861 As 1857-61.

1861 WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. with month, day and year, also FREE. Circle, 30 mm. Black. (With 1861 year date reversed, reading 1981). (Two copies seen by compiler of this list on official envelopes). (Also two copies normal, Apr 29 1861 and Jan 24 1861).

1861 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year (Aug 23 1861) and FREE. Circle, 32 mm. Black. (On envelope with 3c 1861 stamp). Also, 30 mm. and 31 mm Black.

1861 WASHINGTON CITY. D. C. with month, day and 1861—last inverted—and also FREE. All in circle, 32 mm. Black.

1862 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year (Sep 24 1862). Double circle. Outer circle, 33½ mm., inner circle, 18½ mm. Black. Also, 30 mm. and 32 mm.

1862 CONGRESS WASHINGTON D. C. with Dec 15 in inner circle. Outer circle, 30 mm. Also 25 mm. (Usually on franked envelopes).

1862 WASHINGTON CITY. Circle, 32 mm. Black. (H. P. Atherton reports use of this type during this year).

1862 WASHINGTON. D. C. with month, day and year. Double circle. Outer circle, 32 mm.; inner, 19 mm. Black. (On Official Envelope).

1863 WASHINGTON D. C. and Mar 8 1863 in double circle, 26 mm. Black. Inner circle, 14 mm. Used with Target Killer on 3c stamp. (Reported by J. Murray Bartels).

1862 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year (Jul 12 1862)—latter in inner circle. Outer circle, 32 mm.; inner, 19 mm. Black. (Also with DUE 3 handstamp on soldier's envelope sent "collect" as per regulation).

1862 As previous, 30 mm. Black. Also 26 mm. with 14 mm. inner circle. Black.

1863 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle, 31 mm. Black.

1863 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year. Circle, 31 mm. Black, Also 32 mm., and 33 mm. Black.

1863 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year (DEC 26 '63). Double circle, outer 29 mm. Black.

1863 WASHINGTON CITY with month and day. Circle, 32 mm. Black. (Reported by E. Perry). (Known to compiler, 31 mm. on Official Envelope Jan. 15)

1864 WASHINGTON D. C. with JUL 8 '64 in inner circle, 16 mm. Outer circle, 30 mm. Black.

1864 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month and day. Double circle, 25 mm. Black. (Used with killer for stamp—E. Perry).

1864 WASHINGTON CTIY D. C. with month and day. (CTIY—error). Double circle, outer 25 mm. Black. (Another known to compiler with same error and DUE 12 handstamp, black, reported by Roscoe B. Martin).

1864 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Double circle, outer 25 mm. Black.

1864 WASHINGTON D. C with month, day and year. Double circle, 25-26 mm., inner, 14 mm. Black.

1864 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year and FREE, all in double circle. Outer circle, 30 mm., inner, 15 mm. Black. Same with year abbreviated '64 without FREE.

1864–73 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and FREE. Circle, 23 mm. Black.

1865 DEAD LETTER OFFICE with month, day and year, also U. S. All in circle, 22 mm. Green. On official envelope, showing normal WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day in circle, 24 mm. Black. Also, ADVERTISED with month and day in circle, 25 mm. Black. Also UNCLAIMED, 6x40 mm. black. (All on one cover!)

1865 WASHINGTON D. C. Double circle, with JUL 25 '65 in center. Outer circle, 29 mm., inner, 15½ mm. Black. (On official envelope). (Georgetown, D. C. similar type).

1865 WASHINGTON D. C. FREE with month, day and year (Jul 17 '65) in inner circle. Outer circle, 29 mm.; inner, 16 mm. Black. Also, similar type with outer circle, 27 mm. and inner, 15 mm. On War Dept. envelope.

1865–69 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circles, 22 to 24 mm. Black.

1866 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle, 24 mm. Black.

1866–67 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle, 22-23 mm. Black. (Thicker letters than 1865-67).

1867–70 WASHINGTON—D. C. CONGRESS FREE with month and day. Circle, 30 mm. Black.

