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Vol. XVIII. JANUARY, 1939. No. 1.

# The Mulready and its Caricatures

By H. E. Radasch, M.D., FRPSL, APS.

LONG before the introduction of postage stamps the English postal system had reached a high degree of efficiency and proficiency; this applies not only to the dispatching and receiving of domestic local and distant postal matter but also to foreign mail. The matter of collection of rates, however, was rather unsatisfactory, as the postage could be prepaid by the sender or be collected from the recipient. Postal rates were also unfair and peculiar in that they were based upon the number of sheets that were enclosed in the letter rather than upon the weight thereof. This undesirable state led to the proposal of the introduction of a uniform low rate and of some method of prepayment by the means of some readily recognized form of receipt, which would indicate such prepayment.

The earliest form of Government postal paper and prepaid postage is represented by the Mulready envelope and cover (wrapper). Even though this type of postal paper was short-lived, it is of equal importance with the one penny black adhesive and the embossed form; it was not until recently, however, that the Mulready was listed in the U. S. catalog.

As many collectors, even with large and varied collections, have not seen this interesting item (some have not even heard of it) it would seem apropos to give a description of it and the history of its origin, as well as to show some of the caricatures that the appearance of the Mulready evoked.

It would be of added interest to first consider the development or evolution of the English Post Office System, the forerunner of our own. It is, no doubt, the outgrowth of the messenger system for the transportation of Government dispatches; these messengers, in the time of King John (1199-1216) were called nuncii but they wore no uniforms. Under Henry III (1216-1272) these messengers wore the Royal livery, and, like our earlier Rural Carriers, were forced to furnish their own horses.

It is a fact that the exclusive right to convey letters by post and to appropriate such revenues as were derived therefrom has always been claimed as a prerogative of the crown and has been so recognized and accepted from earliest times; this has been confirmed by legislation. As the Post Office grew, however, its management was assumed by the State and so has become a source of national revenue (or deficit).

During the reign of Edward I public posts were established where horses could be had for hire. These posts were patterned after the Roman *posita* that were scattered at intervals along the roads where couriers waited in readiness to carry dispatches for the State.

One Brian Tuke (later Sir Brian) was the first "Master of the Posts" and was appointed by Henry VIII. At this time, and even later, only Government dispatches were carried. A foreign post for the conveyance of letters from London to the Continent existed in the early part of the century under a separate head; but in 1581, the Privy Council decided that the Master of the Posts should have charge of both the English and the foreign offices under the title of "Chief Postmaster". This was first held by Thomas Randolph who had been appointed earlier as Master of the Posts by Queen Elizabeth. In 1591 a Royal proclamation was issued that "only persons designated by the English Master of the Posts or the Master of Posts of foreign countries could carry publicly or privately letters or packets to or from foreign countries beyond the seas".

During the reign of James I a definite fee per mile for the use of post horses was established. In 1619 the King again established a Postmaster for foreign parts. In 1635 the incumbent Postmaster Witherings tried to establish a regular system of inland mail on a limited scale and in the same year he was ordered, by proclamation, to settle "a post or two to run day and night between London and Edinburgh, to go thither and back again in 6 days" and take with them all such letters as should be directed to any town in or near that road. The rate was twopence a letter (single sheet) under 80 miles; four pence up to 140 miles; six pence for any longer distance and eight pence to any place in Scotland. (This seems to have been a very reasonable rate for those times).

In 1644 both Houses of Parliament appointed, by ordinance, Edmund Prideaux, "Master of Posts, Couriers and Messengers". Up to that time the appointments were made by the reigning head. Postmaster Prideaux established a weekly conveyance of letters to all parts of the country with the resultant saving of £7,000 per annum by the removal of needless postmasters. He changed the Post Office System from a burden to an asset so that in five years the net revenue from the posts were £5,000.

In 1644 the Corporation of London attempted to "chisel in" by establishing a Post Office for inland letters; this, however, was suppressed upon the basis that "the office of postmaster is and ought to be in the sole power and disposal of the Parliament".

In 1650 the Post Office revenues were farmed out or sold to the highest bidder, bringing at that time £5,000. This was gradually increased year by year until the amount reached £43,000. In 1675 these revenues were settled upon the Duke of York and when he became James II the revenues reverted to the crown.

In 1656 the Post Office was regularly established by an Act whereby there was to be one Post Office and one officer styled "Postmaster General for England and Comptroller of the Post Office". The only nongovernmental posts allowed to continue were those of the two Universities and the Cinque Ports.

The Penny Post was established in 1680 for the purpose of carrying letters and parcels between the different parts of London and its suburbs. Although this system was started privately by Robert Murray it was soon taken over by William Dockwra. This private venture was so successful that the Duke of York, who received the Post Office revenues at that time, complained that it was an infraction of the privileges of the General Post Office; when the quarrel was decided in favor of the Duke, Mr. Dockwra was appointed District Controller. In 1710 the London District Post received legislative sanction. In 1810 the rates were increased to twopence and although this post was supposed to cease in 1839 the London District Post Office existed as a separate establishment from the General Post Office for several years thereafter. Although the ""Twopenny Post" ceased to exist officially yet letters posted at the receiving houses of the District Post, the adhesive stamps of which were not obliterated here, were postmarked with the old T. P. handstamp. These handstamps were in blue, black or red ink, the latter being used when the rate was prepaid.

Free delivery gradually did away with these posts. In 1835 there were 1035 Penny Posts in England, 225 in Scotland and 197 in Ireland.

The post coach was introduced in 1783 upon the assumption that the mails would be expedited and more revenue would accrue. This proved true and the system was augmented and extended throughout the Kingdom and carried on until supplanted by the railways (1830). At first the coach trip to Bath, from London, required 14 hours and that from London to Bristol 15 hours.

Letter rates were raised from time to time until a uniform four pence rate was established. This meant four pence up to 15 miles; eight pence up to 80 miles and 12 pence up to 300 miles.

During all of this time the letters were gauged by the number of sheets and not by weight, each sheet constituting an extra letter. It required a strong light to determine the number of sheets and the method was both cumbersome and time-consuming. In 1833 an investigation of the system was requested in Parliament. In 1836 Rowland Hill made a very careful study of the Post Office system and in January 1837 he published a pamphlet "Post Office Reform; its Importance and Practicability". A second edition was published in February, 1837.

He suggested that the charge be made by weight. His analysis separated the cost of a letter into 3 divisions: (1) the cost varied with the distance and the number of sheets in the letter, even the minutest piece constituting a sheet (this charge was exorbitant); (2) the cost of transit from Post Office to Post Office (the cost even from London to Edinburgh amounted to only 1/9 of a farthing); (3) cost of delivery of the letter and receiving the unpaid postage. The latter was due to the fact that four fifths of the letters were sent unpaid. He stated that his suggestion of using weight rather than sheets for the standard of charges would readily take care of points (1) and (2); as for removing the nuisance of collecting the unpaid postage, prepayment would take care of that, provided that a method acceptable to the public could be devised. The public had been prone to throw the burden of the postage upon the recipient of the letter. As those in authority, however, were averse to any innovations the Postmaster General pronounced the scheme as wild and visionary.

At this time, however, the Twopenny Post was being investigated and the committee in charge was so profoundly impressed by Rowland Hill's evidence that it recommended the adoption of a uniform letter rate of one penny for letters under 1 ounce throughout the Metropolitan District of 12 miles around the General Post Office, on condition that the letters be enclosed in covers or stamped envelopes of one penny; exceeding this weight and up to 6 ounces the charge would be twopence. The Committee further recommnded that the Government prepare and sell such covers and envelopes to the public without any additional charge. It was suggested that labels might be prepared of such form that they might be attached to other covers or envelopes of any size or description. This Committee made its report on July 7, 1837 and on the 23rd of November of that same year Mr. Wallace moved for a Committee of the whole House of Commons:—

**"To enquire into the present rates and mode of charging postage, with a view of a reduction thereof as may be made without injury to the revenue; and for this purpose to examine into the mode recommended for charging and collecting postage, in a pamphlet published by Mr. Rowland Hill."**

The Committee, although immediately appointed, did not commence its sittings until in February, 1838 and sat for 63 days, hearing evidence from the Postmaster General, Rowland Hill, the Mercantile Committee on Postage (formed to collect evidence to assist the Parliamentary Committee) and 83 independent witnesses of various pursuits and grades. The bulk of the evidence was in favor of a complete and sweeping change and a summary thereof was published.

To show the unfairness of the existing method of letter rate charge, Henry Cole (Hon. Secretary of the Mercantile Committee and Editor of the Post Circular) sent a Lilliputian letter through the post consisting of two sheets enclosed in a cover, total weight 7 grains; this was charged double rate as it consisted of two sheets. At the same time he sent a letter measuring 35 by 23 inches, but consisting of but a single sheet, through the post the charge on which was only one rate. The originals were produced before the Parliamentary Committee and fac-similes were distributed by the Mercantile Committee.

A uniform rate of postage and a uniform rate of 2 pence per half ounce were adopted by a close vote in the Committee and the report was sent to the House in March, 1839. The Committee was of the opinion that a low uniform rate of postage was just and in combination with the prepayment and collection by means of stamps would not only be very convenient and acceptable but also satisfactory to the public. The Committee was also of the opinion that the introduction of a one penny rate would not, after a temporary depression, result in any ultimate loss of revenue. The terms of their appointment, however, precluded them from recommending any plan which involved an immediate loss of revenue so they restricted themselves to suggesting a uniform twopenny rate.

When the session of 1839 began the Mercantile Committee got busy and called public meetings in various large towns in support of the idea. The result of this was that by July, 1839, 2007 petitions with 262,807 signatures, were presented to Parliament. The movement was aided by the publication by Mr. Hill, on June 13, 1839, of his papers "On the Collections of Postage by Means of Stamps" and (July 1) "Facts and Estimates as to Increase of Letters". In the latter he predicted that the number of letters passing through the Post would increase five fold.

Mr. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on July 5th, moved before the House (Resolved into a Committee on Post Office Acts) a resolution to ground a bill to make the postal rate 1 penny, as he believed that it would involve less loss of revenue than the 2 pence rate. The resolution was carried and the Bill passed through its various stages, passed both Houses and received the Royal assent on the 17th of August, 1839.

The Act authorized the Committee of the Treasury, by Warrant under the hands of three or more of them, to fix the rate and to determine whether the charge was to be made on posting the letter, or on its receipt, ten days notice of the rate change being given in the London Gazette. This Committee was given full powers to alter and reduce the rates of postage. At the same time the privilege of franking was taken away from the members of both Houses and official franking was to be exercised under strict regulation. (This privilege had been abused and so was taken away. *Oh for a like rule in the U. S. at present).*

Power was also given to the Lords of the Treasury to issue stamped paper and covers for letters, and to provide stamps and dies. These were constituted *stamp duties* and were to be placed under the care and control of the Committee on Stamps and Taxes.

The introduction of the new system of uniform penny postage was prefaced by the publication of the following notice in the public journals of September 6, 1839. The 1 penny rate, however, did not go into effect until the warrant of January 10, 1840.

"In the course of inquiries and discussions on the subject several plans were suggested, viz., stamped covers, stamped paper and stamps to be used separately, and to be applied to any letter of whatsoever description, and written upon any paper.

"Before my Lords can decide upon the adoption of any course, either by stamp or otherwise, they feel that it will be useful that artists, men of science and the public in general, may have the opportunity of offering suggestions or proposals, as to the manner in which the stamp may best be brought into use. With this in view

my Lords will be prepared to receive and consider any proposal that may be sent to them on or before the 15th day of October, 1839.

"All persons desirous of communicating with my Lords on the subject are requested to direct to the Lords of the Treasury, Whitehall, marked 'Post Office Stamp.'

"My Lords will be prepared to award a premium of £200 to such proposal as they consider most deserving of attention, and £100 to the next best proposal.

"My Lords will feel at liberty to adopt for the public service any of the suggestions which may be contained in any communication made to them, except, of course, where parties have any right secured by patent.

"The points that the Board considers of greatest importance are:

'1. Convenience regards to public use.
'2. The security against forgery.
'3. The facility of being checked and distinguished at the Post Office, which of necessity must be rapid.
'4. The expense of production and circulation of the stamps.

"My Lords will be prepared to receive and consider proposals from foreign countries and they desire that a copy of this minute be transmitted to Lord Palmerston, and that his Lordship be requested to take such measures as he may deem most advisable through Her Majesty's ministers abroad for the purpose of making known the intentions of this Board.

"They desire also that Lord Palmerston be requested to procure for my Lords through Her Majesty's Ambassadors at Paris information respecting the system of stamps adopted in France, and specimens of the stamped impressions used in that country.

"Transmit a copy of this minute to the Postmaster General for his information and guidance.

The public responded so well that by the 15th of October my Lords had received offers of advice and assistance from some 2600 artists, men of science and the public in general. No better suggestions were offered than those of Rowland Hill (stamped covers, stamped envelopes and adhesive stamps or labels). However, practical engravers, printers and paper-makers had to be consulted before final decision could be made.

## Inland Letters

It would appear that the actual change to weight from sheet and a change in postal rates to 1 penny took place on January 10th, 1840.

"And we hereby further direct that this present warrant shall come into operation on the 10th day of January, 1840, and that all letters on or after that day shall be posted in any town or place within the United Kingdom, etc.

"On all letters not exceeding ½ oz. in weight transmitted by the post between places within the United Kingdom, not being letters sent to or from parts beyond the seas, there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of one penny, without reference to the number of sheets or pieces of paper or enclosures of which the same may be composed, and the distance or number of miles the same shall be conveyed."

When the 10th of January arrived the public seemed anxious to take advantage of the new system, and the pressure on the Post Office Officials was very great, not only at the chief offices, but at the metropolitan receiving houses. The Postmaster of one of the latter declared, that were the system to last that he would not retain his office for £200 a year (this office was in a private store); the letter writers scared away all of his customers, and he positively sold nothing. On several days he had taken in 2,000 paid letters, whereas his former average had been 70. But the scene at the chief office in St. Martin's le Grand is described in the *Westminster Review* for February, 1840:

"A night or two after the change to a penny we ourselves witnessed the scene at St. Martin's le Grand. The Great Hall was filled with spectators marshalled in line by the police to watch the crowd pressing, scuffling and fighting to get first to the window. The superintending President of the Inland Office with praiseworthy

zeal was in all quarters directing the energy of his officers where the pressure was greatest. Formerly one of the windows sufficed to receive letters. On this evening six windows with receivers at each were bombarded by the applicants. As the last quarter of an hour approached, the crowd was thickened, a seventh window was opened, and that none might be turned away Mr. Bokenham made some other opening, and took in money and letters himself. To the credit of the Post Office not a single person lost the time; as we learnt that on this evening upwards of 3,000 letters had been posted at St. Martin's le Grand between five and six. A witness present on the first night of the Penny Post described to us a similar scene. When the window was closed, the mob, delighted by the energy displayed by the officers, gave a cheer for the Post Office, and another for Rowland Hill."

