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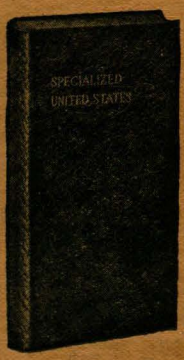
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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. X. JANUARY, 1931. No. 1.

A Brief Philatelic History of the Five Civilized Tribes or Indian Nations

By Carroll Chase.

DURING the last few years in making a collection of territorial postmarks I have found many odd and interesting facts, none of which however exceeds in interest the sidelights on the history of what are ordinarily known as the Five Civilized Tribes or Indian Nations. First, I shall discuss them briefly from the geographical and historical standpoint.

The southeastern part of the present United States had been occupied long before America was discovered by these Five Tribes, known as the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles. The Creeks and the Seminoles were closely related as were the Choctaws and Chickasaws. After the Revolutionary war, partly because of the fact that four of the tribes had sided with the British, the areas which they occupied had been considerably reduced by the white settlers. The Seminoles at this period occupied Florida, which was of course at that time a Spanish possession. Fig. 1 shows roughly the outlines of the areas occupied by the Five Tribes about the year 1800.

These tribes were of superior intelligence and rapidy acquired a considerable degree of civilization. They were, generally speaking, peaceful and industrious. As were the whites of the adjoining regions, many of the Indians were slave holders and owned and cultivated plantations. To a certain extent they had been converted to Christianity and many had been well educated. They spoke their own languages and the Cherokees, thanks to Sequoyah, a remarkable member of the tribe, even had its own written language. It was made up of an alphabet of 86 symbols which allowed them to indicate all the sounds of the language, many of which could not be expressed by English characters. They had a newspaper and printed many pamphlets and even books.

Each of these nations had its own separate government and its own laws as well as the enforcement of them. They were practically small independent governments within the United States. To keep in touch with them there was a United States Government Commissioner with each tribe who had powers not very different from those of an ambassador to a foreign nation.

Unfortunately the whites were envious of the rich land occupied by the Indians, and shortly after the beginning of the last century talk became general of moving these natives to the west of the Mississippi. The Indians naturally enough strenuously opposed these plans, as their treaties with the whites guaranteed them their lands in perpetuity.

Using partly as an excuse the fact that the Indians had sided with the British in the War of 1812 the various southern state governments gradually

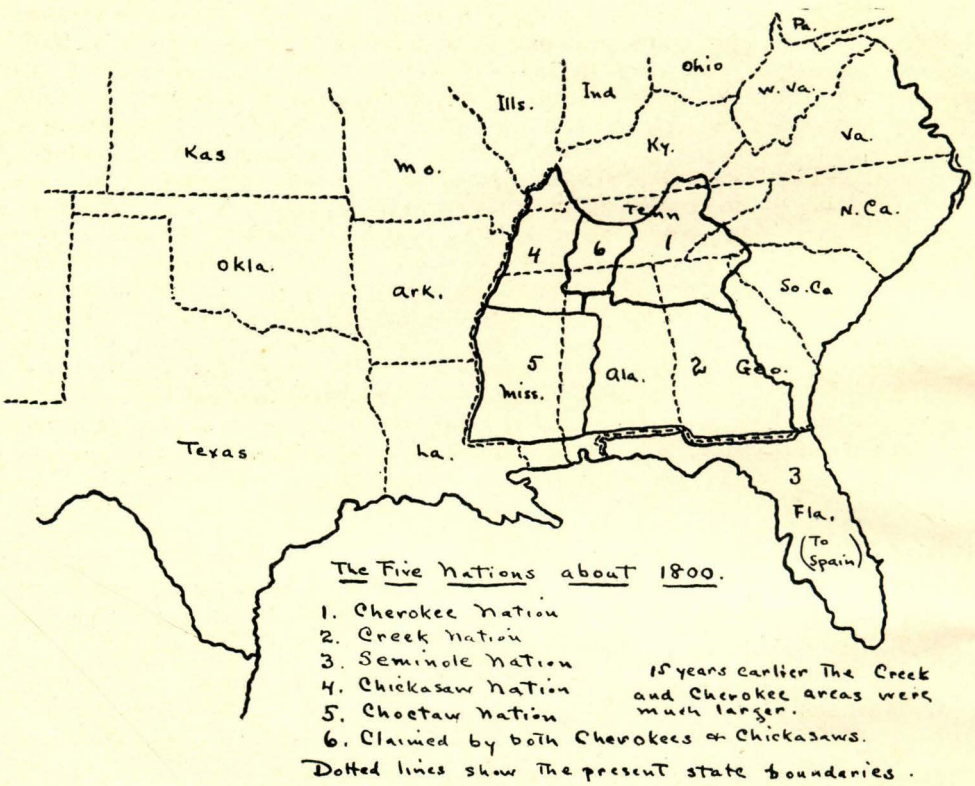


Figure 1.

reduced the size of the Indian lands so that finally, before their removal forcibly to the west, they occupied the comparatively small areas shown in Fig. 2. The history of the forcible removal of these Indian nations to the west of the Mississippi makes some of the darkest pages of American history. Largely by trickery, and with the connivance of some dishonest and probably bribed Indian leaders, new treaties were made and the tribes were given land in what was then the wild western part of the territory of Arkansas, in exchange for their lands in the south. Today this area is all in the state of Oklahoma. The removal of these thousands of Indians across the hundreds of miles of country at that time largely wilderness, was truly horrible. Between disease, the terrible roads (where roads existed), the forced slowness of the march, and the grafting of the contractors who undertook the transport and especially the feeding of them, a considerable percentage of the helpless Indians perished on route. To make matters worse many of them finally arrived at the beginning of winter, much more severe than they were accustomed to, only to find that little had been made ready in the new country. This forced migration began in 1820 and was somewhere nearly completed by 1835. All in all it was a shameful procedure.

The Seminoles in particular resisted desperately and many finally hid in the everglades of Florida where their descendants still live. A few of the Cherokees also fled and hid in the mountains and eventually were allowed to stay in the east. Even today there are some tiny Indian reservations in their old region.

As early as 1785 and to a greater extent in 1808 certain bands of Cherokees went west of their own accord in to what is now Arkansas. These so-called western Cherokees were also removed to what is now eastern Oklahoma with their eastern brethren.

Let us consider a moment the country to which they were sent—then western Arkansas. This land of course was part of the Louisiana purchase made in 1803, possession of which was taken in 1804. March 26, 1904 Congress divided the purchase into the territory of Orleans, which on April 30, 1812 became the state of Louisiana, with New Orleans as its capital. All the balance of the great area purchased was called the district of Louisiana and was made part of the territory of Indiana! March 3, 1805 the district of Louisiana was divided into the *territory* of Louisiana and the district of New Madrid, which was attached to the territory of Louisiana. This district of New Madrid was made up of what is now Arkansas, Oklahoma and the southern part of Missouri. June 27, 1806 the legislature of the territory of Louisiana set aside the lower part of the district of New Madrid, calling it the district of Arkansas. March 3, 1812 Congress organized the territory of Louisiana into the territory of Missouri, with St. Louis as the capitol. It was divided into five districts: St. Louis, St. Charles, St. Genevieve, New Madrid and Arkansas. July 4, 1819 the territory of Arkansas was formed, its boundaries being the same as the present state of Arkansas excepting that it ran west to the limit of the Louisiana purchase, taking in what is now Oklahoma. The area with which we are concerned and with which the Five Tribes were moved is roughly what is now the state of Oklahoma. In 1824 the western part of the territory of Arkansas was set apart by the United States government for the Indians, to be responsible only to a commission to be appointed by the President. In 1825 a treaty between the Indians and the territory of Arkansas fixed the boundary for the distance between the Arkansas and the Red

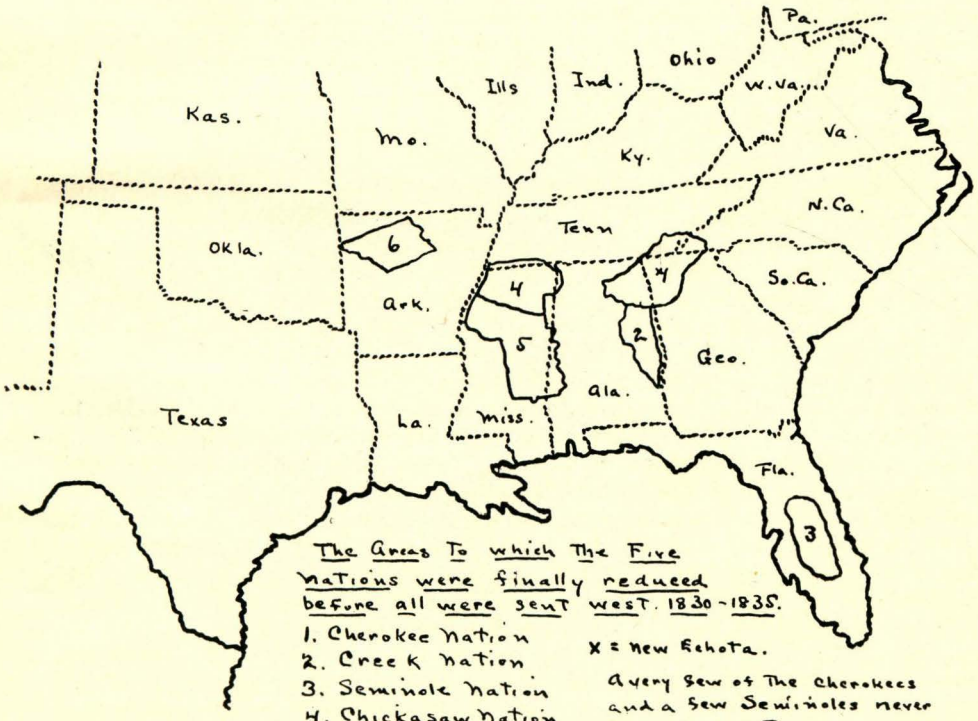
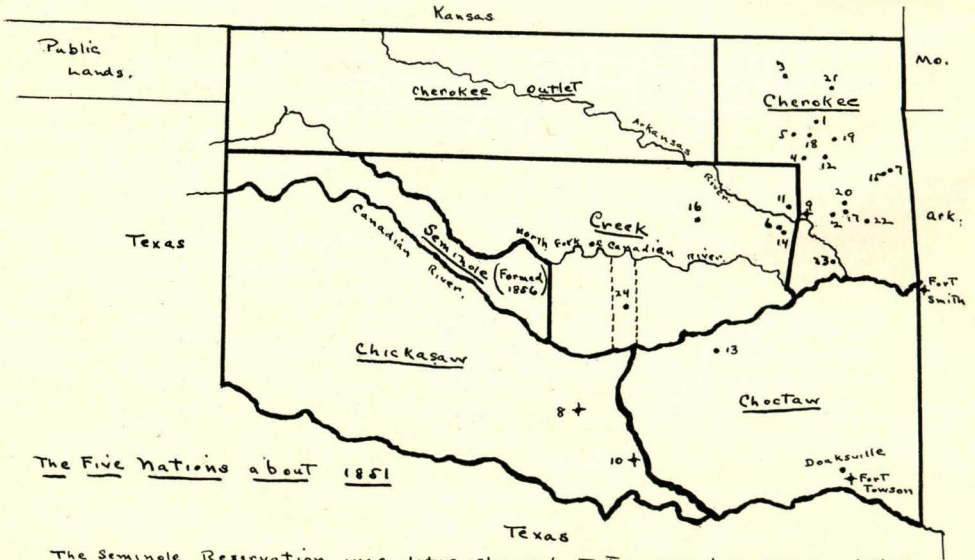


Figure 2.

rivers as running due south from a point 100 paces east of the flagpole at Fort Smith, Arkansas. In 1828 another treaty definitely placed the rest of the boundary between Arkansas and the Indian Nations as running straight from Fort Smith to the southwest corner of Missouri. Thus these two treaties placed the western boundary of Arkansas exactly where it is today. This fact should be carefully noted because from these dates on, the government of Arkansas ceased to have anything to do with what had up to this time been the western part of the territory.

Except for a few scattered military posts called either forts or camps, depending on whether permanent or temporary, this country up to 1824 was largely virgin territory. There were, however, a few white farming settlements which sent representatives to the Arkansas territorial legislature. When the Eastern Indians came these settlers were obliged to move, most of them going south into Texas. This country was occupied by two wandering warlike Indian tribes:—the Quapaws, who occupied roughly the territory south of the Canadian River, and the Osage Indians, who were north of the Canadian River. This river divides what is now Oklahoma into two fairly equal portions. This entire area was purchased from the two tribes by the United States government between 1818 and 1825. The Osages were supposed to move into Kansas, and the Quapaws into Arkansas and finally were sent back into a tiny area in the northeast corner of western Cherokee Nation. Fig. 3 shows a map of what is now Oklahoma, indicating the manner in which the territory was divided between the Five Tribes, showing the region as it was about 1851, except that the Seminole Nation was not formed until 1856. The boundaries between the nations changed frequently. For example,—the Seminoles were soon reduced to a small strip (shown on the map bounded by dotted lines) east of their original concession, while in 1855 the western half of the Chickasaw district was repurchased by the United States Government and later allotted to various other tribes. In fact a large number of different Indian tribes were given reservations in Indian Territory and even among the Five Nations from time to time. Soon after they arrived the Chero-



The Seminole Reservation was later changed to the area bounded by dotted lines. Certain of the Towns indicated were not in existance in 1851 but are marked to show where they were later established.

Figure 3.

kees, fearing that their original allotment was too small, were given the Cherokee Outlet, though a comparatively small number of them settled in it. In 1890 Oklahoma Territory was formed of the western half of Indian Territory and in 1907 what was left of Indian Territory with Oklahoma Territory were admitted to the Union as the State of Oklahoma. This roughly is the history geographically of the Five Tribes.

The narrow strip at the northwest corner of what is now Oklahoma was until the territory of that name was formed, public land and was sometimes called the "neutral strip." It used Indian Territory postmarks before 1896 but never had anything to do with the Five Nations.

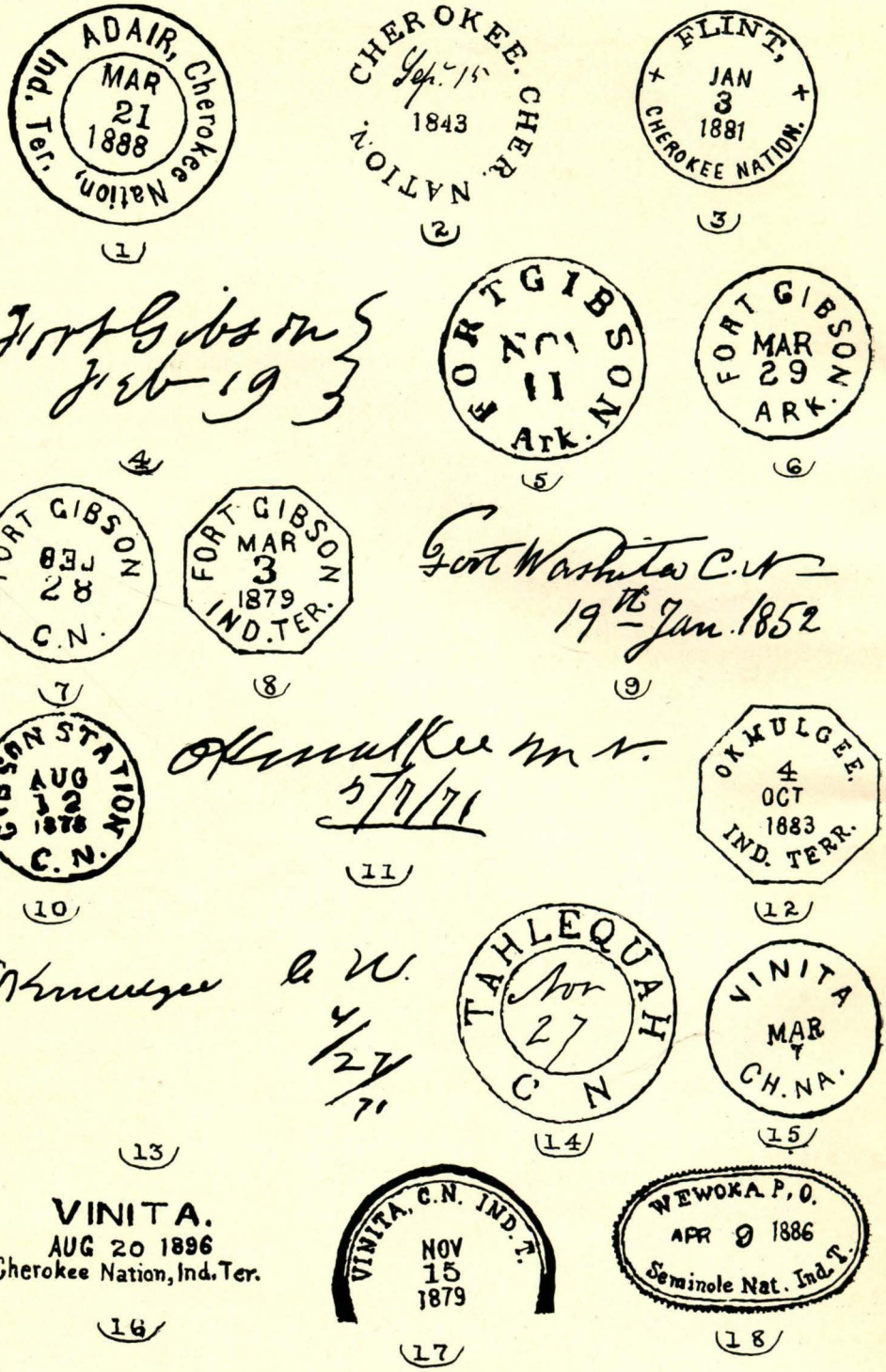
Regarding the postal history of the tribes while they were in the east, I am able to give but little information. There were certainly postoffices in at least some of the Indian towns but these were undoubtedly under government control. I have but two covers of this type. The first is a folded letter sheet postmarked in manuscript "New Echota, Ga. Feb 4" (the capitol of the Cherokee Nation) and addressed to Bedford, New Hampshire. The letter is headed "New Echota, Cherokee Nation, February 1, 1833." It was written by S. A. Worcester, who had just been released from prison where he had been sentenced to a four year term for having done missionary work among the Cherokees without taking the oath of allegiance to the State of Georgia! It is possible that some of the mail from the Indian Nations while in the south shows the name of the nation instead of the state in the postmark (in manuscript or possibly handstamped) as did the above letter heading, but if such exist I have not seen them. The only other letter I have bearing on this subject is headed "Selsertown, September 19, 1813" and postmarked "Washn. M. T. Sep 21." Washington was at that time the capitol of Mississippi Territory. This was in an area that had recently been ceded by the Choctaws and was thus really just outside of the Choctaw country, but it gives a vivid description of the Indian massacre at Fort Mims where the Creek Indians, fighting on the side of the British during the War of 1812, had taken the fort by surprise, killed all of the 140 soldiers there stationed and all but about fifty of the numerous civilians who had taken refuge therein. About 500 were slaughtered. I regret that I am unable to give more data on the postal services of the Five Nations while still in the east.

Postoffices were opened in the west very shortly after the settlement of the Indians had commenced. The few settlers and the garrisons of the forts which existed before the eastern Indians arrived undoubtedly had some kind of postal service although government records show that the earliest postoffice established was Miller Court House in Choctaw Nation September 5, 1824. A list of the few postoffices established before 1850 is here given:

Choctaw Nation		**Cherokee Nation**	
Miller Court House	1824	Cantonment Gibson	1827
Fort Towson	1832	Nicksville	1828
Choctaw Agency	1833	Park Hill	1838
Eagle Town	1834	Cherokee Agency	1840
Fort Coffee	1835	Cherokee	1842
Spencer Academy	1844	Fort Gibson	1842
Meyhew	1845	Flint	1846
Doaksville	1847	Tahlequah	1847
Boggy Depot	1849	Grand Saline	1849
Chickasaw Nation		**Creek Nation**	
Fort Washita	1844	Creek Agency	1843

The first postoffice established in Seminole Nation was at We-wo-ka May 13, 1867.

In proof of the fact that the forts at least had postal facilities before the dates on which the government records show that the regular postoffice was established, I have a letter postmarked "Fort Gibson Feb. 19" in manuscript—


ADAIR, Cherokee Nation, Ind. Ter.
MAR 21 1888
(1)
CHEROKEE. CHER. NATION.
Sept. 15 1843
(2)
FLINT, JAN 3 1881 CHEROKEE NATION.
(3)
Fort Gibson Feb 19 3
(4)
FORT GIBSON NOV 11 Ark.
(5)
FORT GIBSON MAR 29 ARK.
(6)
FORT GIBSON FEB 28 C.N.
(7)
FORT GIBSON MAR 3 1879 IND. TER.
(8)
Fort Washita C.N. 19th Jan. 1852
(9)
GIBSON STATION AUG 12 1878 C.N.
(10)
Okmulkee N.N. 5/7/71
(11)
OKMULGEE 4 OCT 1883 IND. TERR.
(12)
Okmulgee C.N. 4/27/71
(13)
TAHLEQUAH Nov 27 C N
(14)
VINITA MAR 7 CH. NA.
(15)
VINITA. AUG 20 1896 Cherokee Nation, Ind. Ter.
(16)
VINITA, C.N. IND. T. NOV 15 1879
(17)
WEWOKA P.O. APR 9 1886 Seminole Nat. Ind. T.
(18)

– Figure 4 –

the letter being headed "Fort Gibson, Arkansas T. Feb 4, 1834." The letter starts out by saying "Your very acceptable letter arrived by the last mail." The government postoffice here was not established until Sept. 14, 1842.

Here is a very odd fact. Until about 1870 the postoffice department considered the territory occupied by the Five Nations as still in Arkansas although in reality the western boundary of that state had been definitely fixed where it now is as early as 1828. From about 1870 on, until Oklahoma Territory and State were formed, the postoffice department called the area Indian Territory. This allows the division of the postmarks of this region into several distinct classes as follows: Before about 1870 the postmark showed either the abbreviation for Arkansas or of one of the five Indian nations. The one exception is a cover cancelled Tecumseh I. T. July 1, '64. This though in manuscript is quite authentic. From about 1870 to 1907 the postmarks of the Five Nations showed either Indian Territory, one of the Five Nations, or a combination of the two. From 1890 in the Territory of Oklahoma and from 1907 on in all the Five Nations, Oklahoma postmarks only, as far as I know, were used. Let me emphasize the fact that postmarks showing the abbreviation of Arkansas used after 1828 at the latest (and probably all those used earlier as no government postoffices were established until 1824) if from west of the present western boundary of Arkansas, are necessarily from one of the Five Tribes and are *not* from Arkansas in spite of the fact that the postoffice department so considered them. For example:—The following towns have been seen that give Arkansas abbreviation in the postmark though they were outside of the state: Doakesville (spelled thus in the postmark), Choctaw Agency, Fort Gibson, Fort Towson and Tahlequah. To some extent each of the Five Tribes use the name or the abbreviation of the nation in postmarks though some are really extremely rare. I have in my collection thirty-one types of such postmarks from twenty-six different towns. Eighteen from Cherokee towns, four from Creek, two from Chickasaw and one each from Choctaw and Seminole. The list follows:

Name of Town as it appears on the Postmark	Nation	Location on Map	Date	Remarks
Adair Cherokee Nation Ind. Ter.	Cherokee	1	1888–9	Seen in red and black.
Camp Creek C. N.	"		1880	Manuscript — exact location not known.
Cherokee, Cher. Nation.	"	2	1843–4	Includes year date.
Childers Station C. N.	"	3	1880–5	Ms. violet ink.
Chouteau C. N.	"	4	1877	Ms.
Claremore C. N.	"	5	1877	Ms.
Creek Agency C. N.	Creek	6	Late '50s 1870	Ms.
Flint Cherokee Nation	Cherokee	7	1879–'83	Seen in red and black.
Fort Arbuckle C. N.	Chickasaw	8	About 1862	Ms. Confederate.
Fort Gibson C. N.	Cherokee	9	Early '70s	Seen in blue and black.
Fort Washita C. N.	Chickasaw	10	1850–2	Ms.
Gibson Station C. N.	Creek	11	About 1875	
Locust Grove C. N.	Cherokee	12	1879	Ms.
McAlister Choctaw ——	Choctaw	13	1880	Probably "Choctaw Nation Ind. Ter."
Micco C. N.	Creek	14	Early '70s	Ms.
Morehead C. N.	Cherokee		1887	Ms. Exact location not known.
Oaks Cher. Nation	"	15	1887	Ms.
Okmulkee M. N.	Creek	16	1871	M. N.-Muskogee Nation. Ms.
Okmulgee C. N.	"	16	1871	Ms.

Park Hill C. N.	Cherokee	17	1844	Ms.
Pryors Creek C. N.	"	18	1880	Ms. Blue ink.
Salina C. N. I. T.	"	19	1884	Ms.
Tah'equah C. N.	"	20	1850	Between circles.
Vinita Ch. Na.	"	21	1877	
Vinita C. N. Ind. T. J. C. Blythe P.M.	"	21	1879	Magenta.
Vinita C. N. Ind. T.	"	21	1879	Magenta. Same as last with P. M.'s name removed.
Vinita C. N. Ind. T.	"	21	1879	Magenta & violet. Same as last with bottom of postm'k cut off.
Vinita Cherokee Nation, Ind Ter.	"	21	1896	Magenta. In 3 straigtt lines See illustration.
Wah-hil-lau C. N. Ind. Ter.	"	22	1884	Between circles.
Webbers Falls C. N.	"	23	1882	Ms. Violet ink
Wewoka P. O. Seminole Nat., Ind. T.	Seminole	24	883–7	Oval. See illustration.

Fig. 4 shows typical examples of postmarks from each nation except Choctaw, the McAlister postmark being too faint to reproduce. In regard to Fig. 4 it may be noted that "4" shows Fort Gibson Feb 19 as used in 1834. "5" and "6" show Fort Gibson postmarks with "Ark" at the bottom used in 1844 and 1870. "11" reads Okmulkee M. N. (Muscogee Nation) and "13" reads Okmulgee C. N. (Creek Nation), Muscogee and Creek Nations being the same. "16" shows the latest use noted of a postmark of one of the nations, "2" being the earliest seen. "8" and "12" show Indian Territory postmarks used after 1870. These illustrations, it should be noted, may not be drawn to scale or be exact reproductions.

An 1851 postal guide gives but seven mail routes as serving the Five Nations. Four were weekly, two semi-weekly and one bi-weekly. Two started in Texas and the other five in Arkansas. The same guide lists thirteen postoffices in the four nations (the Seminoles not yet being mentioned). It agrees very well with the list of earliest postoffices established except that it includes Kedron (or Kidron) which according to government records was not established until April, 1855.

A word about manuscript postmarks. Comparatively few of the early postoffices had handstamps and necessarily used pen and ink. Naturally such covers should be bought with care, but it is usually not difficult to determine their authenticity. And as for condition of stamps and covers, the less said the better. The man who collects only superb items will not get far here. The material is *rare* and must be taken as it comes or not at all. The Indian, the frontiersman and the soldier was not over particular as to the neatness of his outgoing mail or the care of such as arrived.

It is a very strange fact that four of the Five Nations began with the letter C—hence the abbreviation C. N. so often found may mean any one of the four! A parallel example is found in abbreviation of certain territories before they were granted statehood. For example, from 1861 to 1864 both Nevada and Nebraska territories were in existence and postmarks are found from both abbreviated to "N. A." Again, from 1863 to 1890 during which period Idaho was a territory, I. T. may mean either Idaho Ter. or Indian Ter. M. T. at various times in the history of the Union meant Mississippi Territory, Missouri Territory, Michigan Territory, Minnesota Territory and Montana Territory. The odd fact has already been noted that the Creek Nation (having its capitol at Muskogee—or Muscogee as it was spelled earlier) was also called Muscogee Nation and its abbreviation "M. N." is known in postmarks.

As for the stamps used on correspondence from the Five Nations—all issues exist from the 1851s on, though I have seen very few high values. The 1847 issue has not been seen though it may possibly exist. Of the department stamps I have War and Interior and others probably were used.

The Civil War affected the Five Nations very much as it did the border states. Opinion was much divided and a considerable number of excellent Indian troops fought with both the Confederates and Federals. Feb. 7, 1861 the Choctaw Nation declared officially for the Confederacy, though the vote was far from unanimous. The Councils of the other four tribes also voted for the South though there was bitter opposition, especially among the Creeks and Cherokees. The Confederate forces held part of the country of the Five Nations until well on in the war. Confederate covers exist though they must be very rare. The only two in my collection (one with and one without a stamp) are from Fort Arbuckle, Chickasaw Nation, which was hastily abandoned by the Federals May 3, 1861, and occupied by Texas troops. The famous Chickasaw Battalion of Confederate Cavalry was stationed there in 1862.

In studying the history of the Five Tribes, the question of exact dates is a very difficult one. Except regarding certain important dates it is hard to find two writers who agree. I have tried to be on the safe side in giving dates, but even so some may be wrong.

I wish to express my indebtedness to R. McP. Cabeen and to A. H. Murchison for much help in preparing this article. The subject, particularly of the Indian Territory postmarks, is very large and deserves much more attention. Possibly I can go further in a later article. I would be pleased to see, either for the purpose of record or purchase, unlisted postmarks along the lines of those here described.

Supplementary Mail Cancellations of the City of New York

By Edwin Milliken.

PROBABLY the oldest U. S. cancellation still in use is the New York Supplementary Mail. It has been continuously used down to the present for some seventy years. It is also one of the few that had early official sanction and use for a specific postal purpose. This was to stamp mail dispatched direct from G. P. O. to the liners just before they cast off. More recently also from the pier mail boxes marked Supplementary Mail. The rate charged for this service was double the regular rate.

The present type C, which has been used since about 1891, has been known up to the present only in black.

The writer has made a discovery of these on covers and small pieces, which shows the purple, also red was used in this type for a time in the gay nineties, by at least two postal stations or piers.

The location of these various stations, according to Dr. Babcock, is not revealed by the P. O. Dept., for reasons of their own.

The following type C. have been found cancelled in purple:

10c green	226	dated 1891
30c Columbian	239	dated 1894
10c Columbian	2589	dated 1897

All the above bear the same postal station or pier number.

The same type in red used by a different station appears on

50c	No. 260	dated 1894
15c	274	dated 1895



B



BD



C

The earliest of these dates, namely 1891, indicates that first use of this type ante-dates, by at least eight years, that noted by Dr. Babcock from data in hand when his interesting and informative articles were written. These appeared in the *American Philatelist* November 1923, May 1925, and *Scott's Monthly Journal* October 1926.

The dates of use noted above also prove that use of type C was concurrent for some eight years with its preceding type B BD. The latter is known as late as 1898-9 and Omaha issues. In this respect these types are in like case with earlier types X and XX which with B BD were used, according to Dr. Babcock, at the same time in the earlier seventies.

Collectors should note that type C resembles an obliterating stamp that had common use from 1881 in New York on second class mail. Type C has however one distinguishing mark, namely the numeral at the bottom. Type C oval measures 33x26½ mm. It is a really scarce cancel ation at least on issues 1890 to 1915. This may be owing to reduced volume with the increased number of sailings of mail carrying liners; also because the identifying numeral at bottom referred to above, often missed hitting the stamp.

Regarding type B BD it is of interest to note that no other barrel cancellation of same dimensions and shape of figures 1-2 is known to have been used in New York or elsewhere. Stamps cancelled only by this half are therefore no less Supplementary Mails than those scarcer ones which show some part of the left side containing wording.

One happy result of so many American collectors confining their interest and study to U. S. stamps and "Stampless" is that hitherto unknown information on postmarks, plate varieties and cancellations is constantly being obtained and published. While this may be of only passing interest to many collectors, these studies nevertheless constitute a genuine expression of Philately.

More of us need to train the minds eye to focus off the money value of our stamps, and onto their interest value; for the latter is a value we ourselves can create.

Splendid evidence of results from collectors really knowing one cross section of U. S. is being shown by one lively group; namely the U. S. Revenue Unit of A. P. S. Largely through the inspiration of their secretary, Beverly King, the members of that organization are finding out all there is to know about their stamps. Many discoveries of plate varieties, etc., have been published with splendid illustrations. This is the route that leads straight into that happy hunting ground where the hunters know what it's all about.

Canada: 1868 The "Large Cents" Issue

By Charles Lathrop Pack.

THE Dominion of Canada became a reality through the passage of the British North American Act of July 1, 1867.

The first postage stamps to appear after the confederation were the so-called "large cents" values, commonly listed as issued in the following April.

Specimens of some of the values, however, show dates as early as the middle of March; a single, off cover, of the fifteen cents in a rose lilac shade is reported by Fred Jarrett as showing the postmark, "Hamilton, C. W: Mar. 16, 1868:" while another single, in writer's collection, of the one cent shows the date, "Mar. 26, 1868:" while several others are known, on and off cover, bearing dates in late March. These are on the thin, hard, transparent wove paper, which is designated as A in the subsequent classification of the different papers.

But before proceeding with a description of these varieties of paper, it should be noted that a correction should be made as to the guage of perforation used. It has been commonly accepted that the perforations guage 11¾; but a little test will show that this is wrong, and also reveal how the error was made. On placing the perforated edge of one of these "large cents" stamps upon a guage it will be seen that it more nearly coincides with guage 12 of the scale than any other, but that the perforations just *fall short* of making it an absolute 12; and in that *falling short of 12* is the key to the situation; for collectors have reached the conclusion that if it was just under 12 then it must be 11¾ guage; whereas if a little thought were given to the matter it would be seen rather, that if the holes did not quite make 12 they must be a trifle *closer together*, and therefore of a *finer guage* than 12, or 12¼; which actually is the correct guage.

The compound perforation varieties, when met with in certain of the values will likewise be found to guage 11¾x12¼ instead of as listed 11½x12.

A study of a large amount of material in this issue has revealed a number of varieties of paper used in its production, several of which however may be but varying qualities of the same general type of paper. Most of them can be easily differentiated with but little trouble, and they may be classified as follows:

A: A thin, hard semi-transparent wove paper; sometimes, but not always, showing a **faint vertical mesh.** This apparently was the first paper used; postmarked copies cover the period from Mar. 16, 1868 to Dec. 21, 1869. All of the values from ½ cent to the 15 cents, inclusive, are found on this paper. Exceptions, however, are the later 1 cent yellow and the 5 cents olive.

B: A medium, ordinary wove paper with a **faint horizontal mesh.** This paper appears to have been used nearly concurrent with A, as postmarked copies show dates from April 2, 1868 to Jan. 13, 1870; and all values including the 1 cent yellow, but excepting the 5 cents olive, are found upon it. Presumably it was the first paper used for the 1 cent value after the change of color to orange was made, as postmarked copies of this stamp in the new color show dates in January 1869.

C: This is thicker and softer wove paper than "B" and shows a **distinct horizontal** mesh. Its use extended from mid-April of 1868 to mid-February of 1873. The same values are found upon it as upon "B."

D: A smooth white wove paper with **no distinguishable** mesh. No postmarked copies are available to determine the period of its use, and the collection does not show the ½ cent, 1 cent brown-red, or the 15 cents printed upon it. The two first values may be practically eliminated from such a condition as the first printings of the ½ cent sufficed until June 30, 1872 when 500,000 more were received from the manufacturers. And by January 1869 the color of the 1 cent had been changed to yellow. The later printing of the fifteen cents were on an entirely different paper used only for that value, as noted later at "G."

E: This is a "thicker" than "medium" wove paper with a yellowish tone, and has a **distinct horizontal** mesh. Its use seems, by the evidence provided by postmarked

copies, to fall between mid-June of 1868 to mid-October of 1869. The ½ cent, 5 cents and 1 cent yellow have not been found on this paper; but some of the later printings of the 15 cents, from November 1873 to July 19, 1875 are found on it.

F: This is a palpably **thick** and soft wove paper with a distinct horizontal mesh, and its use practically coincides with that of "E"; dated copies covering the period from June 2, 1868 to May of 1873. From mid-May of 1869 to mid-October 1869 the 1 cent in yellow-orange shade is found upon this thick paper. The ½ cent, 1 cent brown-red, and the 5 cents have not been found upon it.

G: A poor quality wove paper of a grayish tone, with a distinctive **faint vertical** mesh. This paper seems to have been used exclusively for the later printings of the 15 cents, from June 3, 1886 to Dec. 4, 1899. There is a warrant of this paper of a softer and thicker character with a **faint vertical** mesh, more opaque than paper "W" below, and of a poor quality, the same as "G"; it might be called a thicker "G". The 15 cents in a dull gray-blue shade is known upon it. Another variation in this paper "G" is shown by a 15 cents in a slate-gray shade; where the surface of the paper has a distinct "canvas-back" effect, or "cross-ribbing," undoubtedly due to a worn canvas blanket or roller.

H: This is a very thick, smooth, white wove paper commonly referred to as "carton" paper. Its use was confined to the 15 cents value for a short period during 1880. There is also a paper not quite as thick as "H", with a **faint horizontal** mesh similar in that respect to paper "B", but it is thicker than "B" and has a smooth surface. Some 15 cents in a distinctive gray-violet, (not as slately as those found on paper H) are found on this paper.

I: This is a **thin,** soft, white wove paper with a faint horizontal mesh, quite different from the only other thin paper, "A". The printed impression nearly always shows quite distinctly on the reverse, of the general appearance of the well known "ivory heads" of Great Britain. Postmarked copies of the 1 cent orange-buff show dates from Nov. 8, 1869 to Feb. 1870. Late printings of the ½c, 2 cents, 3 cents, and 6 cents are also found on this paper.

J: A medium wove paper with a **distinct vertical** mesh similar to "W" below. Only used for the 5 cents of Oct. 1875.

K: A horizontally laid paper, varying in thickness from thin, thru medium, to thick; the laid lines counting 13 to 2cm. Used only for the 1 cent brown-red, Nov. 1868 to Feb. 1869.

L: A **horizontally laid** paper of medium thickness with "wire spacings" varying from 13½ to 14½ to 2cm Used only for the 3 cent value, June to August 1868.

