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FOR SALE

The Dr. Carroll Chase Collection

OF

Cancellations and Rates of the 3c Denomination U. S. 1851-1857

This monumental collection is too well known to require description or praise, for it is a gem, unique in philately. We have divided this collection for inspection purposes into 71 major classes, any of which will be sent on approval, excepting the Railroad and Mississippi River Packet cancellations, which are available only in groups, and which will be shown by special arrangement.

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Correspondence invited

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.

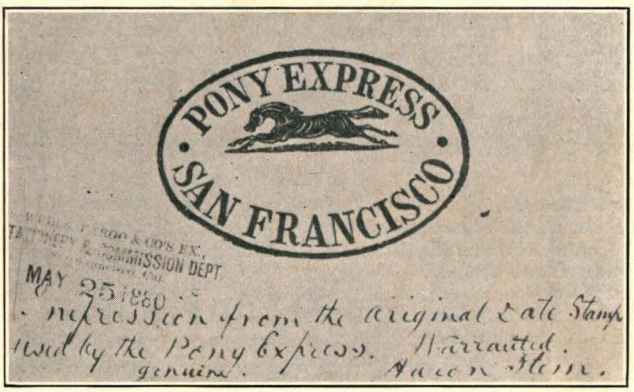
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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VI. JULY, 1927 No. 3

Handstamped Franks Used as Cancellations on Pony Express Letters 1860 and 1861 and the Pony Express Stamps and Their Use

By H. C. Needham and Dr. V. M. Berthold.



Impression from Original Date Stamp Used By Pony Express

PERHAPS the most pertinent introduction to this memoir, which embodies the result of our research work, is a statement by the well known writer and historian of St. Joseph, Mo., Mrs. Louise Platt Hauck, which is as follows:

> "It seems incredible that there could be so much misinformation on a phase of history so recent and so spectacular, but I have encountered more difficulty in establishing the facts of the Pony Express than I have on any other part of Missouri history."

It is now more than thirty years ago that Henry B. Phillips, then residing in San Francisco, published in the local philatelic journal called *"Filatelic Facts and Fallacies"* a brief history of the Pony Express. In the course of this history he commented on and illustrated three main types of handstamped franks used also as cancellations. As far as the writers know, this was the first real attempt to shed light on the subject of the handstamped franks found on Pony Express letters of the years 1860 and 1861. En passant let it be recalled that

at the time Mr. Phillips wrote his article thirty-five years had passed since the first Pony Express rider left San Francisco for St. Joseph.

Whatever later information on this subject appeared in philatelic journals or publications is largely culled from the data originally furnished by Mr. Phillips, and it is due to this state of affairs that the opinion has prevailed throughout the ever widening circle of United States philatelists that this subject has been exhaustively treated and that no further informative material could be revealed by an intensive study of one of the most fascinating, and historically most interesting subjects of philately. This lethargic attitude of the otherwise well known inquisitive philatelic mind is largely due to the inclination of collectors to be satisfied to know that some prominent writer has made a special investigation and that therefore—as a lawyer would say—the case is closed. Indeed, ever since 1895 the subject now under discussion has never been reopened, despite the fact, to which any student who has made an inquiry into this matter will readily testify, that the available philatelic information concerning the handstamped franks used as cancellations or otherwise on Pony Express letters is very meagre and that various statements of Mr. Phillips need rectification. It is for this reason that the writers have deemed it timely to submit the entire subject to a careful reexamination in the hope that by centering anew the attention of the collectors of the United States upon this rather unexplored field it might be possible to unearth not only valuable additional data, but also to establish a permanent and accurate record to the extent of our knowledge. Whether or not our painstaking efforts have succeeded in throwing new light on the handstamped franks used as cancellations or otherwise on Pony Express letters during the years 1860 and 1861, is left to the reader to judge for himself.

Only a short time after we had started our work it became evident that our inquiry, primarily relating only to the transcontinental Pony Express service, should also cover the use of adhesive Pony Express stamps after the close of the transcontinental service as well as during that period.

For the sake of clearness, we prefer to treat the entire subject under the following heads:

1. Source of Information
2. Duration of the Transcontinental Pony Express Service
3. Handstamps used as cancellations or Franks
   a) Phillips three types
   b) Additional and compound types
4. Rates charged for Pony Express letters
5. Identification of year dates
6. Embossed U. S. Envelopes with adhesive stamps of the Wells Fargo Co. used on Pony Express letters
7. Estimated volume of Pony Express mail, years 1860 and 1861
8. Use of Wells, Fargo Co. Pony Express stamps during and after the close of the second transcontinental Pony Express service of 1861
   a) The Pony Express and Central Overland Mail
   b) The stamps of the Pony Express
   c) The new rates
   d) Wells, Fargo & Company "Garter" type
   e) Newspaper Stamps.
   f) Use of the Wells Fargo Pony Express stamps after the close of the second transcontinental Pony Express service of 1861

1. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The most important sources for informative data on the subject under discussion are the newspapers of 1860 and 1861, especially the *San Francisco Evening Bulletin*, the *Alta California*, the *Daily News* of St. Joseph, the *Daily Gazette* of St. Joseph, the *Free Democrat*, the *White Cloud Herald* of Troy, Kansas, the dailies of Atchinson and Kansas City, and the *New York Tribune*. In addition to these, much valuable information is contained in official reports and

documents of the United States, such as the Annual Reports of the Postmaster General, Congressional Globe, and the House and Senate Executive Documents and Reports.

Among the host of books that have been published on the Pony Express, the best are "*Overland Stage to California,*" by F. A. Root & Connelly, "*The Story of the Pony Express* by Bradley, and "*The Overland Mail,*" recently published by LeRoy R. Hafen, Ph. D., the well known historian of Denver, Colorado.

2. DURATION OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL PONY EXPRESS SERVICE*

The Pony Express service of 1860 started on April the third. It was a privately conducted enterprise, operated by the famous firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, of whom the first named partner is recognized as the Founder of the Pony Express. The corporate name of the new enterprise was the "Central Overland Pony Express Company," of which Wm. W. Finney was the agent at San Francisco. This line was owned and controlled by the C. O. C. & P. P. Ex. Co. and was a part of that corporation. But few covers exist today bearing the printed legend "Central Overland Pony Express Co."

The Pony Express service of 1860 started on a weekly basis and continued so until May when the service was interrupted for a short time, due to the Washoe Indian War in Nevada. Thereafter the schedule was semi-weekly.

We know from items in the *San Francisco Bulletin* and the *Alta California** that a Pony Express rider left Fort Kearney on Feb. 25, 1861, arriving at Fort Churchill on March 13th. As the Pony Express Appropriation Bill, (under which the service was reestablished) became law on March 2, 1861,† it is evident that, while for convenience sake it may be said that the first period of the Pony Express service stopped March 12, 1861, the service as such was automatically continued by the enactment of the law of March 2, 1861. Under this act the Southern Butterfield Route and the Central Route were consolidated by agreement between the two companies, the Butterfield Company having received a new contract with a One Million Dollar subsidy over the Central Route, approved March 12, 1861, to begin, under the terms thereof, on *or before* July 1, 1861. As this agreement had been made between the two companies in anticipation of the contract given the Butterfield (Wells, Fargo & Co.), Route, it immediately went into effect as regards the Pony service.

On the other hand, the earliest known date of the Pony Express service of 1861 (consolidated service from on *or before* July 1, 1861) from the east attested by a specimen now before us,‡ is of March 14th, and bears the handstamped frank Type H.

And now we come to an important rectification of the date universally quoted as the termination of the Pony Express service of 1861. Not only Mr. Phillips, but all writers who have dealt with this subject affirm that the Pony Express service ended with the inauguration of the intercontinental telegraph line on October 24, 1861. This is also the opinion of LeRoy R. Hafen, who writes:

> "When the telegraph line was completed on October 24, 1861, the Pony Express came to a close."

*For the purpose of this memoir the authors have decided to retain the commonly accepted phrase, "first and second Pony Express" despite the fact that there was but one Pony Express service, subdivided into two periods, i. e. that of 1860 when this service was furnished without financial cooperation on the part of the Government, and that of 1861 when the service was subsidized by the Government.

**Complete file in N. Y. Public Library.

†U. S. Statutes at Large XII, 206.

‡Lichtenstein Collection.

‡W. Parker Lyon Collection.

An examination of the *Daily Evening Bulletin* of San Francisco of Nov. 18, 1861, however discloses the fact that:

> "The last Pony Express—the steamer 'Eclipse'—left Sacramento this morning at 8 o'clock for San Francisco and would arrive here at 4 p. m., bringing the last collection of letters by Pony Express which are addressed to the following parties in this city * * * a total of 78."

And two days later the *Daily Evening Bulletin* of Nov. 20, 1861, published a letter which had originally appeared in the *Mercantile Gazette*:

> "And now that the Pony Express has been discontinued, businessmen generally will be compelled to adopt the same course, for as to depending upon the Overland Mail in any matter of importance is out of the question."

It is thus indisputably established that the Pony Express service of 1861 terminated at San Francisco on November 18, 1861, and not on Oct. 24, 1861.

3. HANDSTAMPS USED AS CANCELLATIONS OR FRANKS

(a) Phillips Three Types

The main types of Pony Express cancellations or franks known to U. S. philatelists are:

I. Running horse to left in single-lined oval (about 37x47 mm) San Francisco and Sacramento. Color blue. (Our **A**)
II. Running horse to left in single-lined oval (about 34x47 mm) St. Joseph. Color red. (Our **F**)
III. Compound or single-lined oval (30x40 mm) inscribed C. O. C. & P. P. Ex. Co. surrounded by large circle (40 mm. diam.) with inscription "PONY EXPRESS" on specially prepared 10c. envelope. St. Joseph to Placerville. Color black. (Our **I**)
IIIa. Same as Type III on plain envelope. (Our **H**)

The above types, together with types B, C, D, E, and G, are shown in the subjoined cuts of our types.

In Mr. Phillips' article but three types are described and illustrated by cuts. These types he designated in the text as I, II, and III, which are our Type A (San Francisco), Type F (St. Joseph), and Type H (Central Overland California & Pikes Peak Express Co.) He correctly states that his Type I was the first handstamp used in San Francisco, and that it remained unchanged during the life of the first and second period of the Pony Express. Next he writes:

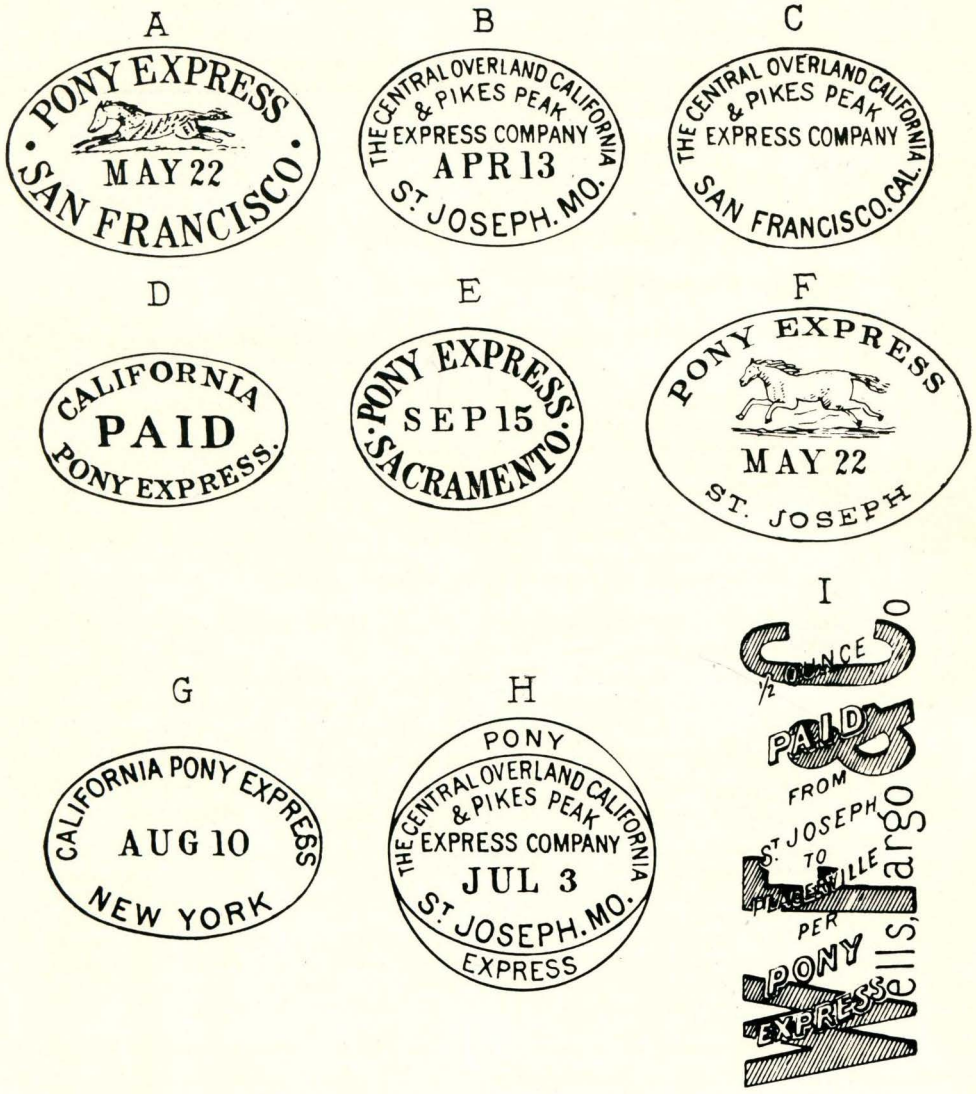
> "It will be noted that neither I nor II show the name of the Co. At St. Joseph this emission was evidently noted, as after a time another stamp was prepared and placed in use. This second (St. Joseph) stamp consisted of the oval with the inscription of cut III (our cut B) but without the circumscribed circle and the words PONY EXPRESS. As nearly as can be determined this second (St. Joseph) type **continued in use about two months** when the third St. Joseph type (our cut H) was created b ythe addition of the circle and the words 'PONY EXPRESS' above and below."

Since 1895 the above statements have remained unchallenged by all United States philatelists. Nevertheless, excepting Phillips' reference to his Type I (our Type A) and his remarks relating to his third St. Joseph type, the rest of the information should be revised.

The facts about Mr. Phillips' "second St. Joseph" type are ascertained from the subjoined cut, which represents one of the few remaining official communications of the C. O. C. & P. P. Ex. Co., transmitted on the first trip from San Francisco to St. Joseph on April 3, 1860. This letter carries on the back Mr. Phillips' "second St. Joseph" type, proving that this handstamp (B) and the San Francisco Type I (our A) were made and used simultaneously. Instead of remaining in use only about *two months*, "B" continued to be used fully *nine*

months, and is found on the famous Pony Express letter of Nov. 8, 1860 in combination with Type F, carrying the news of Lincoln't election. Indeed, this handstamp continued in use to the end of the second Pony Express service, but with the addition of a circumscribed circle.

Mr. Phillips gives no information whatever about the time our Type F appeared, and the period during which it remained in use. The earliest date, taken from a Pony Express letter in our possession, and bearing Type F, is May 13,



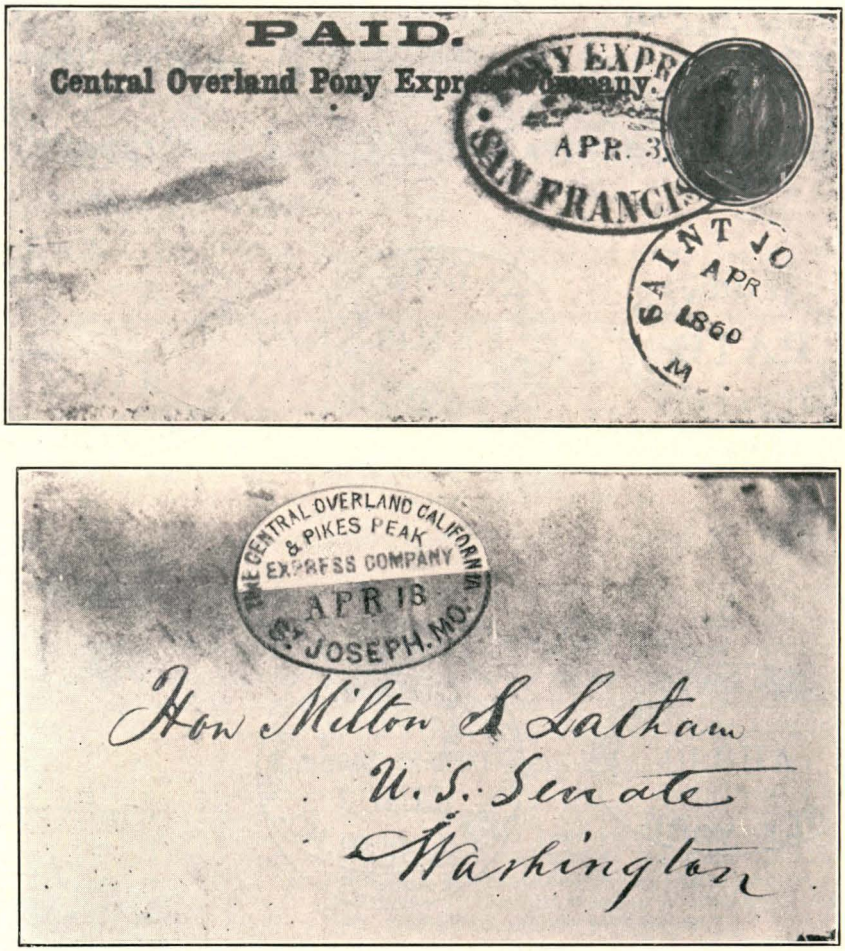
HANDSTAMPS USED AS CANCELLATIONS OR FRANKS

1860; the latest is Dec. 16, 1860, which makes the duration of its use about seven months in 1860.

Mr. Phillips' reference to his Type III, our Type H, or the compound handstamp frank, used at St. Joseph, consists of only a few lines, i. e.:

> "This second type (our **B**) continued in use about two months when the third St. Joseph type (our **H**) was created by the addition of the circle and words 'Pony Express'."

In regard to the time that Type H appeared, Mr. Phillips certainly lacked sufficient information, doubtless due to the scarcity of letters bearing this frank. The earliest date known to us is "St. Joseph, December 27th (1860)."* Only a few items now exist bearing Type H with an additional adhesive U. S. postage stamp. It is known, however, on 10c. green,† dated MAR. 10 (1861) and on 3c. red.‡ Type H on this letter is dated APR 18 (1861). By far the majority of letters bearing Type H are on the "special" 10c. envelope of 1861, showing at the left of the envelope our Type I. The reason for the issuance of this envelope by the manufacturer of the Government envlopes, Mr. Geo. W. Nesbitt, was the demand by the public for a special thin cover, reducing the weight of the



FRONT AND BACK OF FIRST TRIP COMMUNICATION

letter and thus the postage. The latest date known of Type H is dated Oct. 10 (1861). En passant, Type H was used only in the east for Pony Express letters to the west.

Commenting further on the special 10c. envelope Mr. Phillips adds the following very instructive paragraph:

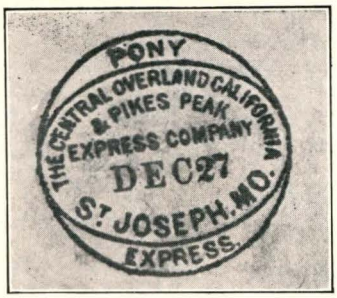
"In connection with the above the $1.00 'garter' stamp of Wells, Fargo was prepared at the same time for the purpose of prepaying the Pony Ex-

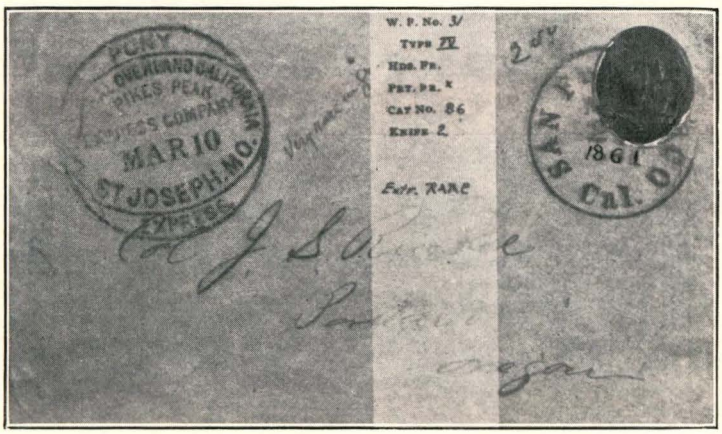
*Filatelic F. & F. May, 1895.
†Bartels U. S. Envelope Catalogue 1911, #86.
‡Bartels U. S. Envelope Catalogue 1911, #71a.

press charges of $1.00 per half ounce, and used in the east only, and in conjunction with these special envelopes. Letters originating in the west were prepaid by the well known 'Pony' stamps."

AT RIGHT THE EARLIEST DATE KNOWN OF TYPE H.

BELOW ONE OF THE FEW KNOWN FRANKS ON U. S. ENVELOPES.