Mulready's curious design is the work of an artist and while it was not greeted with approval by the public and was entirely out of keeping with the prosaic existence of the business world still it occupies an important place in postal history. Some of the caricatures are quite noted and are as important as the original that they mock and all are worthy of notice. Numerous caricatures appeared and some were used postally, having been franked with the 1 penny black. These are extremely scarce. These caricatures lampooning the Mulready are of especial interest because of the effect they produced, that is, the withdrawal of the first stamped envelope and cover from issue. The Mulready appeared at the time that the cartooning of politicians and political matters was at its prime and the Mulready became the basis for the illustrated envelope which became quite the vogue in certain lines for advertising purposes.

The original Mulready was chosen and although a well meant measure it met the fate of all such measures and endeavours. Numerous accounts have been given of its history but they are by no means in accord with the actual facts. The true account comes from the journal kept by Rowland Hill in 1839-40 and from the Memoirs of Sir Henry Cole, K. B. C.

The Lords of the Treasury invited suggestions and means of production of suitable stamps of different kinds and for their distribution, as indicated by a Minute of their meeting of August 23rd, 1839. A request for a design does appear directly in this invitation.

"In the course of the inquiries and discussions on the subject (the introduction of a system for the prepayment of postage) various plans were suggested; viz., stamped covers, stamped paper and stamps to be used separately, and to be applied to any letters, of whatever description, and written upon any paper.

"Before my Lords can decide upon the adoption of any course, either by stamp or otherwise, they feel that it will be useful that artists, men of science and the public in general, may have an opportunity of offering any suggestions or proposals, as to the manner in which the stamps may best be brought into use. With this in view, my Lords will be prepared to receive and consider any proposal which may be sent in to them on or before the 15th day of October, 1839.

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"My Lords will feel at liberty to adopt, for the public service, any of the suggestions that may be contained in any communication made to them, except, of course, where parties have any right secured by patent.

"The points which this Board considers of greatest importance are:—

'1. The convenience as regards the public use.
'2. The security from forgery.
'3. The facility of being checked and distinguished in the examination at the Postoffice which must of necessity be rapid.
'4. The expense of production and circulation of the stamp.' "

As it will be noted no designs for stamped covers was called for but rather suggestions for the mechanical production and distribution of suitable stamps of different kinds.

Some 2700 proposals were submitted and among them a proposal from Henry Cole. While many valuable suggestions were made none was sufficient in itself to suffice for their purpose. So only four whose suggestions seemed ingenious were chosen, and each was awarded £100, the original offer having been increased by £100. These awards were made to Mr. Cheverton, Mr. C. Whiting, Major E. B. Evans, R. A., and Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co.

As Mr. Cole had been active in promoting the adoption of Uniform Penny Postage he was appointed to assist Rowland Hill at the Treasury in elaborating the details of the system. His work consisted in superintending the production of the three kinds of stamps that it had been resolved to adopt; (1) adhesives to be attached to any letters; (2) envelopes; (3) stamps to be embossed upon paper of any kind sent to the Stamp Office.

For the adhesive Perkins's process was chosen. W. Wyon, R. A., was commissioned to produce a head of Her Majesty, as a medallion, to be embossed upon any paper; this was still in use in 1891. Major Evans was charged to obtain a design for a postage cover. He first consulted the President of the Royal Academy (Sir Martin Archer Shee) who suggested certain other Academicians but nothing resulted. Then Francis Baring (Chancellor of the Exchequer) suggested that he see Mr. Mulready.

On December 13, 1839, Major Evans visited Mr. Mulready who promised to make a trial at producing a design. By the 15th he had produced a design. This was approved by Mr. Baring on January 4th, 1840 and was adopted. John Thompson was commissioned to engrave this on brass and the work was not completed until April, 1840, when the stamps produced from it were officially sanctioned. Although all concerned watched the process of engraving very carefully *one of the flying angels had only one foot,* a defect that occurred in the drawing. The public noticed this defect immediately and it became the subject of a caricature. The defect, however, was corrected in the original drawing which was given to Thomas Baring, M. P.

On April 1st, Major Evans received some proofs from Mr. Thompson and some were sent to Francis Baring who expressed his pleasure with the covers on April 2nd. On the 3rd of April proofs were sent to the Queen, with a memorandum by Messrs. Mulready and Thompson explanatory to the design. Contrary to the stories that the design was devised by Her Majesty (with the help of Prince Albert, possibly) and then carried out by Mr. Mulready, the fact that Her Majesty had nothing to do with devising it is proven by the journal of Rowland Hill.

On April 6th Messrs. Evans, Thompson, Pressley and Edwin Hill (appointed to supervise the manufacture of the stamps) met at Clowes's to superintend the several parts of the cover and envelope stamps. Clowes were to make sterotype casts under the direction of Mr. Hill.

On the 8th Clowes were casting the plates.

On the 10th Major Evans went to Clowes to get specimens of the covers and took them to the National Gallery where they were approved by the Royal Academicians who were met in Council.

On the 13th Major Evans went to Thompson's to get the plates that the latter was repairing and found that Clowes had already removed 24 of them and he then took the remaining 12. Clowes were making ready their machine.

On April the 14th Major Evans went to Clowes's and Perkins's to make sure about the introduction of the stamps and both establishments were making arrangements to print that day.

On April 29th Major Evans wrote to Colonel Maberly calling his attention to the necessity of instructing the officers to strike the obliterative stamp on Britannia of the covers in order to prevent the obliteration being covered with a label and the cover used again. If Britannia were always struck it would be fair to assume that a label placed over Britannia was put there to cover the obliterative stamps, and to charge accordingly.

May 1st the stamps were issued to the public, in London, for the first time. There was a great bustle at the Stamp Office.

May 2nd—2500 worth of stamps were sold on May 1st.

On May the 6th the stamps came into use. Reports from the Post Office stated that about one half of the letters were stamped.

May 12th—By this date it was feared that the Authorities would be obliged to substitute some other stamp for the design submitted by Mr. Mulready, which was abused and ridiculed on all sides. "In departing so widely from the established 'Lion and Unicorn' nonsense, we feel that we have run counter to settled opinions and prejudices somewhat rashly". Major Evans was already turning his attention to the substitution of another stamp, combining with, as the public had shown their disregard and even distaste for beauty, some further economy in production.

Date of first issue of the Mulready was May 1st, 1840. The date of first use was May 6th, 1840.

This ridicule and abuse provided a reason for the withdrawal of the Mulready within a week of its first use in favor of something more commonplace. Sir Henry Cole admits that the judgment of the public was justified. In his Memoirs he states:

**"After 40 years additional experience, I agree in the soundness of the public opinion expressed, that this design was quite unsuited for its purpose.**

**"The postal cover was for a dry commercial use in which sentiment has no place. The merchant who wishes to prepay his letter rejects anything that disturbs his attention. I now think that anything, even a meaningless ornamental design, would be out of place."**

The abuse and the ridicule that the design called out were not the only reasons for abandoning the Mulready; apparently the main reason for the reaction of the public was not the design but the greater convenience of the adhesive. Mr. Hill had no doubt expected that stamped envelopes would be used in the majority of cases or at least to a greater extent than they were. The British public, however, does not use stamped envelopes to any great extent even when furnished in a variety of sizes on better paper and sold at a cheaper rate than in 1840.

## Design

Among the designs sent into the Lords of the Treasury in reply to the invitation was one for the face of the cover and envelope consisting of a pencil sketch of William Mulready, R. A. which, after having been submitted to the Council of the Royal Academy, was ultimately selected by the Lords and the highest prize awarded to it.

The design occupied the upper part and a portion of the sides of the space corresponding in size and space to that of a sheet of paper when folded for address and transmission through the post; this was bounded by a single line frame of rectangular shape measuring 5¼ inches by 3 15/16 inches or 133mm. by 83½mm.

The central device consists of a figure of Britannia standing (or sitting upon a very high seat) upon a pedestal of rock in the ocean; at her feet lies the British Lion while against her left knee leans a shield bearing the Union Jack. Her arms are outstretched in the act of dispatching winged messengers to the points of the compass. The uppermost of these flying figures is defective in that it has but one leg. Below, and to the left of Britannia, the figures are a Laplander and a sleigh, drawn by a reindeer and on her left three ships in full sail with mountains in the background. To the left of the sleigh is, apparently, a group of Indians (emblematic of the West) presumably negotiating with William Penn; beyond this group are several women and children under a tree and a planter in a broad hat overseeing the heading of a cask; below this group,

and forming the right hand margin of the address space, is a mother reading a letter (containing good news) to her two children. In the left hand part of the design, just beyond the ships, is a group of Chinese, then a pair of laden camels flanked by two elephants with mahouts. Below the elephants are two burden bearers and an Oriental letter writer seated, writing for a client. Below these groups and forming the left boundary of the address space are two figures, a standing child reading a letter (apparently bad news) to its seated mother.




**Figure 1.**
**Two Pence Cover**
**(Wrapper) Unused.**

There are inscriptions on the envelopes and covers, in the lower left hand corner the name of the artist "W. MULREADY, R. A." and in the lower right hand corner the name of the engraver "JOHN THOMPSON". Along the middle of the bottom, about a mm. above the frame line, are the words "POSTAGE ONE PENNY" in italic capitals (sloping to the right). Below the design and centrally located on that part of the cover or envelope forming the lower fold or flap, respectively, is an oblong label measuring a little over 3 inches (78½ mm.) in length and 7/10 inch (17 mm.) in width; in this is the word "POSTAGE" in large capitals formed by engine-turned dots while the remaining background consists of engine-turned network. Below the label is the index number of the cast from which the impression was taken; this number is preceded by a capital letter on the one penny cover and envelope while the letter on the two pence cover and envelope is small, or lower case. On the covers the letters are straight while on the envelopes they are italic. They are inverted with reference to the stamp, being in their proper position when the folded envelope or cover is examined from the reverse side.

The envelopes are completed by a single-lined, diamond-shaped frame the sides of which are 6 3/5 inches long, while the longer diagonal is 10 9/10th inches and the shorter is 7 1/10th inches in length. This frame indicates the lines for cutting the envelopes out of the sheet in which they were printed, forming triangular flaps that overlap slightly when folded. There are three silk threads in the paper running diagonally across each side of the flap, one blue and two pink. There is neither legend nor inscription on the envelope.

The covers are of a rectangular form about 9 by 8 inches with the design in the center; at the sides are the postal regulations enclosed in single-lined frames, each one inch deep and 6¾ inches long; each is divided into two parts by a single line. Of the four divisions forming the letter press, 1 and 2 are on the right and 3 and 4 are on the left. To read the inscriptions the cover must be placed so that the right side is uppermost.

The instructions are:

1. RATES OF POSTAGE.—INLAND LETTERS not exceeding half an ounce, are charged one penny.

Exceeding half an ounce but not exceeding 1 ounce, twopence.
Exceeding 1 ounce but not exceeding 2 ounces, fourpence.
Exceeding 2 ounces but not exceeding 3 ounces, sixpence.

And so on an additional twopence for every additional ounce. With but few exceptions the weight is limited to 16 ounces. Unstamped letters are charged double postage on deliyery. Those unsufficiently stamped double the amount of the insufficiency.

2. COLONIAL LETTERS.—If sent by packet twelve times; if by private ship, eight times, the preceding rates. FOREIGN LETTERS.—The packet rates are too various to be enumerated here. The ship rates are the same for FOREIGN as for COLONIAL LETTERS. As regards both FOREIGN and COLONIAL LETTERS, there is no limitation as to weight. All sent outward, with few exceptions, must be prepaid by money, or by stamps; and those going by private ship must be marked "Ship Letter."

It is REQUESTED that all Letters may be fully and legibly addressed, and posted as early as convenient. Also that whatever kind of stamp may be used, it may invariably stand above the address, and towards the right side of the Letter.

3.— PRICE OF STAMPS.

At a POST OFFICE—Labels, 1d. and 2d. each. Covers 1¼d. and 2¼d. each.
At STAMP DISTRIBUTOR'S, as above or as follows:—

Half-ream, or 240 Penny Covers, £1.2.4.—Penny Envelope, £1.1.9.

Quarter-read, or 120 Twopenny Covers, £1.1.4.—Twopenny Envelopes, £1.1.1.
At the STAMP OFFICES in London, Dublin and Edinburgh, as above, or as follows:

2 reams, or 980 Penny Covers, £4.7.0.—Penny Envelopes, £4.5.0.

1 ream, or 480 Two Penny Covers, £4.3.6.—Twopenny Envelopes, £4.2.6.

4. Covers may be had at these prices in Sheets, or cut ready for use. Envelopes in Sheets only, and consequently not made up. No one, unless duly licensed, is authorized to SELL Postage Stamps.

The Penny Stamp carries half an ounce (Inland), the Twopenny Stamps one ounce. For weight EXCEEDING ONE OUNCE, use the proper number of labels, either alone, or in combination with the Stamps of the Covers or Envelopes.

MONEY. Coins, if enclosed in Letters at all, should be folded in paper, sealed, and then fastened to the inside of the Letter; but, to avoid a risk, a money order should be used whenever practicable.

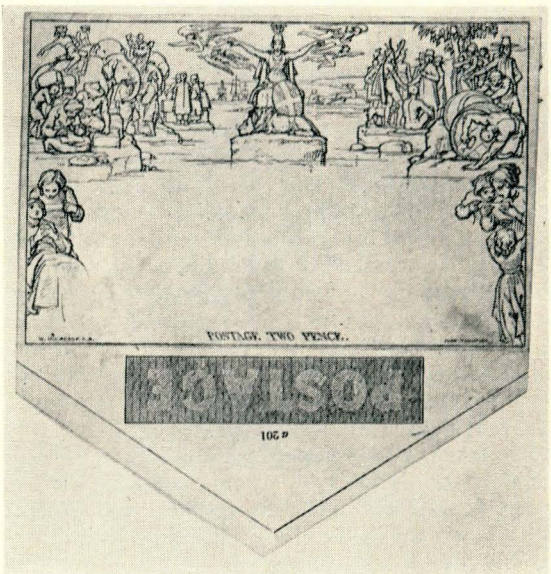



**Figure 2.**
**Two Pence (Blue) Envelope. Unused.**

It will be noted that covers were sold separately but only by duly authorized persons and at one farthing above the face value. The covers could be purchased in sheets or cut but the envelopes were sold only in sheets. Many licensed stationers, however, sold the envelopes folded for use at threepence per dozen over their face value for the accommodation of cutting and folding. The Inland Revenue Department allowed a small discount over and above the profit on purchasing by the ream.