1869 As 1865-67. Circle, 26 mm. Black.

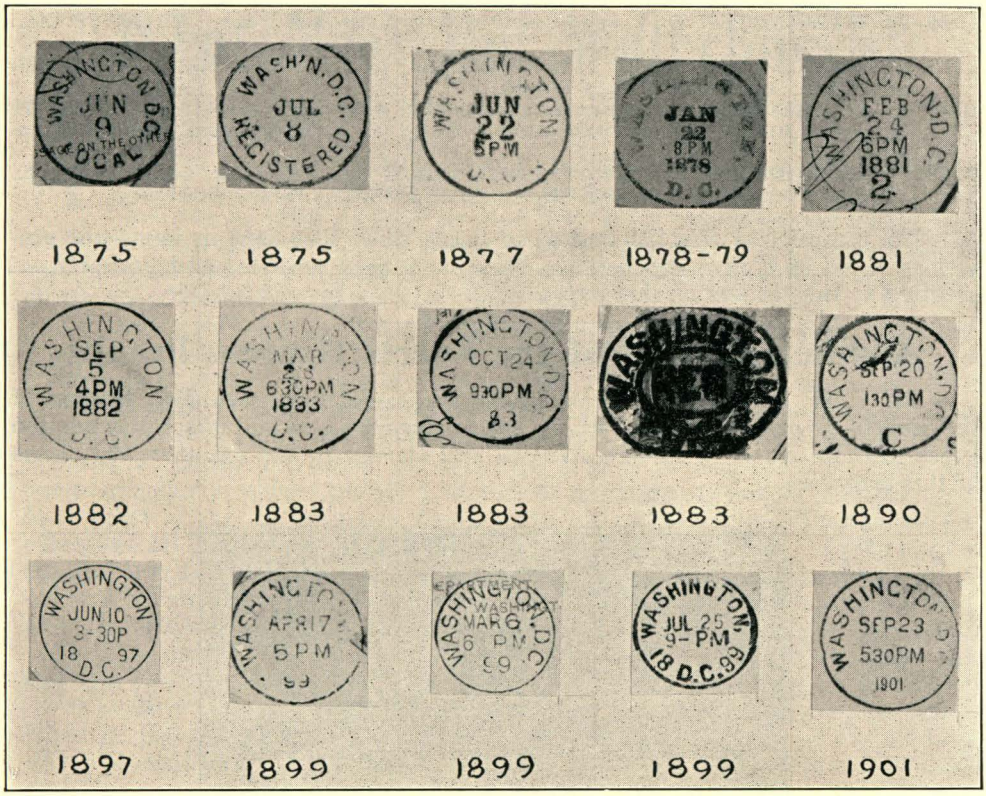
1869–73 As 1867-70. Circle, 26 mm.

1871 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day. Circle, 24 mm. Black.

1872 As 1869. Circle, 24 mm. Black.

1872 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle, 24 mm. Black.

1872–73 WASH. D. C. CONGRESS FREE with month and day. Circle, 25 mm. Black.
1873 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle, 27 mm. Black. (Used with killer on 6c Interior stamp, official envelope).
1873 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and hour. Circle, 27-28 mm. Black. (Killer used for stamp).
1873 WASHINGTON D. C. FREE with month and day. Circle, 24 mm. Black.
1873 As previous. Circle, 25 mm. Black.
1873 WASHINGTON D. C. with 1873 | Jun 20 | 8 P M (three lines) with year date at top. Circle, 25 mm. Black. Used with grid killer for stamp. Upper part of circle, weak.
1873–74 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle, 26 mm. Black. (Used with killer for stamp).
1874 WASHINGTON CARRIER. Circle, 25 mm. Red.
1874 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and hour. Circle, 28 mm. Black.
1875 WASHINGTON D. C. LOCAL with month and day. Circle, 28 mm. Red. (On Postal Card).
1875 WASH'N D. C. REGISTERED with month and day. Circle, 28 mm. Black. Also Blue.
1876 As 1874. Circle, 28 mm. Black.
1877 **REGISTERED.** As 1875. Also with different spacings around letters.
1878 WASHINGTON | DEC | 8 | 7 PM. | 1878 | D. C. Six lines in circle, 28 mm. Black. Also Washington, Oct 31 5 PM 1878 D C and Cross Road Killer on 3c Navy Stamp, official envelope. Purple. (Also, Mar 1—reported by J. Murray Bartels). (Also 1879).
1878 REGISTERED | DEC 24 1878 | WASHINGTON, D. C. Three lines in box, 55 & 23 mm. Violet. Also seen without box.
1879 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and hour. As 1876. Purple. (Used with Cross Road killer).
1880 WASHINGTON D. C. with May 29 6 PM 1880 in center. Circle, 26 mm. Black. Also: Sep 9 2 PM 1880. Circle, 29 mm. Black.
1881–83 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month, day, hour and year, also numeral at bottom. Circle, 28 mm. Black. (Example: FEB | 24 | 6PM | 1881 | 2).
1882 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day, hour and year. Circle, 28 mm. Black. Used with "5" in 3 ring circle. Machine-Killer postmark combination.
1883 WASHINGTON D. C. REG (Capitals) in double oval, with REG in center. 34x26 mm. Black. (Registry mark seen on Treas'y. Dept. envelope, used as killer on 12c Treasury stamp on cover—Nov. 17, 1883).
1883 WASHINGTON D. C. REG—in double oval, 35 mm. width. REG in inner oval, 20 mm. width. (Example: Registered May 9, 1883, Washington D. C.).
1883–84 As 1882.
1884 WASHINGTON REC. D. C. with month, day, hour and year. Circle, 28 mm. (Receiving mark).
1885 As 1883-84.
188– EAST CAPITAL STA. D. C. with NOV 14 and 6 PM. Circle, 23½ mm. Black. (Probably 1886). (With killer on 2c brown).
1886 WASHINGTON D. C. with MAR 30 above 3.30 PM. Circle, 23 mm. Black. With "I" grid killer, 15x30 mm. Black. Cover had receiving mark 1884 type.
1886 CARRIER MAR 16, 6 PM. Circle, 27 mm. Black. (Local letter).
1886–87 As 1885. (Used with grid killer 30 mm. Black). (Also smaller circles).
1887–88 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day, hour and year. Circle, 25 mm. Black. (Accompanied by grid killer).
1889 COLLECT'N DIST'N WAGON NO I in outer line, inside circle, with WASH'N. D. C. JUL 11, 1PM 6 in inner line and 89 for year outside of circle, at lower right. Circle, 30 mm. Black. Used with Grid killer. (Example shown by J. Murray Bartels).
1889–90 As 1887-88. Black. (More blank space at lower left and right than previous).
1890 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and hour, also C at bottom. Circle, 25 mm. Black.
1890 As previous, with year date at bottom abbreviated. Circle, 25 mm. Black. (The year date is abbreviated on outside of circle, one example used (WASH D. C. TRANSIT Sept 20 2.30 PM '90) all in circle, 28 mm. Black. (Same style, 1890, known with year date inside of circle).
1891 Receiving mark. See 1884.
1891 UNCLAIMED. Straight line, 5x44 mm. Black. Handstamp.
1891 ADVERTISED MAY 21 WASH. D. C. Circle, 27 mm. Black.