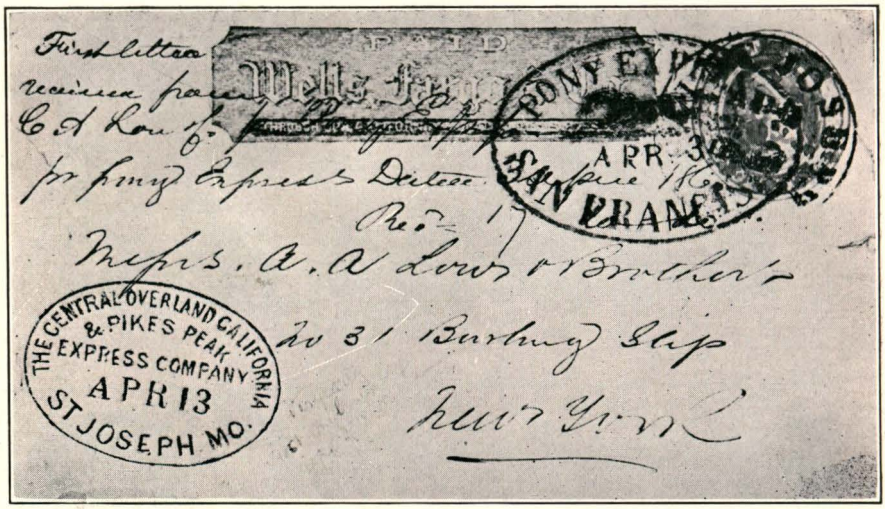






ANOTHER RARE COVER SHOWING THE TYPE H. HANDSTAMP





SHOWING TYPES A AND B

(b) Additional and Compound Types

In addition to the handstamps or franks, so far discussed, there were also used on Pony Express letters the following franks or cancellations, C, D, E, and G, all of which are rare. The earliest dates of these are:

C.	November 28, 1860	E.	September 27, 1861
D.	November 1, 1860	G.	December 16, 1860

Excepting E, all of these handstamps were used in combination with our types A, B, F, and H, shown in the subjoined list:

Type A	A+A	A+B	A+B+C	A+C	A+F
" B		B+D			
" E		E+E			
" F		F+D	F+B	F+G	
" H		H+I			

Type E is found only in conjunction with Wells Fargo & Co. Type V. The item known to us is marked "Recd. Oct. 3/61." It left Sacramento Sept. 15.

4. RATES CHARGED FOR PONY EXPRESS LETTERS

For the student of Pony Express letters it is of much importance to be familiar with the various modifications of the rates charged for the service, as they constitute a deciding element for the identification of the year of use of a given specimen.

The first announcement of the rates appeared in an advertisement published in the *San Francisco Bulletin* of March 17, 1860:

"Letters will be charged:
Between **San Francisco and Salt Lake City** per half-ounce and under $3.00
and at that rate according to weight.

To all points **beyond Salt Lake City** per half-ounce and under $5.00
and at that rate according to weight."

August 1860, and thereafter
¼ ounce letters were accepted at ..... $2.50 each

(The above rates, $3.00, $5.00, and $2.50 continued during the first year)

April, 1861, the rates were reduced to ..... $2.00 per half-ounce

July, 1861, in conformity with the Law of March 2, 1861,* half-ounce letters were carried for $1.00



SHOWING TYPES A, B AND C.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF YEAR DATES

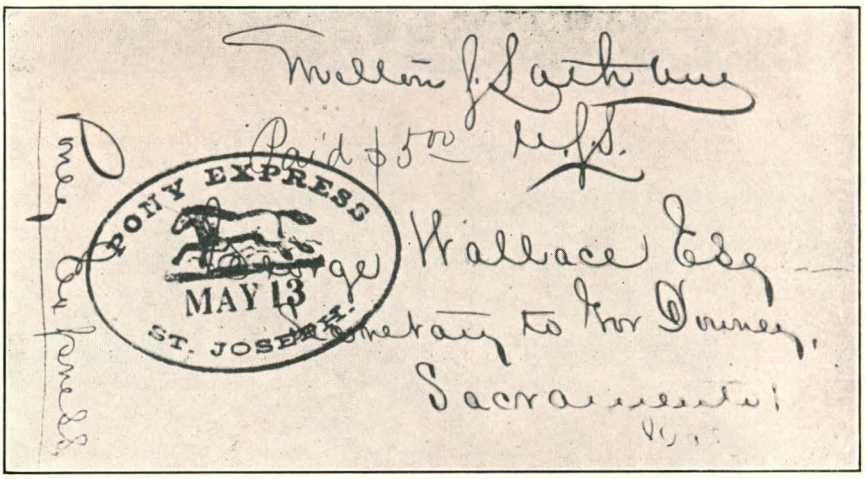
Before taking up this part of our inquiry it should be remembered that during the first period of the non-subsidized Pony Express service only hand-stamped franks were used on postal matter. In other words, the Central Overland California & Pikes Peak Express Co. did not use adhesive stamps for prepayment of letters. On the contrary, during the second, or governmental sub-

*P. O. Appropriation Bill became law on March 2, 1861 (U. S. Statutes at Large Xii, 206: "To run a Pony Express semi-weekly * * * with the liberty of charging the public for transportation of letters by said Express not exceeding $1.00 per half-ounce."

sidy period of the Pony Express service the Wells Fargo Co. had prepared adhesive stamps and a special franked envelope, which were sold to the public and were used for the purpose of prepaying postage and for accounting. Thus any Pony Express letter bearing any adhesive Pony Express stamp of the dollar values belong to the period after the Butterfield (Wells Fargo Co.) contract of March 12, 1861.

As the handstamped franks or cancellations used on Pony Express letters indicate only the month and day (no year date) a knowledge of the rates given in Chapter 4 permit us to draw definite general conclusions.

The Pony Express service started April 3, 1860; consequently all handstamped franks or cancellations marked "January, February, or March" must be of the year 1861. In regards to franks or cancellations marked "April, May, June, July, August, September, October, Nocember, and December," we must decide whether they belong to 1860 or 1861. Bearing in mind the dates when the reduced rates became effective, it is evident that any Pony Express letter with $2 Red, or a $4 Green Wells Fargo & Co. Pony Stamp must be of April, May, or June, 1861. Again, whenever the charge is $1, or a multiple rate, as



THE RARE TYPE F.

indicated by Wells Fargo & Co. Pony Stamps $1 Rose, $2 Green, $4 Black, letters dated "July, August, September, October, or November," are of the year 1861. Another valuable guide in the identification of the year dates are the impressed stamps on United States envelopes in which Pony Express letters were sent.

6. EMBOSSED UNITED STATES ENVELOPES WITH TDHESIVE STAMPS OF WELLS FARGO CO. USED ON PONY EXPRESS LETTERS

The U. S. embossed envelopes used for Pony Express letters during 1860 and 1861 are:

1. Issue of 1853. 3c. Red—Scott Die E[1]. Only a single item known.
   10c. Green—Scott Dies E[2] and E[3].
2. Issue of 1860. 3c. Red—Scott Die [6].
   10c. Green—Scott Die E[6].
3. Issue of 1861. 3c. Rose—Scott Die E[7].
   10c. Green—Scott Die E[8].

All Pony Express letters with Wells Fargo Co. frank No. 5* are on U. S. envelopes Issue of 1861—3c. rose, the only exception being one specimen, Issue of 1853, 3c. red—Scott Die E^5.

The first U. S. envelopes were issued in June, 1853 and included the 3c. Die E^1 and E^5. The 10c. green, (Dies E^2 and E^3) were added April 25, 1855 to meet the requirements of the Act of March 3, 1855. The 1853, or 1st Series, continued to be issued until October, 1860.

According to the 1861 Report of the Postmaster General the dies of the 3c. rose and 10c. green of the 1860 issue were changed and were intended to be issued on July 1, 1861. However, by reason of unavoidable delays this issue took place August 15, 1861. On the other hand, the 1878 Report of the Postmaster General gives the date as July 1, 1861 and states that the 3c, remained in force until Sept. 1864.

Concerning the 3c. rose of 1861 a notice in the *Daily St. Joseph Gazette*, of Wednesday, August 21, 1861, furnishes us the exact date when these envelopes reached the St. Joseph Post Office. The advertisement we refer to reads:

NEW STAMPED ENVELOPES

Editor Gazette:—Sir:

You will oblige me by communicating to the public the following extract from instructions just received by me from the Post Office Department:

"Postmaster, St. Joseph:

Sir:

You will receive, herewith, a supply of Stamped Envelopes, which, you will observe, are of a new style, differing both in design and color of stamp from those hitherto used.

You will immediately give notice through the newspapers and otherwise, that you are prepared to exchange envelopes of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during the period of 6 days from the date of the notice, and that the latter will not thereafter be received in payment of postage on letters sent from your office."

The period for 6 days commences tomorrow, Monday, and terminates Saturday next. The new envelopes are ready for delivery.

Very respectfully,

JNO. L. BITTINGER, P. M., St. Joe., Mo.

By the Act of March 3, 1863, Section 22, the domestic rate for a single letter was made three cents, thus abolishing the ten cent, or California rate, after July 1, 1863.

7. ESTIMATED VOLUME OF PONY EXPRESS MAIL, 1860-1861

That Pony Express letters are today exceedingly rare is due to the comparatively short time the enterprise lasted, the high rates charged for transmission, and the limited number of letters that were carried by the Pony riders. California newspapers assert that the traffic from San Francisco to the east was considerably greater than traffic from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Fortunately, the *Evening Bulletin* of Son Francisco published quite recently the arrival of Pony Express mail from the east, together with the names of the persons and concerns to whom the letters were addressed.

En passant, speaking of the announcement in the daily papers regarding the Pony Express mail either from the east or from the west, Mrs. Louise Platt Hauck calls attention to the fact that:

> **"All of the papers mixed indiscriminately reports of the arrival of the 'Overland Mail Express' and the 'Pony Express,' two entirely different things, but their confusion has led to some absurd mistakes which have been given wide publicity. For example, the first east-bound messenger left Sacramento April 3, 1860, passed through Salt Lake City April 7 and arrived at St. Joseph April 13, carrying 85 letters.**

*See Bertholds' Wells Fargo & Co.'s Handstamps & Franks, pub. by Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

"The Overland Express left Salt Lake City April 1st of the same year and arrived at St. Joseph April 13th, an hour after the Pony Express and carried more than 500 letters.

"I have frequently seen accounts of the first messenger out of California carrying 500 letters. Indeed, one very important history gives this erroneous account."

One of the first of these advertisements which appeared in the *Evening Bulletin* of San Francisco April 14, 1861, is headed "Glorification of the Pony," and reads:

"It took 75 ponies to make the trip from Missouri to California in ten and a half days, but the last one, the little fellow who came down in the Sacramento boat this morning had the vicarious glory of them all. The Pony Express brought 25 letters."

Another of April 23, 1861, reads:

"The Pony Express last arrived left St. Joseph at 5 p. m. of the 13th and reached San Francisco in 9 days 17 hours. Very few letters were brought by the Pony Express."

Omitting a number of similar announcements, we will close this part of our inquiry with the notice of November 1, 1860:

"The Pony Express which left St. Louis on the 19th of October arrived at Sacramento today and will reach here tonight by steamer about 10.30 o'clock. It will bring letters to the following San Francisco address * * * total letters 51."

In other words, the traffic in Pony Express letters from the east to San Francisco had doubled during the period April 3rd to November 1, 1860.

From a careful research concerning the number of Pony Express letters arriving at San Francisco from the east, LeRoy R. Hafen, in his recent book *"The Overland Mail"* reaches the subjoined conclusions, based upon 55 lists printed in the *Evening Bulletin* of San Francisco, between November 1, 1860 and November 5, 1861:

For the period Nov. 1, 1860 to April 1, 1861, the average number of Pony Express letters was	41
From April 1, 1861 to July 1, 1861 the average was	64
From July 1, 1861 to the end of the service the average was	90

To compute the total traffic we should bear in mind that during the months of April, May, and June, 1860, the Pony Express was operated on a weekly schedule only, while thereafter the schedule became semi-weekly.

Taking the calendars of the years 1860 and 1861, and recalling that 1860 was a Leap Year, giving February 29 days, we find the following number of Pony Express trips each month:

Year 1860:	Month of April	5 trips	
	" " May	5 " *	
	" " June	4 "	
	Total trips	14	
	Average number of letters	30	
	Total number of letters		420
	Month of July	10 trips	
	" " August	9 "	
	" " September	8 "	
	" " October	9 "	
	Total	36 trips	
	Avg. number of letters	30	
	Total number of letters		1,080

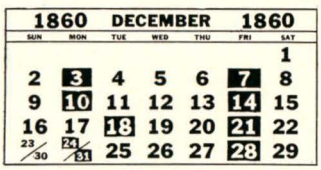
*Four delayed Pony Expresses reached San Francisco June 25, 1860.

	Month of November	9 trips	
	" " December	9 "	
Year 1861:	" " January	8 "	
	" " February	8 "	
	" " March	2 "	
	Total	36 trips	
	Avg. No. of letters	41	
	Total No. of letters		1,476
	Month of April	9 trips	
	" " May	9 "	
	" " June	8 "	
	Total	26 trips	
	Avg. No. of letters	64	
	Total No. of letters		1,664
(a)	Month of July	9 trips	
	" " August	9 "	
	" " September	9 "	
(b)	" " October	9 "	
(c)	" " November	9 "	
(d)	" " December	8 "	
	Total	52 trips	
	Avg. No. of letters	90	
	Total No. of letters		4,680
TOTAL PONY EXPRESS MAIL TO SAN FRANCISCO (Apr. 3, 1860-Dec. 1861)			9,320
	Number of trips		164

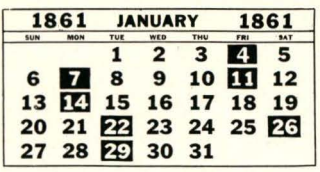
In regard to the Pony Express traffic *from* San Francisco *to* the east we have fewer data.

We are again indebted to the careful work of LeRoy R. Hafen for a list showing the day the Pony Express left Fort Kearney, then the eastern telegraph terminus of the transcontinental line, and the day the Pony Express rider reached Fort Churchill, then the western telegraph terminus. The dates are printed in heavy type in the subjoined cuts:

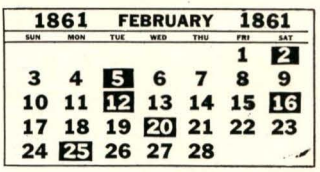
Pony Express Left Fort Kearney



9 TRIPS



7 TRIPS



6 TRIPS

The corresponding dates of the arrival of the Pony Express at Fort Churchill are:

Dec. 1860: 14; 18; 22; 27; 29
Jan. 1861: 2; 6; 11; 14; 20; 23; 27; 30
Feb. 1861: 8; 11; 11; 15; 18; 25
Mar. 1861: 2; 5; 10;

The time consumed for the trip between Fort Kearney and Fort Churchill varied from eleven to seventeen days.

The first notice of Pony Express letters transmitted to the east is in the *Evening Bulletin* of San Francisco of April 3, 1860, i. e.:

> "The pioneer pony of the famous express which today begins its first trip across the continent stood at the door of the Alta Telegraph Co's office. At 3 o'clock the letters he had to carry numbered 52. Probably the whole cargo will be 75 or 80 letters at $5.00 each. The letters are expected to be landed in New York in 9 days"

April 10, 1860:

"The 2nd P. E. arrived at St. Joseph on the 20th of April in 10 days from Cal. The day of leaving St. Louis has been changed to Saturday at 11 p. m. in order that letter dispatches received may be at once answered without delay."

April 21, 1860:

"The Pony Express took out 205 letters last evening, equivalent to 260 ½ ounce letters. This is a great gain upon the number of letters taken by the preceding mail."

May 11, 1860:

"The nankeen pony stands at the door of the office opposite the Bulletin counting room, ready to start at 4 o'clock. We hope his saddle bags are well freighted with private dispatches. At 3 o'clock the letters numbered 50 and from 40 to 50 more are confidently expected before closing."

That the Pony Express letter traffic to the east was considerably larger than the traffic from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific is mentioned by several writers. Let it suffice to quote here a line from the book *"Overland Stage to California"* by F. A. Root & Connelly. This is quoted as taken from the records kept by Frank Root, Chief Clerk in the Atchison, Kansas, P. O., who writes:

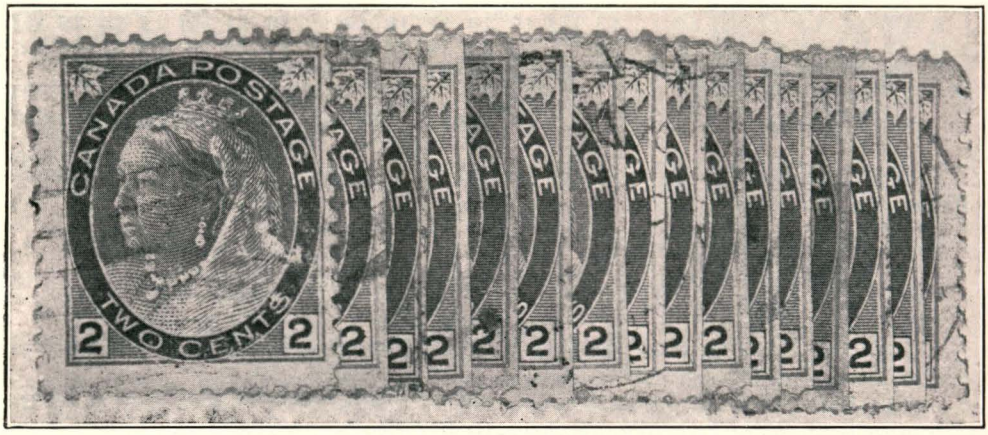
"During the last 6 or 7 weeks before the Pony Express was abandoned, an average of 350 letters was brought in each trip from the Pacific Coast."

Consequently, for a rough estimate we may adopt as an average 200 letters per trip, which figure seems reasonable as the mail from California to the east was much larger than the Pony Express mail to San Francisco. Again, placing the total number of Pony Express trips at 164, we get a total of about 33,000 letters carried west. In other words, the traffic east was four times greater than the volume of traffic to the west.

From the above calculation we estimate that the total number of Pony Express letters, east and west, probably did not exceed 40,000. To the honor of this Pony Express service we add that, despite the disturbances that occurred during the existence of the service, the mail was lost but once, when it was stolen by the Indians. (To be continued.)

Minor Variety in 2c Canada No. 86

Henry C. Hitt of Bremerton, Wash. submits several copies of the 2c carmine Canada No. 86 showing evidences of retouching from top to bottom along the



right edge of the stamp. Fred Jarrett dismisses this as a worn plate and states that he could get up a series showing the progress of the wear but Mr. Hitt does not agree with this explanation and we would be glad to have the opinions of other collectors who have studied the stamp.

Charles Lathrop Pack

Seventy Years Young, May 7th, 1927.

THE love and esteem in which Charles Lathrop Pack is held by his thousands of friends throughout the world was fittingly demonstrated at his Seventieth Anniversary, May 7th, 1927. Messages of congratulation literally poured in upon him on this noteworthy occasion and the following poem by a well known writer neatly expresses the sentiments of the majority:

AN ODE TO "UNCLE CHARLEY"

By ELEANOR FERRIS.

All in vain I rack my brain
Inadequately to explain
The difficulties that arise
Whenever a mere rhymster tries
To write a Birthday Ode to one
Who dodges ere the song's begun.

The Object of an Ode should sit
Still for his picture, until it
Reflects the image of the Man
I ask how anybody can
Portray a speaking likeness when
The sitter dances off again
As soon as panegyrics fly,
Parrying question with reply,
Turning aside the eulogist
With some new anecdotal twist,

Until the writer of the Ode
Reverts to timeworn Birthday code
Of regulation wish and rhymes
That have been used since ancient times.
The one whose Birthday we would greet
Contrives to easily compete
With experts each in his own line
And takes the honours with a fine
Gesture, which simply seems to say:
"Hard work! Why I just call this play!"

And so he lightly puts across
War gardens 'gainst the nation's loss
Enlisting oats, peas, beans and barley
"For Uncle Sam, from Uncle Charley."

In foresting for Overseas,
He sent abroad some million trees
And saved as many million more
By propaganda—Labrador
To Idaho, from South to North
His forestry alarm went forth
Till every state and all degrees
Of men were warned to Save the Trees!

His tulips are the world's last word
In size and color and I've heard,
That peonies like his in measure
Are worth their weight in golden treasure.

As a Collector nothin cramps
His style in so assembling stamps
That his collection is **one thing**
Denied a Philatelic King.

Envoi—

So many a lad and many a lass
Go to **him** for a parley—
Allegiance they give Uncle Sam,
But love to "Uncle Charley."

This was but one of many unique tributes to the occasion which also included:

"A HYMN OF THE TREES"

By JOHN H. FINLEY.

"Charles Lathrop Pack" we sing!
Let all the forests ring
In his acclaim;
Let winds our voices raise
That we with sylvan lays
May sound his proper praise
His forest fame.

On this, his natal night,
Let pine and palm unite
And all the rest.
Let every forest tree
From shining sea to sea
Join in our symphony
To our loved guest.

O Woodland Almanac
Be kind to Doctor Pack
His years extend!
The three score rings and more
Increase by still a score;
This we, the trees implore
For our best friend.

Mr. Pack, as his many philatelic friends well know, has lived a strenuous and useful life. As president of the American Tree Association and founder of the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust he has promoted a better understanding of the needs of the future in connection with forestry work and generations to come will have cause to gratefully pay tribute to his foresightedness.