## Paper

The paper was of especial character and was manufactured by John Dickinson at Nash Mills, King's Langley, Herts. In the body of the paper, during the process of fabrication, various colored silk threads were introduced running through the sheets. This variety of paper became known among philatelists as "Dickinson paper" after the inventor. Mr. Dickinson had invented a process for making thick paper by pressing two sheets together during the process of manufacture. It is between such two sheets that he inserted the silk threads. Samples of this paper were shown to the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry in 1837. At this time this type of paper was proposed for postal use as the difficulty of manufacture and the expense would prevent, or at least discourage, forgery. This paper was then accepted as satisfactory.

The paper prepared for the covers differs from that of the envelopes in the disposition of the silk threads; in the former the silk threads are so arranged that in the printing of the twelve covers on a sheet (three rows of four in each row) three parallel threads of red silk traverse the cover horizontally above the design and two parallel blue ones below it. In the paper for the envelopes the sheets are traversed by silk threads in sets of one red between two blue ones, disposed so that one set of threads crossed each of the two portions of the lozenge-shaped parallelogram forming the side flaps of the envelope. Although this was the normal disposition of the threads, there are instances in which one or more threads have been accidentally omitted; again the colors were transposed and in some cases the threads run vertically in place of horizontally. The latter is due to the sheets having been wrongly cut. These varieties are of little interest but their mention is necessary.

## Impressions

The sheet for both the covers and envelopes measured about 24 inches by 36 inches wide, being adapted to receive twelve impressions disposed in three rows of four each, the design of the face when printed running parallel to the longer margins of the sheet. In the sheets of covers there were no lines of separation between them, but in those of the envelopes the lozenge-shaped form was marked out by single lines. In making the form from which the sheet was printed the stereotype plates were not arranged according to their numbers but in any order so that a reconstruction of a plate could not be made therefrom. Complete sheets, however, exist so that the order of the stereotype plates could be learned only from such sheets.

William Clowes and Sons, of Blackfriars, London, were in charge of the preparation of the stereotype plates and the printing. The color chosen for the one penny cover and envelope was black and for the twopenny cover and envelope was blue.

The envelopes bear no legends nor inscriptions but the notices and directions previously mentioned, were printed in double columns of type in the same color as the rest of the impression on the end flaps of the covers.

The *imprimitur* of the copies of the one penny and twopenny covers registered in the archives of the Somerset House, shows that the impressions of both the one penny in black and twopenny in blue were struck in the presence of a

Commissioner on the 7th of April, 1840 and that both were approved and ordered for use "with the stereos therefrom" on the 27th of April. These impressions were struck on "Dickinson" paper and comprise the design of the front only. Legends as well as the tablet below the front design are absent. A pair with a lozenge-shaped outline marking the form of the envelope when opened out flat, is also registered, the *imprimitur* endorsed in similar terms.



**Figure 3. Uncompleted Proof on India Paper.**

The envelopes were received with little favor as they were regarded as too much of an innovation. Public companies such as bankers and insurance brokers used them and we find them with the prospectuses of such companies outlined on the inside. Thus they were used as a sort of means of advertising especially by stationers, who sold them then under face value. They fell entirely into disuse upon the issue of the embossed envelopes and were withheld from circulation. Nearly all of the stock prepared for issue was destroyed ultimately. The destruction was accomplished by the means of a specially constructed machine as closed stoves proved unsuccessful; the fear of robbery forbade the use of open stoves.

## Proofs

Of the design for the face of the cover and envelope only two varieties of proofs are known, (a) an engraver's proof and (b) a printer's proof.

(a). **Engraver's Proof.**—After Mr. Thompson prepared the woodblack (brass), and before stereoplates were constructed a few proofs were struck off on India paper in black. These engraver's or artists proofs are of great softness in tone and decicacy of execution. They are extremely rare as it is said that only six impressions were taken off; one of these, with the original pencil sketch of the design, was sold at the sale of the effects of Mr. Mulready in 1864. The original block is in the South Kensington Museum.

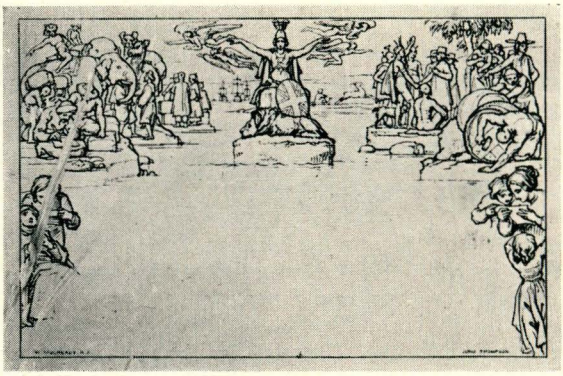


**Figure 4. A Proof of the Original Brass Block (Rare).**

(b). **Printer's Proofs.**—Before the lettering was introduced upon the blocks, and probably before the blocks were finished, proofs were taken from the stereo-plates on both India paper and thickish green-gray paper. These printer's proofs are readily distinguishable from those of the wood or brass block by the greater thickness of the lines, especially those of the enclosing frame ,by the coarser character of the impression generally and by the absence of the inscriptions denoting its use. Although proofs on both kinds of paper are rare yet copies are to be found in collections.

## Essays

Essays of the envelopes do not exist. There are several essays of the various parts of the cover.

(a).—This consists of a half sheet of paper measuring 9 by 8 inches, on the lower part of the face of which is POST TWO-PENNY STAMP. In four columns, two on each end, are tables of prices of the stamps, with various directions and other information for the public, the wording of which differs somewhat from that ultimately chosen and in smaller and heavier type.

There is a space for the insertion of the address of the sender of the letter and a notice that if the party to whom the letter is addressed cannot be found, the letter is to be returned to the sender. When the cover is folded this notice appears upon the back.

This particular specimen shows, in pencil lines, where the Dickinson threads are to pass and has the schedule of prices corrected. On the front space the following note, by Rowland Hill, appears: "A design with the figure of Britannia in the middle. This figure constitutes the essential stamp."

This impression is on white wove, unwatermarked paper and in black.

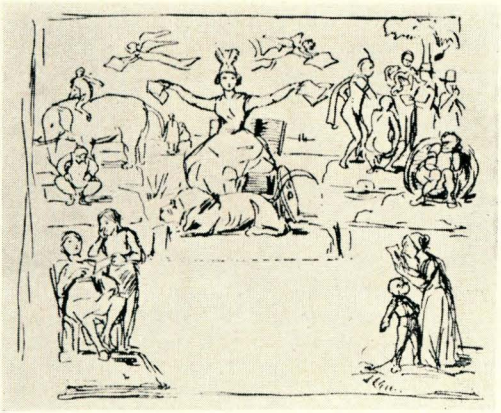


**Figure 5. Drawing by William Thackeray. Block by Tregaskis. (Only 100 Printed).**

(b).—This consists of a half sheet of paper to fold as a cover, with the design space on the front blank; the marginal columns of printed matter as used ultimately but of the wording as in (a); these columns of printed matter and the address space are framed in heavy lines. The remainder of the sheet is covered with minute engine-turned pattern, with an inner fancy bordering, the word POSTAGE being introduced in the same way as it appeared on the covers as actually used. When the cover is folded as a letter the back appears entirely covered with the pattern. The impression is on white wove paper in black.

(c).—This is the same as (b) but the Mulready design is introduced into the blank space on the face, and intentionally blurred to prevent its improper use. The printed matter was reset with slight differences and turned so as to read the other end uppermost. The impression is in black on white wove paper.

(d).—This is similar to (c) but the engine-turned pattern is suppressed with the exception of a small tablet-shaped area above the head of Britannia. The columns of printed matter are separated by thick double lines. The impression is in black on plain white wove paper.

(e).—Similar to (d) except that the engine-turned pattern is allowed to appear about a half of an inch around the outer edges, the tablet is suppressed and the lines separating the print are thick but single. Two thick lines are added on the face covering the spaces where the engraver's name and value are usually found. The impression is in black and on plain white wove paper.

(f).—This is similar to (e) except that the entire engine-turned pattern appears upon the back when the cover is folded, as in (b).

All of the above are of exceptional interest and rarity. The design selected was the tablet of (d), in which the word POSTAGE was inserted, the remainder of the engine-turned pattern being omitted and the tablet enclosed in a single-lined frame.

In addition to the above proofs one of the twopenny was struck in blue on Dickinson paper, with two pink threads and one blue running *vertically* down the face of the sheet; the latter measures 8¼ by 7½ inches. This proof was discovered by the late Mr. Pemberton, and described by him at that time. It was struck from the stereoplate and has the value inserted on the face and has also the tablet with POSTAGE in it; there are, however, no printed instructions at the end nor any numbers on the plate as are introduced in the ordinary impressions. It seems to be a *printer's proof* from one of the first stereoplates and is carefully printed.

Probably the last proof ever printed is on India paper. It shows the name of the artist and engraver in the lower corners, and in addition, printed in the middle below (in the place of the value) "Impression from original Brass Block MDCCCLXIX" in two lines. This was probably printed by the authority of the South Kensington Museum, perhaps at the suggestion of Sir Henry Cole, as a subject for study in the Science and Art Department.

## Caricatures

Imitations of the Mulready were made and sold to the collectors in 1890 at the time of the Postal Jubilee. As most of these were marked "Fac-simile" they are readily detected and are not intended to defraud. At the time of issue of the Mulready in May 1840, however, the storm of criticism and ridicule evoked by its issue resulted in caricatures that are interesting, unique and scarce. The journals of the day contained articles and editorials concerning the Mulready. These are too numerous and too long to quote here but some references will be made.

The *Times* of May 2nd, 1840: To the Editor. "Is it possible that the enclosed (a Mulready cover) is a joke? Etc." The Editor's remarks were in another column and he, in the verbiage of to-day, *panned* it. In the *Times* of the 4th of May there was a long editorial ridiculing the emission and many letters were later received and printed.

## Caricatures By Leech

1.—The earliest of these caricatures or pictorial satires is that probably of John Leech. Two forms are known and they are of different sizes and vary some in detail. The outline of the larger is about 13 by 8 ¾th inches and the smaller is about 6 ⅛th by 4 inches. They were printed by Messrs. Fore, 41 Picadilly and are marked Fore's Comic Envelope No. 1, apparently indicating a series to be issued but, seemingly, this was never carried out. Both were issued brightly colored as well as plain.

The large caricature (a lithograph) represents Britannia as a smiling lady scattering many Penny Postmen dressed in the uniform of that time, four large ones and many smaller ones. It is inscribed at the top "DESIGN FOR THE NEW POSTAGE ENVELOP." In front of Britannia stands the British Lion with a black patch over his left eye and with a half a dozen letters suspended by strings from his outstretched tail. To her right is a group of Chinese, one seated upon a bale marked "OPIUM," and in the background is a willowware pattern bridge. To the left of this group sits a maid with her hair in curlers, apparently writing a letter. Below, and to the right of the address area is a uniformed postman riding his posthorse past a "CLAPHAM" sign post and below at the margin is Leech's signature.

To the left of Britannia stands a boy in a wide-brimmed hat thumbing his nose and back of him a Negro heading a cask. At her extreme left is a small boy holding a letter and dancing with joy. Below him and to the right of the address area there is another mounted postman passing a Hampstead sign post.

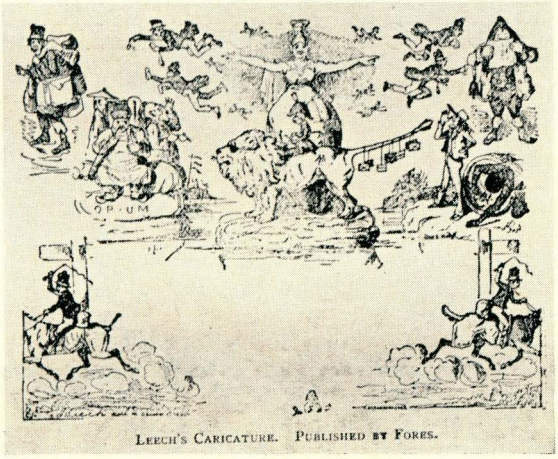



**Figure 6.**
**Leech's Small Caricature.**
(Note the Monkey on the Lion's back).

The address area bears the following inscription in script letters:

"This Design has
(most respectfully of course)
been submitted to the Government
by an aspiring Artist.
Mul-led-al-ready.
His Mark."

Between the words His and Mark there is a drawing of a small bottle containing a (supposed) leech. Outside of the frame line and in the lower center the following inscription:

"London, Published by Messrs Fores, 41
Picadilly, May 6th, 1840."

Apparently a 2 is omitted before the 6.

The smaller caricature (said to be an etching) has a small monkey (in uniform and cocked hat) seated upon the Lion's back. The happy boy is replaced by a Dustman with a bell, reading a letter; the maid is replaced by a Postman with several well filled bags of mail. The inscription is missing in the address area and on the signposts. The signature is "J. Leech, del et sculp," is in the lower left hand corner. His mark, however (the bottle with the leech) is present. This caricature is inscribed at the top "FORES' COMIC ENVELOPE NO. 1" and at the bottom "London. Published by Messrs Fores, at their Sporting & Fine Print Repository & Frame Manufactory 41 Picadilly,—corner Sackville Street." And beneath this and to the left "Printed by J. R. Jobbins 3 Warwick Ct." (the t after Ct being elevated). This is all in italics.

These were printed four in a sheet, apparently, or possibly lithographed.

In the writer's collection there is a copy of this small caricature upon light cardboard the face of which is apparently of a grayish color.

Both of these caricatures appear brilliantly colored.

Leech always signed his work with the bottle and leech but Mr. Mulready not knowing that took this mark as an insult thinking that he was being called a leech and a bloodsucker.

(To be continued.)

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**LIECHTENSTEIN, 1912, By Hermann E. Sieger, Lorch Wurttemberg.**

A beautifully written and gotten out book of 63 pages on the stamps of Liechtenstein commemorating the first issue of this stamp twenty-five years ago. It contains a concise postal history between 1847 and 1912 and a reproduction in colors of the first stamps of this country 1912.

**THE FORGED STAMPS OF ALL COUNTRIES, published by J. Dorn, 53 Haymarket, London, S. W. 1, Price $2.50.**

The descriptive text contains 240 pages with 350 diagrams dealing only with the characteristic discrepancies between the genuine and forged stamps. Whenever possible, the modern methods of measurement and graphical description have been employed.

# 1840 Issues of Great Britain

By Lou W. Kreicker and Major P. H. Burrell.

THERE were but two stamps existing in 1840—the penny black and the two-penny blue, without lines. As both of these stamps are clearly set apart from all those that followed, even a casual observer will recognize them.