1892 WASHINGTON with Jul 10 6.30 PM 1892 in circle, 25 mm. Black. Accompanying Bar killer on official envelope.

1892–96 As previous year.

1896 WASHINGTON, D. C.
NOV 7 9-PM '96 Two lines, with single rule at top, double at bottom, 12x41 mm. Black. Accompanied by Rule killer. (On Navy Dept. official envelope).

1897 WASHINGTON | (one line); D. C. (second line) Oct 16 6.30 PM '97 (third line). Black. (Reported to compiler, in this style, by Warren G. Ogden). Also—Jan. 18 '98.

1897 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day in one line, hour and year apart; 18 at left and '97 at right. 22 mm. Black. (Used with Congress Postal Universal killer).

1898 WASHINGTON D. C. with Feb 17 3 PM 1898 (four lines total). All in oval with top line rounded at ends. Black.

1898–99 WASHINGTON D. C. (one line) and Dec 12 3-PM '98. All between rules, single at top, bottom double. Also seen with double rule at top, 1899.

1899 WASHINGTON JUL' 25 | 9-PM | 18 DC 99. All in circle, 22 mm. Black.

1901 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day, one line (Sep 23) and 5.30 PM in other, with 1901 at bottom. Circle, 23 mm. Black.

1904 WASHINGTON, D. C. REGISTERED with month, day and year. Double circle, outer 29 mm., inner 20 mm. Violet. (On registered Official Package). (Example: May, 23, 1904).

1904–10 As previous years.

1911 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day, hour and year. Circle, 20 mm. Black, with Wavy Rule killer which has D in lower left, designating Substation. (Example on a Penalty Envelope).

1912 NATIONAL SOLDIERS HOME, VA. with month, day, hour and year., Circle 30 mm. Black. (With Grid killer).

1912–18 As previous years.

1918 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month, day, hour and year Circle, 20 mm. (Also has 2 at lower left inside of circle to designate office mark).

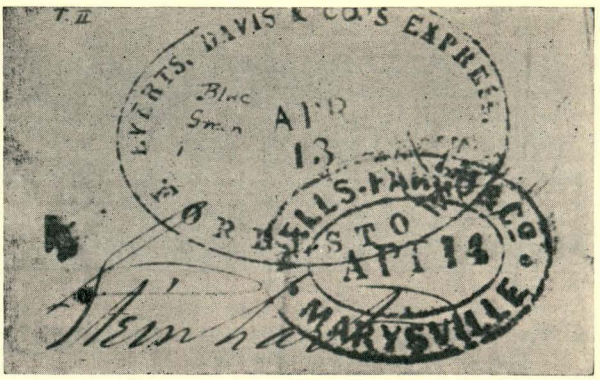
1919–21 As previous.

1922–24 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day, hour and year. Circle, 20 mm. Black.
1925 WASHINGTON D C 12 1925 all in circle, 20 mm. With May 12 11.30 AM. Black. Used with Slogan killers.
1927 WASHINGTON D C 10 with month, day, hour and year. All in circle, 21 mm. Black. (Used with Slogan killer on Congressional franked envelope).
1928 WASHINGTON D. C. 3 1928 with month, day and hour, all in circle, 21 mm. Black. (Used with Slogan killer on White House envelope).

The compiler of this list desires to thank those who sent in items not previously listed and, in every instance, these have been recorded and properly accredited to the readers of this paper.

Additional Types of the Everts Express Franks

Dr. V. M. Berthold has located some additional data regarding Franks of the Everts Express Company which has enabled him to add the following ten types to those listed by Messrs. Wiltsee and Parker in the January 1931 issue of this magazine.



Type 7A—In the cut, shown on p. 231, the word EXPRESS appears in Capital Letters in center of frank. On the contrary Frank *7A* is *without* any such inscription in center. Below Forbestown. Dimensions of Frank 31x51 mm.

Frank 7B—Single lined oval 34x51 mm. Inscription in large letters EVERT DAVIS & CO'S. In center Express. Below ST LOUIS. Has also Cancellation of PACIFIC EXPRESS AUG 23 MARYSVILLE

Frank 9—Dimensions of rectanble as published on p. 233 are 21x51. In Lichtenstein Collection same general type with 10 cts 1853. Dimensions 25x62.

Frank 9A—Probably Handstamp. In circle, diam. 34 mm., in *large* letters in upper half EVERTS WILSON, below same EXPRESS. In very small letters close to lower half of circle "RABBIT CREEK." Color blue. In double line oval 10x20 mm. the word PAID in large letters.

Frank 9B—Same as last but marked PINE GROVE

Frank 10O—Same as shown in cut p. 233 but below the frank "OVERLAND Via Los Angeles." Canc. STRAWBERRY VALLEY. Dec 2. 10cts 1853

Frank 10B—Same as last but "OVERLAND MAIL Via Los Angeles."