His most recent benefaction has been to endow a professorship at Cornell University for research in "forest soils" and his numerous other noteworthy contributions to the cause to which he has dedicated a goodly portion of his life and fortune have made him one of the best known men of our age.

His remarkable studies on philatelic subjects have made him our greatest American philatelist and the donation of his specialized collection of the substituted heads of Brazil 1894-1896, announced in this issue, inaugurates a new era in the activities of our own club.

Our best wishes to Mr. Pack and may he continue for many years the splendid work that he is doing.

A Notable Gift From Charles Lathrop Pack

By Charles J. Phillips.

ONE of our greatest American collectors and probably *the* greatest Philatelist of this country, is Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, N. J.

At the last meeting of the Collectors Club Mr. Pack was on the program to give a display of stamps showing original research work.

Owing to the enormous amount of work on his hands at this moment in connection with "Forestry" and the Mississippi floods, Mr. Pack could not be with us but he sent a representative with eight Oriel albums containing a collection of Brazil 1894-1896 specialized in the "Substituted Heads" on the 100 reis, 200 reis, 500 reis, and 700 reis.

This collection owes its origin to the wish that Mr. Pack had to show the collecting fraternity that as much research work could be done with stamps catalogued 2 cents each as with the rarities of Victoria "Half Lengths" and Uruguay "Diligencias" in which he then specialized.

In making this collection Mr. Pack bought several hundred thousand Brazil of 1894-96. These were sorted into groups of singles, and blocks, and then subdivided into perforations and papers. Some time before Mr. Pack commenced this work Col. G. F. Napier had drawn his attention to a different type of head on the 200 reis, to that previously known.

Mr. Pack made a special study of these heads and made many new discoveries. He then corresponded with the authorities in Brazil and obtained a lot of useful information about the manufacture of the stamps. It seems that a kind of "Beauty Contest" was held in Rio de Janeiro and four of the ladies judged the most beautiful had their likeness used by the artist who designed these stamps, and four dies with different heads were made.

Transfers were made to the stones, and eventually one or more "positions" were found to have a "smudged" or damaged appearance and the workmen removed these from the stone and sometimes used a transfer of the head from another value.

The whole subject has been thoroughly dealt with by Mr. Pack in a fine series of illustrated articles in "*The Philatelic Gazette*" commencing in March 1912, (Vol. II, No. 13) to which I refer readers who may be interested.

After the stamps had been shown it was announced that Mr. Pack presented to the Club the whole of this fine and valuable collection as a free gift, to form the nucleus around which, he hopes, many other collections will be donated in the future.

In conclusion it might be added that Mr. Pack is one of the collectors who recognize that the Collectors Club is a great factor in furthering the advancement of Philately in America and that it is deserving of the support of all American and Canadian collectors.

Danish West Indies

THE BICOLORED ISSUES OF 1873-1901

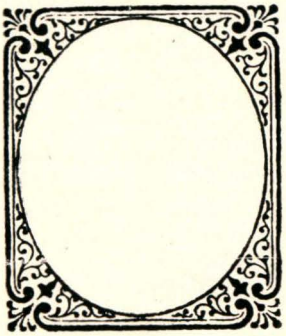
By A. E. PADE.

THE bicolored issues of Danish West Indies have always interested philatelists and have been studied to a large extent. Students have especially endeavored to solve the question of the various printings of these stamps which heretofore have been distinguished mostly through the many different distinct shades in which they appear.

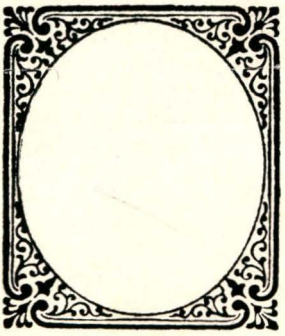
J. M. Bartels did much work on them and issued a pamphlet in 1918. Mr. Bartels came very near to the correct solution of the question, but there still was some uncertainty on various points because most of the values were issued in several (and as high as 10) different printings.

Ferrars H. Tows has also studied them intensely and possesses the largest collection of Danish West Indies in the United States.

The whole question has now been solved by G. A. Hagemann of Copenhagen, one of the leading specialists in the stamps of Danish West Indies, and the result of his research work appears in the January, 1927 number of *"Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift."*



Normal Frame



Inverted Frame

Mr. Hagemann says that he has for years examined thousands of used copies of these interesting bicolored stamps and a number of complete sheets, but as recently as 1924 he had almost abandoned hope of ever reaching a final result which could not be disputed.

However, he recently obtained access to several official sources where information on the stamps of Danish West Indies was filed, including the archives of the Treasury Department in Copenhagen where the orders for stamps were received from the colony and forwarded to the printer. Also the books of the printer, the firm of H. H. Thiele in Copenhagen, with records of the shipments to the central office for the West Indian Islands. Mr. Hagemann further was permitted to examine whole sheets belonging to the Danish Post Office Department in Copenhagen and the result is that he now presents us with complete data stating not only the various printings, but also the number of sheets in each printing, the number of inverted frames and their location on the sheets, and the more pronounced plate errors and their positions.

Mr. Hagemann contends that this is the last word on these issues, and as I believe it to be of general interest to American collectors and students I shall

give below a translation of the tables as compiled by Mr. Hagemann, accompanied by his explanations.

The first column indicates the philatelic number of the printing; the second column H. H. Thiele's printing or fabrication number (often several values were ordered at the same time and these all received the same number); the third column indicates the perforation; the fourth column the month and year in which the stamps were delivered to the Treasury Department by Thiele. It must be noted that this is *not* the time the printing was placed in use as months or years might elapse before they were shipped to the West Indies. In addition to that the trip took three to four weeks and it is not certain that the stamps were put in circulation immediately upon their arrival at St. Thomas. The fifth column gives the number of sheets printed, each sheet having 100 stamps in rows 10x10. The sixth column shows the position of the frames. For instance the numbers 18 and 77 mean that there were 98 normal and two inverted frames in each sheet, the positions of the latter two being numbered 18 and 77 on the sheet. The seventh column shows the location of the various plate errors on the sheet, the numbers from 1 to 9 referring to the numbers under the illustrations. These plate errors were always in the same position in the sheet in each particular printing with exception of one case, 3 cents printing VI in which changes must have been made in the cliches during the printing.



1



2



3



4

1 Cent

Print	Factory Number	Perforation	Delivered to the Minister of Finance	Number of Sheets	Position of Frame		Plate Errors								
					normal	inv.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	30/31	14	Sept. 1873	1000		18.77	100								
II	33	"	March 1876	500		21	95	40	80	99	26				
III	35	"	May 1878	1500	all		44	93	91	65	63				
IV	37	"	Oct. 1880	2000	all		37	99	80	74	39				83
V	41	"	March 1885	1000	all		93	49	55	94	57				
VI	44	"	Aug. 1887	1000	**all**			33	5	76	86				same 3c, # 6
VII	46	"	Feb. 1889	1000		all		25	11	88	86	32			
VIII	48	"	Feb. 1892	1000	all			90	89	88	59	64	82	47	
IX	51	"	Apr. 1895	1000	91			26	24	29	20	41	34	50	
X	54	12½	Feb. 1898	1000	50			9	82	15	8	95	64	5	

Printing No. 1 was really two printings, but they were made at practically the same time and show no differences in color, frames or errors, so they are listed as one.

Bartels had 10 printings of this issue, Kohl 11.



5



6



7



8



1



2



3



4



5



6

3 Cents

Print	Factory Number	Perforation	Delivered to the Minister of Finance	Number of Sheets	Position of Frame normal	Position of Frame inv.	Plate Errors 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	30/31	14	Sept. 1873	2000		18.77							*		
II	33	"	March 1876	1000		21	88	49							
III	35	"	May 1878	1500		see below	6	88	90	15	58				
IV	38	"	July 1881	1500		61	48	28	3	59	26	83			
V	41	"	March 1885	2000	all		99	91	24	6	28		38		
VI	45	"	Dec. 1888	2000	all		71	9	30	5	89		38		
VI	45	"	Dec. 1888		all		94	23	47	40	83		38		
VII	46	"	Feb. 1890	2000		all	97		38		80				
VIII	51	"	Apr. 1895	2000	91		47		31	79	55				
IX	55	12½	Apr. 1898	2000	50		78		85	27	68				

*Break in vertical frameline on the right side.

About printing No. 1 the same as is said about 1 Cent printing I holds good. Printing No. 3 has 77 normal and 23 inverted frames, the latter being Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 17, 28, 32, 34, 42, 48, 58, 76, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 89, 91, 97 and 100; same as 7 Cent printing II.

During the course of the sixth printing changes must have taken place in the oval cliches as some of the errors appear in different positions.

Bartels had 9 printings of this value, Kohl 11.



1



2



3



4

4 Cents

Print	Factory Number	Perforation	Delivered to the Minister of Finance	Number of Sheets	Position of Frame normal	Position of Frame inv.	Plate Errors 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	30	14	Sept. 1873	2000		18.77	10	34							
II	35	"	May 1878	1500	all		58	8	90						
III	57	12½	March 1901	1000		51	15	4	23	12					
IV	59	"	June 1902	3000		51 and 91 to 100	94	93	75	99					
IV	59	"	June 1902				94	93	75	99					

Both Bartels and Kohl mentioned 4 printings of this stamp, but both said 3 printings perforated 14 and one printing perforated 12½. As an explanation for this Mr. Hagemann states that printing No. 2 was printed partly on thin and partly on medium paper and the color changed due to many years of storing.



1



2

5 Cents

Print	Factory Number	Perforation	Delivered to the Minister of Finance	Number of Sheets	Position of Frame		Plate Errors								
					normal	inv.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	33	14	Sept. 1876	2000	all										
II	35	"	May 1878	2000	all										
III	41	"	March 1885	1000	all										
IV	44	"	May 1887	1000	all										
V	46	"	Feb. 1890	1000		all									
VI	48	"	Feb. 1892	1000	all		71								
VII	53	12½	June 1896	1000		all	22	17							
VIII	55	"	Apr. 1898	2000	50		29	66							

Bartels has 8 printings, Kohl 9.



1

7 Cents

Print	Factory Number	Perforation	Delivered to the Minister of Finance	Number of Sheets	Position of Frame		Plate Errors								
					normal	inv.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	31	14	June 1874	2000	all										
II	35	14	May 1878	1500	see below		81								

The second printing has 77 normal and 23 inverted frames which are in the same position as 3 Cents printing III.

Both Bartels and Kohl had 2 printings of this value.



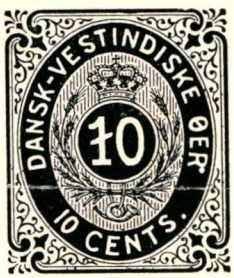
1



2



4



5



6



1

10 Cents

Print	Factory Number	Perforation	Delivered to the Minister of Finance	Number of Sheets	Position of Frame normal	Position of Frame inv.	Plate Errors 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	33	14	Sept. 1876	2000	all		8 times in each sheet	82	18*			a few times in each sheet	†	‡	
II	35	"	May 1878	2000	all			95	45	93	100				
III	38	"	Sept. 1881	2000		61			99	70	38		83		
IV	41	"	March 1885	2000	all				64	9	3			38	
V	44	"	May 1887	2000	all				82	48	88			38	
VI	45	"	Dec. 1888	2000	all				3	35	43			38	
VII	50	"	Sept. 1893	2000		all			84	76	86				
VIII	57	12½	Feb. 1901	2000		51			24	56	26				

Plate error No. 2 is only found in the first and second printings. It was probably discovered and another cliche substituted.

Bartels has 7 printings of this stamp, Kohl 8.

12 Cents

Print	Factory Number	Perforation	Delivered to the Minister of Finance	Number of Sheets	Position of Frame normal	Position of Frame inv.	Plate Errors 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	34	14	Sept. 1877	1000	all		50								
II	35	"	May 1878	2000	all										

Bartels and Kohl each had 2 printings.

14 Cents

Print	Factory Number	Perforation	Delivered to the Minister of Finance	Number of Sheets	Position of Frame normal	Position of Frame inv.	Plate Errors 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	30	14	Sept. 1873	1000		18.77									

Bartels and Kohl each had one printing.

*See 3 Cents illustration 5. †See 3 Cents illustration 6. ‡See 3 Cents Plate error 7.

50 Cents

Print	Factory Number	Perforation	Delivered to the Minister of Finance	Number of Sheets	Position of Frame normal	Position of Frame inv.	Plate Errors *
I	36	14	July 1879	1000	all		27
II	42	"	March 1885	500	all		100

Bartels and Kohl each had 2 printings.

Statement

giving the number of remainders of each value which,—according to information in the archives,—are supposed to have been officially destroyed by burning in the stamp control office:

	1 Ct.	3 Cts.	4 Cts.	5 Cts.	7 Cts.	10 Cts.	12 Cts.	14 Cts.	50 Cts.
1883		35,230	40,637	12,000	27,100	13,900		90,158	
1884		321	1,539						
1885	6,000		64,900	70,500	69,026	20,500	27,100		4,500
1887		3,690	1,700	3,854		7,369			
1898		50,000	1,000						
1900	3,150			187,787					
1906			57,407	51,100	69,200	33,850	78,296		48,662
Total	9,150	89,241	167,183	325,241	165,326	75,619	105,396	90,158	53,162

Summary

of the different values printed under each factory number.

No. 30.....	Sept.	1873.....	1, 3, 4, 14 Cents	perf. 14
" 31.....	June	1874.....	1, 3, 7 "	"
" 33.....	March	1876.....	1, 3 "	"
" 33.....	Sept.	1876.....	5, 10 "	"
" 34.....	Sept.	1877.....	12 "	"
" 35.....	May	1878.....	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12 Cents	"
" 36.....	July	1879.....	50 Cents	"
" 37.....	Oct.	1880.....	1 "	"
" 38.....	July	1881.....	3, 10 "	"
" 41.....	March	1885.....	1, 3, 5, 10 "	"
" 42.....	March	1885.....	50 "	"
" 44.....	May	1887.....	1 "	"
" 44.....	Aug.	1887.....	5, 10 "	"
" 45.....	Dec.	1888.....	3, 10 "	"
" 46.....	Feb.	1889.....	1, 3, 5 "	"
" 48.....	Feb.	1892.....	1, 5 "	"
" 50.....	Sept.	1893.....	10 "	"
" 51.....	Apr.	1895.....	1, 3 "	"
" 53.....	June	1896.....	5 "	perf. 12½
" 54.....	Feb.	1898.....	1 "	"
" 55.....	Apr.	1898.....	3, 5 "	"
" 57.....	March	1901.....	4, 10 "	"
" 59.....	June	1902.....	4 "	"

*Period after "Cents."

China No. 48 With Double Overprint

By H. F. Bowker.

THE fact that the 4 cent on the 3 cent revenue stamp, Scott's No. 48, is found with a double overprint is probably unknown to most collectors of the stamps of China. This variety has never been listed by cataloguers and the first time that it has been described in the philatelic press is in an article by M. D. Chow in the *Philatelic Bulletin* of the *Chinese Philatelic Society*, Volume II, Number 4, page 21. This variety is believed to be rarer than the one dollar stamp on the 3 cent revenue with small Chinese characters, Scott's No. 49a, which to date has always been considered by specialists to be the rarest Chinese stamp, as but twenty of the double surcharge are supposed to have been printed while it is known that double that number of the one dollar stamp were issued.

To date but five copies of this variety have been recorded. One mint copy is in the collection of J. Starr in Philadelphia, another mint copy is known to be in the collection of an European in Shanghai and another is reported to be in the hands of a London dealer. The only known used copy is in the collection of M. D. Chow of Shanghai. The latest copy to be found is that obtained by myself from the recent sale of the Wolters collection in New York, where the stamp was listed in the auction catalog as the ordinary variety with single surcharge.

The stamp may be described as having a double surcharge, one impression being an indistinct dark purple, the other being printed in black, the two impressions being about 1 mm. out of register with the black imprint at the right of the purple one.

From a careful examination of two copies of the double surcharged stamp and a number of the same stamp with a single overprint it is my opinion that the double surcharge occurred in the first sheet which was overprinted. The work was probably done on a job press on which the ink is spread upon the type face by means of composition rollers from a circular plate on the top of the machine. The press had probably been used for a job of printing requiring the use of purple ink immediately preceding the commencement of the printing of these stamps. The pressman had undoubtedly been careless and had not cleaned the inking plate and rollers thoroughly before placing the black ink on the machine for starting the job of overprinting the 3 cent revenues with the 4 cent surcharge. It is customary for a pressman to run the press a short time to thoroughly spread the ink over the plate and rollers. This was not done and the first sheet to be printed was fed into the machine at once before the old purple ink had become mixed with the new black ink. Due to the fact that the platen of the press had not been sufficiently raised to give a full impression, the first imprint run off was in the purple ink and quite indistinct. This was noted by the pressman immediately, as it is customary for pressmen to examine the first impression very critically and the platen was raised sufficiently to make a legible impression. The same sheet which had been run thru the press for the first impression was now run thru a second time and received a second impression which was this time in black ink as the press had now been run sufficiently long to mix the black and purple inks. This black impression was slightly out of register with reference to the obscurely printed purple overprint. Even this second imprint is not as distinct as are the impressions found on all the stamps examined having the single overprint, which fact is probably due to the pressman having noted the deficient impression and having again stopped the press and further built up the platen of the press before continuing with the printing.

New York Foreign Mail Cancellations

By J. Murray Bartels.

THE Editor of this publication insists that he must have another installment of the article under the above heading which appeared in the April and July numbers of last year, so here is another little supplement in the shape of a page of designs. It was difficult to find enough material furnishing new designs appearing only on the issues 1870 to 75, so this time some earlier ones appearing on issues running back into the sixties are included, as well as several used in other cities. The same system of numbering has been retained for the sake of easy reference.

Several inaccuracies or errors have been discovered in the original work and more corrections will doubtless be necessary as studies along these lines progress. So before proceeding let us point out two or three changes which have seemed advisable.

Designs A-1 and A-2 prove to be the same, the former having been made from a handstamp which now appears to be really a No. 2. Into the place of A-1 the quite common A-11 has been moved, leaving the latter number vacant for a new design. B-15 being the same as B-12 has been changed to a new design. B-14 was certainly used in Hartford, Conn., but being a rather simple design may also have been a New York cancellor. F-6 was used at St. Louis, Mo. and not New York City. Several others, notably A-16, D-2, F-7 and F-8, still lack verification. In addition to the new ones here illustrated our attention has been called by Dr. Wm. Evans and others to a number of unlisted values cancelled with formerly listed designs, but we must reserve including these for a later opportunity.

Retaining the adopted classification the former list can be supplemented by the following additional designs:

GROUP A. FANCY STARS.

A-11. A compound star similar in design to the new A-1 (former A-11), but only 23 mm. in diameter and used at an earlier date, noted on 1862 24c.

A-18. A simple 5 pointed star in circle similar to A-14 with straight lines instead of the small star in center. Seen on 1873 1c and 2c but further data concerning use are still lacking.

A-19. This four pointed star in circle was rather commonly in use in New York in the sixties but may not have exclusively been a Foreign Mail cancellor. G. W. Walcott submits it on two 30c covers dated Aug. 13 and Oct. 8, 1864.

A-20. An eight pointed solid star in circle. The inner white circle is rather indistinct on the only copy seen and may not be accurate; we record it on an 1873 15c ribbed paper. New York use not yet verified.

A-21. A compound star quite similar to A-8 but diameter is 25 instead of 30mm. Noted on 1873 10c showing also part of "New York."

A-22. This is the same general design as A-21 in a double outer circle measuring about 28mm. and seen on an 1870 7c.

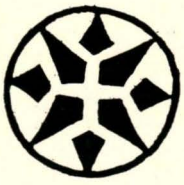
GROUP B. GEOMETRIC DESIGNS.

B-15. An unusual quite fine design as illustrated, seen on an 1870 3c submitted by Robert Schirmer and found by him in Europe. Nothing is known concerning its use and it is no doubt decidedly rare.

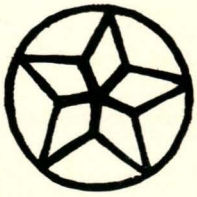
B-21. A rather heavy circular design about 21mm. wide. It has been seen on 1876 6c but further information is lacking.

GROUP C. VARIOUS FANCY DESIGNS.

C-14. This is rather a finely executed design consisting of a rosette in a frame surrounded by a circle about 24mm. in width. It has been seen on 1873 3c but we have no other date.



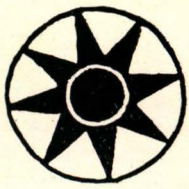
A-11



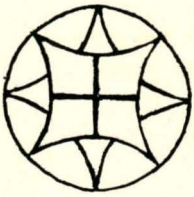
A-18



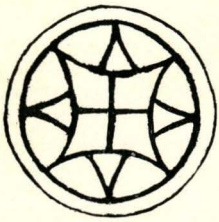
A-19



A-20



A-21



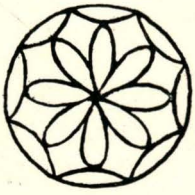
A-22



B-15



B-21



C-14



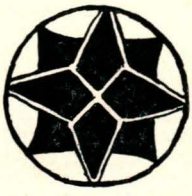
C-15



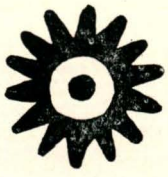
C-16



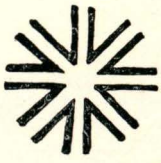
C-17



C-18



D-4



F-15



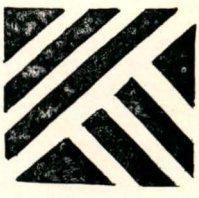
F-16



F-17



F-18



F 19



F 20

J.M.BARTELS

NEW YORK FOREIGN MAIL CANCELLATIONS.

