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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

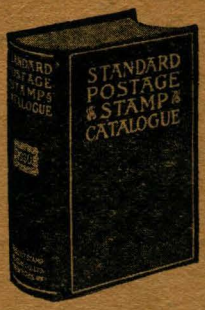
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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VIII. OCTOBER, 1929. No. 4.

Julius C. Morgenthau

By Henry Morgenthau.

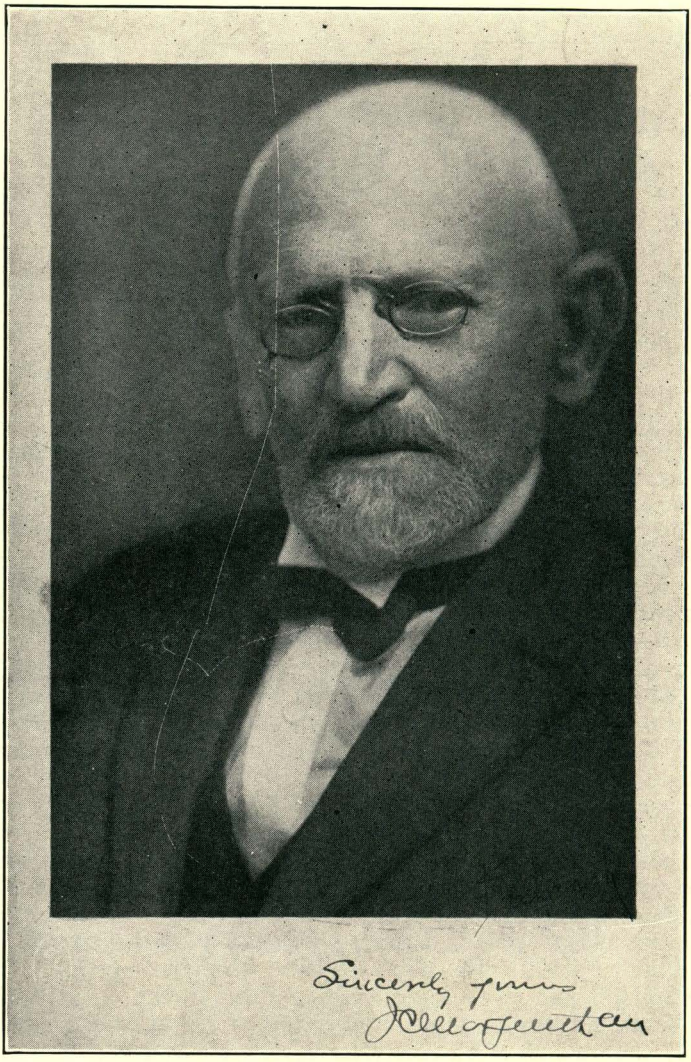
JULIUS C. Morgenthau was born in Mannheim, Germany, on August 2, 1858. He was the eleventh child and three more were added to the family later on. He spent his first seven years in his birthplace and then was transplanted to New York. He received his education in Grammar School No. 14, from which he graduated in 1872 at the head of his class. He then entered the College of the City of New York and when he graduated from there he was one of the five honor men of his class. He continuously showed his extraordinary mental calibre and was recognized as a leader in his classes and in the various social and athletic clubs which he joined.

During his college career he took a prominent part in the debates fostered by the College and the Clionian Society, where he filled all the positions ending with the Presidency. He was a very earnest, effective and ready debater. He delivered numerous dissertations. The one that created a profound impression upon his classmates and the faculty was on the "Aristocracy of Intellect." Right through life he always believed that intellect and not wealth should rule the world—that wealth was fleeting whilst intellect was a permanent force. He was at that time one of the editors and leading spirit of a publication called "Pleasant Words." He selected this title and in that he forecast one of his own future qualities—Pleasant Words for All.

After his graduation, he taught Latin and Logic at the College of the City of New York, and the students, who even now remember with great gratitude the benefits he bestowed upon them, are unlimited and include some very prominent New Yorkers. His great literary ability was splendidly demonstrated by his guiding some of his friends, of both sexes, including myself, in the reading of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, Milton's Paradise Lost, and many of Emerson's Essays. It was a liberal education to listen to his explanations and elaborations of some of the difficult and obstruse passages in these works.

He was determined to pursue an intellectual career and selected Archaeology as his field. He studied in Leipzig, Heidelberg and other German Universities and wrote a theses and received the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He was too modest and unassuming to use it after he stopped teaching.

Unfortunately when he returned home about 1883 there were only a few Chairs of Archaeology and those were occupied by relatively young men. So he found he could not use all the valuable knowledge he had acquired in Germany for the good of others. He fell back on his knowledge of Latin and partly influenced by his extreme admiration for his former Chief Professor Charles G. Herberman, to resume his activities as a tutor in Latin and Logic in the College


Sincerely yours

of the City of New York. At the same time he assisted Professor Sturgis in preparing the definitions of archaeological words and terms for the Century Dictionary.

Julius made two incursions into business, one down South, which was then extricating itself out of the depth of the depression that had followed in the wake of the war and another in conjunction with three of his brothers in a retail business in Chicago. But Julius was not temperamentally fitted for mere money making. It did not appeal to him. He wanted an intellectual pursuit. He could not satisfy his aim to have constant contact with other cultured people and fine minds, by mingling with the masses who were then as now madly chasing the Almighty dollar.

Being prevented from pursuing Archaeology, he chose Philately, which was really his first love. Never have I forgotten his grief, when ten years old, he came home from school and found that his youngest brother had destroyed some of his best stamps. As he turned the pages of his album and saw that his Cape of Good Hope, his Mauritius, etc., had been destroyed, he just broke down and cried.

He always just loved stamps and that was the reason of his success. He did not look upon his profession as a means of living or as a task, for he was a genuine Philatelist—a Lover of Stamps.

In his private life he followed the instinct and passions of a Collector. He collected friends amongst his associates, his pupils, his large family connections, the members of the Golf Club, which he practically fathered, his fellow philatelists and the members of the various Clubs he belonged to. His great passion was friendship, and his success in bestowing and receiving friendship was the great source of his happiness and contentment.

He was unusually fortunate in the selection of his helpmate—Regina Rose. She was his best friend and just melted her existence into his. She was precisely what he needed—a soothing influence, an absolute complement to him. Then his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Heineman, who so wonderfully assumed the task to assuage his grief at the loss of his only son, and be a real lasting joy to him. Lucy supplied that splendid filial love which Julius craved for. Their circle, though small, was complete, and fortunately was made still more so by the coming of three promising grandsons.

The fact that he was so well satisfied with his family, vocation and friends lessened his ambition to shine in larger circles for which he was so eminently fitted.

I however positively believe that he got more out of life and gave more to others than most of those who are participating in the mad pursuit of Dame Fortune and in doing so neglect that finer aim to develop the best that is in them and to spread happiness amongst others.

(This will be followed by an article covering the philatelic career of Mr. Morgenthau.)

The Psychology of Collecting

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF COLLECTING

With the growth of interest in collecting of all kinds, newspapers and magazines find it necessary to devote some attention to the hobbies that attract so large a share of their readers. As a result of this interest an interviewer submitted a carefully prepared list of questions to Mitchell Kennerley, president of the Anderson Galleries, who has disposed of many of the leading collections of books, art works and objects of art, and while these were intended primarily for book collectors they apply equally well to stamp collectors and to collectors of any other objects.

The following replies are reprinted from the *New York Times Book Review*

of April 7, 1929 with the special permission of Mr. Kennerley and as expressed by the *Times* "they are given here simply for their value as shrewd and thoughtful observations on the psychocolgy of collecting:

1. **Why are people collectors?** Collecting is one of the forms—it may be a very important form—of self-expression. The original urge may be slight or compelling, but developments may result in the opening of a field of continuous interest and progressive satisfaction. Study, recreation and adventure are combined; for collecting has always its romance, and always its tendency to produce an expert where at the beginning there was perhaps only an enthusiast.

2. **Are men greater collectors than women?** As a rule, collecting is more systematic with men than with women; the scale is larger and the aim toward completeness more distinct.

3. **About what time of life do they start, if any?** The collecting instinct tends to seek an outlet at an early age, but whether it finds adequate expression or remains comparatively crude, or is altogether submerged, naturally depends on varying individual conditions—environment, the strength of personal predispositions, the full or impeded flow of ordinary interests, the direction of attention to a field which arouses and can sustain interest, the special need or desire for such an interest as a relief from other occupations or to fill up gaps, the available means and leisure to satisfy the desire, and so on. Other things being equal, early middle age, the period of settled habits and fuller self-knowledge, seems the time for informed, systematic collecting. The desultory operators have then drifted out, spasmodic efforts have subsided, ephemeral enthusiasms have passed away; and the real collector has found himself, made sure of his field and entered definitely on a course that he means to continue.

4. **Are some people just "born collectors"?** Some people are undoubtedly born with the predispositions which may find their most appropriate development in some form of collecting.

5. **When men start early in life, what are they most likely to collect?** This depends on varying individual conditions. There is no marked general rule.

6. **Do old men have a propensity for any particular kind of collections?** No. But any element of apparent triviality is more remote. It is, of course, not usual to commence collecting in old age ,unless sufficient means and opportunity have been lacking before.

7. **What are women most likely to collect?** Speaking generally, objects in a field which seems to demand less systematized effort.

8. **What starts a collector on one especial line?** (a) Special personal tendencies. (b) Special personal associations. (c) Fortuitous "pushes of circumstance." (d) Force of suggestion, or of imitation. (e) Deliberate investigation and selection.

9. **Are the men of any particular profession or business likely to become collectors? Doctors?** Perhaps more individual members of the legal profession are inclined to collect than are found in other occupations, because there are more people here with a combination of intellectual training, rather exhausting pursuits, a sense of the value of a special "outside" interest and sufficient means to gratify their inclinations. But so far as a simple percentage of membership goes, the stage (omitting more distinctly provincial elements) may take the lead. In this connection may be noted a certain tendency among "artists" to collect along the lines of their work —books for literary men, etc.

10. **What are the most commonplace collections?** If by most commonplace is meant of widest and most general prevalence, not necessarily associated with "real" expertness—books, stamps.

11. **Psychological explanation for collecting?** (a) A development in a more or less specialized form of the possessory instinct. (b) The basis is intellectual; there is a deliberate selection of a particular field which offers continuous interest, stimulates study and suggests possibilities of completeness. In many cases the intellectual need seeks satisfaction solely in some special field of study; but even here material objects enter importantly, as records, illustrations, and so on; and the definite collecting of material objects of a certain class is a connected issue. The suggestion of possible completeness implied in collecting in a specified field is not without ethical significance. The conception of the unity of self-completeness of the universe may present itself with varying degrees of clearness and fullness to different minds, but it can never be altogether absent; and the collector's desire for approximate completeness in his special section of systematized effort is in its way a partial recognition of the larger principle of total completeness. (c) Based on more or less clearly acknowledged desire for the well-known "pleasures of pursuit." (d) Due to the imitative tendency. A prevalent habit, or the custom of a personal acquaintance, is followed more or less consciously. Modifications and developments ensue. (e) Forces of suggestion. This suggestion may come from other individuals, from environment, from events. (f) The need for a "hobby." (g) Desire for tangible "trophies" of prowess in some field of effort. (h) Combinations of some of these motives.

Early California Oval and Straight-Line Post Office Cancellations

By W. Parker Lyon and Ernest Wiltsee.

Dedicated to Milton T. Ferguson, Esq., State Librarian of California.

(Copyrighted 1929.)

THE study of early California cancellations is a most interesting one, because, as the authority for the first Post Office was only issued in November, 1848, the new offices arose out of the void, fresh and new, with no anterior period behind them. It was doubtless out of this condition, having no previous environment to work from, that a certain amount of individuality is noticed in the early cancellations. Also manuscript cancellations were frequent, as many of the offices were very small, and were, anyhow at first, instructed to support themselves and pay transportation charges on their mail, out of the sale of stamps. Under these conditions many Postmasters were poorly paid, distances were great, and large centres from which post marks and "killers" could be easily obtained, were far away. Consequently it is right that manuscript cancellations are, or should be, rated more highly in California than in the well organized East. In some small offices no stamped post-mark was ever used.

For some reason, individuality in early post-marks seems to have manifested itself in departing from the usual round shaped cancellation. The cancellations in the few post offices of 1849 and 1850 were usually round in form, sometimes large enough to include the postage rate, sometimes this being stamped outside of the post-mark. The authorities seem to agree that no stamps of the 1847 issue were ever placed on sale in California, and few of the 1851 issue before 1853. The same inefficiency that manifested itself for so many years in the conduct of the Postal Service in California was so complete that in the busy years of 1849, 1850, and 1851 the feeble Department could not even get postage stamps out to California to be placed on sale, and depended entirely upon the honesty of post masters in making returns. And in the hurry and scurry of these exciting years it must, of course, have been difficult in all instances to secure reliable men. The number of stampless letters in 1852, 1853, and even in 1854, were legion. But the new law of April 30th, 1855, which did away with the collect rate, largely reduced the stampless letters.

There were two forms of cancellations which were the outcome of the departure from the round post-marks. Both occur early, one in 1850 and the other not later than 1851. We have sufficient data to show that they extended into 1853, 1854 and 1855. These were the oval form, and the "straight-line" form, without enclosing border.

Why these departures should have taken place is lost in the mists of time. The instances were not numerous, and occurred in different parts of the gold fields. For it was all "gold diggings" in these early days.

The earliest years of California history were occupied in strict "placer" mining, in the brooks, creeks and river bars, with the simple appliances of pan, rocker, cradle, and then "Long Toms" and sluices. But as the ever increasing swarm of miners entered upon all the "diggings" and claims, it was not long before they turned their attention to the quartz veins, and also to the buried gravel channels entering the hills (called drift mines), and to the huge deposits of ancient river channels, which were soon to be worked by the "hydraulic" method. Letters show that even in the early sixties, hard-headed business men still placed all their reliance on the prosperity of their State, in the gold production. It was only later that Californians began to realize the overwhelming

agricultural and horticultural advantages of their wonderful soil and climate, which, together with its great oil resources, have made it in recent years one of the greatest and most fruitful empires in the world. And now let us begin with the "straight lines."

The full page illustration shows a noteworthy collection of both these forms from the great collection of W. Parker Lyon, one of the co-authors of this article. Taking them up separately:

Cover No. 1. In all likelihood the Benicia straight line with its 40c rate, is the earliest of all. Collateral evidence makes the date of this most interesting cover March 28, 1850. It was evidently a crude type-set form and must have been altered daily. Benicia deserves passing comment. It started as a rival to San Francisco, and is celebrated as the home of Heenan, the champion prize fighter. It early lost, in the contest with San Francisco, for people then as now, seemed to prefer to disembark as soon as land was reached. But it has the distinction of having been the Capital of the State, from February 4th, 1853, until March 1st, 1854, when the Capital permanently returned to Sacramento. This move was doubtless dictated by the nearness of Sacramento to the mining fields. The reason for the use of this "straight-line" cancellation was probably due to emergency or the loss of the regular implement. It is exceedingly rare.

Cover No. 2. The next "straight-line" is that of Monterey dated April 9, 1851. While other covers with this cancellation are known, they are all either in April or May, 1851, and the use was again evidently an emergency one and short-lived. The cancellation is an exceedingly rare one.

Monterey had been the ancient capital of "Upper California" in the Mexican days, but quickly lost its prestige and importance after the American conquest, when San Francisco, on account of its wonderful harbor and facilities for commercial supremacy, situated where the rivers and bay that led to the gold fields entered the ocean, went at a leap to the fore.

Covers No. 3 and 4. The next two covers are from Columbia, both "straight-lines." The first is well known and bears date of January 21, 1853. The second is rarer and its date was later in 1853. The first Columbia "straight-line" is always found out of line, as of type imperfectly set in a holder. This apparently gradually became loosened so that the name became scarcely distinct as the type evidently tilted to one side. Evidently disgusted with the instability of the small straight line type, the postmaster secured a second one, this time of large square-faced type, evidently being resolved that his second canceller should not behave so erratically. The letter shown at the lower right hand corner of the page, was doubtless September 27th, 1853, as other dated specimens are known. The Columbia covers are not particularly rare, for Columbia was a large and flourishing camp even into the seventies; and is celebrated as having failed to become the capital in the early days, by the lack of only one vote in the Legislature. It today retains its ancient charm and is a quaint village of about 300 people.

Cover No. 5. Four miles from Columbia proudly sat Sonora, the "Queen of the Southern Mines." Now and always the County Seat of the important mining County of Tuolumne, which in 1857 boasted the third largest number of votes, being surpassed only by San Francisco and El Dorado Counties. Its early post-marks were round. Why the "straight line" here reproduced should have been called into existence for a short time in 1852, we shall probably never know. As these covers occur about the same time, in April, 1852, it was doubtless an emergency post-mark.

Cover No. 6. We now come to the most remarkable of the "straight-lines," namely La Porte. In its early days this town was known as "Rabbit Creek." Also at one period it would seem to have been known as "Rabbit Town" as Mr. Wiltsee has a Copley Miners' Express frank, mailed at "Rabbit Town" at which office it was taken up by the United States mail, and forwarded East to East Boston, Mass. In 1857 its name was changed to the more dignified one of La Porte.



This most astonishing La Porte post mark exists in two forms; *first* simply as "La Porte," the stamp also being cancelled by this same straight line post mark. *Second*, the more elaborate one given here, the name of "W. Youlen" being below the town name, and both followed by the "Free" hand-stamp repeated twice. Both authors of this article have one of these most interesting and rare covers.

Searching inquiry has so far failed to reveal who "W. Youlen" was. A further search of the archives at Washington may reveal the fact that he was for a short time Postmaster, the only conceivable circumstance under which the

"free" hand-stamp could have been applied. His name is not given in the Guides. He certainly was not a Congressman, as the records show no such name. If he were Postmaster, time must have been plentiful and the dignity of his office must have sufficiently intrigued him, otherwise he would not have found time, or have spent money to have this redoubtable wood-block fabricated; for such it evidently was.

THE OVAL CANCELLATIONS.

And now let us take up the rarer form, the oval cancellation. The early day ovals as far as is now known were four in number, namely Sacramento, Weaverville, Mormon Island, and Snellings Ranche. They occurred in widely separated portions of the gold fields. We will take them up in the order of their occurrence.

Cover No. 7. The Sacramento Cover, like the straight-line Benicia, was inaugurated under the old 40-cent rate, 12½c local, and must have been used either in 1849, 1850 or 1851. Owing to the fact that "Upper California," the Mexican name, was used instead of "California," it was probably in 1849 or 1850. Why the oval form originated we cannot tell. Many of the earliest California Express Company franks were of oval form, and it is probable that the close affiliation between these two forms of mail transportation influenced this shape of postal cancellation. In passing it will be well to notice that this was a local California letter, and consequently employed the rate of 12½c. Also that the local 12½c cancellations are extremely rare. Many of the 40c California cancellations to the East have been preserved; but the local letters were rarely saved, and they are great rarities. This particular cover is one of the best and clearest known.

Cover No. 8. We now come to another rare cancellation, the oval of Mormon Island. The romantic history of the spot where this most interesting cover was postmarked has been touched upon by various writers. But to fully comprehend it, these few notes will be of interest. It has been written up in the July 1929 number of this magazine, but this rarer early oval was not included amongst the later covers in that interesting article.

James William Marshall, an employee of Capt. John A. Sutter, who held a large grant in the Sacramento Valley, with his headquarters at Sutter's Fort, now well preserved in the environs of Sacramento, first discovered gold in California, when digging a tail race for the sawmill he was constructing for Sutter, in January 1848. This spot was then named "Culloma" from the Culloma tribe of Indians who inhabited that vicinity. In the earlier days of California this name was spelled "Culloma" (not Culuma) as the 1849 cover in Mr. Wiltsee's article in the July issue of this magazine clearly shows. This spelling continued into 1851. But in later days the name has been and now is spelled "Coloma."

In the early days it was a thriving town of 600 people; but today two or three small houses mark the historic spot. As it was situated in the hills, it had no rich bottom lands to succeed the gold so soon "placered out," with perpetual and valuable agricultural products. But perched aloft on the height above the river, a great statue today marks the spot, and sits in silent majesty contemplating the historic scene. For the Native Sons of California, as one of their first duties, decided not to allow the fame of Marshall and his historic act to be forgotten by succeeding generations.

The true fact that led to the founding of what was then called "Mormon Island" was the heavy royalty of 25% of the gold recovered, demanded by Sutter. This led to dissatisfaction on the part of the Mormons early employed, and later augmented.

According to the best authorities they were led by that shrewd and daring Mormon speculator, later to become a leading factor in California history, Cap-

tain Samuel Brannan, whose enduring monument to succeeding generations is Brannan St. in San Francisco. It is stated that his agile brain early decided that if gold was at Coloma, it was in other spots in the American River, and under his leadership and advice the Mormons moved down the river, prospecting as they went, and gold in large quantities was discovered at the spot then called "Mormon Island" and now known as "Natoma," situated 25 miles down the river.

The cover here shown is extremely rare, but one other copy being so far known, although the cancellation exists on a pair of 3c 1851's. In our opinion this cover probably antedated the sale of stamps of the 1851 issue. It will be noted that the rare Adams Express Mormon Island frank was also an oval; the postal oval, however, is double lined. Doubtless it followed the influence of the Express cancellation.

It will be noted that the Postmaster charged 6c paid for a local rate of 3c to San Jose. This error has been noted by the writers on other 1851 covers, when at first the details of the local rate change from the rate of 12½c to 3c does not seem to have been known in the country districts. This cover is too small to have carried the double rate.