R: An **obliquely ribbed** medium thick paper, with a **strong horizontal** mesh, the "ribbing" running up from lower left to upper right. The 3 cents, and possibly others found on it. See under "P.W." below for the probable explanation of the commonly accepted "vertically ribbed" paper.

W: A medium to thick wove paper, with a **distinct vertical** mesh, showing portions of the paper-makers' watermark in double-line block letters on some of the stamps in each sheet. All values except the ½ cent, 5 cents and 1 cent yellow may be found on this paper, the 6 cents and 15 cents values being much rarer than the others. As might be expected, the 6 cents yellow-brown, not having been issued until June 1870, is not found on the watermarked paper, so that the dark brown shades of this value from Plate 1 are the only ones to examine for this variety. And as has been stated above, as there were no printings of the ½ cent value after the initial printing in 1868 until June 1872, this stamp also may be considered as non-existent with the block-letter form of watermark. In the past there have been differences of opinion by writers and specialists as to whether these watermarked stamps should be considered a major variety, or merely accidental varieties of production, as has often happened in the issues of other countries Unless it could be shown that the paper itself was of a different character from any other used for the issue, the weight of opinion appears to have been against accepting them as a major variety. Now, however diffident we may feel about adding to an already overburdened catalog, we have found that they must be admitted to such a standing, for the distinctive **strong vertical mesh** of all the watermarked copies at once differentiates this paper from all others used for the issue, as a review of listing above will disclose. With this knowledge it is possible also to select stamps printed on the "paper of watermark," even when no actual watermark appears, and many postmarked copies in this condition are thus available to further confirm the period during which this particular paper was used. Of postmarked copies in the collection, of actually watermarked stamps and of those on the "paper of watermark," sixteen show dates in 1868, (the earliest being "Oct. 2" of that year, second numeral of date not on stamp), twenty have 1869 year dates and five show dates in 1870 up to July 5 of that year. One late copy shows date of Oct. 29, 1872, and another May 14, 1888, but these latter two may be dismissed as irrelevant, so that the actual period of use may be given as covering the in-

terval from late October of 1868 to early July of 1870, about twenty months, indicating a rather large emission and a wide distribution of this particular printing The watermark consists of a two line inscription approximately 140x 35 mm. over all, reading in the upper line,—E. & C. Bothwell and below,— CLUTHA MILLS. The letters are 11½ mm. tall and the two lines of the inscription are 12 mm. apart. The capital letters "E", "C", and "B" of the first line are 1 mm. taller than the remainder of the letters, and the letter "C" of the upper line differs from the "C" of the lower line, the former having a "ball-end" to the lower curve, whereas the latter is plain. There are "bits" of wire shown connecting the inner and outer parts of such letters as "V", "B", "O" and "A", and it is believed these details have never been revealed until recently when prints were made direct from the stamps in question. It has hitherto been believed that but twelve stamps of a sheet would be affected by the watermark, but it has been proved by diagrams, suggested by the varying positions of the watermarks on the stamps, that there are at least fourteen stamps affected when a regular and centered position was produced on two rows of subjects, and as many as twenty-two when the watermark fell irregularly on parts of three rows.

P.W.: The "paper of watermark," as described above under "W" and identical with it except that no watermark appears. Used for all values except the ½ cent, 5 cents and 1 cent yellow. It must be noted that both the watermarked stamps and those on "paper of watermark" show a distinct fine vertical ribbing effect when held flat to the light. In our opinion this feature, coincident with the strong vertical mesh of the watermarked paper, disposes of many of the "ribbed paper" varieties of the catalogs, and they are thereby shown to be one and the same variety.

Copies of the ½ cent and the 15 cents are known showing portions of an undetermined script watermark, both values being extremely rare in this condition. The paper also differs from the other watermarked paper described above, in having a *horizontal mesh;* and with the 15 cents value the shade of the impression is a distinctive gray-violet; moreover the perforation is the compound 11¾x12¼ guage.

It is of interest to note that in the used section of the collection there are three dated copies of the fifteen cents value which otherwise could not have been classified, identical in the shade of impression, compound perforation and horizontal mesh of paper to the above mentioned copies with script watermark. They are evidently from parts of the sheet not striking the watermark, and as they bear postmarks of 1874; Jan. 1876; and July 1877, it is believed they define approximately the period during which this second watermarked paper was used. The above dates also agree with those when the compound perforation is known to have been used on the regular ½ cent, 5 cents and 15 cents values; namely from 1874 to 1878.

In this connection it is difficult to reconcile the existence of several copies of the 15 cents in a distinctive dull lilac shade on the "paper of watermark," (with the distinct vertical mesh) and with the compound perforation 11¾x12¼, owing to the fact that the watermarked paper could not have been much in evidence after 1870, or the compound perforation in use much before 1874. To the best of our knowledge this variety, the 15 cents, dull lilac on "paper of watermark" with compound perforation, has never been noted before and at present it is quite unexplainable.

It appears, from all the information at hand, that but one plate was made for each value of this series, and the "guide-dots", in constant positions for each value, in the lower margin just below the left corner scrollwork, provide proof that this was undoubtedly the case. There are however certain peculiarities in regard to the 6 cents value producing evidence that a *second plate* was made and used for the later printings of this value.

If a number of copies of the 6 cents in the deep brown shades are examined there will be found a rather prominent "guide-dot" in the lower margin just below the foliated ornament in S. W. corner. This is invariably constant and may be seen on practically all copies unless closely perforated or heavily cancelled at that point. This may be considered as an identification mark for Plate

1. Then in a similar way, if copies of the same stamp in the yellow-brown shades are inspected, a similar "guide-dot" will be found also in the lower margin, but nearly 3 mm. from the left corner and directly below the "S" of "SIX". As in the former case this also is found constant, and therefore denotes that another plate was laid down on which the transfers were not placed in the same relation to the guide-dots as before. This must be called PlateII. A plate proof on card of this value in the sepia shade, however, shows no indication of a guide-dot in either position.

A careful examination and comparison of the stamps from the two plates does not reveal any marked differences in the engraving, as might possibly be expected, although the printings from the second plate in the yellow-brown shades appear lighter, without the strong contrasts of light and shade found in the dark brown printings.

However, details of the back hair and especially of the chignon seem to be more distinct and there is a *white line* defining the lower edge of the chignon on the yellow-browns that does not appear on the dark shades, where the hair practically blends into the shaded background.

Thus it is possible that the die *was* touched up slightly before the second set of transfers was made. As the 6 cent value prepaid a single-rate stamp within the Dominion, its use was quite general and a total issue of 10,000,000 was required to meet the demand for this value. Our present day knowledge of the corrosive effects of most brown inks upon printing plates and the established fact that a change of color *was made* for no assigned reason, would tend to confirm the theory of a deterioration of the first plate, followed by a lightening up of the die and printings from a new plate in another shade of ink less destructive in its effects upon the plate, for a value in such general use.

The same little white line noted above as defining the lower curve of the chignon on the printings from Plate II of the 6 cents, is also to be seen on the later pale or emerald green shades of the 2 cents and on the later dull pale blue shades of the 12½ cents values. As both of these shades developed about 1870 at the same time the change to yellow-brown was made for the 6 cents value, it is possible that all three values mentioned received similar attention in lightening up the details, for it is not alone the paler shades of ink employed that gives these later printings their distinctive appearance.

Attention is called to the fact that a very few copies of the 6 cents in dark brown are found with the Plate II guide-dot, and also a few of the yellow-browns with the Plate I dot; thus indicating that for a short period during the change of shade of ink both plates were in use. Dated copies reveal the following information—

	Earliest Date.	**Latest Date.**
Plate I: dk brown:	"Bowmanville. U. C: Apr. 2- 1868" to	....."Sept. 15, 1870":
Plate II: dk brown:	"Montreal. C. E: May 28, 1869": to	"Halifax, N. S. Feb. 28, 1871":
Plate I: yel-brown:	"Quebec C. E: Jul. 18, 1871": to	"Rockwood, Feb. 12, 1872":
Plate II: yel-brown:	"Toronto C. W: Aug. 7, 1871": to	.....

From the above it appears that postmarked copies from Plate I in deep brown shades are found from April 1868 to Sept. 1870, or later. Towards the end of May 1869 dated copies from Plate II in the deep brown shades begin to appear and are found until the last of Feb. 1871, or later. Mr. Jarrett states that the yellow-brown stamps came into use in June of 1870, which would be from three to eight monthe before the last of the dark browns were used. It is therefore probable that both plates were in use from June 1869 until the change of color was made a year later, then for a while both were used for the yellow-brown emission, with Plate II being finally used alone until succeeded by the "small cents" issue of this value in January 1872.

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl.

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FOREWORD.

IN the year 1901 John Luff published his well known reference book on United States Postage Stamps. This great work covers in detail a l of the issues up to 1898 and a brief description of the 1901 Pan-American set, which was issued by the Government just as the book was being published.

Since that time scattered articles have appeared in various Philatelic Journals covering the 20th century stamps as they were issued. Being published at different times and in magazines emanating from various localities, these articles have not been read or kept by many col'ectors.

The following series is intended to cover the 20th century issues in a manner somewhat similar to the way Mr. Luff set down the story of the 19th century stamps. Much of the information that we have been able to gather comes from such outstanding authorities as J. Murray Bartels, A. E. Owen, George B. Sloane, Admiral Frederick R. Harris, Hugh Clark, Walter S. Scott, Clarence W. Brazer, Philip Ward, Jr., Clayton W. Bedford and Elliott Perry, to whom we extend our thanks for their cooperation and the courteous way they have helped in the compilation of the following data pertaining to the 20th century postage stamps of the United States of America.

We have not listed any stitch watermarks, as we believe they can be found on every variety.

We have illustrated the central vignettes of a majority of the commemoratives, reproducing the original photographs or paintings from which the engravings were made. We do this with the thought that it is interesting to study at large scale various details of the design. It is also instructive, upon examination of a photograph, to discover just what has been omitted or added in the engraving process and to look for various minor details that appear on both the original and the copy.

It has also been a matter of great interest to us to discover the names of the artists who conceived the designs and made the drawings from which the engraving was done. There have been no philatelic records other than an occasional note giving the name of the "engraver," which means little more to us than does the name of the photographer who may have photographed Gilbert Stuart's famous paintings or Houdon's portraits.

Several engravers will work upon a single design in making the master die, —one will do the figures, one the vignette, another the foliated ornaments, and still another the lettering, panel lines and numerals, but to date no attention has been paid to the artists who were really responsible for the entire design.

We found this quest rather difficult, but one of the authors being an architect, and "speaking the same language" as the artists, we have finally secured this information, and incidently have formed some exceedingly pleasant friendships.

During our research work we found that certain erroneous information had been handed down, seemingly without question, for the past thirty years. We

have, therefore, cross checked everything, so far as possible, and while laying no claims to infallibility, we feel that the following story is accurate.

We will be glad, however, to receive any corrections or suggestions; and we trust that the following may be of interest and of some service to our fellow collectors.

Chapter I.

THE PAN AMERICAN ISSUE

1901.

The Pan American Series was the first United States Postal issue to appear after the opening of the 20th century. It was also our first commemorative set in which the Post Office Department took into consideration any suggestions of philatelists.

In 1898, when it became known that commemoratives were to be issued to help advertise the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, there was a general outcry against them. The charge being that such stamps, the higher values of which served no postal needs, were unnecessary, and that their issuance was actuated by the thought of unloading them upon collectors. A committee was selected to visit Washington to protest against them, and the outcome of the visit as noted by S. C. Johnson in his book, "*The Stamp Collector*," was—"No heed was taken of their protests and the (Omaha) series was duly issued."

That the suggestions of the stamp collectors was not entirely in vain is substantiated by the following information from J. M. Bartels, who was a member of the committee that visited Washington.

"We were told," said Mr. Bartels, "that it was too late to stop the Omaha issue but that in the future there would be no high value commemorative stamps." The Department, to date, has kept its promise, and the confidence of collectors of United States postal issues has been greatly strengthened by this attitude, which accounts to a large degree for the marked increased interest in the stamps of our country.

During the early spring of 1899 the promoters of the Pan American Exposition distributed quantities of lithographed poster stamps or labels to advertise the Exposition that was to be held at Buffalo in 1901. Shortly following this it became known that the Postmaster General had been requested to issue a set of commemorative stamps to further advertise the Exposition. The postal authorities were in accord with the suggestion advanced and referred the matter to the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, C. E. Madden, whose recommendation was that the proposed issue should comprise the same nine values as that of the Trans-Mississippi set of 1898.(1) After considerable discussion a series of six low values was finally decided upon, of one, two, four, five, eight and ten cent denominations, bearing the inscription "Commemorative Series 1901" in place of the title suggested, "Pan American Series 1901," the latter being construed by the Assistant Attorney General as an advertisement on a postage stamp and as such prohibited by law. A special cancellation was used in Buffalo while the stamps were being prepared and continued in use there until the close of the Exposition.

These were the first bi-colored stamps issued by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and incidentally the first set of this type since the 1869 issue. With the exception of the 1869 ninety cent stamp, bearing the head of Lincoln in black, these were the first black centered bi-colored stamps of the United States, as well as being the first time that a constant color was used for the vignette.

(1) Vol. 1 No. 1—Collectors Club Philatelist.

The Post Office Department heralded this set as "the most artistic series ever issued by the Department," and they were quite right in their prediction. Each of the six frames are of different design but of such similarity that each stamp in the set ties in with the others. That the Department took special pains in printing these stamps was evidenced by the fact that Stanley Gibbons, Inc., found it important enough to comment as follows:

"Considering the quantity issued the center is remarkably accurate in most cases, but u'tra specialism shows the one and two cent stamps centered too far North or South or else shoved too far forward to too far back. Above the two cent the m'sentering is very unusual."(2)

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, gave the following detailed description of the issue:

"These stamps are of uniform dimensions 0.76 by 1.06 of an inch, the longer side being horizontal. The borders take the colors of the regular series on the same denominations at this date. The words "Commemorative Series, 1901" and "United States of America" next below appear above the vignette; the legend in a line below the central opening, with the denomination in a line at the bottom, appears in the same order on all the stamps of the series. All the lettering is in white Roman capitals. The numerals are all white faced Arabic in the Roman type, except the 10 cent, which is the block letter type of figure condensed to secure space for the two figures. The borders are well separated from the central figures and the words of denomination at the bottom are preceded on the same by the word "Postage."

All the central illustrations are from photographs as the objects appear today and are to be printed in black."

The series was printed in sheets of 200 subjects, consisting of twenty horizontal rows of ten each. They were then cut vertically into panes of 100 and sent in this manner to the various Post Offices for distribution. Being a bi-colored series, two separate plates were necessary to print each denomination, one for the centre, the other for the frame.

Each sheet of 100 contained two frame plate numbers and two imprints "Bureau of Engraving and Printing." On the top of the sheets the imprint appeared over the third and eighth stamps of the upper row, followed by the plate numbers over the fourth and ninth stamps. Between the fifth and sixth stamps appeared an arrow line and two arrow heads to indicate the centre guide line. The arrow line and guide line were printed in the frame colors. The arrow heads, however, were in both colors on all denominations as they appeared on both plates and were used to enable the printer properly to key the frame and vignette. The imprint, plate numbers, arrow lines and arrow heads appear in corresponding position beneath the bottom row of stamps in the lower pane. At the bottom of the sheet, under the fifth stamp, will be found the number of the vignette plate, this is always in black. One-half of the horizontal centre arrow line, along which the full sheet of 200 was cut into panes of 100, can be seen on each pane.

In the extreme upper left corner and the lower right hand corner of these panes appears the denomination figure followed by the letter "C", meaning "Cents." These were printed backwards and in both colors, their main purpose being to safeguard the possibility of an error in printing stamps having the frames of one denomination and the vignette of another. These figures appeared in the margins, and together with the guide line and numbers allow fourteen different positions of blocks of four.

The sheet margins contained rows of apparently meaningless initials. These are the initials of the workmen who transferred the designs to the plates and also the pressmen who used the plates in printing the stamps. Every time a plate was taken from the rack for printing, the Bureau required as a check system that each workman impress his initial on the plate margin before putting it on the press. This system was still in use when the Lincoln stamps were printed (1909) but has since been abolished.

(2) The Postage Stamps of the United States.

The paper used was soft and porous, and watermarked USPS (United States Postage Stamps) in double lined Roman capitals. The gum was white.



Illustration of Watermark.

Figures appearing before each stamp are in accordance with the numbering given by Scott.

We are illustrating several of the original sketches for the frames made by Raymond Ostrander Smith during his studies of the designs for this issue.

#294—One Cent.—

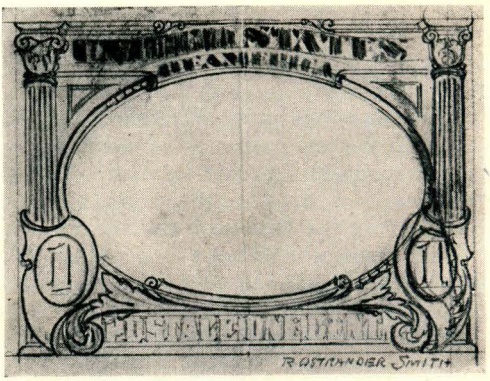
Green and Black.

Fast Lake Navigation.

Watermarked USPS
in double line Roman capitals.

Perforated 12.

Issued May 1, 1901.

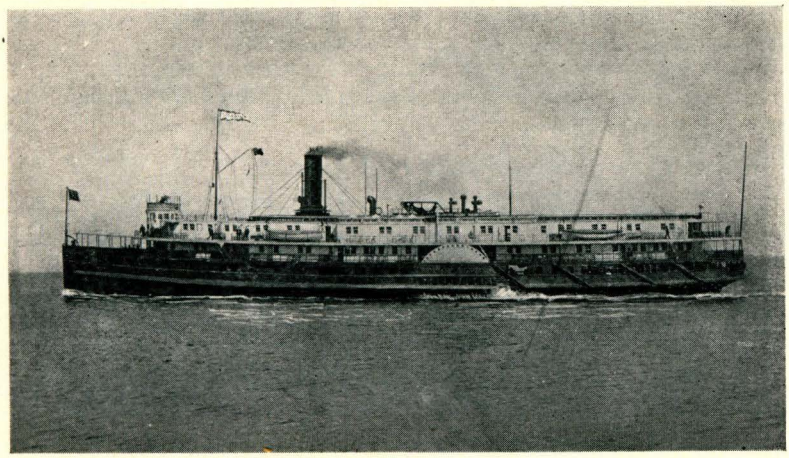


First Sketch for the 1 Cent Frame.

The vignette, in a horizontal eliptical frame, shows the port bow of the Steamer CITY OF ALPENA formerly operated on the Great Lakes by the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co. The steamer had but one funnel, the pilot house placed well forward and the vessel propelled by side wheels. On either side of the vignette are fluted corinthian columns, the bases of which are covered with simple cartouches on which appear the numerals 1. In a simple panel between the column caps in the general device COMMEMORATIVE SERIES 1901, in small type, and beneath it, in two lines, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Small triangular panels occur between the eliptical frame and the columns. The legend FAST LAKE NAVIGATION appears in a curved panel below the vignette and POSTAGE ONE CENT in a straight panel across the base of the stamp. Conventional foliated ornaments fill the space on either side.

It is interesting to note that this steamer is still in existence after thirty years of service. C. L. Perkins, General Manager of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co., wrote us that it is now owned and operated by the Goodrich Transit Company of Chicago, under the name of the CITY OF SAUGATUCK.

This stamp was designed by R. Ostrander Smith, the vignette was engraved by G. F. C. Smillie, from a photograph, the ornamental frame by Robert Ponickau, and the lettering and numerals by Lyman F. Ellis, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



Steamer "CITY OF ALPENA." Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co.

Shades,—a: Light green and greyish black.
b: Dull green and greyish black.
c: Dull green and black.
d: Bright green and black.

Varieties,—a: Centre Inverted.
b: Position blocks.
1) Top and bottom arrow blocks complete.
2) Upper and lower halves centre line blocks.
3) Upper and lower halves left and right arrow blocks.
4) Imprint and plate number blocks.

#295—Two Cents.—

Red and Black.

Fast Express.

Watermarked USPS
in double line Roman capitals.

Perforated 12.

Issued May 1, 1901.

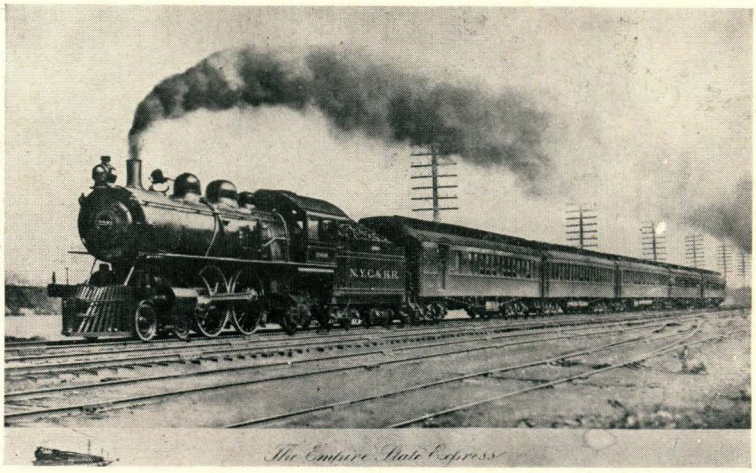


First Sketch for the 2 Cent Frame.

The central feature of this stamp is a picture of the EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS of thirty years ago, operated by the New York Central and Hudson River R. R. The photograph was taken by P. Yates of Syracuse, while the train was going sixty miles an hour. It depicts a train of four cars drawn by a four wheel drive locomotive,—four parallel tracks are seen. The vignette frame is oblong with rounded indented ends, a slightly curved top and a straight base. This frame is flanked on either side by an upright winged female figure bearing a lighted torch and a garland, the lower part of these figures being covered by ornamental cartouches bearing the numerals 2. The upper frame panel suggests a slightly curved cornice which bears in small type COMMEMORATIVE SE-

RIES 1901, and below in two lines of larger type UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The legend FAST EXPRESS and POSTAGE TWO CENTS appear at the bottom of the stamp in two simple horizontal panels.

The design was drawn by R. Ostrander Smith and the engraving for both the vignette and frame was done by Baldwin and Ellis, of the Bureau, these three gentlemen being also responsible for the four, five, eight and ten cent stamps of this series.



The Empire State Express, New York Central & Hudson River R. R.

The Empire State Express, shown on this stamp, was selected by the Post Office Department after urgent solicitation on the part of G. H. Daniels, at that time General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad. He argued that more had been written about it than all other trains ever placed in service, and the resultant advertising had been one of the greatest factors in bringing before the other nations of the world the superiority of American machinery and manufactures. He further explained that as the Pan American Exposition was to be held in Buffalo and the New York Central being primarily a New York institution, the Empire State Express was a logical subject to be used.

The photograph illustrated above was secured through the courtesy of R. E. Dougherty, Vice-President of the New York Central. It will be noticed that certain liberties were taken by the engraver.

Shades,—a: Pale scarlet and black.
b: Scarlet and black.
c: Pale red and black.
d: Red and black.
e: Deep red and black.

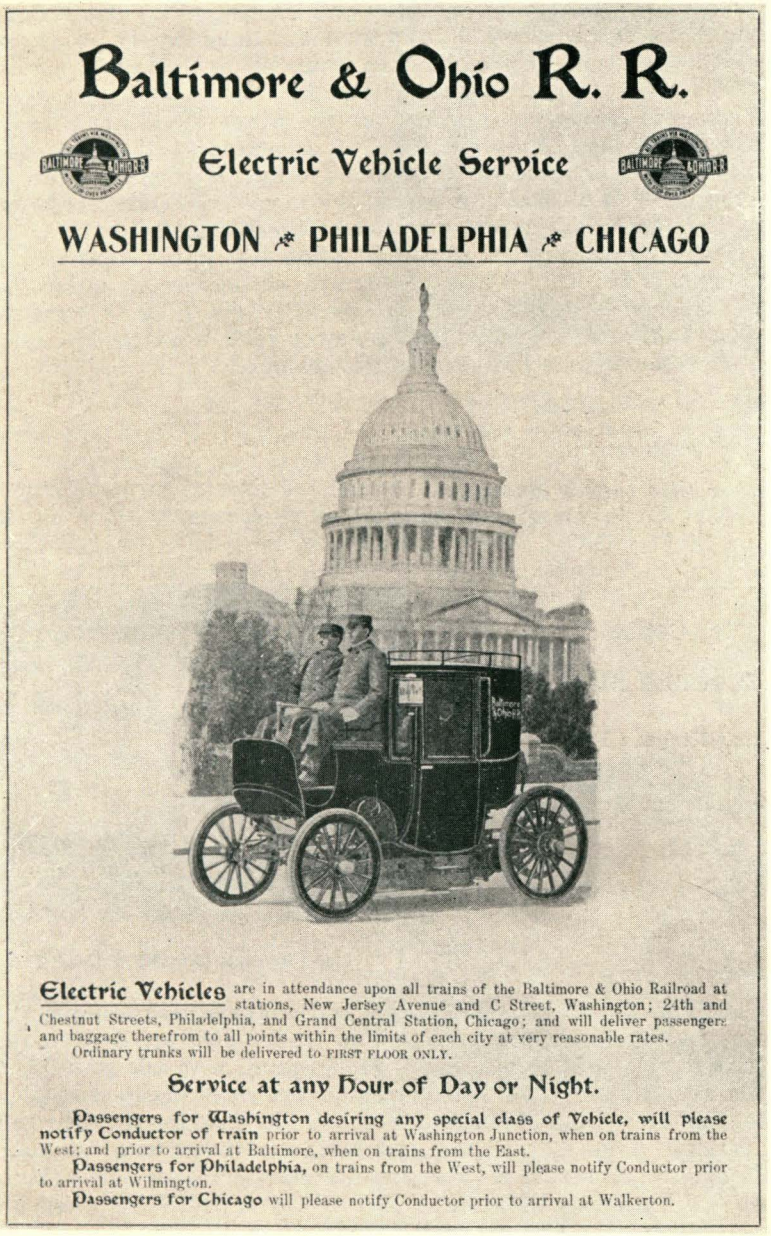
Varieties,—a: Center inverted.
b: Position blocks

#296—Four Cents.— Brown and Black.

Automobile.
Watermarked USPS
in double line Roman capitals.
Perforated 12.
Issued May 1, 1901.



First Sketch for the 4 Cent Frame.



Electric Automobolie Used by the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The central subject is a reproduction of one of the first electric automobiles, formerly used in Washington by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for passenger service. The photograph shows a chauffeur on the box with Samuel P. Hege, (heretofore recorded as Hedges), who was Passenger Representative of the B. & O., in that city. The automobile is of the closed coach type and the background of the picture shows a part of the United States Capitol.

The vignette is enclosed within an oblong frame, the corners being broken by an entering curve on the lower angles and clipped with entrant angles at the top, the main upper line being slightly arched. Immediately above, on a panel following the curvature of the opening, rounded at the right hand end and scrolled at the other, appear the words OF AMERICA and immediately above this, in a panel of opposite curvature, are the words UNITED STATES. The device COMMEMORATIVE SERIES 1901 is placed on the cornice ornament, the upper part of the frame being of architectural treatment. The vignette is flanked on either side by acanthus leaves, the words AUTOMOBILE and POSTAGE FOUR CENTS are across the base of the stamp, with the numeral 4 in each lower corner superimposed on the acanthus leaf ornamentation.

In sending us this interesting photograph of the electric automobile, F. X. Milholland, Assistant to Senior Vice-President of the B. & O., said, "This cut also appeared in the 'Royal Blue' of September 1900, a publication of the Baltimore & Ohio, which has long since been discontinued."

Shades,—a: Brown and black.
b: Deep brown and black.
c: Bright brown and black.

Varieties,—a: Centre inverted.
b: Centre inverted overprinted "Specimen."
c: Position blocks.

#297—Five Cents.—

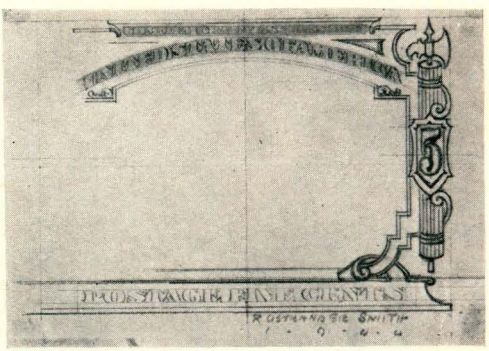
Blue and Black.

Bridge at Niagara Falls.

Watermarked USPS
in double line Roman capitals.

Perforated 12.

Issued May 1, 1901.



First Sketch for the 5 Cent Frame.

This is from an actual photograph and the picture presents the largest single span steel bridge in the world. Two trolley cars are seen upon it and a view of Niagara Falls is shown in the background, with the graceful swinging bridge arch as a frame. The Canadian and American shores appear on either side. The opening for the illustration is much like that for the four cent stamp, but with straight sides, curved top and horizontal base, with the four corners indented. The upper line of the opening describes a higher curve than the four cent stamp and the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in one line follow this curve. The device COMMEMORATIVE SERIES 1901 is in a straight line at the top of the stamp, the spaces in the upper corners being filled with triangular panels. The vignette is flanked by fasces, the battle axes cutting outward, with elongated shield superimposed thereon bearing the numerals 5. The title BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS with POSTAGE FIVE CENTS are in two straight lines below the central frame.

Shades,—a: Pale blue and black.
b: Blue and black.
c: Deep blue and black.

Varieties,—a: Position blocks.

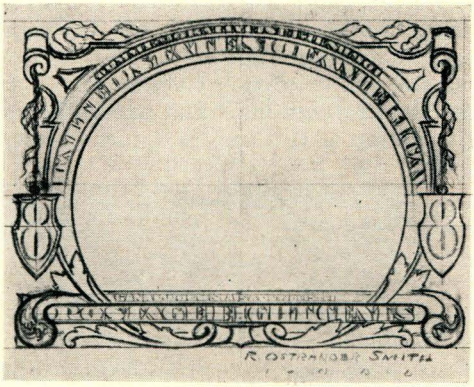
#298—Eight Cents.—
Lilac and Black.

Canal Locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

Watermarked USPS
in double line Roman capitals.

Perforated 12.

Issued May 1, 1901.



First Sketch for the 8 Cent Frame.

The vignette depicts a view of the great ship canal locks, including their immediate surroundings. A tug and two ore boats are shown in the lock. The frame in general is an ornamental cartouche. Small shields suspended by ribbons from the upper corners bear the denomination numerals. COMMEMORATIVE SERIES 1901 and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in two curved lines are immediately above the vignette, while the inscription CANAL LOCKS AT SAULT DE STE MARIE and POSTAGE EIGHT CENTS appear in two horizontal lines at the base of the design.

Shades,—a: Lilac and black.
b: Light purplish brown and black.
c: Claret and black.

Varieties,—a: Position Blocks.

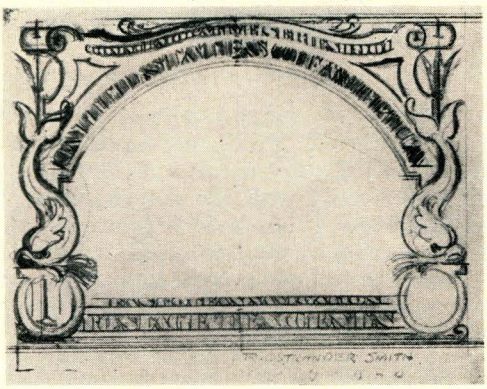
#299—Ten Cents.—
Light Brown and Black.

Fast Ocean Navigation.

Watermarked USPS
in double line Roman capitals.

Perforated 12.

Issued May 1, 1901.

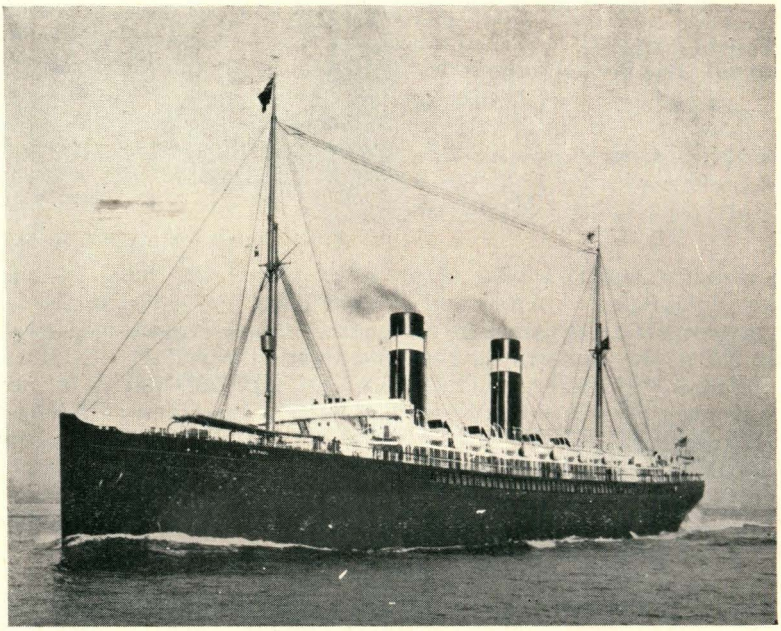


First Sketch for the 10 Cent Frame.

A ship with two smokestacks and masts presents its forward bow lapped by a rising wave. The general outline of the opening is that of a horizontal arch with a straight base, the two sides being cut into on either side by dolphins entwined around tridents pointing up, the middle prong passing thru the small scroll end of the tablet. Immediately above the upper curved line in the frame are the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and above this the device COMMEMORATIVE SERIES 1901. The legend FAST OCEAN NAVIGATION and the words of denomination are at the bottom in two straight lines.

The various descriptions and records of this stamp, from its earliest days, describe it as bearing an engraving of one of the sister ships NEW YORK or PARIS of the American Line.

In checking this matter over with officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company we found that the reproduction on this stamp could not have been either the PARIS or the NEW YORK as both of these liners had clipper bows and the ship on the stamp has a straight bow. In addition, both of these boats were foreign built and naturally would not have been used on a commemorative stamp of this sort to depict fast ocean travel.



Steamship ST. PAUL. International Navigation Co.

Further investigations proved that the vignette was engraved from a photograph of the ST. PAUL of the old International Navigation Co. which had absorbed both the American and Red Star Lines. O. G. Reichelt, who, as well as being connected with the International Mercantile Marine Co., is Secretary of the *Collectors Club,* kindly furnished this photograph and upon checking the matter up for us with R. M. Hicks, Manager of the I. M. M. Washington office, received the following from him under date of April 25th, 1930:

"Referring to your letter of April 24th, regarding the 10 cent stamp of the 1901 Pan American Commemorative Issue, the Steamship "St. Paul" was used as a model for the engraving appearing on this stamp, but it is not an exact copy of this ship, a few minor changes having been made."

This was also verified thru A. W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In addition to this David Lindsay, of the I. M. M., recalls securing this photograph for Mr. Baldwin, of the Bureau, who engraved the vignette. Mr Baldwin died last year.

The ST. PAUL was built and launched in this country in 1895, being taken over by the government during the war with Spain.

While the ST. LOUIS was the first of the American liners that actually got under way for war, the ST. PAUL was the first to go into commission as an auxiliary cruiser of the United States Navy. This occurred before the commencement of hostilities. When Captain Sigsbee, on the afternoon of April 21, 1898, boarded the ST. PAUL at Cramp's shipyard, the Union Jack and the house flag of the American Line were hauled down while the crew was assembled on deck. Captain Sigsbee then read aloud his commission and instructions from

the Secretary of the Navy, and the American flag was hoisted, while a Captain's pennant replaced the house flag at the head of the mainmast. Advancing to Captain Jamison, the ST. PAUL'S old commander, Captain Sigsbee saluted and said: "Sir, I hereby relieve you of the command of this vessel"—and the formality of entering the government's service was completed. War was declared the following day.

In 1923 the ST. PAUL was sold to a German firm for scrapping, thus ending her interesting career.

Shades,—a: Light brown and black.
b: Dark brown and black.

Varieties,—a: Position blocks.

The following list of plate numbers includes all the combinations known to exist. The horizontal row of numbers denotes the frame plates and the vertical row denotes the plate numbers for the centre illustrations.

One Cent, Green and Black.

	1112	1116	1123	1139	1172	1175	1179	1181
1113	0	0	0	0	0			
1117	0	0	0	0				
1125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1170	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
1177		0		0	0	0	0	0
1180		0		0	0		0	0
1194		0		0	0		0	0
1196		0			0		0	
1225		0			0		0	
1226		0			0		0	
1227		0			0		0	
1228		0			0		0	
1233		0			0		0	
1234		0			0	x	0	
1235					0	x	x	
1248		0			0		x	

Note.—These last four combinations marked with an "x" exist but are especially rare.

Two Cent, Carmine and Black.

	1078	1092	1098	1114	1119	1122	1126	1129	1165	1167	1169	1176
1079	0	0	0	0								
1093	0	0	0		0	0		0				
1115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		
1124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
1187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0
1192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
1193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
1195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
1197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
1198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
1208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
1221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
1222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
1223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
1224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
1229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
1230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
1231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
1232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
1238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
1239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
1240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
1241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0

Note—On plate 1079 the figures "1079" are fancy and entirely different in type of numeral than those used on any of the other plates.

Of the seventy-five different plates used for the 1 Cent and 2 Cent denominations fifty-five of them were Vignette plates. This was due to the fact that the extremely fine engraving showed signs of wear long before that of the frame plates did.

Four Cent, Red Brown and Black.

1145 Frame, 1142 Vignette

Five Cent, Blue and Black.

1140 Frame, 1141 Vignette

Eight Cent, Brown Violet and Black.

1150 Frame, 1143 Vignette

Ten Cent, Yellow Brown and Black.