Frank 10C—Same as cut on p. 233, but *oval* dot after PAID instead of a *square* dot.

Frank 11a—p. 234. Same as cut. Dimensions 20x41 mm., but *comma* after EVERTS

Frank 11B—Same as last, but dimensions 26x46. Large Letters.

What Year the Waterbury's?

By R. J. MECHIN.

AS noted in the July *Collectors' Club Philatelist*, the 2c and 3c values of the 1869 issue were received at the Waterbury post office on April 2, 1869 and the 3c value of 1870 on April 26, 1870. No other values in either series are mentioned in the news items as being received on these dates. In general then, the doubtful months in year dating the Waterbury cancellations used on stamps of the 1869 issue are April and May.

To begin with April; so far six different cancellations have been listed with the postmark bearing a day in April. Of these, two, the "Ho ly Sprig" and "Maple Leaf," are definitely in the year 1870 (from enclosures in covers). The "Flowers with 7 petals and 8 petals" (or stars as they are sometimes called) were also used in April but as they are noted as early as the 9th and 4th respectively, I am inclined to think the year was 1870 as it does not seem likely that the postmaster would let his stock of the '67 grills get so low as to be forced to use stamps of the '69 issue two, or even five days after their arrival at the post office, and all post masters were cautioned not to issue the "new" (1869 issue in the first case and the 1870 issue in the second case) stamps until the supply of the old was exhausted. There is left then the "Shield enclosing six vertical bars" and the "Flower with 6 petals" used on April 25th and 29th respectively. I am of the opinion that the former was the first cancellation used on the 1869 issue and that the date approximates the "first day" of the 1869 issue at Waterbury.

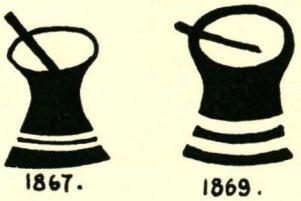
The May cancellations are more confusing as all covers bearing postmarks dated in May have, with one exception, borne the cancellation of the "Flower with 6 petals," dates ranging from the 4th to the 26th. The exception is "Circle of Diamonds" dated May 19th. Only one of the "Flower" covers carried a notation giving the year date which was May 26, 1870.

Since writing the notes under this heading for the July *Collectors' Club Philatelist* the writer has had the pleasure of seeing John P. Elton's and Oliver C. Hill's collections of Waterbury cancellations. Of the many unusual covers seen, probably the most interesting from the standpoint of these notes was Mr. Elton's 1c 1870 tied on with the "Shoo FLY" cancellation, postmark dated June 23 and enclosure giving the year as 1870.

As pointed out above, only the 3c value of 1870 was mentioned as being received at the Waterbury Post Office on April 26, 1870 so that it seems likely that that value was in use sometime before June 23, 1870 when the 1c '70 was in use at Waterbury. I believe that by a coincidence the "Flowers with 6 petals" was used in May of both 1869 and 1870 and that the cover with this cancellation with notation, May 26, 1870, approximately marks the end of the use of the 3c value of the 1869 issue and the beginning of the use of the 3c "Green" of 1870 at Waterbury. Although several cancellations used in June 1870 on '69 stamps have been noted (from dated enclosures) they are, I believe, merely "hold overs" of a supply of stamps previously purchased by a company or individual.

The use of the various "Flowers" in different months has been explained in previous articles on the Waterbury cancellations. Mr. Elton adds further to explaining why some of the cancellations such as the "Beer Stein," "Holly Sprig" etc. occur in widely separated months through his acquaintance with Mr. Hill, postmaster at Waterbury, who told Mr. Elton that it was their custom to keep all the cancelers in a box and when one was needed the first one taken out would be used without much regard as to what it happened to be.

Perhaps these surmises would be changed through covers in various collections with which the writer is not familiar. Any data which would give further information on this subject would be greatfully received.



The tracings of the "Mortar & Pestle" used in 1867 and 1869 at Waterbury which were omitted from the July *Collectors' Club Philatelist* are shown in this issue.

New additions to the list of Waterbury cancellations used on values of the 1869 issue and other helpful information is gratefully acknowledged from J. P. Elton, O. C. Hill, Lamont A. Hall, Stephen D. Brown, J. V. Reed and A. J. Gesner.

TABLE I

Cancellation	Month	Day	Correspondence
Flower—7 petals	Jan.	19(*)	Wolcott Paper Co.
Acorn	Mar.	3	?
Flower—6 petals	Mar.	8	?
Shoe	Mar.	25	Todd
Holly Sprig	Apr.	5(*)	Wolcott Paper Co.
Holly Sprig	Apr.	6(*)	Wolcott Paper Co.
Flower—12 petals	June	4	?
Circle of Rectangles	June	10	Todd
Flower—8 petals	June	26	Todd
Flower—8 petals	Sept.	15	Todd

(*)Notation gives year as 1870

TABLE II

Month	Year	Cancellation	Correspondence
June	1869	Flower—12 petals	?
June	1869	Circle of Rectangles	Todd
June	1869	Flower—8 petals	Todd
Sept.	1869	Flower—8 petals	Todd
Jan.	1870	Flower—7 petals(*)	Wolcott Paper Co.
Mar.	1870	Acorn	?
Mar.	1870	Flower—6 petals	?
Mar.	1870	Shoe	Todd
Apr.	1870	Holly Sprig(*)	Wolcott Paper Co.