The interpolation of "Express" on this cover has been added recently, and by some possessor who mistook it for an Express cover, which it certainly is not. The cover is genuinely postal, the "Paid" being frequently used by Postal as well as by Express Companies, and the rate being 6c clearly, in manuscript.

Brannan later changed the name of Mormon Island to "Natoma," naming it after the Natoma Tribe of Indians who inhabited that locality. After its early "Placer" riches were exhausted, it slumbered for years as a peaceful agricultural district. But in the late nineties came the introduction of "Gold dredging" from Australia, to work out the gold from the beds of streams, where the values could not be reached by any of the early day cruder methods of river mining.

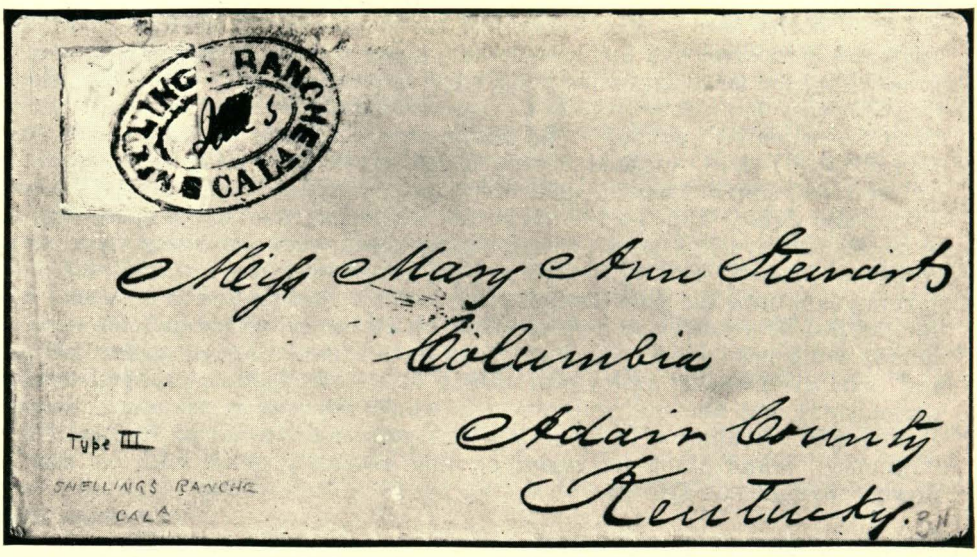
"Natoma" proved to be the centre of the second largest gold dredging district in California. The huge so-called "endless bucket line" gold dredges, each using from 400 to 1000 Horse Power, often of entire steel construction, and costing from $250,000 to $600,000 each, digging as high as 4000 to 5000 yards per day of gold gravel, at a cost of 6 to 7c per cu. yd. began operation in the late 90's and have continued to the present day. They reached the deep gravels in the beds of the river, and on account of the comparatively low cost of recovery, have also been employed in the wide flats along the river, too low grade in gold to admit of the more expensive hand labor methods of early days. For the last 30 years they have poured millions into the United States Mint, and the "Natoma Consolidated" proved to be the greatest Company of all with the exception of the "Yuba Consolidated" on its gold river, forty miles to the north.

Natoma, Oroville, called Opher City until 1855, La Grange, on the Tuolumne River, and Jenny Lind on the Calaveras River are four of the spots that have seen the full cycle of gold operations, beginning with the early days of pan, rocker, and "Long Tom," continuing their existence through the beautiful California years until the gold dredges came to their streams in the 90's, and which for the last 30 years, have been clearing up all of the values that the early day miners could not handle. Soon they will have exhausted their golden treasures, and then the peaceful valley will return to its ever-lasting production of the agricultural and horticultural products which the rest of the world demands. But Mormon Island, or Natoma, will not pass entirely out of history, for the "Natoma" brand of olives, raised on this historic ground, will, we trust, be present through the ages on.



Cover No. 10. From the Collection of Ernest Wiltsee.

We now move far to the North. Weaverville, the County seat of Trinity County, nestled amid its surrounding mountains 180 miles away to the north. *Cover No. 10* shows a clear single line oval in black, with the day written in. This cancellation occurs also in red, *Cover No. 9* from the collection of W. Parker Lyon, shown in the upper left hand corner of his covers, being in that color. *Cover No. 10* contains its full letter, and we consequently know that the date is Mar. 21st, 1855. The earliest examples of this oval, as far as now known to us, are in 1852. It must be admitted that the early Express Companies who served Weaverville, namely "Blake," "Rhodes and Lusk," etc., all were hand stamped ovals in form. Again the local Express companies may have influenced the oval form of this postal cancellation.

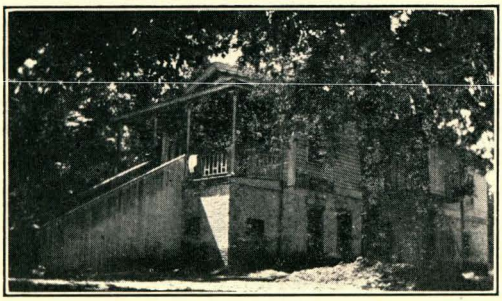


Cover No. 11. Snelling's Ranch.



We now pass to the extreme southern end of the gold-belt and concern ourselves with cover Number 11, from the collection of Ernest Wiltsee. This most interesting cover is from a town which, after an exciting and active early history, has now, through the course of modern progress, passed into a sleepy little village far from the excitement of raging traffic and modern throngs. But while its hey-dey was early, and unlike the "ghost" towns it still maintains its ancient site, quiet today pervades its shaded streets and pleasant surrounding fields.

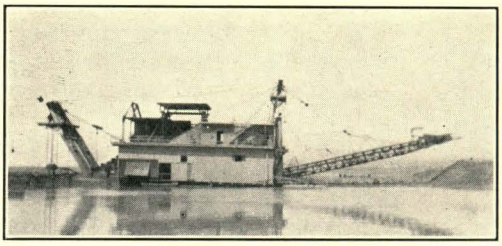
"Snellings Ranch" was its first name, as this beautiful cover clearly shows. Situated on the Merced River, in what was then Mariposa County, it was the last stopping place in cultivation and verdure before entering the narrow gorges of the foothills, that led to General Freemont's well known "Mariposa Grant" and the placer diggings and quartz mines in and near it. Note the old spelling of the word "Ranche" which has not been employed since the early 50's, and seems to have been an attempt to compromise between the Spanish word "Rancho" from which it is derived, and the modern word "Ranch." Here the weary freight teams rested and reformed for the entrance into the hills, amid luxuriant fields and abundant vegetation. Its streets were filled in those early days with the great eight and ten mule teams of the freighters, with their heavy "lead" and "trail" wagons, transporting mining machinery, merchandise, food and supplies, to the many bustling camps in the foothills of Mariposa County. Here they rested and reformed after the long drive through the valley from Stockton, into the smaller "outfits" that from now on would negotiate the curves and grades of the foothills and mountains.



The Old Court House at "Snellings Ranche," Now "Snelling."

In 1855 Merced County was separated from the huge county of Mariposa and from its position "Snellings Ranche" became the County Seat. The "Ranche" was dropped, and it was then called "Snellings." The old Court House above shown still exists, where many a well-tried suit was heard within its walls. But the rising power of the valley and its great influx of population, could not be withstood, as the power and influence of the mountain mining counties dwindled in comparison; consequently in after years the county seat was removed 25 miles into the valley to Merced, and Snellings, having made its third change into "Snelling," is now a sleepy village on the railroad to Yosemite.

No other example of this cancellation is now known. In fact the writers while in Snelling and the neighborhood, could not find any denizen who had even heard that its name was once "Snellings Ranche." So completely do facts fade, and so dependable and trustworthy are these mute contemporary witnesses to those early historic "days of gold." The date of this interesting cover is probably 1853 or 1854. It cannot be later.



No. 3 Dredge of the La Grange Gold Dredging Co. at Snelling.

But "Snelling" has not entirely lost touch with the "Days of Gold." Just outside the village the huge gold dredge shown, continues to moan and groan as is the wont of dredges when the digging is heavy, the only sound on the peaceful evening village air. The "endless chain of buckets" is shown in front, and the "stacker," or endless belt conveyor which piles up the washed gravel and boulders behind. And weekly the gold bar goes to the U. S. Mint just as they did in "49."

As these brief notes show, the early oval and straight-line cancellations soon passed away in the history of California. It was a period of great personal initiative; the entire country was new, vigorous, and unsolved. The oval was probably due to the influence of the popular Express Companies which, according to competent authorities, carried 95% of the mail to the mining regions in the early 50's, due to the failure of the United States Post Office Department to realize the situation, and to afford for many years adequate and reliable mail service.

The "straight-line" was doubtless in most instances an emergency makeshift, due to the remoteness of the region and the impossibility of quickly securing necessary replacements. But at least to those of us interested in early California history, they give an added zest and interest, both by the rarity of their occurrence and the originality of their forms, making pleasant departures from the ordinary stereotyped cancellations of later years.

Ten Minutes Talk on Afghanistan

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

THE great majority of American collectors make a fetish of the stamps of their own country. From the point of view of the almighty dollar, I suppose they are right, but they surely lose the zest and fascination that can be obtained by the study of many stamps produced by primitive means and by local people in the out of the way places. Among many such interesting groups I mention Brazil 1843-1850, New Caledonia 1860, 10 cents, New South Wales, Sydneys and Laureated Issues, Tasmania first 1d. and 4d, Uruguay 1856-1862 and most of the Indian Native States.

In this group of "primitives" I would give a high position to the stamps of Afghanistan produced by local artists in a wild and little known far away country and printed from lithographic stones on which each subject on the stone was drawn separately each one varying considerably from the other so that platings of these early Afghans is by no means difficult.

Before I refer to the stamps I think a few brief details of the country may be interesting.

Afghanistan is situated between Persia, Baluchistan and the northwest portion of India. It is about 500 miles broad by 600 miles in length. The population is about 6,000,000. The country is divided into five provinces, each under

separate Government appointed by the Amir. These are Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Afghan-Turkestan, and Badakshan.

The Amir Sher Ali ruled Afghanistant from 1868 to 1878. During his reign the first stamps were issued. Early in 1879 he fled from Kabul and died in exile. Yakub Khan then became Amir, but the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, the British envoy, brought about war under General Roberts in 1879-1880. Yakub Khan abdicated and the Sirdars in June 1880 elected Abdur Rahman as Amir. He ruled firmly until his death in 1901, and was succeeded by his son Habibulla, who died in 1919 and was succeeded by the Amir Amanullah. Each of these Amirs had separate and very distinct issues of stamps.

The finest collections of these stamps have naturally been formed in India. The chief among these were those of Sir David Masson, Col. Hancock and Col. Appleton.

Sir David Masson who was a well known banker in the Punjab in Central Provinces, India, was, for many years, recognized as the chief authority on the stamps of Afghanistan and in 1908 produced (in conjunction with B. Gordon Jones) the standard handbook on the subject. This was issued by the *Philatelic Society of India* and is profusely illustrated from reconstructed plates of all the early types. I recently bought the whole of Sir David Masson's collection and these notes are based upon it.

Most stamps of the early types are dated, the first issue of 1870-71 being dated 1288 of the Mohammedan era. This date is usually found among the Arabic inscription in the large oval. The value is usually over the Lion's head. The values are: Shahi—1 anna or 1d; Sanar—2 annas or 2d; Abasi—2 annas or 4d; ½ rupee—6 annas or 6d; 1 rupee—12 annas or 1/-.

The early issues are printed in groups of 15 stamps 3x5. There were two stones of some issues, on one was 15 types of 1 shahi stamps, on the other, a left row of 5 of shahi, centre row of 5 sanar, and right row of 5 more shahi. In the third printing this was altered to left row of 5 all abasi, centre row of 5 all sanar, right row of 5 all shahi.

In 1871-72 two new values were issued, ½ and 1 rupee in purple printed in little groups of four stamps, two of each value.

In 1872-73 a new stone of 15 stamps of Shahi was in use. This is a cheap stamp but is very interesting because here we have the first repairs and retouches made by native Afghans in their own stamps.

In stamp No. 6, in the first printing one corner ornament was omitted. I had a pair in the collection, which I have sold to W. G. Hawkins and I do not know another pair in any of the fine collections in Great Britain, India or Germany. The native workmen must have quickly noted this fault and made at last three different attempts to correct it. I show complete sheets of the 1st, 2nd. and 3rd. retouch.

Other interesting retouches occur in these stamps. I show a page with the original state and the retouches on the same type, side by side for comparison.

With the issue of 1875-76 dated 1293, the use of special colors was introduced for the different Provinces, viz.: Kabul, Gray; Jellalabud, Purple; Kandahar, Green; Herat, Yellow-brown; Afghan-Turkestan, Black.

On the map you can see where each color was used. In this issue each color was printed from two distinct stones.

1st. A stone of 24 all Shahis.
2nd. A composite stone of 24 consisting of 12 Sanar, 6 Abasi, 3 each of ½ and 1 rupee.

The three higher values, in all colors except the grays are rare stamps, the blacks being rarities that are missing in most collections.

The issue of 1294 was printed in sheets of 40 stamps arranged as follows: 25 shahi, 8 sanar, 3 abasi, 2—½ rupee, 2—1 rupee. You can see why the three higher values are scarce in all colors.

Norway

THE PLATING OF 3 SKILLING—1857

By Dr. Justus Anderssen, R. D. P., in Collaboration with J. Jellestad and Abr. Odfjell, F. R. P. S. L.

WHEN Norway introduced postage stamps in 1855 they were only supposed to cover inland correspondence. But in the course of the first year it was arranged, through postal conventions, to be extended to include foreign countries: France with Algier, Denmark and Sweden, and later other countries. As the postage, especially for heavy mail, amounted to odd figures (for instance to U. S. A., 39 skillings) a supplementary value was needed and "3 skilling" was decided upon.

This stamp, as well as the other values of this issue, was ordered from P. A. Nyman, engraver in Stockholm, and the die matrixes were produced in the same manner as the one used for the 4 and 8 skilling stamps of this issue.

The stamp was delivered from the printers in lots between May 28th and July 6th, 1857—1,050,000 stamps in all. There are two distinct shades, lilac and grey-lilac. Brownish or greenish shades are chemical changelings.

Proofs exist in yellow, blue and grey lilac on paper verge Batonne.

As with the 4 and 8 skillings also here for the 3 skilling the printing plate is composed of four blocks (5x5) and we shall name them $\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline A & B \\ \hline C & D \\ \hline\end{array}$ as before.

The ink covers poorly, and often extra flaws are found, which are not characteristic of the matrix, and which therefore cannot be used for identifying purposes.

The color of this stamp makes the study rather difficult. In the following we will however give those distinguishing features, that through a long and careful study of a great number of this stamp, we have found to be constant.

A BLOCK

A 1. The upper frameline is pointed at the left and raggy at the right.

A 2. There is a colored dot in the shadelines of the nose. The upper frameline is wide at the right end.

A 3. In the . W. spandrel the 6th wavy line joins the frameline (Confer A 16.). There is a tiny colored dot in the forehead in line with R in the left FRIMÆRKE.

A 4. There is a colored dot in G in NORGE, another in the left 3 and the E in the left FRIMÆRKE.

A 5. A tiny colored dot in N of NORGE. K in the right FRIMÆRKE is crippled.

A 6. The upper end of the right frameline has a colored dot. The leg of the second L in SKILLING is narrow. A short line crosses the wavy line under N in NORGE.

A 7. The N. W. corner is rounded. There is a tiny colored dot in the forehead (confer A.3), also a tiny white spot close to the neck in line with R in the right FRIMÆRKE.

A 8. The upper and left framelines are joined. The right frameline is pointed at both ends.

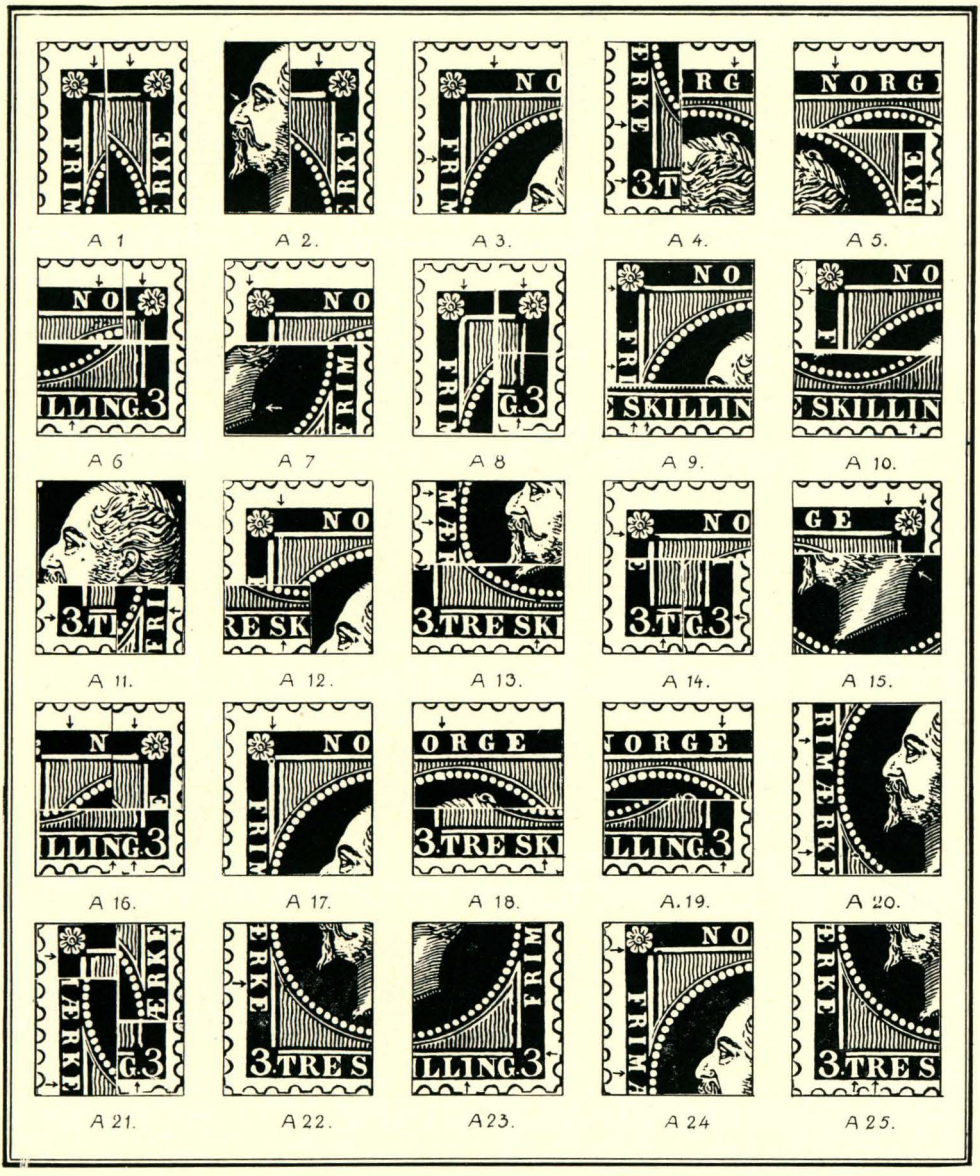
A 9. The upper frameline has the left end bended upwards, and the right end is pointed. There is a colored dot in the temple close to the curled hair. In SKILLING the K has a colored dot. The S is thickened at the top.

A10. A colored dot in the white wavy line under N in NORGE. In the S. E. spandrels there is a colored dot above I in SKILLING.

A11. A white dot is found above the hind head in line with K in the right FRIMÆRKE. There is a colored dot on the cheek. The left 3 has a colored dot and there is a colored dot in the pearl inside RI in the right FRIMÆRKE.

A12. The 1st and 2nd white wavy line in the N. W. spandrel join the upper frameline. S in SKILLING is crippled. The lower end of the right frameline is narrow.

A13. The shadows on the nose are sharp. A colored dot on the cheek close to the whiskers. The white circle is broken about the K in SKILLING.



A14. Both the upper as well as the lower frameline are pointed. T in TRE joins the lower frameline. G. in SKILLING has a hump on the top.

A15. There is a white dot in front of the throat. There are colored dots on the upper shadows on the neck, a colored dot on the cheek above the moustache. The upper frameline is pointed in both ends. There is a small cut in the edge of the N E corner.

A16. The upper frameline has in its right end a small outgrowth. The sixth white wavy line in the N. W. spandrel joins the upper frameline (confer A3). There is a colored dot on the cheek (confer A11). The lower frameline is narrow above the N. G in SKILLING. The G in this word is deformed.

A17. The left frameline is clubbed and prolonged so it reaches the rosette. There is a colored dot in the club end.

A18. The pearl under O in NORGE is large. The tops of the K in SKILLING is closed.

A19. The upper frameline is narrow and uneven under E in NORGE. There is a colored dot in the right 3.

A20. There is a colored dot in the white circle—S. W. spandrel—in line with K in the left FRIMÆRKE. The two pearls inside this dot are joined. There is a colored dot on the temple above the eyebrow.

A21. In the N. W. spandrel the first and second wavy lines are joined. The foot of both the E's in FRIMÆRKE left and right is broken. The lower end of the right frameline is pointed.

A22. In the S. W. spandrel the white circle line is broken in line with K in the left FRIMÆRKE (confer A20).

A23. There is a colored dot in the upper end of the right 3, it looks shortened. The upper part of the second I in SKILLING is crippled.

A24. The left end of the upper frameline is hooked. There is a colored dot in the wing of the nose.

A25. The white circle line in the S. W. spandrel is broken above the TR in TRE.

B BLOCK.