The color of the penny stamp being black, no possible mistake can be made as it is the only black stamp of that general type ever printed—except the "Royal Reprints". These Reprints were printed in 1864 or 1865 from Plate No. 66 without plate numbers, the plate then in use for printing the penny reds.

The reason for this printing was that the Royal children, having become interested in stamp collecting, wanted copies of the first stamp every issued. As none were available, four sheets were printed in black to satisfy their demands. These reprints are so readily distinguished from the original "Penny Blacks" that no error should be possible. The main differences are:

(1) The original stamp came from die "1" as originally engraved by Heath. The reprints came from die "2" as engraved by Humphrey. (For list of differences between the dies, see any catalog.)
(2) The check letters on the original are from Alphabet I—small letters rather broad. The reprints have check letters from Alphabet III. These letters are larger and taller in proportion to their width than those of Alphabet I.
(3) The paper used for the original issue was a grayish paper with water-mark of small crown, while the reprints are on white paper with water-mark large crown, and always found inverted.
(4) The reprints are not postage stamps as they were never issued to the public.

The two-penny stamps of 1840 are even easier to pick out as no other stamps of this pattern exist in blue. Except for the value "Two Pence" at the bottom, they are exactly like the one penny stamps of this issue. All subsequent two-penny stamps printed in blue have lines below "Postage" and above "Two Pence".




**The earliest known multiple piece on cover. An unsevered pair from Plate 1A used May 7, 1840 from Meltonmowbray.**

In the printing of the penny blacks, eleven plates were used; and two plates in the printing of the two-penny blues. Altogether, 283,992 sheets of penny blacks and 27,562 sheets of two penny blues were printed, 240 stamps to the sheet. Some of the stamps in this count were destroyed due to defective printing, unsatisfactory gumming, etc. Of those sold to the public, the greatest part probably found their way into the wastebasket; so it is surprising to find the large number that have been preserved.

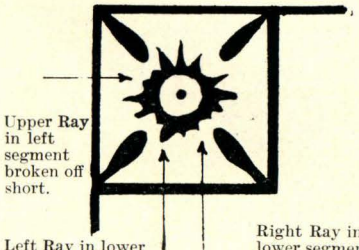
The plates of this issue have been completely reconstructed so that with the proper books, "Plating the Penny Blacks" by Bertram McGowan and Charles Nissen for the penny stamps, and the work by C. F. Dendy Marshall for the two-pence, the plate to which any stamp belongs can be readily determined. Though most collectors will not attempt to reconstruct even a single sheet of these stamps, many will wish to have at least one copy from each plate or small group of plates of the penny stamps, and one from each of the two plates used for printing the two-penny stamps.

Fortunately, the plates have definite characteristics which make this comparatively simple. For greater detail, see "Stamps of Great Britain" by J. B. Seymour, published by the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

## THE PENNY BLACKS

Eleven plates were used to produce the penny blacks. Due to the great demand for stamps, Plate Number One, the first used, was not hardened as it should have been before being put to press; and as a result it soon showed marked signs of wear and major repairs had to be carried out; in fact, these repairs were so extensive that practically a second plate was produced and we have, as a result, Plate 1B—a total of twelve plates to study instead of only eleven.

### Plate 1A




RI.

The outstanding characteristics of 1A is a flaw in the north-west star ornament (Illustration RI). The upper ray in the left segment is broken off short, while the left ray in the lower segment is thick and fairly long.

This characteristic is found on all stamps of this plate except C-L, R-L, S-K, S-L, T-K and T-L.

It will be interesting to consider how it could have come about that these six stamps show no flaws if the same roller impression was used throughout.

As this was the first plate laid down, no transferring technique had been developed to that time. It must be remembered that the plate was reversed for the workman, and th right hand row with the letter "L" as right hand check letter is the left hand vertical row of the plate as it lies in the transfer press.

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**MONOGRAPHIE DES FAUX ET FALSIFICATIONS DE BELGIQUE par M. Tolli. Published by Gazette Philatelique, 32 Rue des Eperonniers, Bruxelles, Belgium, Price 15 Fr.**

A booklet of 79 pages dealing with the errors and forgeries of Belgian Stamps. with illustrations of the errors and authentic items in comparison.

**CATALOG OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF CANADA AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 15th Edition, 1939. By A. H. Vincent, 294 St. Catherine, West, Montreal.**

A booklet of 62 pages printed in English and French with numerous illustrations. It also contains a foreign Exchange Table.

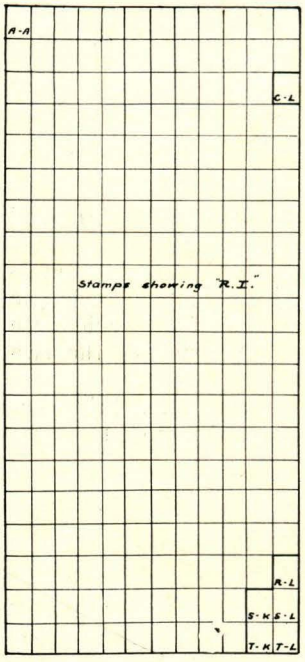



**Diagram of Plate 1A showing stamps having ray flaw characteristics as illustrated in drawing RI.**

Let us assume that a first trial impress was made on a stamp of the left hand row of the plate. This happened to be in the third row from the top: i. e., Stamp C-L. After this impression had been laid down, the workman seems to have concluded that it would be better to work up the plate rather than down; and shifted to the lower left corner stamp T-L. Then he went up one stamp to S-L and R-L. Then he moved to the row to the right and laid down T-K and S-K. At this point some damage was done to the upper ray of the left segment; it either became bent or broken off so that it no longer caused an indentation of the printing plate when it was rocked back and forth in the transfer press. This is readily understandable when one thinks of the small amount of metal there is standing in relief to form such a ray.

The majority of people who have been asked by the authors where they would start such impressing operations had they to do so stated they would start in the lower left corner; so the explanation offered may be reasonable.

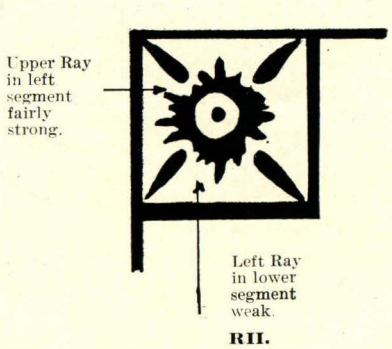
According to the printing book of Messrs. Bacon and Petch (see "The Line Engraved Stamps of Great Britain" by Sir Edward Denny Bacon). Plate 1A was kept in use day and night from April 11th until May 23rd, 1840. On that date the day shift printed 84 sheets, making a total of 17,244 sheets to that time; and no more sheets were printed from this plate until May 25th. It is probable that the repairs above referred to were carried out during that period.



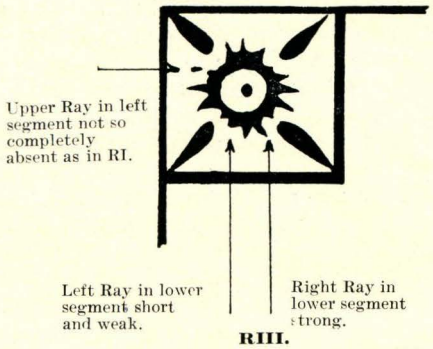

**Cover showing a good example of Plate 1B. (Extension of right line beyond bottom has been removed in re-entering and re-cutting Plate 1A).**

## Plate 1B

Nearly all the impressions seem to have been re-entered, the sides were strengthened and many corners were re-cut. Finally the plate was hardened and was back to press in its second state on May 25th, producing stamps from what is now known as Plate 1B.




RII.




RIII.

## Plate 2

Plate 2 was the second plate laid down, being finished April 22, 1840 and put to press the same day. This plate is also characterized by a ray flaw (RII) in the northwest star ornament, only it is not the same flaw as found on Plate 1A. The upper ray in the left segment is strong, whereas in 1A it is weak; and the left ray in the lower segment is weak, while in the stamps from Plate 1A it is strong. This type of flaw is found on stamps C-I to F-E. There is, however, a third type of ray flaw to be found on this plate (RIII) in which the upper ray in the left segment and the left ray in the lower segment are both weak. This type of ray flaw is found on stamps A-A to C-H and K-A to T-L; the balance of the stamps showing no flaw whatsoever.

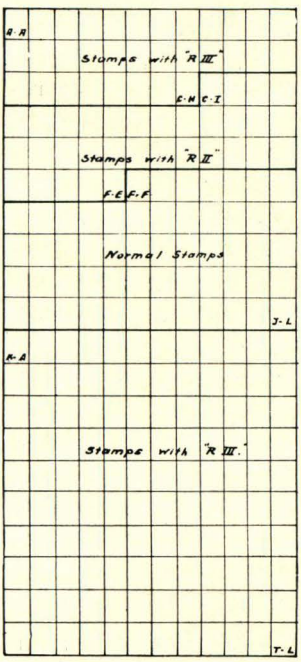



**Diagram of Plate 2 showing stamps having ray flaw characteristics as illustrated in drawings RII and RIII.**

Here again we must assume that the same roller impression was used throughout the laying down of the plate. Again it seems that the procedure was to work to the right and upwards; but instead of starting at the bottom of the plate, work was started in the middle. The work seems to have been carried out on the top half of the plate first, and then on the lower half.

Assuming that this was the method used and a new roller impression was used, the normal stamps would have been laid down as follows: J-L, J-K, etc. to F-F. At this point the roller impression suffered a first accident; the relief ray that should have produced the left hand ray of the lower segment broke and the stamps from this point on show the flaw in RII. The work continued to the right and upwards until stamp C-I had been laid down; when a second break occurred. The upper ray of the left hand segment also broke, resulting in ray flaw RIII. The plate was continued upwards until the upper half was laid down and then the lower half was finished; thus completing the plate.

As already stated, Plate 1A was corrected and retouched, producing Plate 1B which also shows a ray flaw RIII on all stamps except R-L, S-K, S-L, T-K and T-L, which are stamps that were normal in Plate 1A.

If the roller impression producing ray flaw RIII stamps was superimposed on a normal impression, the ray flaw would not show on the printed stamp as those parts of the design lacking in RIII would be provided by the original impression. Therefore, normal stamps on Plate 1A would be unaffected by these repairs.

It will be noticed that in Type RIII the upper ray of the left section is not quite as badly broken as the same ray in Type RI, and so stamps from Plate 1B will show a little more ray than stamps from 1A; also, the left hand ray in the lower regment being strong in Type RI and missing in RIII may often appear on 1B.

A careful study of stamp C-L from Plate 1B shows, as we should expect, that the upper ray of the left segment is showing as a remains of the normal stamp laid down on Plate 1A. This ray is shorter than in a normal stamp, but longer than in stamps with RI or RIII. It seems as if the re-entering of this impression had partly closed the indentation that should have made this ray.

tering of this impression had partly closed the in-

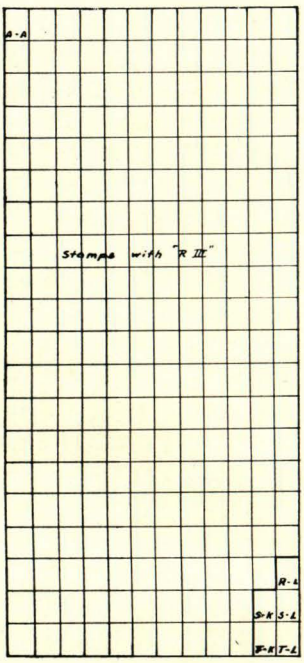



**Diagram of Plate 1B showing stamps having ray flaw characteristics as illustrated in drawing RIII.**

## Plate 3

The impressions were not deeply indented into the plate which gave rise to stamps of a rather soft, grayish color. The plate wore rather fast and gave rise to "worn impressions" similar to Plate 1A, but can be distinguished from the latter by the absence of the ray flaw. As it did not give satisfactory results, the plate was early withdrawn.

## Plate 4

This plate has few characteristics though it is a "spotted" plate, these spots being constant. The surface does not seem to have broken down, but rather to have become pitted as though attacked by corrosion. These dots are more noticeable in the letter squares and on the margins, but also show up on the rest off the impression.

## Plate 5

For some unknown reason, this plate was registered twice; first on June 1, 1840 and again on June 14th. This might have been because the plate was hardened between these dates, but there is no evidence to support this theory.

The northeast squares are frequently defective, and at some time in 1840 repairs were carried out; side lines were strengthened and corners were retouched. In the second state, the impressions from the vertical M to F rows are whitish, and the check letters are faint.

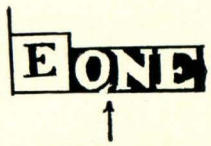
During January, 1841 when this plate was in use printing Penny Reds, it was removed from service and repaired again, making a third state of the plate. At least three stamps were re-entered at this time, evidence being seen on letter positions N-D, L-L and P-B. Stamps from Plate 5 printed in black from the third state of the plate are the rarest of Penny Blacks as but a few sheets were printed before the plate was returned to service in printing the Penny Reds.

## Plate 6

Plate 6 is also a spotted plate, but the spots are fewer than on Plate 4. The frame lines were weak and the edges ragged so that repairs had to be carried out. This work was not well done; many defects were left uncorrected in the second state. During the subsequent cleaning of the plate, it was frequently scratched and the burnishing had the effect of making the stamps look hard. Stamps from the first state are more frequently met with than those of the second state.

## PLATES SHOWING THE "O" FLAW

## Plate 7



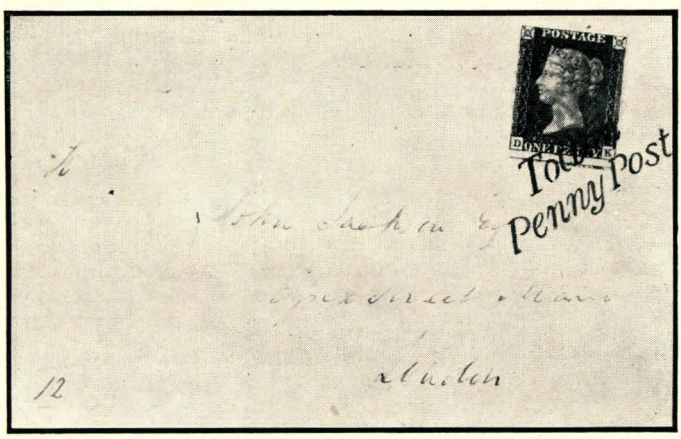

**"O Flaw" break in bottom line.**

This is the first plate to show another characteristic flaw: the "O" flaw. This flaw consists of a white mark of indistinct outline between the O and N of "ONE". It might have been caused by damage to the roller die; but as it occurs on most stamps from Plates 7 to 10 inclusive, this would indicate that all four plates had been laid down from a single roller impression.