1151 Frame, 1144 Vignette

The following plates were made but never used:

1120—1 Cent Frame	1247—2 Cent Frame	1255—1 Cent Vignette
1121—1 Cent Vignette	1248—1 Cent Vignette	1256—1 Cent Vignette
1203—2 Cent Frame	1249—1 Cent Frame	1261—2 Cent Vignette
1236—1 Cent Vignette	1250—2 Cent Frame	1262—2 Cent Vignette
1237—1 Cent Frame	1253—1 Cent Vignette	1263—2 Cent Vignette
1246—1 Cent Frame	1254—1 Cent Vignette	1264—2 Cent Vignette

Number of stamps issued:

One Cent	91,401,500	Five Cent	7,201,300
Two Cent	209,759,700	Eight Cent	4,921,700
Four Cent	5,737,100	Ten Cent	5,043,700

THE INVERTS.

Before going into a discussion of the various inverts of this issue we wish to present a rather interesting thought on the subject. Mr. F. J. Melville,(3) commented as follows:

"In case of each of the "errors" it is the frame which is, strictly speaking, inverted. In all bi-colored stamps produced by the line engraved process the black portion is printed first and the coloured portion last. This is necessitated by the second "wetting down" for the second impression which would cause the colour (other than black) to run."

We believe, however, that the sheet containing black vignette impressions was placed on the press in an inverted position and that the frame plate was in correct position. We will, therefore, use the generally accepted term "centre inverted" in this article.

One Cent Inverted Center.

This is more frequently found than any of the other bi-colored errors among United States stamps. The quantity known to philatelists has been accepted as 700 copies. These are said to have been found as follows:

Four sheets in Virginia, near Richmond.
One sheet in Bessimer, Alabama.
One sheet in New York, near Utica.
One sheet in Connecticut.

(3) United States Postage Stamps 1894-1910.

A check up of the facts, however, seem to indicate that there were *two* sheets of this stamp found in Connecticut. The sheet generally credited to that section of the country came into the New York philatelic market through the efforts of J. W. Scott, according to J. M. Bartels, who as an intimate friend had first hand information.

Mr. Bartels told the writers that,—"Mr. Scott received a letter from a farmer in Connecticut stating that he had a sheet of the one cent inverts that he wished to sell. He visited the farmer but after an unsuccessful attempt to buy it for $100.00, a figure he considered reasonable, he left for the station to return to New York. The trains being few and far between, Mr. Scott had a long wait, which, however, was not unprofitable. The farmer's wife, knowing the scarcity of trains, hitched up their buggy and drove to the station, bringing the stamps with her. They needed that hundred dollars too much to see it slip through their hands, and "if the gentleman still wanted the stamps he could have them at his price." This accounts for one of the Connecticut sheets.

According to Benjamin K. Miller, another sheet seems to have been found in Connecticut. His collection of United States stamps, which is on permanent exhibition at the *New York Public Library*, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City, includes a single copy of the one cent invert and a block of four.

This block is noted as follows: "Bought from the man who obtained it for four cents at the Branford, Connecticut, Post Office."

This, therefore, could not have been the same sheet that Mr. Scott bought and would make the total of known copies eight sheets instead of seven.

The first known copies of this error were discovered at Bessimer, Alabama, by a jewelry firm on some circulars just prior to mailing them. When they realized the find they had made they lost no time in removing the stamps from the circulars and thus saved them to Philately.

These inverts brought only about $25.00 each for quite awhile after they were discovered, as everyone believed more would appear as time passed. However, no others were discovered and the price has steadily risen until today they are cataloged at $300.00 per copy, but have brought more than this figure at recent auctions.

Two Cent Invered center.

The generally accepted quantity of known copies of this stamp is approximately fifty-five. The Official Check List notes fifty-three unused and one used copy. Walter S. Scott told the writers that he know of three used copies, one in the collection of Horace Allen of Hoboken, N. J., one belonging to Arthur Lamborn of New York City, and a third, in poor condition, he remembers having sold some years ago.

Most writers agree that the only known copies of the two cent invert were found in a post office in Brooklyn, N. Y., by a Mr. Davis of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., who sold them to dealers along Nassau St., for five dollars per copy.

"I bought a block of four from him for twenty dollars," said Mr. Scott, "but when I heard he was peddling them around the street for five dollars each, I demanded my money back and returned the stamps to him. This was the biggest mistake I ever made."

There seems to be some basis for disagreement with the generally accepted opinion of these fifty-four "known" copies. According to the *Metropolitan Philatelist* of May 25, 1901, under the heading of "Washington News," a man bought ten two cent stamps of the Pan American issue at a Brooklyn Post Office, and after using three of them noticed that the centre was inverted. He, thereupon, wrote a letter to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and complained about them. The Department replied that they had tried their best to avoid

this, but a few had probably slipped through, and that the stamps were nevertheless "good for postage."

He is reported to have sold six of them at a "good figure." In the May 11, 1901 issue of the same paper, a statement was made that "the two cent has already been seen with inverted centres." We believe that it is hardly possible that both of these finds came from the same sheet because the public demand for this series was very heavy. Mr. Scott shared the general opinion in regard to the number known to collectors until quite recently when he was told by Admiral Frederick R. Harris of a man who had sold a sheet of a hundred two cent inverts for a thousand dollars in 1901.

On interviewing Admiral Harris we found that he has in his employ the man who sold this sheet of inverts and we are indebted to him for the following information:

"Fred Schoenberg, of 15 Locust St., Brooklyn, bought a sheet of the Pan American two cent stamps, at a Post Office in New York City, (he thinks that it was the City Hall Station.) Mr. Schoenberg taught Sunday School and took the sheet with him to show to the other teachers. One of the ladies noticed that the locomotive was "upside down." His inspection showed this to be correct and he generously gave each of four young ladies one copy of the error as a souvenir.

The next day he returned to the Post Office and tried to obtain additional copies of these stamps, informing the clerk of his discovery, but no more cou'd be found. A day or so later he was visited by a man who claimed to be a postal "Inspector," who demanded the return of the sheet, saying that they were fraudulently made and offering to replace them with a correct sheet. Mr. Schoenberg, however, refused to return the stamps, claiming that he had honestly acquired them. The following day the "Inspector" returned and offered to buy them back for the "Department" for one hundred dollars. This offer was refused and daily visits ensued for two weeks until the offer finally reached one thousand dollars for the ninety-six remaining stamps. This offer was accepted."

On December 26th, 1929, we wrote to the Third Assistant Postmaster General in the hope that some official record might be available. The following reply was received:

"You are advised that there are no records now available in the Department showing the number of inverted Pan American stamps issued, and when errors of this kind are discovered the Department does not make an effort to have the defective stamps returned for destruction.

The story to the effect that a Post Office Inspector, on behalf of this Department paid a thousand dollars for a sheet of 100 two cent Pan American stamps cannot be confirmed by this office.

Very truly yours,

F. A. TILTON,

3rd Assistant Post Master General."

Mr. Schoenberg remembers being paid one thousand dollars in well handled bills of five, ten and twenty dollar denominations, which would indicate that the "Inspector" was not purchasing the stamps for the Post Office Department but rather for a private party or group of individuals.

Some of these stamps have undoubtedly appeared on the market as there have been two distinct shades sold at auction. Those first sold by Mr. Davis were carmine and black, while a copy in scarlet and black was sold by W. S. Scott at an auction sale quite some years ago.

This again brings up the question of what happened to the other half sheets of a hundred each. All of the stamps printed were handled and inspected by twenty-one different people before they were sent to the various Postmasters for distribution, and errors of all kinds were destroyed. This naturally accounts for the scarcity of inverts and also for the odd number of known copies. There were over three million sheets issued by the Department and of these only about ten sheets of inverts are known to have reached the public through the Post Of-

fice. That more were printed and destroyed is illustrated by the following story told to us by J. M. Bartels:

"In answer to my question as to whether any errors had been discovered and destroyed before leaving the Bureau," said Mr. Bartels, "I was told by Thomas J. Sullivan, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, that after the noon recess one day twenty odd sheets of the two cent stamp were printed, with the centre inverted, before the error was discovered and corrected. These inverts were, of course, destroyed."

With this additional information, the total number of copies of the two cent invert, known to Philatelists, should therefore be as follows:

155 copies unused and 3 used

It is quite possible that additional used copies may come to light from time to time as old letters and boxes of cancelled stamps fall into the hands of philatelists. Only two O. G. blocks of four are known to be in existence, both in the collection of Col. E. H. R. Green.

Four Cent Inverted Center.

Regarding this sheet of one hundred, Mr. Bartels wrote us as follows:

In reference to this stamp George B. Sloane said:(4)

"A stigma has always been attached to the four cent orange brown and black with centre inverted. This stamp was never issued legitimately, but was "created." It came about in the following manner.

"A report reached the Post Office Department that the four cent had been discovered with the centre inverted. This report was later proven erroneous. However, upon receipt of this report the Department felt that inasmuch as the error "already existed" it would not be amiss to make copies of the errors themselves for specimen purposes, and according to the official report of the President, issued later, the suggestion was made to the Bureau that if any further errors were discovered in the reserve stock of stamps on hand at the Bureau, they be turned over to the Department. None were found, and two sheets of 200 each (400 stamps) were printed and in due course delivered to Edwin C. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster General.

"A part of these stamps were handstamped "Specimen" in a very small type, and a great many copies with and without "Specimen" were distributed gratis to Mr. Madden's personal friends, both in the Department and elsewhere. A sheet of 100, without the overprint went into the files of the Post Office Department for the Government stamp collection and 194 copies were destroyed, leaving 106 which had been given away. It is not known just exactly how many were handstamped "Specimen" but the quantities of those in existence today with and without the overprint are about even."

(Authors' Note: With the margin in favor of those without imprint.)

The creation of these "Errors" and their subsequent distribution caused a great deal of disturbance for a time, especially among the philatelic publications. These and other protests on the part of the stamp collectors at large finally resulted in an official investigation of the matter and Assistant Attorney-General Charles H. Robb made the following statement to President Roosevelt in 1904:

"The Third Assistant Post Master General verbally requested the superintendent of the stamp division to suggest to the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing that if any more "inverts" were discovered, instead of destroying them, they be turned over to him for specimen purposes." None being discovered, the superintendent of the stamp division, without the knowledge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, suggested that a sheet be printed, which was done, and duly turned over. Part of the stamps were gratuitously distributed. The cost to the Government was but a few cents and there is no claim on the part of anyone that Mr. Madden did not act in perfect good faith in the matter. He certainly did not receive a penny, either directly or indirectly, for the specimens distributed."

(4) Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. 1, No. 1.

Of the sheet of 100 that was turned over by the Department for the Government Collection, in the *National Museum* at Washington, 97 were exchanged by Mr. Leavy, the custodian, for other stamps that it lacked. These thus reached the philatelic market.

Regarding this sheet of one hundred, Mr. Bartels writes us as follows:

"In reply to your inquiry regarding the sheet of inverted Pan-American 4c stamps, I take pleasure in stating that I recall that on several occasions I saw in the Stamp Division of the Post Offie Department a volume containing numerous sheets of stamps,—among these was a full sheet of the inverted 4c Pan-American. These were stuck firmly to the pages of this volume which was designated as part of the "archives of the department." It was stated that they would remain there and that they had been stuck down like all the other sheets to avoid the possibility of their being extracted by anyone.

This entire volume was later turned over to the National Museum and all duplicates including the entire sheet of 100 of said 4c inverted were used for exchange purposes with stamp dealers and collectors.

Yours very truly,
(signed) J. M. BARTELS."

Mr. Bartels informed us that a sheet each of the five, eight and ten cent denominations with inverted centres were also made, according to information he received from the Bureau, but that the agitation caused by the four cent "creation" made their destruction advisable and *all* copies were destroyed.

Counterfeits.

There are some very dangerous counterfeits in existence of the inverted centre errors, as well as other attempted counterfeits which are hardly worthy of the name and can be readily distinguished. One brand, however, is particularly deceiving, in this the centre has been "skinned" out by scraping or some clever process, and a new centre replaced inverted by photography or printing. "Fakes" of these errors can generally be told by holding them up to the light, placing them in benzine or by soaking them in water, but they are sometimes so cleverly done as to almost defy detection.

Counterfeits of the four cent variety are seldom seen, possibly for the reason that they may be easily distinguished by a close examination of the dome of the Capitol, which forms part of the vignette, it will be noticed that the dome almost invariably extends partly into the top frame. Thus an invert with the trace of the dome in correct position, would be an "intent" and not an "invert."

SPECIMEN STAMPS.

From the annual reports of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, we find a statement showing the number of "Specimen" stamps delivered to the Third Assistant Postmaster General during the fiscal years 1901-1902. These were hand stamped "Specimen" in dull purple.

	1901	1902
$0.01	100	70
.02	100	70
.04	100	470—(5)
.05	100	70
.08	100	70
.10	100	70

The following tabulation shows the number of "Specimen" postage stamps delivered to the Post Office Department for distribution to the Universal Postal Union during the fiscal year 1901. These were overprinted in black ink UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

(5) This 470 doubtless includes the 400 inverts that were specially printed.

	1901
$0.01	730
.02	730
.04	730
.05	730
.08	730
.10	730

PROOFS.

Large or small die proofs of this series are known only on India paper for the large and wove paper for the small proofs. The large die proofs were printed on large cards on which were impressed pieces of India paper about 50mm by 62mm and may be found either on these cards or removed therefrom.

The small die proofs, 28mm by 35mm, are from the same dies, but are really reprints, being from sets prepared for eighty-five albums issued by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1902. They have much narrower borders or margins, seldom being more than 3mm to 5mm wide.

There are seventy-eight of these albums known that are complete, in others certain of the proofs were injured in mounting and were replaced with the actual stamps.

There are no proofs of the inverts.

(To be continued.)

Newark, N. J., Stamp Exhibition

By Harry M. Konwiser.

THE Stamp Exhibition fostered by the Federated Stamp Clubs of Northern New Jersey held November 1st to 15th, at the Newark Museum, was a decided success from every angle.

There were forty entries ranging from highly specialized collections to entries by novices and the awards were made early by placing colored ribbons on the glass frames indicating the prize winners to the public.

Hon. E. R. Ackerman, was represented by a two-frame exhibit of unusual items including a block of 14 Great Britain, 1840, 1p black and a strip of four Norway No. 1.

An A. Lincoln franked envelope with the Washington 1861 Free Postmark was an interesting item.

O. N. Giertsen of Bloomfield received a First Award for a showing of Norway stamps. The various varieties were the edification of the stamp student as well as the collector. This interesting collection should be shown at National Exhibitions.

Wm. C. Stieger of Hackensack received a First Award for his collection of Russian Stamps of the 1918-22 Provisional period. Mr. Stieger also received a First Award for his collection of U. S. Metered Mail.

Henry C. Dewitt of Summit showed a splendid lot of Air Mail, First Flights ship-to-shore covers. The notation on the display indicated Mr. Dewitt, who received a First Award, had a "complete" collection.

Henry C. Dewitt, Jr. of Summit was awarded a First, for a collection of U. S. and Foreign Air Mail Covers.

Wm. M. Hoyt of Summit received a First Award for Seapost Cancels on U. S. and Foreign Covers. Mr. Hoyt's splendid collection of France, 1853-77,

specialized principally as to postmarks and cancellations received a Second Award.

J. W. Andres of Westfield showed two frames of U. S. 1883-87 2c. red-brown and 3c. green, including proofs and color trials and some unusual cancels. A First Award was made for the sixteen pages shown.

Franklin S. Smith of Montclair received a First for his Revenue Stamps.

Oscar W. Fowler of Dumont, a leading collector of Vermont Postmarks, showed a few things of interest, including Stampless Covers, a cover with a blue star cancel on the 3c. pink, postmarked 1861, and a straight line POST MILLS, VT. in black. A First was awarded this exhibit.

Marie Lake of Paterson, in the Junior Class, showed some interesting pages depicting the educational aspect of stamp collecting. This group included pages on Advertising, Progress of the Mail, Battle Ships, Birds, Olympic Games, Saints and Sinners, Queens and Public Buildings. She received a First Award.

Willis M. Pott of Summit showed a nice lot of Air Mail Covers, one featuring the autograph of Lindy on a cover carried by him on April 16, 1926, on his first Contract Air Mail flight. A Second Prize was made on this exhibit.

Joseph A. Brohel of Hackensack showed U. S. Stamps with plate numbers, especially on the 3c. Victory stamp (1919 issue) which has plate numbers 9412 to 9419 inclusive and 9426 to 9433 inclusive, sixteen in all and believed to be complete. A Second Prize was made here. Mr. Brohel also showed a frame of Jamaica Stamps.

H. T. Willcox showed Stampless Covers and unused Civil War Patriotics, receiving a Third Prize. The same exhibitor showed a fine lot of Pre-Cancelled Stamps, including the rare Glen Allen Star and the Mansfield, Ohio, on a 13c. (1902) which is said to be quite rare—if not unique.

Stephen G. Rich of Verona exhibited U. S., 1847-1869 together with a few interesting Stampless Covers showing high rates; also Cape of Good Hope stamps, 1853-64; also, another exhibit showing stamps of the Minor Countries of Southern Africa, and still another of U. S. Telegraph Stamps, 1871-1928.

R. N. Traxler of Rahway showed Netherlands, 1900-1930; Charles Nissen of Paramus exhibited a nice lot of Danish Christmas Seals, 1905-29; George G. Hollingshead of Montclair showed Great Britain, plate numbers on the 1864 penny reds; and Martin Neuer showed a map of the United States, made with U. S. stamps.

J. Kalin, a Junior Collector, presented an interesting lot of pages from his collection, showing both domestic and foreign stamps, for which he received a First Award; J. O. Marsh of Rahway showed a group of Air Mail Covers; Adolph Klingenstein of Weehawken showed a very fine lot of Siam, including the 1899 errors; Cross Stamp Company of Newark, displayed a frame, featuring old European Stamps on Covers and some Patriotics, likewise a sheet of the 1857-60 1-cent blue.

Mrs. N. Foerster of Hackensack received a Second for her lot of New Jersey Pre-Cancels; B. Klingenstein of Jersey City was awarded a Second for his display of British Colonials of the Pound values; Charles Arthur Barbies of Bloomfield received a Third Ribbon for his Air Mail Covers and Patriotics, some of the latter being rather desirable; J. Grob of Clifton showed Foreign and U. S. Air Mail Covers.

O. G. Reichelt of Paramus showed the original sketch for the 1869 12s. stamp, giving the history of the ship shown on that stamp and also showed album pages from his Papua and Seychelles collections. George M. Hollingshead of Montclair showed the Pre-Cancelled stamps of Kansas City, Mo., in three frames; E. Bernett of Newark showed Air Mail Covers.

The West New York, N. J., School No. 3 showed the map of Europe, made from European stamps, previously illustrated in this magazine, and an unnamed exhibitor showed the 5c. carmine double error, in a full sheet.

Patent Cancelling Devices and Cancellations

By Fred. R. Schmalzriedt.

To William M. Swan, of Detroit, Michigan, I am indebted for the copies of the several patents and for describing and distinguishing them for me. Credit is due many others for assisting me in various ways and making this article possible. Of these, I must mention W. F. Goerner, Dr. Warren L. Babcock, Dr. Stephen A. Welch, Dr. Robert F. Chambers, Dr. Ralph W. Payne, Judge R. S. Emerson, H. L. Lindquist, Elliott Perry, Lyndon R. Babcock, Lyman J. Seely, C. B. Durland, G. W. N. Usticke, H. J. Hansen, John A. Klemann, H. P. Atherton, Fred E. Farnham, Hugh M. Clark, Edward Stern, George B. Sloane, Richard Walton, Wendover Neefus, John Kay, Clarence W. Wilson, Donald N. Sweeny, Alvin Good, Robert F. Molitor, W. W. MacLaren, C. S. Watson, Milo C. Reynolds, Stephen C. Lyon, D. L. Ballentine, Karl Koslowski, H. M. Konwiser, Robert B. Locke, Roscoe C. Burleigh, Andrew S. Mitchell, R. D. MacGuffin, and Victor Weiskopf.

POSTAGE stamps had been in use only a short time when the need of a canceller that would deface them so thoroughly as to prevent cleaning and re-use became quite a problem. That the loss to the government must have been considerable may be inferred from the many patents issued for inventions intended to stop this abuse and the number of postmasters who adopted them. Not much has been written about this phase of our postal history nor the devices that were patented, and the interesting cancellations that were the result. The first person to call attention to them was Wm. L. Stevenson, formerly of Flint, but now of Detroit, Michigan. He began a series of notes on these cancellations in the July 1915 number of *The Collectors' Journal of Chicago, Ill.*, published by H. L. Lindquist and continued them from time to time until March 1917. In November 1915, J. Klemann, Jr. described the Wesson patent in the *Philatelic Gazette*, and *The American Philatelist* of July 1920 contained an article by Dr. Wm. Evans of Norfolk, Va. which is undoubtedly the most complete that has heretofore been written on this subject.

It was my good fortune to be able to acquire the collection of Mr. Stevenson as well as that of Dr. Evans, to which, with the assistance of many dealers and fellow collectors a large number of specimens, many of them heretofore unknown, have been added. As a result, all but a few of the known types of cancellations mentioned in this article now appear in my own collection and the accompanying drawings have been made from the original in every instance; the color of the cancellation being black unless otherwise stated. The missing types are in the collections of A. E. Owen of Westfield, N. J., and Wm. F. Goerner of Edgewood, R. I.; all of these, however, were kindly loaned to me by the owners.

Because of the length of time that has elapsed since these cancellations were used, the short period during which the majority of them were in use, and the fact that so many stamps were cast aside or destroyed by dealers and collectors who were not familiar with them and considered them mutilated and undesirable, very few copies are now available, and it is rather difficult to be positive of the authenticity of some of them, particularly when only one copy—and that off cover—is known. It appears probable that they were first used in 1860 or 1861 and, except in a few instances, were discontinued about 1866, the advent of the grilled stamps making mutilation no longer necessary. I have seen only two patent cancellations on stamps of the 1867 issue and none on those of 1869. While I have seen several on stamps of the National Bank Note Co. printing with grill, this may be because of late use of these stamps. I have no evidence of any being used between 1868 and 1872 and they must then have continued as late as 1887 since the last stamps on which I have seen patent cancellations are the one cent blue and two cent green issued in that year.

At the time, when the use of postage stamps was made compulsory, the cancellation in common use was the town and date; and the stamps of the 1851

and 1857 issues are usually found cancelled in this manner. This form of cancellation seems to have proven unsatisfactory for several reasons, one being that the stamps were not sufficiently defaced so as to prevent cleaning and re-use. The result was an order by the Postmaster General of the United States on July 23rd, 1860, prohibiting the cancelation of stamps by the dating or postmarking device. This order necessitated the use of two separate and distinct devices as well as operations in order to date the letter and cancel the stamp. It impressed itself so forcibly upon many of the postmasters that they adopted a killer that would break the fibres of the stamp, thereby permitting the ink to permeate it in a manner as to effectually prevent cleaning.

By common usage, these cancellations are referred to as "patent cancellations", and I can see no good reason why I should do otherwise, although a number, particularly those used at the smaller postoffices, were not patented at all. The killer in many instances was not attached to the town canceller and was simply made so as to cut the fibres of the stamp by the mere force of the blow. Because of the additional work and expense entailed by the use of two cancelling devices, this became a serious matter to the postmasters of the larger offices, which even then handled an immense amount of mail. Apparently the first person to solve the problem was Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, N. Y., whose original patent number 25036, was granted Aug. 9, 1859. Thereafter he made improvements for which additional patents were granted as follows: Jan. 14, 1862, No. 34184; Dec. 16, 1862, No. 37175—this likely covered the Albany, Buffalo and Rochester cancelers used from 1863 to 1865 and probably later; Apr. 14, 1863, No. 38175—re-issued Aug. 23, 1864, No. 1748; Aug. 3, 1869, No. 3586; and Oct. 4, 1870, Nos. 4143 and 4144; Aug. 15, 1865, No. 49432; July 13, 1869, No. 92688; and Aug. 23, 1870, No. 106716.

In the specification of his first patent, Mr. Norton described his invention as follows:

"The nature of my invention consists in constructing the hand stamp so as to contain a cylinder with the initials of each month in a year and two other cylinders with figures for the respective days of each month; also, a cylinder with figures to represent ten years, (more or less, as the case may be,) which cylinder shall revolve upon the same shaft with each, and within a stationary form of type, and thereby print the month, the day of the month, and the year and each in connection with the printing of the subject-matter upon the stationary form of type. It also consists in attaching a blotter to the hand-stamp upon one or two sides for the purpose of cutting, blotting, cancelling, or effacing the 'frank' or 'postage stamp,' so as to prevent a second use of the same, while at the same time the name of the 'postoffice', the year, the month, and the day of the month are printed upon the envelope and one side of the postage stamp, giving a good impression, and prevent undue wear of the postmarking stamp in consequence of being used upon the uneven surface made by the postage stamp. It is now almost impossible to get a good impression upon envelopes containing letters, etc , of the name of postoffice and the date by reason of using the hand stamp upon the postage stamp in order to cancel or efface the same."

"It further consists in constructing a ring or stationary type-holder with a dovetail channel or groove, so that the name of any town required may be set therein, with the initials of any state required, and when thus arranged is firmly secured ready for use It also consists in firmly securing each of the aforesaid cylinders in its place The parts are so arranged as to render them easily cleaned and readily adjusted to their proper places; also, easily repaired or replaced when worn out. By arranging each part required to postmark any letter or envelope and to cancel the postage stamp in the manner and form herein described there will be no possibility of any part being lost while being transmitted in the mails or being lost at the postoffice unless the entire stamp is lost. This stamp is more convenient for postmasters on account of being easily adjusted to the year, the month, and the day of the month, and requiring not as much care to look after the various parts as now required. It occupies much less room in the mail-bags while being transmitted to its place of destination. It takes less time, trouble and expense to prepare it for such transmission. It cuts the postage stamp in as many places as there are sharp edge projections upon the face of the blotter, while at the same operation the places thus cut through the postage stamp are inked by the same means whereby the cutting was

done, thus preventing a second use of such postage stamp, for, although the ink thus put on be washed therefrom by any process, the places thus cut will show the first use and detect and expose the second or fraudulent use of such postage stamp. All the difficulties attending the efficient postmarking of letters and the blotting and cancelling of postage stamps by the use of any kind of stamp now used by the government are fully overcome by the use of this stamp."

In the specification of Letters Patent No. 37,175, Mr. Norton says:

"The nature of my improvement consists in constructing cancelling stamps that shall cut the postage-stamp without injury to the contents of the envelope or packet enclosed therein, and at the same time cause a heavy circular mark upon the inside and outside of that part of the stamp cancelled by the cutting device, so that said postage stamp shall readily show cancellation in ink, and when removed from the letter or packet on which the same may have been cancelled, it shall be reduced to parts or pieces, whereby a second use of the stamp is prevented, altho it may have been previously cleaned by a chemical or other process. It also consists in the employment and combination of a cancelling stamp with a cutting and inking device thereon, with a postmarking or rating stamp, so that the cancelling of the letter-frank and the postmarking on the envelope or packet shall be effectually done. * * * On the face of the cancelling stamp, I construct circular knives or cutters, which project somewhat below the face of the marking or rating stamp, so as to give a somewhat harder impression and in advance of that given by the rating stamp, whereby the postage stamp is cut through, and at the same time make the broad dark lines on the inside and the broad dark circular lines on the outside thereof. That part of this cancelling-stamp which makes the circular lines is made somewhat below the surface or the immediate edge of the knives or cutters, and serves as a guide to prevent the knives or cutters from cutting through the postage-stamp and envelope containing the same, whereby injury to the letters or contents is prevented, and at the same time makes the heavy or dark lines, so as to show cancellation more readily. Grooves or channels cut across the face of the cancelling stamp so as to leave a corresponding part of the letter stamp in condition without being cut or inked. The knives or cutters may be made on a straight line across the face of the cancelling-stamp, instead of a circular form, in which event heavy guards or guides will be constructed upon each side, so as to prevent the knives or cutters from cutting too deep, and thereby injure the letter or contents while at the same time a heavy line or mark in ink may be given upon the postage-stamp, thereby showing the cancellation readily. Any number of knives or cutters may be used for cutting the postage-stamp. The cancelling-stamp may be of any size or diameter desired. The guards to prevent the knives or cutters from cutting too much and from injuring any letter or contents may be of any form or shape deemed best, so long as the object and result desired by this cancelling-stamp are attained."

In the specification of Letters Patent No. 49432 he says:

"The nature of my invention consists in the employment of an adjustable punch, for the purpose of cancelling postage stamps by punching a hole or holes through the same at the same time and operation of giving an impression in ink upon such postage-stamp by means of a cork, wood, or any elastic substance so as to thus effectually prevent a second or reuse of any such postage-stamp. * * * This punch may be used and combined with the postage-stamp cancelling device patented to me on the 14th of April, 1863, and is to be operated in the same manner as that of the ordinary hand-stamp."

Thus it is seen that the object of these patents was to attach the killer to the town canceller and make it unnecessary for the cancelling clerks to perform two separate operations and at the same time have the killer puncture the stamp so as to permit penetration by the ink. The New York City postmaster, when directed to make experiments and report to the department, apparently was not familiar with the Norton patent, but undoubtedly had become aware of the use of devices to puncture the stamp by other postmasters. When conducting his experiments in 1862, he first used the well known target, and for a time at least concurrently with the knife-blade hereafter described, as I have seen it on a cover dated Oct. 15, 1862; but this was soon followed by several types of killers, which effectually destroyed the stamps, thus preventing their re-use, but also raised havoc with the contents of the envelopes. All of these he attached to the town cancellers. This action, on his part, however, resulted in a suit against

the government and efforts on the part of Mr. Norton and his heirs over a long period of years to have Congress compensate them for infringement of his patent. Although the government continued to use this invention during all of the years for which it was patented and also thereafter, this claim, to the best of my knowledge, has not yet been settled.

Mr. Norton, in his application for compensation to the Postmaster General says:

"Use of this invention is of great value to your Department and results in the saving annually of large sums of money to the government, and it prevents frauds upon the postal revenue and economizes in time and facilitates the making up of the mails for transportation. * * * The testimony of the officers and agents of your Department as to the necessity and value of this invention is so complete and full, that we direct your special attention to it. In July 1860, the Postmaster General issued an order prohibiting the cancellation of postage stamps by the dating or postmarking stamps, and requiring this cancelling to be done by a separate instrument. This involved much additional expense, and the Postmaster at New York, then General Dix, stated that it could not be done without a large additional clerical force. In this extremity, he attempts to construct an instrument which will avoid the necessity of the employment of the required additional clerical force. He describes the supposed invention in these words: 'The order of the Postmaster General prohibiting the cancelling of postage stamps by the dating or postmarking stamps, and requiring the work to be done by a separate instrument, could not be executed without an increase of the clerical force. We were compelled a few days ago to keep back the mail nearly half an hour in order that the letters might be properly cancelled. When the letters amount to thousands, the duplication of the work of cancelling and postmarking is a very serious matter. In this extremity, and with an extreme reluctance to augment the clerical force of this office for the purpose of doing the work, I have hit upon an expedient which answers the purpose perfectly. It occurred to me that the separate instrument required by the Department might be attached to the postmarking stamp, and I sent for the stamp maker and gave him my idea, which he has carried out very well. The cancelling stamp is soldered on to the other so that one handle answers for both; the double operation is performed with one blow; there is therefore no increase of work.' "

On the 10th day of August 1860, General Dix is informed by Acting First Assistant Postmaster General Skinner that his supposed invention had been thought of before, when he wrote him as follows:

"The arrangement is an excellent one and will save much labor in making up the mails; but I fear the attachment you have fixed to your marking stamps has not only been thought of before, but has actually been patented; if so, it may, at some future time subject your office to a heavy charge to the patentee for its use; or perhaps, to a lawsuit. The Postmaster General therefore desires that you will avoid such consequences."

The Postoffice Department desired to test the utility of this invention and for that purpose the Postmaster at New York was requested to conduct experiments, and on the third day of January 1863, Mr. Wakeman, in his report upon the subject says:

"I am confident that no office in the country performs cancellation more thoroughly. * * * I am satisfied the interests of the Department would be subserved by securing its general use."

On the First day of March 1865, Postmaster General Dennison, in reply to the communication of the Senate committee said:

"In reply to your inquiry on the subject, I have to state that this stamp is an invention of importance to the postal service, particularly at our large postoffices; it is also an effectual instrument for cancelling postage stamps; and it diminishes the chances of cleansing postage stamps and using them a second time."

The next patent of which I have been able to find any record was issued to Samuel Ward Francis, of New York City, April 21, 1863, being No. 38222. To use Mr. Francis' own language:

"The object of my invention is to prevent postage stamps from being used more than once, by permanently defacing them. The cancelling of stamps by writing or

printing over them the cancelling mark—has proved inefficient. Stamps so cancelled may be readily removed from the envelope or paper to which they are attached, and the cancelling mark obliterated by means of chemical reagents; and my invention consists, first, in the method of cancelling adhesive stamps by means of a cutting edge or series of cutting edges, so operated that when applied to the stamps one or more portions shall be cut out and removed without injury to the material to which the stamps are attached; second, in the construction of a hand instrument for cancelling stamps by cutting so that by one downward pressure its cutters or scrapers shall be operated and remove a portion of the stamp without injury to the paper underneath; third, in the combination, with cutters operated by a sliding handle of studded guard and support, so arranged that the instrument is caused firmly to grasp or to impinge upon the surface of the stamp to be cancelled while the cutters are being operated, and to guard the cutter against undue pressure upon the paper; fourth, in the combination, with the cutters of a hand instrument for cancelling stamps by cutting out of and removing from the stamp one or more portions thereof, of a spring so arranged as to produce an incision in the paper of a depth not exceeding the thickness of stamps."

In other words, Francis' only apparent improvement, if any, over Norton's original stamp-cutting idea, effected by a unitary cutting and smearing block, consisted in providing two cutter parts, one of which merely cut into the paper, as Norton proposed, while the other, operating within the first, was prevented by a spring from penetrating further than the usual thickness of a stamp.

To william Raynor, of Brooklyn, N. Y. was issued Patent No. 40430 on October 27, 1863. The specification attached says that:

"The object of this invention is to obtain a simple and efficient implement or device by which postage and other stamps may be cancelled in a more expeditious manner than by the ordinary process of writing upon them. * * * In the center of the female die there is inserted a pad, which may be of india rubber or any suitable elastic material. This pad is directly over the types in the male die, and to the female die there are attached two vertical punches, which are directly over and in line with holes in the male die. * * * By placing the stamp on the male die, and then forcing down the female die, the stamp will be embossed with the proper name and date and will also be punched."

Patent No. 45708 was issued to John W. Foster, of Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1865; re-issue No. 1871 dated Feb. 14, 1865. The patentee describes his invention as follows:

"This invention relates to a cancelling stamp which is chiefly designed to constitute a medium whereby postage stamps may be effectually effaced by being cut or punched in such a way that an attempt to detach the stamp from the envelope will invariably produce the separation of the portion which has been cut out by the knife or leave an ineffaceable mark therein. This cutting or punching of a stamp, may be effected after it has been applied to the envelope without the latter being penetrated or its contents injured. The invention consists in a novel manner of gauging the cutting instrument so as to limit the depth of its penetration."

In this device the central cutter punch intended for the mutillation of the stamp, when not in use, projected beyond the fixed outer rim which was responsible for the ink cancellation. Otherwise it seems to have been about the same as the Francis canceller.

This was followed in the same year by a patent issued to Charles S. Wells, Chicopee, Mass., on Sept. 19, 1865, being No. 50058, and probably covered the device used for cancellation No. 69. The specification says:

"This invention relates to a new and improved device for cancelling postage stamps. The invention consists in the use of a circular cutter formed at the lower end of a tube which is provided with a spiral slot, said tube being fitted within a case, within which and the tube a plunger works, the latter having a lateral—projecting pin, which is fitted within the spiral groove of the cutter tube, all being arranged, in connection with a spring. * * * The device is used as follows: The face of the case is placed upon the stamp to be cancelled and the rod forced down by the hand of the operator. As the rod is pressed down the tube and cutter are rotated in consequence of the pin of the rod working in the spiral groove or slot of the tube. The cutter cuts a circular hole in the stamp and effectually defaces

or cancels it. When the rod is released from pressure of the hand the spring throws it up again to its original position, and the device is again ready for use. I am aware that a cancelling stamp has before been made with a cutter rotated within its handle by pressing down the latter, as described in a patent granted to S. W. Francis on the 21st day of April 1863. My device is superior to the above in providing an outer casing which rests firmly upon the paper, gauges the cut, and remains stationary while the cutter turns within it, so that the latter is rotated with greater ease and effect, and the depth of all parts of it cut more accurately gauged."

In this device, the outer rim was made flat, so as to rest firmly on the paper, whereas Mr. Francis aimed to make both his inner and outer parts effect a cutting of the paper. Mr. Wells' central cutter was designed to cut a ring in the stamp, while Mr. Francis' central cutter might be described as a toothed gauge.

J. C. Gaston, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 20, 1869, obtained Patent No. 89213, and this, apparently, covered almost all of the devices that were used from 1872 to 1887. It certainly seems to fit exactly the Boston, Providence, Louisville, and similar types of patent cancellations which had a number of pegs or pinpoints for puncturing the stamp, surrounded by a guard to prevent them from penetrating the envelope and contents. Mr. Gaston says:

"My invention relates to devices for cancelling stamps; and it consists in a blade, or similar device, having a series of points for perforating the stamp, and having an adjustable guard for regulating the depth of the perforations, as hereinafter more fully explained. * * * In cancelling postage stamps, it is desirable to accomplish the object by cutting, perforating, or scarifying the stamp, so as to prevent it from being used a second time, but hitherto it has been difficult to accomplish this object, without cutting through the letter, and injuring its contents. To accomplish this object I provide a tool, or handle, of any suitable size and form, and secure in its lower end a blade, having its edge formed into a series of points. Upon this handle, I place a ferrule, having a screw-thread cut on its exterior, and over this I place another ferrule, or ring having a screw-thread on its interior. When thus arranged, it will be seen that the outer ring can be raised or lowered at will, and that by this means, the extent to which the points protrude below the face of the ring can be regulated at will, and that thus the points may be so set as to perforate the stamp, without penetrating the contents of the letter or envelope."