B 1. E in NORGE has a colored dot in the lower leg. The pearl inside the I in the left FRIMÆRKE is only half.

B 2. There is a tiny white dot between the left rosette and NORGE. There is some colored spots in the pearls inside RKE in the left FRIMÆRKE.

B 3. In the S. E. spandred several of the white wavy lines are broken. The right frameline is broken where it joins the white circle line.

B 4. The pearls under NORGE are more or less spotted with colored dots. There is a colored dot in G in SKILLING. The upper frameline has a hook in the left end.

B 5. N. W. corner broken. There is a cut in the right frameline inside the second R in the right FRIMÆRKE.

B 6. The upper frameline is narrow under G in NORGE. The first leg of N in NORGE is broken.

B 7. The first L and the G in SKILLING have each a colored dot.

B 8. O in NORGE is open at top. The white circle line broken under OR in NORGE. The pearl under R in NORGE has a colored dot. The right frameline is pointed at top. The right end of the lower frameline is pointed. There is a colored dot in the lower leg of E in NORGE.

B 9. The left frameline is split at top by a colored hairline. The last white wavy line in the S. E. spandrel joins the lower frameline.

B10. There is a colored dot high on the forehead. There is a colored dot in the right 3. The right end of the lower frameline is pointed upwards.

B11. The left end of the upper frameline has a colored dot. The lower end of the left frameline is pointed. The white wavy lines are broken above R in TRE (S. W. spandrel). The right rosette is connected with the upper frameline by a white flaw.

B12. The upper frameline has a colored dot in the left end—while the right end is split. There is a colored dot between the eye and the hair. The white circleline is broken above LL in SKILLING.

B13. There is a colored dot in the lower leg of E in NORGE. K in SKILLING is crippled.

B14. The lower end of the right frameline forms a club with a colored dot.

B15. The white circleline is broken under GE in NORGE. The K and the LL in SKILLING seem all to be a little deformed.

B16. There is a colored dot besides the moustache, another in M in the left FRIMÆRKE. Both of the LL's in SKILLING have the foot broken.

B17. The edge above the right rosette is raggy. The right end of the upper frameline is pointed.

B18. The lower end of the right frameline is pointed. The top leg of E in TRE is crippled. There is a colored dot above T in TRE. There is a tiny colored dot in the upper part of S in SKILLING.

B19. The unshadowed part of the neck has a colored flaw. S in SKILLING has a colored dot. The foot of the first I in SKILLING is crippled.

B20. There is a colored dot on the forehead (see B 10). The white circleline is broken in lines with E in the right FRIMÆRKE. The left end of the lower frameline is pointed.

B21. The right end of both the upper as well as the lower framelines have a colored dot. The lower frameline is narrow above E in TRE.



B22. The left end of the upper frameline has a cut. There is a colored dot in the left 3. The upper leg of K in SKILLING is broken.

B23. The N. W. corner is broken. There is a colored dot in the right end of the upper frameline. Another colored dot in the upper corner of E in TRE. One often finds that one of the white wavy lines in the N. E. spandrel joins the upper frameline.

B24. There is a colored dot in the edge of the nose. Another above the moustache. The right 3 has a colored dot. G in SKILLING is crippled.

B25. Both the right and left framelines have in their upper end a colored dot. The R in TRE and the K in SKILLING are both crippled.

Modern Land Transportation Shown on Stamps

By Stephen G. Rich, Ph. D.

THERE are many airmail stamps, and a large proportion of these carry pictures of airplanes. There have been stamps with pictures of railroad trains, from 1860 to issues now current. In contrast to these rather popular illustrations, the modern road vehicle has rather lagged behind in affording pictures for stamps. I have recently endeavored to make as complete a list as possible of the modern road vehicles shown on stamps, and believe that I now have a substantially complete one.

In "modern road vehicles" I include everything not pulled by animals that may move upon a road. This includes, therefore: Bicycles, automobiles, motor trucks, motorcycles, tractors and traction engines.

Our own country was the first to depict a motor vehicle, and has issued half as many stamps showing modern vehicles as all the rest of the world combined. If we add Cuba and the Dominican Republic, both strongly under American influence, the United States can claim sponshorship for approximately half the modern vehicle pictures ever put on stamps. Under American influence, Cuba was the first to depict a bicycle on a stamp. Mexico was the first to show a motorcycle and sidecar.

This list is arranged according to the vehicle shown, and in chronological order under each vehicle.





1. Bicycles.

Cuba, Special Delivery, 1899, 10c., Scott no. 552.
U. S., Special Delivery, 1902, 10c, Scott no. 1895.
Cuba, Special Delivery, 1902, 10c, Scott no. 553.
Cuba, Special Delivery, 1910, 10c, Scott no. 554.
U. S., Special Delivery, 1911, 10c, Scott No. 1897.
U. S., Special Delivery, 1914, 10c, Scott no. 1898.
U. S., Special Delivery, 1916, 10c, Scott no. 1899.
U. S., Special Delivery, 1917, 10c, Scott no. 1900.

2. Motorcycle alone.

U. S., Special Delivery, 1922, 10c, Scott no. 1901. Indian Motorcycle.
U. S., Special Delivery, 1925, 15c, Scott no. 1902. Indian Motorcycle.
Dominican Republic, Special Delivery, 1925, 10c, Scott no. 302. Indian Motorcycle.
Egypt, Special Delivery, 1926, 20m, Scott no. 225. British type single-cylinder motorcycle.
U. S., Special Delivery, 1927, 10c, Scott no. 1904. Indian Motorcycle.
Dominican Republic, Special Delivery, 1927, 10c, Scott no. 303. Indian Motorcycle.

3. Motorcycle and Sidecar.

Mexico, Special Delivery, 1919, 20c, Scott no. 741. Indian motorcycle and sidecar.
Mexico, Special Delivery, 1923, 20c, Scott no. 742. Indian motorcycle and sidecar.

4. Motor cars and trucks.

U. S., Pan-American, 1901, 4c, Scott no. 296. Electric cab, probably Columbia, made by Electric Vehicle Co.

Bosnia, 1906, 50h. Scott no. 42. Austrian Daimler military truck.

Bosnia, 1910, 50h, Scott no. 58. Austrian Daimler military truck.

U. S., Parcel Post, 1912, 15c, Scott no. 1456. Studebaker-E. M. F. mail truck.

Russia, Charity (semi-postal), 1922, 250,000r., Scott no. 536. Motor ambulance.

U. S., Special Delivery, 1925, 20c, Scott no. 1903. White or Pierce-Arrow Mail truck.

Tunis, Semi-Postal, 1928, 40+40c to 10c+10f., Scott nos. 347 to 353. Citroen caterpillar 6-wheel desert-going truck.



5. Tractors.

U. S., Parcel Post, 1912, 75c., Scott no. 1460. Traction-engine.
Russia, 1923, 5r., Scott no. 244. Tractor.
Russia, 1923, 5r., Scott no. 248. Tractor.

I add the following oddities, not strictly relevant, but vaguely allied.

Radio transmitting stations are shown on the 1919 and 1920 stamps of Guatemala, (30c 1919, 2c on 39c 1920); and on the 1925 Popoff commemorative issue of Russia. Azerbaijan shows oil-wells on two stamps of 1922. Various modern transportation methods in industry are shown on the Saar stamps of 1921. On the postage dues of 1926 of Turkey, is shown a train emerging from a modern railway bridge; and on the Transvaal commemorative of 1900 a train is shown coming out of a tunnel. These are the only stamps thus far issued showing the train in such positions. There are, of course, many stamps showing locomotives and trains, and many showing bridges, that are well-known to collectors.

I conclude by remarking that none of the large firms in the motor industry have yet gotten their product onto stamps, with the exception of Studebaker.

A Forgotten Postal Agreement

By Donald A. King.

RECENTLY in some research work in early Provincial Legislative Assembly Reports I discovered a reference to a particularly low postal rate for letters exchanged between portions of the Province of New Brunswick and the United States during the '50s. Though very familiar with the postal records of that time, the item was new to me and, therefore, I made further search and located the correspondence on the subject, and it follows herewith.

"General Post Office,
St. John, N. B.,
Nov. 19, 1851.

"Sir:

Referring to your communication of 6th June last, and to the subject of the exchange offices between the United States and this Province, I beg to inform you that application has been made to me for the establishment of a communication by messenger between the frontier Post Office of Calais and St. Stephen, which is represented would be attended by advantage to the Post Office Revenue, as well as by great public accommodation. From enquiries instituted some time since with that end in view it appeared that a communication service daily by messenger could be effected for the sum of £10. or $40.

Under the present rate of 10 cents or 6d. currency, this would probably be unattended by any increase in the Revenue, but I am of the opinion that if a small

local rate were fixed for letters posted at a Frontier office for delivery to the corresponding Frontier Town, that the amount of Revenue would go far towards payment of the messenger's wages.

Such a plan if adopted should of course be applied to all exchanging offices. Between the Towns of Calais and St. Stephen, and St. Andrews and Robbinston the distance is so short that unless the rate was fixed very low, the mail would not be greatly used. Between Woodstock and Houlton the case is different, but it would be advisable to establish a uniform rate for all three, and I beg to propose therefore, a local rate of 2 cents or 1d. currency on all letters posted at one Frontier Office, prepayment optional; and the postage to be retained by the country collecting it, in the same manner as with the ordinary rates of postage; and further that the proposed communication between St. Stephen and Calais be established.

Should you be disposed to sanction such an arrangement on the part of the United States, I will submit the matter at once to the Lt. Governor of this Province, whose sanction by Order in Council is necessary before I can collect any new rate of postage.

I may state that previous to the change of arrangements of 6th July, last, the custom of charging at St. Andrews a penny currency on letters to and from Robbinston had been in existence for some time. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) J. Howe,
Postmaster.

Hon. N. K. Hall,
Postmaster General,
Washington,
U. S. A."

"Post Office Department,
Dec. 11, 1851.

"Sir:

Your letter of the 19th ult. came duly to hand. In answer I have the honor to inform you that, agreeably to your suggestion I have made an order placing Calais in official communication with St. Stephen from the 1st Jan. next, and the Postmaster of Calais is authorized to pay one half the expense of twice daily mail conveyance between the two offices,—to wit, $20. a year, it being understood that the distance to be travelled is about the same on the territory of each country. The proposed 2 cent postage arrangement is sanctioned in respect to letters passing between the above named office; but with reference to Robbinston and St. Andrews, and Houlton and Woodstock, I would prefer, as the distance in both cases exceeds five miles that the general rate of 10 cents should stand, at least for the present.

Under our arrangement with Canada, the President advised the establishment of the 2c rate only in the case of offices not more than five miles apart.

I am,

Yours &c., &c.,
(Sgd.) N. K. Hall,
Postmaster General.

J. Howe, Esq.,
Postmaster General,
St. John,
N. B."

"General Post Office,
St. John,
Dec. 17, 1851.

"Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., conveying to me your sanction for the establishment of a communication between Calais and St. Stephen by messenger and for half the expenses of that service at $40. per annum, and also for the propsed rate of 2c on letters between those offices, but stating, that as the distance between the other offices of communication exceeded five miles, you could not sanction the 2c rate.

I have to express my satisfaction at your acceding so far to the proposition made by me; at the same time I beg respectfully to direct your attention to the fact that the distance between St. Andrews and Robbinston is less than five miles.

In our contract it states it at three and a half, which I consider as quite the outside.

Under these circumstances, I presume there will be no difficulty in including the last named office in the 2c rate, but I wait your reply before giving any instructions on this point.

I have

&c., &c.,
(Sgd.) J. Howe,
Postmaster.

Hon. N. K. Hall,
Postmaster General,
Washington."

To the foregoing letter apparently no reply was received, at least none appears in the annual Reports of the Post Office Department of New Brunswick. It is more than probable that the point would be conceded by the United States Postal Administration as Robbinston was at that time the United States office for the exchange of mails between that country and the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; St. Andrews, N. B., being the other for the three Provinces. Mails for St. Stephen-Calais and Woodstock-Houlton would be purely of local origin.

On the same date as the foregoing letter was written Howe took the matter up with the Provincial Government. He wrote as follows—

"General Post Office,
St. John,
Dec. 17, 1851.

"Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of His Excellency the Lt. Governor copies of correspondence between the Postmaster General of the United States and myself, on the subject of an additional communication between Calais and St. Stephen, and the rates of postage between Frontier towns. It will be seen from the letters of the Postmaster General of the United States, that he accedes to the rate of 2 cents or one penny, on letters passing between the Frontier Offices as far as regards St. Stephen and Calais.

I have however pointed out to him the fact that the St. Andrews and Robbinston offices being not more than three miles and a half apart, and have no doubt, therefore, he will accede to the new rate between these places also. Under these circumstances I submit I may receive the necessary authority for the collection of the penny rate at the Frontier offices in this Province.

I have

&c., &c.,
(Sgd.) J. Howe,
Postmaster.

Hon. J. R. Partelow,
&c., &c.,
Fredericton, N. B."

The foregoing letter is the last record that appears in connection with the arrangement for the lower rate. That it went into effect there can be little doubt, original covers thus prepaid to the places named would prove it conclusively. United States covers if prepaid would carry two of the 1c. 1851 issue, those of New Brunswick origin would necessarily only bear the impression of "1d. paid," no 1d. stamp being every issued.

An examination by some of the cover collectors would perhaps disclose specimens bearing this special rate. They are worth searching for, so that the use of this rate be definitely established.

The Soviet Philatelic Association

By B. Rosov.

(Editor's Note: The activities of the Soviet Philatelic Association have been of interest to collectors in this country for some time but very few seemed to have a clear conception of the purpose or methods employed by this organization. In view of its official character as a State monopoly, the director of the Association was requested to submit a statement for the benefit of our readers and we are pleased to publish the article below exactly as written.—H. L. L.)

IN consequence of the Great War and the famine of 1922, a great number of destitute children appeared in the U. S. S. R. After W. I. Lenin's death, the government of the U. S. S. R. organized a special fund in his memory for the assistance of destitute children. The revenues of this fund are obtained

from different sources. One of these is the sale of postage stamps, old banknotes, postcards and coins to collectors. The sale of the above objects is effected by a special commercial organization, bearing the name of "*The Soviett Philatelic Association of the Commission of the All Russian Central Executive Committee for the Organization and Disposal of W. I. Lenin's Fund for the Assistance of Destitute Children.*" According to its statute, this organization delivers 50% of all net profits from her commerce with materials for collections to the Fund in Memory of W. I. Lenin.

The foreign commerce with philatelic materials, similarly as all the foreign trade of the U. S. S. R., is a State monopoly, and the philatelic State monopoly for foreign trade is entrusted to the Soviet Philatelic Association. Therefore all foreign collectors or dealers have to buy all collection materials of the U. S. S. R. exclusively from the Soviet Philatelic Association, or through her.

In view of the fact that postage stamps and annulled banknotes are so very easily forwarded abroad, collectors could quite easily effect a hidden trade with abroad, which took the appearance of an exchange between collectors. As the state monopoly was violated in this way and the revenues of the Fund in memory of W. I. Lenin were thus reduced, the Soviet Philatelic Association, which did not wish to deprive collectors of the right to exchange stamps for their own collections with foreign collectors, was forced to organize a control of collectors' exchanges, so as to suppress an exchange of stamps, being in reality a private commerce. To this end the Soviet Philatelic Association has established and published special rules, obligatory for all collectors, effecting an exchange with abroad. All letters and parcels with collection materials transgressing these rules are confiscated.

The Soviet Philatelic Association effects not only commercial transactions, but studies and describes in special catalogues all issues of stamps and necessity money of tzarist Russia and the periods of the Civil War and Revolution in the U. S. S. R. Up to now the Soviet Philatelic Association has studied, listed and published in special publications: The rural issues of Russia, (which catalogue appeared in Russian and English), the issues of imperial Russia, Russian Border States, Russian Posts in China, Turkey, Crete, etc., as well as the issues of the Caucasus and Ukraine. A special work deals with the various and extremely interesting issues of the period of the Civil War in Russia.

Except these publications, which appear from time to time, the Soviet Philatelic Association has been publishing, for a period over 7 years, a monthly magazine, *The Soviet Collector*, which is strictly scientific and in which the best collectors of the U. S. S. R. collaborate.

At the present, in consequence of the combined efforts of the People's Commissariat for Public Instruction and the Fund in Memory of W. I. Lenin, this question has been nearly solved. The smaller children have been taken from the streets and placed in Colonies for Children, where they are very carefully brought up. Children in their teens live in Labour Colonies, which in part occupy some of the former convents. In these colonies a great deal of attention is paid to former destitute children, and they are very carefully trained. On two of the stamps, which were recently issued in favor of destitute children, we see such children at field work, as well as children being trained in a workshop.

The bringing up of destitute children requires a great deal of money. The State is therefore always trying to augment its resources for this purpose. Stamps in favor of destitute children have been issued precisely to this end.

The citizens of the United States must always bear in mind that every Russian or Soviet stamps purchased from the Soviet Philatelic Association is of assistance in this great work.

Comments on Translation of Kohl's China

By JAMES STARR.

THE editor has requested me to submit an article of comments on the Translation of the China Section of Kohl's Handbook, which has appeared in the last three numbers of this magazine. He wishes it to be a constructive addition to the article rather than a criticism of the statements. I have endeavored to obey his orders, but fear that I have lapsed in one or two parts.

CUSTOMS POST:—It may be of interest to readers to know that the original designs for the first Customs Post stamp are in the possession of John A. Agnew of London and have been exhibited by him at Monaco and LeHavre. The first unaccepted sketch of the central design consisted of the Yin Yang symbol above which was the Keh Kuang Chu (Night-Shining Pearl) guarded on the left by the Feng Huang or Ho Ho bird (emblem of the Empress) and on the right the dragon emblematic of the Emperor. Beneath the whole is a ribbon-like label. These are all in gorgeous colors of gold, yellow, red, green and purple. The next unaccepted design for the center was rather similar to the first except that the supporters on each side were dragons and the colors were somewhat changed, but still very gorgeous. The next unaccepted essay had in the center an elephant-like animal with what looks like a basket of fruit on its back. The borders are similar to those of the actual first issue except that the values are in cash. This essay got as far as having a die proof in red, and plate proofs both perforated and imperforated in black exists. A third design shows a dragon, very similar to the issued stamp. The fourth design has in the center a dragon very similar to the actually issued stamp, the value being in mace and still another design shows a pagoda in the center with the value in candarines. A die proof of the last design also exists.

ACTUAL ISSUE OF 1878:—Theodore Siddall has recently informed me that the stamps of this issue are lithographed. Every other authority that I have seen say that they were printed from engraved copper dies and that they were originally 25 separate dies for each value of the issue.

Every student of Chinese stamps now knows that there were a great many different settings of these dies. How many is not known but there were many more than 3, and it does not follow that there were the same number of settings for each value. In fact, I think they were different. Therefore the division of the issue into "plates" or "settings" 1, 2 and 3 is erroneous and misleading. It would be better to follow the nomenclature of M. D. Chow and call them "sets" 1, 2 and 3. Set 1 being the stamps on thin paper, narrow spaced, in sheets of 25. Set 2 the wide spaced issue and set 3 the stamps on thicker paper, narrow spacing, in sheets of 20.

ISSUE OF 1885:—As in the case of the first issue, there are more than the two plates cataloged. There are several different settings of the dies for both the 12½ rough and 11¾ sharp, perforated stamps, but the number of dies that can be identified are very much less than those that have been identified in the previous issue.

Proof of the one candarin at least on thin rice paper exists. According to M. D. Chow, the 3 and 5 candarin exist with double impressions, also the one candarin vertical pair imperforated between, the 3 candarin horizontal pair imperforated between, and the 5 candarin vertical and horizontal pairs and horizontal strip of 4 imperforated between.

1894 JUBILEE ISSUE:—The Tokio Printing:—The sheets of the 9, 12 and 24 candarin of this issue consisted of 4 panes of 25 stamps each and M. D. Chow

states that the 9 candarin tete-beche occurred in the lower left corner of each pane so that there were 4 stamps to the sheet instead of one as is usually stated. There is a shade of the 24 candarin of the Tokio printing which is almost the color of that of the Shanghai printing and very difficult to determine. The 9 candarin exists with double impression. H. F. Bowker described in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, volume VII No. 3, the existence of one stamp in the northeast corner of the plate where the die had been re-touched.

Innumerable counterfeits exist of these three issues most of which are so poor that a novice could distinguish them at a glance.

CHINESE IMPERIAL POST:—Provisional Issue 1897, Small Figures of Value:—This issue is of immense value to the collector for the reason that the surcharge occurs only on the Tokio printings and it is therefore a color guide to distinguish between these two perplexing issues. Kohl lists the 1c on 1 candarin red; 5c on 5 candarin yellow; and 10c on 6 candarin red brown of the Shanghai printing with this surcharge, but I am inclined to believe that this is an error and that these three stamps are really but shades of the Tokio printing. Kohl's catalog is the only one that I have seen which gives these three values on the Shanghai printing.



A B C D.

There are three types of the character San found on the surcharge of the 24 candarin stamp. The first and most common is "A". Its distinctive marks are the hooks on the three short horizontal strokes on the lower part. This type is found on all settings of the surcharge and is found with several variations, mostly of broken lines, and one where the stroke at the left above the first horizontal line meets the stroke at the right forming a triangle. Type B is very well known and is probably the one referred to by M. D. Chow. Its distinguishing characteristics are the absence of the left end of the first horizontal line and that the 3 short lower horizontal lines have no hooks at the right end. This type is known to exist in the Tokio and Shanghai settings large numerals 2½ m.m. from the Chinese characters (Gibbons B 1 and 2). Type C. This type is similar to type B except that both sloping lower lines cross the second horizontal line and meet at the first. It is known on Gibbons B-2. Type D is reported by E. H. Finegan and is probably a sub-type of A.