(*)Notation gives year as 1870

SPECIAL CACHETS

We are indebted to several of our readers for some attractive special Cachets.

F. A. Fleischman, President of the Schenectady Stamp Club, sent an interesting one, sponsored by the Schenectady Chamber of Commerce and the Schenectady Stamp Club, commemorating Washington's two visits to Schenectady on June 30, 1782.

The S. P. A. Convention in Washington, D. C., also commemorated the opening day with an airmail letter featuring the 157th Anniversary of the first Post Office.

Max Johl remembered us with a cover from the Federal Hall Station in New York. Herman Toaspern sent an attractive cover on the tactical training flight of the U. S. S. Akron.

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Donations to the Library

The following are all from the estate of J. S. Rich:

The Young Collector
The New A. B. C. of Stamp Collecting, Melville
Stamp Collecting for Pleasure and Profit, Armstrong
Die Postmarken von Russland, Krotzsch
The Bluffton Stamp Society
Catalog of Postage Stamps, Brown, 1862
Postal Information 1925, '27
Timbres de Moldavie et de Roumanie par Magnus, 2 Ed.
Notice sur l'origine du prix uniforme de la taxe des lettres Rothschild, 1872
Jamaica & Cayman Islands, Nankivell
Sudan, Armstrong
Stamps of the Levant Post Offices, Vol. III, Armstrong
Edwardian Stamps, Vol. II
The Postage Stamps of the Seychelles, Poole
The City Philatelist 1901-3
Essai sur les Filigranes et les papiers des Timbres-Poste, D. Magnus
The Postman's Knock, 1st series, 1866-67
The Garland of Philatelic Poetry, Wears
Stamps of France, two copies, Meinertzhagen
Modena et Modenesi, Diena
Ref. List of the Stamps of Panama, Luff
Victoria Half Length, Pack, two copies
All About Postcards, Scott
Catalog Zuaczkow Pocztowych, 1926
Beschreibung der bis jetzt bekannten Briefmarken, 1864
Catalogue complet des Timbres Poste, Maury, 1865
Guide de l'amateur de Timbres Poste, 3 Ed.
British & Colonial Postage Stamps, Armstrong
Mexico, 1873-83 Issue, two copies, J. B. Chittenden
Postage Stamps of Great Britain, Melville
Catalog of Postage Stamps of America and Foreign and U. S. Revenue Stamps, 1863
The Philatelists Postage Stamp Album for Am. and For. Postage Stamps
Handbuch fuer Postmarken Sammler with Ills., Moschkau
Katalog ueber Briefmarken aller Laender, 1840-70
Katalog ueber Briefmarken, 1840-65

Timbres d'offices Americains, Lesley
La Falsification des Timbres Poste, Moens
Airpost Stamps, Ridgway
Aero Stamp Collecting, Melville
Les Timbres Poste, part I
The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers and Postcards of North American Colonies of Great Britain
Catalog of the Phil. Library of the Earl of Crawford with Supplement
Die deutschsprachliche phil. Literatur im Jahre 1921, three different pamphlets
Bibliographie der deutschen Sonderschrift ueber Postwerzeichen enzelner Laender
Numerous Philatelic booklets on Stamps, by Melville
Stamp Collecting Made Easy
The Story of Stamp Collecting, Bishop
Descriptive Cat. of American and Foreign Postage Stamps
Early English Phil. Literature, 1862-65, Anderson & Smith
Olika Gravystyper, 1920-26, Rudbeck
The Commonwealth Specialist's Catalog, 1926-7
Les Premieres Cartes Postales de Suede, Spohr
The Belgian Congo, Adair
War Stamps of Salonika and Long Island, Melville
Melville's Catalog of War Stamps, 1914-15
British War Stamps, Armstrong
Catalogue des Timbres Poste
Errors and Varieties of British Stamps
A Price List of Postal Cards and Letter-Cards
How to Start a Philatelic Society
Postage Stamps of British Central Africa, Melville
Booklets on Jamaica, Federated Malay State and Cape of Good Hope
Die Schweizerischen Postmarken, 1843-62, Reuterskiold in French, German and English
Das Buch von der Weltpost, 1894, Weidinger
Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles, 1899, Wright & Creeke
Catalog for Advanced Collectors, Collin and Calman, I, II, III
Postage Stamps of United States, Luff
Die Post Wertzeichen der oesterreich-ungarischen Monarchie
Straits Settlements, Brown
Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Br. India, I, II
Mayfair Find of Rare Stamps, Melville
United States Locals, Coster, .1877
China, Imperial Maritime Customs, 1905
Wells Fargo & Co.'s. Handstamps and Franks, 1926, Berthold
Norges-Frimerker 1855-1924, 2 copies
Campeche-Waller Clark, Bellows
Le Timbre a Travers l'Histoire, Franque, 1890
Puerto-Principe, Andreini
The Stamps of Mexico, 1856-72, Phillips
Schroeder Postage Stamp Collection, Thier
Sydney View Stamps, Brock, 1890
Katalog der Postwertzeichen der Schweiz, Leman
Kantonalmarken der Schweiz, Reuterskiold
Catalogue-Philatelic Books, Boston Pub. Lib. 1903
Collector's Catalogue of Philatelic Literature, 1917
Philatelic Index, Long, 1906
Die Postwertzeichen von Lubeck, Rommel
Curacao, Hennan
Suisse, Reuterskiold
U. S. Provisional Issues
Die Marken von Kaschmir, Kohl
Probedrucke Marken, Kohl
Die Postwertzeichen von Aethiopien, Kohl
Geschichte des Penny Porto Systems, Finke, 1890
Postage Stamps, Moens
Danske Poster Frimaerker 1851-1901 Koefoed
Lehrbuch der Philatelie, Krause, 1889
Le Timbres du Chili, Jean, 1910
U. S. State Revenue Stamps, Bartlett, 1910
Postal Issues of Spain & Colonies
History of Postage Stamps of the U. S., Tiffany, 2 copies
Catalog of the Postage Stamps of U. S. of America, Waterhouse
Portuguese India, S. Gibbons, 1893
Stamps of Sarawak, Melville, 1869-1906
Sarawak, Poole, 1906
Manuel des Timbres des Deux Siciles, Lenars
Line Engraved Stamps of Great Britain, Melville
Postale Philatelique Exposition Internationale 1894
The American Philatelic Press Directory, Richmond, 1887
Postal Card Circular, Lohmeyer's
Die Postmarken von Griechenland, 1886
Postage Stamps of Canada, Jarrett
Postage Stamps Worth Fortunes, Melville
Verzeichnis ueber die Postwertzeichen von Schweden, 1906
Morocco Agencies? Vallis
Leitfaden der Briefmarken-Kunde, Haas
Colour Guide, Gibbon's
Einfuhrung in die Kunde von den Postwertzeichen, Brendicke
L'Amateur de Timbres Poste, Legrand, 1892
Alphabets & Chiffres Orientaux, Legrand
Uruguay, Wonner
The Postage Stamps of Crete
The Stamp Collector's Handbook, Pemberton
The Philatelic Handbook, Evans
Postage Stamps of the Red Cross, Ingram
Chilean Outline of the Postal Issues, Haworth
Bayerns Postwertzeichen
College Stamps, Oxford and Cambridge, Cummings
Expose des Signes de Numeration, Pihan, Leavitt