The Washington, D. C. cancellation No. 96, probably came from a device patented to John Goldsborough, of Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 26, 1872, being No. 133435. Again using the patentee's own language:

"My invention relates to stamp-cancelling machines having rasp-like plates, which tear the stamps; and my invention consists in providing each serrated plate with a projection at the side, upon which a sliding handle bears directly, so that the plate is turned when the handle is depressed By this arrangement, the full force of the blow upon the handle is transferred without loss to the serrated plate, while there is a great gain in simplicity of construction, strength, and durability over machines in which the serrated plates are operated through the medium of links. * * * The rasping-edges of the plates being brought against the face of a stamp, a smart blow on the end of the handle, depressing the same, will rotate the plates, and cause the scraping away of parts of the stamp, the spring raising the handle and restoring the plates to their first position on removing the pressure."

This device represents quite a departure from the principal of the several patents above reviewed. The intended injury to the stamp by the rasping wheels represents a movement along its surface, comparable to the skidding of the wheels of an automobile along the pavement as contrasted with the perpendicular approach toward the stamp from above represented by the suggestions of the earlier patents.

David M. Cooper, of Georgetown, D. C., obtained a patent on July 6, 1875, being no. 165308, which apparently covered the devices used for the other Washington scarifier, (No. 97)). The specification says:

"This invention relates to that class of instruments in which a handle, a revolving disk attached to a stem, and a spring are so combined that when the disk is pressed against any object, by means of pressure applied at the handle, the disk will rotate in contact with the object against which it is pressed, and cut or bore away a portion of the substance, and when the pressure is removed the spring will return

all the parts to their original position, ready for operation again. In such instruments, when they are to be used to remove a portion of a stamp for the cancel ation, they are provided with a ring or annular plate, extending around the cutting-disk, for the purpose of holding both the stamp and the cancelling-instrument properly in place during the operation. The mainspring has been heretofore employed for the purpose of pressing said ring upon the stamp, but this renders the instrument inconvenient to handle. If the spring is inclosed within a suitable case it adds to the weight and bulk of the instrument, and interferes with the proper freedom of movement of the annular plate; and, if not so inclosed, the instrument must be handled very carefully, or the spring is liable to injure the fingers. Whether inclosed or not, the pressure upon the annular plate around the head cannot be adjusted without at the same time adjusting the pressure upon the rotary cutting-plate inclosed by the ring. Again, such instruments have always been made to operate by cutting out a definite portion of the stamp, as, for example, by cutting out and removing a circle or a ring from the substance of the stamp. This mode of cancellation is objectionable and never has obtained the sanction of the Government for postal purposes, for the reason that the cutting-edges are apt to cut too deep, and injure the envelope itself or its contents. My object is to remedy these two defects, and adapt the instruments referred to for practical use for the cancellation of Government stamps. * * * The lower surface of the rotating disk is roughened, or provided with a series of scrapers extending radially outward from the center which operate to scrape off or file off, as it were, the outer surface of the stamp, not cutting out any particular portion, but defacing it generally, so that it cannot be used again without instant detection. No guard or adjustment is needed to prevent the disk from cutting through the stamp into the envelope or letter, because, from the very nature of its cutting-surface, it can do no damage to anything except the stamp."

The principle of this patent is obviously the same as that of the Francis device of 1863 and that of Mr. Wells of 1865.

The patent which probably covered the device used for cancellations No. 98A and 98B was issued to Joseph J. Scholfield, of Salt Lake City, Utah, on April 11, 1876, being No. 176075. Quoting from the specifications:

"My invention relates to an improved combined handstamp and stamp-canceller, designed to stamp the post-mark upon the letter and cancel the stamp with one and the same impression, and to so cancel the stamp by discoloration and tearing of the fibre as to obviate the subsequent washing and reusing of the postage stamp. My invention consists in a postmarking stamp and a cancelling-stamp made in one and the same piece in combination with a vertically moving handle, held up by a spring, which handle is provided with a screw-threaded tube or sleeve, which, passing down over a screw-threaded shaft carrying the cancelling-disk, causes the latter to revolve; which disk, being provided with a series of sharp pins, tears a series of concentric circles and blots the postage stamp at the same stroke at which the post-mark is made. * * * I am aware of the fact that an annular serrated or toothed edge revolved by a spiral groove or screw-thread is not new in cancelling stamps; but this construction cuts out a perfect ring of the paper, which adheres to the stamp, and renders it inoperative, and I, therefore, disclaim this construction, and confine this feature of my invention to a disk carrying pin-points, arranged as described, which device is self-clearing and is not open to the objectionable adherence of the paper, which soon renders the device impracticable."

A patent that quite likely had more to do with speeding up cancellation rather than being an improvement in the defacing device was issued to Wm. H. Bowyer, of Philadelphia, Pa., April 11, 1876, being No. 175914. Mr. Bowyer says:

"This invention relates to an improved machine for cancelling and destroying postage or other stamps in a rapid and perfect manner; and the invention consists of a revolving grinding-roller, to which the stamps are exposed for cancellation on a spring-acted board with a rubber feed-roller corresponding in length to the grinding roller. * * * The rapidly revolving grinder cuts the stamp or stamps of the uppermost letter, and when the stamp is sufficiently effaced the letter is allowed to go, and the next stamp will then be exposed to the grinder, and so on, so that the feeding, cancelling, and removing of letters is accomplished in a very rapid, reliable and perfect manner."

This device was remarkably similar to the highspeed roller cancelling machines used in most postoffices today, but it will be noticed that one of the rollers was intendedly a fibre-mutilating one.

John L. Wickers, of Chicago, Ill., obtained Patent No. 189,000 on March 27, 1877. Apparently, the Postmaster at Chicago experimented with this cancellation—No. 70. The invention is described as follows:

"In the disk are inserted two pads, such as are ordinarily used for cancelling a postage stamp by simply defacing the same. Between these pads, in the disk, are also inserted three tubular cutters, more or less. These cutters are provided with exterior screw-threads to be screwed into the disk, and the cutting-edges project below the lower surface of the disk just far enough to cause the cutters, when the instrument is brought forcibly down upon a letter, to cut through the thickness of the stamp, but no more. When the cutters are properly adjusted the center cutter is held by a jam-nut, while the others are held by set-screws. The stamp-canceller thus constructed operates as follows: The pads are inked in the usual manner, and the instrument brought forcibly down upon the stamp, when said pads will deface the stamp the same as ordinarily done, while at the same time the cutters penetrate the stamp, only leaving one or more circular marks or slits thereon. This completes the cancelling of the stamp in such a manner that the stamp cannot be used over again, because when the cancelled stamp is removed there will be one or more holes in the stamp, and the cut-out parts remain on the letter. As the cutters wear they can easily be sharpened and readjusted. A shoulder may be formed on each tubular cutter in such a manner as to insure the proper adjustment of the cutter at all times."

If the Francis patent of 1863 had mentioned the inking of the outer circular edge, combined with the fibre-injuring inner punch there would have been little or nothing for Mr. Wickers to invent fourteen years later.

Two patents were issued to George F. Almy, of Delphos, Ohio; No. 189,009 on April 3, 1877, and No. 194,884 on Sept. 4, 1877, but neither of them differ materially from the already discussed Goldsborough patent of 1872; each involving a scraping action of a pivotal part. Describing his first invention, he says:

"The motion imparted to the scarifier may be rotary or oscillatory, but I prefer to use the former. The scarifier should revolve rapidly, as its operation is more effective and satisfactory than when a low rate of speed is maintained. When used, the stamp is grasped by the handle, placed on the article to be operated upon, and a slight back-and-forth or oscillating motion given to the handle, by which the stamp is rocked so as to bring a certain required length of the scarifier insuring the completeness of the cancellation. The device can and should be so adjusted as to scrape off hardly more than the coloring or ink of the surface of the article to be cancelled, which, in the case of a postage-stamp, would be sufficient to prevent its successful use. For this reason it is especially adapted for the cancellation of postage stamps, where it is essential that the envelope should not be mutilated. Its practical operation is very satisfactory, for its revolutions are so rapid that the parts of the article to which the scarifiers are applied, are cancelled almost instantly and completely, at least so for all practical purposes",

and in describing the second, he uses the following language:

"The disk is inked on a pad in the usual manner, and the tool then brought down upon the stamp to be cancelled with sufficient force to bring the disk in contact with the letter. The motion imparted to the cutter effects a perfect cancellation of the stamp by cutting or removing a portion of the coloring from the face of the stamp, the guards preventing the cutter from cutting more than the thickness of the stamp."

To Anthony Daul, of Newark, N. J., was issued Patent No. 196638, on October 30, 1877, and this device probably was the one that was responsible for cancellation No. 102. The specification says:

"The invention consists chiefly, in a mechanical cancelling device or stamp adapted to be used in connection with the ordinary single or double dating or post-marking stamps, and so arranged that it will normally protrude beyond said post-marking stamp, and cause the rotation of a central post when it is pressed upon the stamp to be cancelled, for causing furrows or radial ribs on said central rotating post to tear or mutilate the stamp. The cheapness and simplicity of construction commend my cancelling device for universal use, and it is certain to effect a perfect cancellation of the stamp, because it mutilates the color, texture, or surface of the

stamp, and causes the same to receive a proper amount of ink, so as to preclude the possibility of the stamp being restored to its original state or used a second time."

This patent is but slightly variant in principle of operation from the Cooper patent of 1875.

And now we come to the patent issued to Walter D. Wesson, of Providence, R. I., on Sept. 25, 1877, being No. 195552; it is the one that was described by Mr. Klemann, and the latest one of which I have any knowledge. (Illustrations No. 101A and 101B). To quote briefly from the specifications:

"My invention is designed to be used in the cancelling of postage, revenue, or other stamps. Great loss is sustained by the Government in the repeated use of stamps which have not been sufficiently cancelled, and which, being removed from the envelope or paper, are cleaned of the postmarks by treatment with acid or otherwise. The use of my cancelling stamp effectually destroys the stamp and renders it worthless for further use. This is accomplished by obliterating it with ink in the usual manner and especially by tearing out or from the stamp a portion thereof, so mutilating it that it cannot be restored."

A complete resume of all the patents issued for the purpose of cutting, punching or otherwise mutillating stamps would be very lengthy and prove rather monotonous reading; in fact some may feel that I have even now gone too much into detail. Those mentioned seem necessary, however, to properly explain the various methods of mutillation. I have confined myself to such as were clearly intended for the cancellation of postage stamps, which has involved the rather arbitrary exclusion of many that closely resemble some that are listed. I shall now attempt to tell you something of the cancellations which resulted.

The earliest cancellation puncturing the stamp so as to prevent cleaning that I know of is on a 3 cent 1851, orange-brown, off cover. It is in blue and consists of a number of squares arranged in disc form and the squares are connected from corner to corner by a network of fine lines. I have no knowledge as to where it was used as it has just been called to my attention and was entirely new to me. (No. 1.)

In 1860, when the above mentioned order of the Postmaster General was issued, the stamps of 1857 were still in use and I have seen a sufficient number of cancellations on the stamps of this issue to satisfy myself that the devices were intentionally made in a manner to puncture the stamp. With few exceptions, however, these cancellations consist of a large number of small dots or squares, arranged in disc form, the projections on the device, responsible for the dots, being so pointed and sharp as to pierce the stamp, or at least imbed themselves deeply into it (Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5). Those that I have seen are all black, with one exception, which is blue, and apparently they were used in a half dozen or more towns, as the number and arrangement of dots varies; I have seen covers from Red Hook, N. Y., Sylvania, O., Tom's Brook, Va. (Feb. 17, 1861), McConnellsburgh, Pa. (Aug. 9, 1861), and Skowhegan, Me. (Mar. 9, 1863). It is unlikely that any of them were attached to the town canceller. The only cancellations that I have seen on the 1857 issue, which are different from those just described, were used at Holyoke, Mass. (No. 6), Warwick, R. I. (No. 7), Geneva, Ill. (No. 8) and Richfield, O. (No. 9). The Holyoke, Mass. cancellation is a target with a bull's eye in the center, this being surrounded by four solid circles and an outer broken circle, consisting of small dashes which cut into the stamp and show plainly on the reverse side. I have seen three stamps with this cancellation; two copies of the one cent No. 42 F and one copy of the three cent No. 44. One copy of the former is on cover and the latter also. Unfortunately, neither of the covers has a year date, nor even a notation by the addressee, and since the letters are also missing, it is impossible to determine in what year they were used. One cover is cancelled October 20, (probably 1860

or 1861), and the other February 22, (probably 1861 or 1862), but the former was unquestionably used first, as the outer circle is so worn as to be almost continuous on the latter. The killer was not attached to the town canceller and therefore not an infringement of the Norton patent.

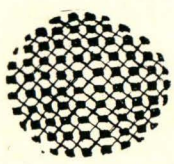
A 3 cent 1857, No. 44 was used at Richfield, Ohio, cancelled by a six bar grid within a circle 15 mil imeters in diameter. The two center bars are broken and in the center appears a circle two millimeters in diameter which cuts through the stamp and can be seen on the inside of the envelope. The town cancellation is on the opposite side of the envelope and both it and the killer are in blue. They were not attached to each other. The date is April 8, but no year date was used. Only one copy is known. (No. 7.)

From Warwick, R. I., comes another cover with a 3 cent 1857, No. 44. The killer looks like a nine-toothed side-comb, such as were worn by the ladies not so many years ago, with the two end teeth partly broken off. The teeth point downwards and the points are about 4 millimeters above the town cancellation. Killer and canceller unquestionably were attached to each other. The date on the letter is September 13, 1861. Of this also, only one cover is known. (No. 8.)

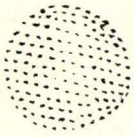
A cover used at Geneva, Ill., has a cancellation that is rather difficult to describe. It is dated September 10, but has no year date. A three cent 1857 No. 44 is tied to the cover by the killer which apparently was not attached to the town canceller. The central portion is a five ring target with bull's eye, ten millimeters in diameter. Around this at the four corners is scroll-work to form a square. Around the square appear to be seven dashes on all four sides which cut deep into the stamp and envelope, in fact some of them slit through both thickness of paper. On the outside of these dashes appears a heavy rounded line on all four sides so as to again give the entire cancellation a circular effect. Only one cover is known. (No. 9.)

Next in date of use seem to have been the numerous New York cancellations of October and November 1862, all of them being attached to the town canceller; these were claimed to be and apparently were an infringement of the Norton patent. It is impossible to say how many different types there were, but I know of twelve. I also have several covers used in November 1862, on which no killer was used, the town canceller cancelling the stamp. With some of these cancellers, the use of the punch must have been a separate operation since I have a number of cancellations both with and without the punch and again the punch does not always appear in the same position on the killer. I also have one cover with the star cancellation, where the punch falls on the star and once more on the cover at a point about an inch distant and not even touching the stamp and another cover where the punch does not fall in the same position on the star. The only cover that I have seen with cancellation No. 29 has the punch just touching the edge of the stamp and about five millimeters distant from the cancellation proper.

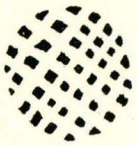
The earliest known of these cancellations used in New York City is the knife blade on two covers, dated Oct. 11, 1862, and the latest, No. 20, on a cover dated Nov. 21, 1862. (I have a cover on which the date is too indistinct to be certain of it, but it looks like 10, and in addition there is a pen and ink notation, apparently made by the person receiving the letter that it was dated Oct. 9th, 1862. It might, of course, have been mailed on the following day.) Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 were used concurrently. At least three types of the knife blade are known. The first (No. 10) consists of thirteen blades set 2 millimeters apart; the center blade is 25 millimeters long and the others graduate downwards so that the two end ones are only 7 millimeters long. It is this type that appears on the two covers, dated Oct. 11, 1862; the last known date of use is Oct. 21, 1862, and I have seen it only on the three cent No. 65. The next type (No. 11) consists of nine blades about 3 to 3¼ millimeters apart, and the third type (No. 12) of ten blades which are only spaced about 2¾ millimeters. The



1

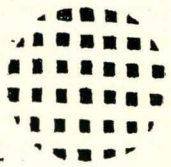


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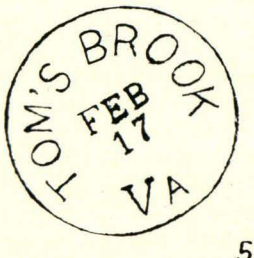


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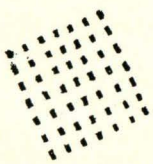


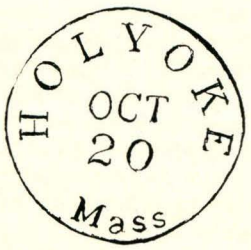


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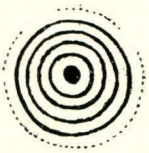


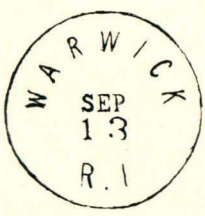
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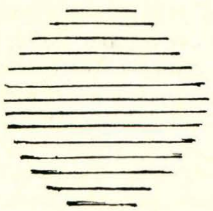
8



ORIGINAL IN BLUE

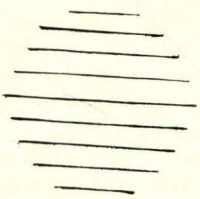
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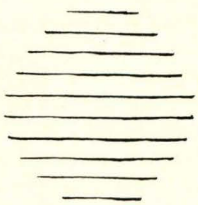
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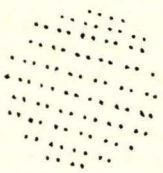
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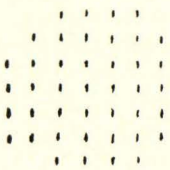


12





13



14





15





16

center blade or blades are approximately 20 millimeters long and the rest graduate downwards so that the two on the ends are only about 10 millimeters long. The earliest date of the nine blade cancellation that I have seen is Oct. 15, 1862, and the latest Oct. 17, 1862, and on the ten blade the earliest Oct. 20, 1862, and the latest Oct. 29, 1862. I have seen both of these types on the one cent No. 63, three cent No. 65 and twenty-four cent No. 70, and the ten blade on a one cent envelope No. 2328 used as a carrier with a three cent No. 65. The one cent No. 63 is also known used as a carrier in combination with the three cent No. 65. All of these blades were very sharp and in many cases cut through the stamps so that they fell in pieces when soaked off the envelope. On some envelopes, the impression of the blades was easily discernible on the back, they having cut through the stamp, envelope and contents. This killer unquestionably was attached to the town canceller, although the blades appear in horizontal, vertical and diagonal position. All covers that I have seen have New York 1862 between two circles; and the month (October) and date beneath on all but one cover. This one, a nine blade, used Oct. 15th, has the month below the date. Known copies of the New York knife blade thus fix the period of use for the three types at nineteen days.

During the same month, there were in use two other cancellations which were quite similar to each other. The more common (No. 13) consists of nine rows of dots, generally in pairs; the whole design a most forming a circular disc. The earliest date that I have seen is Oct. 21, and the latest Oct. 26, 1862, so that all known copies were used within a period of six days. I know of this cancellation on the one cent No. 63 and three cents No. 65 only, also the two in combination, the one cent for carrier. The other type (No. 14) consists of approximately seven rows of short dashes; the three center rows each having seven, the second from the ends five, and those on the end four dashes each. I have seen this cancellation on a one cent No. 63, off cover, which also shows the date Oct. 24, 1862, and have a cover with a 3 cent No. 65 dated Oct. 25, 1862.

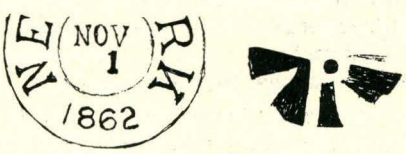
Apparently these cancellations proved unsatisfactory; undoubtedly because of the damage to the contents of the envelopes; and during the latter part of this month and at least as late as November 21st, seven other types—and perhaps more—were used by the New York City postmaster, all of which were much less destructive not only to the stamp but to the mail matter as well. One cover, bearing a three cent No. 65 has a cancellation which consists of a large six line grid with one of the center lines practically broken and a small circular punch in the center, (No. 15). Only one copy is known, being a three cent No. 65 on a cover used October 27, 1862, but I also have a cover without the punch used November 3, 1862.

A solid star within a heavy circle on a cover dated October 27, 1862 franked with a three cent No. 65 has a dash and triagle with a smaller dash between, (No. 16). On November 19, this star was used with a punch (No. 17). In the accompanying drawing the colorless space represents the punch. I have two covers, both used on this date and both bearing a three cent No. 65. The punch in this instance was used separately from the killer, as it does not always appear in the same place and it is one of these covers that has a second punch on the envelope. I have one copy of the 10 cent No. 68, two copies of the 24 cent No. 70 and one copy of the 90 cent No. 72 and 5 cent No. 76 with this same star cancellation, but the 10 cent and 90 cent seem to be the only ones that show any sign of the punch. This 90 cent is the only one of that denomination that I have seen with any kind of a patent cancellation, probably because most of them were used on packages where this style of cancellation was not practical. I also have this cancellation without the punch on a cover, dated Oct. 27, 1862.

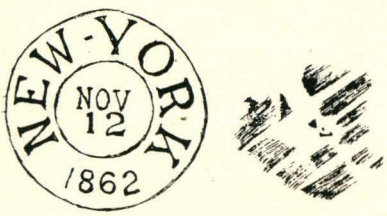
A cross-road has one corner broken and in its place appears a small circular punch. Of this also only one copy is known; this too is on a three cent No. 65 on a cover used Nov. 1, 1862. I also have this cancellation on covers used Nov.



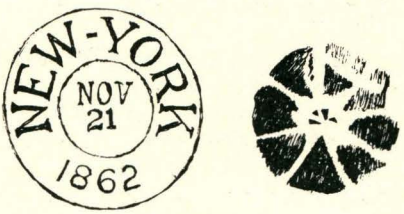
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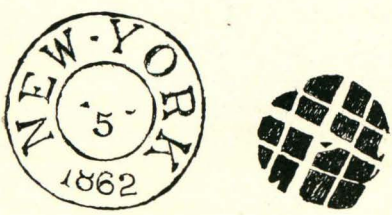
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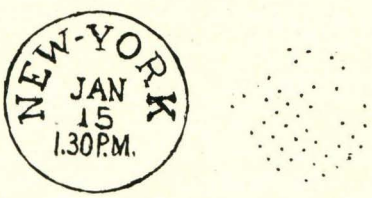
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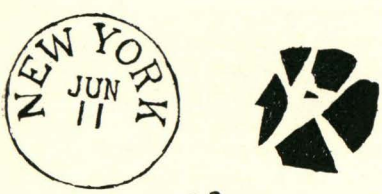
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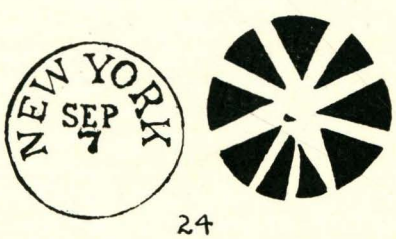
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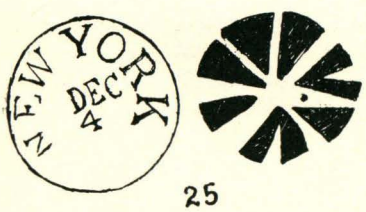
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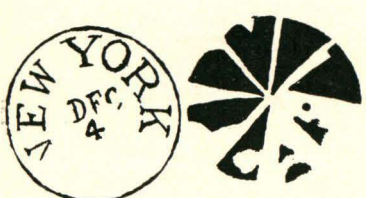
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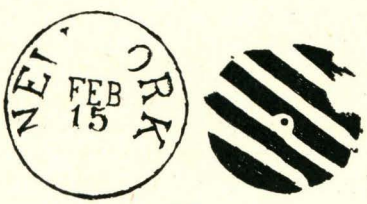
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28

1 and Nov. 12, 1862, but without the punch, (No. 18); in fact I have quite a number of covers postmarked New York City in October and November 1862, which bear no evidence whatever of the use of any device to cut into or puncture the stamp; proving that the experiments must have been conducted by only part of the cancelling clerks.

A cover dated Nov. 12, 1862, has a cancellation appearing like a grid consisting of four wide broken lines. Between the two parts of the two center lines appears a dash and solid triangle, with a smaller dash between, exactly as in No. 16, all of which cut into the stamp and can be seen on the inside of the envelope, (No. 19).

Another and quite different type is on a cover dated Nov. 21, 1862. A design consisting of eight rays leaves considerable space in the center; in this space are four irregularly shaped triangles which cut deep into the stamp and show on the inner side of the envelope, (No. 20). This cancellation was first reported by W. F. Goerner, of Edgewood, R. I.; the cover bears a one cent No. 63 and a three cent No. 65, the killer falling on the latter.

Only recently, I found a cover used in New York during this year on which the month is too indistinct to be deciphered. The date is the 5th and from the lower part of the letters it seems that most likely it was December. If so, it would indicate that the experiment with this type of cancellation continued foueteen days later than has heretofore been known. The killer in this instance is a cork, cut rather crudely into fifteen parts, by running three lines each way. The northwest square in the lower right corner has the upper left corner cut away and in this space appears a triangular punch that cuts through the stamp and the face of the envelope. (No. 21).

This, so far as I know, concluded the use of these cancellations in New York City for some time; but later, I should judge probably in 1866, because of the style of the town-canceller used and a pen and ink notation on one of my covers, we find these experiments renewed. While there are a number of these cancllations on covr, only one contain a notation on the envelope so as to fix the year definitely, but all of them, apparently were attached to the town canceller. One of these cancellations consists of a disc composed of dots penetrating the stamp, very similar to that used in October 1862. I have seen only two copies, both on the 3 cent No. 65, one being on cover. (No. 22).

I have two covers with different types of rays, each with a 3 cent No. 65, which have a triangular punch in the center. One is dated June 11 (No. 23) and the other Sept. 7 (No. 24). Another type of ray appears on a cover dated Dec. 4, franked with a 3 cent No. 65 and having a small round punch in the center (No. 25); and still another with a 3 cent No. 65 dated Dec. 18 (No. 26). Of the latter type, I also have a cover bearing a 3 cent No. 65, a ten cent No. 68 and a 2 cent No. 73, but the date is too indistinct to be deciphered.

A very similar killer to the last one consists of eight rays. This also has the small round punch between the rays on covers dated November 23 and December 4, but another cover dated August 10th from the same correspondence as the former, has no evidence of the punch. All are without year date. (No. 27).

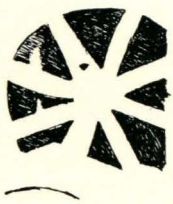
A cancellation which is almost like No. 14, except that the grid has five lines only and the punch is smaller appears on a cover, dated February 15, but without the year. (No. 28).

A cover dated June 26, has a pen and ink notation showing the year to be 1866. The killer consists of a wide three line grid, each of the lines being fourteen millimeters long, three millimeters wide and spaced four millimeters apart. The killer falls squarely on a three cent 1861, No. 65, but the small round punch barely touches the stamp, five millimeters above the line on the right. (No. 29).



29





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31



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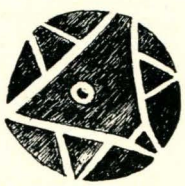


34

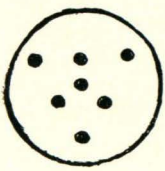


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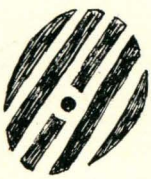




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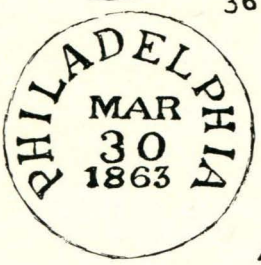


BLUE

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39





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41





42





43

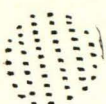


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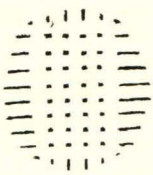


46

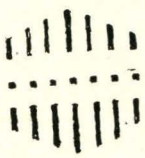




47



48



49

Two other types with the small triangular punch have been found on the 3 cent No. 65 and 10 cent No. 68 (Nos. 30 and 31); but as all copies are off cover, I cannot be certain that they were used in New York City.

A three cent 1861, No. 65, off cover, has a cancellation that is much too indistinct to describe. It may possibly have been intended to be about eight rays, surrounded by a circle. In the central blank space, however, is a half moon about 3½ millimeters across, which is almost cut out of the stamp by an exceedingly sharp punch. The outer circle is approximately twenty inches in diameter. (No. 32).

Arlington, Vt., used what looks like a cork cancellation, cut into several pieces, thus leaving a colorless space in the center, which has a small punch shaped like a half moon. The month and year date is not very distinct, but appears to be Oct. 1, 1866. (No. 33). This killer does not seem to have been attached to the town canceller.

Ware, Mass., used a quite similar device, but in this instance the cork is cut by a double cross and the center square has a small circular punch in the middle. (No. 34). Apparently this was followed almost immediately by a killer consisting of six rays, widely spaced, with the same central punch. Later, the punch was omitted. (No. 35). The killer and town canceller were not attached to each other in either instance.

From Harftord, Conn., comes a star cancellation with a central round punch, about 1½ millimeters in diameter. I have seen this on only four covers; one, a 3 cent envelope No. 2332, dated Oct. 12, 1864, and the others each with a 3 cent No. 65, used Oct. 14, 1864 and Oct. 24, 1864 (No. 36). The killer apparently was not attached to the town canceller, as it does not appear in the same relative position on the covers.

A short time ago, H. J. Hansen, of New York City, found a cover with a 3 cent No. 65, used at North Vassalboro, Maine, which has a circle 20 millimeters in diameter, within which appear seven dots 2 millimeters in diameter. Six of these dots are arranged in the form of a triangle and the seventh is in the center of the triangle, (No. 37). Not all of these dots cut through the paper, but this may only be because of the fact that five dots hit the stamp and the other two the envelope, thus making an uneven surface. The date on the cover is May 25, but no year date is used. As the killer appears on one end of the envelope and the town canceller on the other, they must have been used separately.

W. W. MacLaren, of Cleveland, Ohio, recently found a 2 cent No. 73 with a cancellation that was new to me. It is a blue five line oval grid, the middle line being broken in the center and in this space is a dot, 1½ millimeters in diameter, which has been hit by a very sharp round punch, cutting through the stamp and almost leaving a round hole. (No. 38). I have no idea where this cancellation was used.

A somewhat similar cancellation in black is known on a 5 cent No. 76. It is a seven line square grid, the center line of which also is broken, thereby leaving a space in which appears a central dot, approximately 2½ millimeters in diameter, hit hard by a punch which was not sharp enough, however, to cut through the stamp. (No. 39). The place of use of this cancellation also is unknown.

Philadelphia, Pa. also used a knife blade cancelling device consisting of twelve blades, arranged in circular form, (No. 40) and attached to the town canceller. The earliest use that I have noted is March 21, 1863, and, apparently, only specimens used in March, April and the early part of May of this year seem to have been cut by the blades. They were never as sharp as those used in New York City, but all covers that I have seen, dated late in May of this year, or thereafter, appear as ordinary grid cancellations, because of the dulling or wearing of the blades. I have seen this cancellation on the 1 cent No. 63, 3 cent No. 65, 10 cent No. 68, 24 cent No. 70 and 2 cent No. 73 off cover, but only on

the 1 cent, 3 cent, 3 cent with a 1 cent 1861 used as a carrier and 10 cent on cover.

Tilton, N. H. used a knife blade that is practically identical with the one used at Philadelphia. I have seen only one cover. (No. 41).

Another knife blade comes from New Brunswick, N. J.; it has the appearance of a circular grid of nine lines. While these blades also were not as sharp as those used in New York City, they cut deep into the stamp and cover. (No. 42). The killer, in this case, was not attached to the town canceller. The only copy that I have seen is on a cover bearing a 3 cent No. 65 and used Nov. 3, 1865, the year date being inverted, although I also have this cancellation dated Oct. 1, 1863, which appears as an ordinary grid. This cancellation was first reported by Dr. Evans.

Mansfield, Mass. used a grid which on December 5, 1863, did not cut the design in the least, as can be seen from a cover in my collection. However, Judge Robert S. Emerson has a cover dated August 26, 1865, on which the entire killer is imbedded deep into the stamp and face of the envelope. It is an eleven line grid identical on the two covers and not attached to the town canceller in either instance. (No. 43).

Canal Dover, Ohio, used a circular five line grid which cut through the stamp and the face of the envelope. (No. 44). It was not attached to the town canceller. The cover has a 3 cent No. 65 and is dated Nov. 27th, without year date; it was found by Alvin Good, of Cleveland, Ohio.

A cover used at Cerro Gordo, Ill. has a killer consisting of a target of four heavy concentric circles, all of which are forced through the stamp and the face of the cover, showing plainly on the inside of the envelope. The outside diameter of the outer circle is about 19 millimeters and inside diameter of the inner circle about four millimeters. The cover is dated July 9, but no year is given. Killer and town canceller are on opposite sides of the envelope and therefore could not have been attached to each other. (No. 45).

From St. Clairsville, Pa. comes a cancellation consisting of a number of short dashes arranged in disc form, which is somewhat different from any other, as they run diagonally downward toward the right and are arranged in rows which also are diagonal instead of vertical or horizontal, as is usually the case. (No. 46). The town canceller appears on the opposite side of the envelope from the killer, so they must have been separate. This cancellation was first reported by H. J. Hansen.

Youngsville, Pa., used what looks like a knife blade cancellation with breaks in the knives about one-eighth of an inch apart. The blades appear to have been very sharp, as they cut through the stamp, envelope and contents, being plainly visible on the back. Not sufficient of the cancellation appears so as to make it possible to determine whether it was circular or oval, but it is more likely to have been the former. Only one cover, with a 3 cent No. 65 is known; it is post-marked December 13th, but without year date. (No. 47). The killer and town canceller were not attached. This cover was located by Dr. Evans.

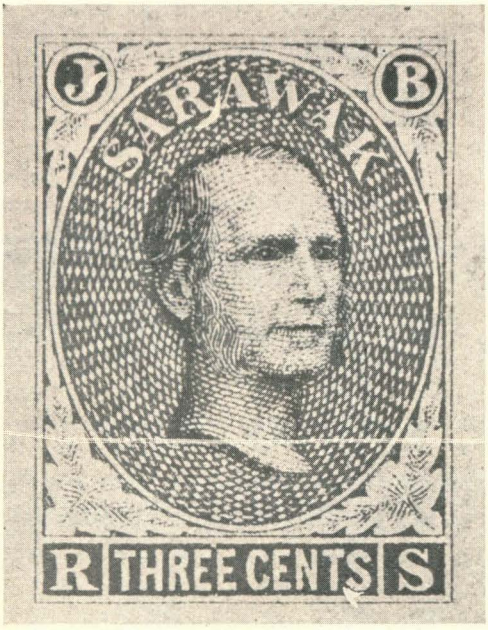
The Postmaster at Fall River, Mass., used what appears to be a combination of the Youngsville knife blade and New York City dot cancellations. The central part consists of eight horizontal rows of four points each, which perforate the stamp but look like dots on the face of the stamp. On each side, and directly opposite the dots are eight short knife blades, longest opposite the central dots. Four blades run upward and a like number downward from the dots, thus forming an oval. (No. 48). I have seen four copies of the three cent No. 65 and a vertical strip of three of the one cent No. 63, but only one on cover. The cover is dated November 5th with a year date that looks like 1862 to me, but it may be 1863 or 1865. Town canceller and killer were not attached to each other.

Clear Spring, Md., used a cancellation that somewhat resembles that used at Fall River. I have seen it only on one cover, which was recently found by H. J. Hansen. While the cancellation is somewhat blurred, it seems to consist of two rows of seven knife blades in vertical position, the center ones being longest and graduating downward towards each side. A row of seven dots is between the two rows of the knife b ades, but these do not appear to cut into the stamp, (No. 49). The town canceller and killer were used separately.

(To be continued.)



Showing Use of Photographic Prints in Plating. By Paul Savage.



Photographic Prints as an Aid to Plating

By Frank L. Coes.

Based on Sarawak Collection of Paul W. Savage.

I ENCLOSE two photos of a sample page and position (by Mr. Savage) from his plating of No. 1 Sarawak. The 25 positions, upper right quarter of sheet, show arrangement on a medium size blank page. The enlargement of one position show erasures, by removal of the film on the surface of the print. This allows quick comparison, by visual location of a flaw. For example the plate flaw "under S" is much quicker located thus, than by reading 100 lines of type for that particular flaw which (in lithography) might occur in different (progressive) forms in the same position.

It is conceivable that on different colored stamps it might be well to ink in the flaws, but this white erasure is usually visible on proper value prints.

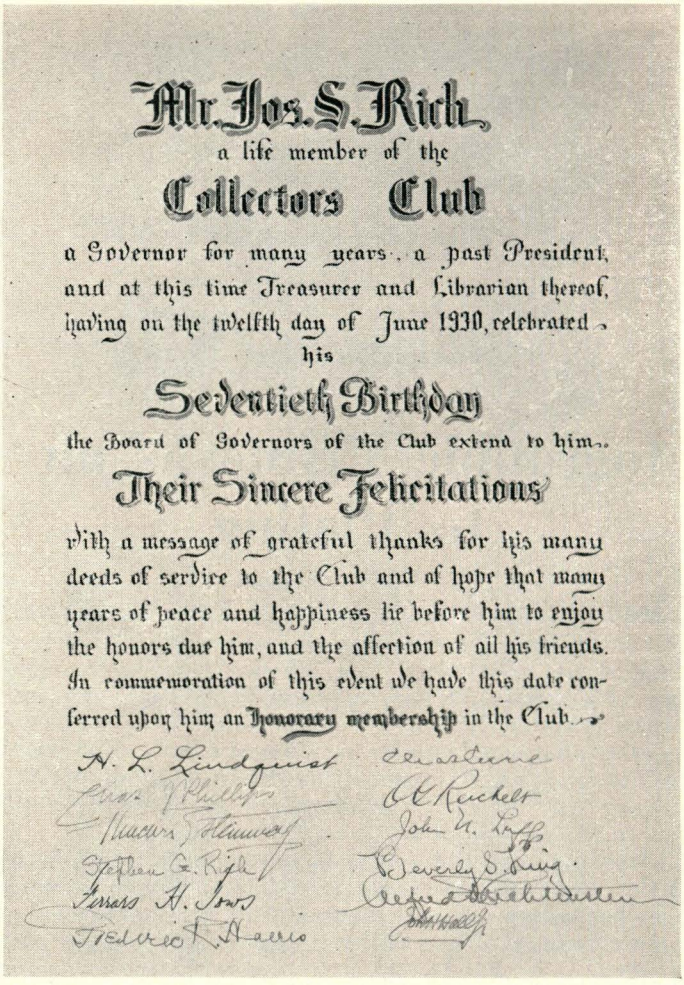
Some query has been made as to the use of a "Normal" position as the basis for the 100 reproductions. I can only say that this is usually not different in lithostone transfers. I would also call attention to the color selectivity of "pan chromatic" plates or cut films, for this work.