Double over-prints exist of the ½c on 3 candarins; 2c on 2 candarins; 4c on 4 candarins and 10c on 9 candarins. Copies of the 2c on 2 candarins exist where the figure 2 of the surcharge is over the "e" of cents instead of the "n." The 8c on 6 candarins exists in a vertical strip of 3 imperforated between, as does also the 10c on 6 candarins.

LARGE FIGURES OF VALUE, WIDE SPACING ON THE SHANGHAI PRINT:—The ½c on 3 candarins, 1c on 1 candarin (this error occurs on the first and second stamps of the bottom row, on the sixth or tenth pane of the sheet and on the third stamp of the same row there is a broken "e" and "n" in the word "cent"), 2c on 2 candarins and 30c on 24 candarins exist with no period after cents. One stamp in the sheet of ½c on 3 candarins exists with no "t" in cent and also with 2/3 of the word "cent" missing. The 1c on 1 candarin exists imperforate on watermarked paper and with gum. The 30c on 24 candarins exists in horizontal pair imperforate between. The 4c on 4 candarins light rose exists in vertical pair imperforate between, and the 10c on 12 canda-

rins exists with a broken "0" in the figure "10." The 1c on 1 candarin also exists with an inverted comma instead of a period, and there is a vertical strip of 5 in which the surcharge is complete on the top stamp, 1/3 gone on the bottom stamp and proportionately missing between. A vertical pair is also known with partially off-set printing on the back.

LARGE FIGURES OF VALUE ON THE SHANGHAI PRINTING 1½ M. M. SPACING:—The Handbook lists the 30c on 24 candarins. M. D. Chow does not list this stamp and I am exceedingly doubtful if it actually exists as I have never come across a copy nor seen it in any other collection that I can remember. According to M. D. Chow, the 1c on 1 candarin, 2c on 2 candarins, and 5c on 5 candarins exist imperforate, the latter being a single copy postmarked Swatow and is without numeral. The ½c on 3 candarins and the 2c on 2 candarins (re-touched plate) exist in a horizontal pair imperforate between; the 5c on 5 candarins in vertical strip imperforate between. The ½c on 3 candarins exists with the English and Chinese portions of surcharge ½ M.M. apart instead of 1 M.M. He states there are two varieties of this setting both in a right pane, one being the fourth stamp of the second row and the other the third of the fifth.

The ½c on 3 candarins, 2c on 2 candarins, 4c on 4 candarins and 10c on 9 candarins, exist with inverted surcharge.

The following errors are also found:

½c on 3 candarins: Diagonal surcharge; Misplaced surcharge, half being on the left hand of the stamp and half on the right.

1c on 1 candarin: Vertical strip double perforation.

2c on 2 candarins: Misplaced overprint, as above; Horizontal pair, right stamp unsurcharged; Horizontal pair, right half part of original stamp missing, but surcharge complete; Vertical pair, imperforate between.

5c on 5 candarins: No period after cents; Hook on lower part of "5" missing.

JAPANESE PRINTING, 1½ M.M. SPACING:—Mr. Chow states there is a copy of the 5c on 5 candarins in which the left half of the two Chinese characters at the left are missing and the 1c on 1 candarin is found with the right and left Chinese characters in the upper row completely missing and the middle character half gone.

The 2c re-engraved stamp is found with no period after cents and in horizontal pair imperforate between.

SURCHARGES ON THE 3c RED REVENUE STAMP:—Numbers 41 to 45 may really be found in three shades of red and number 42 is known with the top line of Chinese characters missing, also with the word "cents" missing.

As to the double surcharge of number 47, only 5 known copies exist at the present time of which 2 are unused and 3 used. Number 46 exists with the double surcharge inverted of which M. D. Chow states that 20 copies exist.

As to the numbers of 47 and 48, while 200 copies and 40 copies respectively were printed, it is doubtful if all of them are in existence at the present time.

1897 REGULAR ISSUE:—As to the 4c olive green stamp, I think it is questionable whether this is a real error of color or only a changeling. Certainly the copy in my collection,—I have it both used and unused,—is considerably browner today than when it was first put in.

Number 57 color error is however an unquestionable error. The 10c exists in a distinct greyish blue green beside the ordinary color and there are a number of shades of the entire issue.

The $5.00 imperforate, appeared in the late Summer of 1924 on white wove watermarked paper and at least 3 sheets are in existence. The $1.00 value exists in sheet imperforate vertically. Only one sheet is known and this was in very

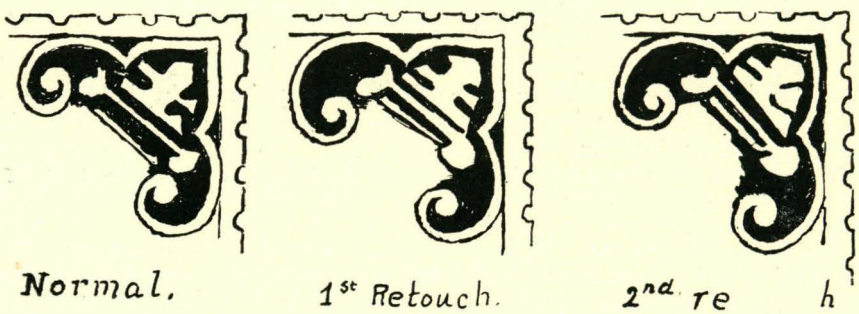
bad condition the horizontal perforations cutting the lower edge of each stamp, and with the exception of one pane which is none too good, the stamps were all more or less torn and damaged. In the entire sheet, there were probably not over 40 stamps that were in anything like good condition.

1898 ISSUE:—There are 2 shades of the ½, 1, 2, 4 and 30c values, also of the $5.00.

Die proofs of the ½c value in 6 trial colors on thin card board exist.

The following part perforates are known:—½c vertical pair imperforate between; 1c vertical pair imperforate between; 2c vertical pair imperforate between; 5c vertical pair imperforate between; 4c horizontal strip of 3 imperforate between; 10c horizontal and vertical pairs imperforate between; 20c horizontal and vertical pairs imperforate between; 30c vertical strip of 4 and vertical strip of 3 imperforate between.

1902 ISSUE UNWATERMARKED:—The 2c exists in two shades of red. There are two shades of the 30, the 50 and the $1.00. P. L. Pemberton discovered that the plate of the 1c stamp, No. 74, had been damaged and then retouched by Waterloo & Sons. Two stamps are involved, the first being No. 12, the second No. 20 of pane 8 in the sheet and there is a crack in the margin of the sheet extending from the top of No. 25 to the bottom of No. 8. In the normal stamp the top of the character in the upper right corner consists of a short heavy vertical line crossed at the middle and the bottom by two thinner horizontal lines. (Illustrated.)



In the first re-touch, the horizontal lines are thicker and the bottom one is extended to join the wide triangular dash at the end of the third horizontal line and the vertical line has a third short thick line or cap at the top.

In the second re-touch, the vertical line is much thicker particularly at its middle so that the colored dent usually existing between the horizontal lines is almost obliterated and the colored outer frame line of the stamp has been notably thickened just beside this point. These are better seen in the illustrations than can be described. The re-touch is found in the unsurcharged issue of 1902, also in the subsequent issues bearing the cruciform Shanghai and London surcharges of 1912, and is much commoner in the surcharged stamps than in the unsurcharged issue. It would seem as though the damage occurred shortly before the issue of the 1912 surcharges. There should be two re-touches to every 240 stamps theoretically, but the errors are very much scarcer than this ratio shows, as a matter of fact, and those on the unsurcharged issue are extremely rare. It is claimed that only 3 copies unsurcharged are known to exist of the first re-touch but this is probably an exaggeration and I think that about a dozen or 15 of both re-touches would be correct, although I have never seen the second re-touch on an unsurcharged stamp.

THE FOOCHOW BI-SECTS:—These have been very extensively counterfeited. In the counterfeit surcharge the horizontal bar above the word Foochow

in the postmark touches the circle and the tail of the 3 is not flattened; all stamps showing this can be considered counterfeits. These stamps were used on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of October according to the latest information.

In 1905 the 4c stamp was bi-sected diagonally and used at Sui Chuan on the 16th of the first month. A very interesting article on these Chinese bi-sects written by Michael Miller appeared in the *American Philatelist*, Volume 42 No. 9 (June 1929).

The following part perforates exist: ½c horizontal and vertical pairs, imperforate between; 1c horizontal and vertical pairs, imperforate between; Vertical strip of 3, imperforate at right; Horizontal strip of 4, imperforate at top; 2c horizontal and vertical pairs, imperforate between; 4c vertical pair, imperforate between; 5c vertical pair, imperforate between; 10c horizontal and vertical pair, imperforate between; 2c horizontal and vertical strips of 3, imperforate between; Horizontal strip of 4, imperforate between; 1c vertical strips of 1, of 4 and of 5, imperforate between; 1c vertical strip of 5, imperforate between and at bottom; 1c vertical strip of 5, imperforate between and at top; 2c vertical strip of 5, imperforate between; 5c vertical strip of 5, imperforate between; 20c vertical pair, imperforate between; 50c vertical strip of 4, imperforate between.

ISSUES OF 1905 TO 1910:—No. 88 is really found in a range of shades running from deep violet to a very light lilac and there exist vertical pairs, imperforate between in the violet and red lilac shades. This stamp is also found with compound perforations, 11½ on three sides and 14 on the other.

No. 85 is found in at least two shades of green and, what I have never seen described, there has evidently been a re-touching of the plate from which this stamp was printed. In this case, the re-touch is found in the label at the bottom bearing the words "Two cents" where all sorts of variations may be found if carefully looked for. Not only are parts of the inner line of the label missing, but in some cases the line is double, and this re-touch is also more frequently found in the surcharged issues of 1912, so that it would seem as though it occurred toward the end of 1911.

No. 86 is found in 3 shades of green and there exists a horizontal pair, imperforate between. This error is also found in the 10c stamp of which there is also a vertical pair, imperforate between.

The 4c value is also found in a vertical pair, imperforate between. At about this period a new cancellation appears consisting of a series of dashed lines interspersed by the words "Imperial Post Office." This is the Shanghai Parcel Post cancellation.

1909 COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE, TEMPLE OF HEAVEN:—The remainders of this set were supposed to be officially burned, but there is a strong rumor to the effect that many copies were saved from the conflagration.

CHINESE REPUBLIC, 1912 CRUCIFORM SURCHARGE:—In No. 102 (16c) noted by Kohl as having a badly centered horizontal overprint, the surcharge is too far to the right in some copies, so that the first character of the horizontal line falls on the left of the stamp to the right and, in a single stamp, the horizontal line reads "Shih Chung Li Ling," instead of "Ling Shih Chung Li," and is a so-called error. As previously stated, both re-touches of the 1c stamp are found in this issue and a very pretty piece is a block of six showing both of them. The issue has been extensively counterfeited. Some of the counterfeits are very good and some atrocious.

1912 SHANGHAI OVER-PRINT, STATISTICAL BUREAU:—The chief errors are the ½c, 1c, 3c and $2.00 inverts and a sheet of 10c value which was found carrying double and on some of the stamps, triple over-prints. There are in addition, 1 cent with second character of the surcharge missing, horizontal and vertical pairs, imperforate between; 2 cents vertical pair imperforate between; 3 cents horizontal pair, imperforate between, and with a hair line running diagonally from lower left to upper right of the stamp and ½ cent vertical

pairs with pane margin between in which the bottom of the upper stamp is imperforate. The ½ cent is also found in horizontal pair with pane margin between, left stamp imperforate at right. Both re-touches of the 1 cent stamp are found in this issue.

COMMERCIAL PRESS PRINTING:—In this printing the 1 cent stamp is found with double surcharge; with the top character shifted to the right; the second character shifted to the right; in vertical strip of 5, imperforate between and at bottom and horizontal pair with pane margin between, the right stamp imperforate at left.

In both the statistical and commercial printing, there are innumerable bogus surcharges. These consist of inverts with black, and red surcharges on the wrong stamps; double and triple surcharges (in which case one is usually genuine and the other bogus), and pairs, one unsurcharged. There is also a 30c stamp with an inverted red surcharge.

In 1912 a special cancellation was applied on May 26th to May 29th at an official sub-station of the Shanghai Post Office established in Soo Ho Gardens at Shanghai, at a Fair held for the benefit of the famine sufferers. This was in purple ink.

Speaking of bogus surcharges, there exists a set of stamps with the usual vertical surcharge in blue which was listed about 1913 by Scott and called the Tientsin issue. This issue consisted of the ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 16, 20, 30, 50 and $1.00 values and in addition carried 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c and 10c with inverted surcharges. It is now understood that this was an entirely bogus issue and it is omitted from the catalogs.

UNAUTHORIZED SURCHARGES:—The Whang-Do issue seems to have carried mail but as the town is situated very close to Shanghai, the issuance of a local overprint so close to the chief distributing center some months after the officially surcharged stamps were in general use, throws suspicion on the bona fides of the issue.

Tuchangshien is a town of the third class in the Nangshang postal district in the Province of Kiangsi. Not much is known in regard to this issue. The 1c stamp is found with the surcharge placed horizontally.

Hoochow Ann, is a town in the Anking postal district, Province of Anhwei. From correspondence I had with postal authorities and missionaries at this place, it would seem that the issue was probably put out in good faith by the Postmaster.

An issue of stamps was put out at Harbin, in Manchuria. It consisted of the two characters Chung Hua in much larger type than any of the other surcharges and appears to have been made by a hand stamp. It is known in red on the ½, 1, 2, 3 and 4c stamps and in black on the ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 20, 30 and 50c stamps. It is also found on the 1, 4 and 5c blue and 1c brown postage dues. Little or nothing is known about the issue. C. A. Howes says he finds it chronicled only in the *Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan* for September, 1913. They are found postmarked Harbin and others Kwanchengtze, September 22nd, 1913. Mr. Howes further states he cannot understand why they should have surcharged the old Empire stamps as late as August or September in 1913 unless they desired to use up the stock on hand, but this could have been done just as well without surcharging, as the demonetization of the Imperial stamps did not take place until September 1st, 1914. Prior to that date, they were often used alone, or together with those bearing the Republican surcharge. He considers the issue suspicious to say nothing of their official standing.

Kien Yang Fu:—Mr. Howes states that little or nothing is known of this issue and that he considers it purely speculative.

Of the other unauthorized issues listed in Kohl's, little or nothing is known and in my opinion they are without any official authority.

1912 LONDON SURCHARGE:—As previously stated, the 1 cent ochre of

this issue is found with both re-touches of the plate. As this issue was in use a comparatively short time, there are few shades to be found. In addition to the two shades of the 4 cent stamp as listed by Kohl, there are three distinct shades of the 3 cent and at least two of the 10 cent value.

The stamps from the damaged 2 cent plate are plentiful and there exists one 2 cent stamp in which the figure 2 in the lower right corner is broken so that the ball of the 2 is not joined to the rest of the figure.

The 3 cents exists with inverted surcharge and of this Theodore Siddall states there exist about 20 used copies. I have never seen an unused copy.

The 10 cents exists in vertical pair, imperforate between. The 1 cent in horizontal pair, imperforate between.

The 1c, 2c, 3c and 5c at least, exist in vertical pairs, with pane margins between, with the perforations missing on either the bottom of the top stamp, the top of the bottom stamp, or both.

There also exists horizontal pairs of the ½c stamp with pane margin between, in which the left stamp is imperforate at the right. It is quite possible that other values may be found in similar pairs, but I have never seen them.

A special cancellation was used in 1913 on the 10th of October and a short time thereafter which consisted of a double bordered oblong divided horizontally in three parts, bearing the Chinese characters as follows:—Upper panel, second year; middle panel, tenth month; bottom panel, National Glory Day. Cutting the right and left edges of the oblong are two circles. In the right the character "Pe," in the left the character "Ching"—"Peking." On either side of the oblong, not cutting the circles, are six wavy lines. This postmark commemorates the second anniversary of the Revolution and was in purple or black ink.

1912:—In *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News,* volume XXXII, No. 5, C. A. Howes described a commemorative issue prepared at the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Peking, of which the central design was a map of China. This issue was never put in use and the stamps were destroyed. It was superseded by the two commemorative issues commonly known as the Sun Yat Sen and Yuan Shi Kai issues.

As to the former, there are two distinct shades of the 8c and 10c stamps and three of the $2.00 and slight shades in the 16c value. The $2.00 is the scarcest of the set and blocks of 4 seem to be very rare. The 3c value is known perforated 11½ on the right and 14½ on the other three sides.

Owing to the friction which developed between Dr. Sun and the party headed by Yuan, Sun was compelled to retire to Japan and it is stated that the set bearing his likeness was withdrawn from circulation and the balance on hand at Peking destroyed. This set should be scarcer than the Yuan set but there does not seem to be much difference between them.

As to the second set, there are two distinct shades of the 5c, 20c, $1.00 and $2.00 values. The 5c is better seen in blocks than in singles.

1913 ISSUE, LONDON PRINTING:—The sheets of the cent values of this issue consisted of 200 stamps in two rows of 4 panes, each pane containing 25 stamps in 5 rows of 5 each. The $1.00 values were in sheets of 50, 5 rows of 10 stamps each.

The first stamp of this issue was the $5.00 value issued at Tientsin July 31st, 1913. The 1c followed closely. The other values were issued as corresponding values of the surcharged values of the surcharged issue were exhausted. The full set was out by October.

The 1c and 3c stamps of this series at first appeared on a thicker and more opaque paper than those of later issue. All other values and these two later on were on thin unwatermarked wove paper.

The 1c stamp bi-sected was used on March 9th, 1916, at the Wuang Chow Post Office in Kuang-Si Province during the temporary shortage of the ½c stamps.

On September 1st, 1914, all previous republican surcharges were demonetized and on this date China finally joined the universal postal union and became a party to the Parcel Post Convention with the following exchange office Postal Union Stations: Moukden, Tientsin, Shanghai and Canton.

The $20.00 stamp is not found in this printing.

There are few shades in this issue. The principal ones being slight differences in the 3c, 5c, 6c and 7c stamps.

The 30c stamp is found in the color of the 20c value. The error is known to, and recognized by, collectors in China but has not been cataloged in the West. Mr. Siddall lists it in his 1926 catalog and says it may be a changeling or may be a genuine variety.

Specimens of the 4c stamp may be found with guide lines in the lower left hand corner. There is also a cracked plate of this value. This shows up best in a horizontal block of 6 in which the crack starts under the "c" of cents in the lower right corner of No. 1, runs to the character fen at the top of No. 5, thence to the "a" of postage in the bottom of No. 2, along the bottom of No. 3 and No. 3 as far as the "t" of postage in the latter. It then runs down and almost touches No. 6.

The ½c, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c values of this issue (possibly others) are found in vertical pairs with pane margins between, partially imperforate; the ½c, 1c and 3c are found in horizontal pairs with pane margin between, partially imperforate, both as previously described.

The 1c and 10c exist in vertical pairs, imperforate between. The 1c and 3c in horizontal pairs, imperforate between.

1915 CHINESE PRINTING:—The dollar values of this issue may be found on paper which appears to be horizontally laid. Samples however submitted to John N. Luff were in his opinion not genuine laid paper but due to worn blankets.

There are two shades of the 1c, 3c, 4c, 5c and 50c values. Also two very distinct shades of the 1½c.

The $2.00 with inverted center was found early in 1916. It is understood that one sheet of 50 was found and this has been split up.

Early in 1917 an excellent forgery of the 50c stamp was discovered. This is perforated 16 instead of 14 but is otherwise very difficult to detect. The forged $1.00 stamp also exists (see *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. VII, No. 1), which is fairly well executed and is perforated 12½. Both of these were made to defraud the Post Office and both have been postally used. They are now very rare.

On October 10th, 1918, another special cancellation was used to celebrate the inauguration of a new President. It was somewhat similar to that already described. The central portion is an oval with a five-pointed star at the bottom and in the top, characters meaning "In Commemoration of the Inauguration of President Shi." In the center is the date, October 10, 1918, in two lines. The small circles with the characters Peking, are about ⅜" from the end of the oval.

About April, 1914, the ½c, 1c, 2c, 3c and 4c values of the London issue appeared with a three character vertical red surcharge meaning "White Wolf, China" or "White Wolf A Chinaman." The last character "Han" indicating a Chinese or resident of the central provinces as against a Tartar.

White Wolf was a terrible bandit who came into prominence in the fall of 1913 operating in the Provinces of Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei and Kansu. His followers were composed of revolutionists, religious fanatics and the lowest class of brigands who looted, plundered and terrorized the entire district. In the spring of 1914, 50,000 Government troops were in unsuccessful pursuit of him but he was finally killed by a Chinese Officer on August 5th, 1914, the Officer receiving $50,000 reward. While it is *possible* that White Wolf may have caused the surcharging of these stamps, it seems *most unlikely* that he did so and in my opinion the entire lot is bogus.

(To be Continued.)

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

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JULIUS C. MORGENTHAU.

The sympathetic sketch of the life of Julius C. Morgenthau written by his brother Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, which appears in this issue, is but the forerunner of a more exhaustive article covering his philatelic career which is now being compiled by Alfred F. Lichtenstein. Everyone who was ever associated with J. C. M., or who knew him during his life, is urged to assist in making this article really exhaustive. Anecdotes or information pertaining to his career will be very welcome. Send all matter direct to the Collectors Club.

LUDER-EDELMANN & COMPANY

We particularly wish to call the attention of our readers to the outstanding advertising of the Luder-Edelmann firm appearing in this issue. In three full pages, two half pages and a quarter page, they tell the story of their facilities to sell stamps at Auction and their success to date has been quite remarkable. Their catalogs are of so exceptional a character that we urge every reader to get on their mailing list.