However, it would seem that after 240 impressions had been laid down on a plate, the roller would not be in shape to lay down another 240 impressions on another plate; although it might be good enough to re-enter impressions on a plate which required repairs.

Sir Edward Denny Bacon states that it was the custom to lay down all the impressions on a plate from the same roller impression. This point of view is strengthened by the fact that all 204 plates of penny stamps were prepared from the original die. If four plates could have ben laid down from a single roller impression, it would have called for 960 impressions.

The production of the roller impression is similar to that of the impression on the plate; and one wonders why the original die was considered to be unsatisfactory after approximately 204 transfers had been made, while the roller could impress 960 copies. Against the argument that each plate was laid down with a single and different roller impression must be maintained that characteristic and seemly progressive breaks occur in the top line of the northeast corner of penny red stamps from Plates 12 to 16 inclusive. The distribution of the stamps showing the "O" flaw on the different plates is interesting.




**Stamp "D-K", Plate 8 (First State) tied to cover with Brown "MC" and Totton Penny Post.**

Plate 7 shows all stamps from A-A to H-L to have the "O" flaw, and all stamps from I-A to T-L to be normal. It would therefore appear that the portion of the plate above the line between the H and I rows had been laid down at one time, and the portion below it at another.

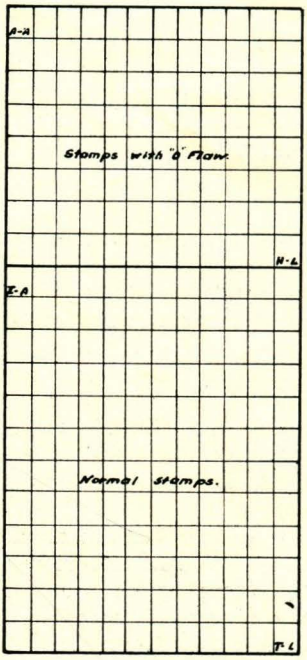



**Diagram of Plate 7 showing stamps normally found with "O" flaw and usually found without the "O" flaw.**

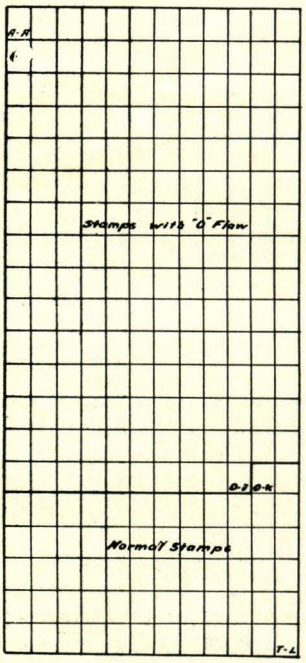



**Diagram of Plate 8 showing stamps normally found with "O" flaw and usually found without the "O" flaw.**

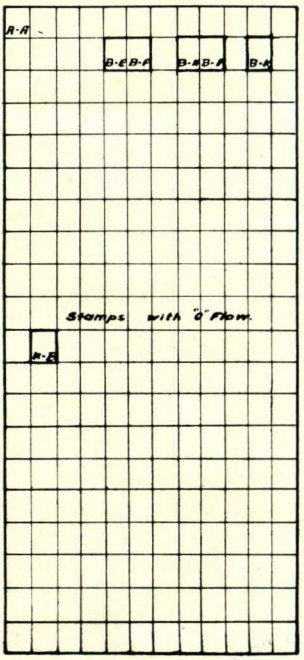



**Diagram of Plate 10 showing stamps normally found with "O" flaw and usually found without the "O" flaw.**

## Plate 8

Plate 8 shows nearly all stamps from A-A to O-J to have the "O" flaw, and all from O-K to T-L to be normal. Here the dividing line between the two types does not correspond with a line between rows of stamps, but again two operations are indicated.

## Plate 9

All stamps show the "O" flaw which would point to one operation.

## Plate 10

All stamps show the "O" flaw except B-E, B-F, B-H, B-I, B-K and K-B. Here we have no regularity of pattern at all.

A mark such as the "O" flaw could appear on a stamp if the roller impression had been damaged after the impression were made, or if some foreign substance became wedged in the design of the original die.

There are reasons that incline the authors to prefer the second possibility. They are:

(1) It does not seem likely that all stamps from four different plates could have been laid down with a single roller impression, or even all those stamps showing the flaw on all four plates.

(2) The outline of the flaw, i. e., the white mark itself, is vague and the mark does not seem to be quite constant in shape though it is admittedly hard to compare marks of indefinite outline. Had a small piece of metal become lodged in the design of the original die at the location of the flaw and four roller impressions made from it in this state, all the impressions would show the flaw. That four such impressions should have been made is understandable because a single roller carried from four to eight impressions.

After these four impressions had been made, the particle of metal may have been removed or may have dropped off the original die. The thickness of this hypothetical piece of metal is also important. Presuming that it was about half the depth of the engraved line on the master die, the ridge on the roller would also have only been half as high as the other relief parts of the design, and the trough on the printing plate that was to hold the ink would have been half of the normal depth of such troughs.

With a roller impression of this nature, the question of whether the flaw would show up or not would depend upon the pressure with which the roller was forced against the printing plate, and the number of times the roller was rocked back and forth. In fact, it might have depended upon the workman who was laying down the impression.

Although the consideration of Plate 1A, 1B and 2 would lead one to think that for a time the impressions were first laid down on the plate above the line between the J and K rows of stamps, there are reasons to believe that later plates were laid down starting with the T row. The first of the plates with an "O" flaw was not finished until September, so from May to September there was plenty of time for a change of technique.

On Plate 7, work would have started on the T row and continued upwards until the I row was finished. At this point there was a change. Perhaps the work was taken on by another man, or an adjustment of the pressure was made; the result being that a slightly shallower impression was made in the plate, the difference in depth being enough to allow ink to remain in the trough over the flaw and producing a normal stamp in one case; and, being too shallow to hold ink, producing a stamp with the "O" flaw in the other case.

The writers have, in their collection, stamps that should show the "O" flaw; but it is not noticeable. The shallow depth would perhaps also account for variations of this nature. Sometimes a stamp would be normal; while at the next printing, due to a slight change of ink or a difference in cleaning the plate, the "O" flaw might appear. The variations in Plates 8 and 9 would be accounted for in the same way. Those of Plate 10, however, are so scattered that a change of workmen could not be put forward to account for them. Only a change in entering pressure could account for the absence of the "O" flaw in these stamps if the flaws were caused as above outlined.

In 1841 the color of the penny stamps was changed from black to red, and the four "O" flaw plates are found in both red and black. Red copies, especially, are found sometimes with and, other times, without the "O" flaw. This fact has given rise to the theories that the plate exists in two states: one with the "O" flaw and a second without. Plate 8 has been considered to exist in two states: one as laid down, and the second with a certain number of stamps having the "O" flaw corrected.

If corrections had been made by hand, it would have called for a retouching of the plate at the location of the flaw. The stamps which show these seeming corrections are all situated on the right side of the printed plate. There seems to be no reason why the work should have been carried out only on certain stamps of this plate, if the work was actually carried out as a correction.

If, on the other hand, these two states came from a difference in inking the plates, another solution must be found.

It must be remembered that the difference in depth of indentation will have been minute—about the thickness of a film of ink. The variation in pres-

sure required to produce this variation in depth would have been a very small proportion of the total pressure applied, and probably quite unnoticeable on the part of the operator of the press.

If the bed of the transfer press were not absolutely rigid, it might well give more on one side than on the other; resulting in a change of pressure on the plate although the indicated pressure on the press were the same. The result would be marked if the plate were placed off-center in the press which might result in a greater bending of the bed of the press, and this would occur on all the stamps in one area.

To continue with the individual plates:

## Plate 7

Plate 7 is in general much like Plate 3; it is well laid down and nearly free from defects and repairs. Like Plate 3 it also wore badly and grayish copies are met with, though earlier printings are of a good black. The plate was destroyed on January 9th, 1841 so that it was not used for printing the stamps in red.




**A strip of four "J-C" to "J-F", Plate 8, on cover, used from London to Ballinasloe, Ireland.**

## Plate 8

Characteristic marks are few on this plate, though some stamps were clearly re-entered. When an impression was re-entered, there would probably be a tendency for the "O" flaw to become obliterated as the tendency would be to apply extra pressure when making repairs, thus causing a deeper indentation on the plate; in fact, deep enough to carry a film of ink. A number of stamps show repairs in the second state, but otherwise there is little to distinguish these stamps from those of other plates.

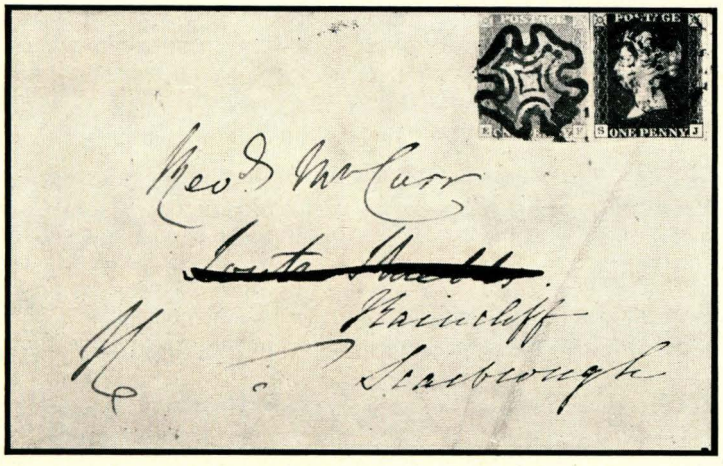
## Plate 9

Every stamp is known with the "O" flaw but a number from the top of the sheet may be found without it, printed in both red and black; the list of such red stamps being larger than tehat of those printed in black. Re-entries are very few and other distinguishing characteristics are few. This plate had

a long life and printings in red were made until 1843, so that the printings in red are plentiful; although Wright and Creek put the number of sheets printed at only 15,000.

## Plate 10

Only seven re-entries are known, but the stamps from this plate can be readily distinguished from those of other plates with the "O" flaw by the characteristic letters which can also be found on Plate 11, but Plate 11 has no "O" flaw. Here, also, the red printings which are more plentiful than the black show more stamps with, than without, the "O" flaw.

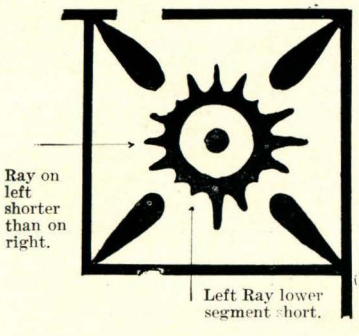



**A rare cover showing a Plate 11 penny red stamp "E-F" and Plate 7 penny black stamp "S-J".**

## Plate 11

Stamps from this plate are the rarest of those printed in black, it being believed that only 700 sheets were produced in this color. The color was changed shortly after the plate was put to press. Characteristic check letters are similar to those found on Plate 10.

As reported by Dr. H. Osborne in the *British Philatelist* for July, 1937, there is a small break on all the stamps from the eight upper rows except G-E and G-F; and also a characteristic ray flaw which is found on every stamp of this plate except G-E and G-F. It would seem that the roller impression had a defective ray in the northeast square and that as work proceeded upward from the T row, a break occurred in the top of the northeast square when the I row had been laid down. Contrary to custom, stamps G-E and G-F must have been laid down from another impression.




**RIV — Illustrating break in northeast square and ray flaws common to Plate 11.**

It will be seen that the "penny blacks" fall into four main groups, each easily distinguishable. Stamps having the ray flaw come from Plates 1A, 1B and 2. Stamps having the "O" flaw come from Plates 7, 8, 9 or 10. Stamps having weak or upper sides to the northeast squares and weak right sides may belong to Plate 11 and should be checked further as these are rare in black. Stamps having none of these characteristics may be from Plates 3, 4, 5 and 6, but normal stamps occur on all plates.

Two-penny blue stamps without lines come from only two plates and are easily plated.

# THE TWO-PENNY BLUES

## Plate 1

The left side line of the northwest square is always weak and frequently broken, while the top line is strong; i nthe S and T rows it is sometimes incomplete, the right hand portion being very thin or missing. Added to this, the stamps in the A to E and M to P rows have a tendency to have the tops of the letters T and W of "TWO" run together.

If this plate had been laid down from the left hand bottom and work carried out towards the right and upward, we would have to assume that the roller impression became clogged when stamps for the A rows had been laid down, that the obstruction was removed from the roller impression when the stamps for the L to F rows were laid down, and that it re-appeared on the roller impression from the E row until the plate was finished. This is hardly likely to have occurred.

The matter could be explained if we assume that the same explanttion given for the "O" flaw would hold good for this particular mark also. In that case, a partial filling of the space between the tops of the T and W would have occurred on the roller impression. The impression in the A to E and M to P rows would then have been laid down under less pressure or the plates would have bent more for these rows than for the rest of the plate, causing a shallower impression so that the trough was too shallow to carry the ink. There are only four re-entries found on this plate, and other characteristics are few.