While claiming nothing radical in this exposition of Mr. Savages' method of position location, I can only add that it seemingly reduces the after work of comparing duplicates to a quick parallel comparison without the delay of reading.

In addition, by no means the least advantageous fact, it allows the plate to go with the collection as a guide to the owner and others, without bulking the notes. Four pages thus mounted forever free the owner from query.

Also, it allows the addition of sub-varieties if, as and when discovered.

It has been long considered possible that photography might aid plating, but this form seems to add permanence, speed and accuracy in a portable form. Which is also much plainer for the tyro to understand than the typed description.



Mr. Jos. S. Rich

a life member of the

Collectors Club

a Governor for many years, a past President, and at this time Treasurer and Librarian thereof, having on the twelfth day of June 1930, celebrated his

Seventieth Birthday

the Board of Governors of the Club extend to him

Their Sincere Felicitations

with a message of grateful thanks for his many deeds of service to the Club and of hope that many years of peace and happiness lie before him to enjoy the honors due him, and the affection of all his friends. In commemoration of this event we have this date conferred upon him an honorary membership in the Club.

A. L. Lindquist
Chas. J. Phillips
Thaddeus P. Hemmeter
Stephen G. Rich
Jesse H. Jones
Frederick T. Harris
Chas. Steinhart
A. E. Reichelt
John N. Luff
Beverly S. Bunn
John Hall

Illustration of Resolution Presented to Joseph S. Rich on the Celebration of His Seventieth Birthday.

Roman States

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

AT different periods this territory has been known as the States of the Church, the Papal States and the Roman States but I will use the last name as the one generally given to this district by philatelists of the United States and Great Britain.

In 1859 the Roman States included *ROMAGNA,* with the river Po as the northern boundary. *THE MARCHES,* to Spoleto in the south, and *THE PATRIMONY of S. PETER,* together with two Southern Towns, Pontecarro and Benevento.

The area of this district was about 16,000 square miles, and the population rather over 3,000,000.

For many years I have had special interest in the stamps of the Roman States and have written several articles about them (see *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* XVII. p. 57, *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* IX. p. 401, etc., etc.)

I think I have handled more of these stamps than anyone else in the trade as I have purchased many of the finest specialized collections formed in Italy.

In 1906 I bought from a collector in Venice a collection of Italian States, which he had been twenty years forming and which was then supposed to be one of the finest in Italy. Later on I bought a great collection of entire sheets of the old Italian States from a well known collector in Bologna. Then I purchased a superb collection from the librarian of the Royal Library in Turin.

The greatest collection of Italian Stamps on letters I purchased from a well known collector in Genoa, and this I passed intact for some $15,000.00 to the late Lord Crawford, with many of the items from the before mentioned collections.

The great Italian Collection of Lord Crawford passed later on to Baron Rothschild of Vienna, in whose possession, I am glad to say, it still remains.

Recently I bought the largest collection of Roman States stamps in Great Britain, that of the late Dr. E. W. Floyd of Manchester, and I thought a few notes on these stamps might prove of interest to American collectors.

This is a group of stamps that can be taken up by any collector who desires scope for plenty of study and research, but who does not desire to expend much money.

The bulk of the stamps of the Roman States are fairly plentiful, but have been much neglected by the catalog makers, and the stamps are, in general, far undervalued, especially used and on covers.

The stamps of all the issues combined were only in use from 1852 to 1870, and the population that used them was about three millions, the great bulk of whom probably never wrote a letter.

No exhaustive study of all the stamps and cancellations has been made and this is a field of research work that would well repay a keen student.

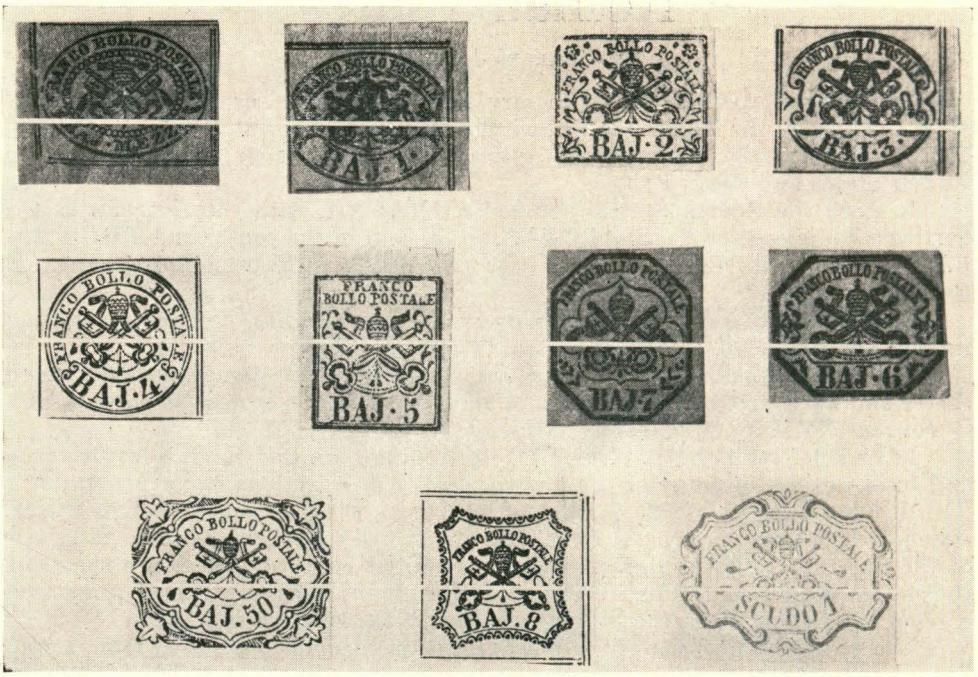
The best articles on these stamps are by L. W. Fulcher, *Philatelic Record,* 1912, Pio Fabri, articles in various journals, and my own articles as noted above.

With the *"ENTENTE CORDIALE"* recently cemented between the Pope and the King of Italy, this seems an appropriate time for a few remarks on the stamps of the "Papal States".

1 JANUARY 1852.

The first stamps issued in the Roman States were typographed, and were ordered by M. Salviucci, the Director of the Press of the Papal Government.

It was formerly stated that he commissioned M. J. Valagna to manufacture the dies but later authorities state that they were engraved by Doublet and Decoppet of Rome.



The First Issue of the Roman States.

The first issue consisted of stamps of ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 bajocchi, all issued on 1 Jan. 1852, and in October of the same year further stamps of 8 and 50 bajocchi and 1 scudo were issued.

The prominent feature in the design of these stamps is the "Papal Tiara and Crossed Keys," the framework and side ornamentation differing in each value.

The stamps are unwatermarked and not perforated.

Mr. Westoby states that the printers used any paper that could be obtained, hence we have a glorious range of shades. In order to obviate any loss on account of the size of the paper, the printing plates were altered, and sheets of stamps varied from 64 to 100, and even to 120, in the various issues.

SIZE AND MAKE UP OF KNOWN SHEETS.

½ bajoccho.

4 panes, each of 25 stamps, in 5 rows of 5.

I had sheets of this size in drab and in dull lilac.

The tete-beche is only known on the bluish-gray paper. I do not know even a pane of this color and the make up may be different.

1 bajoccho.

Sheet of 100 in 4 panes of 25.

In this setting the horizontal separation lines are continuous.

I have seen another setting in which the vertical lines are continuous and the horizontal lines are in separate pieces under each stamp.

2 bajocchi.

I have seen sheets in deep black on green, black on pale green, and black on greenish white, all in 4 panes of 25 equals 100 stamps. In these sheets No. 9 in pane 1 has the period between BAJ 2 omitted. No. 17 in pane 4 has the small circle omitted to left of the floreate ornament in upper right corner.

There are no horizontal or vertical dividing lines on these sheets.

3 bajocchi.

Sheets in deep brown to buff, all in 4 panes of 25 stamps, equals 100. All have double dividing lines round each stamp, the horizontal lines are continuous, the vertical are broken.

In pane 1, stamp No. 7 the B of BAJ has the down stroke missing.

Pane 4, Stamp No. 20 has short top to 3.

Pane 4, Stamp No. 21 has the tassel on left missing.

4 bajocchi.

I have not seen a sheet of this value.

5 bajocchi.

Sheet of 100 in 4 panes of 25 stamps. No dividing lines.

6 bajocchi.

I have had sheets in greenish gray, in grayish, and in pale azure. All in 4 panes of 25 equals 100 stamps. No dividing lines.

7 bajocchi.

I have had a block of 24 stamps, the largest I have seen. No dividing lines. Fabri lists this stamp **tete-beche** but this variety only exists as a forgery. In S. G. reference collection there was a sheet of the forgery—20 stamps in 4 rows of 5. The fifth stamp in the top row is inverted. The forgery is rather a good one but can be recognized by the figure "7" which has a kind of knob on the left side of the top; this is cut off quite straight in the genuine.

8 bajocchi.

Sheet of 4 panes of 25 stamps equal 100.
The horizontal dividing lines are continuous.

The 50 baj. and 1 scudo I have not seen in sheets or in full panes.

In the *B. B. Zeitung* for 1909 there is a reproduction of a block of fifty 1 scudo, in ten rows of five which is described as a full sheet. Stamp No. 17 has the "F" of "FRANCO" nearly missing.

COLORS AND SHADES.

½ bajocchi.

Mr. Fulcher, quoting from the article in the **B. B. Z.** says the following is the order in which the main colors appeared and the extent of their use:—

Blue-gray, March 1852 to Sept. 1855.
Gray, Aug. 1854 to Dec. 1858.
Dull violet, Oct. 1856 to Nov. 1861.
Deep violet, March 1857 to Dec. 1865.

A copy of the deep violet shade very distinctly double printed is recorded by Mr. Fulcher.

1 bajocchi.

These come in deep green and pale green in the first setting, the pale green often being found on paper that has the appearance of being vertically ribbed.

The stamps of the second setting come in dull green and blue-green on a thin paper of poor quality. Used copies appear scarce.

2 bajocchi.

These come in deep green, yellow green, gray green and greenish white.

3 bajocchi.

The chief shades are brown and yellow-buff. Some of the brown stamps are vertically ribbed. Others are curious impressions termed "oily" prints.

4 bajocchi.

The chief shades are buff, lemon and yellow. The buff is normally on a finely vertically ribbed paper, but the yellower shades do not show the ribbing. A scarce variety is on thin orange paper.

5 bajocchi.

This varies from pale rose to deep crimson. The pale shades are the earlier, the deep crimson shades appear to have been used from 1861 onwards.

6 bajocchi.

Printings on thin wove paper come in lavender—pale lavender and pale gray.
Then we have the pale gray on thick vertically ribbed paper, and lastly a greenish gray on a paper with a kind of mesh.

7 bajocchi.

All in blue only slight variation of shade pale to dark.
The stamps come on medium paper with clear horizontal ribbing, on thin paper, no visible ribbing, and rare on very thick paper.
The other values show only slight shade varieties.

VARIETIES.

The rarity of the Roman States is the Tete-beche of the ½ baj. on bluish gray. In 40 years dealing I think I have sold only 3 or 4 pairs and I doubt if over a dozen copies are known. Horizontal pairs are much rarer than vertical pairs.

PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES.

These come next in order of rarity.
The ½, 1, 3, 4 and 5 baj. are known. The 5 baj. is the only one usually met with, all the others can be classed as rarities.

BISECTED STAMPS.

Most values are known bisected and used for a portion of the original value.
On full covers all are scarce, and not common on portions of covers, but be sure the cancellations are genuine, if possible certified by that great Italian expert, Dr. Emilio Diena.

CANCELLATIONS.

A study of the very interesting cancellations of the Roman States has yet to be written, but it should be done, and done soon, before all the available material is exhausted.

"D. C. G." writing in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, 13 Aug. 1908, said:—

"It is noteworthy that these stamps occur used on envelopes, but uncancelled, which would point to great carelessness or else to fraud on the part of the clerks in the post offices. This practice became such an abuse that a special decree as to the obliteration of the stamps was issued in 1855, and it was then that the gridiron type of postmark was brought into use for cancelling the stamps, and the small round date mark, was, for the future, merely impressed on the letter and not on the stamps themselves."

FORGED STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

In the Dr. Floyd collection I have several forged stamps used on covers and which were used for postage and so defrauded the post office. Such stamps are much sought for by collectors and are met with in other Italian States and particularly in Spain where many issues were so used and the Government defrauded.



5 Baj. Forgery Used With Genuine.

The best article on these forgeries is that by Dr. Emilio Diena in *"Il Corriere Filatelico,"* a translation of which into English, is published in the *P. J. of G. B.*, Sept. 10, 1921, Vol. XXXL.

These forgeries were first noted by Charles Diena of 1878.

The imitations were made at Bologna, and most of the known copies on covers are from correspondence from that City, although a few have been found used from other places.

All the original first issue Roman States stamps were surface printed, the forgeries are lithographed. The only values known forged and used postally are the 1, 5 and 8 baj. The 1 baj. so used is very rare. Dr. Diena says he only knows two copies.

There are two types each of the 5 baj. and 8 baj. In the 5 baj. the earliest date at which this postal forgery has been noted is 30 May, 1855, and in the case of the 8 baj., 2 June, 1855, both were in use and defrauding the Post Office up to about July, 1857.

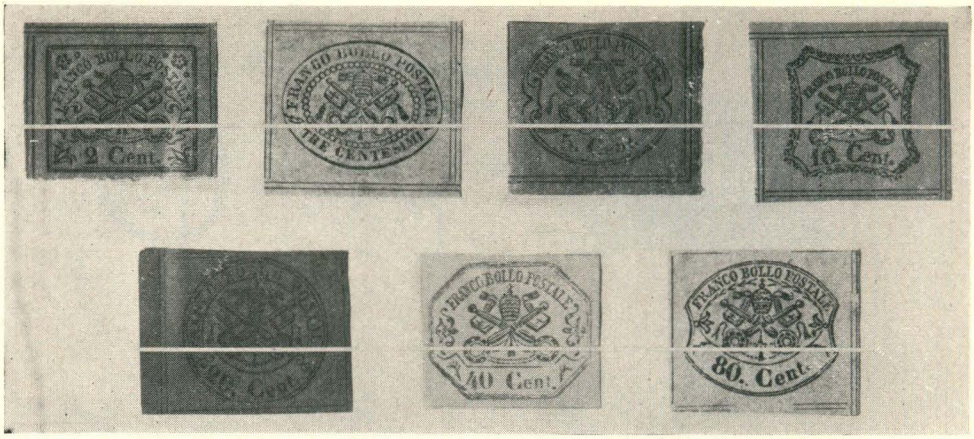
SECOND ISSUE.

In July 1866 the Papal Government decided to adopt the decimal system, and this necessitated a new set of stamps, which were prepared from the old dies, with the values altered to the new currency. The new cliches were prepared by M. Montarsolo and were as follows:

2 centesimi made from the 2 baj.	20 centesimi made from the 4 baj.
3 centesimi made from the ½ baj.	40 centesimi made from the 6 baj.
5 centesimi made from the 3 baj.	80 centesimi made from the 1 baj.
10 centesimi made from the 8 baj.	

The only other change in design was in the 10c., the small knobs at the end of the keys were removed.

The new plates were made by M. Montarsolo and the first arrangement for the imperforate stamps was in sheets of 64, composed of 4 panes of 16, arranged in four rows of four. The panes are divided by an interval about 2½mm. wide,



The Second Issue of the Roman States.

with a double lined frame round each pane, a similar double lined frame is round each stamp, the lines are continuous horizontally, but divided vertically.

All the stamps are printed in the *Tipografia Camerale.*

The Imperf. Stamps Were Issued 21 September 1867.

According to Mr. Fulcher (*P. R. XXXIV.* p. 152) the following are the chief varieties on the sheets of this issue.

2 Centesimi.

No period after the word "Cent".
Pane I, No. 7. Pane II, No. 13. Pane III, Nos. 1 & 6. Pane IV, Nos. 4 & 10.

5 Centesimi.

No period after the figure "5".
Pane I, No. 9. Pane III, No. 9.

The following positions show three or more black stops or marks after the figure "5".
Pane I, Nos. 1 & 3. Pane II, Nos. 11. Pane III, No. 6.

20 Centesimi.

Pane I., No. 2, no stop after "20".
Pane I., No. 9, split stop after "20".
Pane II., No. 4, split stop after "20".
Pane III., No. 12, no stop after "Cent".
Pane IV., No. 1, small dots after "20".

40 Centesimi.

Signor Pio Fabri in the Timbre-Poste for 1894 draws attention to the fact that there are two main types of the 40c, and Mr. Fulcher describes them as follows:

Type I., Length of value 40 Cent. 12mm.
Type II., Length of value 40 Cent. 12½mm.
Type I., Distance between "0" and "C", 1½mm.
Type II., Distance between "0" and "C", 1¾mm.
Type I., Thick stop after "40".
Type II., Usually no stop after "40".
Type I , Ornament left of "4" has 8 branches.
Type II., Ornament left of "4" has 7 branches.

The types are arranged as follows:

1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1

80 Centesimi.

Pane II., No. 2, group of black dots after "80".
Pane II., Nos. 7 & 15, Period after "80" missing.
Pane II., Nos. 12 & 13, Oblique dash after "80".
Pane IV., Nos. 5 & 13, No period after "80".
Pane IV., No. 16, Three stops after "80".

The Perf. 13 Stamps Were Issued February 1868.

The 10c. and the 20c. Indian red were the first to appear perf. 13.

The normal setting for this perforated issue for all values, except the 3c., was in sheets of 120 in eight rows of fifteen.

2 centesimi.

Only one setting of 120 in the eight rows of fifteen stamps Sheet divided into two parts by continuous vertical double lines between the 8th and 9th vertical rows. I have a full sheet of this setting. In it there are 62 stamps with a period after cents, and 58 without period after cents.

Several stamps on the sheet show very defective impressions, portions of the design not being printed.

Pairs are known imperf. vertically.

3 centesimi.

I have no record of any full sheet of this stamp, neither had Mr. Fulcher. It is stated on the authority of Dr. Diena that the sheet was composed of eight rows of eight stamps, equals 64. This was not divided into panes.

5 centesimi.

Only one setting, the sheet consists of 120 stamps. I have this complete. There are continuous vertical double lines between rows 7 and 8 and between rows 11 and 12, thus dividing the sheet into three irregular portions.

13 stamps are without period after "5", and stamp No. 52 on the sheet has no period after "Cent". This is a scarce variety.

10 centesimi.

There are said to be two settings of this value, but I have not seen a sheet of any but the so-called second setting, which I have entire.

Mr. Fulcher does not know a sheet of this 1st. setting either Imperf. or Perforated. (Note not to confuse the common sheets of 10c. Imperf. with this rare 1st. setting. Such sheets are remainders of the perforated stamps which had not been perforated or gummed, and with which I will deal later on.)

The 2nd. setting consists of 120 stamps in 8 rows of 15. The sheet is divided into three portions consisting of 32, 32 and 56 stamps. The double lines are continuous horizontally between each row of stamps. The normal type shows a small dot after the "1" and a period after the "0" in "10". No. 119 on my sheet is without the dot after the "1".

This 10c. comes unsurfaced as well as the ordinary surfaced paper.

It is also known imperf. between both horizontally and vertically.

20 centesimi. Feb. 1868, Indian Red.

This color, which is undoubtedly rare, (both imperf. and perf.), and much undervalued, is found in the perforated issue in the same setting as the imperf. that is in 4 panes of 16 equals 64 stamps. The varieties I note for the imperf. may also be found in the perforated, so I do not repeat them.

Fulcher states that there is another setting of this color, either of 80 or 120 stamps to the sheet, but I fail to find any evidence of this.

The Indian red, perforated, appears to have been in use about fourteen months, unused copies are quite rare, and used ones are by no means common.

About April 1869, Magenta, Solferino, Crimson.

The new colors are multitudinous, and it is rather difficult to say which is an original color and which is due to fading or other change of appearance.

The setting of these sheets is of 120 stamps, similar to the 10 centesimi. I have three full sheets in different colors.

The chief varieties are:

No. 6, No period after "20".
No. 7, In one sheet the word FRANCO has the NCO missing, as in the remainders—in the two other sheets the word FRANCO is complete.
No. 113, No period after "Cent".
No. 9, "BOLLO" damaged.

Pairs are known imperf. vertically.

These stamps exist of both surfaced and unsurfaced paper.

Mr. Fulcher suggests the following for a working list of original colors and shades:

Surfaced Paper.

Bronze-green on magenta.
Bronze-green on rosy-magenta.
Bronze-green on purplish magenta.

Unsurfaced Paper.

Bronze-green on magenta.
Bronze-green on solferino.

40 centesimi.

I have full sheets of this value in yellow and in orange-yellow. These are of 120 stamps in 8 rows of 15. The arrangement of the compartment lines are, however, different to those of the other values.

The double lines are continuous horizontally between each row of stamps, the vertical double lines being in sections between these continuous horizontal lines.

There are two types as in the imperforate issue. There are 29 stamps of Type I. and 91 of Type II. (For plan of the sheet see **P. R.** Vol. XXXIV. p. 173).

The chief varieties are:

No. 17, "Ceni" for "Cent".
No. 19, "BOLLO" and frame above it broken.
Nos. 94, 101, and 106, "Kind of colon ":" after "40" and a dot under "ce" of "Cent".
Nos. 99 and 108, Similar dot under "ce" but period after "40".

The shades are lemon, chrome yellow, orange yellow, bright canary yellow.

80 Centesimi.

The largest block I have is of 64 stamps on highly glazed paper in pale rose-pink.

The sheet is of the same setting as the 40c.

The vertical double lines between the stamps are missing between Nos. 61 and 62 and Nos. 76 and 77.

The chief varieties are:

No. 29, Large period after "80" omitted.
Nos. 82, 104, 108, 110, 111 and 116, small period omitted.

The 80 centesimi comes in rose-pink, rose, pale rose, and a very bright rose.

REMAINDERS.

The stamps of the Roman States were superseded by those for the Kingdom of Italy in 1870.

At this period there was on hand in the printing office of The Tipografia Camerale a considerable number of sheets of various values. Some of these were not perforated or gummed but they got out and in the source of years have been confused with either the originals or the reprints, whereas I would class them in a special class by themselves.

Stamps Prepared for Use But Not Finished and Not Issued.

5 centesimi, Imperf.

I have a full sheet of 120 of this stamp. The color is a bright blue, the paper a thick heavy white with the design, in general, showing through on the back.

10 centesimi, Imperf.

I have a full sheet of 120. The color is very bright vermilion. Paper as in 5c. but not quite so thick. Unused originals of this 10c. are quite rare.

20 centesimi, Imperf.

I have a sheet of 120 in bright solferino and another one in bright crimson. Paper is similar to the 5c. The solferino color, imperf, does not exist as an issued stamp.

80 centesimi, Perforated.

This is the only value I have found perforated in the remainder stamps. The paper is not surfaced and the color is a deep lilac-rose. These remainders are perf. 13, the same as the issued stamps.

All the copies I have are gummed with a thick brownish tinge of gum.

REPRINTS.

There are no reprints of the issue of 1852. Reprints exist in large quantities of the issue of 1867 imperf. and 1868 perforated.

A Senor Usigli of Florance came into possession of a number of cliches of all values, and in 1878 he made reprints of the 2c., 3c., 20c., 40c. and 80c., in the colors of the original stamps, and also in fancy colors.

Usigli ultimately sold his cliches to a Senor Bonasi who made electrotype plates of all values.

Bonasi at later dates sold plates to J. B. Moens, Gelli & Tani, and David Cohn. All of these firms made reprints.

Nearly all of these reprints can be distinguished from originals with little trouble, and very few are really dangerous imitations.

I have one large volume in the Floyd collection full of these reprints and fancy color printings. It would take many pages of this journal to describe them and I do not think any good purpose would be achieved. This I propose to donate to the Collectors Club as a start for a Reference Collection and to help in expert work when we are able to start this in a new Club house.

All those who are interested in this subject can refer to the excellent article by Mr. L. W. Fulcher in *The Philatelic Record* for October 1912, and to my own article in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. IX. p. 401.

Chinese Provisional Stamp of 1930

By James Starr.

EARLY in 1930, the rate on ordinary mail having been raised from three cents to four cents and there being, in consequence, an excess of three cent stamps on hand, the postal authorities ordered such excess surcharged with the new value of one cent.

The surcharge is in three columns of two characters and printed in red ink. The central column is in English "1 Ct."; the right and left columns are in Chinese and are respectively "Chan Tso", meaning Provisional, and "Yi Fen" one cent. The surcharged stamps were issued in Shanghai on March 20.

For the purposes of surcharging, the original sheet seems to have been divided into four quarters along the guide lines so that each of the surcharged sheets consisted of fifty stamps and in addition to the surcharge as above stated, the sheets received a Chinese numeral character in red ink as a surcharged plate number, which appears once in the top and bottom margins of the surcharged sheets as far as I have seen them.

Two errors of printing in the surcharge have so far been discovered. The first was found during the summer or late spring and consists of the omission of the period after "Ct". This is found in the bottom row of surcharge plate 4 which is the lower left hand corner of the original sheet. Three stamps, Nos. 7, 8 and 9, show the error. It is possible that this may be found on other portions of the original sheet but so far all that I have seen came from the lower left corner on surcharge No. 4.

Theodore Siddall advises me that during the summer of 1930 he was offered a cover bearing ten copies of this provisional with "double impression", by which, it is presumed, he means a double surcharge. He further states that he was advised that thirty copies of the error were found and that it is "not very clear but visible". These two appear to be real errors, and in addition to them, there is found one sheet of plate 5 where the "t" in cent is broken, the wave showing completely through, and other copies where the bottom part of the "t" is prolonged into the period so that the character resembles an "L" with a cross at the top of the vertical stroke. I do not, however, believe these last two are constant and I think they are not real errors.

A very important variety has just come to light. That is, the Chinese printing of the three cent stamp of 1915 bearing this provisional surcharge. Mr. Siddall states that he has found six copies of this variety, four of which were on cover, and in addition to these I have just secured another block of four on a piece of cover. It is not known how many of this variety exist. All that have been found so far are used copies and came from either Shanghai, Nanking or Luchwfu (a small office near Shanghai), and no mint copies at all are known. Strenuous efforts have been made by collectors in China to locate an unused sheet or portions thereof without success.

Stamps of the Chinese printing of 1915 were supposed to have been all sold out long ago but it is evident that one or more sheets of the old issue must have been mixed with the current sheets when the surcharging was done. Whether there was but one sheet or more is not known and probably never will be. As the 1915 sheet consisted of two hundred stamps in a solid block without pane divisions, there must have been at least two hundred of these stamps surcharged, but it seems very probable that the great majority of them have been used in the mail and subsequently lost.

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

By Edward Stern.

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

I WAS an enthusiastic stamp collector as a boy but ceased entirely when I decided to become a stamp dealer for I soon realized that both could not be advantageously carried on together.

Twenty or thirty years ago the collecting of "Stampless Covers" was practically unheard of and very little attention was paid to them. Among those that came my way I occasionally found some with the word "Free" and a name written beneath it. These I always laid aside without paying any attention to the signature and gradually accumulated a considerable quantity but without any method, system or classification. Most of these "covers" were composed of a double sheet of paper with the letter written on the inside then folded twice vertically, the sides to the middle and again twice horizontally. One open end was tucked into the other and sealed with wax or a wafer and the address written on the other side.

My interest was aroused when I noted covers bearing the names of such well known Americans as Buchanan, Jackson and Garfield. I was curious to know why some names appeared with several different classifications such as Secretary of State, War, Treasury or Postmaster General. Upon looking up the biographies of these men I found that they frequently held two or more posts in one administration and in many cases held different offices under two or more Presidents.

My long dormant collecting instinct was now fully aroused and I commenced to sort and arrange my accumulation into Presidential Administrations, paying particular attention to see that the date of use was correct for the office held in any one administration.

Many of our Presidents started in Congress and held various cabinet positions before they became the nations' Chief Executive. All of these can generally be placed correctly by dates of postmark and designation of the office held which was frequently written after the name.

"Free Franks" were the forerunner of the adhesive postage stamp and are directly linked with it from its inception to the present day.

Origin and Establishment of the Free Franking System.

The Franking Privilege was first granted in England in the year 1660 and was in force 180 years. When the first postage stamp made its appearance in 1840 the privilege was immediately abolished.

The establishment of Postal facilities was one of the very first problems taken up by the Continental Congress when it began to exercise sovereign powers which it did not legally possess but which it had to assume on May 29th, 1775. The Congress resolved that the existing critical situation of the Colonies rendered it highly desirable that ways and means should be devised for a speedy and secure conveyance of intelligence from one end of the continent to the other. Congress resolved a committee be appointed to consider the best means of establishing a post and on July 26th, 1775 took up the Committee reports and the "Free Franking" privilege was immediately enacted for members of Congress and

private soldiers who were actually in service, but it was required that the "Frank" be applied by officers in command, and later it was extended with some limitations to private soldiers in the Service. Under date of October 18th, 1782, for further regulations, the Post Office Department enacted that letters, packets and despatches to and from members of the Continental Congress, Commanders in Chief of the various departments and Foreign Affairs of the United States on Public Service and letters directed to officers in line of actual service should pass free of postage.

The next group to have the privilege were the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, numbering fifty-six.

Following this group were the Presidents of the United States (1789), Members of their Cabinets, Members of the new Congress and Senators. In 1863 an act was passed by Congress whereby the Private Secretary of a President was granted the Franking Privilege. In 1877 an act was passed granting the privilege to Senators and the clerk of the House of Representatives. The privilege lasted until July 1873 through part of U. S. Grant's administration, at which time the privilege was abolished, and Departmental or Official stamps were issued and affixed to Envelopes, thereby making signatures unnecessary. An act of March 3rd, 1877 provided for Official Penalty Envelopes for the transmission in the mails of matter relating to Government business, which also made it unnecessary for signatures to be used.

In 1891 the Franking Privilege was again extended to Members of Congress for their official correspondence within certain limitations and has been continued to the present time.

Styles or Forms of Franking.

Various styles were used in conjunction with signatures in lieu of postage. The one most frequent is "Free," either hand written or rubber stamped. The latter was used frequently to attract the Post Office Clerk. It was necessary that the title of office held be inscribed by the Franker. During the period of the Continental Congress its Members often signed "On Public Service," signifying official and important business.

I believe in accordance with the original act granting the privilege that "Free" had to be used. At various later meetings of Congress considerable opposition and comment was made in reference to the word "Free" and efforts were made to have it abandoned in connection with Franking. For one reason letters bearing the word "Free" seemed to lessen the value of their contents and it is known that vast quantities of mail so marked were thrown into the waste basket and never even opened by the recipients when the word "Free" was noticed on the face. Apparently nothing was done as this symbol is still used today.

It is also apparent that George Washington was not at all pleased with the word "Free" as will be noted by illustrations appearing later. At the time of the Continental Congress he simply wrote "G. Washington" and omitted the word "Free" or else added "Public Service." When he became President, either he was too modest or else still disliked "Free" and Franked by simply signing "President U. S." and not his name as formerly, in doing so he had the distinction of being the only President to Frank thus. I, also, illustrate a cover dated 1798 when in private life he again signed "G. Washington" and it will be noted that someone else added "Free" to the cover. I show another cover dated 1799 which, undoubtedly, proves that he disliked "Free" because he applied "By Post" and his name. I have not seen this style used by any other individual. Washington never wrote his first name in full.

Quite contrary to Washington, Benjamin Franklin did not object to "Free", he wanted to be different and in a class all by himself so he Franked his letters "B. Free Franklin", placing the "Free" after his initial "B." See illustration.

Congressional Laws Pertaining to the Free Franking Privilege, 1776 to 1895.

Jan. 9, 1776—Granted to private soldiers, provided that letters were Franked by an officer in charge. Commencement of the Post Office.

Oct. 18, 1782—Granted to members of the Continental Congress, Secretary of the Congress, Commander-in-chief of the Armies of these United States, heads of Departments of Finance, War and Foreign Affairs.

Dec. 24, 1782—Granted to Inspector General, Adjutant General, Director of Hospitals, Quartermaster General, Commissary of Prisoners, Paymaster General.

March 3, 1791—Granted to Treasurer, Comptroller and Auditor of the Treasury.

—— 1792—Granted to President George Washington, Vice President John Adams, members of the House or Senate, Secretary of the Treasury, State, War, Postmaster General and assistants. Every publisher and printer of newspapers had the privilege to send one paper to each and every other printer of a newspaper free of postage.

—— 1792—Granted to the Secretary of the Navy.

—— 1799—Granted George Washington to continue his Franking after expiration of office as President.

—— 1799—Granted to Commissioner of Revenue, Supervisor of the Revenue, Commissioner of Taxes, Accountant of the War office. An act was passed that specimens of signatures be furnished to the Postmaster of those who were granted the privilege.

—— 1800—Granted to William Henry Harrison, delegate to Congress.

April 3, 1800—Granted to Martha Washington, widow of the late President, George Washington, during her natural life.

—— 1801—Granted to John Adams while President and after the expiration of his term of office and during his life.

—— 1802—Granted to Thomas Jefferson while President and after the expiration of his term of office and during his life.

—— 1810—Granted to the Attorney General, Superintendent of the Indian Trade, Inspector and Paymaster of the Army, members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

—— 1816—Granted to the members, clerk, and delegates of the House of Representatives, secretary of the Senate.

—— 1817—Granted to James Madison while President and after the expiration of his term of office and during his life.

—— 1825—Granted to members, delegates and clerk of the House of Representative, Secretary of the Senate, the President, James Monroe, Vice President, Secretary of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Attorney General, Postmaster General and his assistants, Comptroller of the Treasury.

—— 1826—By recommendation of the Postmaster General, due to the abuse of the Franking privilege, abolition was suggested.

—— 1827—Granted to the Commissioner of the Navy Board, Adjutant Inspector, Quartermaster and Paymaster Generals, Superintendent of the Patent Office.

April 1828—Granted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

March 1833—Granted to Members of Congress.

Dec. 1834—President Jackson in his annual message stated that the Post Office Department had a deficit of $100,000 for that year due to the increase in number of Executive officers to whom the Franking privilege was granted and thought the privilege needed revision.

July 2, 1836—Granted to Dolly P. Madison, widow of the late President James Madison, during her natural life.

Sept. 9, 1841—Granted to Anna Harrison, widow of the late President William Henry Harrison, during her natural life.

—— 1844—A Committee was appointed by Congress to consider the advisability of abolishing the privilege due to its abuse.

March 3, 1845—Bill passed to reduce rates of postage and to limit the use and correct the abuse of the Franking privilege.

—— 1847—Granted to Postmasters whose compensation did not exceed $200.00 for the year 1846.

—— 1847—Granted that letters addressed to any officer, musician or private in the Army of the United States, Mexico or any place on the Frontier of the U. S. bordering Mexico provided that such letters were properly Franked and marked "Belonging to the Army".

March 9, 1848—Granted to Louise Catherine Adams, widow of the late President John Quincy Adams, during her natural life.

—— 1848—Granted to the Commissioner of Patents.

January 10, 1850—Granted to Sarah Polk, widow of the late President, James K Polk, during her natural life.

July 18, 1850—Granted to Margaret S. Taylor, widow of the late President, Zachary Taylor, during her natural life.

—— 1850—Granted to Marshalls and their assistants to transmit papers and documents relating to the Census.

—— 1854—Granted to superintendent of the Coast Survey and his assistants.

—— 1860—A Committee was appointed to consider the advisability of abolishing the privilege due to its abuse.

—— 1861—The Provisional Congress of the Confederate (Rebel) States enacted "and be it further enacted that from and after the day that this act goes into effect the franking privilege shall be abolished, provided that the Postmaster General, his chief clerks and the auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department shall be authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, letters and packages relating exclusively to official business of the Post Office Department and that the words "Official Business" be applied over their signatures. A penalty of $300.00 was imposed for every false endorsement to evade payment of postage.

—— 1862—The Congress of the United States enacted that the chief of the respective Bureaus of the Navy Department, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have the Franking Privilege.

—— 1863—Congress passed an act conferring the authority to Frank mail to the following persons:—The President of the U. S and his private secretary, Vice President, the chiefs of the several Executive Departments, such principal officers being heads of Bureaus or chief clerks of each executive department to be used only for official communications as the Postmaster General shall by regulation prescribe. In the same year the privilege was granted to Senators, Representatives of Congress of the U. S., the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives, also to Postmasters for official communications to other Postmasters, provided that in all such cases the Envelope shall be marked "official "

—— 1864—Granted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Assessors and Collectors and their assistants, Senators, Representatives, Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House of Representatives.

Feb. 20, 1866—Granted to Mary Lincoln, widow of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, during her natural life.

—— 1866—Granted to the Special Commissioner of the Revenue and the Director of the Bureau of Statistics

—— 1870—Granted to the Commissioner of Patents.