A NEW DEPARTMENT TO FEATURE SPECIAL ITEMS FOR SALE.

Stuart J. Anderson of London is responsible for a suggestion which will be tried out commencing with our next issue. Our readers include the majority of the important collectors throughout the world, most of whom have established trade connections from whom they secure most of their stamps, but many would welcome information of important purchases of collections or single items that were offered for resale. As a result we will be glad to mention outstanding items which any of our advertisers have in stock, especially those recently acquired and announced for the first time. We must necessarily limit these announcements to two or three brief items at a time but if interest is displayed the space allotted will naturally be increased. Each of our advertisers is therefore requested to send us some information along this line for our next issue.

DR. VICTOR M. BERTHOLD SEEKING MORE DATA.

Our good friend and contributor Dr. Victor M. Berthold is now writing the story of the three steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company sent from New York to California between 1848 and December 1850. If any of our readers can supply any information such as log-books, photographs, drawings or memories of these ships they will confer a big favor by writing direct to Dr. Berthold at 195 Broadway, New York City.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Members of the Collectors Club are extended a cordial invitation to join the Philatelic Society of New South Wales, of which J. E. Frost is the Honorable Secretary, at Box 2848 N. G. P. O., Sydney, New South Wales. The membership fee is $1.50 per year which includes a subscription to their journal. They also operate a sales department in which members can enter duplicates of stamps, at a charge of ten per cent. of sales and two cents on each $2.50 for insurance. They do not send circuits abroad although they are planning to get up a special circuit of Australian stamps if the demand justifies it. Anyone interested can secure application blanks from the Editor.

Theodore E. Steinway has presented the Collectors Club Library with a bound Album containing clippings from newspapers and magazines, appertaining to the New York International Philatelic Exposition of 1926.

Stamp Exhibition Notes

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

NO comment has been made in the philatelic press anent the important fact that the Minneapolis Stamp Show, August 19-25, 1929, introduced a new style of judging which proved a decided success.

Several English stamp papers commented editorially upon the innovation, a few months ago and they have been advised, by the writer, that the National Philatelic Exhibition proved the new style of judging to be both feasible and practical. The rules provided that each judge named for a section or a group should assume responsibility in an individual way for his awards. Each judge was also asked to "write out" his reasons for making each award.

The Minneapolis Show also essayed another innovation. Instead of giving medals to winners a system of colored ribbons was employed, the winner receiving a blue; the second, red; third, yellow. The best exhibit in any section was awarded a purple ribbon, while the best exhibit in the show was given a purple and yellow ribbon.

These ribbons were two by eight inches and carried in gold these words: "First Award, National Philatelic Exhibition, Twin Cities, Minn., Aug. 19-24, 1929" together with the seal of the American Philatelic Society.

The rules for entering were simple, having been laid out by a group of philatelists with the sole purpose in mind of making competitions less one-sided, affording the average collector an opportunity to acquire a ribbon, divided into classes as follows:

Juvenile, Junior, Novice, Winners and Open.

The Juvenile Class was for collectors of not more than fifteen; the Junior Class fifteen to twenty; the Novice Class was for exhibits that never won a first award in any class other than the Juvenile or the Junior; the Winners Class was for exhibits that had never won a championship, and the Open Class was open to all exhibits.

All the winners in a section were pitted against each other for the "Championship."

That this system of competition is equitable and proper was evidenced by the fact that a novice could win a blue ribbon in the same group as a stellar blue ribbon exhibit entered in the Open Class.

The winning exhibits were indicated by a label on the frame which created much additional interest among the visitors.

This is an excellent idea and I also suggest that forthcoming shows introduce Official Guides for each show. These guides could be stationed along the aisles and explain the exhibits to those interested. Many stamp show visitors are novices and a half dozen guides could serve the philatelic cause effectively.

The groups, as established for the Minneapolis Show, will stand a few slight revisions. The Stampless Cover collectors, for one thing, deserve especial attention. The Stampless Cover Society has on its roster the leading students of American philatelic history and their collections are recognized factors in the study of the postal system.

Some of the entries in the Specialty Class might have been entered elsewhere but it is difficult to solve the problem of entering an exhibit as many specialized collections could be entered under several classifications.

No exhibit should be permitted to enter in more than one class. Either enter your non-winning collection in the Novice or the Open Class. To enter both ways is harmful to competition. Entries made in duplicate, at the Minneapolis Show, were made that way in error, I was told by several double winners. The rules should be amended in this matter.

I think it absolutely unfair for owners to delay sending or bringing their exhibits to the show on opening day or a few hours previous. A hard and fast rule should be adopted to compel all exhibits to be in the hands of the show management at least two days prior to the opening of the show.

It is unfair to the workers to delay in this matter. The actual work of installing a show, getting all the exhibits in place, grouping the sections and avoiding the possibility of vacant spaces on opening day must be avoided.

The Minneapolis Show proved that publicity could be had for a stamp show, provided you had a willing worker. Larry Clark did the job in thorough fashion.

No previous American show ever secured the amount of publicity that was given the Minneapolis Show.

One thing more—for prospective show managers. Try to run your show during the school term, if you expect school children at the show. The vacation period is not good for children's attendance as many are away for the summer.

Co-operation is expected from the dealer in greater measure than from the collector. It should be the duty of each dealer to set aside, say $25.00 a year, for philatelic promotion, apart from his regular advertising. This sum can be sent to the Association for Stamp Exhibitions with the stipulation that it shall be used for a show. Individual collectors can, in many instances, undertake to spend five dollars for an advertisement in the program or ten dollars for a share of stock.

Philatelic promotion is essential—it is a duty and the results secured at Minneapolis justify the cooperation of every dealer and collector.

J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund

Report by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

AT a meeting of the Governors of the Collectors Club held June 6th, 1928, it was unanimously resolved that a fund to be called

The J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund

be established.

It was further resolved that such fund shall be invested in Trustee Securities by the Trustees of the Collectors Club; that the capital amount shall be

held intact and that only the income accruing on this Fund shall be available for the purposes stated below:

1st. For binding of books and magazines belonging to the Library
2nd. For the purchase of such books, pamphlets and magazines which may be wanting in the library and which cannot otherwise be secured.

All of us who knew and loved Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, and especially those of us who were privileged to work with him, knew his heart was in our library.

He was, in fact, the creator of the library and it was chiefly through his efforts that we secured the Theodore E. Steinway, Joseph S. Rich, and William R. Ricketts Foundations, which form the bulk of our present library.

He was the Curator for many years and during that time devoted his energies towards cataloguing and indexing the contents of the library, making it available to students of Philately.

We are convinced that if our friend was with us today, this is the form of Memorial that he would most appreciate.

A sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, J. C. Morgenthau and Charles J. Phillips, the latter acting as Chairman.

The Committee have the pleasure to report that up to date the sum of six thousand nine hundred dollars and eighty-two cents ($6900.82) have been received and handed over to our Treasurer, Theodore E. Steinway, who has invested the whole of the principal, and the Collectors Club is now receiving the interest on same, which is available for the purpose named above.

Although the amount received is considerable, it is not sufficient to give us the necessary income to enable us to bind all our books and magazines and purchase others and keep our great library up to date.

Considering that only 76 members of the Club out of a total of 694 members have so far contributed, I am in hopes that the total amount will be considerably increased.

A Fund of at least $10,000. (ten thousand dollars) is necessary to give us a sufficient income for the purpose quoted above.

The Governors of the Club most sincerely hope that by a generous donation you will show your appreciation of the many years of labor of our dear friend.

Check should be drawn to the order of,

"The J. Brace Chittenden Memorial" and sent to

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS,
10 West 86th Street, New York.

The amounts received up to September 1st, 1929 are as follows:

American Philatelic Society	$ 100.00	Ehrenfeldt, P.	10.00
Ams, C. M.	250.00	Emerson, Judge R.	25.00
Anderson, S. J.	10.00	Floyd, Dr. E. W.	2.44
Aspinwall, J.	25.00	Friedl, R.	10.00
Austin, G. T.	10.00	Gesner, Rev. A. T.	5.00
Barrett, S. F.	25.00	Gibson, H. C.	50.00
Benkard, Col. J. P.	50.00	Godden, Frank	15.36
Blair, J. Insley	25.00	Hall, John H. Jr.	100.00
Brooks, H. C.	100.00	Hall, L. A.	10.00
Brazer, C. W.	100.00	Hall, Thos. W.	5.00
Burbank, Dr. R.	10.00	Hardy, J. S.	5.00
Calder, Hon. J. A.	25.00	Harmer, H. R.	50.00
Cannon, G.	5.00	Harris, Rear Admiral F. R.	25.00
Chapman, S.	50.00	Harris, H.	10.00
Curie, Charles	500.00	Hartwell, H. F.	10.00
Davis, A. M.	25.00	Hatch, A. J.	5.00
Day, Dr. K. M.	20.00	Hawkins, W. G.	250.00
Diamant, H. A.	10.00	Heineman, B.	10.00
Diena, Dr. E.	20.00	Hind, A.	100.00

Homan Krassa Company	50.00
Huberich, V. H.	15.00
Hutchins, F.	10.00
Imhoff, C. H.	20.00
Jefferys, H. L.	10.00
King, B. S.	50.00
Klein, E.	50.00
Lagerloef, H. F.	300.00
Lichtenstein, A. F.	1000.00
Lichtenstein, O.	100.00
H. L. Lindquist	25.00
Manus, H. P.	10.00
Meinertzhagen, L.	97.40
Morgenthau, J. C.	500.00
Morgenthau, M.	25.00
Nevin, C. K. B.	5.00
Newbury, Saul	1000.00
Pack, Charles Lathrop	500.00
Perry, Elliott	25.00
Phillips, Charles J.	100.00
Redfield, H. S.	20.00
Rich, J. S.	500.00
Rich, S. G.	50.00
Ropes, H.	10.00
Royal Philatelic Society	25.50
Roberts, R	10.00
Sargent, Col. F. A.	10.00
Schenck, O. A.	100.00
Schwabacher, J. H.	10.00
Severn, C. E.	20.00
Sloane, G. B.	100.00
Stair, J.	10.00
Ward, P. H.	25.00
Weld, Mrs. E M.	10.00
Welch, S. A.	10.00
Williams, B. S.	10.00
Wolsieffer, P. M.	15.00
Yardley, R. B.	5.12
Yeckel, L. F.	10.00
Total	$6900.82

An Interesting Envelope

By Walter S. Scott.

IN going through a lot of old envelopes recently I came across one that attracted my attention. It has the regular three-cent 1861 adhesive stamp in the left hand corner, and in the upper right corner is the postmark "Philadelphia" surrounding a punched-out hole about the size of a twenty-five cent piece. Adjoining the cancellation to the left is a small square "Post mark—Patent June 19, 1860" embossed in three lines. The envelope is addressed to Calvert Vaux, 110 Broad Way, New York. The balance of the post mark—"October 26, 1861. Pa."—is shown on the letter sheet. The contents of the letter is so pertinent that I quote it:

Philadelphia 10/26/1861.

Dear Vaux,

Arrived safely last night. Have just been to see envelope man. Found him, just as I supposed, with a few samples of coarse brown envelopes, with two-sized holes, which he thought was a great matter to have such a variety—one big round hole and one little one. He was going to do great matters, but the war came on, and he thought it was not worth while to try—but Secretary Cameron is a particular friend of his and as soon as the war was over he would get him to take it up and make the government about it. He has thought of putting the stamp in the hole, but says the government will not post mark them unless they are made to do so. He wants to sell out the whole right—says his son owns half, but he would take a thousand dollars at any rate, on a risk. I told him I could not give him a thousand cents, for I have no money to give, but if he was a mind to say what he would let me have it for any time within a month, or how much more within three months, and how much in six months and one year, or any other proposition, I would consider it, to see whether it was possible to get back our thirty five dollars we had spent, but it would require very particular personal application anyway, and perhaps after working hard for six months and spending considerable money, it would all amount to nothing. I think I will manage it all right to make some contingent arrangement, by which we can secure the use of this patent, and then we can add our improvements if necessary.

Thine truly,

LEEDS.

It occurred to me after reading the above that some collector might have the other variety. We could then ascertain whether the twenty-five cent size we have is the smaller or larger hole. The cover is made of the coarse brown paper mentioned in the letter, and is in an excellent state of preservation.

Collectors Club Philatelist---
Philatelic Literature Supplement

Volume V. OCTOBER, 1929. No. 2 (W. No. 17).

Review No. 17.—Three Quarters Year Ending: October, 1929.

DIETZ (August): THE POSTAL SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. By August Dietz. Richmond, Virginia. Press of The Dietz Printing Company. 1929. (4) + colored plate + (xii) + colored plate + 439 + (1)pp., 10x7in., three bound editions: Popular Style, cloth $10.00; Library Style, half-leather $15.00; De Luxe Style, morocco $50.00.

After many years of research Mr. August Dietz places in the hands of philatelists a **"Magnus Opus"** on the history of the Confederate States Post Office and its Issue of Stamps, and becomes one of the world's finest philatelic publications. In a review of this kind it is impossible to do such a work justice on account of space. The book must be owned to be fully appreciated and the contents shows the value as follows: At the beginning is the following from the pen of Mr. Charles Latrop Pack—"Bon Voyage! Whatever concerns the history of our country—recovery of data, lost or neglected—the record of any achievement—is of importance to our people. * * * My friend August Dietz has devoted the better years of his life to a research into the annals of the Post-Office Department of the late Confederacy, and the postage stamps issued by that government. He is about to publish this work in book-form as a tribute to American Philately. I have followed the progress of his labors, and now that they have come to a close, I would bespeak for the volume a friendly reception. Lakewood, New Jersey, January 31, 1929." The dedication reads: "To Those of the South who still cherish Her Past and to American Philately this Fragment of History is Dedicated." Contents: "Foreword: I do not now recall when the idea first occurred to me to write The Story of the Post-Office Department of The Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps (title of the work while a serial through four years in The Southern Philatelist). An inherent inclination to "collecting" must have started me on this venture and the very atmosphere of my surroundings did the rest. A few official documents preserved in the Virginia State Library, several incomplete files of newspapers which escaped destruction at the fall of Richmond, and a recovered complete set of Postmaster-General Regan's Reports were the sources of my earlier research. * * * Then came the great opportunity—rewarding for the years that had yielded such meager returns. Through the kindness of my friends, Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague and Hon. Westmoreland Davis, ex-Governors of Virginia—ably assisted by a letter from the Virginia State Librarian, Dr. MacIlwaine—there was arranged for me an audience at the War Department in Washington. Presenting my credentials to Brig.-Gen. J. T. Kerr, at the War and Navy Building, the brief statement of my mission was received most courteously, and with apparent interests—General Kerr writing the order which opened for me the "Rebel Archives" of the War Dept.—A privilege rarely accorded and subject to certain clearly defined restrictive orders of the Secretary of War. Here I found documents and data of intense interest—evidence confirming some of the statements of earlier writers, while other records revealed startling solutions of the mysteries surrounding several of the stamps of the Confederacy. These will form part of the story. The rest—the narrative—is gleaned from the reminiscent chats of the last living printers of Confederate postage stamps, * * *", pp. V & VI; Contents, VII; Patrons, IX & X; Phil. Map of the C. S. A., XI; The General Issues of The C. S. (Color Plate) Facing Title Page; Color Varieties of the General Issues (Color Plate) Facing page 1; **CHAPTER I:** Headpiece, The Great Seal of the C. S. of America; "Shadows Before"—The Proposal and Bidders—Sketches, Designs, and Essays for Postage stamps, pp. 1 to 7; John H. Reagan, portrait p. 8; **CHAPT. II:** Headpiece, Seal of the P.-O. Dep. of the C. S.—The Postmaster-General (J. H. Reagan)—The Chiefs of the Bureaus of the P. O.-Dep.—Organizing the P.-O. Dep.—Reagan's Memoirs—The Postal Ccts of Congress, 9 to 28; **C. III:** Headpiece, Seal of S. Carolina. The Stampless Period and the Status of States—1860-1861: Secession, Independence and Confederation—Notes on Military Occupations, 1861-65 (Maj. E. C. Eckel), 29 to 38; **C. IV:** Headpiece, Seal of Mississippi. The Postmasters' Provisionals—Adhesives—Envelopes—"Paids"—Stamp Money—The Reprints, Counterfeits, and Fake Locals—A Probable Essay, 39 to 88; **C. V:** Headpiece, Seal of Florida. The First Government Postage Stamp—The Stamp Printing Processes—Lithography—Hoyer & Lud-

wig—Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861—The Green Five-Cent Stamp—The First Confederate Ten-Cent Stamp—The First Two-Cent Stamp, 89 to 128; **C. VI:** Headpiece, Seal of Alabama. An Epoch of Important Events—The Change of Colors on the Five and Ten-Cent Stamps—Close of Hoyer & Ludwig's Contract and Sale of Part of Their Presses and Stones—The Act Increasing the Rate of First-Class Postage—J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, Ga., Lithographers—Paterson's Printing of the Ten-Cent Stamps—Altschuh's Affidavit—The Earmarks of a Paterson—Hoyer & Ludwig's Second Printing—Reagan and Offutt Letters—The Seal of the P. O. Dep., 129 to 150; **C. VII:** Headpiece, Seal of Georgia. The Typographed Stamps—Typography—The De La Rue One and Five-Cent Stamps—Printings of De La Rue & Co., London (Chas. J. Phillips)—"The Lost Shipment"—Capture of the "Bermuda"—Return of the Sale of the "Bermuda's" Cargo—The Court Documents—The Fate of the London Printing Plates—The Mysterious Man of the "Confederacy" and a Famous Blockade-Runner—The Richmond-Printed Five-Cent Stamps from the De La Rue Electrotypes—Frank Baptist—The Two Altered-Value De La Rue Plates—Sections of the Ten-Cent and Four-Plane Electors of the Two-Cent in Existence, 151 to 190; **C. VIII:** Headpiece, Seal of Louisiana. The Copperplate Stamps—Recess-Plate Printing—The "Frame-Line" 10-Cents—Archer & Daly Proposals Establishinb the Status of This Experimental Stamp —The "Tee-ee-en"—The Story of the "Ten"—Known Large Blocks of the "Ten", 191 to 230; **C. IX:** Headpiece, Seal of Texas. The Steel-Plate Printed S.—List of Printers for the Confederacy—Frederik Halpin—Types I. and II. of the 10 Cents—Why They Represent Separate Engravings—Numbering of the Steel-Plates—The Imprints—The Two-Cent Rose-Brown—The Second Printing—The Twenty-Cent Green—The Imprint—The Second Printing—"The Big Shift"—The Bisected Twenties—The Perforated Stamps, 231 to 266; **C. X:** Headpiece, Seal of Virginia. The Keatinge & Ball (Columbia, S. C.) Printing of the Two Types of the 10-Cent Stamps from Archer & Daly Plates—The Imprints—Recollections of Frank Baptist—P.-O. Dep. Self-Sustaining—The Last Stamp-Printing Contract—Historic Confederate P.). Document, 267 to 276; **C. XI:** Headpiece, Seal of Arkansas. Envelopes—Official Envelopes—Official Envelopes of the C. S. of America Surcharged on U. S. Stamped Env. of 1853 to 1860 (J. Murray Bartels' Check List)—The "Official" Envelopes of Other Departments of the Confederacy Which Had No Franking Privilege, 277 to 286; **C. XII:** Headpiece, Seal of North Carolina. The Trans-Mississippi P.-O. Department—Trans.Mississippi Service—Trans-Mississippi Postag Agency, 287-294; **V. XIII:** Headpiece, Seal of Tennessee. Confederate Postmarks—Richmond Cancellations (Thomas H. Pratt)—Confederate "Marking Stamps" and Their Maker—Julius Baumgarten—Postmarks from the Seven Southern States and Other Interesting Cancellations—Confederate Colored Cancellations—Watermarked "CSA" Bond Paper, 295 to 328; **C. XIV:** Headpiece, Seal of Missouri. Flag-of-Truce, Prisoners' Letters, Patriotics and other Collectanea, 329 to 352; **C. XV:** Headpiece, Seal of Kentucky. Postal Legislation of the C. S.—Confederate States Postal Legislation (William Carlos Stone) (p. 354)—Provisional Congress, First Session (p. 355); Second Session (p. 367); 3rd Session (p. 373); 4th Session (p. 383); 5th Session (p. 384); 1st Congress, 1st Session, Proceedings of the Senate (p. 389); 2nd Session, Senate (p. 394); 3rd Session, Senate (p. 398); 4th Session, Senate (p. 403); 1st Congress, 1st Session, Proceedings of the House of Representatives (p. 405); 2nd Session, House (p. 410); 3rd Session, House (p. 413); 4th Session, House (p. 416);—Laws Passed by First Congress (p. 418)—Second Congress, 1st Session, Proceedings of the Senate (p. 424); 2nd Session, Senate (p. 425)—Second Congress, 1st Session, Proceedings of the House of Representatives (p. 429); 2nd Session, House (p. 431)—Laws Passed by the Second Congress (p. 434)—The Last Resolution (p. 437); **COLOPHON.** How the Book was Made, 439.

ROTNEM STAMP CO.: STANDARD PRECANCEL STAMP CATALOG. 1929 (Thirteenth Edition). Rotnem Stamp Co., 545 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. XII (Introduction, Etc.) + 4 (Universal Style Chart) + 700 + 24 (Adv.) pp., 9x6in., price: (1) Paper Cover $2.65; (2) Cloth Cover $3.15.