## Plate 2

Stamps from this plate have a strong left side to the northwest square and the tops of T and W in "TWO" are never joined. Thus there is no difficulty in separating these stamps into the two plates.

| Plate No. | Date Plate Finished | Date Registered | Date Put to Press | 1st Known Date Stamp Used | Date Plate Destroyed | Sheets Printed in black or blue* | Sheets Printed in red | Plate Characteristics. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1d. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 A | April 8, 1840 | Apr. 14, 1840 | Apr. 11, 1840 | May 6, 1840 | | 42000 | — | RI |
| 1 B | — | — | May 25, 1840 | June 12, 1840 | Dec. 11, 1841 | | 5000 | RII |
| 2 | Apr. 22, 1840 | Apr. 22, 1840 | Apr. 22, 1840 | May 6, 1840 | Nov. 19, 1841 | 32000 | 5000 | RII & RIII |
| 3 | May 9, 1840 | May 9, 1840 | May 12, 1840 | May 18, 1840 | Oct., 1840 | 20000 | — | Grayish impressions |
| 4 | May 16, 1840 | May 19, 1840 | May 28, 1840 | May 31, 1840 | Jan. 9, 1841 | 28000 | — | |
| 5 | May 23, 1840 | June 1, 1840 | May 28, 1840 | June 17, 1840 | Nov. 12, 1841 | 36000 | 10000 | Weak Corners. Copies from A to F vertical rows whitish. |
| 6 | June 8, 1840 | June 17, 1840 | June 15, 1840 | June 29, 1840 | Jan. 9, 1841 | 38000 | — | |
| 7 | June 19, 1840 | July 8, 1840 | June 28, 1840 | July 8, 1840 | Jan. 9, 1841 | 24000 | — | O Flaw |
| 8 | July 31, 1840 | July 31, 1840 | July 31, 1840 | Sept. 11, 1840 | Sept. 8, 1841 | 30000 | 15000 | O Flaw |
| 9 | Oct. 7, 1840 | Nov. 9, 1840 | — | Nov. 18, 1840 | Oct. 7, 1843 | 16000 | 20000 | O Flaw |
| 10 | Dec. 2, 1840 | Dec. 8, 1840 | — | Jan. 6, 1841 | Feb. 21, 1843 | 8000 | 10000 | O Flaw |
| 11 | Jan. 19, 1841 | Jan. 27, 1841 | Jan. 29, 1841 | Feb. 5, 1841 | Jan. 15, 1842 | 700 | 25000 | Break in Top N. E. Sqr. top 8 rows. Ray flaw. RIV all except G-E & G-F. |
| 2d. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | May 1, 1840 | May 1, 1840 | May 2, 1840 | May 9, 1840 | | 16962 | — | Side N. W. square weak. Top N. W. square strong. T & W of Two joined. "O" of Two indented top right. |
| 2 | July 18, 1840 | — | July 21, 1840 | Oct. 2, 1840 | | 10600 | — | |

**Check Letter Characteristics.**

Plate Number 1A—E. bottom line prolonged.
Plate Number 2 —D in horizontal rows broad.
Plate Number 3 —M's small. P's have small loops. K's narrow. T's usually curved down stroke.
Plate Number 4 —L's in horizontal rows slope up except 2nd L of L-L.
Plate Number 5 —E's narrow. Letters weak.
Plate Number 6 —E's narrow.
Plate Number 7 —E's narrow. L's mostly have short lower serif.
Plate Number 8 —E's small.
Plate Number 9 —E's narrow.
Plate Number 10 —E's narrow. H & T short & thick. I's tall. T's square. M's short & broad. N's tall & slender. Q's tail slope down steeply. R's have tails recut from P. 5.
Plate Number 11 —E's short & broad. L's short foot. R's normal otherwise as Pl. 10.

*According to Sir D. Bacon 283,992 sheets were printed in black. 8453 were spoilt. The figures above are based on the relative scarcity of the stamps.

# A Historical Catalog of U. S. Stamp Essays and Proofs

By CLARENCE W. BRAZER.

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(Continued from Vol. XVII, No. 4, page 293.)

## ADDENDA

Page 91 above the tabulation add:

*William Humphrys*, Portrait & Vignette Engraver (1794-1865). He was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1794 and died in Genoa, Italy June 21, 1865. Humphrys came to Philadelphia early in life and prior to 1818 learned to engrave with George Murray. He went to London after Murray's death in 1825, but returned to America from 1843 to 1845 when he went back to London for the remainder of his life. Alfred Jones met him there in 1846, where Humphrys was known as "the American Engraver". His work was principally vignettes for bank notes but he also did some small Annual plates. His engraved business card contained a draped figure seated on a rock with a plate on the lap and a graver in the right hand.(4) The address given was S. W. corner of Chestnut and Third Sts. Philadelphia. Whether this was prior to 1825 or from 1843 to 1845 is not known. Oddly his name does not appear in the Philadelphia (or New York) Directories during either of these periods. From 1818 to 1823 there was a James Y. Humphreys, Stationer and Playing Card Manufacturer at 86 S. Front St. and from 1842 there was a *Francis Humphrys, Engraver,* at 48 S. 3rd St. and by 1845 at 101 Chestnut St. close by, if not the same, address as on William Humphrys card, which therefore is probably that used on his last visit to America. Many of his engravings were from designs by Joshua Shaw and some were printed by Butler & Long.

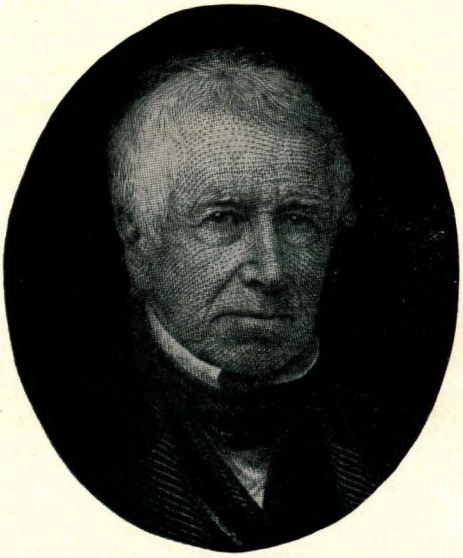
Dr. Chase, on page 33 of his book on the 1851 Three Cents Stamp, says:—

"In the Art Journal, (English) May 1, 1865 is found an obituary notice of William Humphrys, the great Irish engraver. It states in part "The portrait of our Queen on postage stamps was engraved by him, and likewise **the head of Washington, also used on a postage stamp of the United States.**" I am indebted to Mr. F. J. Melville for the information just given. * * * So if he engraved the head of Washington for any stamp, it seems most likely that it was the 5 cents New York Postmaster's Provisional which appeared in 1845."

There is no evidence available that he ever worked for Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson in New York tho as an independent engraver he might have done it. The Washington head used by them on the 5 cents New York stamp came from a vignette used by them on a $5.00 banknote of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, which a note by the Earl of Crawford says was current in 1845, and possibly before. It is likely that he may have worked in Philadelphia for J. B. Longacre who employed, up to 1844, many independent engravers. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson used the vignette die of Washington as used, after retouching, on the 1847 ten cents stamp, as early as 1839, before William Humphrys second visit to America. We have quoted T. F. Morris, Sr. that Joseph Ives Pease engraved the Washington vignettes on the 1851 3c, 10c, 12c, 30c and 90c stamps.

Page 287—Insert the following engraving:—

(z) Dr. C. Chase, **Philatelic Gazette,** May, 1916.
(18) History of New York City, Vol. 2, p. 280, by Lossing.



**CYRUS DURAND.**

From an engraving possibly by Asher B. Durand.
By courtesy of Florence I. Durand Rosell.

Both Cyrus and Asher Brown Durand were the sons of the jeweler John Durand (1745-1813) and Phoebe (Woodruff) Wade (1791-1891), and grandsons of Samuel Durand (1713-1787). Frank W. Rosell who married Florence I. Durand has kindly shown me an album of the work of Cyrus Durand, from which the above engraving was enlarged. This book contains die proofs of about 175 black and colored lathe engine designs, mostly for backgrounds of numerals and values on bank notes, of which many are interspaced with lettering including some safety paper background patterns, about a dozen scroll and floral border designs (two of which bear the A B N C monogram of the American Bank Note Co.) and nine vignettes of female figures, pastoral landscapes and a full rigged ship, all of which are apparently by the same delicate engraver's hand, and said by the family to be all the work of Cyrus Durand. The album also contains an engraved square letter C. DURAND and a coat of arms of the Wade family with a Welsh motto.

Asher B. Durand is quoted as saying that his brother "Cyrus Durand had things in his fingers that I do not have. I can engrave a portrait or picture but could not do with the exactness the fine work that Cyrus can do."

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1848–1851 WELLSTOOD, BENSON & HANKS, Bank Note Engravers, 52 Merchants Exc. (John G. Wellstood, Benjamin W. Benson and Owen G. Hanks).
1852–1855 WELLSTOOD, HANKS, HAY & WHITING, Bank Note Engravers, 52 Merchants Exc. (Dewitt C. Hay and William H. Whiting new partners).
1855–1858 WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, Bank Note Engravers, 52 Merchants Exc.
1858– AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., Bank Note Engravers, 48 Merchants Exc.

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1854– WELLSTOOD & PETERS, Historical, Portrait & Landscape Engravers, 218 Fulton St. (William Wellstood and Henry Peters).

WELLSTOOD, HANKS, HAY & WHITING,
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,
No. 52 Merchants' Exchange,
NEW YORK,
And No. 76 State street,
BOSTON. aug25-6m*

Adv. of April 12, 1854 from Thompson's Bank Note & Commercial Reporter.

*William Wellstood*, Letter and Pictorial Engraver, (1819-1875?) was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Dec. 19, 1819 and came to New York in May 1830, where he worked and resided at least until 1875.(5).

*John G. Wellstood*, Engraver (1811?-1875?). He is first found in the New York directory for 1836 at 20 Bedford St., with William H. Whiting, and from 1840 to 1844 they were both with *Rawdon, Wright & Hatch*, but Wellstood left them in 1845. In 1848 he founded the firm of *Wellstood, Benson & Hanks*, Bank Note Engravers, and their successors *Wellstood, Hay & Whiting* who consolidated into the *American Bank Note Co.* in 1858. He was one of the founders of the latter company.

*Benjamin W. Benson*, Engraver ( ? -1852?) was one of the founders of the firm of *Wellstood, Benson & Hanks* from 1848 to 1852 when he no longer is listed in the New York Directory.



Signature from the author's collection.

*Owen G. Hanks*, Pictorial Engraver (1821?-1879?) was probably related to Jarvis F. Hanks and James A. Hanks, portrait painters who were painting in New York from 1828 to 1833, and perhaps a brother of Frederick Hanks an Engraver working with David R. Harrison in New York in 1844-6. Owen G. Hanks, Engraver, first appears in the directory for 1846. From 1848 to 1855 he was one of the founders of the firm of *Wellstood, Benson & Hanks* after which he appears to have engraved independently at least until 1859. He later engraved pictorial vignettes, figures and eagles for the *American Bank Note Co.*

*DeWitt C. Hay*, Vignette Engraver, (1820?-1860?). From 1844 he was engraving in New York and in 1850 was with *Wellstood, Benson & Hanks.* Upon the retirement of B. W. Benson, Mr. Hay was admitted to the firm of *Wellstood, Hanks, Hay & Whiting* and their successors who combined into the *American Bank Note Co.* in 1858. In 1859 he engraved a vignette of cattle and human figures for the latter company of which he was one of the founders.

*William H. Whiting*, Engraver, (1812?-1858?) was with John G. Wellstood continuously from 1837. In 1852 he was taken into the firm of *Wellstood, Hanks, Hay & Whiting* whose successors consolidated into the *American Bank Note Co.* in 1858, when he became one of its founders.

BALDWIN, ADAMS & CO.,
BANK NOTE
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS,
No. 40 Wall Street,
NEW YORK,
AND
BALD, COUSLAND & CO.,
No. 74 Walnut Street,
jan1-6m PHILADELPHIA.

Adv. of April 12, 1854 in Thompson's Bank Note & Commercial Reporter.

1847–1848 BALDWIN & DUNNEL, Engravers, 136 Nassau St.
(Enos Baldwin and William N. Dunnel).
**Enos Baldwin,** Engraver is listed in the New York Directory for these two years only but **William N. Dunnel,** Engraver, is listed from 1847 to 1856 at various addresses. This firm does not appear to have had any connection with Baldwin, Adams & Co. and are mentioned here to prevent confusion. About 1854 the Philadelphia firm of **Bald & Cousland,** Bank Note Engravers, opened a New York office under the name of **Baldwin, Bald & Cousland,** in charge of George D. Baldwin.
1849–1850 DURAND, BALDWIN & CO., Bank Note Engravers, 40 Wall St.
1851–1854 BALDWIN, ADAMS & CO., Bank Note Engravers, 40 Wall St.
(George D. Baldwin and William H. Adams).
1855–1856 BALDWIN, BALD & COUSLAND, Bank Note Engravers, Nassau & Pine Sts. (George D. Baldwin, J. Dorsey Bald who lived in Philadelphia and William Cousland).
1857– BALDWIN, BALD & COUSLAND, 9 Nassau St.
1858– BALD, COUSLAND & CO., Bank Note Engravers, 9 Nassau St.
1858– AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., Bank Note Engravers, Merchants Exc.

*George D. Baldwin*, Engraver (1823?-1860?). He first appears from 1848 to 1850 as a member of the firm of *Durand, Baldwin & Co.* Bank Note Engravers with Albert G. and Cyrus Durand at 40 Wall St. after which the firm became *Baldwin, Adams & Co.* at the same address. About 1854 George D. Baldwin formed a partnership with *Bald & Cousland* of Philadelphia as *Baldwin, Bald & Cousland* of 40 Wall St. New York until 1857 when they removed to 9 Nassau St. He withdrew from that firm in 1858 and located himself at 12 Wall St. In 1859 his address was 128 Broadway and in 1860 at 132 Broadway, indicating that he did not enter the American Bank Note Co.

*William H. Adams*, Engraver, ( ? - ? ). He first appears in the directory as a member of the Bank Note Engraving firm of *Baldwin, Adams & Co.* from 1851 to 1854 and is not thereafter listed in New York City.

*Joseph A. Adams*, Wood Engraver, (1805? -1846) was in the New York Directory for 1829 to 1846, but as "late engraver" in 1847.

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1817– HARTFORD GRAPHIC & BANK NOTE ENGRAVING CO., Hartford, Conn. (N. Joselyn, E. Tisdale, M. Danforth and Asaph Willard).

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1831–1834 JOCELYN, DARLING & CO., Engravers, 6 Wall St., New York City.
(Nathaniel Jocelyn and Charles C. Darling).
1834–1838 N. & S. S. JOCELYN, Engravers, 14 Wall St.
(Nathaniel and Simeon Smith Jocelyn).
In 1838 this firm probably represented the Philadelphia firm of Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, whose New York address was the same (14 Wall St.) until their old townsman Danforth returned from London. Ralph Rawdon was also at this address in 1834 and 1835.

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1850– JOCELYN & PURCELL, Engravers, 29 Wall St.
(S. S. Jocelyn, Jr. and Edward Purcell, Designer. This was Toppan, Carpenter & Co's. address).

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1854–1858 JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Bank Note Engravers, 7 Wall St.
(Nathaniel Jocelyn lived in New Haven and the others in Philadelphia).
1854– AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. (Jocelyn, Draper, Welsch & Co.), 7 Wall St.
1855–1858 AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., Bank Note Engravers, 7 Wall St.
1859– AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., Merchants Exc.

*The American Bank Note Co.* Articles of Association are dated in effect May 1st, 1858, but I find in Thompson's Bank Note & Commercial Reporter for April 12, 1854, page 31, and in the New York City directories, the above listing which shows that Nathaniel Jocelyn and the Philadelphia firm of Draper, Welsh & Co., first used the name of the *American Bank Note Co.* as early as April, 1854 and continued it thereafter for four years prior to 1858.

**BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS.**

**AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,**
**NEW YORK.**

**JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO.,**
**BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,**
**AND PRINTERS,**
**ST. NICHOLAS BANK BUILDING,**
**No. 7 Wall Street.**
**AND**
**DRAPER, WELSH & CO.,**
**Exchange, Philadelphia.**
State, Corporation, and Railroad Bonds and Coupons, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Stock and Deposits, &c.