C-15. An anchor with star at each side in circle about 23mm. wide. Several copies of 1873 6c have been noted in black. J. E. Hughes has it on original cover in red addressed to Rome, Italy from New York, Dec. 22, 1875 in conjunction with a Continental 10c.

C-16. This design is submitted by G. Walcott on an 1861 30c cover dated N. Y. Aug. 10, 1864 and does not appear to be rare.

C-17. This very heavy nearly solid black cancellor justly termed a killer is also in the Geo. Walcott Collection on cover with 1861 30c dated N. Y. Sep. 10, 1864.

C-18. Another quite heavy design submitted by Mr. Walcott on a similar New York 1861 30c cover dated Apr. 30, 1864.

GROUP D. ROSETTES.

D-4. The design resembling a flower with 14 petals is also found in the Walcott Collection on the same 30c orange dated New York May 10, 1864.

GROUP F. CORK DESIGNS.

F-15. There are a number of similar "cross road" designs of which F-4 is another type. The thickness and length of the arrows varies considerably and it is difficult to classify them. Some appear on N. Y. foreign mail while others were undoubtedly used elsewhere as this is an easily made and a rather common cancellation.

F-16. This and similar cork designs are not uncommon in the sixties. Our illustration is taken from a cover with an 1862 24c-New York July 27, 1867.

F-17. Chicago cancellation in black, on cover dated Dec. 23, 1873 with 1870 10c to Belgium.

F-18. Chicago as last. Cover with National 6c dated April 10, 1873 to England.

F-19. Chicago in black with 1870 10c, dated Jan. 2, 1873 to Belgium.

F-20. New Orleans. A rather odd design in black seen on several 1875 2c, but not exclusively used on foreign mail. Submitted by H. C. Needham and included here merely as a space filler.

"PAID ALL" This is certainly also a New York Foreign Mail Cancellation and is frequently found not only on the cover but used as sole cancellor on the stamps either in black or red and more than one type surely exist. It is most common on the 1870 1, 2, 3 and 6c but it was also used in the sixties, especially on the low values.

In regard to the rarity of the various types, we can only say so far that omitting F-2 the commonest ten in our experience are the following in order:—A-1, A-10, A-2, C-1, D-1, F-1, F-11, A-4, B-7, B-14.

Work of this nature can be indefinitely extended. Evidently also Chicago had some attractive designs which may have been used exclusively on outgoing foreign mail. Several able philatelists have been working on similar subjects, notably H. P. Atherton and Dr. Wm. Evans, who have illustrated by drawings a large number of attractive and noteworthy cancellations. It is of course difficult or next to impossible to do much more than classify the great amount of material into groups of kindred designs.

There is one quite important subject in this line which has been badly needed for many years but no one has made any attempt to fill this gap. We refer to the *Carrier Cancellations* used in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Boston and possibly other cities. Their number is not large and a properly illustrated and classified list would be most useful for reference and serve a very practical purpose. The material needed for such a work would have to be loaned by collectors as there is very little which can be secured in the regular way by hunting through dealers' stocks, etc. There might be some difficulty in securing copies sufficiently clear to be completely legible and more than one copy would often be necessary. The Specialized Catalogue lists "Carrier Cancellations" but no distinction is made even of the city in which they were used. Now here is a suggestion for a valuable piece of constructive philatelic work. Who will act upon it?

Stampopedia

By S. I. ROTHSCHILD.

(The educational value of stamp collecting has been strikingly brought out in a collection formed by Mr. Rothschild and the following description has been submitted by him at my request.—H. L. L.)

THE object of this collection is to aid the Junior collector with his stamp collection, to have him acquire a broad and liberal education which is to be found in our Hobby, and, I also find that a great many of the serious collectors are picking up bits of information about which they knew nothing.

At the exhibition I saw a number of miscellany, including those of the Springfield Stamp Club, Bertram Poole, Prescott H. Thorpe, Herman Toaspern, Charles W. Bowles, and, the collection of ships formed by Mrs. Sybil Davis White. These collections struck me immediately as being just the thing I wanted to do along educational lines.

My object is to use *Stampopedia* as the basis for a lecture before boys' clubs, museums, etc. In fact, I am planning on a regular lecture tour. Recently I spoke before the Washington Philatelic Society and Baltimore Philatelic Society. The following are some of the title pages:

Art, Advertising, Air Post, Architecture, Alphabet, Astronomy, Botany, Bogus, Confederates, Charity, Covers (in many types and forms), Color Chart, Counterfeits, Bisects, Cancellations, Inartistic (called Chamber of Horrors), Ethnology, Error, Engineering, Freaks, First Stamps, Foreign Offices, Propaganda, Fish & Reptiles, Cartooning, Hut Tax, Revolutionary Stamps (Stamp Act 1765), History, Liberators, Explorers, First Day covers, Heraldry, Industries, Inventions, Illustrations, Labels, Languages, Locals, Mythology, Music, Autographs, Lost Nations, Bird Life, Presidents, Paper, Printings, Pre-cancelled, Post Office, Puzzles & Questions, Patriotic covers, Post Cards, Romance, Religious, Reconstruction, Railway, Royal Collectors, Rarities, Scenery, Ships, Statuary, Types, Maps, Transportation, Water Marks, War, Submarines, Writers, Zoology.

These are the major pages. There are at least four times as many subdivisions. I will go into the detail of three pages, to give you an idea of how I have covered this subject.

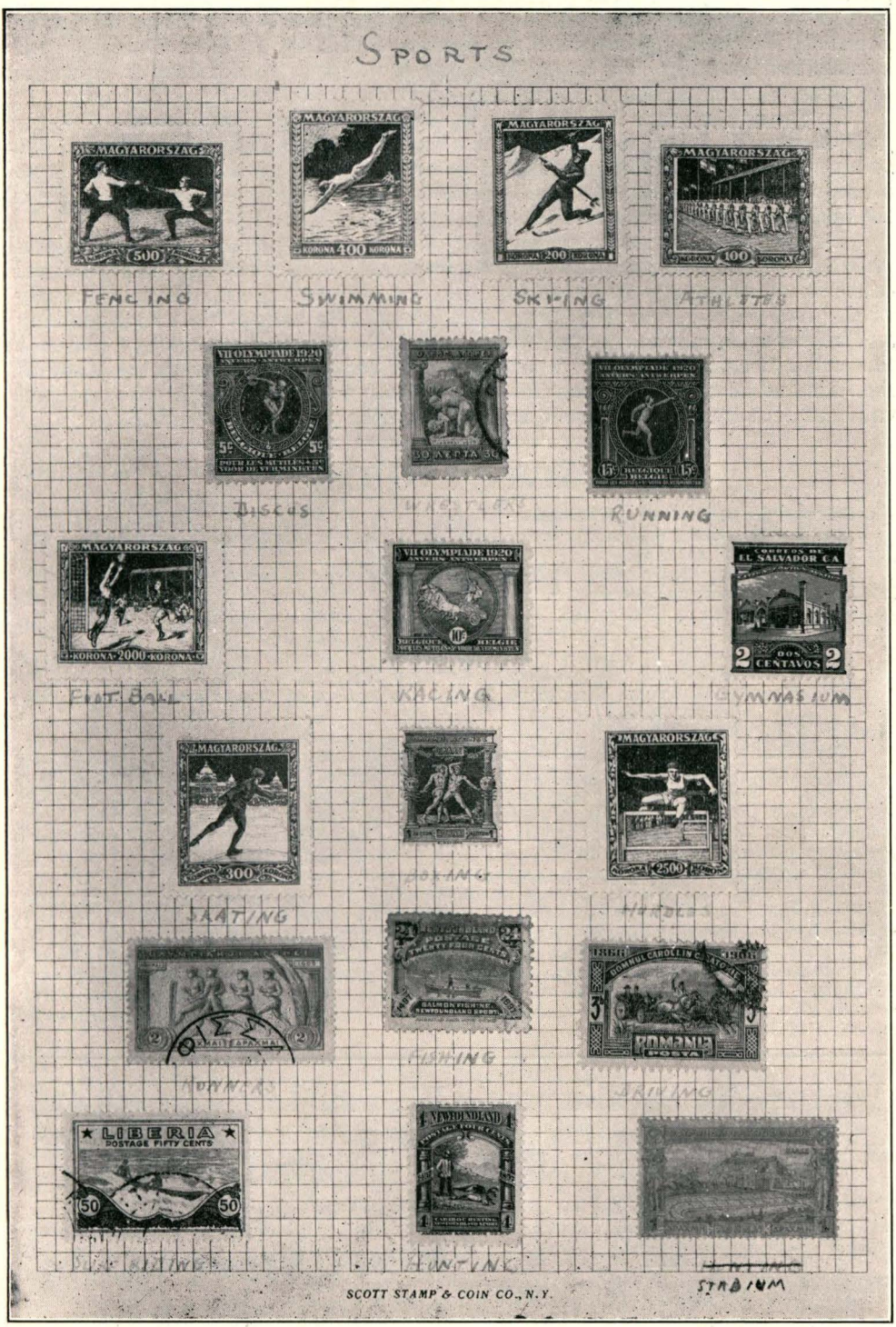
Let us take, for example, AGRICULTURE.

The first stamp shown on this page is a 2-cent Trans-Mississippi, showing a farm. Next, I show "Sowing the Seed," "Tilling of the Soil," "The Reaping of the Grain," and the "Harvesting of the Crop." These stamps came from France, Kedah, Bavaria and United States in order of my description, and as the Department of Agriculture supervises and advises our farmers on their crops, I next show a stamp from the Department of Agriculture. Then follows my World Farms, which consists of Coffee, Oranges, Corn, Sisal, Rubber, Cocoanut, Apples, Cotton, Rice, Tea, Tobacco, Copra, Cocoa, Sago, Bananas, Pineapple, Pepper, etc. In explaining this page in detail, it is my idea to have the child study his stamps before he places them in the Album; to know all about the objects depicted on the stamps. He will then acquire this liberal education that I know exists in Philately.

Another page is one headed INVENTIONS, and upon this page I have a Marconi Wireless Station, and, on this page, I want to call to your attention that I have tried to show the original models as they were invented.

My next stamp shows Russia's claim to the Wireless as invented by Popoy; the Telegraph comes next; an early railroad train, one of our locals, the original Wright aeroplane on the U. S. Parcel Post; an automobile of 1902, and, of course, Fulton's Steamboat as shown on the Hudson-Fulton stamp.

The last page that I will describe in detail is one of SPORTS, always of



PAGE OF STAMPS TO ILLUSTRATE SPORTS.

great interest to youth, aside from the fact that it holds interest to the elder, as well. Fencing, Swimming, Ski-ing, Calesthenics, Discus Throwing, Wrestling, Running, Football, Racing, Skating, Boxing, Hurdling, Fishing, Driving, Surf Riding, and Hunting. To house these sports, we have the Stadium as shown on the stamp of Greece, and a gymnasium shown on a recent issue of Salvador.

In opening my talk to children, I lay great stress upon these words: "Study your stamps." Whether Johnny Jones has 300 stamps and Tommy Smith 500 stamps, and whether Tommy Smith considers his collection the best, is of no consequence to me,—but the child collecting his stamps and studying them is the one that will derive untold benefits.

I used to be inclined to grieve a bit that I had only grammar school opportunities, but I suddenly awoke to the fact that I had achieved a fairly liberal education through my study of stamps. I have put my experience of nearly twenty-five years of scientific study and benefit into assembling this miscellany and intend to lecture along educational lines and continue my work as a collector that others may profit by my experience. For anyone interested in the study of the Arts and Sciences, I am convinced that stamp collecting may be of wonderful value, and well within the possibilities of even the youthful pocketbook.

Stray Notes.

Word from the Strasbourg Exhibition.

Dr. Emilio Diena just sends word that the Strasbourg Exhibition was of real importance and well attended.

Eugene Klein also advises that he has just received a cable advising of the following awards to Americans:

James Starr, Philadelphia. Collection of China. Gold Medal.
Eugene Klein, Philadelphia. Collection of Heligoland. Gold Medal.
Col. Joseph A. Steinmetz, Philadelphia. Selected United States. Silver Gilt Medal. Also selected Foreign Rarities. Silver Medal.
Thomas H. Pratt, Kingsport, Tenn. Collection of Confederate States. Silver Gilt Medal. * * * *

Lindbergh Air Mail Stamps.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the new Lindbergh Air Mail Stamp which marks a departure on the part of the Post Office Authorities in so honoring a living man. To Hon. E. R. Ackerman no doubt belongs the greatest credit for suggesting such action to the Department but he was ably backed by individuals and organizations throughout the country. The two Philadelphia societies in particular passed resolutions favoring the issuance of a special stamp and this endorsement of philatelic organizations no doubt carried considerable weight.

The stamps were placed on sale simultaneously in four cities on June 18th and we are indebted to H. A. Diamant of St. Louis for a very attractive cover especially printed for the occasion bearing the new stamps cancelled on the first day as well as the special cancellation featuring the "Lindbergh Celebration". Edward F. Suhre of the same city also favored us with an attractive postcard bearing a picture of Col. Lindbergh beside the "Spirit of St. Louis" on the reverse. Fred Schmalzriedt of Detroit also sent us a first day cover from that city bearing the usual Detroit cancellation of June 18th.

We have the most important stock in the United States covering all branches of philately.

We are prepared to purchase any rarities and fine collections for cash.

We would welcome an opportunity of becoming acquainted with you.

Homan, Krassa Co., Inc.
116 Nassau Street
New York

The Workings of the Chinese Post Office

By H. F. Bowker.

As evidenced by the postal markings found on entire covers, the beginnings of the Chinese Post Office bring to light certain procedures which are nowhere paralleled in philatelic research. To properly understand the problems which confronted the development of the Post Office in China in its earlier years, one must know the institutions which it superceded and realize the competition which it had to overcome to become the gigantic entity which it is today.

For unnumbered generations before Sir Robert Hart, the first Inspector General of Customs (and Posts) conceived the idea of a Customs Post between Peking and the various treaty ports, the Imperial Chinese Government had maintained an institution, known as *I Chan,* for the transmission of official correspondence between the seat of the government and the officials of the eighteen provinces. In the 14th century it is related by Marco Polo that there were maintained ten thousand mail stations twenty-five miles apart throughout the Empire, administered by the Board of War, where relays of horses were provided for mounted couriers and where at stages a days journey apart sleeping accommodations were provided for official personages travelling to and from the capitol on official business. The earliest reference I have been able to find to the *I Chan* in western literature is contained in Sir George Stauntons "Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China" published in Philadelphia in 1799, wherein he states the following:

> "There is no establishment of a post for the general convenience of the people throughout the Chinese empire. Expresses are continually sent on horseback, to convey intelligence to the Emperor alone, from every point of his wide dominions, with a celerity scarcely exceeded even by the latest improvements of that kind in Europe. Dispatches are, in one day, carried one hundred and fifty miles. Slower messengers are employed for the ordinary purposes of the government, and the use of the mandarins." pp. 275, Vol. I.

He further describes the equipment and appearance of these Imperial messengers as follows:

> "The dispatches to and from the Emperor were carried by a man on horseback, in a flat bag or basket tied round his body. At the bottom of the bag were bells suspended, to announce his approach at every stage, where he and his horse were to be relieved. The distance between the stages was about ten or a dozen miles" pp. 167, Vol. II.

Such postal service as was required for private communication throughout the Empire was furnished by an institution known as *Min Chu.* The *Min Chu* were private companies whose headquarters centered at Ningpo, Chekiang and whose couriers utilized every means of conveyance—trading vessels, canal boats, runners and mounted carriers—in the transmission of letters, parcels, drafts and sycee throughout the realm.

With the advent of Europeans at the treaty ports, various foreign governments established branches of their own post offices, usually as an adjunct of the consular service, as a safe means of communication between the various trading outposts and the home lands. In 1910 there were eighty-six foreign postoffices in forty-seven cities of China; distributed as follows: German 26, Japanese 20, French 17, English 11, Russian 11, United States 1. These postoffices were abolished by the terms of the Washington Conference and all discontinued their service December 31, 1922.

As the communities developed at the treaty ports several established post-offices for the exchange of mails among themselves. These were operated at Amoy, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chungking, Foochow, Hankow, Ichang, Kewkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Wei Hai Wei and Wuhu.



SHOWING FRONT AND BACK OF CHINESE COVER.

In March 1867 the Customs Inspectorate General Postal Department announced the establishment of a weekly postal service between Peking and Tientsin, open to subscribers at the cost of 30 Taels per season, beginning in March and

ending December 15. Mail matter for non-subscribers was also carried for a nominal rate per piece, collected at Peking. The Customs Postal Department, the second phase in the development of the post office came into being March 23, 1878 and operated between Peking and the ports of Tientsin, Shanghai, Chinkiang, Chefoo and Newchwang, with a daily courier service between Peking and Tientsin. During the winter months when the ports of Tientsin and Newchwang were ice-bound the mails were sent overland from Peking to and from Tientsin and Chinkiang three times weekly and from Chefoo to and from Chinkiang via Chinanfu once a week. The general public was tendered the use of this service and payment of postage was made by means of postage stamps from December 1878. It has been stated in various philatelic publications that the first day stamps were used was December 16, 1878, but this is erroneous. The official notice regarding the Customs Postal Department was dated Shanghai, December 16th, 1878, but I have stamps cancelled in Newchwang on December 14, 1878, which establishes the fact that the stamps had been distributed to the various custom houses and used on mail previous to the date of the official notice. The stamps of the Imperial Customs Post prepaid the charges for the carriage only within the confines of China. Mail addressed to foreign lands had to have in addition to the Imperial Customs Post stamps for the Chinese charges, the stamps of a foreign country having a branch post office in Shanghai for the prepayment of the charges between the exchange office at Shanghai and destination.

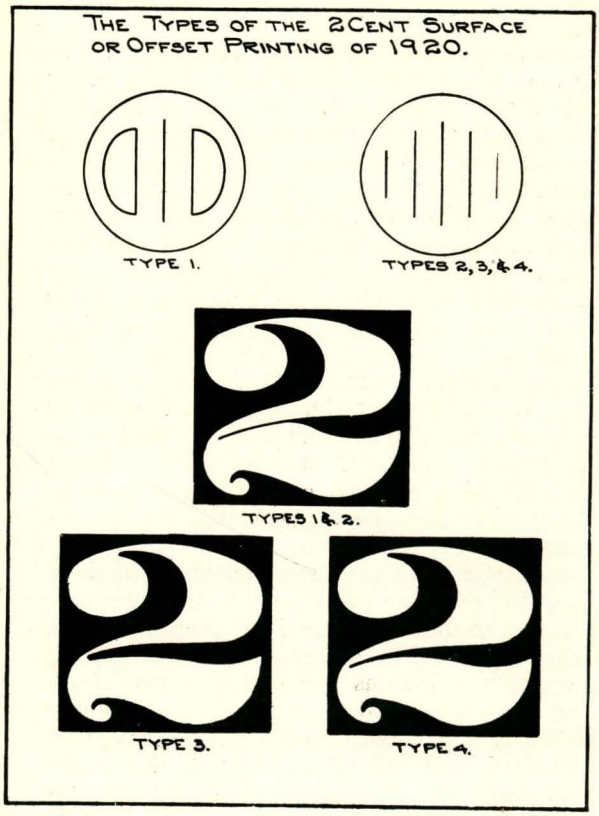
Such a letter is illustrated herewith, Figure I. On the back are two three candarin stamps, China No. 2, cancelled with an oval chop in blue, with the Chinese characters for Peking within a square with double lines at the top and bottom. The separate dated postmark in blue, of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 19 Jan (18)81 Peking is noted at the right. The letter was dispatched to Tientsin, arriving 20 Jan (18)81, where it was made up into a mail bag, usually of about sixty pounds of mail matter and dispatched to Shanghai via the ice-free port of Chinkiang on the Yangste River by means of mounted couriers, a twelve days journey to the south, where in due course the bag was transshipped to Shanghai via steamer, a distance of 194 miles, arriving there 2 February (18)81. Our cover had on its face the two five sen stamps of Japan No. 60 to prepay the charges of the Japanese post office, which had international exchange arrangements with the United States, to its destination. We can see here that the Imperial Japanese Postal Agency at Shanghai accepted our letter for transmission onward some time after its arrival at the Shanghai Customs Post Office, but certainly not on 8 January, as evidenced by the postmark. On February 11, 1881 the cover arrived at Yokohama where the Japanese stamps were obliterated and it was placed in the mails for the seventeen days journey to San Francisco, arriving on 28 February (1881), where our nice "Pd all" postmark in red certifying to the prepayment in full to destination by means of the Japanese stamps was applied. Next, our letter was received in New Haven, Conn. at 10 A. M. of 8 March (1881) after its varied journey by courier, junk, steamships and rail from the medieval, capitol city of China to the quiet university town of New Haven, U. S. A.