This catalogue gained 86pp. over the 1928 edition. It is rather late to criticise this edition as the Rotnem Stamp Co. have sold the catalogue to Messrs. Hoover Brothers of New York, but I think the shortcomings of this catalogue should be stated because it is the standard and so that in time the new publishers can correct these and make it a real standard. The greatest fault with the 1929 Ed. is the omission of all Rotary 11x10½ stamps, why these were ignored by the catalogue committee is a question which has not been answered to date. I know long lists of these were sent in by the several State Editors (as Pennsylvania Editor, I sent a list covering all States contained in my collection). Second a number of Types with the values have been left out although listed in the 1928 edition. The description under

types is inadequate in many instances as the similar Universal Style leaves one in doubt. The use of small letters for major values is a mistake for the cataloguers have already adopted the small letters to distinguish the differences of surcharge, Inverted, Up, Down, etc. But here again we have a great mixup as "a" is used for Inverted and Up in many places, it should be for Inverted only, another small letter should be used for Up and for Up only. The following seems to me to be a good listing for all MINOR VARIETIES of Surcharge: "a" Inverted; "b" N2 (Normal Double); "bx" (N2I); "c" I2; "cx" I2N; "d" N3; "dx" I3; "dy" (NI); "e" Up; "f" Down; "g" U2; "h" D2; "i" (NU); "j" (ND); "k" (IU); "l" (ID); "m" (UD); "n" Diagonal Up; "nx" (N-Diag. Up); "ny" (I-Diag. Up); "p" Diagonal Down; "px" (N-Diag. Down); "py" (I-Diag. Down). My reason for not adopting a separate small letters for "N2I", "I2N", "I3", "NI", "N-Diag. Up", "I-Diag. Up"; "N-Diag. Down"; "I-Diag. Down" is that these varieties are very seldom (in fact almost never a legitimate issue) but are speculative. And further the numbering of the varieties are a farce. There has been no change in this respect since sometime back so new discoveries have had to be forced in with an absurd number throughout the whole listings. THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO. HAVE A CATALOGUE NUMBER FOR EVERY VARIETY OF UNITED STATES THAT HAS EVER BEEN PRECANCELLED, THEREFORE THE LOGICAL NUMBER OF ANY VALUE IS SCOTT'S NUMBER FOR THAT PARTICULAR VALUE, by adopting this numbering, new finds, new issues can be inserted in a new edition of the catalogue anywhere without changing a single number of varieties already listed. And last the prices, to my way of thinking they are absolutely wrong in the majority of cases. Especially is this so in the 1922 New Issue, the 13c, 14c, 25c and $1.00 excepted, the prices in many values being three to four times the real price, and the answer I received from some source from a question why does the catalogue price most varieties at three to five times their value was: BECAUSE COLLECTORS LIKE TO RECEIVE SHEETS WITH 50 to 66⅔% DISCOUNT. This is absurd and is like the old days of the Scott Catalogue in the 90's when dealers offered 60 to 75% discount from Scott's prices and a stamp being a stamp regardless of condition accounts for so many stamps in the U. S. section in old collections. So in the precancel world with these inflated prices in the catalogue many dealers are sending out very poor condition precancels which would soon find their place with a net priced catalogue. For an example on prices take Type XIX, Philadelphia, 9c (1922 Issue) Cat. No. 715, this is priced at 15c, thousands of these were used by the John Wanamaker Store alone since the issue appeared, the correct price would be about 4c for this. The rotary 10x10 9c (739) is worth possibly 5c no more but priced at 10c. For another example take the 1922 Issue New York City, Type X (a type the Committee overlooked in its 1928 Edition possibly that is why the prices are so high), ½c (246) is priced at 1c correct; 1½c (248 it should be) is priced 15c, while not as plentiful as Type XI, 1½c (301x) is to be found on dealers sheets and 5c could be the correct price, all the rest of the values exist but some are not yet listed and the prices should be less than Type XI. The 25c value is not worth over 15c. So we could take you through the catalogue. Messrs. Hoover Brothers are making a fine beginning for their 1930 (Fourteenth Edition), they have a fine group of men working on the new issues and the 11x10½ Issue will be given as full a manner as possible in the time allowed, as the publication date is to be in September and six months is not much time in which to do everything. The 1931 Ed. will be much better than the 1930 and the 1932 ought to be almost STANDARD.

CLERK (Astley C.), COLLETT (G. W.), COOKE (H.), EDWARDS (W. Buckland), GUNTER (G. C.), MORTON (C. S.) and NICHOLSON (L. C. C.): JAMAICA; ITS POSTAL HISTORY, POSTAGE STAMPS AND POSTMARKS. Jointly Edited by (above compilers). London: 1928, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, W. C. 2. VIII+248+8 (Adv.) pp., 8¾x5¾in., bound cloth 11/3 or $2.81; leather 16/3 or $4.06.

The only Jamaica handbook before this is that contained in **"The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies in the West Indies, Together with British Honduras and the Colonies in South America"**, compiled and published by The Philatelic Society, London, now The Royal Philatelic Society. This appeared in 1891, being pp. 89 to 104, 16pp. in all. Preliminary Notes, by Mr. E. D. Bacon, pp. 89 to 96; Reference List pp. 96 to 104.—(2) **JAMAICA**, by Fred. J. Melville. "Melville Stamp Books, No. 12", published in 1910, 1910, 84 pp.—(3) **JAMAICA AND CAYMAN ISLANDS.** By Edward J. Nankivell. "Postage Stamp Handbooks, No. 1", pp. 6 to 17, published in 1909.—(4) **A REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF JAMAICA.** By W. Buckland Edwards, pub. by Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 1923.—(5) **HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.** Several editions, contain a History of the Post-Office of Jamaica, the 1908 edition was

compiled by Messrs. Ford & Cundall, pp. 126 to 164.—(6) **CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.** By Collin & Callman, pub. by Scott S. & C. Co., in 1901, Vol. II, pp. 393 to 395. Besides the above there are of course numerous magazine articles, some of which have been very valuable. As seen from above this book therefore fills a real want. **Contents:** Map of Jamaica, p. II; Preface, 5; Contents, VII; **CHAPTER I:** The Jamaica Post Office (1671-1926)—The Period up to 1890, by Rev. C. S. Morton; 1890-1926, by one in the P. O. of Jamaica, pp. 1 to 25; **CHAPTER II:** The Stamps of Great Britain Used in Jamaica, pp. 26 to 38; **CHAPTER III:** The Transference of the Control of the Post Office, by Rev. C. S. Morton, pp. 39 to 42; **CHAPTER IV:** The First Jamaican Postage Stamps, pp. 43 to 53; **CHAPTER V:** The "C C" Issue, 54 to 57; **CHAPTER VI:** The Third Issue (Crown Over C A), 58 to 61; **CHAPTER VII:** The Octagonals, or Key Plate Issue. Being the Combined Postage and Revenue Stamps. Compiled from Notes specially contributed by Astley Clerk and Dr. W. Simpson, pp. 62 to 67—The use of Jamaican Stamps in the Cayman Islands, by L. C. C. Nicholson, pp. 67 & 68; **CHAPTER VIII:** The Provisional 2½ Pence on 4 Pence, by W. B. Edwards, pp. 69 to 76; **CHAPTER IX:** The First Llandovery, 77 to 81; **CHAPTER X:** The Arms Type, pp. 82 to 86—The Ser. Et Errors, by W. B. Edwards, pp. 86 to 88; **CHAPTER XI:** The Queen's Head Issue on Multiple Watermarked Paper, pp. 89 to 93; **CHAPTER XII:** The Georgian Issues (King's Head Type), pp. 94 to 101; **CHAPTER XIII:** The War Stamps, by H. Cooke, pp. 102 to 118; **CHAPTER XIV:** The Pictorials, 1919-22, by H. Cooke, pp. 119 to 139—Table of Nos. of Sheets Printed by De La Rue, 1922-7, pp. 140 & 141; **CHAPTER XV:** The Charity Stamps, by H. Cooke, pp. 142 to 146; **CHAPTER XVI:** Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps Used for Postage, pp. 147 to 151; **CHAPTER XVII:** The Stamps Overprinted "Official", by W. B. Edwards, pp. 152 to 160; **CHAPTER XVIII:** Postal STATIONERY, by A. Clerk and L. C. C. Nicholson, pp. 161 to 184; **CHAPTER XIX:** Postmarks, by L. C. Nicholson, pp. 183 to 242; **CHAPTER XX: A GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**—I. Contemporary Materials. (a) Documents, (b) Supplementary Sources—II. Modern Works, pp. 243 to 245.—ALSO **"BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES"** throughout the work as follows: Post Office, Chapter I, pp. 1 to 25, foot of page notes and p. 42; Key Plate Issue, p. 65; and 68; Fiscal & Telegraph S. Used for Postage, p. 150; Official, p. 160; Index, pp. 246 to 248; Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. Advertisements, 8pp. **NOTE:** There is a third edition of this Jamaica book, Autographed De Luxe Erition, price 2/2/- or $10.50.

CLARK (Hugh M.): SCOTT'S SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS. Edited by Hugh M. Clark. Printed and Published by Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., 1 West 47th St., New York City. SIXTH EDITION, 1929. XVIII (Introduction, etc.) + 217 + 20 (Adv.—10 printed on) pp., 6⅛x3½in., bound cloth, price $2.00.

The Fifth Ed. contained 196pp. and this new edition has added 21pp. to the catalogue proper. (See Review of 5th Ed., "C. C. P.—P. L. S.", Review 16, V., Jan., 1929, page 35). New additions to the 6th Ed. are: U. S. Revenues, by John W. Nicklin—and Specimen Stamps, by John W. Nicklin. **Contents:** Foreword, p. III; Introductory Notes, pp. V, VII to XI; Index, 13; Glossary, XV to XVIII; General Issues, 1 to 107; Parcel Post, (108-9); Coil Stamps, (110-14); Booklet Panes, (115-16); Official Stamps, (117-39); Postal Savings, (140); Special Delivery, (141-143); Newspaper Stamps, (144-151); Postage Due, (152-57); Parcel Post Due, (158); Reprints, Re-issues and Special Printings, (159-163); Specimen Stamps, J. W. Nicklin, (164-73); U. S. Die and Plate Proofs, (174-87); U. S. Revenues, J. W. Nicklin, (188-205); Confederate States, Edward S. Knapp, (206-217); 20pp. Scott's Advertisements, 10pp. printed on.

CRUMP (Irving): THE BOYS' BOOK OF THE U. S. MAILS. By Irving Crump, with an Introduction by Harry S. New, Postmaster General. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 1928. 7¾x5¼in., bound cloth, price $2.00. XVI + 282pp.

Here is an intensely interesting book on the U. S. Mails although written especially for boys it is of interest to everyone, and the contents shows how interesting: Preface, p. VII; Introduction, IX; Contents, XI; Illustrations, XIII; **CHAPTER I:** The Pony Express, 1-14; **CHAPTER II:** The Pony Express Saves California, 15-21; **CHAPTER III:** Mosquitoes and Redskins, 22-31; **CHAPTER IV:** The Deadwood Ambush, 32-46; **CHAPTER V:** Outwitting John Bull, 47-56; **CHATER VI:** Star Routes and Rural Free Delivery, 57-65; **CHAPTER VI:** The Avalanche of Death, 66-73; **CHAPTER VIII:** Entombed in the Snow, 74-79; **CHAPTER IX:** Fighting the Ice Floes, 80-84; **CHAPTER X:** Trapped at "Death's Door", 85-95; **CHAPTER XI:** The Feather of Smoke, 96-115; **CHAPTER XII:** Artic Marathon, 116-123; **CHAPTER XIII:** Postmaster Abraham Lincoln, 124-129; **CHAPTER XIV:** Uncle Sam, God-

father, 130-136; **CHAPTER XV**: Splitting a Pack of Wolves, 137-144; **CHAPTER XVI**: Friendly Services of Rural Carriers, 145-154; **CHAPTER XVII**: From Stagecoach to Fast Mail, 155-162; **CHAPTER XVIII**: The Fast Mail, 163-181; **CHAPTER XIX**: The Mail Train Robbery, 182-192; **CHAPTER XX**: Postal Service on the Sea, 192-205; **CHAPTER XXI**: Blazing the Air-Mail Trail, 206-213; **CHAPTER XXII**: Foiling the Rockies, 214-219; **CHAPTER XXIII**: Death in the Clouds, 220-226; **CHAPTER XXIV**: Two Great Adventures, 227-232; **CHAPTER XXV**: Air Mail to the Rescue, 233-242; **CHAPTER XXVI**: The Mysterious Roomers, 243-254; **CHAPTER XXVII**: All-Seeing Eyes, 255-260; **CHAPTER XXVIII**: A Slip of Paper, 261-269; **CHAPTER XXIX**: An Unknown Hero, 270-282.

HIGLETT (G. A.): HISTORY TAUGHT BY STAMPS. CAPTAIN COOK'S LAST VOYAGE. Compiled by G. A. H(iglett). Privately printed. 40pp., 8¾x5⅝ in., paper cover. Contents: (Introduction), p. 2; Part I: A Captain Bold, 3; II: The Windjammer, 5; III: Discovery of St. Helena, 8; IV: At the Cape, 9; V: Mount Cook, 11; VI: Landing at Rarotonga, 13; VII: Sirens of the South Seas, 16; VIII: An Island Queen, 18; IX: Life at Rarotonga, 22; X: The Escape, 26; XI: Aitutaki, 30; XII: Penrhyn and Onwards, 33; XIII: The Flesh Pots of Hawaii, 36; Authorities (Bibliography), 40.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

Dr. Chase's Book on the 3c 1851-57

Every collector interested in the early issues of the United States should obtain a copy of the new issued book on the 3c 1851-57 by Dr. Carroll Chase, for while it deals primarily with these particular stamps much of the information applies to all of the early issues. This is true particularly of the important chapters on Cancellations, Rates and Covers but also applies on the chapters on Plate Arrangement, Paper, Gum, Impression, Perforation, etc.

Probably no other stamps have received such exhaustive study as these particular issues and the careful descriptions and illustrations make it possible for any collector to pick out the Cracked Plates, the Flaws and the Shifts without difficulty.

The book is published by the J. O. Moore Co., Inc., Hammondsport, N. Y. and as the edition is limited we suggest you secure your copy at once if you are interested.

A detailed review by Wm. R. Ricketts will appear in our next issue.

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

Of the **Collectors Club Philatelist**, published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for October 1, 1929.

State of New York, County of New York, SS:

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

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Collectors Club, 51 West 48th St., New York City.
Editor, H. L. Lindquist, 51 West 48th St., New York City.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, Company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Collectors Club, 51 West 48th St., New York City.

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

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1929.

L. M. CAGNEY, Notary Public.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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Bergedorf

TRANSLATED BY J. PAALZOW OF THE *Collectors Club*

(Who was employed in the Postoffice at Bergedorf where his father was Postmaster.)

1 Schilling equals ¾ Sgr. equals 7.6 Pf.—16 Schillings equals 1 Mark Hamburger Courant, 1¼ Schilling equals 4 Danish Skilling.

BERGEDORF, up to the 8th of August 1867, was the joint property of the Free Hansa Cities of Hamburg and Luebeck and on that day through purchase, became the sole property of Hamburg. The Coat of Arms as seen on the stamps of Bergedorf is one-half each of the Coat of Arms of Luebeck and Hamburg, that is one-half of the Eagle of Luebeck and one-half of the three towers of Hamburg. The letters LHPA on the stamps stand for Luebeck Hamburg Post Amt (Office). The postal district consisted of the Postoffice in Bergedorf and the Landpost in the Vierlanden. Bergedorf never joined the German Austrian Postal Union but the rules thereof were made applicable by Orders of Dec. 31st, 1855 and July 24th, 1858. The stamps of Bergedorf were current up to Dec. 31st, 1867 and were succeeded on Jan. 1st, 1868 by the stamps of the North German Postal District.

A. Bergedorf's Own Stamps.

The rarity of genuinely used and well margined stamps of Bergedorf is not generally appreciated. The reason is that perhaps nine-tenths of all the Bergedorf cancellations are forgeries but in most cases they are not recognized as such. Then also the sale at auction of the specialized Collection of Bergedorf which had accumulated the best materials on the market for many years gave the impression that these stamps on original cover were not as rare as they are in fact. Again no true picture of this rarity can be formed from the statistics of the D. D. Ph 1923 No. 3 which gives the numbers of used Bergedorf's stamps in comparison with other older German rarities as they appeared in the auctions of the 10 years previous; for in this were also counted cancelled stamps on which the cancellation was forged.

This rarity is caused mainly by the limited number of the stamps which were used due to the following three reasons: (1) In 1861 there were in the entire Bergedorf Postal District only about 12,000 people, Bergedorf itself had only 2989 inhabitants. (2) The use of stamps was not compulsory. A great many letters were paid for in cash and received crayon markings of the amount paid. This is proven because letters of this kind having the genuine Postmark have frequently been used for forgeries; (3) Letters for the neighboring Holstein used the stamps first of Denmark later Schleswig-Holstein and apparently also Prussia.

The rarity of genuinely cancelled stamps shows itself in the small quantity in proportion to even the low estimate of stamps used as hereafter shown. Even of these few used stamps, letters, etc. a great percentage have been lost which appears even more remarkable as Bergedorf had many industries and the district (Vierlanden) had large mills and therefore the stamps were used not only on occasional private letters but on business letters which would most likely be saved and filed by the firms receiving them. For example, however, of No. 1b of which presumedly 12,000 were used only 8 copies on cover are known.

Just as for the rarity of used specimens, there are several reasons for the scarcity of stamps showing good margins. (1) The space between the stamps, especially on the lower values, most in use, was very small as were the stamps themselves. (2) The lithographic stone from which the stamps were printed was made as follows: There was first the original stone from which a block of four stamps was made, then this block of four was repeated on the stone as often as necessary to make the number required on the sheet. In this transfer the lithographer was not always careful to allow for proper spacing between the stamps and so it happened that in cutting singles or strips (either horizontally or vertically) it was impossible not to cut into some stamps; (3) The dividing lines between the rows were so irregular that they could not serve as a guide for the scissors.

Cancellations.

The Bergedorf stamps are generally obliterated with a Bar canceller consisting of 5 bars which was applied either once (straight lines) or twice in opposite directions thereby forming small squares. Only one canceller was in use and this in course of time began to wear, producing a broadening of the original 5 lines and forming a changed measurement which constituted a new type. Stamps cancelled with the dated postmark "Bergedorf" are much rarer than the bar cancellation, as are those cancelled with the circular dater "Geesthacht" and "Kirchwerder." Cancellations with ink in form of a cross were obligatory in the Landpost district, but such pieces have not as yet been found and their genuineness could only be established by being on the original cover.

Prices.

Our prices are quoted for well preserved pieces with unquestionable Bar cancellation. We have quoted prices based upon experience in pre-war times, as auction prices in the last few years and the instability of our currency do not reflect the true value of the stamps. On piece of cover, the stamps are worth double, and on entire cover five times, the prices quoted; stamps with full margins on all four sides also justify a higher price. The same applies to stamps cancelled with the horse shoe dated "Bergedorf" mainly on the lower values, and all other Date cancellations, which merit an increase of price of 100%.



1 2 3 4 5

Illustrations Courtesy Scott Stamp and Coin Co.

Proofs Not Issued.

1861 June 1st, Stamps I-V. Lithographed by Charles Fuchs in Hamburg. Black on colored paper. No. II on white Imp. Gummed.

		Numbers preserved.
I	½ sch. black on light lilac	about 300
II	1 sch. black on white thicker paper	68
III	1½ sch. black on dark yellow, thicker paper	85
IV	3 sch. black on dark rose	240
V	4 sch. black on red brown	38

Nos. I-V were printed in June 1861 on whole sheets from the plates adopted for the permanent issue. It has been said that the Post Office in Bergedorf sold some of the above at face to interested parties but it is a fact that they were never sold at the stamp window nor has a postally used specimen ever been found. It is a purely theoretical question as to what the views of the Postal Administration would have been if one of the buyers had attempted to use them in payment of postage. The differences between these proofs and the finally issued stamps have been indicated by the bold faced type. No. II differs from No. 2 by the thicker paper; No. III from No. 3 by a more greenish yellow and on the thicker paper of No. 2. The darker yellow of No. 3 appears in later issues of these stamps and it is possible that the paper used for the proofs was later utilized in printing the regular stamps, so it is also possible that the proofs of No.'s II and III were used. However a used specimen of the stamp in the dark yellow has never been found. The color of the paper of the ½ and 3 sch. is markedly different while not so much so in the 4 sch. No. IV is different in that instead of black print No. 4 shows blue. A number of these proofs were found in 1914 in the Archives of the City of Luebeck and were sold to a Luebeck dealer. Of No. I, there were 74; of No. II, 57; of No. III, 74; of IV, 65; and of No. V, 57. Beside these there are said to have been retained by the City, 10 of each value. In 1863, the Reichspost Museum received several of these proofs and now has a block of 4 and a pair of No. I, and of No. IV, a pair and single. Our figures of numbers preserved are approximate. The 1½ sch. yellow in a pair with one on which the value is spelled Schillinge, and which is mentioned in different catalogs as a proof, is only a specimen proof if the existence of such a specimen can be proved (see also under reprints).

Permanent Issue.

1861 Nov. 1st, No. 1-5, Lithographed black on No. 4 blue print on colored paper. No. 2 on white and less porous paper. Imp.

	Paper	Price MK		Issued	Remainders
1	½ sch. blue on light blue	2.75	75.—	200,000	41,000
	blue (b) 2d printing 1867	15.—	1000.—	20,000	8,000
2	1 sch. black on white	4.—	150.—	90,000	34,000
	Tete-Beche	10.—			
4	3 sch. blue on rose	2.50	5.00	80,000	59,000
5	4 sch. black on brown	2.00	6.00	80,000	65,000

The figures of quantity printed are official with the exception of 1b; those of the remainders have been taken from reports by Moens and E. Ruben, Copenhagen. The quantity used is the difference between the numbers printed and the remainders.