1854 Adv. from Thompson's Bank Note & Commercial Reporter.

*Elkanah Tisdale,* Designer and Engraver (1771?-1835). He worked in Hartford, Conn. during the first quarter of the nineteenth century and was one of the partners of *Tisdale, Danforth & Willard* in the *Hartford Graphic & Bank Note Co. Engraving Co.* from 1817.

*Asaph Willard,* Engraver ( ? - ? ) was engraving in Hartford, Conn. and a member of *Tisdale, Danforth & Willard* in the *Hartford Graphic & Bank Note Engraving Co.* in 1817. He taught George H. Cushman, Artist and Engraver, and was a partner of *Ralph Rawdon* in Albany, N. Y. prior to 1828.



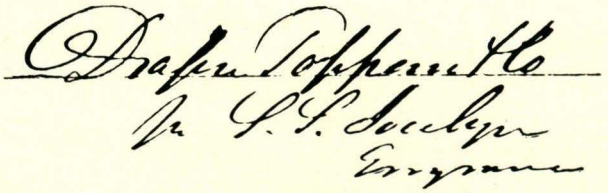
**NATHANIEL JOCELYN.**

Engraving by courtesy Frick Art Reference Library.(17).

*Nathaniel Jocelyn,* Letter and Pictorial Engraver and Portrait Painter (1796-1881). Born(4) in New Haven, Conn. Jan. 31, 1796; died there Jan. 13, 1881. Nathaniel Jocelyn was the son of a watch maker and he thoroughly mastered that business. At the age of eighteen years he was apprenticed to an engraver, and when he was twenty-one he entered into partnership with *Tisdale, Danforth & Willard* in the *Hartford Graphic and Bank Note Engraving Company.* He later (1854-8) with M. I. Danforth, virtually founded the *American Bank Note Company.* Jocelyn's chief work in this firm was letter engraving; though as early as 1816 he engraved in line a plate for "The Naval Monument" published by Abel Bowen.

Dissatisfied with engraving, Nathaniel Jocelyn temporarily gave it up in 1820 and became a painter of portraits, and exhibited at the National Academy in 1826. He went abroad with S. F. B. Morse in 1829-30, and became a meritorious portrait-painter.(4)

In 1831 he founded the firm of *Jocelyn, Darling & Co.* of New York which in 1833 became the firm of *N. & S. S. Jocelyn* of New York and New Haven, Conn. until 1838 after which he failed in the crisis of 1843 and painted as an artist until 1849 when his studio burned. In 1849 Nathaniel joined his brother with *Toppan, Carpenter & Co. at* 29 Wall St. where he remained until 1854 when he formed a partnership as *Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co.* which also used the name of *The American Bank Note Co.* at 7 Wall St. from 1854 until the consolidation was completed in 1858. He was made an Academician of the National Academy on May 13, 1846.



Signature by courtesy of Thomas F. Morris.

*Simeon Smith Jocelyn,* Portrait Engraver (1799-1879). Born(4) in New Haven, Conn. Nov. 21, 1799; died in Tarrytown, N. Y. Aug. 17, 1879. S. S. Jocelyn was engraving line portraits in New Haven, after drawings by N. Jocelyn, as early as 1824, and in 1827 the engraving firm of *N. & S. S. Jocelyn* was in business in that city. S. S. Jocelyn and J. B. Munson were also associated as engravers. S. S. Jocelyn had an office at 36 Wall St. in 1836 and from 1841 to 1853 was with *Draper, Toppan & Co.* and *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.* In 1854 he joined his brother Nathaniel with *Jocelyn, Draper, Welch & Co.* and the *American Bank Note Co.* Later Simeon S. Jocelyn, who had been interested in the cause of the negro as early as 1831, abandoned engraving and became prominent in the antislavery movement.(4)

*S. S. Jocelyn, Jr.,* Clerk (1825?-1860?) was with *Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co.* in New York from 1852 until 1854 when he followed his father and uncle into *Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co.* and *The American Bank Note Co.* after which he was listed as an engraver. He was a member of the firm of *Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co.* and a founder of the *American Bank Note Co.*

*Albert H. Jocelyn,* Wood Engraver and Electrotypist (1825?1860?) was in business at 64 John St. from 1849 to 1852 and on Fulton St. from 1853 to 1860 He made the wood block and electrotype from which the Franklin head 1 cent wrapper and envelope essays (Mason's No. 16) were printed.

*Charles C. Darling,* Engraver ( ? -1837?). He was a member of the firm of *Jocelyn, Darling & Co.* from 1831 to 1834 after which we find him with *Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer* at 14 Wall St. the next year only. A Rev. Charles C. Darling appears in the directories for several years afterwards.

*Edward Purcell,* Designer and Engraver (1810?-1860?) is in the New York Directories as an artist from 1835. He was a partner of S. S. Jocelyn in the firm of *Jocelyn & Purcell* in 1850 at the same address as *Toppan, Carpenter & Co.* Purcell is listed as an artist in 1852 and as an engraver from 1854 to 1859.

It will be noticed from Wm. C. Smillie's letter that he accepted Toppan s offer of a desk in his office and worked for the firm occasionally. Apparently his brother James Smillie and John W. Casilear enjoyed the same privileges and possibly also the Jocelyn brothers and Purcell. If so it is possible that Purcell may have been called upon to design the 1851 issue of postage stamps for *Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co.* What a galaxy of stars Charles Toppan cleverly gathered together in his New York offices.



Sketch by Thos. F. Morris, after a painting by Nathaniel Joselyn and William Humphrys.

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1818–1820 RAWDON & BALCH, Engravers, 65 State St., Albany, N. Y.
1821–1823 RAWDON, BALCH & CO., Engravers, 55 State St., Albany, N. Y.

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1826– VISTUS BALCH, Engraver, 9 Wall St., N. Y. C.
1827–1828 VISTUS BALCH, Engraver, 4 Wall St., N. Y. C.

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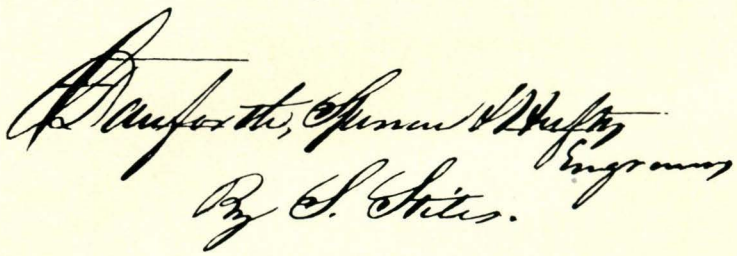
1826– SAMUEL STILES, Engraver, Utica, N. Y.
1828– SAMUEL STILES, Engraver, 4 Wall St., N. Y. C.
1829–1830 BALCH, STILES & CO., Engravers, 34 Merchants Exc., N. Y. C.
(Vistus Balch & Samuel Stiles).
1831–1832 BALCH, STILES, WRIGHT & CO., Engravers, 34 Merchants Exc., N. Y. C.
(G. Wright?).
1833– V. BALCH & CO., Engravers, 34 Merchants Exc., N. Y. C.
1841–1843 V. BALCH & CO., 83 State St., Albany, N. Y.

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1833– SAMUEL STILES & CO., Engravers, 9 Wall St.
1834–1835 SAMUEL STILES & CO., 34 Merchants Exc.
1836– STILES, COLTON & CO., Engravers, 4 Spruce St.
1836– JOSEPH H. COLTON & CO., Maps, 4 Spruce St.
1837–1838 STILES, SHERMAN & SMITH, Engravers, 89 Nassau St.
(Samuel Stiles, George E. Sherman and John Calvin Smith).
1839– STILES, SHERMAN & SMITH, 122 Broadway.
1840–1848 SHERMAN & SMITH, Engravers, 122 Broadway.
(James R. Burton, joined them in 1841).
1849–1853 SHERMAN & SMITH, 135 Broadway.
(John Calvin Smith disappears from 1854 directory).

*Vistus Balch,* Artist and Pictorial Engraver, (1799-1884) worked as an engraver successively in Utica, (1818) Albany, and (1826) New York. He was a member of the firms of *Rawdon & Balch* and *Rawdon, Balch & Co.* of Albany, and of *Balch, Stiles & Co., Balch, Stiles, Wright & Co.* and *V. Balch & Co.*

of New York City and Albany, N. Y. He does not appear in the New York Directory after 1833. Among his engravings were some New York City views after drawings by A. J. Davis, for the *New York Mirror*. He engraved the vignette (2.1x4.8) of *The Landing of Columbus* after the painting by John Vanderlyn.([11]) This is the same size as one with semi-circular ends bearing the imprint of the American Bank Note Co. and used as the subject for the reduced vignettes of the 1869 15 cents and 1893 2 cents stamp. A copy of this engraving in my collection however contains "Bannister" written in pencil, supposedly as the engraver.



Signature from an old record.

*Samuel Stiles*, Engraver (1800?-1859?). He was in business as an engraver in 1826 at Utica, N. Y. and in 1828 at 4 Wall St. New York City. In the following year he formed a partnership with his former townsman of Utica, under the firm name of *Balch, Stiles & Co.* and in 1832 of *Balch, Stiles, Wright & Co.* In 1833 he founded his own firm of *Samuel Stiles & Co.* and in 1836 for a short time took Joseph H. Colton into partnership under the firm of *Stiles, Colton & Co.* In 1837 his firm became *Stiles, Sherman & Smith* until 1839 when Stiles withdrew and from 1840 to 1859 he was with *Danforth, Spencer & Hufty, Danforth, Underwood & Co.* and their successors *Danforth, Perkins & Co.* until they entered the *American Bank Note Co.* in 1858. Samuel Stiles was not one of the founders of the latter company.

*George E. Sherman*, Engraver (1812?-1858?) He appears in 1837 as a member of the firm of *Stiles, Sherman & Smith*, Engravers, for two years when he joined with John Calvin Smith as *Sherman & Smith* until 1853 when Smith died. In 1854 he continued at the same address 135 Broadway, as an Engraver & Plate Printer. From 1855 to 1858 he joined with James R. Burton at 149 Broadway.

*John Calvin Smith*, Engraver (1812?-1853) was from 1837 a member of the firm of *Stiles, Sherman & Smith* and *Sherman & Smith* until he was deceased in 1854.

*Aaron Clark*, Engraver ( ? - ? ) was listed in the 1829 New York City directory at 90 Maiden Lane.

*Asahel Clark*, Engraver, (1800?-1836?). He is listed in the Albany, N. Y. directories from 1825 to 1835 when a note says "resident of New York City". He was a member of the firm of *Rawdon, Clark & Co.*

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|---|---|
| 1826– | TRACY R. EDSON, Engraver, New York City. |
| 1816–1817 | RALPH RAWDON, Engraver, 8 Liberty St., Albany, N. Y. |
| 1818–1823? | RAWDON, BALCH & CO., Engravers, 55 State St., Albany, N. Y. (Ralph Rawdon and Vistus Balch). |
| 1823–1834 | RAWDON, CLARK & CO., Engravers, 55 State St., Albany, N. Y. (Ralph Rawdon and Asahel Clark). |
| 1835– | RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Engravers, 55 State St., Albany, N. Y. (All residents of New York City). |

1828–1831 RAWDON, WRIGHT & CO., Engravers, 35 Merchants Exc., N. Y. (Ralph Rawdon and Neziah Wright).
1832–1834 RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & CO., Engravers, 35 Merchants Exc., N. Y. (Ralph Rawdon, Neziah Wright and George W. Hatch).
1835– RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Engravers. (Tracy R. Edson had this address from 1834 to 1837).
1836–1839 RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH, Engravers, 30 Wall St. (Freeman Rawdon). (In 1838 Tracy R. Edson, 206 Pearl St.).
1840–1841 RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH, 48 Merchants Exc.
1842– RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & SMILLIE, Engravers, 48 Merchants Exc. (James Smillie).
1843–1846 RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH, Bank Note Engravers, 48 Merchants Exc.
1847–1858 RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers, 48 Merchants Exc.
(Some work from July 5, 1851 to Sept. 30, 1857 was by Rawdon, Wright & Co. and in 1852 and 1854 by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co. They absorbed The New England Bank Note Co. of Boston, Mass. May 1, 1848).
1858– AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., Bank Note Engravers, 48 Merchants Exc.

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1862– HATCH & CO., Bank Note Engravers, 48 Merchants Exc.

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This famous firm, who in 1845 produced the New York Postmasters stamp, and in 1847 the first U. S. Government stamps, had its 1818 roots in *Rawdon, Balch & Co.* and *Rawdon, Clark & Co.* in Albany, N. Y. where they maintained an office in 1835 and again in 1852 and 1853, but opened an office in New York in 1828. In 1842 they opened a branch office in Cincinnati under the supervision of *George T. Jones,* as appears in the following advertisement in one of the first issues of *The National Era,* Weekly of Washington, D. C., Vol. 1. No. 3 of January 7, 1847, just prior to their securing the Post Office Department contract for postage stamps. It contains considerable interesting information as to the reason for, and conduct of, all the work in the branch offices of the bank note engraving firms of the time.

**Rawdon, Wright & Hatch,** Bank Note Engravers & Printers, corner of Fourth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bank Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Bill Heads, Cards, Seals, &c., &c., engraved in a superior style and at the shortest notice.

This office has been established (1842) in this city for the past five years, and during that time has accumulated a stock of Dies, for the execution of Bank Notes and similar work, unsurpassed for variety, beauty and number.