—— 1870—The Postmaster General stated that under the recent agitation for the repeal of the Franking Privilege there has been a great increase in the amount of sale of postage stamps which was brought about by the careful inspection of Free mail. This action was taken due to the abuse of those who had the privilege and were taking advantage of the Franking of mail, other than on official business.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated.

PLATE 1

Cover # 1 **GEORGE WASHINGTON,** addressed to Joseph Reed, President of the State of Pennsylvania, inscribed "Public Service." Washington always abbreviated his first name.

Cover # 2 **MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE,** signed Lafayette M. G. Although he was not a member of the C. C. he was closely connected with Washington and a General in the Revolutionary War. It will be noted he signed M. G., signifying Major General. This is extremely rare.

Cover # 3 **GEORGE WASHINGTON,** similar to cover #1 without the inscription "Public Service." Entirely in his hand writing addressed to John Parke Curtis, the Son of Martha Washington by her first husband.

Cover # 4 **SAMUEL OSGOOD,** member from Massachusetts. Date 1787, inscribed "Board of Treasury." He was later P. M. General in G. Washington's cabinet.

Cover # 5 **WILLIAM S. JOHNSON,** member from Connecticut

Cover # 6 **ELIAS BOUDINOT,** member from New Jersey. Dated 1783. He was President of the Continental Congress 1782. Addressed to Nicholas Van Dyke, President of the State of Delaware.

Cover # 7 **JONATHAN BELCHER,** this is possibly the earliest known Franked Envelope. It dates 1730 when he was governor of Massachusetts.



Plate No. 1. Members of the Continental Congress.

—— 1872—Congress passed an act entitled "an act to revise, consolidate, and amend statutes relating to the Post Office Department." This act states that authority to Frank mail matter was conferred upon and limited to the fol'owing persons: The President by himself or his private Secretary, the Vice President, Chiefs of the several Executive Departments, Senators, Representativs, Delegates in Congress, Secretary of Senate.

July 1, 1873—The Franking Privilege was abolished in the U. S.

March 3, 1875—The Free Franking Privilege was again partially restored, it extended to members of Congress or delegates, for the dispatching of Congressional records, speeches and reports. It also granted members of congress to mail out seeds.

—— 1877—Granted Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives who might send and receive public documents. This act a'so abolished the use of official or departmental stamps which had been in use by an act of February 1873 and provided for official envelopes for the department with a penalty of $300.00 on their use for private matters.

—— 1878—The Postmaster General states that the privilege is again beginning to be abused. Tons of books, seeds, shrubs, were being sent by Franks through the mails.

March 3, 1879—Penalty envelopes were extended to all officers of the Government, except pension agents. This particular privilege was also extended to the Smithsonian Institution.

Dec. 20, 1881—Granted to Lucretia R. Garfield, widow of the late President, James A. Garfield, during her natural life.

March 3, 1891—Granted the privilege to members and members elect of Congress for mail to any officer of the government when addressed officially.

—— 1894—In his annual report the Postmaster General stated that the postal department was required to carry without one cent of revenue, hundreds of tons of Franked matter. The law did not require the contents of the packages be marked on the outside, the Department at Washington was unable to detect Foreign matter in with the Congressional records and other documents, as no penalty was attached to the misuse of the Franking privilege. He could take no action further than to call the attention of Congress to the matter.

—— 1895—Granted to the Vice President, Members and Members Elect of Congress when addressed officially.

The Abuse of the Franking Privilege.

Due to the various abuses by those who had the Franking privilege many attempts were made during congressional meetings to abolish it entirely, bu nothing was done until 1873 when the Official stamps were issued, thereby making the Frank no longer necessary.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated.

PLATE 2

Cover # 1 **HENRY LAURENS,** member from South Carolina. He was President in 1777. This cover is dated January 1, 1778. Cover inscribed "on Public Service" The peculiar scroll under his signature is known as a secret Paraphe.

Cover # 2 **JAMES MONROE,** member from Virginia. He was later President of the U. S., 1817 to 1825.

Cover # 3 **RALPH IZARD,** member from South Carolina.

Cover # 4 **JONATHAN BLANCHARD,** member from New Hampshire addressed to Josiah Bartlett, another member.

Cover # 5 **JEREMIAH WADSWORTH,** member from Connecticut, dated 1788.

Cover # 6 **RUFUS KING,** member from Massachusetts.

Cover # 7 **JOHN E. HOWARD,** member from Maryland.

Cover # 8 **GEORGE CLINTON,** member from New York, dated 1782.

Cover # 9 **PIERCE BUTLER,** member from South Carolina, with letter dated 1794.

Cover #10 **NICHOLAS VAN DYKE,** member from Delaware.

Cover #11 **ELBRIDGE GERRY,** member from Massachusetts, dated 1789.

Cover #12 **NATHAN DANE,** member from Massachusetts with letter dated 1786.

Cover #13 **ALEXANDER WHITE,** member from North Carolina.

Cover #14 **WALTER LIVINGSTON,** member from New York, dated 1786.

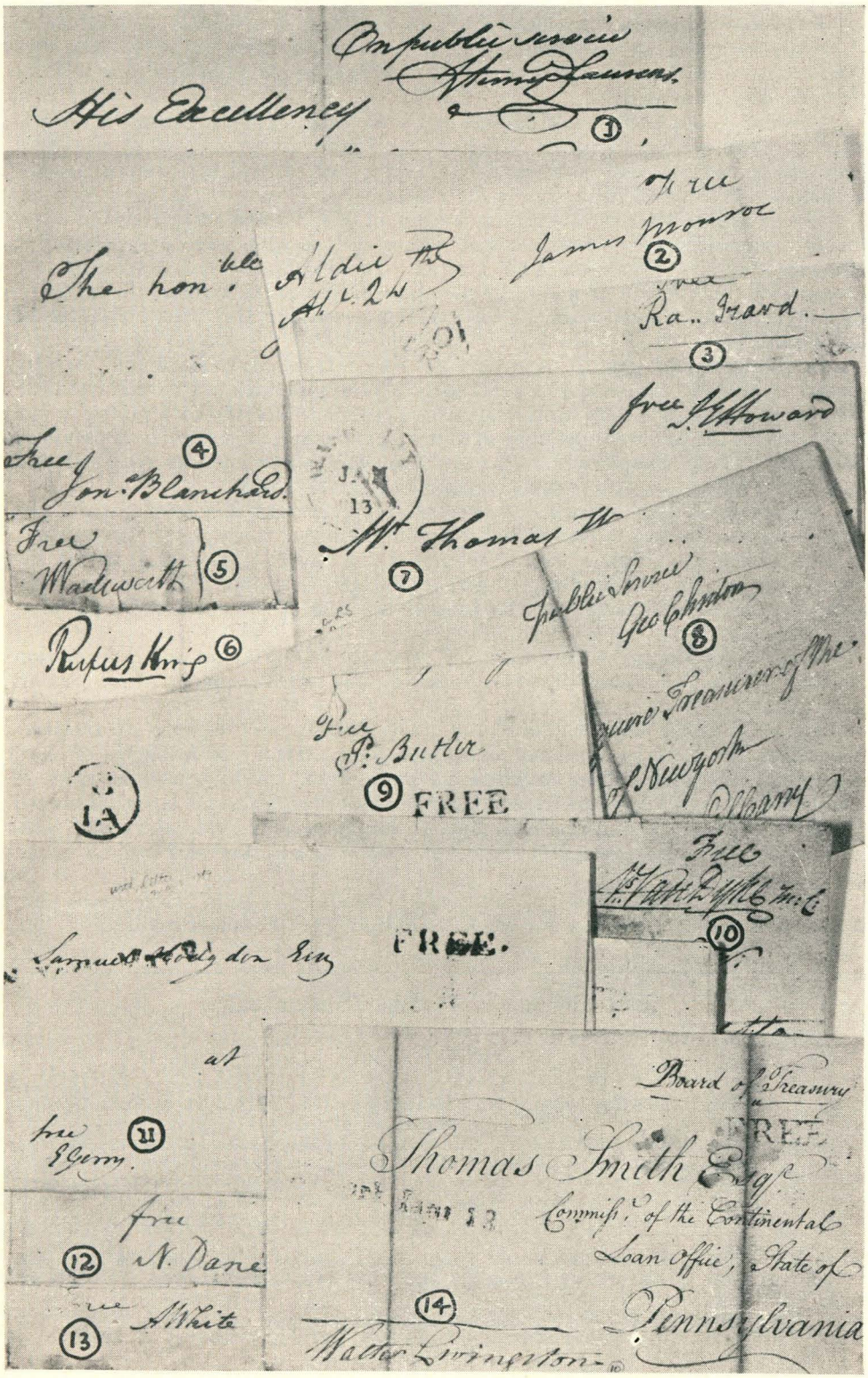


Plate No. 2. Members of the Continental Congress.

The following are a few cases.

Senators while in session at Washington would mail their laundry and clothes home each week under their Frank and enclose an additional one to have it returned to them again.

Packing boxes, trunks and barrels of China were shipped through the mails properly Franked but to insure safe delivery they were registered by paying a few cents in cash, thereby holding Uncle Sam responsible in the event of loss as the Frank was granted for ordinary mail only.

The facsimile Franks of different members of Congress were freely used to circulate papers, lottery circulars and domestic correspondence of persons not authorized by law to Frank mail matter. To avoid the continuance of this serious abuse in the use of names of members of Congress without their knowledge or consent, a penalty of $500.00 was imposed for the fraudulent use of each Frank.

In England vast quantities of envelopes were franked by favor and used by friends of the one who had the privilege. This abuse was so extensive that in many cases the Postmaster would open the letters to see if the Franker wrote the letters. This practice was stigmatized in Parliament as a breach of privilege on the part of the Postmaster so the law was changed and it was required that the address had to be in the same handwriting as the Frank.

An old Irish lady informed a Postal employer that she seldom paid any postage for her letters, he asked her how she managed this, "Oh," she replied, "I just write 'Fred Suttie' in the corner of the cover." He asked her if she was not afraid of being hanged for forgery! "Oh, dear, no," she replied, "nobody ever heard of a lady being hanged in Ireland and troth I did just what everybody else did."

Members of Congress were the greatest users of the Frank while in session and they took advantage of it when Congress was not in session, which was an unlawful act.

The Postmaster Generals were the strongest opposers because Postmasters throughout the country were not being compensated for the quantity of mail passing through their offices on which no postage was paid. Vast quantities of Free Franked mail had to be handled and necessitated the usual labor and often created a deficit. This situation became so serious that the Secretary of Treasury demanded separate accounts be kept of mail Free Franked and such on which postage was paid.

In 1847 an act was passed to appropriate funds to be paid to the Post Office Department in compensation for the handling of Free Franked mail.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated.

PLATE 3

Cover #1 **JOHN ADAMS,** signer from Massachusetts, addressed to Mrs. Adams, Quincy, Mass. He was later President of the U. S.

Cover #2 **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,** signer from Pennsylvania, addressed to Mrs. Franklin at Philadelphia. The customary method of Franking was to write the word "Free" above the signature but Franklin with a sense of humor wrote the word "Free" after his initial "B" so his Frank reads in one line "B. Free Franklin". He was the first Postmaster General of the U. S.

Cover #3 **JOHN HANCOCK,** signer from Massachusetts. Inscribed "Public Service". He was first to apply signature to the Declaration of Independence.

Cover #4 **THOMAS MCKEAN,** signer from Pennsylvania. Inscribed "Public Service", dated 1781, addressed to Caesar Rodney, President of the State of Delaware, who was also a signer.

Cover #5 **CHARLES CARROLL,** signer from Maryland. Including the full letter and signed Ch. Carroll of Carrollton.

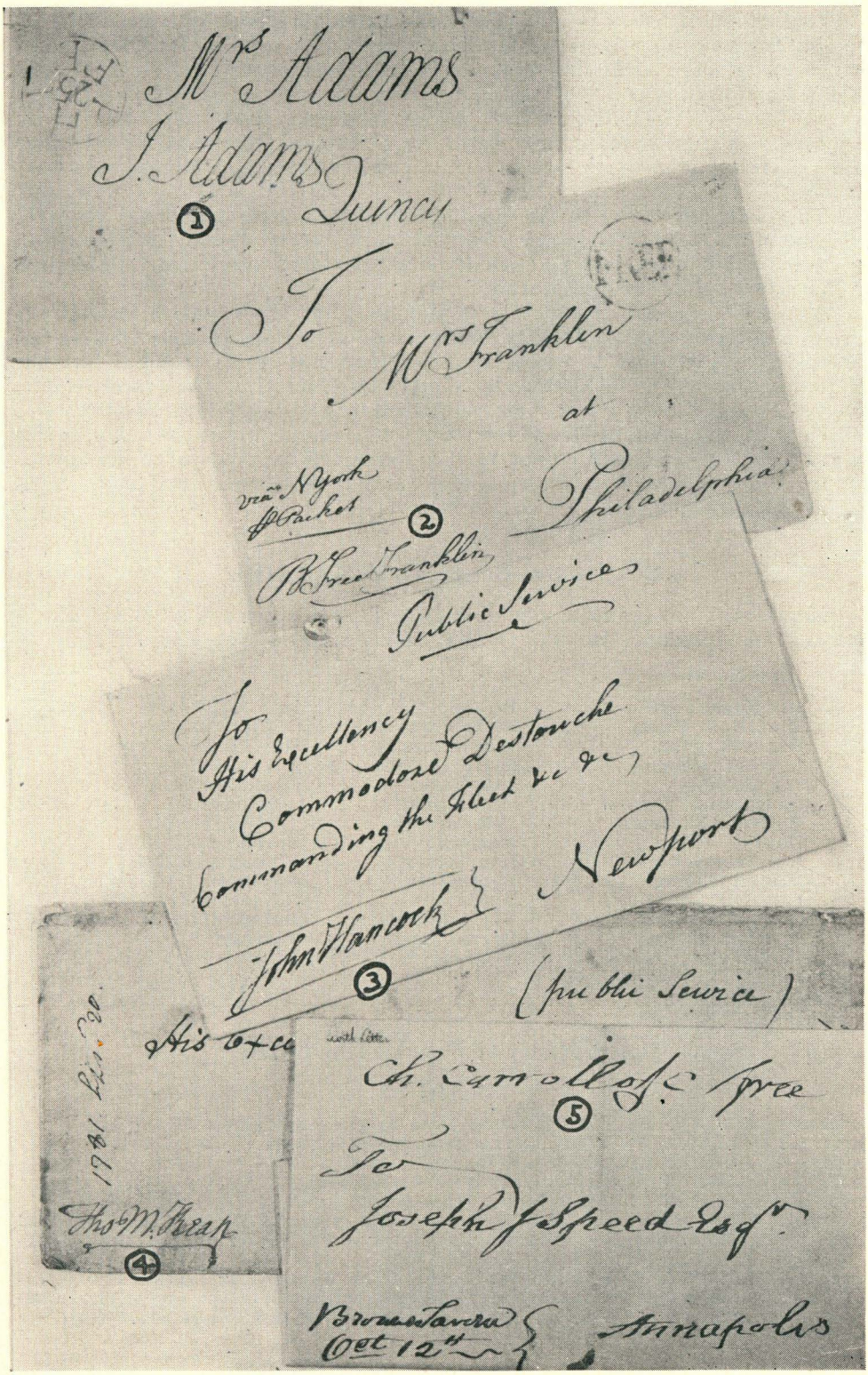


Plate No. 3. Signers of the Dec'aration.

In 1902 Postmasters complained to the President that not alone Congressmen but heads of other Departments were imposing on them by shipping freight in the Postal cars, including pick axes, machinery, furniture, shovels, huge boulders and even snakes.

In 1904 over forty-five million packets of garden seeds were sent out by members of Congress to private individuals, although they had the privilege to do so, this was strongly opposed by dealers in seeds as it interferred with business.

The loss of Revenue to the Government due to Free Franking was over $200,000 in the early forties, over $2,000,000 in the seventies and last year it ran over $20,000,000, which included penalty envelopes and necessitated the handling of 75,000,000 pounds of mail matter.

As previously stated, Members of Congress had the privilege to mail out garden and flower seeds. A letter was received by a Congressman from one of his constituents to whom he was sending very fine grass seeds, thanking him but requesting him to send no more as his Canary bird had died. At a later date he received a request from a rather modest person to send him a lawn mower, set of garden tools, one hundred feet of hose, a gasoline engine, a wood saw, a coat size 38 and a pair of pants size 33. A further request of another one of his friends was for a sack of oats, sack of corn and as many trees as can be had at the Agricultural Department.

Continental Congress, 1774 to 1789.

Members of this group totaled over 400. To save space I only list the Presidents in their respective years of service, showing States represented.

Presidents

Randolph, Peyton	Virginia	Sept. 5, 1774
Middleton, Henry	South Carolina	Oct. 22, 1774
Hancock, John	Massachusetts	May 24, 1775
Laurens, Henry	South Carolina	Nov. 1, 1777
Jay, John	New York	December 10, 1778
Huntington, Samuel	Connecticut	September 28, 1779
McKean, Thomas	Delaware	July 10, 1781
Hanson, John	Maryland	November 5, 1781
Boudinot, Elias	New Jersey	November 4, 1782
Mifflin, Thomas	Pennsylvania	November 3, 1783
Lee, Richard Henry	Virginia	November 30, 1784
Gorham, Nathaniel	Massachusetts	June 6, 1786
St. Clair, Arthur	Pennsylvania	February 2, 1787
Griffin, Cyrus	Virginia	January 22, 1788

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated.

PLATE 4

Cover #1 **JOSIAH BARTLETT,** signer from New Hampshire.
Cover #2 **ELBRIDGE GERRY,** signer from Massachusetts.
Cover #3 **SAMUEL CHASE,** signer from Maryland.
Cover #4 **ROBERT MORRIS,** signer from Pennsylvania.
Cover #5 **GEORGE CLYMER,** signer from Pennsylvania.
Cover #6 **BENJAMIN HARRISON,** signer from Virginia, dated 1782, inscribed "Public Service". He was the Father of the President, Benjamin Harrison, who served from 1889 to 1893.
Cover #7 **SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,** signer from Connecticut, dated 1780. Inscribed "on Public Service" He was President of the Continental Congress in 1779-1780. Cover is addressed to the President of the State of Delaware.



Plate No. 4. Signers of the Declaration.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Adams, John	(Mass.)	Lynch, Jr., Thomas	(S. C.)
Adams, Samuel	(Mass.)	McKean, Thomas	(Pa.)
Bartlett, Josiah	(N. H.)	Middleton, Arthur	(S. C.)
Braxton, Carter	(Va.)	Morris, Lewis	(N. Y.)
Carroll, Charles	(Md)	Morris, Robert	(Pa.)
Chase, Samuel	(Md.)	Morton, John	(Pa)
Clark, Abraham	(N. J.)	Nelson, Jr., Thomas	(Va.)
Clymer, George	(Pa)	Paca, William	(Md)
Ellery, William	(R. I.)	Paine, Robert Treat	(Mass)
Floyd, William	(N. Y)	Penn, John	(N. C.)
Franklin, Benjamin	(Pa.)	Read, George	(Del.)
Gerry, Elbridge	(Mass.)	Rodney, Caesar	(Del.)
Gwinnett, Button	(Ga.)	Ross, George	(Pa.)
Hall, Lyman	(Ga.)	Rush, Benjamin	(Md)
Hancock, John	(Mass.)	Rutledge, Jr., Edward	(S. C.)
Harrison, Benjamin	(Va.)	Sherman, Roger	(Conn.)
Hart, John	(N. J.)	Smith, James	(Pa.)
Hewes, Joseph	(N. C.)	Stockton, Richard	(N. J.)
Heyward, Jr., Thomas	(S. C.)	Stone, Thomas	(Md.)
Hooper, William	(N. C.)	Taylor, George	(Pa)
Hopkins, Stephen	(R. I)	Thornton, Matthew	(N. H)
Hopkinson, Francis	(N. J.)	Walton, George	(Ga.)
Huntington, Samuel	(Conn.)	Whipple, William	(N. H)
Jefferson, Thomas	(Va.)	Williams, William	(Conn.)
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	(Va.)	Wilson, James	(Pa.)
Lee, Richard Henry	(Va.)	Witherspoon, John	(N J.)
Lewis, Francis	(N. Y.)	Wo'cott, Oliver	(Conn.)
Livingston, Philip	(N. Y.)	Wythe, George	(Va.)

Chinese Express Letter Stamps

A Correction by James Starr.

Through some unaccountable error a mistake was made in the illustration of this article on Page 148, Volume 9, No. 3.

In Plate 11, a stamp is illustrated as No. 9 but the actual stamp illustrated is a later impression of No. 10. Below is shown the illustration of the stamp as it should have appeared.

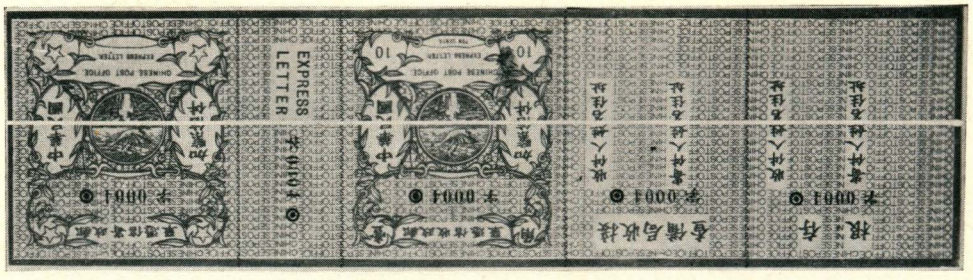


Plate XI, No. 9, Corrected.

The History of France 1849-1900

As Reflected in Her Stamps and Obliterations

By H. BEDFORD-JONES.

Courtesy of THEODORE E. STEINWAY.

(Continued from Page 210.)

AND now—enter the Mysterious Villain of Philately! One day a yell of delight went up from all Napoleon's many enemies, when the domestic-rate stamp appeared bearing a flaw for which nobody could account. It was turned into political capital at once. This was the famous "timbre a la corne", or stamp with the "horn".

The flaw was corrected at once, but the damage was done. It was supposed to have been perpetrated by an enemy in the Mint; as a matter of fact, it was probably accidental, for the flaw appears in various forms, all consistent; as a locket, a nose-wart, or as the horn in different sizes.



Flaws on Plate Used for Political Purposes.

The forehead "horn" was hailed with even louder glee, since it has implications in French which would not do at all in English. The flaw also appears at the tip of the laurel wreath, both on the 10c and 25c values.



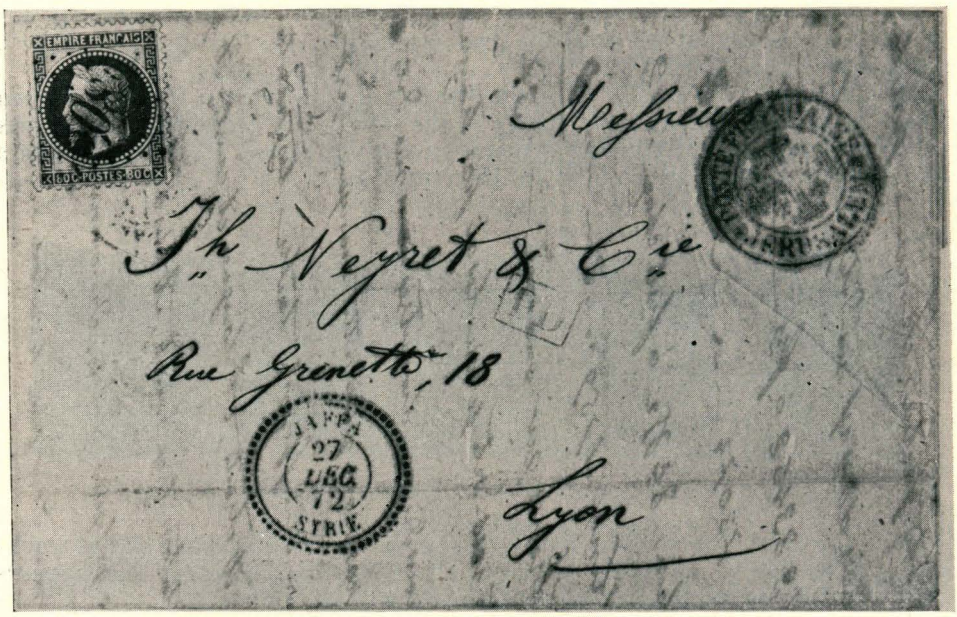
Famous "Horn" Varieties.

The famous Foreign Legion, which made its first reputation in Mexico, became a great institution under Napoleon. Its home and headquarters was at Sidi Bel Abbes in Algeria, a town which existed chiefly for the Legion.



Foreign Legion Cancellation.

Commerce, colonial expansion, imperial dignity—all waxed mightily for France at this time. Her postoffices were in unexpected places. A letter posted in Jaffa, for example, went to Jerusalem, was there struck with the now extremely rare "Cross of Jerusalem" of the French P. O.



Rare "Cross of Jerusalem" Cancellation.

A letter posted on the high seas was struck with the "anchor" and the ship's cachet. From Buenos Ayres:



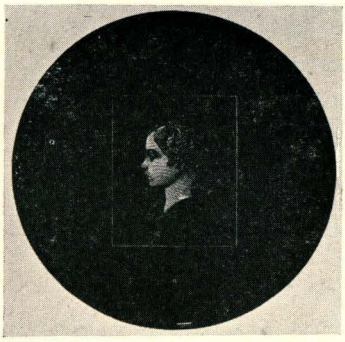
Anchor Cancellation on Cover Posted on High Seas.

The Prince Imperial, though only a boy, had his own private frank—except for this, he might have joined the rapidly growing crowd meeting each Sunday in the Bourse to buy and exchange stamps:



Frank of the Prince Imperial.

He nearly had his own stamps to play with, for a series was projected bearing his likeness. In 1869 the engraver Joubert prepared a die, the artist's proofs of which are now quite rare:



Die Prepared for the Boy Prince.

The more common proofs in colors are not rare, and give some idea of how the Heir of France might have impressed himself on history through philately,

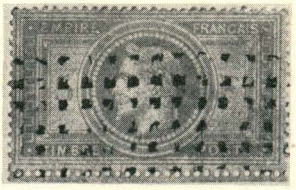
had he not died by Zulu assegais in South Africa, while serving with the British army.

Napoleon projected various other stamps and envelopes bearing his own likeness, which went no farther than proof stage; occasionally, however, these have done postal duty, illegally.



Design Never Issued.

In 1869, Napoleon contemplated the issue of 5 Franc, 10 F, and 20 F, values; only the first of these was issued. It is found with all the usual obliterations also with such as Blue or Red or even with obsolete small figures; and, as large stocks of the stamp were on hand, they were sold at discounts to get them used up, and were shipped out to the colonies. Thus we find them obliterated in Gudiel, Algeria, and in the Alexandria bureau. In the Shanghai office, also at Yokohama, and sometimes with Paquebot obliterations.



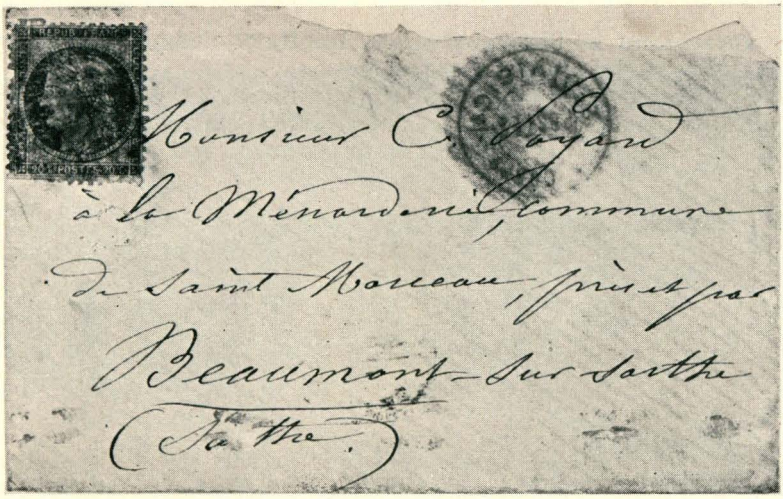
Large Dot Cancellation is Rare.

The 5 Franc is rarely found on cover used from Tunis; in pairs or blocks it is much sought after, and when these occur on cover, the item is excessively rare.

The War of 1870 with Prussia knocked France into a cocked hat, and her postal organization as well. One after another, the Prussians destroyed her armies and closed in on Paris. Soldiers enjoyed the military franchise, as illustrated by the three letters from the Army of the Rhine, the Army of the East, and the Army of Paris.

The Emperor was captured, the Empire fell, a Republic was established; Paris was besieged and cut off from the rest of France. The government was established at Bordeaux but Paris had sufficient resources to hold out for a long time, in all save stamps. To show the Republican government now established, Paris dug up the old plates of the 1849 issue and printed stamps from them for local use.

Large stocks of these were supplied, and remained in use for some time. There was some confusion as to the military franchise of soldiers; thus we find letters with stamps and also with army postmarks, noted in Yvert as being very uncommon and rare:



Shows Stamp as Well as Army Postmark.



Soldiers Franks From the Army of the Rhine, the Army of the East, and the Army of Paris

The government at Bordeaux turned hastily to making stamps. The first produced was a 20c blue, and unsatisfactory.

Later results were better. Having few workmen, little time, no machinery, the stamps were lithographed but not perforated. Some postoffices and many private firms perforated their own; a strip thus used is most uncommon and interesting:



New Republic Stamp With Private Perforation.

The lower values were copies from the current Imperial issue. They are now rarely encountered in form of blocks.

The 2c value is very rare in a large block. The Ferrari collection had a badly damaged block of twelve:



Perfect Block With Sheet Margin.

The issue was broadcast hastily to all French bureaux at home and abroad. The stock was small, and the stamps used abroad are today of great rarity, whether used in the tiny Turkish bureau of Sinope, or aboard Paquebots, or in Oran, Algeria:



Sinope. **Paquebots.** **Algeria.**

While a stamp used in Shanghai is almost unknown. As these stamps did not appear until the end of 1870, and Sedan had been in Prussian hands since the capture of Napoleon and his army early in the fall, it is a mystery how any stamps of this issue could bear the Sedan cachet:



Shanghai



Sedan.

The poorest-appearing of the series is the 10c; the most beautiful, the 80c. As there was a scarcity of any kind of stamp, we frequently find the same envelope attesting that France was a republic and empire at the same time.

While the perforated stamps of Paris were widely used, after the siege, so that we have imperforate and perforate stamps used on the same cover, as this from Setif, Algeria:



Perforated and Imperforated Stamps on Same Cover.

Paris was blockaded by the Prussians and after Sept. 18, 1870, no mail passed the lines. In this extremity various experiments were tried in vain, until the suggestion was made that the air be used.

Thus to the French goes the honor of the First Air Mail. Balloons had been used during the siege of Metz but not in any sense as a regular post.

It was proposed to send out small paper balloons bearing post-cards. To this end, a rate of 10c was established for the cards. This, too, marked the first recognition of postcards by the French postal authorities.

One, and one only, of these paper balloons went out. It was captured by the Prussians. Certain of the cards were held over to go out by the regular balloon post, and the 10c rate was established. This card, bearing the rare Single-circle cachet of the Ministry of Finances, was prepared for the paper balloon, admitted to the 10c rate, then sent out and delivered by a later balloon.



Prepared for First Paper Balloon but Sent by a Later Balloon.

The provinces attempted to reach Paris with air mail; at Tours and elsewhere several attempts were made, but none succeeded. This letter, destined for one of these efforts, only reached Paris the following year:



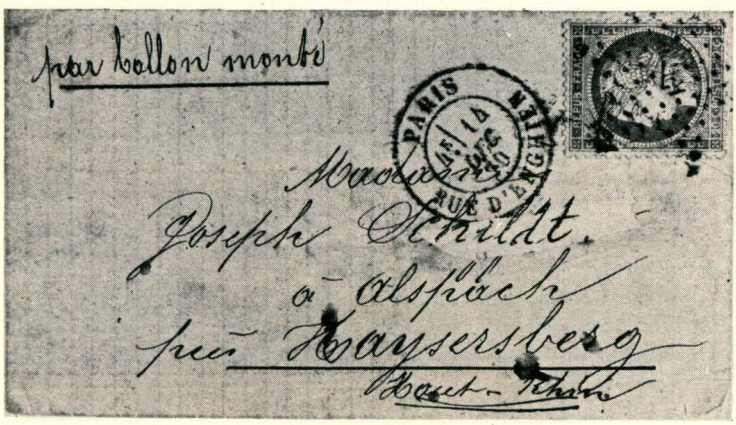
An Attempt to Reach Paris by Air.

Once under way, the balloon post worked regularly, weather permitting. The second balloon to leave Paris was the "City of Florence", which carried this letter out:



"City of Florence" Second Balloon to Leave Paris.

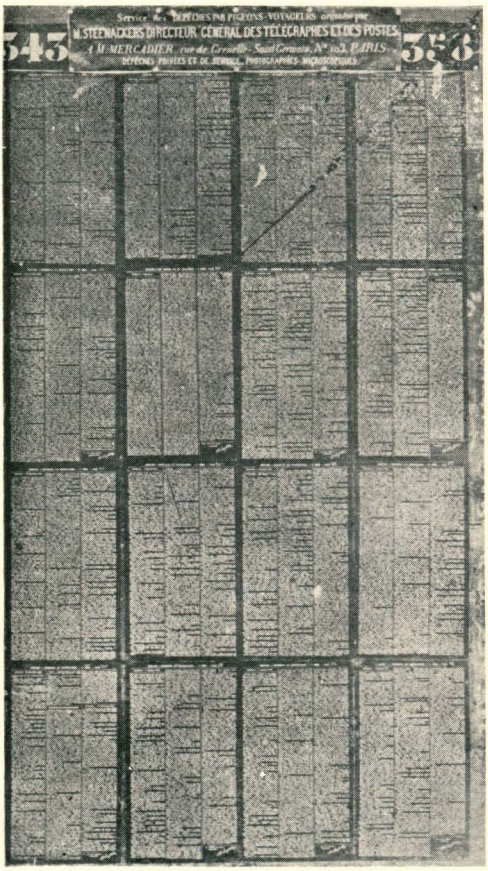
Not all the balloons came through safe. One or two were lost, some were captured. The "Ville de Paris" leaving Dec. 15th, was captured by the Prussians and the mail destroyed or confiscated.



Confiscated Cover Captured by Prussians.

The government had no means of communication with beleaguered Paris except by pigeon post. Government despatches were photomicroscoped and the film sent by pigeon to Paris. These films are very rare in genuine originals.

One of these, fully authenticated in Paris, has been here enlarged four times. Reaching Paris, it was thrown on a magic lantern screen and the despatches taken down by secretaries; the enlargement is only readable with a glass:



Pigeon Post Film Enlarged Four Times.

One of the striking incidents of the siege was the bombardment of Mont Valerien. This letter from an officer in that fort, is a unique combination of rarities. It gives plans of the fort; has the "timbre a la Corne"; went by "La Vauban", Oct. 27th, and carries the rare suburban cachet of Auteuil. A prize item.



From an Officer in Mont Valerien Giving Plans of the Fort.

N° 4 Paris. Mardi 8 Novembre 1870

Prix 10 Centimes le Numéro.

DÉPÊCHE - BALLON

Journal des Événements du Siège

Paraît Mardi & Vendredi 8h du matin

En Vente à l'Imprimerie, 10, 12, Cour du Commerce St. André des Arts et à la Librairie du Cd Opéra, rue Halévy, 8.

Les quatre grandes puissances neutres, l'Angleterre, la Russie, l'Autriche et l'Italie avaient pris l'initiative d'une proposition d'armistice à l'effet de faire élire une assemblée nationale

Le Gouvernement de la défense nationale avait posé des conditions, qui étaient le ravitaillement de Paris et le vote pour l'assemblée nationale par toutes les populations françaises

La Prusse a expressément repoussé la condition du ravitaillement, elle n'a d'ailleurs admis qu'avec des réserves le vote de l'Alsace et de la Lorraine

Le Gouvernement de la défense nationale a décidé à l'unanimité, que l'armistice ainsi compris devait être repoussé (*Officiel*)

« On ne répond à de pareilles insolences que par des victoires soldats, préparez vous à combattre. » Ces fières paroles de Kléber, annonçant à l'armée d'Egypte le rejet de la capitulation d'El Arisch, nous sont revenues à la mémoire, en lisant ce matin la note du *Journal officiel* qui nous apprend que le gouvernement de la défense nationale a opposé un refus unanime aux inacceptables exigences de la Prusse

Eh, on répond à de pareilles insolences par des victoires quand on le peut. Quand on ne le peut pas, on y répond par une résistance acharnée. On gagne la bataille d'Héliopolis, ou bien l'on subit le siége de Saragosse. Lequel de ces deux destins sera le nôtre? Cela dépend un peu de l'Europe et beaucoup de la France. L'Europe et la France feront elles leur devoir? Nous l'ignorons. Paris du moins, nous le disons sans forfanterie, mais avec une profonde conviction, fera le sien. (*Journal de Paris*)

Aujourd'hui, à midi, un envoyé du Gouvernement français s'est rendu à Versailles, pour signifier le refus voté cette nuit par les membres du Gouvernement de la défense nationale, des conditions que voulait imposer la Prusse pour la conclusion d'un armistice

En maintenant, aux armes!

Le *Journal officiel* de ce matin publie une note détaillée sur la composition des trois armées formées pour la défense de Paris.

Le commandant en chef est le général Trochu, gouverneur de Paris, avec le général Schmitz pour chef d'état-major général.

La première armée, commandant en chef général Clément Thomas, comprend les 266 bataillons de garde nationale sédentaire, la légion de cavalerie et la légion d'artillerie

La deuxième armée, commandant en chef général Ducrot, comprend trois corps d'armée sous les ordres des généraux Vinoy, Renault et Exea.