Sheets, Types (see also illustrations on succeeding pages). Sheets of each value consisted of two or more separate groups made in such manner that a double rowed transfer block was used and printed side by side without spacing. The transfer blocks consisted of two vertical rows of 6 in No's 13 of two vertical rows of 5 on No. 2 of two horizontal rows of 5 on No. 4 and of two horizontal rows on No. 5. As each transfer block contained as many types as there were

stamps, each sheet has the same number of type differences. More decided ones are shown in the later corrected "1" in No. 3 as well as the square of No. 3 with the inscription Schilling. Beside these recurrent types there are in all values, certain stamps with individual markings on them which do not occur on the corresponding stamps of other transfer blocks. Because of their pecular arrangement three different spacings can occur on the sheets. In each block the stamps are separated by a single line so that in consequence each two adjoining stamps are separated either by a horizontal or a vertical line.

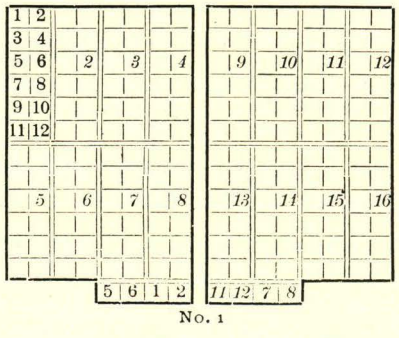
Stamp Spacing.

As each block has its own outer line, there appear between neighboring groups a double line either vertical or horizontal and this spacing between is larger than before (Block spacing). Spacing between stamps and Block spacings are very nearly alike in all values, but the spacings between groups are different. These group spacings are not only different in each value but in No. 2 which has 69 groups, they are different between each group. The group spacings in sheets of the same value are always the same mainly so in No. 2. A peculiarity is shown on the sheets of No. 1 and 3 where the lithographer added 4 stamps to each group of 96 stamps thus bringing the number on the sheet up to 200. On No. 1 these were added to the lower side of the stone while on No. 3 they were added on the left side of each group, so that these 4 stamps are each only the block space distant from the other 96 stamps.

Tete-Beche stamps exist of Nos. 2 and 3. In the former a whole group of 40 has been printed in reverse so that from each sheet of 200, 12 pairs of tete-beche stamps can be secured, which must always be separated by group spacings. On No. 3 the above mentioned strips of 4 were added in reverse to the two groups of 96, consequently only 8 pairs of horizontal tete-beche stamps can be had out of sheets of 200. These pairs only show block spacings.

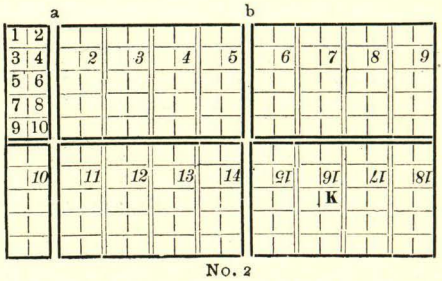
Plan of the Sheets of the 5 Values.

In this plan the upright numbers show the number and arrangement of the transfer types in the block. The horizontal numbers on the other hand which run through the entire sheet show the number of the transfer blocks in the printed sheet. Groups separated by center lines are marked by heavy outlines. In each plan "|" means, stamp-spacing, "||" means block spacing and "‖" means group spacing.



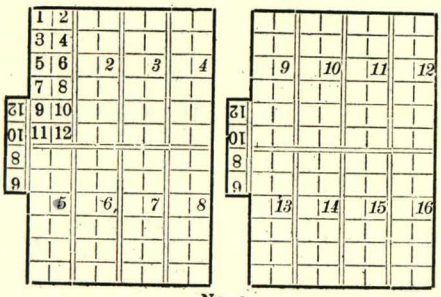
No. 1

200 stamps in 2 groups of 100 divided by a space of 4½-4 mm. Each group consists of 8 blocks of 12 stamps (6x2) and one strip of 4 added to each group on each side of the dividing space (4½-4 mm.)



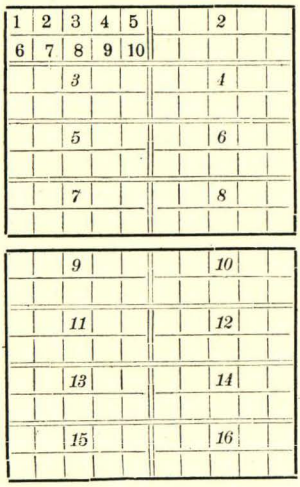
No. 2

180 stamps in 6 different groups divided by different spacings. The two left groups consist of 10 stamps each (5x2) the other 4 of 40 of four blocks 5x2. Group spacings vertically 1¾-2 mm. at A. 2¾ mm. at B, horizontal 1-2 mm. The sixth group marked K is in reverse to the others.



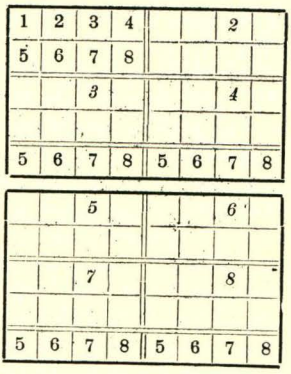
No. 3

200 stamps divided by 4½ mm. space in sheets of 100. Each sheet consists of 8 blocks of 12 (6x2) and a strip of 4 added on the left side in the centre of the sheet (Block spacing). The strips of 4 are in reverse to the other 96.



No. 4.

160 stamps divided by 4-4¾ mm. spaced into sheets of 80. Each sheet contains 8 blocks of 10 (2x5).



No. 5.

80 stamps divided by 5 mm. spaced into sheets of 40. Each sheet contains 4 blocks of 8 (2x4) and an added line of 2x4 (block spacing) consisting of the lower 4 stamps of the transfer blocks.

Paper Gum.

The paper is poor and porous. The thinness of the paper does not only vary in the different sheets but often in a single sheet where thicker, cloudy places change into thinner and more transparent ones which are often mistaken for spots. Sometimes small natural holes are also found in the paper. The yellowish gum was applied to the sheets by hand with a brush and often appears thick and thin on the same sheet. It is full of bubbles, streaked and often badly applied so that ungummed parts of sheets are found as well as ungummed margins.

Nos. 1A and 1B are not only different printings but were printed from different stones. The one for 1B was made of transfer blocks of No. 1A and I (transfer blocks of 1A and 1B are the same) which gives rise to the thought that the lithographic stone had been erased and a new one had to be made, while the 12 transfer types are repeated in the same way on 1B as on 1A. The arrangement of the blocks and rows is markedly improved which shows a more careful use of the transfer blocks. The time when this second printing was made is unknown. The known 8 specimens on cover were all used in 1867 and as far as year dates are known or can be deciphered they show that 1B was first used at that time. About No. 3 on dark yellow paper, see above under Proofs.

B. Stamp of Foreign Post Departments.

(Only for postal use with Denmark respectively Holstein or Schleswig.)

Because of the active business intercourse between Bergedorf and the neighboring Holstein a contract effective Oct. 1st, 1857 was entered into between the Danish Post Office Department and Bergedorf in which it was stipulated that the Offices in the Bergedorf Postal district would be looked upon by the Royal Danish Post Office Department as belonging to the Danish Postal district. In the official notice of the issue of Bergedorf stamps this appears: "It is in the interest of the public not to use the Bergedorf postage in payment of postage on letters to the Royal Danish Postal district but as heretofore to use the Danish stamps." Finally in the treaty which the Holstein Government with the Hansa cities entered into after the war of 1864, it is repeated that the use of Holstein Lauenburg stamps will continue for prepayment of postage from Bergedorf to these Duchies.

Danish stamps as well as those of the Postal administration of Holstein respectively Schleswig after 1864, and of Schleswig Holstein after 1865 were sold at the stamp window in Bergedorf, together with the Bergedorf stamps and it was not necessary to secure them from offices in Denmark or Holstein. The receipts from the Danish and other above mentioned stamps sold in Bergedorf were divided according to an agreed upon rate. Registration fees however remained with the administration in whose territory the letter was mailed. The above shows that the use of Danish stamps respectively Schleswig Holstein was not only tolerated but that the Bergedorf Post Office provided itself with the necessary supplies and sold them with its own. Danish as well as Schleswig Holstein stamps were only valid for use to these Postal districts. There remains the question if all Danish or Schleswig Holstein stamps cancelled with the Bergedorf postmark were sold at the Bergedorf Post Office. Likewise it has not been established with any degree of certainty whether Prussian stamps were sold at Bergedorf after the Postal administration of Schleswig Holstein in Feb. 1867 was taken over by the Prussian Post Office Department as the Schleswig Holstein stamps remained valid for postage until the end of 1867. The Prussian stamps of the issue of 1861 with the exception of 3 Pfg. are found with the cancellation of Bergedorf and covers with these stamps show the year 1867. As it still remains uncertain whether Prussian stamps were ever sold at the Bergedorf Post Office, we separate them from the foreign stamps actually known to have been sold there, as it is possible that Prussian stamps used in Bergedorf were purchased elsewhere. Prices are quoted for stamps on cover or large pieces of cover and loose stamps are worth about 50% less.

I. Denmark.

Stamps of Denmark were not only valid for Holstein but were good for the whole Kingdom of Denmark.

1857 (1 Oct.) Stamps of Denmark Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9 (Type, small crown Denmark Ill. 1)

1	2 Sk. blue dotted ground, Imp.	300.—
2	4 Sk. red brown dotted ground, Imp.	50.—
4	4 Sk. brown wavy lines, Imp.	50.—
4	4 red brown wavy lines, rouletted	50.—

As these stamps were in use from 1857 they could only be cancelled with the town postmark up to Nov. 1st, 1861 as the Bar canceller was in use only after Bergedorf issued its own stamps. After that date the bar cancellation was mainly used. Only one copy of No. 1 (2 Sk. blue) is known on piece of cover cancelled with both the bar canceller and the town postmark. This was sold at auction by Koehler in 1919 for 2750 papermarks equal to about 230 goldmarks.

II. Schleswig-Holstein.

Only stamps of the 1¼ Sch. value were used although no copies of the 1¼ Sch. green Schleswig Holstein or of the 4 Sch. Herzgoth Holstein are known with Bergedorf cancellation and presumably were not used there.

1	1¼ Sch. green Herzgoth Schleswig	Roul.	1	75.—
2	1¼ Sch. blue (4 SRM) small letters	Imp.	5	50.—
3	1¼ Sch. blue (4 SRM) large letters	Imp.	6	50.—
4	1¼ Sch. blue and rose (1¼ SLM)	Roul.	7	40.—
5	1¼ Sch. red lilac Herzgoth. Schleswig	Roul.	14	75.—
6	1¼ Sch. a. gray Herzgoth. Schleswig	Roul.	18a	75.—
	b. lilac gray Herzgoth. Schleswig	Roul.	18b	100.—
7	1¼ Sch. lilac Herzgoth. Holstein	Roul.	20	100.—

The cancellation is almost invariably the bar canceller. Nos. 4, 6 and 7 have been found with the round postmark "Geesthacht", No. 5 has been found only with postmark "Kirchwerder." The first of these two facts corresponds with the supposition of Rosenkranz that at the end of 1864 Geesthacht was in direct communication with several Post Offices in Holstin.

III. Prussia.

1867 (after Feb.) Stamps of 1861 Issue (Eagle type, roulette).

1	4 Pfg. green	150.—
2	6 Pfg. orange	150.—
3	1 sgr. rose	75.—
4	2 sgr. blue	100.—
5	3 sgr. brown	100.—

Cut square envelope stamps with print through the stamp 1863 1 sgr. rose as well as envelope stamp 3 sgr. of the same issue have been found. The cancellations are mostly the Bar canceller. No. 1 (Schwarz collection) and No. 3 exist with the horseshoe postmark Bergedorf. Beside the stamps of the three Post Office Departments there also exist copies of Hamburg and the North German Postal District cancelled with the Bergedorf postmark. It is supposed that the Hamburg stamps were cancelled in Bergedorf after their arrival there. Stamped envelopes of Hamburg ½ Sch. black appear more frequently with the Bergedorf cancellation and were evidently sold there.

Prices for Stamps on Cover.

1859	Imp. ½ Schilling black	150.—
	Imp. 1 Schilling brown	75.—
	Imp. 2 Schilling red	75.—
	Imp. 3 Schilling blue	200.—
1864-65	Perf. ½ Sch. black	50.—
1864-65	Perf. 1 Sch. brown	50.—
	Perf. 2 Sch. red	50.—

Stamps of the North German Postal District are found only with the Bergedorf postmark. They originated at the time when the old Bergedorf postmark was still used after Bergedorf had been merged into the North German Post Department and before a new postmark was furnished. The Bar canceller was not used after Jan. 1st, 1868. There have been found the 1 gr. rouletted and the envelope stamp 1 gr. Both are rare and it would appear that the old horseshoe dater was in use only a few months after Jan. 1st, 1868. On Dec. 31, 1867 the postal administration of Bergedorf and of Prussia were merged into the administration of the North German Postal District which at the same time invalidated their stamps.

Reprints.

Official reprints of stamps Nos. I-IV (June 4th, 1867) which were never issued (German Reprints Nos. 134-135).

	sheets	
I N ½ Sch. black on light rose lilac	2400	16.—
IV N 3 Sch. black on light lilac rose	1920	.20.—

These reprints were made in Hamburg while the Bergedorf stamps were still current. They were made from new stones and with new transfer blocks made from the original stone. They were in sheets of 200 stamps composed of transfer blocks of 8 instead of 12. They can be identified by a small dot at the right of (EI)N in the ½ Sch., and two similar dots in the centre of (PO)S-(TMARKE) in the 3 Sch. value.

Non-official reprints made from the original stone by I. B. Moens of Brussels.

I. Reprints of 1878 (German Reprints 136-140).

1	NI	½ Sch. black on light blue	.25
2	NI	1 Sch. black on white	1.00
4	NI	3 Sch. blue on violet	.50
5	NI	4 Sch. black on brown	2.00

II. Reprint of 1874 (German Reprint 141).

5	NII	4 Sch. black on brown	1.00

III. Reprint of 1887 (German Reprints 142-145).

1	NIII	½ Sch. black on violet blue	.05
2	NIII	1 Sch. black on grayish white	.15
4	NIII	3 Sch. blue on lilac red	.15
5	NIII	4 Sch. black on brown	.05

IV. Reprint of 1888 (German Reprints 146-147).

2	NIV	1 Sch. black on white	.05
4	NIV	3 Sch. blue-black on purple violet	.05

Reprints were made by Moens from transfers from the original stone which contained all 5 designs. Distinguishing marks are in Nos. 1 and 2, the line in "H and A" is either imperfect or vertical there is a great difference in the color of the paper in No. 4, and at the left of the inner row of pearls in No. 5 there is a fine line or dot. For further distinguishing marks between the Reprints and the Originals, both in the stamps and the sheets see Ohrt and H. d. Postfr. IV page 105 FF. Beside the above Reprints Moens made printings from the original stone on various colored papers (Essay reprints) which show all 5 values together. The picture of No. 3 bore the inscription Schillinge which was altered itno Schilling when the stone was made for printing this stamp. Therefore the reprints made from the original stone are not those of No. 3.

In 1872 pairs consisting of 1 stamp with Schillinge and one with Schilling were made on the original paper and gummed. These are rare (Price of pair 50.) (see also under Proofs).

(Translators footnote: The reason that the public was advised to continue the use of Danish stamps on correspondence to the Kingdom of Denmark was that by

their use there was a saving of ¾ Schilling on each letter. Letters to and from Denmark when paid for in cash or sent unpaid were taxed 2 Schillings while the value of the Danish 4 Skilling stamp was 1¼ Schilling (see decree on the issue of Bergedorf stamps).

After the war of 1864 the Duchies of Schleswig Holstein and Lauenburg were ceded by Denmark to the administrations of Austria and Prussia but the internal letter rate remained the same as when under Danish rule, when the 4 Rigsbank-skilling was equal in value to 1¼ Sch. courant. This accounts for the issue of these odd value stamps of Schleswig and Holstein as well as for such values being issued in Hamburg and Luebeck where formerly Denmark had maintained her own post-offices. These cities entered into an agreement with the postal administrations of Schleswig and Holstein to maintain the former 1¼ Schilling).

Program of the Collectors Club

51 West 48th St., New York.

Season 1929-1930.

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

1929.

October 2nd. Edward R. Wood, Jr. Exhibit: U. S. 1847-1869, mint, in singles and blocks, also on covers.

October 16th. New Haven Night. Members of the New Haven Philatelic Society will visit us and give displays.

November 6th. Messrs. C. W. Brazer, Geo. Anthony and Beverly S. King. Exhibit: U. S. Proofs and Essays.

November 20th. Ten minute papers with small exhibits limited to twenty pages, by members.

December 18th. Laurence B. Mason. Exhibit: U. S. Covers showing postmarks, stamps and cancellations used in N. Y. City during the period 1775 to 1875.

1930.

January 8th. Under the management of H. M. Clark. Joint exhibit of Patriotic Envelopes.

January 22nd. Washington Night. Members of the Washington Philatelic Society will visit us and give displays.

February 5th. Henry G. Lapham. Exhibit: Early Australian Stamps.

February 19th. Competition Night. Any 20 pages from a members collection. To be judged for its interest and not for its rarity.

March 5th. Theodore E. Steinway. Exhibit: The Bedford Jones Historical Collection of France.

March 19th. Air Mail Stamps. General exhibit by Members.

April 2nd. Hans Lagerloef. Exhibit: Specialized collection of Monaco in 3 volumes.

April 16th. "The Oranges" Night. Members of the Philatelic Society of the Oranges will visit us and give displays.

May 7th. W. E. Hawkins. Exhibit: To be announced.

May 21st. "Franks" General Exhibit by Member. Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr. will show his fine collection of Presidential Franks and other members are asked to contribute interesting items of any country.

June 4th. Open. Announcement later.

Collectors Club Out-of-Town Visits.

Tuesday, November 12th. New Haven, Conn.
February 10th to 14th. Washington, D. C.
Friday, March 14th. The Oranges, N. J.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

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Henry W. Roth, St. Davids, Pennsylvania
Proposed by Membership Committee

SPAIN, ERRORS OF COLOR.

Dear Sir: There has been considerable controversy over the rare error of color in the 1851 issue of Spain i. e. the 2r in blue, the color of the 6r, instead of in red. This is now accepted by most experts as a genuine error and is thus listed in Gibbon's. It appears that a cliché of the wrong value was inserted by mistake.

In the case of the other error listed in Gibbon's as No. 24b, 5r red brown, this, according to Griebert was due to a few whole sheets being printed in this color and ranks as one of the rarest if not the rarest stamp of Spain.

It therefore seems not beyond the bounds of possibility that similar varieties may have existed among other stamps issued at about the same time. You can judge therefore of my interest, when in going through a large old fashioned general collection purchased by my firm a short time ago, to discover, quite by chance, a used copy of what I thought was the 12 cuartos of 1853. I then realized that the value was **6 cuartos.** The stamp is in the identical shade of the 12 cuartos and there is no doubt about the genuineness of the stamp or the postmark, and there is certainly no trace of the face of stamp having been tampered with. These points have been confirmed by the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society. They suggest it may be a color trial with genuine postmark, but I think this seems open to question.

The stamp was also submitted to Sen. M. Galvez of Madrid. His reply is very interesting as he states that one or two copies of this identical variety have been discovered by his firm from time to time in large parcels of used common 6 cuartos. He goes on to say that there is no doubt that it is of very considerable rarity but at present no official information has come to light which would determine whether it was a color trial or a genuine color error.

From the fact that he says that the one or two copies that have been found were found among parcels of the 6 cuartos, it would appear that a whole sheet must have been printed in purple, as if it was a cliché of the wrong value inserted in the sheet one would be more likely to find it among one of the 12 cuartos and used as such in the first case

I should be extremely interested to know if any of your readers can throw any light on what appears to be a very interesting discovery. The stamp was evidently quite unknown to Mr. Griebert when he published his work on these issues in 1919 as there is no mention of it in any way.

Yours faithfully,

A. E. GINN.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

EAGLE ISSUES OF MEXICO EXHIBITED BY OSCAR SCHENCK.

On May 1st, 1929, O. A. Schenck of Columbus, O. exhibited his very fine collection of the Eagle Issues of Mexico with their sub-consignment numbers. A feature of the collection is the method employed by Mr. Schenck in the arrangement of his collection which strikes us as the really logical method of classifying the stamps. It is so useful that we hope to secure the consent of Mr. Schenck to publish an article on his method in some future issue of this magazine.

The collection contains many unique items and Mr. Schenck has them worked out in splendid detail. When one realizes the rarity of many of these sub-consignment numbers it can be understood what a fascination they hold for the collector who specializes in them.

Mr. Schenck was voted a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy in showing the collection and it was only regretted that several of our leading Mexican specialists could not be present at the meeting.

ERNEST WILTSEE EXHIBITS AMERICANA ON MAY 15th.

The growing interest in items of Americana and the important part that philately is playing in this development was well exemplified by the exhibition of Ernest Wiltsee on May 15th.

His splendid showing of covers from the correspondence of A. H. Stevens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, and his remarkable collection of Railway Express Covers were intensely enjoyed by all present. Both these collections have been written up in detail in previous issues of this magazine so we will make no attempt to mention the individual items but refer our readers to these interesting articles.