Covers with the first and second issues of China thereon are very scarce items indeed and collectors having such items in their collections are invited to correspond with the author of this series with a view to the accumulation of data pertaining to the workings of the Chinese Post Office.

Further articles on the Chinese Post by H. F. Bowker will follow in succeeding issues.

Types of 2c Surface Printing of 1920

By George C. McNabb.



TYPE 1:—There are five vertival lines in the button on the toga; The 1st and 2nd, 4th and 5th are connected at the top and bottom forming what might be called two "d"s, the 1st one being reversed.

TYPE 2:—There are five vertical lines in the button as before but none of them are connected. In the "2" at the left the line of color between the body and tail of the numeral is very faint, sometimes being absent altogether. See first illustration of "2".

TYPE 2A:—In Type 2 the stamps measure 21½ mm. vertically over all; in Type 2A this dimension becomes 22 mm.

TYPE 3:—Button same as Type 2. In the "2" at the left the line of color between the body and tail of the numeral is much heavier than in Type 2 and almost divides the number into two parts. See second illustration of "2".

TYPE 4:—Button same as Type 2. Both "2"s have been touched up so that the line of color between the body and tail of the numeral is about midway between Types 2 and 3 in thickness. See third illustration of "2".

A slight description of the method used in obtaining these different types is as follows:—

Type 1:—A master negative was made from an original Die Proof, 2½ times size, which was not retouched except for the addition of the secret marks in the button. From this master negative a 400 subject glass positive, normal size, was made by projection. From the 400 subject glass positive, 400 subject celluloid negatives were made. These latter were then used to make the zinc rollers used in printing the stamps.

Type 2:—Same as Type 1 except that the master negative was retouched to make certain lines stronger.

Type 3:—This was experimental and a 2½ times size master negative was made which was not retouched. From this a single master positive of normal size was made by projection. A single celluloid negative, normal size, was then made from the small positive. This small negative was retouched and the regular 400 subject glass positive made from it.

Type 4:—Same as Type 2.

New High Lights on Austria

By Major Guy W. A. Camp.

DIE POSTMARKEN VON OESTERREICH. By Ing. Edwin Muller. Published by "Die Postmarke," Ges. m. b. H, Wien, IX, Kolingasse 2. Price 25 Austrian schillings, or 15 German marks, post free.

This volume is without doubt the most complete and remarkable treatise on the stamps of Austria and Lombardi that has ever been compiled. Every one of its 427 pages is replete with valuable information and no one can contemplate the vast amount of important data here gathered together without experiencing a feeling of keen admiration for the patience and perseverance of Herr Muller in pushing to such a wonderful conclusion this monumental work. The painstaking care with which he has pursued his exhaustive researches is everywhere apparent and he is to be congratulated in having made such a valuable addition to philatelic bibliography. This volume and Herr Muller's recent work on the postmarks of the first five issues of Austria and Lombardi furnish a complete guide to those who are engaged in collecting what are probably the most interesting stamps ever issued by any country.

This volume has been divided by Herr Muller into three sections, the first of which deals with the stamps of Austria and Lombardi, the second with the Austrian Post Offices in Liechtenstein and the third with those in the Levant. All issues from 1850 to 1918 are included. The work is copiously illustrated with reproductions of actual stamps, and in many instances enlarged portions of the stamps are shown on which indicators have been placed when necessary to point out the characteristics which determine the types.

As one would naturally expect, the 1850 issue comes in for the most elaborate treatment and the first 90 pages of the book are given over to the consideration of the five values forming that issue together with the corresponding values of the Lombardi issue. After explaining the several varieties of paper used in printing this issue, the author points out the various types and subtypes, and the illustrations accompanying the text are so enlarged as to give even the newest amateur a thorough understanding although he may be unable to read the German language in which the book is printed. An interesting feature is a reproduction of the "Recordnungsblatt" of April 27, 1850, prescribing the Austrian postal rates, which shows that local postage on a single letter was 2kr., within ten miles, 3kr., between ten and twenty miles, 6kr., and over twenty miles 9kr.

The St. Andrew's Cross is thoroughly explained and the four possible settings of it are shown. Then there is a photographic reproduction of the greater part of the four panes of a sheet of the 45 cent Lombardi showing the actual arrangement of the Crosses on each pane. On this one can discern the faint outlines of the watermark that occupies the center of the sheet, mostly the space between the right and left panes, but this is seen much better in another illustration of only that portion of the sheet which contains the watermark and the first rows of the stamps on the several panes adjacent thereto, which is in the actual size of the original. This discloses that the panes were spaced nearly an inch apart and that the watermark covers the space of five stamps on each of the right hand panes but of only four on each of the left hand panes. This is due to the flourishes on the terminals of the first and last letters of "K. K. H. M." forming the watermark. Heretofore it has been the opinion of many specialists that the watermark could be found on but four stamps of each pane. The letters of this watermark are about one and a quarter inches high and it is quite probable that because of the imperfect centering of the watermark many sheets were printed with it showing only on the panes on one side of the sheet, which would make watermarked specimens scarcer than the 1 to 15 ratio which has been the prevailing idea.

(Continued on page 158.)

From Mexico to the Confederate States

By Edward S. Knapp.

THE illustration here shown is of a cover, with cancellation of "Matamoros, (Mexico)" and it has in addition the Mexican mark "FRANCO," meaning "PAID."

The Matamoros cancellation is dated "Junio 10" and this cancellation is one that is sometimes found on the "Eagle" (1864) Issue of Mexico.

Cover also bears Confederate 10c, issue of 1863, and this is tied on the cover by postmark of "CONCRETE, TEX, JUL 1."



Cover Mailed in Mexico to Confederate States.

Letter was mailed in Matamoros and carried across the border in some way, and three weeks later it was postmarked at Concrete, and, undoubtedly, after that was carried as regular piece of Confederate States mail matter. The year of use was 1864.

I have seen one or two other letters, bearing the handstamps of *firms* in Mexico (but they do not bear any Mexican P. O. cancellations, as this does), addressed to towns in the Confederacy and bearing Confederate stamps. These even, are rare, and this item, proving an unquestionable use, is the only one of its kind that I have so far noted.

I would like very much to hear from any of the readers of this, who may have seen similar uses, or who have any questions to ask concerning this one. Address me at 158 East 64th Street, New York City.

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

The splendid gift by *Charles Lathrop Pack* of his specialized collection of *Brazil 1894-1896* in eight volumes opens up a new field of usefulness in the *Collectors Club* and will stimulate activity in the proposed series of weekly exhibits * * * With the facilities at our disposal in our *New Club Rooms* it has been felt that we should undertake a definite program to educate the general public in the fascination of philately and it is believed that this can best be brought about by a regular and continuous series of small exhibits at our club rooms * * * For a comparatively small appropriation (which it is hoped some member will donate) the walls of our general meeting room, where the auctions are held, could be lined with *Display Cases* fitted with pockets to hold the standard sized album pages so that an exhibit could be mounted in a short time * * * Collections such as that just donated by *Mr. Pack* as well as selections from the collections of our members and *Educational Exhibits* especially prepared for the purpose could be shown on every afternoon when the rooms were not otherwise engaged and sufficient *Publicity* secured through the press and through the schools to stimulate a worth while attendance * * * These informal exhibits could be supplemented by *Instructive Talks* from time to time and prove a real factor in the upbuilding of our hobby * * * All we need is *sufficient Funds* to secure the cases in order to begin functioning in the Fall * * *

The time seems ripe for an *Aggressive Campaign* for never before have there been so many indications of *Public Interest* in stamp collecting * * * The press has been very liberal with space and the subject is now treated editorially in an *Instructive* and *Intelligent* manner * * * The *New York Sun* recently commented at length on a discussion started in the *Nation and Athenaeum* of *London* on *"What turns the average person into a stamp collector?"* * * * One of the principal reasons advanced was the exhibition which we held in *New York* last October * * * The finely illustrated new book by *F. B. Warren* on *"The Pageant of Civilization"* (as told by Postage Stamps) published by *The Century Co.* at $6.00 will also do much to interest untold hundreds in collecting * * *

Developments are also keeping pace in the hobby itself and the adaptation of the *Quartz Lamp* to philatelic requirements adds a protection against *Counterfeits* and *Repaired Stamps* that will create greater confidence * * * This progress is leading the *Collectors Club* into increased activities which we hinted at in our last issue but which are still insufficiently advanced to give in detail * * * With the continued and increase support of advanced collectors throughout the world, however, there is no question but what the work that this club can undertake will be of considerable interest and value * * *

We cannot refrain from calling particular attention to the leading article in this issue on the *Pony Express Stamps* by those two outstanding students of these issues—*Dr. V. M. Berthold* and *H. C. Needham* * * * This is a valu-

able contribution to *Historical Research* as well as to *Philately* which will be of interest to every subscriber * * * Every detail has been verified with *Painstaking Care* and while it may be possible that later researches will correct some of the conclusions it is certain that all *Fundamental Facts* are absolutely correct * * * There are several other good articles in this issue which speak for themselves but we want to call particular attention to the *Advertising Pages* * * * Without this support this magazine would be impossible * * * The *Leading Dealers* of the world are represented and our readers are urged to give them the preference when buying stamps and to mention the fact in so doing * * * Last issue we pulled a bad one on our good friend *Robson Lowe* by quoting his prices in *Pounds* instead of in *Dollars* * * * Look the issue over again with this revision in mind and note the bargains that are offered * * *

The Philadelphia Stamp Club and *Philadelphia Chapter No.* 18 *of the A. P. S.* were both on the job to endorse the movement for a special stamp with which to honor *Charles A. Lindbergh* and *P. M. Wolsieffer* sent us copy of a letter in which the *Third Assistant P. M. G.* advised that the suggestion had been adopted * * * The *Jamaica Philatelic Society* is about to publish an *Annual Magazine* which will replace a *Manuscript Bulletin* which they have prepared in the past for the benefit of the local members * * * The *Toronto Stamp Collectors Club* recently held their *Second Annual Junior Stamp Exhibition* which attracted considerable attention and which received columns of good publicity in the *Toronto* papers * * * An elaborate and comprehensive prospectus announcing the *Exposition Philatelique Internationale de Monaco* to be held at the *Palais des Beaux-Arts* at *Monte-Carlo* from February 18th to 26th, 1928 has just been received * * * It has an impressive Committee headed by *Theodore Champion* of *Paris* and should have the full support of our members * * *

Hans Lagerloef has just made another important donation to the *Swedish Postal Museum* at *Stockholm* * * * The complete list will soon be published in handbook form (the third that has appeared) * * * *Max Ohlman* was tendered a *Testimonial Dinner* by his *Lodge* on April 19th in recognition of his splendid services as treasurer * * * *A. E. Pade* of the *Hot Stove League* made his usual trip to *Denmark* this summer where he bought up all of the good things desired by his numerous clients * * * The club was recently honored by a visit from *Miss E. West,* managing director of *J. H. Smyth, Ltd.* of *Sidney, Australia* * * *

Plans are now being formulated for a *Big Fall Season* and we will appreciate the suggestions of our members for forms of entertainment that will appeal to them.

H. L. L.

"The Youngest Rider" by Louise Platt Hauck.

Quite recently the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company of Boston has published "The Youngest Rider," a story of the Pony Express, written by the well known authoress Louise Platt Hauck of St. Joseph, Mo., who is known to our readers through the hearty cooperation which she gave to the work of Dr. V. M. Berthold.

While the story is written principally in the interest of young America, and doubtless will be read avidly by thousands of our American youth to whom the daring deeds of the hero, Charlie Holt, will be an inspiration and a brilliant exemplification of undaunted courage, it is equally true that "The Youngest Rider" cannot fail to arouse the keen interest of all United States philatelists, and a copy of this book should be found in every one of our libraries.

The style and diction of Mrs. Hauck is excellent and the events set forth, drawn with a consumate skill, have the further merit of absolute historical accuracy.

After having finished the story the reader will lay the book aside feeling distinctly that here is a writer who has spent years in the study of a subject that has captivated both her intellect and heart. Price $1.50.

A Few Notes on the "Small" 3 Cents of Canada. Issued 1870-1897

By Lieut.-Col. M. A. Studd, F. R. P. S. L.

RESEARCH work on the earlier Canadian issues is confined to collectors with long "purses."

A considerable Cash Expenditure is necessary before one can buy sufficient "material" of any issue prior to 1870.

On the other hand, any collector can buy several thousands of the "Small" Three Cents value with a very small outlay. Such a "Buy" is good value for money, if one reckons "value" in terms of the amount of Research work, which one is thus enabled to carry out. I have looked through some 50,000 copies of this Stamp during the past three years, and have had wonderful value in the hunt for Postmarks alone.

Outside of this, I have laid aside all dated copies, and from them I have learned some things about the Stamp which, possibly, may be of interest to other Specialists.

The number of dated copies, from which these notes are compiled, are as follows:

1870—17 copies	1877—79 copies	1884—13 copies
1871—31 copies	1878—70 copies	1885—22 copies
1872—27 copies	1879—57 copies	1886—40 copies
1873—18 copies	1880—72 copies	1887—29 copies
1874—14 copies	1881—27 copies	1888 & —36 copies
1875—39 copies	1882—16 copies	1889
1876—11 copies	1883— 8 copies	Montreal prints.

and several hundred of Ottawa Printings from 1889.

The Research work which can be done on dated copies is limited to A. Perforations. B. Colors. C. Papers, and these three are taken below in the order given.

A. PERFORATIONS.

Two guages were made use of (1) Perf. 12 (just under); (2) Perf. 11½x12, but, it is true, that some of the later Montreal Printings, and all the Ottawa Printings were Perf. 12 exact. The following Table gives an indication as to when these perforations were in use.

Date	No. of copies Perf. 12	No. of copies Perf. 11½x12
1870	17	Nil
1871	31	Nil
1872	27	Nil
1873	11	7
1874	Nil	14
1875	Nil	39
1876	6	5
1877	22	57
1878	56	14
1879	28	29

From 1880 onwards all copies were Perf. 12 (just under) and (later) Perf. 12 exact. The earliest copy Perf. 11½x12 is dated Sept. 20th, 1873; the earliest copy Perf. 12 (just under) in 1876 is Aug. 1876. Hence Perf. 12 (just under) existed from 1870 till middle 1873 and again from about the middle of 1876 onwards. Perf. 11½x12 existed from about the middle of 1873 till 1879.

Although I have not found any 3 Cents with Perf. 11½x12 dated later than 1879, I have a few 5 cents with this perforation dated in 1880 and 1881. Probably these 5 cents were printed in 1879, but unlike the 3 cent, the stock was not entirely used up until a couple of years later. I have two entires dated Feb. and April 1871, respectively, on which the 3 cents are both Perf. 12½ all around. I cannot explain these. The stamps are not shrunk in size. I also have a copy dated 1870 which is Perf. 11½x11¾.

B. COLORS.

Montreal Printing.

Indian Red: Jan. 1870 and about Aug. 1870.
Pale Indian Red: about Aug. 1870 and middle 1871.
Dull Rose Red: about Nov. 1870-1871 and middle 1872, also middle 1873.
Rose Red: middle 1871 and middle 1872.
Very deep Rose Red (Scarce): March to October 1871.
Dull Red (similar to Dull Rose Red): late 1872 and middle 1873.
Various Shades of Orange Red (more Red than Orange): middle 1873-1878 and late 1881.1889.
Bright Red Orange (More Orange than Red): 1879-1881.

Ottawa Printings.

Rose Carmine (Distinct shade): October 1888-March 1889 (have a copy dated April 1889).
Pale Vermilion: 1889 and middle 1895.
Dull Red Vermilion: 1889-1893.
Orange Vermilion: Middle 1892-93.
Dull Orange Vermilion: End 1894 and End 1895.
Bright Vermilion: About April 1895 and end of issue.
Brownish Vermilion: middle 1897 and end of issue.

C. PAPERS.

The difficulty with the papers is to enumerate the more important types without getting drawn into a description of every variety, of which there are many.

Montreal Printings.

From 1870 to early 1873, an especially fine quality, smooth surfaced, hand wove paper was used. Between 1873 and 1889 the paper got gradually rougher in texture, although the quality was still good. At some period in the "Seventies" a very white paper existed, but I have insufficient material to give any dates. This paper is scarce.

In Ottawa Printings 1889, approximately with the advent of the Ottawa Printings, thin poor quality wove papers came into use, which with one exception, cannot be compared with the papers used for the Montreal Printings.

Generally speaking the Ottawa papers can be classified as follows:

(a) Thin, poor quality wove paper, color showing through and hence "Pink" backs, used from 1889 to late 1893 or even 1894 and about April 1895 to end of issue.
(b) Poor paper but more opaque than (a) hence only slightly "Pink" backs, used middle 1891 to middle 1895.
(c) A better class of wove paper, thicker than (a) or (b). No "Pink" showing through at back. Almost but not quite, comparable with paper used for the later Montreal Printings. Used from late 1893 or early 1894 to end 1895 or early 1896.

Gibbons classifies the Rose Carmine shade as having been printed in Ottawa in 1888-1889. If this is correct, some "Montreal" paper must have been passed on to "Ottawa," as the paper used for this stamp is the same as that used for the late Montreal Printings.

On Mounting Collections

By H. P. ATHERTON.

A SUBJECT of infinite proper solutions. No one can tell you—and make you believe it—that you should use much, little, or no cream in your coffee, and that one lump of sugar, or two, or three, is absolutely the best—you may even prefer tea!

Here are some few proven facts that may help the rash collector who has promised himself that he will have his collection entirely re-mounted before next winter comes round. We are considering the Blank Album now, though the surface may be quadrilled, or possibly only a faint border. On all of these quad-



A PAGE FROM CHRISTIAN L. DULL'S AUSTRIA.

rilled pages find the vertical and horizontal center lines indicated by small marks. It is well to work from the vertical center line, rather than the outer margins if few stamps are to go on a page, and you will soon get accustomed to working rapidly from the center line. You can use a card marking one dot for the center line, then another dot at a distance which is say three stamps away, another is two stamps away, etc., etc. It works rapidly when you have the hang of it, you put a wee pencil dot where a corner of each stamp is to go.

Do not put "United States" at the top of each page if your collection is of these stamps. You, and everyone else who is interested will know that. If the page shows Shades, Perforation Varieties, Cancellations or some specialized feature, use that at top of the page.

Annotations go under the stamp, rather than above it, the reason being that we are accustomed to this on approval selections, pictures in magazines and newspapers etc. It has become the custom among most philatelists now.

Make the annotation as brief as possible. Some use a glossary of abbreviations. Suppose we have one of the freak $3.50 1st Issue Revenues with a single row of perforations running diagonally from top left to bottom right. We rather like this item, and want to call our friends' attention to it in particular, so we think that we should label it something like this—"With diagonal line of perforations running from top to bottom corners." The title is correct enough; but the lettering will be too much for the stamp, even though it is a big stamp. Moreover we have forgotten to give the beholder credit for some powers of observation.

In this particular case we should title the page "Odd," or "Freak," as some prefer, Perforations. If you print the word "Diagonal" under the stamp, that surely covers this item.

Arrange the stamps on a page so that the lines of lettering are symmetrical under the stamps which are at same relative positions from the vertical center line. Do not have one stamp with two rows of inked annotation under it, unless its corresponding stamp on the other side of the center line has the same amount of inking, for it would not be "Happy" as a French Architect would feelingly express this off centeredness.

Never mount stamps on pages that are of *thin* paper. The stamps develop wavelike surfaces and are unsightly. Thick pages prevent this. Albums stood on edge on a shelf develop these same wrinkles unless they are wedged into place evenly. Double bummed (peelable) hinges are best in the long run—and some of the hinges on stamps we buy have surely had that! It is best to give every decent stamp you buy a good soaking, and press them out flat till they are positively dry before you attempt to mount them.

Never wet a hinge, read the rules, they say "moisten"—that's right, then work fast till the stamp is anchored in its correct position on the page. You will get the best result by laying a piece of paper, transparent, or not, on the face of the stamp directly after it is mounted, and then running your tweezers solidly over the fold in the hinge, stamp and all. That stamp will lay flat forevermore.

Dealers allow a bit of the hinge to project above the top of the stamp as a rule. This is so that the customer may inspect the watermark (more likely seek a thin spot), for the stamp will not get bent, or have its perforations all mussed up. Collectors' stamps are their own, so the hinges are hidden under the stamp, as they are truly unsightly things on a pretty stamp.

It is very important to have the leaves in each album lie evenly. Have the correct number of pages so that the leaves will turn easily without forcing a page to turn. This may be done by slightly elongating the holes if a post binder is used, though care must be taken in handling the book so that the pages will not rub. Suppose you wish to mount 50 copies of some nice stamp, say Poland No. 1, into a small pocket album. You decide to put a single copy on each page, and there may be plenty of lettering on each page telling of its postmark etc., etc., if you count down six quadrille squares and place each stamp in the same position on every page, you'll have a lump at this spot caused by the stamps, and the doubled hinges which will be as bad as a carbuncle on the neck! I once saw a collection just like that. It was done unthinkingly, for each page was annotated by itself and the booklet was not assembled till all was done. My word, it was a funny little album, all the edges of the pages were wobbly, and the book bulged to twice its natural thickness at the top. Watch covers especially for this fault. Stagger them on the pages so that none come directly over each other in rotation. Annotate at the sides.