Cheap Postage in N. Y., Great Britain and U. S. 1848
Leitfaden der Philatelie, Suppantschitsch
Leitfaden der Briefmarken-Kunde, 1891
Colonial Stamps, Lockyer
Great Britain, Marginal Varieties, 1902-12, Buckley
Stamps of Denmark, Friies
Ten Years Among the Mail Bags, 1856, Holbrook
United States Stamps, Power, 1909
Les Timbres-Poste Catalogue, Levant 1867
Stamps of the British Empire, Millington 1894
Sveriges Postvardetecken
Wasserzeichen auf Briefmarken & Couverts, Moschkau
Handbuch fuer Essais-Sammler, Moschkau
The History of the Mulready Envelope, Wears
Rowland Hill's Plan for a Univ. Penny Postage, Ashurst, two diff. Editions
The State and Prospects of Penny Postage, 1844, Hill
The Rates of Postage, Gladstone
A Descant on the Penny Postage
Neudrucke, Kalckhoff
Bibliotheque Timbrologique
France et Belgique Ph. de Bosredon 1878
Post Office Reford, Hill 1837
Postage Stamps of Great Britain, Ward
A Stamp Collectors Souvenir
The Postage Stamps of Hong Kong, Poole
Les Timbres-Poste des Romagnes, Diena
Chronologische Tabelle der deutschen Phil. Zeitung
The Philatelical Library, a Catalog of Stamp Publications
Siam, Melville
The Tapling Collection of Stamps, Melville
The Stamps of Postmarks of Uruguay, Jean
Stamps of Great Britain, 1911-14, Phillips
Stamps of Sarawak, Lockhart
Lehrbuch der Briefmarken-Kunde, Haas
Manuel du Collectioneur de Timbres-Poste, Bossakilwicz
Manuel du Collectioneur de Timbres-Poste, Moens
Bibliographie der Specialwerke, Krasemann
Petit Manuel de l'Amateur des Timbres-Poste
Three Cent of 1851, Chase
Handbok ofver Sveriges Frankotecken 1855-1920, also 1920-24
Lib. List of the New England Stamp Company, 1906
Les Timbres de Breme, Brunel
Histoire du Timbre Poste Francais, Leroy
Guides & Philatelists' Handbooks
Filatelistisk Ordbok
Papua, Its Post and Postage Stamps, Jobson
The Postage Stamps of Hayti, Melville
Stamps of Switzerland 1843-54, Girsewald
The Lady Forger, a play
Stamps of Falkland Islands, Poole
Mulready
Sudan, Nankivell
Stamps of the Pacific Islands, Collins
Jones, Check List of Phil. Journals, British Colonies
Books in the Library of the A. P. S.
Postage Stamps of France, Clark
Postage Stamps of Ireland, 2 copies
Four booklets by Higlett
Postage Stamps of Irish Free State
Chinese Postal Service, King
Rhodesia Check List
Irish Free State, Stamps of the Provisional Issue, Freeman & Stubbs
Russland, Catalog of Coll. of Baron Scharfenberg
The Cancellations of New Zealand
Canal Zone Stamps, Bartels
Canal Zone Stamps, Scott Stamp & Coin Company
Old Irish Postage Stamps and Franks, Meredith
Stamps As An Investment, MacGuffin
Descr. Catalog of Postage Stamps and Cards of Hongkong
Hawaiian Numerals, Crocker
Her Majesty's Mails, Lewins
Guide to Stamp Collecting, Lambert
Check List of Stamps of Poland, Care
The Post-War Stamps of Germany
Azerbaijan, Melville
Katalog ueber Flug-Marken
Catalog of Russian Rural Stamps, Cuchin
Descr. List of Packets, Sets etc., 1924. 1927
Barbados, Bacon and Napier
South Australia, Napier and Smith
Grenada, Bacon and Napier
Shanghai, Thornhill
Sprachwissenschaft in Breifmarken-Kunde, Kausch
Jammu & Kashmir, Masson
Albrecht's Catalog U. S. 1895
Stamp Catalog of Brit. North America and West Indies, 1895
Postage Stamps of China, Melville
U. S. 1896 Catalog, Gremmel
Rollenmarken, of U. S., Ueberall
Postage Stamps of Russia-In-Asia
Alexandria, Cohen
The Dealer and His Stock, Bloss
Stamp Collectors Guide
A Philatelic Tam-O'Shanter, Ward
How to Deal in Stamps
Envelopes of U. S., Bartels
Rare Stamps, How to Recognize Them, Melville
Holland, 19th Century, Leavy
Stamps of Straits Settlement, Bacon
Norway, Georgian Issues of Great Britain, Barbados and
Process of Manufacturing the 5c Rivadavia Plates of Argentine
Victoria, 1852-57, Stephenson
Philately as a National Asset
Saint Vincent, Napier, Bacon
Numerous Periodicals and Price Lists