Mr. Wiltsee added to the pleasure of the evening by also showing his collection of South West Africa, a country which has attracted his attention for the reason that he at one time lived there. His collection contains every denomination, except two, in blocks of four, and these two are present in pairs. Many of the items shown are now almost impossible to obtain and the collection ranks with the best of its kind.

Mr. Wiltsee was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy.

H. L. L.

ALBANY NIGHT, JUNE 5, 1929.

On Wednesday, June 5th, a delegation from the Fort Orange Stamp Club visited the Collectors Club.

Prior to the meeting a Reception and Dinner was held at the New York Athletic Club, which was attended by 34 guests and members.

At 8 P. M. a move was made to the Collectors Club and before the proceedings started the President, H. L. Lindquist, made a sympathetic reference to the great loss we have sustained owing to the death of J. C. Morgenthau and he requested the members to stand in silent prayer for one minute.

Warner Bates, who was in charge of the delegation, stated that the visiting members of the Fort Orange Stamp Club had endeavored to bring with them collections of interest showing study and original research work.

He introduced the members in the following order:

Elliott R. Ryder, who showed Early Stampless Covers. Most of these were from an original find made this year. Mr. Ryder's interesting exhibit was grouped as follows:

1st. Cancellations of Troy;

2nd. Rochester, a great variety of ovals. One shown was 1820 when Rochester was first incorporated as a village and then up to 1854, the date of incorportion as a City.

Other groups were colored cancellations, in green, magenta and blue, the latter being the rarest.

Holiday cancellations were shown of Jan. 1st, July 4th, and Dec. 25th; group of cancellations showing names of Postmasters; some scarce stamp rates were noted, such as 25c and 56½c. Covers showing views of early railway locomotives were interesting. In one case it was stated the locomotive could not draw the train so the passengers got out and drew the locomotive!!! Covers were shown proving that after the War of 1812 the rates were increased 50%. Interesting steamboat covers were shown especially an early form used on the Hudson in 1809. Covers were shown of 1820 when Fulton and Vanderbilt were fighting to break the steamboat monopoly.

G. L. Habbert showed Early U. S. covers and stamps. Mr. Habbert explained that many of his covers came from the same find as those of Mr. Ryder.

He showed New York 1842, 5c, well tied on with U. S. Express Mail cancellation. A number of 1847, 5c on covers. Some rare railway cancellations on 1851, 3 cents, such as Madison and Lake Erie. Also Troy and New York Steamboat in blue.

W. W. Reynolds showed a small portion of his specialized collection of 1869, 3 cents. Many of these were on covers.

I noticed in the Territorial cancellation on covers Salt Lake City, and Nevada in green. Orange cancellations of Virginia Court House; green star of Sheffield, Ill. A curious cancellation of 5 Dice or Dominoes. Savannah, Ga. Rising Sun. Some registered covers showing the 3c used with 15c. Advertising covers. Town names in green. Railways, such as Chicago and Quincy, and Burlington, Vt. In a book of 3c not on covers, Mr. Reynolds also showed some interesting items such as: Square and Compasses, Hatchet, etc.

Richard Walton showed Advertising Covers between 1851 and 1857. He showed 50 selected interesting covers out of his collection of some 400, grouped under Schools, Colleges, Hotels, Grocers, Dentists, etc. These Pictorial covers were very interesting and are said to be rare. Designs included Plough and Anvil, Baynes Western Telegraph, etc.

W. L. L. Peltz showed an exhibit that elicited roars of laughter and many sighs of regret. He explained that this was a combination exhibit contributed by the members. He entitled it **Boozs Covers.** Everything relating to John Barleycorn. A Federal License. A cover of 1851 with advertisement of drink, Whiskey and Pine Oil. Covers showing Stills, Brewers and Hops. Advertisement of Taylors Brewery in 1865 who made 271,000 barrels of ale. Colored Convivial Scene. Temperance Cover which appropriately enough was from Springwater, N. Y. His hilarious exhibit finished with a view of a graveyard where John Barleycorn was buried!!

Geo. R. Cooley showed a selection of striking cancellations from the Coopertown find. He told us this find comprised 20,500 covers including the following: 1847, 5c, 86 copies; 1847, 10c, 4 copies; 1851, 3c, 1800 copies; 1857, 3c, 3600 copies. The most interesting were:— "Noisy Carriers" cancellation in oval, a very rare form which Mr. E. Wiltsee stated he had never seen. Fine example of the 3c cracked plate, and the line thru "Three Cents." "Odd Fellows" cancellation, but the gem was a perfect Waterbury cancellation of "An Irishman with his Pipe." In the find were some interesting bisections of the 2c Black Jacks. One cover had a 2c and half 2c for the 3c rate. Another two 2c and two halves of 2c to make the 6c rate. At this period

A. F. Lichtenstein asked permission to make a few remarks as he had to leave to catch a night train to Canada.

He pointed out the necessity of supporting the Exhibition that was being organized by the A. P. S. to be held during the Convention next August in Minneapolis. Mr. Lichtenstein thought that the holding of these Exhibitions at the Annual Conventions was a great step forward in forming friendships and getting acquainted with collectors all over the United States. He thought that this Empire State should contribute a large proportion of the expenses. Shares at $10 each and the more you donate the more you get back. Let us make Minneapolis feel that the Empire State is with them both in help, in funds, in Exhibits and in personal attendance.

Warner Bates showed New York City postmarks and cancellations between 1870 and 1890. Included in this exhibit was some fine cancellations of red Foreign Mails on cover. Scarce rates such as 60c to Bordeaux. New York Foreign Despatch "F. D." A rare item was a "New York outgoing Passenger Delivery" used on a steamship.

Wendover Neefus showed postmarks from Hudson and 30 miles around. In his opening remarks Mr. Neefus gave us a brief interesting account of the early history of Hudson, which was, he said, founded in 1783 by Nantucket fishermen. The earliest cover he had was 1801. Hudson was fond of colored cancellations and he showed examples in blue, red, brown and green. In the 1847, 5c, he had examples with blue and the rare green cancellations on covers. 1851, 3c orange brown, dated July 21st. Early rare Railway cancellations were shown of small lines afterwards merged into the N. Y. Central.

Dr. J. I. Wyer showed a collection of 1857, Type I. He included in his exhibit an extraordinary rare cover of 1851, 3c Imperf. On this a pair of the 3c was used OVER a 13c red, thick paper Hawaiian. The cover was used from Honolulu to Albany. Dr. Wyer showed 80 selected copies of this 3c Type I, among them a cover to the Washington family in Virginia. Year dates in fine shades. Block of 6 used on one cover, an unusual item. Varieties with the inner lines recut. He also showed some 1861, 3c rose, including some cancellations of large letters which he had arranged to read "A L L LOOK". Railway and Steamer cancellations, a good lot. Year Dates between Aug. 28, 1861 and Feb. 1869.

W. L. L. Peltz showed Cancellations on U. S. Revenues. This was a new subject to the members of the Collectors Club and was much appreciated. He pointed out that there is a mass of curious cancellations on Revenues, which seems to have been little studied. He showed a page of Steamship cancellations, and one used on a ferry. In the Express Companies he showed Adams, National Express, and Merchants Dispatch. A page of minor Railways which are all now in the Big Four. Page of Boston & Maine, and of Vermont Railways. Another page of Delaware and Hudson which he finds rare. Another of Montreal & Champlain, now a branch of the Grand Trunk. A rare cancellation of a "Two horse car" Railroad and many other rare and interesting railroad cancellations.

A large gathering of the Club turned

up to welcome our visitors, among them we were glad to have A. B. Claflin of Providence and C. B. K. Nevin of Boston. After the meeting the visitors and a few friends drove to my apartment at 10 West 86th St., where Mrs. Phillips served a cold collation and our guests inspected the fine collection of Confederate Locals recently bought from George Walcott.

The party broke up at 1.30 A. M. and has proved another very successful Inter-Club visit.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

STEPHEN D. BROWN MAKES A WONDERFUL DISPLAY.

On Wednesday evening, June 19th, Stephen D. Brown made a wonderful display of some of the choicest pieces from his wonderful selected collection.

In the auction room he displayed a large portion of his famous collection of the New Orleans stamps, which were shown in the glass cases around the room.

The most important pieces here were first of all, three complete reconstructed plates consisting mostly of used copies and which were shown on the white, the blue and the yellow paper, the latter, the third printing, being mostly unused.

In the rarities I noted 5c on white paper, first issue, used, printed on both sides.

Also another rarity was the imprint inverted on white paper and used.

On the third piece a very interesting item showed a tete-beche imprint traces showing above the one imprint of the bottom portion of letters of another imprint. This was shown on a strip of three and a single.

The collection contained a very large number of superb copies in singles, pairs and strips, on and off covers, with all varieties of cancellations.

Mr. Brown also showed a few choice pieces in Confederate States in addition to the New Orleans, such as a strip of the 2c green lithographed on cover; strip of 5 of the 2c brown on cover; a TEN cents on cover postmarked JACKSON; a very fine Knoxville on cover tied on with a Railroad cancellation. In addition to the Confederates, Mr. Brown was good enough to bring with him a selection of rarities in the most superb condition, of United States stamps. Among others I noted as follows:

U. S. Bisections: 1847, 10c bisected vertically and diagonally; 1851, a 3c tied with a black grid used on a circular as one cent; 1851, 12c, three diagonal bisections, one cancelled San Francisco, the second a New York town with "Via Nicaragua, Ahead of the Mails" on the cover, and a third one with the year date 1852 and the word PAID on the stamp; 1869, 2c, horizontal half, used as a 1c drop letter with a cork blob over the cut and with the word "Carrier" on the envelope, not in Scott's Special Catalogue. Also a 2c of the same issue, a vertical half used with a full 2c making the original 3c rate; 1807-71, no grill, 2c red-brown, vertical half used for drop letter; 1883, 4c, vertical half with the postmark O. K. (P. M.).

Amongst other fine things of which I can only note a few, were some perfect specimens of the 1842 New Yorks including a 5c on the real blue paper.

1847, a fine lot of 5c Railway cancellations, and red, blue and green PAIDS. Pair with the figures "10" in red and another one with "FREE" in red. In the 1847's the 5c and 10c were both shown with the Troy and New York Steamboat cancellations.

1851 issue, a superb set with corner sheet margins an da magnificent 1c Type I number "7R1" early.

There were a large number of other very interesting and rare varieties but space will not allow a detailed description as every stamp in this most magnificent collection deserves full description.

Additions to the Library

The following donations for the Library were received since January:

Jamaica, by Collett, Edwards, Morton and Nicholson, Publ. Stanley Gibbons. Gift A. F. Lichtenstein.

Jamaica, by Collett, Edwards, Morton and Nicholson, Publ. Stanley Gibbons. Gift of Publishers.

Michel Briefmarken Katalog, 1829. Gift by Publishers.

Specialized U. S. Catalog, 1928. Gift of Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

Jugend Werbe, Briefmarken Ausstellung, Berlin. Gift Carl Beck.

De Puntstempels van Nederland, by Rugers and Korteweg. Gift Publishers.

La Guaira-Curacao. Gift Publishers.

Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia, by A. A. Rosenblum. Gift Melbourne Phil. Club.

Festschrift z. 25. j. Bestehen des Postwertzeichen Sammler Vereins Magdeburg, 1928, by W. Herzog. Gift W. Herzog.

Catalogue du specialiste des timbres poste d'Europe, 1922, by F. Serrane. Gift F. G. Floyd.

Remarks by E. Ackerman, 1928. Gift E. R. Ackerman.

U. S. Official Postal guide, July 1927. Gift E. R. Ackerman.

Les timbres poste de l'ile Maurice. Gift Geo. Brunel.

Stamp Collecting, daily Ed. during the London show, 8 Nos. Gift F. Vallancey.
London Chronicle, 2 issues of 1760 and 1766. Gift A. H. Benners.
Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia by A. Rosenblum. Gift Publishers.
Old Post Bags, by A. F. Harlow. Gift P. V. Imbrie.
Old Post Bags, by A. F. Harlow. Gift Publishers.
British North America, by F. Jarrett. Gift J. S. Rich.
Stamp Collecting, Why and How, by P. H. Thorp. Gift S. S. C. C.
Stamp Collecting, Yearbook, by F. H. Vallancey. Gift F. H. Vallancey.
A Guide to Phil. Literature, by F. H. Vallancey. Gift F. H. Vallancey.
The Royal Philatelic Society, London, by P. de Worms. Gift P. de Worms.
12 numbers of New Zealand Stamp Collector. Gift Verne, Collins and Co.
Grosser Ganzsachen Katalog, 1928. Gift R. Noske.
Het Leven Van Columbus of de Postzegels, by Van Peursem. Gift De Philatelist.
De Landmailporten, by P. Korteweg. Gift De Philatelist.
U. S. Navy Ship Cancellations by Dr. F. E. Locy. Gift H. M. Konwiser.
Pollitz, W. T., Auction Catalogue, 1st sale, priced. Gift H. M. Konwiser.
Price List of Chinese Stamps. Gift H. M. Konwiser.
Historie de la Poste aux lettres et de timbre poste, I, II, by A. Rothschild. Gift J. S. Rich.
Les Timbres Poste de l'ile Maurice. Gift H. Lagerloef.
The Colonial Postal Systems and Postage Stamps of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, 1849-71, by A. Deaville. Gift A. F. Lichtenstein.
Geschichte des Postwesens im alten Kurfuerstentum & Koenigreich Sachsen, by E. A. Walter. Gift Author.
Parcel Post Convention between theUnited States of America and Germany, Hungary, Portuguese Colonies of West Africa, Straits Settlements, Irish Free State and Austria. Gift H. F. Bowker.
Pan American Postal Union, Parcel Post Convention of Mexico. Gift H. F. Bowker.
Description général des timbres poste de l'emission de Bordeaux, by P. Dillmann. Gift Author.
Capt. Cook's Last Voyage, History of Stamps by G. A. Higglett. Gift Author.
Various Magazines given by S. G. Rich.
The Postage Stamps of Japan and Dependencies, I, II, by T. Woodward. Gift A. F. Lichtenstein.
The Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers and Sheets of the U. S. Gift L. A. Dunham.

A USEFUL PHILATELIC ACCESSORY.

C. F. Lucke of Leipzig, Germany is just placing on the market an ingenious device printed on celluloid. On the outer edge of a rectangle 4⅛x5¾ inches will be found the usual perforation gauge and millimeter scale, while a series of slots cut into the center of the celluloid provides a ruling edge for the laying out of a blank album into spaces for stamps of any size or shape. It is a device that will be appreciated by many who like to arrange their albums artistically.

HAND MADE PAPER.

To emphasize the fact that the paper used in their Oriel Albums is strictly hand made, the G. F. Rapkin Company of London are inserting in the front of their albums a sheet showing the various processes in the manufacture of the paper. It is quite an interesting process and sheets hand made in this way can be sponged cleaned without doing them any harm.

PLUMRIDGE & CO. RESUME.

Plumridge & Co., 61 Chancery Lane, London, W. C. 2 have just issued their Resume of Prices for 1928-1929. This consists of a handsome illustrated booklet showing the outstanding items sold by the firm with a note of the prices realized. It is a booklet well worth obtaining.

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At our XII sale this Spring lots were actually sold for over **Swiss frs. 720,000.—(nearly $150,000).** These figures were controlled and are guaranteed by the City Authorities.

Next year we are holding several important sales, including General and fine Specialized collections. Owners of important properties, who wish to realize the highest prices, are invited to communicate with us.

The date of our XIII international sale is

NOVEMBER 4th-9th, 1929

If you are not yet on our mailing list, order your catalogue to-day.

INCLUDED IN THIS SALE ARE:

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2) The famous **Greece collection** of Mr. Nicolaides, and large unused blocks of the Paris prints, 1861, **from the estate of Albert Barre, Paris.**
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Cash With Order Only—All Prices Strictly Net.

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BRITISH HONDURAS, mint block containing three of No. 49 and one of No. 49a—the "Bevenue" error. Cat. $32.25	$18.50
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CANADA, 7c Queen Numeral Imperf. Horizontal pair without gum. Scarce.	35.00
CANADA, 1908 Quebec Tercentenary Imperforate Blocks. A fine set though 15c value has a slight crease. This set is without gum. Sets with gum sell at a 25 per cent. increase over our special price of	200.00
CANADA, No. 96 Re-Entry Error. The 44th stamp of the sheet. This error in block of 4 with three normals	2.00
CANAL ZONE. Mint block of 4 containing three of No. 32 and one of 32c. An attractive item	2.50
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. A splendid used copy of No. 51a double surcharge on the 1p on 2p. Cat. $25.00	13.00
COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC. A splendid used copy No. 331a despite small corner crease. Cat. $25.00 unused. Much rarer used	13.00
CUBA. Mint copy 1c 1910 No. 239a with centre inverted. A underpriced stamp	6.00
FIJI ISLANDS. Scott's No. 201 in mint block of 4 with surcharge inverted. Gibbon's No. 224b. Only half the quantity of this value known inverted to that of the 1 penny which Gibbon's list at £6. This is a beautiful corner block with control No. 5	100.00
JAMAICA, Unused copy No. 27 with penny spelled "pinny," unlisted	5.00
JAMAICA, Mint copy of No. 33 with "ser—et" error, Gibbon's No. 51	2.50
JAMAICA, Mint copy of No. 251c, double surcharge variety on first official	6.00
NEWFOUNDLAND. Mint block of 8 No. 81b. An exceedingly fine item though 2 or 3 small minute gum thin spots. Cat. $160.00	80.00
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NOVA SCOTIA. Mint block of 1c No. 8c, imperf. vertically. Exceedingly rare in block form. Cat. $160.00	100.00
PANAMA. Mint copy 1c 1906 No. 186a with inverted centre	5.00
TURKS & CAICOS IS. Mint copy No. 103b 1 Penny War Tax with double surcharge	6.00

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Greece Lot 5050	19,250
Greece Lot 5104	9,460
France Lot 7574	9,020
Canada Lot 2789	8,800

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It is a well known fact that most European stamps fetch much higher prices here than in America—a comparison between our lists of prices and others will certainly convince you.
Owners of valuable properties for sale are invited to communicate with us.

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1915-16	"Red Cross" (set 4)	.18
1921	"Reunion of Venezia Giulia" (set 3)	.25
1921	"Dante" (set 3)	.40
1921	"Victory" (set 4)	.12
1922	No. 117 to 120 (Yvert) (set 4)	1.40
1922	"Mazzini" (set 3)	.30
1922	"Propaganda Fide" (set 4)	1.10
1923-24	No. 142 to 145, 158, 159 (set 6)	.35
1923	"Fascisti—March on Rome" (set 6)	1.00
1923	"Fascisti—Black Shirt" (set 3)	.50
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1924	"Crociera Italiana" (set 7)	2.90
1924	"Holy Year" (set 6)	.90
1924-25	No. 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 174 (set 6)	.35
1925-26	"Royal Jubilee" (set 3)	.35
1926	"St. Francis" (set 6)	.95
1926	No. 553 to 557 (set 5)	.75
1926	"National defence" (set 4)	1.00
1927	"Volta" (set 4)	.25
1928	"National defence" (set 4)	.80
1928	"Emanuele Filiberto" (set 10)	2.50
1921	B.L.P. complete as by Yvert Frs. 2670 (set 14)	62.00
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1921	No. 134 to 148 (set 15)	6.00
1921	No. 149 to 160 (set 12)	7.10
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TRENTINO	1918 No. 1401 to 1417 (set 17)	124.00
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	Pekin 1918 No. 1, 3, 5, (set 3)	14.00
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1916	"Red Cross" (3 Col.) (set 12)	.85
1922	"Victory" (3 Col.) (set 12)	.45
1923	"Propaganda Fide" (4 Col.) (set 16)	5.25
1923	"Fascisti—March on Rome" (4 Col. (set 24)	5.00
1924	"Manzoni" (4 Col.) (set 24)	15.00
1925	"Holy Year" (4 Col.) (set 24)	4.50
1925-26	"Royal Jubilee" (5 Col. (set 15)	1.25
1925-26	"St. Francis" (5 Col.) (set 25)	3.50
1926	"Colonial propaganda" (5 Col.) (set 30)	1.10
1927	"National defence" (4 Col.) (set 16)	3.50
1927	"Volta" (4 Col.) (set 12)	.70
SAN MARINO	1894 No. 26 to 28 (set 3)	1.50
1899	No. 29, 30 (set 2)	.30
1917	No. 351, 352 (set 2)	1.80
1918	No. 353 to 361 (set 9)	1.75
1918	No. 362 to 367 (set 6)	1.25
1918	No. 362a, 363a, 364a (set 3)	7.80
1921-23	No. 50 to 60, 67, 68 (set 13)	1.80
1922	No. 61 to 66 (set 6)	.25
1923	"Red Cross" (set 7)	.50
1924	"Garibaldi" (set 5)	.50
1924	No. 77 to 80 (set 4)	1.50
1925	No. 82 to 93 (set 12)	2.80
1926	No. 94 to 97 (set 4)	.65
1926	No. 98 to 103 (set 6)	.60
1927	"Ara dei Volontari" (set 3)	.80
1928	"St. Francis" (set 4)	.70

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Buenos Aires. 1858: 3p., 4p., 5p. 1858: 1p., 4p. 1860: 4r., 1p., 2p., etc.
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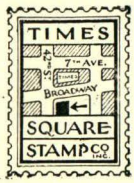
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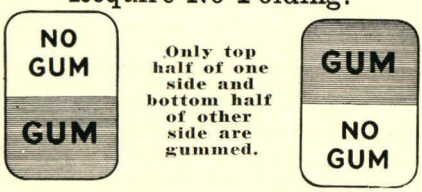
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