La troisième armée, se composant de sept divisions, est placée sous le commandement spécial du gouverneur de Paris

Élections des Maires de Paris

1er Art.	Bonvalet	11e Arr.	Mottu
2e "	Tirard	12e "	Crivot
3e "	Bonvalet	13e "	Pernolet
4e "	Vautrain	14e "	Josseline
5e "	Vacherot	15e "	Corbon
6e "	Hérisson	16e "	Henri Martin
7e "	Arnaud (de l'Ariège)	17e "	François Favre
8e "	Carnot	18e "	Clémenceau
9e "	Desmarets	19e "	Delescluze
10e "	Dubail	20e "	Lanvier

Décret

Le général Clément Thomas est nommé commandant supérieur des gardes nationales de la Seine, en remplacement du général Tamisier, dont la démission est acceptée

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Viennent ensuite des proclamations du Gouvernement et du Ministre de l'Intérieur, félicitant la population de la tranquillité qui a présidé au vote, et la remerciant de l'éclatante majorité qui vient de sortir de l'urne électorale.

Nous n'avons à signaler aujourd'hui aucun incident militaire de quelque importance. Cependant les forts de Vanves et d'Issy ont ouvert hier matin un feu très vif dans la direction de Clamart et de Châtillon. On avait aperçu, en effet, de fortes colonnes prussiennes suivies de chariots qui se portaient du côté de Châtillon et de Bagneux. Plusieurs bataillons de mobiles ont été aussitôt mis en mouvement. Ils ont campé pendant plusieurs heures entre Montrouge et Vanves. Mais cette alerte n'a pas eu d'autre suite.

Dans la même journée d'hier, à neuf heures du matin, trois bataillons de la garde nationale, accompagnés de voitures d'équipages militaires, se sont rendus à Fort-d'Ivry pour y séjourner pendant cinq jours. Les autres forts, nous dit-on, doivent également recevoir un certain nombre de bataillons des divers quartiers de Paris

---

Les nouvelles officielles des opérations du siége sont encore défavorables aujourd'hui, ce qui ne signifie pas que nos artilleurs des forts se soient croisés les bras hier. Le canon s'est fait entendre d'une façon assez intermittente, il est vrai, et comme pour qu'il ne

Many "siege newspapers" were issued to be sent out by balloon. The one shown, the "Depeche-Ballon", is rare. This went by the balloon "Daguerre", captured by the Prussians Nov. 12th. From the confiscated mail, which was kept as souvenirs by the Prussians.

The balloon "Ville d'Orleans", landed in Norway. Before landing, thinking themselves lost, the aviators flung over one mail sack, which fell into the sea and was later picked up. The mail was returned to France, but thanks to the immersion, most of the stamps were soaked off.

A striking proof of the rapidity of this First Air Mail—when it worked. This letter was directed to Nantes. The Balloon "Franklin" left Paris early on the morning of Dec. 5th, and landed at Nantes at 8 A. M. This letter was delivered the same day, therefore beating railroad time by far:



Delivered in Nantes Same Day as Mailed From Paris.

Gambetta, the most energetic member of the republican government, was anxious to leave Paris and raise an army for its relief. As he had no other way of getting out, he left on Oct. 7th, 1870, aboard the balloon "Armand Barbes", which also carried this letter:



Balloon "Armand Barbes" Carried Gambetta.

After four months of extremely regular service, all things considered, the first air mail came to a close with the surrender of Paris. The last balloon to leave was the "General Cambronne", departing Jan. 28, 1871, and carrying this letter as part of the load:



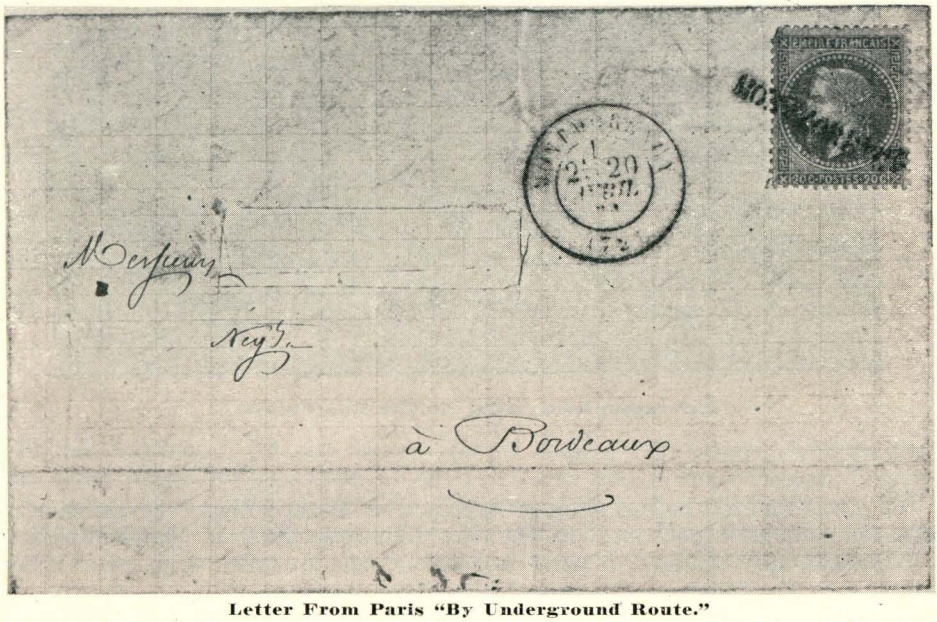
"General Cambronne" Last Balloon to Leave Paris.

Immediately upon the conclusion of peace with Prussia, the Communists seized Paris, holding the city for three months. They refused to recognize any but their own stamps, which no one else would recognize.



Communist Stamps.

Consequently, letters from Paris, to go via French mails, had to leave by underground routes. One way was to reach Montmorency and there be posted. Such letters were given the peculiar obliteration here shown, now extremely rare and much sought after by French collectors:



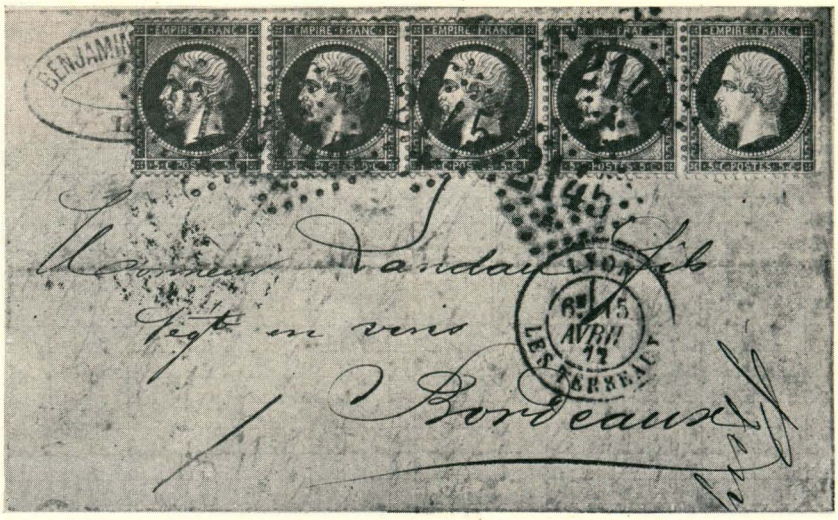
Letter From Paris "By Underground Route."

Large stocks of the 10c Napoleon were seized by the Commune, and to avoid having them used, the remainders were surcharged in the following fashion. The stamp was never regularly issued.



Surcharged But Never Issued.

In 1871, thanks to a change of tariff, the government needed a 5c stamp at once. No die existed except that of the 1862 issue. It had to be used. Thus we have the anomaly of the Republic issuing a stamp bearing the inscription of the Empire, and the effigy of the best-hated man in the world:



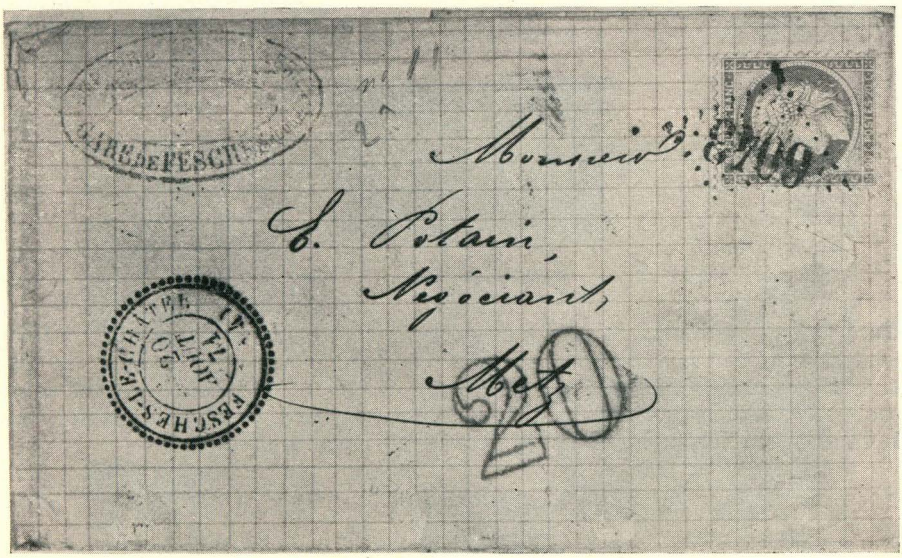
Emergency Issue After Empire Had Fallen.

So great was the hatred against Napoleon in France, that everything bearing his name was wiped out. In October, 1870, the town of Napoleonville in Morbihan officially changed its name to Pontivy; but it could not get new cachets at once, so in the following year we still find the old name:



Napoleonville Cachet Used After Name Had Been Changed.

Prussia had seized Alsace-Lorraine and now a double tariff existed. Letters from France were taxed with blue postage-due marks in large numerals:



Prussia Taxed Letters From France.

France retaliated, Prussia issued special stamps for Alsace. Letters for France were forced to bear them or be taxed, and had to bear French stamps as well or be taxed at the other end. Thus we find such letters with the blue Paris star, showing that they came from foreign parts. Not many of these are known. A few were shown at the Strasbourg Exposition of 1927 as great rarities:



Stamps of Alsace Not Recognized by France.

From 1870 to 1875 France was too much occupied in reorganization and repayment of the war debts to give much attention to stamps. Thus the old types were employed: and in this issue we find the last specimens of the curious "Tete-beche copies:



Tete-Beche Pair.

The guiding genius of France was no longer war, but expansion. In 1876, appeared stamps whose type was to endure a quarter-century, bearing the two figures of Peace and Commerce—in this instance strictly symbolical of the country's policy. The first of this issue to appear, and now by far the rarest, was the 25c in an ultramarine hue. Later changed in type and color.



Peace and Commerce.

The pecular obliteration "ASNA"—Assemblee Nationale—was used at Versailles during the sitting of he National Assembly of 1871-3. It is by no means common:



Used During Sitting of National Assembly.

Still rarer is the mark of the Congress of Versailles of 1874. This Congress was held for the final Revision of the Republican Constitution, and so marks the final point of evolution of the French Government in its present form:



Used During Congress of Versailles.

On May 1, 1878, prosperity caused the reduction of the inland postage rate to 15c and the thrifty Frenchman took advantage of it the same day:



First Day 15c Rate Was in Effect.

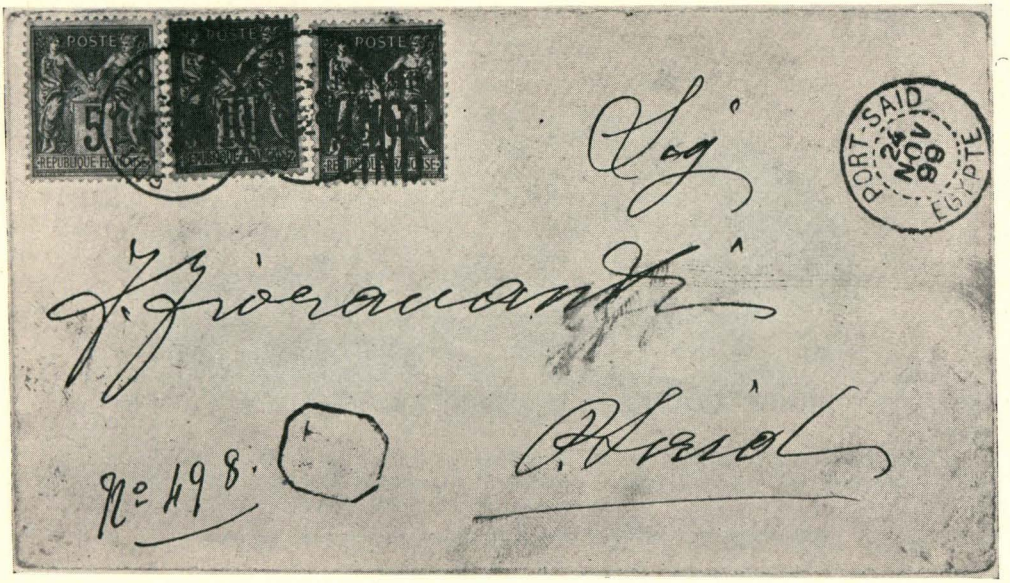
The colonial expansion of France continued more or less peacefully. The French stamps continued to be used in the various postoffices abroad, such as Samsoun, Turkey, or Shanghai, China, or at Smyrna, and were also used in Madagascar, which had now become a French colony.

France never forgot that she had pierced the Isthmus of Suez. Although she lost control of the canal, her bureau at Fort Said remained dear to her heart:



A Reminder that France Built the Suez Canal.

The stamps of France were used here, as elsewhere, but in 1899, there was a shortage of the much-needed 25c value. Therefore a small number of the current 10c values were surcharged. We find them used in conjunction with French stamps.



Surcharged "Port Said."

As most of these surcharged stamps were used up, very few of them remained in a mint state. A pair, mint, showing the surcharge also on the edge of the sheet, is extremely rare.



Rare Pair of Port Said Surcharges.

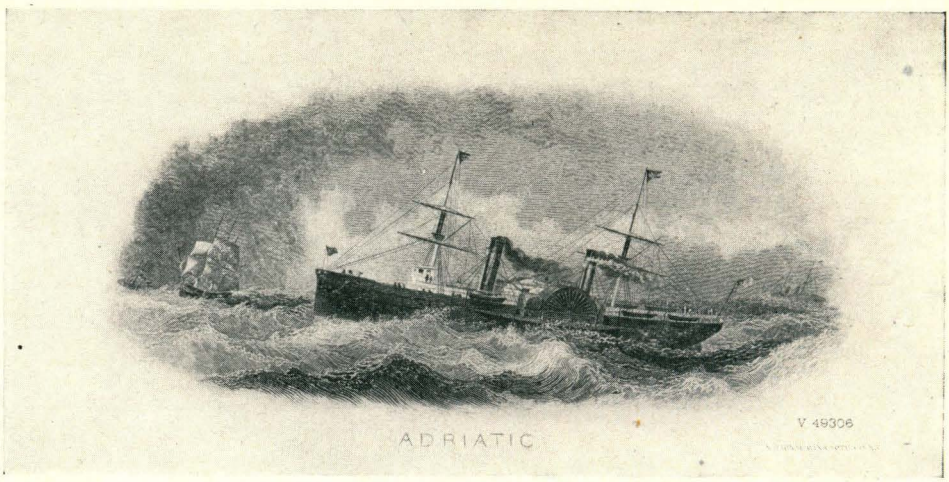
The last stamp issued by France in the "Peace and Commerce" type was the 2 Franc value. This, as shown by the "millesime" or year date between the sheets, appeared in 1900:



Last Issue of the 19th Century.

This closes the History of France in the Nineteenth Century, as reflected in her Stamps and Obliterations.

THE END.



Engraved by Smillie, From a Drawing by Parsons in 1860.

U. S. 12c Green 1869 Issue

By O. G. REICHELT.

FOR many years there has been a question as to the origin of the picture of the paddle-wheel steamer shown on this stamp, and there have been many conjectural findings and consequently natural errors.

The stamp was printed by the National Bank Note Company, later merged with the American Bank Note Company. Delving into their records, it is now definitely established that the vignette used on this stamp is a reduced size of an engraving of the ADRIATIC by Smillie from a drawing by Parsons in 1860. This steamer was undoubtedly the Collins Liner of that name, owned by E. K. Collins and Company (the pioneer American steamer service) of 5888 tons and built at New York in 1856, shown in the records of the American Bureau of Shipping.

While there were two other ships at that time bearing the same name, they were considerably smaller vessels and under foreign flags (303 and 824 tons respectively) and did not touch at United States ports. Under these circumstances it is not likely they would be used as models. It would be strange indeed if a foreign ship were shown on a U. S. stamp at a time when there were so many famous ships under the American Flag.

In a recent issue of one of the Philatelic publications the following paragraph appeared:

> "U. S. Stamp from a Menu Card:
> "Did you know that the mail steamer shown on the 12c 1869 issue of the United States is said to have been reproduced from the heading on menu cards used on the ill-fated White Star Liner "ARCTIC" which suffered disaster by a collision in mid-ocean in which over 350 lives were lost in 1854."

This paragraph looks very much to have been written up from Stanley Gibbons' booklet "The Postage Stamps of the United States" by E. B. Power, but of course in view of the foregoing this paragraph is entirely wrong. Further, the White Star Line was not organized until 1869, and its first steamer, the "OCEANIC," reached New York in March 1871 (fifteen and sixteen and one-half years respectively after the "ARCTIC" sinking). There never was a White Star steamer by that name.

The following memorandum given the writer by Mr. Woodhull, President of the American Bank Note Company, is interesting:

"12c U. S. Stamp—Issue 1869

(N. B. N. Co. work)

"Vignette used on above is reduced size of a larger one—"Adriatic"—which was engraved by Smillie from a drawing by Parsons in February 1860.

However, the Order Books show, under date of March 1, 1865.

Adriatic Fire Insurance Co., NY
Engraving Policy Heading } .....$150.
Engraving Str Adriatic }

which leads me to believe that it was engraved in 1860 as a stock vignette as there are no records around about that time under name of "White Star Line"—and then in 1865 it was charged to and was used for the above Insurance Co.

Later,—in 1874—it was used by the N. B. N. Co. on its order for PERU Deficit (Postage-due) stamps, appearing on 5 different denominations. This of course, being in the reduced size also."

A framed original of the engraving of the Adriatic now hangs in the Collectors Club through the courtesy of Mr. Woodhull, president of the American Bank Note Co.

Stray Notes

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL MARKING SOCIETY.

Volume 1 Number 1 of **"Postal Markings"** has just been issued by the International Postal Marking Society of which Harold P. Piser, 131 Silver Lake Road, Staten Island, N. Y. is the Chairman of the Organization Committee.

Mr. Piser has been carrying on an energetic campaign for members of his new society during the past few months and the splendid results are shown in his intial list of 111 Charter Members containing many well known names.

The Society is organized "To promote interest and research, and encourage the study and collection of postal impressions placed on all mail matter by authcrized government employees" and the dues are $2.00 per year.

ROBERTS NEW PRICE LIST.

R. Roberts, 430 Strand, London, W. C. 2, has just issued a new edition of his Foreword and Pricelist which will be welcomed by many collectors. In his Foreword he gives some interesting and valuable information which we will not endeavor to quote but suggest that you immediately write for a copy.

AN AID RECOMMENDED TO CANCELLATION COLLECTORS.

The usual cancellation on some colors of stamp ink is hard to reproduce. The use of a Blaisdell black "china pencil" cut to a hair point will allow the building of faint letters for photography. The peculiar waxy medium will mark on glass,, china, etc., and also is identical under the camera eye with the canceller ink.

Cancellations often have poor impressions due to envelope contents. Here is a quick and cheap aid to photographic record.

I especially recommend it for building post marks on stampless cover prints for further photographic reproduction.

F. L. COES.

JAPANESE SOUVENIR.

We are indebted to B. Yu. Kojima of Kyoto, Japan, president of the Rotary Club, Kyoto, and a leading factor in the Japan Philatelic Association, for an attractive souvenir issued to commemorate the census of Oct. 1st, 1930.

Copies of the 1½S and 3S stamps are attractively mounted on a typically Japanese rice paper and accompanied by blocks of 20 of the two stamps.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

Probably few of my confreres in the trade are in as close touch with stamp matters in Australia as I am through my many friends there and business connections extending back some forty years. I think, therefore, that a few facts on the present position may prove of interest.

The economic conditions in Australia are so bad that one stamp journal—The Australian Philatelic Record—has been forced to suspend publication and no approval selections can be received over there.

One of the largest buyers in Australia has just written me returning a selection from which he was willing to purchase several thousand dollars, saying: "It is impossible to remit money out of Australia—I have owed in London for six months and the banks refuse drafts for luxuries. Notes are unprocurable and the exchange is 9% against us. I have had to stop all overseas purchases. The results of our recent State Election have been a big b ow to all right-minded people—we may soon have no income to pay taxes on, at the rate the lalom people are going "

My friend Mr. J. R. W. Purves in the last number of the Australian Philatelic Record in announcing the suspension of this paper says:

"The new Primage Duty has gone a long way towards dealing a death blow to selections of stamps arriving from overseas, which are now held up by the Customs Department. The addressees of stamps on approval have three possible sources open to them.

(1) They may decline the packet, and it will be returned to the sender.

(2) They may inspect the contents and refuse to accept delivery, when the P. O. will return it to sender.

(3) They can accept the package on paying a primage of 2½% on total value of the contents, and no refund is made on the portion of the selection returned."

The Editor goes on to say that the loss of advertising is so great that his magazine has to stop publication.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

FUNDS STAMPS CATALOGED.

United States Sanitary Fairs, Stamps of the Civil War Period, as well as Christmas Seals, Local Charity Stamps of the United States and Foreign Countries are "check-listed" and cataloged in the recently-produced list by Dick Green, P. O. Box 104, Castle Gate, Utah, priced at 50 cents.

The list is one of the typewritten variety, consisting of forty-eight mimeographed pages and is replete with interesting and informative data on the "Fund Stamps" of the United States. This group embracing the various Christmas Seals and Charity Stamps.

Foreign Christmas Seals are described and as the Sanitary Fair Stamps section was compiled by Elliott Perry, one naturally can say the list is authoritative. This phase of Americana is of considerable historical interest.

In addition various unclassified items are listed. All in all a very, very interesting compilation.

H. M. K.

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM INSTALLS STAMP COLLECTION.

The Royal Ontario Museum of Toronto, Canada, officially opened to the public its new section devoted to stamps, on November 5th.

The opening was attended with fitting ceremonies which were broadcast over station C. F. R. B.

Theodore E. Steinway officially represented the Collectors Club, as well as American Philately in general at this opening, and paid tribute to philately as a strong and growing bond of friendship between nations.

CORRECTION IN BERGEDORF ADDENDA.

We are indebted to Dr. Herbert Munk for a correction, in connection with his article in our last issue, which clarifies the text.

In pointing out that Dr. Werner's cover proves that Bergedorf tolerated Hamburg stamps the following sentence is more clearly expressed as:

"It is the only known case in which Hamburg stamps were used or tolerated for franking from Bergedorf to any other country of the German Austrian Postal Union than Hamburg."

HOW THEY CARRIED THE MAIL.

By Joseph Walker.

A Juvenile book of stories of adventure as might have been encountered by gallant youths in the faithful performance of their duty as messengers through the ages. These stories are based on historical data and make a continuous narrative of the carrying of the mail from the Post Runners of King Sargon 3000 B. C., to the Air Mail of today.

Some of the stories, such as The Pony Express Rider, The Overland Stage, The Fast Mail are of Philatelic value as they give a good description of the handling of the mail in modern times, and make instructive as well as interesting reading for students of Philately.

It is published by the Sears Publishing Company, at $3.00 per copy.

A. F. AUERBACH.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB,
H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor
Office of Publication, 104 Academy Ave., Federalsburg, Md.
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Subscription Rates $2.00 per Year
Single Copies $1.00
ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

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

STARTING OUR TENTH VOLUME.

With this issue the *Collectors Club Philatelist* starts its tenth year of continuous publication and to celebrate the event we are publishing an issue greatly increased in size, which we hope will elicit sufficient favorable comment and support to enable us to continue on an enlarged scale throughout the year and make the tenth volume of real importance.

We are especially hopeful that we can continue this increased size in order to present to our readers a more varied assortment of articles and to allow more space for exhaustive philatelic articles worthy of preservation.

The editor of a philatelic publication like the *C. C. P.* is always faced with a difficult situation—whether to present only technical articles of real philatelic significance which only the serious student of the particular issues under discussion will read—or whether to present "readable" articles that will interest almost any collector but which at the same time contain material worthy of preservation.

We have endeavored to present something of the first type in every issue, in addition to the translations from the *Kohl Handbook,* but we have also made a studied effort to secure enough articles of the second type to make the issue as a whole one that can be read with interest by every subscriber.

With this idea in mind we have been particularly partial to *Americana*—articles on the old Western Franks, early Postmarks, and similar subjects—with the view of making the *C. C. P.* a recognized source for such material, which also has enough appeal to make it interesting to the reader who does not collect this material. At the same time, almost every issue of the *C. C. P.* has contained articles on the stamps themselves and within the limits of our pages we have tried to give a "balanced ration."

We have received some encouraging comments as a result of this policy. We have hoped that the magazine was READ in addition to being commended for its technical articles. There, of course, has been, much room for improvement and we earnestly hope to improve as we progress BUT we can only progress *from your viewpoint* if we publish the type of articles that you want, and we can only do this with your cooperation.

The large majority of our readers never comment on the magazine one way or the other. Won't you therefore accept this as a personal invitation to express your views and make suggestions that you would like to see embodied in OUR

magazine. It will be a great encouragement and perhaps, if we can continue our increased size, we can incorporate just the things you would like to see.

This issue contains 140 pages and we have such a wealth of material that despite this size we have had to omit two of our regular features: *The Translations from the Kohl Handbook* and the *Literature Supplement*, in addition to several new features. We hope to have them all in the next issue with much new material besides.

* * * *

PUTTING OVER A STAMP ISSUE.

Spain has just issued an attractive set of eight values of postage stamps to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus and has an official press representative to "put the issue over". Eduardo Navarro of Madrid has been appointed press agent for the issue and is sending out illustrations and descriptive matter with a view to stimulating a demand for the stamps.

In the past there have been many stamps issued primarily for collectors. For years each unnecessary issue was greeted with a storm of protest and at one time a society existed for the suppression of such issues but it is very doubtful if anything was accomplished by it unless it were to advertise the issues to which they objected. In fact, it is a debatable question whether or not these issues are not an advantage rather than a detriment to philately.

The present policy of our own postoffice department to issue commemorative stamps at every opportunity has undoubtedly done much to stimulate interest among non-collectors as well as among collectors.

With the demand for philatelic agencies for the convenience of collectors, making itself felt, it would seem that the next logical step in catering to collectors is to advertise their wares and from time to time add a few novelties to brighten up the stock as in any merchandising business.

Is this an advantage or a detriment to philately?

* * * *

NEW CLUB ROOMS FOR THE COLLECTORS CLUB

The question of Club Rooms for the *Collectors Club* has been temporarily solved—at least for the next three years. Due to conditions generally it was felt advisable to postpone our drive for a permanent home to a more propitious time, in addition to the fact that it would require a considerable length of time to carry through our project even though the funds were available.

As a consequence a Committee consisting of Charles Curie, Beverly King, Theodore E. Steinway and the editor have been seeking an available site for some months and finally secured a location which seems ideal for our purpose.

The new quarters will be located in the National Carbide Building at 30 East 42nd Street, almost opposite the Grand Central Station and with a Subway in the basement. Our space is on the third floor in the rooms formerly occupied by the National Cash Register Co., from whom we have secured a sub-lease for three years from May 1st, 1931. The ceilings are exceptionally high and large plate glass windows open on 41st Street.

Program of the Collectors Club

51 West 48th St.,

New York.

Season 1930-1931

Retain this program and reserve these nights for The Collectors Club.

1930.

November 5th. John Klemann. Exhibit:—Paraguay, 6 Vol. Collection.

November 19th. Charles Lathrop Pack. Exhibit:—Canada 1868-1869 issues.

December 3rd. A. F. Lichtenstein. Exhibit:—British Colombia.

December 17th. Competition Night. Exhibit:—Any 20 pages from a members' collection. To be judged for its interest and not for its rarity.

1931.

January 7th. Annual Meeting. Exhibit:—Air Mail Covers, joint exhibit by members under the management of Hugh M. Clark.

January 21st. Arthur Hind. Exhibit:—United States 1847-1869.

February 4th. Laurence B. Mason. Exhibit:—U. S. Postmasters, Carriers, Locals and 1847 issue.

February 18th. Springfield (Mass.) Night. Members of the Springfield Stamp Club will visit us and give displays.

March 4th. Hans Lagerloef. Exhibit:—Transvaal.

March 18th. W. G. Hawkins. Exhibit:—Early issues and platings.

April 1st. Charles J. Phillips and H. Toaspern. Exhibit:—Roman States.

April 15th. Fred R. Schmalzriedt. Exhibit:—Patent or Scarifying Cancellations on United States Stamps.

May 6th. Arthur Lamborn. Exhibit:—20th Century British Colonials.

May 20th. Exhibits by Members of U. S. Envelopes entire or cut square.

June 3rd. Miscellanea. Exhibit by Members limited to 20 pages.

Collectors Club Out-of-Town Visit.

Friday, April 10, 1931. Springfield, Mass.

PRESIDENT



CHARLES LATHROP PACK

The main meeting room will be almost double the size of our present room in the *Collectors Club Building*, with a coat room adjoining. This will be used for our regular meetings and for auctions. There will be a large room equipped with steel book stacks for our library, and another fair sized room for our office which will also be lined with bookcases and is large enough to be used as a committee room and lounge room as well. We have further arranged, on a separate lease, for an adjoining room for our excess property, the duplicates of the library, unsorted material, etc., so that it would seem that we will have every convenience during our stay.

We will officially take possession on March 1st, but we have the privilege of occupying the property at any time after Jan. 2, 1931, and we will no doubt commence the operation of moving very shortly after that date. We welcome assistance from members able to spare a little time, especially in arranging the library.

Another Charles Lathrop Pack Gift to the Collectors Club

THE magnificent collection of the Canada 1869 "Large Cents" issues formed by Charles Lathrop Pack as the basis for a Monograph on these issues to be published by the *Collectors Club* is now the property of the Club through the generosity of Mr. Pack. The Collection was shown at the meeting of November 19th and is described in some detail on page 109 of this issue. Mr. Pack's studies of this issue also appear on page 11.

This splendid gift valued at $15,000 should form a nucleus of an important reference collection that will eventually make it possible for an Expert Committee to be sponsored by the club and we urge members to bear this thought in mind when disposing of their specialized collections.

The collection is now in the custody of Charles J. Phillips, who will be glad to make it available to any member.

Twentieth Century U. S.

IN THIS issue we commence the publication of an outstanding work on *The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century* by Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl which, we are sure, will be recognized as one of the most important contributions to the study of U. S. stamps in recent years. Most of the older issues have received exhaustive treatment by competent philatelists but the 20th Century issues have not been presented as a complete whole and the present series not only gathers together all known data on these issues but presents the results of much new study. This series will be reprinted in book form as we proceed and we will welcome corrections and additional information which will be incorporated at the end of the series. No price has as yet been set on the book but collectors interested should file their applications for copies as the edition will be limited.

Advertising Cancellations

By Frank L. Coes.

DURING the last decade the United States has seen little or no change in the rules covering the administration of its first class letter postage.

On the other hand, every other country, every colony almost, has emulated the school boy's "It pays to advertise," and has followed the lead of European Post Departmental effort by incorporating in its first class cancellations, words, phrases, and drawings calling attention to the products, natural advantages, celebrations and health or charity drives of the country.

Inquiry of our own P. O. D. reveals the fact that outside of the hackneyed warnings to *"Mail Early"* and *"Use Air Mail to Save Time,"* and *"Address Street and Number,"* with perhaps a seasonable Xmas use by the Red Cross; our cancellation rules "positively prohibit any and all use of words for any purpose."

Back in 1847—yes, let us say 1900,—no one had visualized the possibilities of the canceller. But that is no excuse for the P. O. D. to refuse to listen, or to refuse to benefit by the experience of other countries.

The argument in favor of the use of the canceller by cities or states or colonies, is almost unanswerable. Suppose a City bought a page of advertising in an Export Journal. Call the cost $1500 per 12 issues, and the circulation 20,000 copies. For $1500 perhaps 10,000 people (half the claimed monthly issue) might see this advertisement twelve times during the year (if they were interested).

Suppose the same city were allowed to use a cancellation like the French examples.

Say the city has 150,000 population and sends out 3000 foreign mail letters daily. This would be 9,000,000 single advertisements as against the 120,000 sent in twelve monthly doses to 10,000 addresses in the paper.

But the comparison does not end there. The daily mail probably goes to a new list (or to half the number the paper does every month) each week. This shifting of addresses and the repetition on a continued correspondence is far more valuable as an export trade medium than the larger more elaborate page, repeated to the same list 12 times a year. Suppose we say the canceller read

WALTHAM HOME OF
THE MACHINE MADE
WATCH AND CLOCK

This is, of course, a fanciful example. Would not 900,000,000 of these cancel lines sent abroad 3000 per day, be better placed on the Waltham business mail than 120,000 sent to the same 10,000 subscribers many of whom would read it but once, and many more not be able to read it at all?

Singularly these queries are answered in the rapidly multiplying foreign cancellations.

France is advertising some 27 cities. Germany is advertising mail routes, fairs, steamship lines, ports of entry and export. Italy, Spain, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Jamaica and others their products (many of which compete with our own), Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and others use the rollers to advertise health drives; "buy at home" compaigns, etc. East Prussia and Danzig call attention to Seebaden (sea bathing) and Poland, Czecho Slovakia, and Roumania use "trade at home" and other suggestive phrases.

Switzerland combines several city and sport phrases on a back ground of mountains and pines. And even South Africa emphasizes educational effort and trade items. The nitrate of sodium of Chili and the football boast of Uruguay are other odd efforts, and on the solid background of Brazils "Hides, meats and food products" and "coffee and sugar."


ESPAÑA
SOLO EXPORTA
ACEITE PURO
DE OLIVA
LEIPZIG 1930
INTERNAT. PELZFACH-AUSTELLUNG
31. MAI
BIS
INTERNAT. JAGD-AUSTELLUNG
30. SEPT.
LEIPZIG C1
15.4.30 13-21
MESSESTADT
NITRATO
DE SODIO
DE CHILE
DANZIG
Kur und Seebäder
COME TO
NASSAU, BAHAMAS
IDEAL TOURIST RESORT
GROW MORE
WHEAT
EN 1930 EUROPA
DISPUTARAN SUPRE
EN FOOTBALL
SPEND YOUR VACATION
SUMMER LAND
JAMAICA
15. BADISCHES
LANDESTURNEN
8.-10. AUG. 1930
MANNHEIM
KARACHI
20 MAR
1930
7 PM
H. O.
SUPPORT
INDIAN INDUSTRIES
KØB DANSKE
VARER
COMPRE AZUCAR
CUBANO
Buy CUBAN SUGAR
SAINT-ETIENNE
ARMES-CYCLES
RUBANS
RIO GRANDE
14-15
10 JULH
1930
LARD-SALTED BEEF-HIDES
FIRST CLASS PRODUCTS
SUISSE
SUPPORT
ONDERSTEUN
HAMILTON
BERMUDA
COME TO BERMUDA
THE ISLES OF REST
GENOVA
23-24
14 VIII
30 VIII
FERROVIA
L'OLIO D'OLIVA
VITAMINE
BATLEATHA
4.45 PM
29 JUL
1930
C

In contemplating some agreement by the P. O. D. to allow cities (by their Chambers of Commerce) or States through their official heads to make use of the canceller in the P. O. for this publicity purpose, it is, of course, agreed that under proper censorship and contract the holder would furnish rolls free of cost to the P. O. D. and keep them in proper repair for the life of the permit.

It might be wise to allow alternate phrases or several to be used in succession. But no matter which, a provision that all means be used to assure legible cancellations of approved form and size.

In suggesting that cities be allowed this use as in France, it is possible in our great area that two rivals might claim the same fact. Say Birmingham, Alabama and Pittsburgh, in iron, or Milwaukee and St. Louis on malt extract. This would need some effort to settle, but if based on facts, the Assistant P. M. G. handling the job would doubtless find a basis for settlement. Similarly Philadelphia, Yonkers, Amsterdam and Auburn, N. Y. might clash on rugs and carpets. This is a minor drawback.

The present P. M. G. contemplates no change with enthusiasm and doubtless the merits of this system suggested, will be (has already been) met with the stereotyped refusal.

There is no law that cannot be changed if popular demand requires it, and in this case it seems as though it was a reasonable method of visualizing our products abroad. The notable French efforts: Roubaix—Cotton goods. Lyons —the Silk Fair. Sevres—porcellaines. Nice—the Style center and Perfumes of wood flowers, and many others, all seem to bear directly on the fact that we are weak in our methods of creating world markets and world interest.

As it stands, the daily increase in number if these cancellations points to their being satisfactory and worth the effort abroad.

How much more valuable would they be to our many interests and products in our thousands of cities in the forty-eight states?

We illustrate some examples by panchromatic platework, which is especially selective in color values. Many of these would be difficult to photograph on account of colors, altho perfectly readable on the cover.

Especial attention should be given to the countries advertising products that *compete directly* with our own. Notably these are:—Brazil using "Matte tea—Coffee—Timber" alternately with "Lard—Salted Beef—Hides," both over "First Class Products" and the translation of this into Portugese below. Spain: —"Olive Oil" with Italy calling attention to the vitamin content of her similar product. Australias:—"Grow more wheat." Cuba, Trinidad and others:— "Sugar."

Ireland, Denmark, So. Africa, and India "Buy Irish Goods." "Use Danish Products &c." Hamburg:—Export sea shipping and the Europa. A sample of the 27 French City efforts. St. Etienne "Armes and Cycles."

Nassau, Bahamas, Jamaica, Bermuda, Cuba, all claim superior tourist charms. "The Isle of Rest" and the "Paradise of Tourists" being offered against our own "See America First," which would seemingly well offset these claims. (And keep some money at home?) Across the head and foot of each plate group is a "continuous roll cancell." The Leipzig Fur Fair being the most attractive, Manneheim's Turnverin games being a close second with South Africa's bi-lingual call third. The selected ones all bear evidence of long wear and high speed application.