Stamp Collecting, Stanley Phillips. Gift of Stanley Phillips
Philatelic Gossip and Australian Stamp Journal, missing from our files. Gift of G. Gilbert
First U. S. Postage Stamp Album, 1863. Gift of C. J. Phillips
Grazer Stadtpost, 1796-1847, Dr. F. Popelka. Gift of Die Postmarke
Oesterreich 1850, 9 Kreuzer Type I, Ing. Sig. Katscher. Gift of Die Postmarke
The Wrangel Issue of Russian Levant, H. R. Harmer. Gift of Robson Lowe
Belgique, les Emissions de 1865-67. Gift of Philateliste Belge
Stamp Lover, 7 Volumes with folders. Gift of A. A. Wasserscheid
Philatelic Gossip, several volumes. Gift of A. A. Wasserscheid
Philatelc Journal of Gr. Britain, several Vols. with folder. Gift of A. A. Wasserscheid
Philatelic Magazine, 2 Vols. Gift of A. A. Wasserscheid
Numerous Magazines. Gift of Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

PLUMRIDGE AND COMPANY TO SELL THE WORLD RENOWN COLLECTION OF H. P. MANUS

An announcement of unusual interest appears in our advertising columns, regarding the world renown collection of the late H. P. Manus of Amsterdam, by Plumridge and Company, London.

This collection contains many of the world's greatest rarities, including 1d and 2d Post Office Maurtius.

SCANDINAVIAN HANDBOOK

Edvard M. Ruben, Klosterstreet 23, Kopenhagen, Denmark, has just issued a Catalog, covering the stamps of Scandinavian countries. While this is published in Danish, it is so well illustrated that it can be readily followed by any collector.

The issues of Denmark are particularly well handled, especially the issue of 1875 with inverted frames and varieties of paper, perforation and watermark. A carefully prepared index divides the series into the two perforation varieties on the various papers. The book contains a complete list of the Danish ring cancellations, from 1-284.

DIRECTORY OF WHOLESALERS

Philatelic Gossip, Holton, Kansas, has just issued the 1932 Edition of the Directory of Wholesalers, the recognized directory for the trade. The fourth Edition (1932) is an 88 page booklet and is arranged in alphabetical order, listing the dealers of the entire world, together with the lines. The second part of this valuable directory lists Countries, Continents, Groups and Colonies, and under this heading follows the names of the dealers who specialize in these items. This directory was compiled under the direction of Al Burns, Editor of the Weekly Philatelic Gossip, with Lena Drechsler.

BELGIUM 1865-66-67

Paul de Smeth, the well known Belgian specialist, has just published a splendid brochure on the Belgian issues of November 1865-January 1866.

While the book is published in French, it contains checklists which can be readily followed by anyone interested.

The price is 15 Francs plus postage. The Edition is limited to 150 copies.

DIE POSTMARKE HANDBOOKS

We are indebted to "Die Postmarke", Wien, Wallnerstr. 6, Austria, for two of their excellent handbooks.

Number 7 is devoted to Austria 1850, 9 Kreuzer, Type I, and is very well illustrated and fully described.

Number 8 is devoted to the Grazer City Post. Collectors interested in the stamps of Austria will find these handbooks indispensable.

ROBSON LOWE ISSUES HOUSE-ORGAN

Under the caption "Philatelic Services Unlimited," Robson Lowe, 93 Regent St., London, W. 1, England, has published a very attractive house-organ, setting forth his facilities.

It contains many items of interest and we believe our readers will find if of value.

NINETEENTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

We are indebted to **"Stamp Collecting,"** 15 St. Bride Street, London, England, for a souvenir of the 19th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held at Brighton, June 13-17, 1932.