When you have a cover on a page and wish to supplement this by some single items, or pieces of covers, always place these single items an inch and a half away from the edge of the cover, more if the cover is a thick folded cover, or your stamps will start to wrinkle.

It is well to keep a good many items along the outer perimeter of the sheet, for unconsciously items will congregate toward the top of the page, any this will make the album bulge at the top, which is very bad for the stamps. Their color will rub off if too many are in line with each other on the pages, whether the pages are protected by loose tissue leaves, or Jap tissue which is fastened to the backs of the pages. Never let your album have any side slip, or "play." Some collectors cut up their inner tubes from tires (think they are old tires?) and they make ideal bands of any width required. No slipping then with one of these round the outer edge of an album.

While illustrations of mounted pages are nice to look at, they are really immaterial. Common sense, personal taste, and the amount and spacing of annotation on a page, make it nice, or otherwise. If your page when tentatively laid out is displeasing to you, add or remove something, and when the result is satisfactory, anchor the stamps in their positions. If the page is not overcrowded the result cannot be far wrong.

Some favor mounting stamps in sweeping curve formations, in circles, or diamonds as to shape. Others like to see wistaria vines carefully crawling up among the stamps, or large healthy acanthus foliage weaving in and out among the stamps—or are the stamps growing on the vines?

Some of our modern stamps may call for such settings; but the old time orderly array still obtains in the majority of collections.

Many collections are happily started with an interesting Frontispiece, carefully thought out, and beautifully executed. This rather lifts the contents of the album into a plane somewhat above a mere stamp collection. It is the preface as it were to a Philatelic Monograph.

Collectors Club Library Exhibit

By Dr. J. Brace Chittenden.

THE only Exhibit of the *Collectors Club* as an organization were the bound Volumes de Luxe of the Collectors Club Philatelist. On the other hand, the Governors felt that many of our visitors would be interested in a display of philatelic literature that would present some idea of our valuable Library.

With the aid of Mr. Ricketts, I therefore prepared such an exhibit covering in outline the development of philatelic literature from the earliest dates. The outstanding features were an Exhibit of the first philatelic journal published in every country in the world. Secondly, the first hundred journals published in the United States. Thirdly, many of the oldest and rarest works on Philately in existence, and finally several most elaborate and expensive productions of modern times.

The list follows and can be relied upon as an authentic guide.

A. The First Journals of every Country Country in the World.

1. Argentine Rep. Revista Philatelica, Aug. 1784 (RRRR)
2. Austria, Briefmarken-Anzeiger, June 1866 RR
3. Acores, Acores, March 1905
4. Belgium, Timbre Poste, Feb. 1863 Vol. I. II original RR
5. Bolivia, Filatelica Boliviana, July 1893 RR
6. Brazil, Brazil Philatelico, Jan. 1882 R
7. British Guiana, B. G. Phil. Journal, 1906
8. Bulgaria, "Glass" October, 1893 RR
9. Canada, Stamp Collectors Monthly Gazette, June, 1865 (2nd) RRR
10. Canary Island, Filatelica Universal, 1903
11. Chili, Guia del Colleccion uba de Sellos de Correos, 1878

12. Colombia, Annunciador, March 1879 (2nd) RR
13. Costa Rica, Costa Rica Postal, Oct. 1894
14. Cuba, Curioso Americano, July 1899
15. Curaco, Correo del Caribe, Feb. 1891
16. Denmark, Nordisk Frimaerketidente, Aug. 1867 RRR
17. Dominican Republic, Filotelica, Jan. 1885 R
18. Ecuador, Ecuador Filatelico, Jan. 1886 R
19. Egypt, Timbrologie Egyptienne, Oct. 1891 R
20. France, Collectioneur de Timbre-Poste, July 1864
21. Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, July, 1864
21. Germany, Magazine fur briefmarken-Sammler, May 1863 V. I RR
22. Great Britain Monthly Intelligencer, Sept. 1862 RRR
23. Greece, "Hermes" March 1891 R
24. Hawaiian Islands, Oceanic May 1887 R
25. Holland, Continental Philatelic Magazine, Feb. 1869 RRR
26. Hong Kong, Hong Kong Philatelic Journal, Jan. 1895 R
27. India, Indian Philatelist, May 1894 RR
28. Italy, Posta Mondiale, July 1873 RR
Japan, Yuraku 1916
29. Luxemburg Philateliste Universel, May 1890 R
30. Malta, Malta Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser, Jan. 1898
31. Mexico, Boletin de La Sociedad Filatelica Nacional, Mar. 1889 R
32. Morocco, Marco Timbrologique, Feb. 1897
34. New South Wales, N. S. W. Stamp Collectors Magazine, Nov. 1879
35. New Zealand, Philatelic Times, May 1891 (2nd)
36. Norway, Nordisk Frimaerkeblad, July 1889 R
37. Paraguay, Revista del C. F. d Paraguay. 1923
38. Peru, Mercurio, Oct. 1886 R
39. Porto Rico Filatelica Antillana, Mar. 1893 R
40. Portugal, Philatelista, Apr. 1887 R
41. Queensland, Australian Stamp News, July 1893 R
42. Roumania, Timbrophilo, Jan. 1891 RRR
43. Russia, Finska Filatelisten, Dec. 1894 R
44. San Marino, San Marino Philatelist, Dec. 1892
45. South Australia, Australian Stamp Collectors Journal, Nov. 1879 RRR
46. Spain, Indicador De Los Sellos, July 1870 RRR
47. Sweden, Tidning For Frimarksamlare, Dec. 1886 R
48. Switzerland, Schweizerische Briefmarken Zeitung, Nov. 1875 R
49. Tasmania, Federal Australian Philatelist, Jan. 1890
50. Tripoli, Timbrologie Africanie, Sept. 1893 R
51. Tunis, Tunis Philatelique, Oct. 1895 R
52. Turkey, Timbre Levantin, May 1886 R
53. United States, Stamp Collectors Record, Dec. 1864
54. Uruguay, Revista del C. C. del Uruguay,
55. Venezuela, Anunciador Filatelico de Venezuela, Jan. 1892 R
56. Victoria, Barry's Philatelic Monthly, 1st, Nov. 1887 R
Australian Stamp Collector, Oct. 1893

B. The First Hundred Philatelic Journals in the United States 1864-1880

1. Stamp Collectors Record, Albany and Boston, 1864
2. Coin and Stamp Journal, Chicago, Ricketts, 1865
3. Collectors Guide, Newport, R. I.
4. Mason's Coin and Stamp Col. Magazine, Philadelphia, 1867
5. Stamp Journal, Middletown, Conn. 1867 RRR
6. American Stamp Mercury, Boston, Mass., Oct. 1867 RR
7. Coin and Stamp Journal, Meriden, Conn. Jan. 1868 RRR
8. Stamp Buyer, Middletown, Conn. Jan. 1868 RRR
9. American Journal of Philately, New York, Mar. 1868 R
10. New England Journal of Philately, Boston, Mass. Jan. 1869 RRR
11. Timbrophilist, Boston, Mass. Sept. 1869 RR
12. Boy's Stamp Gazette, Worcester, Mass. Jan. 1870 RR
13. American Stamp Collector's Guide, Middletown, Conn. Aug. 1870 RR
14. Philadelphia Monthly, Philadelphia, Pa. July 1870 RR
15. Kuriosity Kabinet, New York, Sept. 1870 R
16. Stamp Collector's Guide, Meriden, Conn. Dec. 1870 R
17. Stamp Collector's Magazine, Boston, Mass. Jan. 1871 RR
18. Stamp Exchange, Lowell, Mass., Rickette, Jan. 1871 RR
19. American Coin and Stamp Review, Allentown, Pa. May 1871 R
20. American Philatelist, Elizabeth, N. J., Ricketts, July 1871 R
21. Postage Stamp Reporter, Lowell, Mass. Sept. 1871 RR
22. Collector, Newburgh, N. Y., Nov. 1871 R
23. Southern Curiosity Cabinet, New Orleans, La. Feb. 1872 R
24. American Boy's Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa. Apr. 1872
25. European Stamp Journal, New York June 1872 RR
26. Curiosity Hunter, Rockford, Ill. Sept. 1872 RR
27. Western Philatelist, Chicago, Ill. Dec. 1872 R

28. Maine Philatelist, Portland, Me. 1872 R
29. Curiosity Cabinet, New York, 1872
30. Collectors Review, Toledo, Ohio. Jan. 1873 R
31. Stamp Advertiser, Chicago, Ill. Mar. 1873, RR
32. Western Stamp Collector, Chicago, Ill. Apr. 1873 RR
33. Stamp and Coin Trader, Rockford, Ill. 1873 RR
34. Stamp News, Rockford, Ill. 1873 RR
35. F. Trifet's Monthly Circular, Boston, Mass. Jan. 1874 R
36. Stamp Collector's Review, Minneapolis, Minn. Jan. 1874 RR
37. Philatelic Herald and Review, Cincinnati, O. June 1874 RR
38. Keystone Philatelist, Susquehanna, Sepot, Pa. Sept. 1874 R
39. American Philatelical Circular, Chicago, Ill. Oct. 1874 R
40. American Philatelic Circular, Chicago, Ill. Dec. 1874 R
41. Allan Mason and Co. Circular, Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. 1874 RR
42. American Philatelist, Cleveland, O. Jan. 1875, R
43. Coin and Stamp Journal, Kansas City, Mo. Jan. 1875 R
44. Collector's Companion, Northfield, Vt. Jan. 1875 RR
45. F. Trifet's Monthly Stamp Circular and Price Catalogue, Boston, Mass. Jan. 1875 R
46. Vermont Philatelist, St. Albans, Vt. Jan. 1875 RR
47. Decorah Philatelical Review, Decorah, Ia. Feb. 1875 RR
48. Philatelic Monthly, Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 1875 RR
49. Crescent, St. Albans, Vt. Sept. 1875 R
50. Stamp Collector, Painesville, O. Nov. 1875
51. Collectors News, North Adams, Mass. Sept. 1875
52. Tradeer, Washington, D. C. Nov. 1875 R
53. Collector's Own, Concord, N. H. Dec. 1875 R
54. Stamp Dealers Own, Washington, D. C. Feb. 1876 RR
55. Monthly Stamp Circular, New York. March 1876
56. Gem Price List, Chicago, Ill. Apr. 1876 RR
57. Stamp Collectors Monthly, New York, April 1876
58. Monthly Philatelist, Erie, Pa. May 1876 RR
59. Philatelic Gem, Chicago, Ill. May 1876 RR
60. Monthly Chronicle, Chicago, Ill. July 1876
61. Philatelic Advertiser, New York, Sept. 1876 R
62. St. Louis Philatelist, St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 1876 RR
63. Collector's Companion, Akron, O. Oct. 1876 R
64. Stamp, Chicago, Ill. Oct. 1876 RR
65. Collector's Own, Syracuse, N. Y. Nov. 1876, R
66. Monthly Circular, Chicago, Ill. Nov. 1876 R
67. Trader, Washington, D. C. Nov. 1876 R
68. Card and Stamp Circular, Newmarket, N. H. 1876 RR
69. Philatelic Snoozer, New York. Jan. 1877 RR
70. Postage Stamp Reporter, Montpelier, Vt. Jan. 1877 RR
71. Western Exchange, Akron, O. Jan. 1877 R
72. Philatelic Favourite, New York, Feb. 1877 RR
73. Michigan Philatelist, Detroit, Mich. April 1877 R
74. American Stamp Circular, New York. June 1877
75. Chicago Philatelist, Chicago, Ill. June 1877 RR
76. Stamp Journal, New York City, Sept. 1877 RR
77. Curiosity Seeker, Smithtown Branch, N. Y. Dec. 1877.
78. Monthly Stamp Circular, Boston, Mass. Dec. 1877 R
79. Stamp Collector's Review, Davenport, Ia. Dec. 1877 R
80. Bulletin of the National Philatelical Society fo New York, Jan. 1878 R
81. Coin and Stamp Journal, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 1878
82. Philatelic News, Cleveland, O. Jan. 1878 RR
83. Cleveland Philatelist, Cleveland, O. June 1878 R
84. Collector's World, New York. Sept. 1878 R
85. New York Philatelist, New York. Dec. 1878
86. American Journal of Philately and Coin Advertiser, New York. Jan. 1879 RR
87. Internationale Marken-Boerse, Baltimore, Md. Jan. 1879
88. J. T. Handford's Quarterly Circular, New York. Jan. 1879
89. Southern Philatelist, Galveston, Tex. Jan. 1879 R
90. Collector, Smyrna, N. Y. April 1879 RR
91. Stamp Reporter, Worcester, Mass. April 1879 R
92. National Philatelist, Mt. Pleasant, Ia. May 1879 R
93. Amateur Clipper, Smyrna, N. Y. June 1879 RR
94. Detroit Philatelist, Detroit, Mich. Aug. 1879 R
95. Stamp Collector, New York. Aug. 1879 RR
96. Trifet's Monthly, Boston, Mass. Aug. 1879 R

97. Collector's News, Plainfield, N. J. Sept. 1879 R
98. Western Philatelist, Council Bluffs, Ia. Sept. 1879 R
99. American Philatelic Guide, New York. Oct. 1879 R
100. Collector's Aid, Pendleton, S. C. Oct. 1879 RR

C. Rare English Catalogues.

1. Booty F. Aids to Stamp Collectors, 3rd Ed. 1862 RRR; first work to be illustrated; very scarce.
2. Mount Brown, Five Editions, RRR
3. Gray, Dr. J. E. 1862, see Editions, RR
4. Pemberton, E. L. Stamp Collectors Handbook, five Editions including the de luxe wanted by Crawford, RR
5. Gibbons (Stanley) 63 price lists and Catalogues reprinted. Edition 1869, 26 pp RR
6. Dalton T. How to detect forged postage stamps, 1865 RRR
7. Lincoln W. Catalogues 1864 RR
8. Palmer, J. W. Catalogues 1870 RR
9. Smith A. Catalogues, 1867 RRR
10. S. Smith & Co., Sex Penny Ill, Cat. 1866-68 RR
11. Thornton Lewies & Pemberton Forged Stamps, 1863, RRR
12. Young & Stockhall, Decriptive price lists, 1869 RR
13. Booty, F. Stamp Collectors Guide,
14. Pemberton, Forged Stamps and how to detect them, 1863 R
15. Bellars and Davis, London, 1864

D. Earliest and Rarest German Literature 1862-76

1. Tramburg's Erben, very rare, wanted by Crawford RRR
2. Zschiesche A. and Koder, 1862-70 seven Editions RR
3. Durr'sche Buchhandlung, Leipzig, 1863, RRR
4. Beyfus, C. Hanover, 1863 RRR
5. Storch, R Briefmarken Freund, Wien 1866 RRR
6. Bauschke G. Three Editions 1865 RRR
7. Erdman, A. E. Glasewald Postwertzeichen, Griechenland, 1866 RRR
8. Grossmann, W. Katalog, four Editions, 1874 RR
9. Kliewer, P. Manco-Liste & Preis Katalog, 1876 RRR
10. Kummel J. Katalog, 1869 RRR
11. Lauber, A. Katalog, 1866 RRR
12. Moschkau A. Wasserzeichen auf Briefmarken 1871 RR
13. Ruhl, M. Briefmarken Freund, 1864 RRR
14. Schubert G. Fuehrer der Labyrinthe der Briefmarken 1867 RRR
15. Thiele & Co., Vollstandiger Katalog, 1865 RRR
16. Zschiesche R. Briefmarken Preis Courant 1867 RRR
17. Ulex, O. Ausfuehrlicher Preiskatalog, 1872 RR
18. Mann C. Katalog 1876 RR
19. Bazar, Illustrierte Damen Zeitung, 186-64
20. Beschoren P. Postwertzeichen Sachsens, 1860 R
21. Senf L. Deutscher Philatelisten Kalender, 1877 RRR
22. Schauteck C. Katalog, 1871 RR
23.
24. Friedl, Sigmund, Wien, Post-Karten.
25. Hand Buch fur erster Sammler 1875
26. Lietzow P. Schwarze Buch der Philatelie 1879
27. Prietsch, F. B. Katalog, Leipzig 1875

E. Earliest & Rarest French Literature 1862-73

1. Berger-Levault, Catalogue 1861 8 Editions RRRR
2. Potiquet A. Catalogue 1862 RRR
3. Laplante E. Catalogue 1862 RRR
4. Maury A. Catalogue 1863 RRR
5. Mahe P. Nouveau Guide Manuel 3rd and 4th Ed. RRR
6. Mahe et Cie. Guide Manuel 1863
7. Baillieu, A. Guide de l'amateur 2nd Ed. 1864 RR
9. Reynard E. Catalogue de l'amateur 1865 RRR
10. Magazine Picturesque 1862-66 RR
11. Nocolos E. Catalog, Paris, 1867 R
12. Magus Dr. Essai sur les Filgranes 1867 RRR
13. Koprowski S. Timbre Poste de Russe 1875 RR
14. Bazar (Ill. Damen Zeitung) 1862-64
15. Moens, J. B. Manuel Bruxelles, 1862 RRR
16. Moens, J. B. Manuel Bruxelles, 3rd Ed. 1862 RR

F. Earliest and Rarest Literature in the United States.

1. Klein A. C. Stamp Collectors Manual 1862 RRR
2. King, F. H. Hand Book, 1867 RR
3. Trifet F. Catalogue, 1866-67 R
4. Scott, J. W. Every Edition of his Catalogue R. R. 16th
5. Scott J. W. Auctions sales complete priced including 1st in London 1872 RR
6. Bellare and Davie, Standard Guide 1864 I RRR II RR
7. Dexter, Catalogue, 1863 RRR
8. Diozdowski, J. V. Addressbook, 1877 RR
9. Tiffany J. K. Philatelic Library, 1874 de Luxe R. R.
10. Seltz, C. M. Hand Book 1867 R. R.
11. Cortor C. H. W. S. Locals.
12. Brown W. I. Revenue Stamps of Italy. 1878

Collectors Club Philatelist—Philatelic Literature Supplement

Volume III. JULY, 1927. No. 3.—(W. No. 11.)

Review No. 11—Quarter Ending, July, 1927.

BUTLER (William): (The) NORTH AMERICAN PHILATELIC YEAR BOOK. Compiled by William Butler. North American Philately in Review. Including "THOMPSON'S 1927 (3rd Edition) CANADIAN PRECANCELLED STAMP CATALOGUE". Published by Stamp Herald Publishing Co., Kitchener, Ontario, Canada; British Agency: F. Hugh Vallancey, 89 Farringdon St., London, E. C. 4; American Agency: Gossip Printery, Holton, Kansas. 1927 SECOND EDITION. 156—(4)pp., 9⅛x6in., paper cover, price $1.00; cloth, $1.50.

The first edition of this work was reviewed in the July No. of "C. C. P."—P. L. Sup." Vol. IV, July 1925, (Supp. I, 2. Review No. 3) and consisted of 64pp., while this consists of 156 printed pages. This is a valuable pamphlet and should be included in all philatelic libraries. Contents: Advertisements, pp. 1 to 14; Preface, 15; Are Stamp Exhibitions of Benefit to Stamp Collectors? By Chas. J. Phillips, 17; Progress of Aero-Philately. By Geo. W. Angers, 18; What's Wrong with Our Philatelic Societies? Douglas B. Armstrong, 19; Canada Provinces and Dominion in the New Catalogues, E. E. Goodchild, 20; Obituary, 1925-26, 21; Making a Different B. N. A. Collection, Bill Bloss, 23: What Constitutes a Confederate Local? August Dietz, 25; Seeing Good in the Stamp Dealer. Frank Aretz, 26; International Exhibition (N. Y.) A. D. Fennel, 27; Future of the Precancel. "LR" Saunders, 28; Some Canadian Air Mail Cancellations, 29; BIBLIOGRAPHY: **Our Book Review,** 30; Canadian Precancels. E. H. Taylor, 32; BIBLIOGRAPHY: **Philatelic Bibliography of Canada.** Edward E. Goodchild, 33; BIBLIOGRAPHY: **Library Notes,** 34; 15c Canada, 1868. Lt.-Col. M. A. Studd, 34; Cancellations on Early U. S. A. J. F. C. Sieber, 35; Philately in Costa Rica. Eduardo Zapata, Jr., 36; Jamaica: Collecting and Specializing in the Stamps of This West Indies Isle Should Become Much More Popular. Delf Norona, 37; Canadian Imperforates and Precancels. Gordon H. Crouch, 38; Romance and History on Recent U. S. Stamps, 39; Protective and Assistaive Associations, 40; Precancel Auctioneers, 40; Canadian Stamps: Their Rise in Value. W. H. Golding, 41; Medium Collector and the United States. B. S. H. Grant, 42; Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition, Montreal, Quebec, Oct. 5-9, 1925, 43; Exhibition Medal. 45; Jarrett's B. N. A. Book, 45; Canadian Issue, King George V. Its "Freaks and Errors". Henry Hechler, 46; United States Stamps. Sir Nicholas E. Waterhouse, 47; Vancouver Exhibition, 48; Directory of North American Collectors (Including Central America and Hawaii). Comp. by Wm. Butler, 49; Story of the Year. Edward E. Goodchild, 73; Who's Who in North American Philately. W. Butler, 74; Dealers in Albums, Literature and Philatelic Supplies, 82; Stamp Trade in America. W. Butler, 82; Foreward Look. Prof. R. de L. French, 106; Stamp Auctioneers, 107; Philatelic Societies in North America, Hawaiian and the Philippine Islands. Wm. Butler, 108; BIBLIOGRAPHY: **Philatelic Press Guide.** Wm. Butler, 114; Precancelled Stamp Dealers. Wm. Butler, 116; Wholesale Stamp Dealers, 118; Stamp Collecting in America. Rev. C. S. Morton, 119; CANADIAN PRECANCELLED POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. Frank S. Thompson. Third Edition, 1927. pp. 121 to 144; Historical and Otherwise. C. E. Severn, 146; Advertisements, 147 to 156.