Still legibility is a requirement and except for slack impressions due to envelope contents, almost all are legible over any colored stamp. Especially calling for comment are the backgrounded items of Switzerland and Jamaica.

What we need is freedom, under proper rules, to protect and increase our export trade by advertising its items in such a way as to, at least, balance these far reaching efforts of others.

A Work on United States Postal Markings

By DELF NORONA.

THE need for an authoritative work on United States Postal Markings was stressed in an article in the October, 1930, issue of the *Collector's Club Philatelist*, and as a result of correspondence with its editor I have been invited to contribute suggestions as to the scope and modus operandi in producing a work of such great magnitude.

It must be realized at the outset that there are some very practical limitations to be faced and from the very nature of things in many cases only a bird's eye-view can be taken of certain subjects, and lengthy check-lists must be avoided. Even so, the time is obviously not ripe to attempt the publication of a great monograph, for what has already been done is just a fraction of the whole, and supposing a group of competent workers produced such a work at some time in the distant future, it would represent the last word for only a short time, for portions would become obsolete shortly after publication, since work of this sort never ceases.

I believe the practical method is to produce a series of smaller booklets, each dealing with one or more individual chapters of the entire work, carefully edited so as to insure a sameness of style and nomenclature and to avoid as much overlapping as possible. The individual booklets could at any given time be bound into volumes and represent at that tim ethe entire work as it existed to date. Also, as revisions became necessary individual chapters could be reprinted at comparatively small expense.

The matter of pagination and indexing would be troublesome, for obviously the sections could not be published in their logical order. I have given this much thought and believe that by following in some respects the methods adopted by editors of certain perennial law reports, the indexing of a work of a progressive nature such as this can be kept up to date.

On the other hand, the publication in sectional form would have this popular feature: The collector would look forward to the appearance of new sections with greater interest, and the cost of the smaller sections would give them a much wider circulation.

At the Boston convention of the *American Philatelic Society* I introduced a resolution whereby $100 was voted toward the publication of a book on United States Postal Markings. With the backing of the *Collector's Club* and other organizations and individuals interested, there should be no trouble on this score.

Scope of the Work.

As I see it, there are two grand divisions in the study of philately. One is concerned with the technical processes employed in the production, design, make-up of the plate, coloring, paper, separation, etc., of the postage stamp. The second and really more fundamental division relates to that phase of the history of the postal service regarding the uses of those postage stamps as well as the postal markings found on letters or other postal packages carried in the mails.

Postmarks and cancellations are so closely interwoven with the latter that in order to properly understand the whys and wherefores of many of our postal markings we must be thoroughly acquainted with these philatelic laws and regulations. So that, by including these laws and regulations in such a work we could go a step further without too much added effort, and make the projected work include this second phase of philately.

I am giving below, with a few comments, a list alphabetically arranged of the main sections into which such a work would be divided. This has been hastily done and will, of course, be subject to considerable change before the work takes on concrete form. Some sections from their very nature would be very short and capable of complete treatment in a chapter or two, while others would be never-ending.

Air Mail.

In preparing this section no attention should be paid to the cachets applied on first flight covers they bein, as I understand, absolutely unofficial.

Cancellations or Obliterations.

Much work has been done in listing various fancy cancellations made during the 70's and 80's, an dtheir popular interest to the exclusion of other postal markings is an example of the illogical trends in collecting. We have following them the standardized obliterants made by private manufacturers and later the combined postmarks and cancellations furnished by the Post Office Department.

Colonial.

This section would include our over-seas territories and possessions, including Hawaii, Philippines, Canal Zone, etc.

Colors.

This would be a short section, but one which should receive separate treatment.

Confederates.

A good deal has been written on Confederates, but of course the last word is far from being written.

Designs of the Postmarks (Who Made the Postmarks?).

Before postal markings were standardized by the Department, various concerns supplied postmasters with their cancellations and postmarks. We are all acquainted with the similarity of postmarks appearing in widely separated sections of the country at the same time, but practically nothing has been done toward finding out who made these certain styles of postmarks, and this should be one of the important sections of the work.

Express Companies.

Since the private express companies were recognized mail carriers and patronized by the general public, although operating usually in direct competition with the Department, I believe they should be included.

Foreign—Applied Abroad.

By these I mean special markings applied by foreign governments on mail originating in or being sent to the United States. Probably they should not be included still I mention them at this time as they are of interest to U. S. collectors.

Foreign—U. S. Markings.

This section would cover postal markings applied in this country and indicating that a letter was being sent to or had been received from some foreign country.

These are extremely interesting and at the same time complicated and in cases difficult to understand.

Free and Franked.

The historical aspect of the latter is well known.

Historical.

This section would cover the early philatelic history of certain sections of the country, the Colonial and Revolutionary in the east, the peculiarities of certain phases of postal history as reflected by Philately in groups or even individual states, the early postal service in the Northwest territory, the Louisiana purchase, Western States, Texas, Alaska, etc.

Some excellent articles have appeared regarding the West, yet many of them wander a little too far from the strictly philatelic phase of the subject.

Laws and Regulations.

I would devote an entire section to Philatelic laws and regulations. Such a compilation would add more, perhaps, to a proper knowledge of this phase of philately than any other single factor, an important sub-division of which would be that relating to postal rates.

A careful and conscientious student with a "philatelic mind" and having access to the records at Washington could make one of the outstanding contributions to American philately.

Marines—Inland and Coastwise.

By Marines is meant postmarks indicating a water route, of which Stem and Steamboat and the Mississippi packets are well known examples.

Military and Naval.

We have here the postal and censored markings used by our forces, and this will, of course, be a most interesting section.

Misdirected and Damaged.

This section would include such subdivisions as Advertised, Dead Letter Office, Do not Mail Again, Return to Writer, Unclaimed, Missent and Forwarded, Received in Bad Order, Found in Empty Sack, Damaged or Delayed in Transit, Late, etc.

Numerals.

This section will be closely connected with those on Postal Rates.

Packages.

This would include the various postmarks found on parcel post packages, newspapers, circulars and the like, and include such as Customs, Insured, etc.

Paid—Postage Due—Postal Rates.

The two main subsections would be Domestic and Foreign. This section may very well be combined with that on Laws and Regulations.

Post Towns.

This would include check lists of the postmarks and cancellations used in certain representative cities, and not be confined necessarily to the very large cities, but include such things as studies of the contemporary postmarks usesd in the towns which produced "postmaster" stamps.

This should be one of the most interesting sections of the entire work and a never-ending one. In these check-lists by towns might be included those of private express companies used in the cities under consideration.

Permits and Meters—Precancels.

Probably more has been done here in working up accurate check-lists than with any other phase of our postal markings, and a great many precancel workers deserve great credit for what they have done.

Railroads—Received.

But little has been done in writing up these interesting postmarks so frequently found during the 90's.

Registered—Route Postmarks.

Inland Marines and Railroads may be treated separately but this would be the logical section for Way, R. F. D., and Transit postmarks.

Slogan Cancellations—Special Delivery.

Used Abroads.

Official and semi-official U. S. postal agencies have existed abroad from early times, and are exceedingly interesting. This would not, of course, include military nor colonial postmarks, to which separate sections are assigned.

From the above the magnitude of the work will be realized, and the necessity for careful editing to avoid too much overlapping, for the work would indeed take on the form of a cyclopaedia. The important preliminary step will be in the selection of a competent editorial staff, preferably two or more persons able to meet personally at frequent intervals, failing which a single individual should be entrusted with the general direction of the work.

Generally speaking, original contributions need not be sought, but the authors of suitable articles which have already appeared in print should be invited to correct and revise their articles in the light of added knowledge and in conformity with the general plan of the work. Needless to say the matter of accuracy cannot be too strongly emphasized and the ideal contributor will be that patient drudge with a capacity for infinite attention to detail, for this would have to be a labor of love on the part of all who may participate in it.

N. R. HOOVER MENTIONS C. C. P. IN RADIO TALK OVER STATION W. G. B. S.

Following are his verbatim remarks:

"There is published here in New York a de luxe quarterly known as the Collectors' Club Philatelist. It is a remarkable journal devoted to scientific research in philately and contains in each issue abstruse essays on such intricate subjects as the Bisects of Trinidad, or the Post Towns of Jamaica or the Wood Blocks of the Cape of Good Hope or the August issue of 1861, etc. For several years it has been publishing the translations from the German of the Kohl Handbooks, important articles of general information on philatelic matters which would be lost to English speaking Americans but for this service."

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

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GEORGE SLATER ANTHONY.

The many members of the Collectors Club who knew George Slater Anthony intimately will be shocked to learn of his sudden death at his home, 8 Carstensen Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., on Dec. 7th.

It will be recalled that Mr. Anthony exhibited his wonderful collection of United States Proofs at the meeting of the Collectors Club held on November 6th, 1929.

Mr. Anthony was General Manager of the National Employment Exchange of New York, a charitable organization which did much splendid work to alleviate the suffering of the poor.

He was born at Providence, R. I., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wendelle P. Anthony, of Ridley Park, Pa. He moved to Scarsdale from New York about four years ago.

His survivors include his mother and father, his wife, Mrs. Grace Anthony, a daughter, Miss Peggy Anthony, and two brothers, Roger Anthony of New York and Donald Anthony of Ridley Park.

Mr. Anthony was the nephew of Alpheus B. Slater of Providence, who has just given his collection of Providence Postmasters to the Rhode Island Historical Society Museum.

DEATH OF PERCY T. BERRY.

We much regret to announce the sudden death, on October 2nd, of our fellow member Percy T. Berry, one of the best known Australian philatelists.

Mr. Berry was well known to many of our New York members as he represent-

ed Australia on the International Jury of the Exhibition of 1926.

Mr. Berry was only 59 years old, and has been a collector for some twenty years, specializing in the stamps of Victoria of which he had a grand lot with most of the first issue plated in all their printings. This collection he placed in my hands for disposal some years ago. He also formed good collections of Queensland, Tasmania and Papua at various times.

Mr. Berry was a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and has been President of the Royal Philatelic Society.

He acted as Chairman of the Board appointed by the Postal Department in 1928 to select a design for the Australian Air Stamp and acted in an advisory capacity to the Department on many occasions. The loss to Australia philately, by his death, will be very great.

To his wife, daughter and son we tender our sincere sympathy.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

OPENING MEETING HELD OCTOBER FIRST.

The first meeting of the 1930-31 season was held on October first, and was devoted to informal discussions and papers read by the members.

Charles J. Phillips read an interesting article on certain phases of the Roman States Stamps and emphasized the fact that interest in these issues would undoubtedly increase due to the present status of the Vatican in Italy.

A discussion which aroused considerable interest was regarding the policy of branding counterfeits and repaired stamps as such. This subject was brought up at the A. P. S. Convention in Boston, but was tabled without any action having been taken.

There are many difficulties to be surmounted to establish any concerted action on this subject, for in many cases the question of genuineness is a matter of opinion.

However it did seem to be the general consensus of this meeting that forgeries about which there can be no question, should be so branded, and that repaired stamps should have some identifying mark.

Several other subjects of interest were discussed and the meeting as a whole was intensely interesting;; so much so that a definite effort will be made to continue informal discussions of this kind throughout the year, following the main exhibit of the evening.

H. L. L.

HENRY C. NEEDHAM EXHIBITS GERMAN STATES ON COVER.

An interested group of members gathered on Wednesday evening, October 15, to view the fine items contained in two hugs volumes of German States from Baden to Wurtemburg which is only a very small section of Mr. Needham's wonderful collection of stamps on original covers from nearly every country in the world.

A few of the choice items among those displayed were Baden #1—2 singles and 3 strips of 3; #24—5 singles and a pair of #25. Bavaria #1—2 singles, strip of 3; #8—5 singles; #29—2 singles and several early Dues. Bergedorf #3; 2 of #4 and #5. Brunswick—8 first issue covers and a single copy of #20. Hamburg #1 a single copy and a pair of #7. Hanover—all the first issues and of #22 a block of 21, a block of 9, strip of 3 and a single on one cover; #25 block of 6 and a block of 4 on one cover. Lubeck—several of each value of the first issue including a copy of #3B. Mecklenburg Schwerin—single copy of #4 and also a vertical half. Mecklenburg Strelitz—3 single copies of #3 on separate covers. Oldenburg—2 or more covers each of #5, 7, 8; singles, pairs and strips of #10, 12, 14, 15 and the other states were fully represented with choice items too numerous to mention.

All those present were most grateful to Mr. Needham for his wonderful display and expressed their thanks and appreciation with a hearty vote of thanks.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT.

PARAGUAY EXHIBITED BY JOHN KLEMANN.

On Wednesday evening, November 5th, John Klemann gave a display of his fine collection of Paraguay arranged in six volumes. This collection has been grouped by the Handbook I wrote after my visit to South America in 1912-13.

Mr. Klemann has succeeded in getting together a marvelous lot of these stamps and his collection is specially strong in entire sheets, in proofs, and reprints and I must draw special attention to his numerous stamps on cover, not at all easy to get, and I specially noted that many of his covers were addressed to well known American dealers who must have imported Paraguay stampssome what extensively 15 to 20 years ago.

A few of the more noteworthy items were:

1870—Block unused of the 2 reals blue, originals.

A fine lot of the 3r. both unused and used, including a scarce vertical pair.

1878—A remarkable page of the large "5" surcharges in which I noted "5" on 2r. blue, 2 unused and 3 used, and used inverted and double surcharges, also the rare "5" in blue on 2 reales.

"5" on 3r. black, several unused and used.

The scarce small type of "5" was well represented.

"5" on 2r. blue, unused and used.

"5" on 3r. black, 4 unused, and double and inverted surcharges.

In the 1902-03 issues I noted a 5c. on 80c. light blue with the surcharge "Habilitado" etc. reading downwards. This variety is not in my handbook and is the only copy that Mr. Klemann has seen.

In the 1904 issue the "PAZ" issue, there is a block of four, imperf. and in the same issue surcharged 30c., a block of four with double surcharge, one being inverted.

In the 1906 issue (Type A 37) I noted a number of imperf. blocks.

The 1908 issues are shown in all the numerous varieties and an interesting feature is that on the opposite page Mr. Klemann shows diagrams of each setting clearly indicating the position of each variety on the sheets.

In a similar manner he shows diagrams of the complex perforation shown on the 1900 and other issues.

I think one of the best features of this exhibit was the official stamps of 1886 both Imperf. and Perf. These have always been of great interest to me and even today I doubt if they are fully understood. The issue is complicated with reprints and counterfeits and I was glad to find it so well studied in this collection.

C. J. P.

DISPLAY OF CANADA 1868-1869 BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1930, will be a date not easily forgotten by the large crowd of members who were present on that occasion.

Charles Lathrop Pack had promised to show his highly specialized collection of Canada, issues of 1868-69, commonly called the "large cents" issues.

Mr. Pack in his opening remarks outlined the ideas he had in specializing these issues as his contribution to the Handbooks on the stamps of Canada, now in course of preparation by the Publication Committee of the **Collectors Club.**

Mr. Pack drew special attention to the large number of varieties of paper used in printing these stamps, to the varieties in the watermarks, and to the perforations. I am not mentioning these in detail as they are dealt with very fully in a paper that Mr. Pack had prepared and which is printed in full in this issue.

I must however draw attention to one of the features in this collection which is not specially noted in Mr. Pack's paper.

In order to more clearly study the watermarks, Mr. Pack has had a large number of blue prints made which show up the watermarks in the most minute details.

Towards the close of the evening, Mr. Pack made a most unexpected announcement. He asked the **Collectors Club** to accept this collection as a free gift with the proviso that it could never be sold but that it could be added to if new material was provided.

This magnificent donation was received with great enthusiasm.

The collection is contained in three Oriel Albums, beautifully arranged and fully written up and is ready for display by the **Collectors Club** at Philatelic Exhibitions.

The President kindly placed this charge in my hands, and I shall be pleased to show it to any Philatelist who may be interested or to arrange for it to be Exhibited.

The first volume contains the unused stamps arranged in chronological order and grouped according to the various papers. Here we have singles, pairs, strips and blocks in profusion, mostly in perfect mint state. In the blocks I draw attention to the following:

1c. red-brown, three blocks of 4, one of 6 and one of 12 stamps.

2c. deep green, superb block of 16.

2c. pale to yellow-green, 3 blocks of 4, and block of 6.

3c. dull red and rose-red, three blocks of 4.

6c. yellow-brown, block of 4.

12½c. dull blue, seven blocks of 4 and block of 6.

15c. all shades, large number of blocks, various sizes.

Laid paper, Unused. Three 1c. and two 3c.

Unused stamps showing portion of the watermark.

E. & C. BOTHWELL
CLUTHA MILLS

1c. three and a pair; 2c. one and a pair; 3c. six, strip of 3, and a block of 3; 6c. one; 12½c. three; 15c. one.

In the watermarked stamps used, the Pack collection contains the following. I give this list as it is some indication of relative rarity:

1c., 35; 2c., 23; 3c., 23; 6c., 10; 12½c. 21; 15c., 11; 15c, script, 2.

The second volume is a continuation of used stamps with a number of pairs, strips and blocks.

The following used laid paper are here:

1c., 9 copies of this scarce stamp.

3c., 18 copies including red and green cancellations.

A very large number of dated copies are in this volume, all well grouped and noted.

A special page is shown of the backs of stamps to show the principal papers.

Following this is a beautiful lot of varieties of cancellation, such as numerals in 4 circles (grand lot); numerals in 2 circles; numerals in fancy designs Railways; Paids; Registered; Targets; Colored cancel'ations including some very rare varieties

At the end of this volume there are a number of proofs, the best are blocks of four of the 5c gray with Imprint on left and a block of twelve of the 3c. rose-red

'n Volume III. there are a quant'ty of dated copies selected with regard to varieties of paper, thus helping to establish when each was used.

The rest of the volume is taken up with stamps on covers, there being many fine pairs and strips and interesting combinations of two issues.

The best item here is a diagonal half of 6c. brown Plate I. cancelled, Annapolis N. S. July 5, 1869

Mr. Pack has also kind'y included a bisected copy of the small 6c brown on cover Niely Po(int) June 6, 1874.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXHIBITED BY A. F. LICHTENSTEIN.

On Wednesday, December 3, 1930, A F Lichtenstein had arranged to show his collection of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, but to his great regret was called out of the City and the collection was shown by the writer.

After many years experience I can safely affirm that I consider this one of the best written up and studied collections I have ever seen.

Mr. Lichtenstein entrusted the mounting and writing up of this collection to Henry C. Hitt of Bremerton, Wash., and by his research work, his arrangement and his annotating of the collection, Mr. Hitt has shown himse'f to be a philatelist and student of the first rank.

As I understand that later on a handbook will be published based on this collection, I will only briefly note its major contents

From Mr. Hitt's Introduction I quote:

Nov. 19, 1858, British Columbia, the mainland, was made a Crown Colony, Vancouver Island followed in 1859. The Colonies were combined in Aug. 1866 and joined the Dominion of Canada on July 20, 1871.

Express Companies similar to those operating in California came with the miners after Gold had been discovered on the Fraser River in 1857. For some years these Express Companies handled all the mails.

The Colonies under instructions from England arranged a postal service which was, at first, merely a supervision of the Express Companies. British Columbia issued its first stamp in 1860 but Vancouver Island used only hand stamp franks until 1865.

Imperforate Stamps.

These were in use about two years and include the gem of the collection, a vertical mint pair of the 5c., also two fine unused single copies Of the used 5c. there are three sing es and one on whole envelope and another envelope franked with a single 5c. and a pair of 10c. blue all tied together with blue oblong cancellation.

The 10c. Imperf. includes two strips of three; three pairs, and a number of singles.

The 2½d. Imperf is shown in a block of four and two singles.

Of the Imperf. 3d. blue, there are four fine copies and two of the 50c., but none of these are known used.

The perforated stamps include an entire sheet of the 2½d., a number of large blocks of the 3d. and 2 cents, and blocks of four of all perforations in the other values.

British Columbia stamps on covers have always been in much demand. Here they are shown in profusion, scores being included used with various combinations of United States stamps.

Cancellations.

These stamps are particularly rich in interesting postal markings and include date stamps, Franks used as cancellers, "PAID" postmarks, U. S. postmarks on B. C. covers, British postmarks, etc.

Proofs and Specimens.

A grand lot of these are shown, many are of extreme rarity.

Franks.

These are of considerable historical interest and are specially well represented in this collection. They include the Custom's Seal frank and those used in Victoria, Nanaimo, and New Westminster.

The Expresses

following the rush of miners from California to the Fraser River in 1858—give us many of the rarest and most historical covers in this collection.

Ballou's Express and Jeffray's Express were the pioneers and rare covers bearing their franks are shown here.

Freeman & Co., who were strong competitors of Wells, Fargo & Co., in California, opened an office in Victoria in 1858 and their Franks are rare. Wel's, Fargo & Co. starter later in the year in July 1858 and 39 types of their franks were used from Victoria in Colonial times, followed by numerous types after the Colonies joined the Dominion of Canada. Dietz and Nelson's Franks were the connecting link between Wells, Fargo & Co. at Victoria and Barnard & Co. in British Columbia from 1862 to 1867 when Barnard absorbed them.

Barnard & Co. were the big express to the far Cariboo district 550 miles up the Fraser River Their franked envelopes and PAID and COLLECT adhesives are very strongly represented in the Lichtenstein collection.

Gerow & Johnson B. C Express secured the Fraser River mail contract in May 1871 and sold out to Barnard in March 1872.

This collection now has over 300 covers and some 700 used stamps and more than 550 unused in 49 blocks. In addition some 150 U. S. stamps appear on the covers and are an interesting feature.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

COMPETITION NIGHT, DEC. 17, 1930.

A very successful competition meeting by members, restricted to twenty pages from their collections, was held on Wednesday, December 17th. There was a large gathering and an unusual number of exhibits was displayed.

The President appointed O. A. Schenck, A. F. Auerbach and C. J. Phillips as Judges with instructions to judge the entries for their interest and not for their rarity.

The awards were as follows:

1st—Beverly S. King. For a collection of United States 20th century postage stamps with original sketches, photographs, artists and engravers proofs, both for frames and body of the stamps, and numerous interesting details of the events depicted on the stamps. I consider this an outstanding piece of fine work well conceived and carried out.

2nd—Laurence B. Mason. A very fine selection from his famous collection of New York cancellations comprising New York Foreign Mails, Mails from California, some special rarities being shown used via Nicaragua, especially a grand green cancellation "Ahead of the Mails." Interesting and rare covers from Danish West Indies, Cuba, etc. Mr. Mason's explanation of his exhibit showed his thorough knowledge of his subject.

3rd—Hans Lagerloef. A very fine exhibit consisting of unusual stamps and covers from many parts of the world. Mr. Lagerloef in showing his fine exhibit, drew attention to many unusual items among them. I only had time to note a few.

Two very early and rare Patriotic covers, one depicting the great comet of 1811. French Army stamps on covers used in China, Italy, etc., some rare French used in Monaco with the distinctive number 2387. Early German Air Mail used in 1913 and 1914. Covers franked Roman States stamps used in conjunction with stamps of Hanover, France, etc. A great rarity shown was a Norway 1856 half of 4s. blue used as a 2s. on a Valentine cover. Fiji Times Express 3d. and 6d. used with New Zealand stamps to Auckland.

Other Exhibits were:

Albert E. Pade—Denmark, a beautiful selection from his large co'lection I noted: 1851, 2rbs. blue, Unused, used pair and varieties; 4rbs , a rare used block of six. 1858, 4s., a block of ten used. 1870-71, Sets of the inverted frames and inverted wmks ; Perf. 12½, 2s., a pair used on cover, rare. Many interesting cancellations were shown, such as Danish used in Sweden, Steamship cancellations, etc.

K. M. Woodward showed ten pages of Salvador and ten pages of Venezuela, and in his remarks drew special attention to incorrections in these countries in the Scott catalog; such as the illustration of forged types of the overprints in the 1874 issues. Mr. Woodward showed some very interesting covers and blocks of rare varieties and drew special attention to defects in prising such as a quoted price of $1.00 for stamps of which only 50 copies exist.

Stephen Rich showed some of his South African Extra Territorials, that is stamps used outside the territory for which they were issued. He also showed covers of what he termed Inter-Provincials, that is groups of stamps of 2, 3, or 4 Colonies used together on one cover.

Clarence Brazer showed a wonderful collection of United States Proofs and Essays of 1869. This he had only recently purchased from his friend George Anthony, whose recent and sudden death wel all so much deplore. Mr. Brazer kindly showed this in his memory and as the last group upon which he had worked.

The Hon. A. E. Ackerman kindly sent the exhibit that he recently displayed at Lansdowne and this was shown and explained by J. M. Bartels. In it I noted: Great Britain used block of 14, 1d. black plate 1B, said to be the largest used block known. Great Britain, a cover with 1/- oct. green, a block of 15, strip of 5 and a pair. 10d. brown oct. fine block of four on cover and a block of eight of the 9d. small letters, on cover. Spain, 1865, 12c. blue and rose, a block of 27 (9 rows of 3) containing the variety with the inverted frame. Cape, a

used block of 12 of the 1/- yellow-green. Hawaii, a beautiful cover franked with a strip of four of the 1855 5c. blue on thin white paper, superb. Suez Canal, two of the 20c blue used on one cover.

O. G. Reichelt showed a small collection of fine clean and well selected stamps of Papua arranged by the Gibbons catalog and with many of the prominent varieties. CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Additions to the Library

U. S. Army Postoffices Overseas, by H. A. Coleman. Gift of Author.

Stamps of the Providence, R. I. Postmaster, by A. B. Slater. Gift Author.

Scott's Standard 1931 Catalog, Scott Stamp and Coin Company. Gift Publishers.

Berkshire Standard Air Post Catalog. Gift of Berkshire Exchange.

Phil. Congress Gr. Br. Yearbook, 1930 Gift of Society

De Volkenbond, Tien Jaar Vinius Kwestje, De Geschiendis van Brazile, De Geschiendis van Tonga, by J. H Van Peursem. Gift of Author.

Handbuch der Tschechos owakischen Posttempel Osterr Ung. Herkunft. Gift of F. Leitenberger.

Die zweifarbingen Briefm Danemarks und Danish Westindiens 1870-1905. Gift of G. A. Hageman.

Postwerzeichen-Sammler-Verein Charlottenburg E. V. 1890-1930. Gift Verein.

Skilling Banco-Frimarkena Festskrift, H. Olsson & N. Strandell. Gift of N. Strandell.

Annuari Fil. Italiano, 1931. Gift F. I. de la P. P.

Ward's Philatelic News, P. H. Ward. Gift of Author.

Modau Walachei, H. Birnbach. Gift of Author.

The Postage Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, A J. Allis, published by Stan ey Gibbons, London. Gift of Publisher.

Airpost Stamp Catalog, Second Edition, Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Gift S. S. & C. C.

Scott's Specialized U. S. Catalog, 1931, Eighth Ed. Gift S. S & C. C.

Specialized Confederate States, 1931, August Dietz. Gift of A. Dietz.

Further Notes on the 1857-59 Issue of the Duchy of Parma by Dr. Emilio Diena. Gift of Author.

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An Important Part of My Business

Every exhibit prepared here at the Peach Orchard received an award at Boston and a high percentage of these awards were blue or red ribbons.

Several months notice is usually required for this work and until about January I shall book orders for the 1931 shows —Memphis and Montevideo.

Old U. S.—1842 to 1890—covers, cancellations, rarities and not so rare, including 1847s used in many different towns, and U. S. Locals, for sale at reasonable prices. If you are making a collection showing postmarks and cancellations used in Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Indiana, Ohio or Kentucky, do not fail to keep in touch with me.

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I am just arranging my approval books of United States stamps in various groups to meet the wishes of all classes of collectors.

I shall be happy to send any of the following on approval to my clients, or to other serious buyers on receipt of satisfactory references.

My 1930-1931 approval books are grouped as follows:—

I. RARITIES

Over $70,000.00 worth of choice rare items, particulars in a later advertisement. If you wish to see choice items from $20.00 to several thousand dollars each, tell me what you wish.

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III. GENERAL SELECTION

Seven books 1847 to 1888 arranged for the General Collector and all prices exceptionally low, generally half catalogue or less.

IV. CARRIER STAMPS

A book of unused and used.
A book of stamps on covers.

V. DE LUXE COPIES (USED)

These consist of seven books 1847-1882 of the finest copies in my used stock. These stamps are for those collectors who want superb copies, with unusual margins, colors, etc. Such copies cannot be sold on catalogue rates, as not two per cent. come in this condition. I am offering these at lowest possible percentage over cost.

VI. RARE CANCELLATIONS

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VII. N. Y. FOREIGN MAIL CANCELLATIONS

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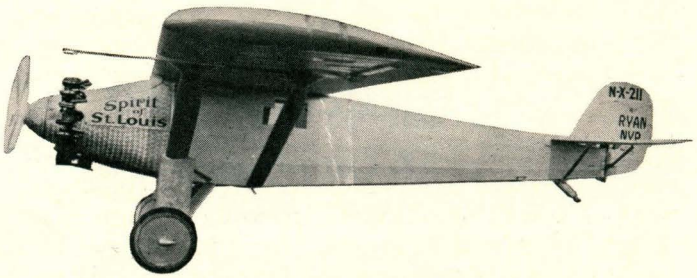
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The August number contains an important article by A. J. Sefi on the 1855 issue of SAXONY, describing for the first time the plates of the ½gr. and giving details by which they may be recognized. The article is very fully illustrated.

The same number also contains an illustrated article by P. L. Pemberton on the early postage dues of SWITZERLAND, announcing the discovery of inverted frames. Another article describes and illustrates a strong retouch, hitherto undescribed, on the 5sh Queensland of 1866.

These, with the usual features, make up an issue of the P. J. G. B. which no serious collector should miss. It will be sent to members of The Collectors Club on receipt of 6 cents in stamps. Annual subscription 60c. Twenty numbers for $1.00 note.

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1931 List of Canadian Imperforates

The following items, taken from our 1931 check list of British North America, is the most complete listing of these varieties that we have ever seen. In most instances we have but one or two of each item. Prices are advancing annually and they should be "picked up" while available. Ask for a copy of our 48-page, vest pocket size, list of British North America. Gladly sent on request.

Scott's No.		Our Net Price
1859	18A, Horizontal Pair, 2c rose without gum	$42.50
1897	*66-72, Proofs on India Paper, mounted on card. Half cent to Eight cent inclusive, Set in Pairs	14.00
	*66-73, Horizontal Pairs of Complete 1897 Issue. O. G. Very few known	320.00
	*66-73, Same, in blocks	640.00
1898	*74-5, 78-81, Numeral Issue Imperf., 6 var. in O. G. Horizontal Pairs	275.00
	Same in Blocks of Four	550.00
	*82-83-83, Map Imperfs. 3 varieties in vertical Pairs without gum	135.00
	Same in blocks of Four	270.00
	*82, Map Imperf. without color. Vertical Pair, No Gum	55.00
1899	*86, 2c carmine Numeral Imperf. O. G. Horizontal Pair	40.00
	*86, Same, in block of Four	75.00
	*86, Block of 12, 2c carmine Numeral in Tete Beche without gum. One of the rarest of these Canadian Imperforates	250.00
1901	*87, Horizontal pair of 20c Numeral without gum. Creased between stamps but an outstanding rare pair	85.00
1902	*88, 7c yellow Numeral, Horizontal Pair Imperf. without gum	37.50
	*88, Same, in block of Four	75.00
1903	*89a, 90a, 91a, 92a, 93a, King Edward Imperfs., 5 varieties in pairs without gum	130.00
	Same in blocks of Four	250.00
1908	*96-103, Quebec Imperf. Vertical pairs without gum	90.00
	*96-103, Same, blocks of Four	175.00
1917	*120a, 3c Conf. Imperf. Vertical Pair without gum	75.00
	*120a, Same, in block of Four	150.00
	*King George 1c yellow, 2c green, 3c carmine, 4c bistre, 5c purple, 7c brown, 8c blue, 10c brown, 20c olive green, 50c black and $1.00 orange. 11 var. (Only 100 each of last 8 varieties known.) Horizontal Pairs with full O. G.	325.00
	*Same, in blocks of Four. Really rare	640.00
	*Tete-Beche Block of 12—1c yellow without gum. Just 7 known	140.00
	*Tete-Beche Block of 12—2c green, O. G. Just ten known	125.00
	*Tete-Beche Block of 8—3c carmine without gum. Just 7 known	140.00
1916	*307 Die I. yellow brown of War Tax Imperforate. Horizontal pair without gum	50.00
	*307 Same, in block of Four	100.00
	*307 Same, but in brown color, pair	50.00
	*307 Same, in block of Four	100.00

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VALUABLE UNITED STATES COLLECTION
At Auction, January 21, 1931

Following is a list of outstanding lot numbers, as printed in the catalogue, to acquaint those who did not receive it with the wonderful material offered.

Lot No.		Cat. Price
42.	1847, Right vertical half of 10c used as 5c, well tied on cut side by greenish black small grid to cover, postmarked Hartford, Ct., in magenta, to New York, the cover bears a manuscript notation "Paid Ch 545", from Needham collection, very fine and of greatest rarity, (Sc. 29b)	$ 800.00
70.	1860, 24c lilac, large margins, 22x26mm, fine color, superb, unused (37)	250.00
117.	1861, **August issue,** 30c red orange, slightly thin along upper perforations, rich color, well centered, o. g., a magnificent example of one of the rarest of U. S. stamps (61)	3500.00
118.	90c, dull blue, perfs. well balanced at top, bottom and right, but off at left where perfs. were probably corrected, fine color and impression, clear type, beautiful specimen of this desirable rarity (62)	2000.00
185.	1869, Right vert. two-thirds of 3c used as 2c on Tax Notice in 1870, grid canc. ties on cut side to cover, very fine and correctly used (114b)	400.00
202.	15c brown and blue, picture inverted, upper right corner torn and repaired, lightly cancelled, fine looking (119b)	1200.00
203.	24c green and violet, picture inverted, off at top and left, small tear in bottom margin, lightly cancelled, good looking (120b)	750.00
204.	30c blue and carmine, flags inverted, nicely centered, thin place on back torn into bottom margin, nice looking, used (121b)	2500.00
246.	1875, Special Printing on hard paper, 1c ultramarine, fine, unused (167)	200.00
247.	2c dark brown, fine, unused (168)	150.00
248.	3c blue green, fine, unused (169)	300.00
249.	6c dull rose, perforations intact, a beauty, unused (170)	200.00
250.	7c reddish vermilion, perforations intact, very fine, unused (171)	125.00
251.	10c pale brown, fine, unused (172)	250.00
252.	12c dark violet, cut into left margin, design intact (173)	175.00
253.	15c bright orange, fine, unused (174)	250.00
254.	30c greenish black, fine, unused (176)	250.00
255.	90c violet carmine, fine, unused (177)	250.00
256.	2c carmine vermilion, fine, unused (180)	1500.00
282.	1880, Special Printing on soft paper, 1c dark ultramarine, off at left and bottom, thin on back, unused (192)	400.00
283.	2c black brown, superb, unused (193)	400.00
284.	3c blue green, superb, unused (194)	600.00
285.	6c dull rose, a little off, small thin place on back, fine looking, unused (195)	400.00
286.	7c scarlet vermilion, off at top and right, fine, unused (196)	275.00
287.	12c blackish purple, straight edge at right, fine, unused (198)	350.00
288.	15c orange, a little thin, fine looking, unused (199)	400.00
289.	24c dark violet, tiny thin place on back, fine, unused (200)	300.00
290.	30c greenish black, very fine, unused (201)	400.00
291.	90c dull carmine, off at right, one corner perf. gone, good, unused (202)	400.00
292.	5c deep blue, tiny thin place on back, fine, signed J.N.Luff, unused (204)	1000.00
295.	1882, Special Printing, 5c gray brown, very fine, unused (205c)	500.00
301.	1883, Special Printing, 4c blue green, very fine, unused (211d)	500.00
323.	1893, 4c blue error, off at left, fine color, fresh, o. g. (233a)	800.00
359.	1898, 8c violet brown, vert. pair from left blank edge of sheet, imperf. horiz., snappy guide line between, thin on back, exceedingly rare, fine looking, o. g., an example of this var. hasn't been offered in years (289a)	400.00
362.	1901, 1c green and black, Ship inverted, a little thin along a couple of perforations, nicely centered, o. g., fine (294a)	300.00
363.	2c carmine and black, Locomotive inverted, perfectly centered, fine color, o. g., wonderfully fine (295a)	2700.00
364.	4c chocolate and black, Automobile inverted, perfectly centered, as most of the original copies were found "stuck down" in the archives, the gum is frequently incomplete, the present copy has part gum and is very fine, unused (296a)	1200.00
385.	1908-09, Bluish Experimental Paper, 4c orange brown, perfectly centered, o. g., superb (360)	1000.00
388.	8c olive green, a little more margin at top and left than on the other two sides, o. g., very fine (363)	1000.00
432.	1916-17, 5c carmine, imperf. error, in middle of bottom row of block of 9, gum thinning, magnificent looking block of this famous rarity, o. g. (485)	1200.00
461.	1919-21, Rotary 11x10 perf., 2c, horiz. strip of 4, imperf. vertically between 2nd, 3rd and 4th stamps, straight edge at right, exceedingly rare, as possibly not over five such strips are known, o. g., very fine (539a)	300.00
476.	**Air Mail,** 1918, 24c carmine and blue, center inverted, perfectly centered, o. g., very fine (1302a)	3300.00
503.	State Department, $5 green and black, lightly cancelled but stained and a few perforations missing (1568)	350.00
504.	$10 green and black, two tiny red penstrokes, off at right, practically mint (1569)	175.00
505.	$20 green and black, a little off, lightly penstroked, fine, o. g. (1570)	150.00

The above auction sale contains 599 lots and includes Postmasters' Provisionals, United States Postage, Departments, Newspapers, Dues and Carrier stamps. Catalogue of the entire sale sent free. Request should be accompanied by commercial references. From distant places bids may be sent by cable. Cable Address: KLEINSTAMP.

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