The face of the card has a special cancellation together with a copy of the artistic Congress stamp, while the back is a reproduction of the Mulready envelope.

Mining For Stamps

By C. G. Alton Means.

WE have all heard of the many finds of stamps that have been made in old garrets, old trunks, office desks and other similar places, but Carroll Alton Means of the *New Haven Philatelic Society* is the first we have on record of mining for stamps.

We heard about this New Haven find a short time ago and wrote Mr. Means for the complete details.

Under date of December 5, 1931, he gave us the following interesting facts.

"A boy came into my shop with a pocket full of covers, mainly stampless, but including a few three cent '51s and one 5c '47. I gave the boy a few dollars for them and asked whether he had any more. He did, so he brought them to me that afternoon. There were seven more 5c '47s including one with black town cancellation, quite a few 3c '51s, a Hale with stamp, loads of Hales without stamp, some 1c '51s and about three hundred stampless covers. I bought these, giving the boy a fair price, the sum of which he admitted to be the largest sum that he had ever possessed. He told me where he had left more covers (at a local museum) and that he had soaked off loads of the stamps, which he would bring to me. I got the covers from the museum, 3 5c '47s, more stampless, another Hale, pairs of Gr. Bitain, 1 shilling green without the corner letters, etc.

I have not seen the boy since the day I bought the largest group of covers a month ago and I can assure you that I have been very anxious to see him. I want to pay him for this last lot, I want to see the stamps he soaked off and I want to find out just where he got the stuff. Last week I put a frame containing items from the find in our local exhibit at the library as a bait and sure enough he turned up and bit at it. Mr. Bishop, who was there, sent him up to see me, but he has not arrive dyet. He told Mr. Bishop about the loose stuff that he had at home—said that his mother had used a lot of it to start a fire one morning. I am afraid that, if the weather continues cold, there won't be much left when he does turn up.

All of the correspondence was addressed to the Benedict Coal Co., here in New Haven. The firm was founded in 1830 and had offices at the corner of Water and Bowery Sts. Last summer the concern was sold out to a Mr. Rubin, who has been continuing the business at another location.

The boy had told me that the letters were found on a dump. Messrs. Loomis, Horn and Keffer, local Club members, decided that the dump must contain more treasure. They set out to find the dump. Interviewing Mr. Rubin, they learned that twenty boxes of old letters and records had been dumped in the cellar hole of the old building at Water and Bowery Sts., and that the hole had been filled in with tons of dirt. This they decided was the dump. A mining company was formed into stock at $5.00 per share. Fred Eaton joined in at this point (he is Supt. of Trees) and offered to supply laborers. We were given two days for our work. All of us had visions of pairs, strips and blocks of '47s.

On the first day of operations we were advised to get indemnity insurance for the men digging because of the looseness of the fill which was constantly caving in and had to be held back with elaborate shoring. Each one of us had to buy two more shares in the company. By the night of the first day the old cellar floor had been reacher and a lot of account books pulled out—but no stamps. Work was progressing slowly and the men drawing large wages. The stock dropped and could have been purchased for $2.00 a share.

Sunday morning, the second day, work continued with the special blessing of the Chief of Police. Already the unemployment situation in New Haven had

begun to clear up. Crowds of men and boys leaned over the growing excavation, but two of the stockholders, including myself, stayed in bed long and luxuriously. The work continued so successfully that when Mr. Keffer, who was the other lazy, and I arrived at the mine, the whole place had been neatly leveled off, the crowd dispersed and the stock dropped to 5c the share. The only stamp found was a 3c '57 in poor condition and the members of the company let Fred have it as a token of esteem for his hand and loyal work. Sunday afternoon Mr. Eaton (Fred's father) sniffed and dubbed the whole proceeding 'Eaton's Folly.' But he did not know that a company capitalized at $75.00 had practically gone on the rocks. And to cap the climax, I have learned that that place wasn't the place where *the* stuff was dumped anyway.''

The Olympiad Water Sports

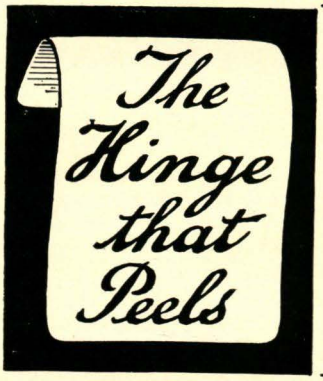
We are indebted to H. G. Trout, Secretary of the Long Beach Stamp Collectors Club of Long Beach, California, for an interesting cover bearing the cachet of the Olympiad Water Sports, Long Beach, California, on August 9th.

There were 9713 covers sent to the Post Office for mailing. Unfortunately, many of the covers did not receive the special cachet. Mr. Trout advised us that covers were still coming in, but too late for the special cachet which was destroyed on August 9th, the first day of the sports.

The late covers will be held for the next event, or Mr. Trout will return them to the owner upon receiving postage for this purpose. Some covers were very poorly addressed, and were returned to Mr. Trout so that, if any of our readers who sent covers and did not get them, will communicate with Mr. Trout, he perhaps can identify them.

It took nearly six weeks, working every day, to stamp the cachets on the envelopes.

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#4—Feb. 8th, 9th and 10th, 1933—Africa, East and West.

#5—March 9th-10th, 1933—Mauritius.



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