ANDERSEN (N. C.) and NIELSEN (E.): SKANDINAVISK FRIMAERKEKATALOG 1927. Aarhus Frimaerkehandel v/ N. C. Andersen og E. Nielsen, Aarhus Denmark. 100pp., 7⅛x4½in., bound cloth, price Kr. 1.50.

This is a fine catalogue of Scandinavian Stamp as is shown by the contents: (Introduction), p. 2; Denmark, 5 to 33; Faroe Islands, 34; Greneland Packet Post, 34; Schleswig (Plebiscite), 35; Danish West Indies, 36 to 42; Iceland, 43 to 55; Norway, 56 to 67; Sweden, 68 to 86; Finland, 87 to 100.

MULLER (Ing. Edwin): (Die) POSTMARKEN VON OSTERREICH. PREISKATALOG. First Edition. 1927. Verlag "Die Postmarke" Ges. m. b. H., Wien, IX, Koling 2. 28—(4)pp., 9x6in., paper cover, price

Mr. Muller is certainly doing wonderful work on the stamps and postmarks of Austria-Hungary as this is the sixth work which he has compiled or helped compile in the last three years: (1) "Oesterreich und Lombardei-Venetien Ausgabe 1850, Verzeichnis der Abstempelungen"; (2) "Sprachenstreit und Poststempel im alten Oesterreich-Ungarn"; (3) "Uber die Entwicklung der oerreichischen Poststempel"; (4) "75 Jahre Oesterreichische Briefmarke"; (5) "Grosses Handbuch der Abstempelungen von Altosterreich und Lombardei-Venetien" compiled by Muller and Mayer, 12 parts so far published 32pp. each. Contents: Preface, p. 3; Part I: Austria, 5 to 24; Part II: Austrian Post in Liechtenstein, 25; Part III: Austrian Levant, 25 to 28.

ROMEKO (Maison): CATALOGUE SPECIAL HISTORIQUE ET DESCRIPTIF DES TIMBRES-POSTE DE RUSSIE ET DES ETATS ISSUS DE L'ANCIEN EMPIRE RUSSE. Edite par la Maison Romeko, 12 Rue de Bucarest, Paris, VIII. 1927. VIII—106—(2 Adv.)pp., 7¼x5¼in., paper cover, price 2/6; also 100 copies on superior paper numbered 1 to 100, price

Contents: pp. III to VIII: Preface in French, English and German; PART I: (1) Russian Empire, p. 1; (2) Russian Republic, 7; (3) Russian Soviet, 9; (4) Union of Russian Soviet Republics, 14; (5) Rural Post: Wenden, 18; PART II: Occupation of Russian Territory, 20; PART III: Governments and Armies Opposed to the Bolchevists, 21; PART IV: Russia in Asia, 28; (2) Russian China, 32; (3) Russian Levant, 33; (4) Russian Crete, 37; PART V: (1) Ukraine, 38; (2) Armenia, 49; (3) Azerbeidjan, 56; (4) Georgia, 59; (5) Trans-Caucasian Federation, 62; (6) Batum (British Occupation), 63; Baltic Countries: (1) Finland, 65; (2) Karelia, 70; (3) Ingermanland, 70; (4) Esthonia, 71; Lettonia, 74; (6) Lithuania, 79; (7) Central Lithuania, 87; (8) Poland, 89; Index, 105.

ZUAZO Y PALACIOS (Julian): (El) SELLO SEIS CUARTOS 1850. Descripcion y graficos de las planchas, variededes y errores. Reproduccion ilustrada de los signos usados accidentalmente para la inutilizacion postal de estos sellos. Proyecto de catalogo con precios. Breve resena historica del correo. En vente: en el local de la Union Filatelica Espanola, Costanilla de los Angeles. 13, Madrid. Ano 1924. 50pp., 9⅜x6¾in., paper cover, price 3/6.

Contents: Ex Libris, p. 5; Preface, 11; PLATE I: Description, 13-illustrated, 14-Normal Arrangement, 16; PLATE II: Description, 17-illustrated, 18-Normal Arrangement, 19; PLATE I: Description of 24 Varieties, 20-illustrated, 22-Errors and Varieties, 23-illustrated, 24; PLATE II: Description of 35 Varieties, 25-illustrated, 28 & 29—Varieties and Errors, 30-illustrated, 32 & 33; POSTMARKS, 34; Plates, 36 to 46; Value (Prices), 47.

SANCTIS (Dr. Mario de): CARIMBOS E MARCAS POSTAES NO BRASIL pelo Dr. Mario de Sanctis, 1. Secretario da Sociedade Philatelica Paulista. 1927. Casa Mayenca, Ruas. Antonio, 9, Sao Paulo. 35—(1)pp., 9¼x6⅜in., paper cover. Price

In this pamphlet of 35 pages is given much information concerning the cancellations and post marks of Brazil. The many illustrations make the work of great value to all collectors of Brazil stamps. There are 169 separate illustrations.

BORGOGNINI (Alberto): MISTIFICAZIONI FILATELICHE. Volume I. Studio sulle falsificazioni, riparazioni, lavaggi, alterazioni e trucchi practicati sui francobolli per collezione, corredato dalle indicazioni necessarie a salvaguardare il collezionista da ogni inganno. Edito a Cura Dell "Agenzia Filatelica Toscana" Firenze, Via Bufalini N. 12. 1926. 96—(2)pp., 10x7in., paper cover, price 3/9.

This is an introductory volume to a general work on forgeries, which is to be published in parts of 24pp. each and treats of color, gum, printing, etc. Contents: Preface, p. 5; PART I: False Stamps, 9—Chapt. I: The Design and Methods of Printing, 11 to 26; C. II: Card, Color, Gum, Perforation, Obliterations, 27 to 47; C. III: Forged Stamps, 49 to 56; C. IV: Riparazioni, pp. 57 to 68; C. V: Trucchi, Lavaggi e Alterazioni Diverse, pp. 69 to 94.

HARTMANN (Ernst): (Die) BRIEFUMSCHLAGE VON HAMBURG von Ernst Hartmann in Hamburg. 1927. Verlag von Robert Noske in Borna (Bezirk Leipzig). Sonderdruck der "Deutschen Sammler-Zeitung" Nr. 8. 23—(1)pp., 9⅞x6⅝in., paper cover, price 1 Mark and postage.

The Hamburg Envelopes are fully described in this pamphlet of 23 pages, 14 values are listed with all varieties. Contents: General description, pp. 1 to 4; (1) ½ Schilling black, 5; (2) 1¼ S. lilac, 6; (3) 1½ S. carmine, 6; (4) 2 S. red-orange, 7; (5) 3 S. ultramarine, 7; (6) 4 S. may-green, 7; (7) 7 S.

rde-violet, 8; (8) ½ S. black, 10; (9) 2 S. orange, 12; (10) 4 S. green, 12; (11) ½ S. black, 14; (12) 2 S. orange, 16; (13) 3 S. grey-blue, 18; (14) 4 S. green, 18; Forgeries, 20 to 23.

STENGER (Professor Dr. Erich): GANZSACHEN-PROBEDRUKE VON BAYERN. Von Professor Dr. Erich Stenger. Berlin, 1926. Sonderdruck aus "Festschrift zur Feier des 25 jahrigen Bestehens des Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Vereins". 2—pp. 93 to 103—(1)p., and 2 loose plates ill. post cards, 10x7⅛ in., paper cover, price 2/6.

This pamphlet (reprinted from the Berlin Entires-Collectors Union 25th Anniversary Commemorative work) is compiled in Dr. Stenger's usual very thorough manner and leaves nothing to be desired concerning these Entires of Bavaria. Contents: (Preface), p. 93; Envelopes, 94; Wrappers, 97; Letter Cards, 97; Post Cards, 97.

KOLCKHOFF (Dr. F.), STENGER (Dr. E.) & ASCHER (Dr. S.) (Editors): FESTSCHRIFT ZUR FEIER DES 25 JAHRIGEN BESTEHENS DES BERLINER GANZSACHEN-SAMMLER-VEREINS. Im Austrage des Vereins herausgegeben von Dr. F. Kalckhoff, Dr. E. Stenger, Dr. S. Ascher. Mit 59 Tafeln and 205 Textbilden. Verlag des Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Vereins. Berlin, 1926.

Here is a volume that contains a mine of information on the entires: originals, essays and proofs of Germany and its States also articles on Heligoland, Austria-Hungary, France, Portugal, St. Petersburg and Moscow Town-Posts, Finland, United States, Victoria and three articles on postmarks. A beautiful printed, illustrated and bound work that should be in every library. Contents: Index, p. III; Preface, IV; History of the Union, by Dr. E. Stenger, 1; German Entires in the Ferrari Collection, 23; Germany. Private Entires (Envelopes, Wrappers & Post Cards) in the Groschen and Kreuzer values of importance, Dr. F. Kalckhoff, 27; Germany. Privately Ordered Printed Post Cards in Standard Values of German-designs, Georg Gormann; 40; Germany. Private-entires 1916-26, Erich Weiner, 59; Germany. Official Privately Ordered Entires with Additional-values, Erich Weiner, 69; Designs and Proofs of the Entires of Germany, German Colonies and Foreign Offices, Georg Schenk, 75; Proofs Entires of Bavaria, Dr. Erich Stenger, 93; 1912-(1925) Dated Post Cards of Wurtemburg, Adolf Herrmann, 104; Provisional Double Post Cards of Heligoland, Adolf Drees, 109; Perforations of the Letter Cards of Austria and Austrian Levant, Dr. Karl Willer, 113; Watermarks of the Entires of Hungary and forms, Eugen Rosenthal, 116; The Attempt to Introduce the Envelope into France, Carl Zenning, 128; Portugal and Colonies (Entires), C. George, 130; St. Petersburg and Moscow Town Posts. Envelopes, A. Hollstege & C. Schmidt, 136; First Envelopes and Post Cards of Finland, Richard Granberg, 176; Post Card Proofs of the United States, Dr. W. I. Mitchell, 179; Envelopes of Victoria, W. P. Costerus, 183; Postal Service in Berlin and its Stamps, Paul Simson, 194; German Ship Postmarks since the War, Josef Dahmann, 199; Cholera Letters of Bavaria, Hugo Schroder, 203; 39 loose places in a pocket on third cover page.

BRUNEL (Georges): EDUCATION DU PARFAIT PHILATELISTE. Preceptes, Maximes, Aphorismes, Truismes deranges et arranges des Philosophes de Protagoras a Schopenhauer. Par Georges Brunel. Paris: Maurice Mary, 9, Rue Quatrefages, 1926. 45—(3)pp., 8¾x5⅛ in., paper cover, price

A book that is different from any other philatelic work that I know of. It is not a guide but just what the title says, Rules, Maxims, Aphorisms, Truths of the Perfect Philatelist. Contents: Preface, p. 5; Methods of this Education, 5; Book I: Merely Antological, We Show the Introduction of the Collection, 7 to 22; Book II: Ethics where we Study by Irony the different methods, 23 to 39; Book III: Aesthetics of the Physiology of the Philatelist, We Consider the Work, 40 to 45; Justification of the Moral of this Education, 45.

BACON (E. D.), C. V. O.: NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF THE FIJI ISLANDS. By E. D. Bacon, C. V. O. A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on November 4th, 1926. Reprinted from the "London Philatelist", Vol. XXXV, Nos. 419 and 420 (Nov. & Dec., 1926) pp. 286 and 298. Privately printed. 14—(2)pp., 11x7½ in., paper cover, price 10/6, 25 copies reprinted.

Contents: Notes, pp. 3 to 8; Appendix. Guides for Plating the Stamps of 1874-75: (1) "Two Cents" on 1d., blue, 8—(2) "Six Cents" on 3d., green, and "2d." on "Six Cents" on 3d., green, 10—(3) "Twelve Cents" on 6d., rose, 12.

BAYER (Richard): COLOUR GUIDE. Philatelistischer Farben-Fuhrer. Guide de couleurs. 16pp., 6⅜x4¾ in., paper cover, price . Richard Bayer, Wien.

Contents: Gray (names in three languages, English, German, French) 15 var.,

p. 1, ill. the shades of gray, 2; Blue, Var. 16 to 38, p. 3, ill. p. 4; Yellow, Var. 39 to 53, p. 5, ill. p. 6; Green, Var. 54 to 73, p. 7, ill., p. 8; Red, Var. 74 to 91, p. 9, ill., p. 10; Brown, Var. 92 to 111, p. 11, ill., p. 12; Purple, Var. 112 to 138, p. 13, ill., p. 14.

"BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AIR POST LITERATURE". Additions: SMITH (Stephen H.): INDIAN AIRWAYS. Part II. Printed by C. M. Biswas, at the Kuntaline Press, Calcutta. For S. M. Bose, Publisher, P. O. Box 692, Calcutta. Trade Agent: Messrs. Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks, England. X—61—(1)pp., 7⅛x4¾in., paper cover, price 3/6. Contents: Preface, p. III; Contents, VII; List of Ills., VIII; Introduction, IX; Tabulated List of Flights, Airmen and Machines Used, 1; Cairo-Calcutta, 1918, 3; First Through Aerial Mail. Great Britain to India, 1918-19, 6; Calcutta to Bombay, 1920, 8; Croydon-Lukhidi Char (Sunderbands) 1922, 11; Lisbon-Macao, 1924, 15; U. S. A. World Flight, 1924, 19; Paris-Tokio, 1924, 30; Squadron Leader Maclaren's Flight, 1924, 33; Argentine Flight, 1924, 40; England-Australia, 1926, 45; England-Australia, Flight, Return Trip, 1926, 54; World's Record Flight, Paris to Calcutta, 1926, 59. There 6 double plates throughout the work.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY: MEMBERSHIP AND BRANCH SOCIETY DIRECTORY. Revised and Corrected To April 1st, 1927. Issued as a Supplement to May Number of the American Philatelist. Vol. XL, No. 8, 1926-7. 188pp., 10⅛x6⅞in., paper cover. Contents: Contents, p. 1; Geographical Summary of Membership, 2; Key to the abbreviations usde in denoting the specialties of members, 3; Past Presidents, 9; Officers, 10; Chapter Societies, 11; Corresponding Societies, 13; Membership List (Alphabetical), 14; Geographical List of Members, 110; "Do", Foreign Countries, 148; Numerical List, 150; Articles of Incorporation, 175; By-Laws, 178; Rules Conducting the Sales Department, 186; Resolutions Adopted 37th to 41st Conventions, 187.

SARACENI (Gioacchino): I FRANCOBOLLI D'ALBANIA. della la Emissione. Rilievi e confronti a curs del Dottor Gioacchino Saraceni. Roma, Muratte 96, 1914. 6 paged folder, 7¾x5⅜in., price 1/-. Contents: First Issue, June. 1913, 20 para rose-carmine; (1) Ill. Forgery and Descriptions, p. 2; Ill. Original, 3; Ill. Forgery, 4; Notes, 5; 6th page blank.

SARACENI (Gioacchino): IL 5 RAPPEN BLEU DI SVIZZERA DEL 1854 (etratto dell' art. pubblicato nel No. 111 del "Bollettino Filatelico" di Napoli). 1919. Tipografia Editrice Giorgio Berlutti, Tuscania. 8pp., 9⅝x6½in., paper cover, price 1/-. Consists of notes with one large illustration.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

New High Lights on Austria

(Continued from page 143.)

Elaborate treatment is also given to the 1858 issue, forty-four pages being devoted thereto, and the several types of that issue are illustrated and described with the same meticulous care as are those of the preceding issue. Indeed, throughout the whole long series of stamps no item has failed to receive the most careful description and illustration. To add to the value of his work Herr Muller has introduced and illustrated a number of Austrian and Lombardi rarities. For instance, there is a reproduction of the only known copy of the 5 cents Lombardi, printed on both sides, showing a tete beche; also illustrations of reprints and counterfeits, different forms of bisects on parts of cover, revenues used for postage, and even many of the early types of cancellations are reproduced.

It is quite impossible to give a thorough description of this volume here for want of space, but a summary of its contents would show that it is complete in every detail and particular and leaves nothing additional to be desired. Further comment would seem to be superfluous. This volume should certainly be in the library of every collector who would know the Austrian and Lombardi stamps.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

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Since the April, 1927 issue the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:

777 Clark Cooper, San Antonio, Tex.
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779 Jos. E. Kreling, Burlingame, Calif.
780 A. P. Dewer, San Francisco, Calif.
781 J. M. Evarts, New York City.
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786 Wm. Parker Lyon, Pasadena, Calif.
787 A. V. Dworak, Holton, Kans.
788 Mario de Sanctis, Sao Paulo, Braz.
789 G. P. Bainbridge, Vancouver, B. C.
790 Wm. H. Jensen, Browns Valley, Minn.
791 H. D. Gooderham, Winnipeg, Can.
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793 J. English, New Haven, Conn.
794 E. G. Lang, La Jolla, Calif.
795 D. H. Stafford, Brattleboro, Vt.
796 B. D. Bualer, Hinsdale, Ill.
797 T. E. Howard, Winnipeg, Can.
798 H. K. Thompson, Boston, Mass.
799 Mrs. M. de C. Banks, Albany, N. Y.
800 E. Howard Lewis, Syracuse, N. Y.
801 E. F. Weed, Darien, Conn.
802 J. A. Agnew, London, England.
803 John P. O'Connor, Dublin, Ireland.
804 A. Passer, Prague, Hungary.
805 W. A. Russell Clarke, Toronto, Can.
806 W. H. Manning, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
807 C. L. Brisley, Detroit, Mich.
808 A. J. Douglas, Winnipeg, Can.
809 J. S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis, Minn.

Candidates for Membership.

The following applications for membership are pending:

Le Roy C. Brown, Olean, N. Y.
Proposed by J. M. Bartels.
Seconded by E. S. Knapp.

J. W. Lewis, Providence, R. I.
Proposed by J. B. Chittenden.
Seconded by R. S. Emerson.

James Stafford, Hamilton, N. Y.
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist.
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser.

Mrs. Ellwood Wm. Schwerin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Proposed by T. E. Steinway.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.

John J. Chickering, Boston, Mass.
Proposed by J. Klemann.
Seconded by J. J. Klemann.

W. J. Lawrence, Chicago, Ill.
Proposed by T. E. Steinway,
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.

Rear Adm. C. H. T. Lowndes, M. C., U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
Proposed by H. F. Bowker.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.

J. S. Elster, Berlin, Germany.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

J. M. BARTELS EXHIBITS VENEZUELA

On March 6th J. M. Bartels exhibited his collection of Venezuela which was awarded a silver gold medal at the New York Exhibition last October. A talk by the owner explaining the principal features and describing numerous discoveries especially in connection with the plating of the earlier issues, was received

with considerable interest by all present.

The collection contains unused and used including many blocks, scarce cancellations and covers.

Some of the most noteworthy items shown are as follows:—

1860 1r and 2r, fine impression, on greenish paper in mint blocks of four. The 1r is an unlisted variety. Single copies of the coarse printing on bluish of the ½, 1 and 2r. Coarse printing 2r, a tete beche block of four (from the Worthington Collection). 1r a complete sheet of 100. The coarse printings generally show lines between the stamps while the fine print has none.

1863-64, ½c red, an unused block of 12.

1867, ½r, the three settings all in mint blocks or part sheets, the third one including a tête bêche. 1r and 2r in blocks of 10 and 8 all mint. The counterfeit of the ½r including several genuinely used on envelopes.

1873, One quarter of 2r, used as ½r.

1874, 1r, block of 16 with imprint of Felix Rasco (Worthington Collection). Numerous other blocks, unused and used.

1871 Escuelas Issue. The eight printings have been worked out in great detail. The different transfers found in each printing and denomination are carefully noted and eleven reconstructed sheets of the higher values are shown. The number of stamps in a sheet varies from 255 to 10. The inverted frames of the 2c and 15r are represented, the former also in a strip of five. The number printed has been obtained from the records in the Public Library at Caracas and is a valuable feature. This issue alone takes up about sixty pages.

1882 Die Proofs and plate proofs in pairs of many values, all very rare.

The C. Bolivar surcharges in unused and used blocks followed by ten types of forgeries.

1900 The 1b black without surcharge, unlisted by Scott.

1904-06, 50c and 1b imperf. pairs (unlisted).

1911, 50c head double print, 50c head in blue in a block of four.

Officials, 1912. 50c Center printed double, unused. Among the covers which begin with the first issue are a number with British and French stamps in addition to those of Venezuela. Included also in the collection are the stamps of the St. Thomas, La Guaira and Pto. Cabello Steamship Co. Many of these bear the regular Caracas and La Guaira postal cancellations. Some are shown in large blocks and one covers or pieces with full cancellations.

JOHN N. LUFF EXHIBITS HIS REFERENCE COLLECTION.

An attraction of more than ordinary interest, and along a different line than the usual exhibition, was the display by John N. Luff at the club on April 20th, 1927, of portions of his celebrated "Reference" Collection.

The term may be strange to many collectors, but it is the kind of a collection necessary for the comparison of stamps of a doubtful or questionable character. John N. Luff has for many years past been the leading expert in the United States, and his initials "J. N. L." or his signature in full, appears on the backs of thousands of stamps in collections throughout the world today, stamps which have at some time or another been submitted to him for comparison and an opinion. His word is authority, and his initials or signature on the back of a stamps is sufficient attest to its genuineness. He seldom, or never, passes an opinion off hand, and it is here that his reference collection is of inestimable value.

The collection is composed, first, of copies of the genuine stamps, and two or three stamps from each set when the design of any particular set of stamps is all of one type. In surcharged stamps, all type varieties and errors are present, in singles, blocks, and many times in complete sheets. Here and there are rare cancellations, and shades, or any material which he deems may be necessary at some time.

Next follow reprints, bogus unlisted varieties and such other material which exists to plague the stamp collector. He also includes many clippings from various stamp publications bearing on any varieties or printings out of the ordinary, also photographs of the great rarities when no copies of these rarities are in his possession.

The collection, therefore, is of great size, and Mr. Luff could show no more than half a dozen or so volumes, selected for greatest interest. Among the countries shown were Albania, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cape of Good Hope, Chili, China, Gabon, Great Britain, Japan, Niger Coast, Senegal, Shanghai, Turks & Caicos, and a few other countries.

As he proceeded with his display, Mr. Luff went into considerable detail to explain to his audience the different stamps and varieties shown, and to describe various fakes and counterfeits which he had seen in order that others might also be enabled to recognize them and thus safeguard themselves from these frauds.

Naturally, the members gave strict attention to his remarks, and it is hardly necessary to say that we all learned considerably more about stamps than we had known before. The attendance was very good, and undoubtedly those who did not attend regret what they missed as it is the first time this collection or any other of similar character was shown at the club.

At the conclusion, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Luff for his courtesy and kindness.

GEORGE B. SLOANE.

SPECIALIZED HONG KONG EXHIBITED BY R. C. MUNROE.

The Collectors Club meeting of May 4th at which R. C. Munroe of Springfield, Mass. showed his specialized collection of cancellations on Hong Kong stamps was well attended, even attracting Messrs. H. C. Hyde and E. P. Radford of Springfield, K. P. Nevin of Boston, and H. F. Bowker here with the naval fleet, in addition to the regulars of New York. After the meeting an informal bourse was enjoyed by a few.

Mr. Munroe succeeded in the difficult task of making a specialized collection of far Eastern stamps interesting.

His collection is mounted on artistic vellum with lettering and even a water-color sketch of Victoria and the harbor, Victoria being the British name as the port was developed essentially for and by the British. He had other water colored maps and enlarged sketches of the Victoria and other Treaty Port cancellations, also for ports in Japan.

The arrangement was chronological for each port, i. e., he has practically all varieties of Hong Kong stamps cancelled in Victoria starting with "B62" in blue and black in five varieties, (many "62B" cancellations were shown). Later came the name in circle, etc. The 4c slate with the rare perf. 12½ was shown. The 96c Bistre always appeared blue cancelled. He has the 1876, 16c yellow which is scarce.

Interesting cancellations were "PAID" in red and some nice fiscals postally used. A rare item was tne $10 gray green Revenue used on registered mail.

The Jubilee double surcharge on 2c rose was shown as well as the 5c yellow of 1900. Some specimens were shown with inverted watermarks, others with the "S. O." and "S. D." surcharges. Choice items with the apparently commemorative cancellation "Hong Kong University" were shown.

We liked the cancellation "A83" on a 12c blue which is the mark of the Pacific Naval Station.

Pre-stamp covers added interest as did those originating inland where Chinese stamps carried the letter to the port and where Japanese or other foreign stamps took the letter abroad. Some Hong Kong stamps had "S 1" for Shanghai struck over "D29" which was originally cancelled up-river at Hankow.

His showing was large of the issues of Hong Kong stamps cancelled in the various other ports. Interesting items were Cheefoo in 1903 earliest date and "D30" from Kobe, Japan, and a "D27" on Amoy cover.

A choice early cancellation "D28" for Hoihow and five samples of the early "N 1" for Ningpoo, a "sunburst," Weihaiwei, Hiogo, French dotted sea anchor, and French and Japanese packet and seaport cancellations and Hong Kong stamps cancelled (casually) in India and in receiving ports all showed studious collecting.

Perhaps the most impressive was the wealth of covers proving cancellations and showing interesting uses.

G. K. PARSONS.

DR. CARROLL CHASE EXHIBITS 3c 1851-57.

An exhibit by Dr. Chase is always interesting but the volumes shown at the meeting held on May 18th, 1927 were particularly so. At this meeting he showed the section of his studies of the 3c 1851-1857 containing his best philatelic work. This included the following divisions:

1. Preliminary including essays made for and from the 3c 1851; samples of engraving; various Houdon heads of Washington, etc.
2. Imprints and plate varieties.
3. Transfer roll relief varieties.
4. Guide dots and lines.
5. Center lines.
6. Sheet margins.
7. Spacing and alignment.
8. Why recutting was necessary.
9. Varieties of paper.
10. Varieties of color.
11. Varieties of gum.
12. Varieties of perforation.
13. Original plate proofs.
14. SPECIMEN copies, etc.
15. Reprints and reprint proofs.
16. Counterfeits and fakes.

In addition to the above Dr. Chase went into detail on the varieties of impression on these stamps which makes an especially interesting study and we quote the following from his article in the "American Philatelist" which was read in connection with his exhibit:

IMPRESSIONS.

"A collection of the varying impressions found on the 3c 1851-57 stamps may be made an interesting study, but its proper classification involves a certain knowledge of line-engraved printing. Most of the facts here stated were obtained from, or were at least checked by, men at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington who know the subject thoroughly from the practical standpoint.

"In order that a perfect impression, or one approaching perfection, may be ob-

tained, a certain number of factors must all be right. The plate must be clean and must not show more than very slight wear, and it must be maintained at a proper heat while in use. The paper must be clean and evenly moistened—neither too wet nor too dry. The sheet of paper must be placed on the plate without creases or wrinkles, and after it has come in contact with the plate throughout its extent, it must not be moved until the printing process is complete. The ink must be of the proper consistency and satisfactorily mixed. For example, there must not be an excess of oil, and the pigment must be uniformly distributed in the ink. A proper amount of ink must be left on the plate. In inking a plate a much greater quantity of ink than is necessary must be put on, and the surplus wiped off. When done by hand, most of the extra ink is removed by a piece of waste and the final wiping is given by the bare hand of the printer. Incidentally, he often uses chalk on his hands to prevent their becoming sticky. This process of wiping must also be uni form all over the plate. Too much ink must not be taken off, and on the other hand too much must not be left on. After the sheet of stamps is printed and it is removed from the press, care must be taken that it does not become smeared before it is dried, and further that it is not placed in a pile in contact with other sheets while it is still even moist. One more cause of poor impressions may be mentioned. For some reason the first few impressions made from a new line-engraved plate show the entire surface of the paper to be more or less deeply tinted with the ink used. It is customary even today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to destroy the first few sheets printed for this reason.

"If careful attention has been given to all these numerous factors, the result is a sheet of stamps printed as perfectly as may be. Even then the impression seldom or never shows the beauty of a proof impression made on India paper, because particular care ordinarily is taken with these latter, and besides, India paper is a better medium for line-engraved printing than is ordinary stamp paper.

"Careful search will discover copies of the 3c 1851-57 which will show, singly or in combination, impressions which are not perfect, due to lack of care with each of the factors given. To consider them in the same order in which they have been mentioned, both imperforate and perforated stamps from certain plates showed considerable wear. With the former No. 1 (late state) is the only plate which showed more than slight wear. This plate, particularly at the top, became badly worn before it was discarded, probably early in the year 1855. Copies from the top row of the last sheets printed are very remarkable examples of worn plate impressions. Almost all the detail of the hair above the level of the ear on Washington's head is gone; the triangles are blank or practically so; while all the other fine lines of the design have also suffered in proportion. On the other hand the recut lines (usually being deeper than any of the original lines of the design) stand out very clearly. Perforated stamps from the late printings made from Plate 10, and probably from certain other plates as well, will show examples of worn plate impressions which are very good; although they show considerably less wear than did Plate 1, used only for the imperforate stamps.

"Regarding dirty plates:—for some months about the middle of the year 1855 practically all the stamps printed show far from clear impressions. This evidently was due at least partly to the fact that Plates 2 (late state) and 3 were dirty, although the ink used may also have been at fault.

"Dry paper impressions are not particularly uncommon. These show most commonly in the corner stamps of the sheets, because the moistened paper was placed in a pile near the printer, and naturally the edges and corners sometimes became dry while the rest of the sheet was still satisfactorily moist. Poor impressions due to dry paper are ordinarily distinguished by the fact that the ink is not picked up cleanly by the paper, resulting in a very "muddy" impression in which the fine detail is often largely lost. The ink often shows projecting irregularly into the parts of the design which should be entirely colorless, and further white spots appear in portions of the stamp which should show solid, or nearly solid, color. Creases in the paper which, when opened out, leave a more or less wide white area are sometimes found. Considering the skill necessary to place a large moistened piece of paper smoothly on the plate without creases, or without moving it on the plate in the process, it is remarkable this accident did not happen much oftener. Smears are also occasionally found. These too are commonest in corner stamps of the sheet because ordinarily the printer pulled the sheet from the plate by grasping one corner with his thumb and finger. Blurred impressions due to the fact that the paper moved very slightly after it was placed on the plate may be found, but are rare. Here it may be mentioned that one true double impression of a 3c 1851 stamp has been seen. It happens to bear the year date—1856. This stamp gives every evidence that the sheet from which it came went twice through the press. The second impression is practically as clear as the first and is at least ½ mm. away from it, one impression being directly below the other. The 3c value of the 1851-'57 stamps is not known printed on both sides, although the 5c perfo-

rated and the 12c imperforate thus printed are in existence.

"When the sheets of stamps are placed in a pile before they are entirely dried, the back of the sheet placed in contact with the face of the sheet under it, naturally pulls some of the ink from this under sheet. The result of the contact on the sheet above results in what is called an "offset." This shows the design of the stamps on the back more or less clearly, always reversed; that is, if a portion of the head shows, it will be found facing to the right. Very remarkable offsets exist on some stamps printed within recent years but nothing more than a faint offset is known on any 3c 1851-'57 stamp. The impression on the sheet from which the ink has been pulled by the back of the other sheet in contact, is also harmed; white spots appearing on these stamps, particularly at the points where the color is heaviest; such as the background of the medallion and the centers of the rosettes. Occasionally an odd impression is seen which is a little different from that due to dry paper. On these, the color, particularly in the background of the medallion, appears more or less wavy. I had no idea what caused this until one of the men at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing told me without hesitation that it was due to too much oil in the ink which was used. It is difficult to describe more fully the impressions due to this particular accident but they differ from those due to dry paper in that the ink seemingly has been all picked up from the plate. Very rarely a stamp is found which shows some foreign substance to have been in the ink or on the plate.

"Rather rarely stamps are found which are pale in color and flat in appearance, due to the fact that too much ink was wiped from the plate. Ordinarily the impression otherwise is very good. At the other extreme, copies are more commonly found which are too heavily inked to be satisfactory, owing to the fact that the plate was not sufficiently wiped. In this case the colors are usually deep and the stamp is often handsome as far as color and general appearance is concerned, although the detail does not show up well.

"It sometimes happened that in wiping the plate, part of it was left heavily inked while another portion was wiped clean or even too clean. Thus, stamps may be found which will show part of the area more or less heavily inked while the balance is lightly inked. In marked examples the contrast is quite striking. Rarely, copies may be found which show a film of ink all over the stamp due to the fact that the plate was new, and that a sufficient number of impressions had not been destroyed before stamps were printed for circulation. One more variety of impression has been noted both on the perforate and imperforate stamps although these are very rare. On these one edge of the stamp, necessarily from the outer side of the sheet, shows almost no impression at all, meaning that the printer in putting the ink on the plate actually missed inking a certain small area.

"Of course practically any of these varieties or impressions may be found in combination with any other. The most striking example I have seen is a combination of badly worn plate and very dry paper—the resulting stamp looking almost like a caricature of a 3c 1851, certainly bearing no evidence in itself of having come from a line-engraved plate. Finally, stamps are occasionally found on which the impression is almost as clear as it would have been if taken on India paper. These result only when everyone of the factors mentioned have been right."

GAMBIA EXHIBITED BY C. M. AMS.

Charles M. Ams, who, unfortunately, was not able to be present sent a portion of his noted collection of Gambia to be shown at the last meeting of the season on Wednesday, June 1st.

Gambia is situated on Islands in and on the banks of the Gambia river in West Africa. The capital is Bathurst in the District of St. Mary. Bathurst is on a small island in the mouth of the river connecting with the mainland by a bridge. There is no other town of any importance in Gambia but the leading trading stations are at Georgetown on McCarthy Island, and Abreda a small port on the north bank of the river.

In 1854 the population was only 5690 but in 1907 this had risen to 163,000. It was discovered in 1447 by Nunez Tristan. The first note we can find of these stamps is in the Stamp Collectors Magazine for April 1869.

Mr. Ams' Collection is contained in 45 volumes, 5 of them being extra large ones devoted to entire sheets or panes. Of these 45 volumes Mr. Ams sent 6 of the early issues and the most important varieties which we noted as follows:—

Die proofs in the accepted color of the first 4d. and 6d. the embossing standing out in high relief like a fine cameo.

Die proofs of the Queen's Head on the pale blue oval.

In the issue of January 1869, no watermark, the collection contains as follows:—

4d. unused, 74 singles, and a pair.
4d. used, 21 singles and a pair.
6d. unused, 39 singles and a pair.
6d. used, 53 singles, a pair and a strip of 4.
There is also a 6d. no watermark, with unofficial pin perforation.

In the August 1874 issue, wmk. Crown C. C., Mr. Ams has uncut sheets of the 4d. and 6d., fifteen in each sheet and with full margins. In this issue he also has:

4d. unused, 27 singles, and 13 pairs and strips.
4d. used, 50 singles and a pair.
4d. on cover but not used until March 1882.
6d. unused, 60 singles, and 28 unused in pairs and blocks.
6d. used, 39 singles, and 3 pairs.

From the above list of the imperf. stamps we see some reason why these stamps have become so scarce in the trade.

In the issue of June 1880, Mr. Ams has practically everything in uncut sheets, all values, all shades and all perforations.

Included in these we noted an extremely fine sheet of the 1/- green.

In the Crown C. C. issue, perforated, he showed all values with "Specimen" in various types, sets being shown with thin tall letters and with thick block letters.

In the 1880 issue the 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1/- are shown with the watermark sideways.

Very interesting stamps are color trials of the 1886 issue, watermarked Crown C. A. These are perforated 12, a trial perforation that was never used.

The varieties with normal watermark in these trial colors were,

½d. mauve, ½d. pale carmine, ½d. pale yellow orange, ½d. orange,

and with watermark sideways,

½d. green and 2½d. slate.

In the Crown C. A. issue, Mr. Ams also has with watermark sideways, the 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-, and with double embossing, one inverted, the shilling.

Full sets were shown of imperf. proofs in correct colors.

The later issues were equally strongly represented but only a small portion of the collection could be shown.

This is certainly one of the finest existing specialized collections of one single country and shows what can be done when a collection is arranged by a real student who loves his stamps.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

MEETINGS OF THE BOURSE

By O. G. REICHELT.

The unheard-of has taken place, the Rubicon has been crossed, and the first Collectors Club Bourse has been held—on Wednesday evening, March 23, at the Club rooms at 51 West 48th Street, New York City. The event was nobly supported by the members, and the attendance, about fifty, was the largest for quite some time past; in fact the capacity of the room was taxed to such an extent that for the succeeding meetings another room will be provided for the overflow. Considerably over $1000.00 was exchanged for stamps.

The Bourse Committee, consisting of Major Camp, and Messrs. Bartels, Konwiser, Reichelt and Bach, arrived early and set about arranging for a number of tables to accommodate the dealers and collectors, assigning the places as the members arrived. The clock had not yet struck eight when our worthy president, Mr. Lindquist, called to the Committee's secretary to make note of the first sale:

A fine copy of the 2d Sydney View, New South Wales, at $55.00 sold by A. Krassa to C. J. Phillips; too bad that Mr. Steinway arrived just too late to make it a three-cornered affair.

During the entire evening trading was brisk, and the chronicler understands that friend Konwiser succeeded in picking up some unknown U. S. Departmentals (never seen or printed), while President Lindquist has finally captured the elusive Norway No. 1, with a fly-speck in the lion's ear and the left toe-nail missing.

It is also to be noted that the jovial Hughie M. Clark, who by the way was accompanied by Mrs. Clark, secured some very fine items.

Among the visitors were Dr. Peliken, Mr. Robinette of Washington (successor to Mr. H. F. Colman, the well-known Washington dealer), Mr. Betrix of East Orange, Mr. Tagle, Mr. Helwig, and others.

No small credit is due the dealers who made it a duty to come, bringing along some items to make things interesting; among these may be mentioned J. Murray Bartels, Sydney F. Barrett and Eugene N. Costales of the Economist Stamp Company, Hazen Hyde of Percy G. Doane's Office, the Burger Brothers, Elliott Perry (himself), H. C. Meyer, A. Krassa, Chas. J. Phillips, Geo. B. Sloane, Edward Buser, Albert H. Goetz, Marshall H. Hancock, Hugh M. Clark of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company; while among the others of the Club were noted present: A. E. Pade, C. M. Ams, Frank Crane, J. S. Rich, George Brown, Chas. Curie, Theo. E. Steinway, O. G. Reichelt, Harry M. Konwiser, W. B. Rufe, G. W. A. Camp, H. L. Lindquist, A. W. Vogt, P. F. Bruner, R. C. Bach, Prof. E. Hausmann, Carl Reinschild, and F. F. Greeley.

In closing it is interesting to observe that there was a great variety of stamps on hand—those for the seeker after rarities, stamps for the general collector, and stamps for the collector looking for the more moderate-priced stamps—in a word, stamps for everybody.

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8.	" Error. id. blue, **unused,** one corner clipped and slight repair over "A G". This is the only unused I know	2000.00

The following stamps rouletted by the Standard Bank of South Africa, are guaranteed authentic and used at the right period. The 1/- is exceedingly rare.

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15.	1/- emerald green, unused, o. g. $24.00 &	30.00
27b.	Three Pence on 4d. error PENCB, unused	170.00
27b.	Three Pence on 4d. error, PENCB, used	20.00
27c.	Three Pence on 4d. error, double surcharge,used	140.00
21A.	ONE PENNY on 6d. unused, error, No Bar	25.00
21B.	ONE PENNY on 6d. used, error, "P NNY"	30.00
22.	ONE PENNY on 1/-, unused, bar above and surcharge below	15.00
31a.	"3" on 3d. unused, Inverted	55.00
51a.	ONE PENNY on 2d., used, error, double surcharge	42.00
	Antioquia.	
1.	2½c. blue, unused, o. g.	120.00
2.	5c. green, unused, fine margins	100.00
3.	10c. pale lilac, penstroked, as usuel	150.00
4.	1 peso red, unused, o. g.	60.00
32.	10c violet, fine margins, pen cancelled	60.00
56A.	2½c black on orange, block of 12 unused. No. 6 is a vacant space from which a wrong transfer has been removed	50.00
58a.	10c. rose, block of four unused. No. 1 is a vacant space showing traces in corner of the error 50c. rose which has been partially removed	40.00
	Bolivar.	
1.	10c. green, unused, with sheet margin. Variety with 9 stars	80 00
	Tolima.	
Type I.	5c. black on blue, vertically laid pp. Plate I. 2nd state, 10 types in horizontal pair, penstroked	125.00
	5c. black on blue, wove, plate II. penstroked. The 10 types in singles	120.00
	5c. black on blue, vertical laid, penstroked. The 10 types in an uncut sheet	125.00
	5c. black on buff, laid batonee pp. penstroked. The 10 types in 3 pairs and 4 singles	160.00
	5c. black on azure, quadrille pp. penstroked. The 10 types in pair, strips of 3 and 4 and single	160.00
49a.	20c. lemon, unused, horizontal tete-beche pair	50.00

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My itinerary will be roughly: New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles. I am not sure about Salt Lake City.

My grip may be a large one, but there will still be room for a selection of the stamps you are interested in, or I will post your requirements on receipt of your letter. Let me hear from you not later than September 10th.

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1896. On Cape. 4d. "Company" omitted. Unused and used.
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1898-1908. 1d., corner block of 6, used on cover. Nearly 40 imperf. or part perf. pairs, strips, etc.
1900. Seven of the "currency" stamped cards.
Victoria Falls. 1s., pair, imperf. between.
"Rhodesia" opt. £1, with and without opt. Corner block of 4.
"Double portrait" type. Many rare shades and perfs., plate varieties, etc. £1 error of color, corner block of 4. ½d., imperf. on cover.
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1861 August 5c-10c-24c-30c
1861-2 September 5c brown yellow, 3c scarlet
1869 Inverted centres—15c-24c used
1875 All Reprint & Reissue sets complete
1875 Special Printing Complete set, hard paper
1893 4c Columbian Error
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