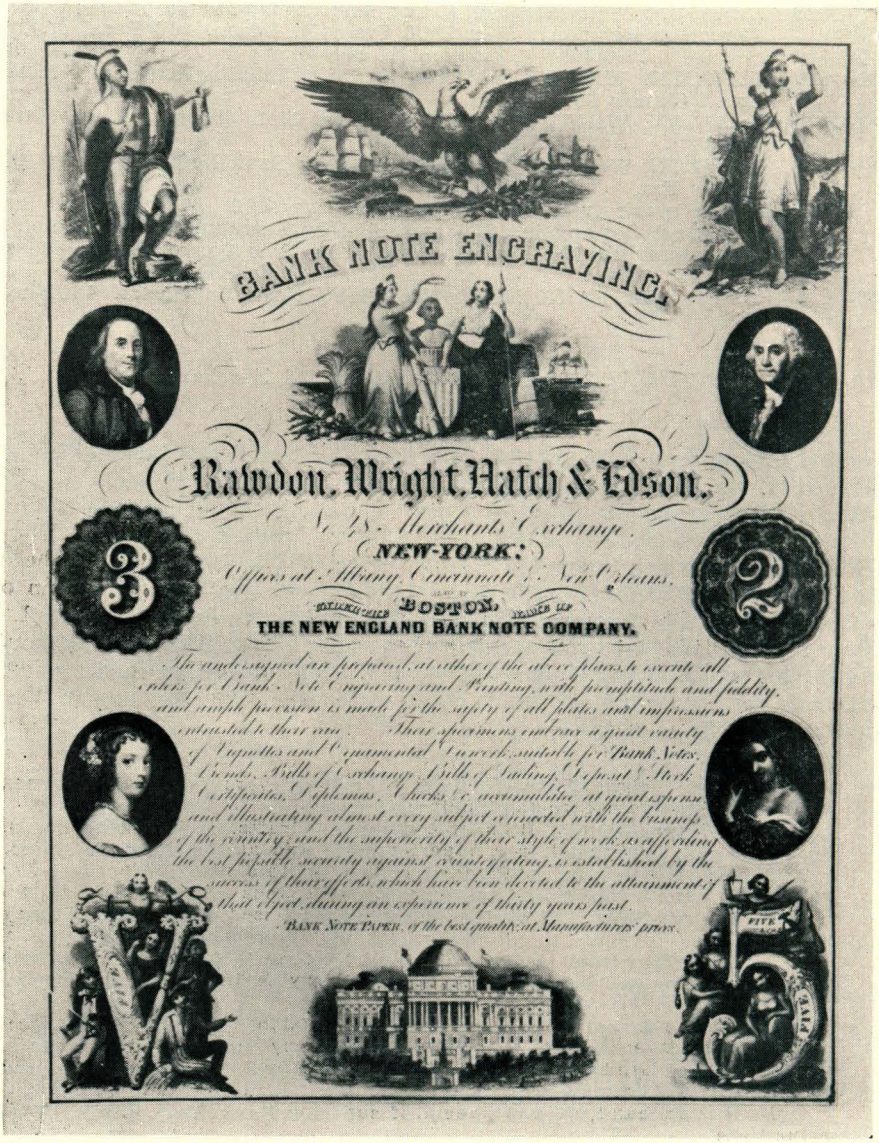
All work intrusted to this office will be **done in Cincinnati, and not in New York or any other Eastern city,** thereby saving time in transportation.

This office is under the immediate supervision of George T. Jones, a practical Engraver, who has been in their employ the last thirteen years.

Portraits, Landscapes, and similar works, will be attended to, and executed in the first style of the art.

N. B. On hand, 75,000 sheets of superior Bank Note Paper of various tints.

They also had branch offices in Albany, and the one in New Orleans which was supervised by Tracy R. Edson while he was absent from New York from 1837 to 1847. James P. Major the designer spent three winters in this office after 1840. On May 1, 1848 they absorbed the *New England Bank Note Co.* of Boston which was founded in 1833 by Pendleton. Thru the courtesy of Lawrence B. Mason I am illustrating (one of three known, all owned by members of the Collectors Club) a two page engraved circular mailed out by this firm on Dec. 3, 1853. A transcript is given below.

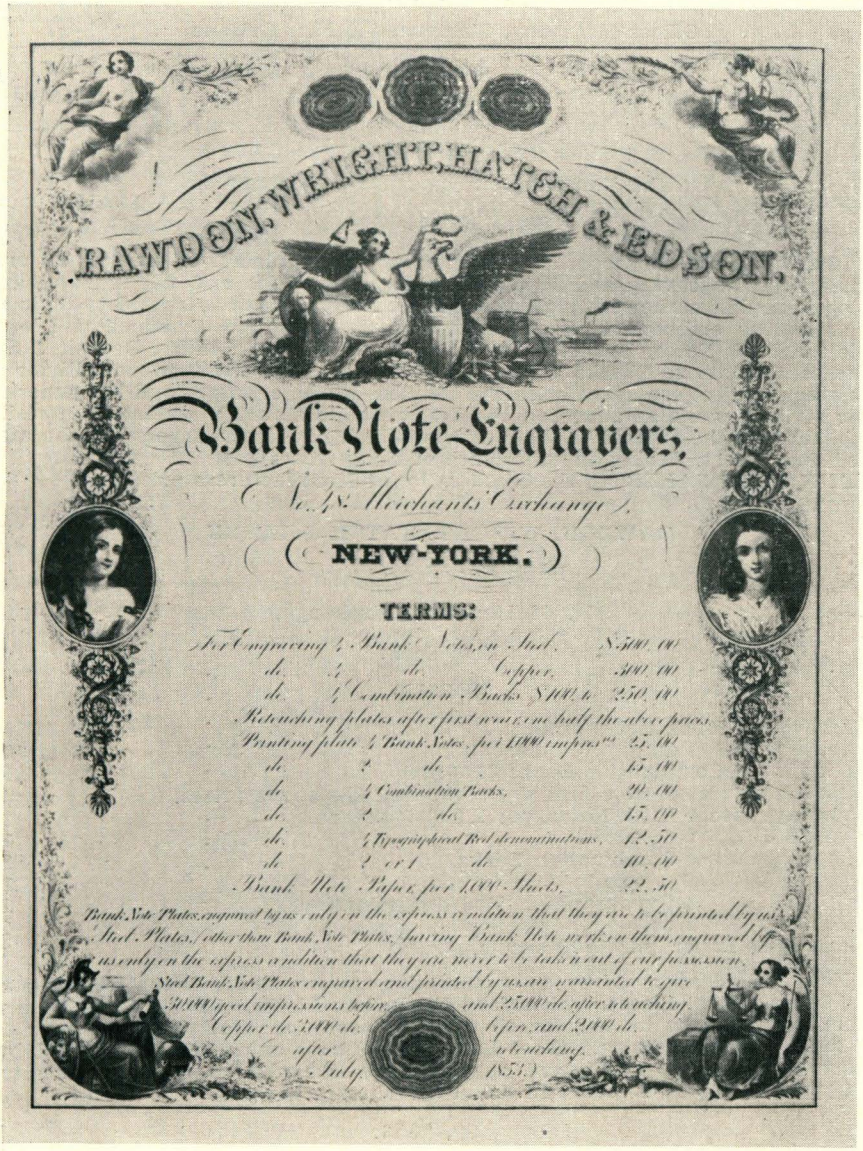



**RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON**

**CIRCULAR OF 1853.**

Page 1.

By courtesy of Laurence B. Mason.




**RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON**

**CIRCULAR OF 1853.**

Page 2.

By courtesy of Laurence B. Mason

**BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.**

**Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson**

No. 48 Merchants Exchange

New York:

Offices at Albany, Cincinnatti & New Orleans

also at

Boston.

Under the name of—

**The New England Bank Note Company.**

Since May 1, 1848.

The undersigned are prepared, at either of the above places, to execute all orders for Bank Note Engraving and Printing, with promptitude and fidelity, and ample provision is made for the safety of all plates and impressions entrusted to their care. Their specimens embrace a great variety of vignettes and Ornamental Diework, suitable for Bank Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Deposit & Stock Certificates, Diplomas, Checks &c. accumulated at great expense and illustrating almost every subject connected with the business of the country: and the superiority of their style of work as affording the best possible security against countefeiting, is established by the success of their efforts, which have been devoted to the attainment of that object, during an experience of thirty years past.

BANK NOTE PAPER, of the best quality at Manufacturers prices.

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**RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON**

**Bank Note Engravers,**

No. 48 Merchants Exchange,

**New York.**

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Engraving 4 Bank Notes on Steel, | $500.00 |
| " do 4 do Copper | 300.00 |
| " do 4 Combination Backs $100. to | 250.00 |
| " Retouching plates after first wear, one half the above prices. | |
| " Printing plate 4 Bank Notes, per 1,000 impresns | 25.00 |
| " do 2 do | 15.00 |
| " do 4 Combination Backs, | 20.00 |
| " do 2 do | 15.00 |
| " do 4 Typographical Red denominations, | 12.50 |
| " do 2 or 1 do | 10.00 |
| " Bank Note Paper, per 1000 sheets, | 22.50 |

Bank Note Plates, engraved by us only on the express condition that they are to be printed by us. Steel Plates, (other than Bank Note Plates,) having Bank Note work on them, engraved by us only on the express condition that they are never to be taken out of our possession. Steel Bank Note Plates engraved and printed by us, are warranted to give 30,000 good impressions before, and 25,000 do. after retouching. Copper do. 3,000 before, and 2,000 do. after retouching.

July, 1853.

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This circular also gives valuable and interesting information as to the complete conduct of branch office business and prices for same. Particularly interesting is the statement at the bottom of page two, warranting only 30,000 impressions from steel plates before retouching and 25,000 impressions after retouching, while only 3000 impressions were warranted from a copper plate before retouching and 2000 after retouching. *This conclusively proves that the 1847 stamps were from steel plates*, as they would not have warranted to print more than 3,000 impressions of 200 stamps to the plate from a copper plate without

retouching or 600,000 5c stamps, which is the quantity delivered prior to March 15, 1848, one year only after making the plate. During the life of this contract 4,400,000 stamps or 22,000 impressions of 200 5c stamps were delivered. It would have required 7 copper plates to produce the number of 5 cents stamps printed. As not more than two unretouched plates are known, they must have been of steel.

As there were 7500 impressions of 200 10c stamps delivered, it would have required three copper plates or one steel plate, and as only one unretouched plate is known, this must also have been of steel. It is also interesting to note that they refused to engrave work unless the plates were "never taken out of our possession" which accounts for their refusal to surrender the stamp dies and plates to the Government. The quoted autobiography of James P. Major, which follows under his name, gives further information as to this firm and its successors and occupancy of temporary quarters not given in the city directory.

*Ralph Rawdon*, Designer and Engraver (1790?-1860?). In 1813 Ralph Rawdon was engraving in a very crude manner in Cheshire, Conn. where he was associated in this work with Thomas Kensett, the father of the American artist. About 1816 Rawdon removed to Albany, N. Y. where he engraved stipple portraits over his own name, and with his brother Freeman Rawdon, and Asaph Willard he was in the bank note and general engraving business in that city.(4)

Ralph Rawdon is listed as an Engraver in the Albany, N. Y. directories from 1816 to 1834 when he removed to New York. From 1818 to 1823 he was a member of the firm of *Rawdon, Balch & Co.*, and from 1823 to 1834 of *Rawdon, Clark & Co.*, both of Albany, N. Y.

He was also a member of the firm of *Rawdon, Wright & Co.* in New York from 1828 to 1835 after which he was for a time with *N. & S. S. Jocelyn* for two years. In 1841 he was with *Rawdon, Wright & Hatch* at least until 1846. In 1852 he is listed as a Broker at the Coal Mine Co. Office, 71 Merchants Exc., but from 1853 he was continuously an Engraver with *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson* until 1858 when they consolidated into the *American Bank Note Co.* in their old premises, 48 Merchants Exchange. In 1859 his address was 75 Merchants Exchange which was several doors away, as Treasurer of the Coal Mine Co. He was not a member of the firm of *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson* when they consolidated into the *American Bank Note Co.*

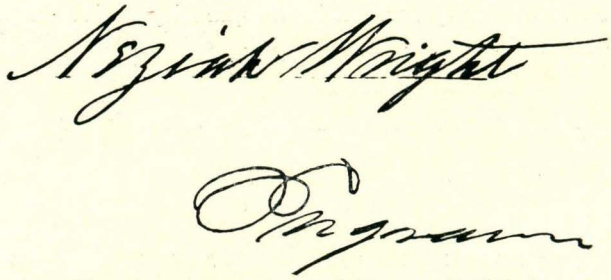



Signature by courtesy of Thomas F. Morris.

*Freeman Rawdon*, Pictorial Engraver (1804-1860?). Born in Tolland, Conn. in 1804 and still living in New York in 1860, was a pupil of his brother Ralph Rawdon, an engraver, then of Albany, N. Y.(4) From about 1825 he was with the firm of *Rawdon, Clark & Co.* of Albany, N. Y. and from 1838 of *Rawdon, Wright & Hatch* (and successors) of New York, at which time he was living with George W. Hatch. In 1850 he became interested in a Coal Mine Co. and had offices at 71 Merchants Exchange until 1854, but also retained his interests in his Bank Note Engraving firm until it consolidated, and he became a founder of the *American Bank Note Co.* in his old premises by 1859. He was one of the few engravers to sign vignettes.

"A bank note of the Mechanics Bank of Augusta, Georgia, bears an elaborate scene with the inscription "Designed, Drawn, and Engraved by Freeman Rawdon".(*)

(*)Dr. Carroll Chase, **Philatelic Gazette**, May, 1916.

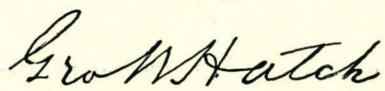


Signature by courtesy of Thomas F. Morris.

*Neziah Wright*, Engraver (1805?-1863?). While the name of Wright was used by *Rawdon, Wright & Co.* and their successors from 1828, there is no engraver of that name in the New York directories that can be identified as a member of that firm until 1838. Neziah Wright may have remained in Albany until that time where he is listed (at the firm's address) from 1838 to 1858 when they consolidated into the *American Bank Note Co.* at the same address. In 1859 he is listed as Treasurer of the latter company having been the first to hold that office upon the consolidation in May, 1858. He retired from the firm in 1862 because of bad health.

*James Wright*, Engraver ( ? -1857?) was from 1853 to 1857 a member of the firm of *Danforth, Wright & Co.*





Engraving and signature by Courtesy New York Public Library.(18)

*George Whitfield Hatch*, Designer and Vignette Engraver (1840-1866). Born April 27, 1804 in Johnstown, New York; died at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. in 1857. Mr. Hatch was one of the first students of the National Academy of Design in 1826, and for a time he was a pupil of A. B. Durand. He was a good line-engraver, and in 1827 he was designing and engraving bank-note vignettes in Albany and in New York City. While he engraved portraits, landscape plates, and subject plates for the "Annuals" his signed work is not plentiful.(4)

In 1827-8 he was engraving with *A. B. & C. Durand, Wright and Co.* and in 1829 with *Durand, Perkins & Co.* In 1831 he formed a partnership with James Smillie at 48 Wall St. and from 1832 he was continuously a member of the firm of *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co.* and their successors until they con-

solidated into the *American Bank Note Co.* in 1858. A firm of *Hatch & Co.* Bank Note Engravers were known in 1862. George W. Hatch was President of the *American Bank Note Co.* from 1863 to 1866 when he died on Feb. 13, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. He founded the Hatch Lithographic Co.[18]

The Mississippi Union Bank of Jackson, $50.00 Note dated May 1st, 1839 contains in addition to the elaborate square and script lettering, an allegorical figure with smaller figures in the background, a full rigged ship and a framed portrait of Washington that was later used for the vignette of the 1847 10 cent stamp. Under the allegorical scene at the top is "Engraved by Geo. W. Hatch."[2] and under the bank president's signature "*Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York.*"(z)

*Tracy R. Edson,* Bank Note Engraver (1800?-1863?). He was engraving in New York as early as 1826 according to records of bank note paper sold him by the Willcox, Ivy Mills. In 1834 he is listed at *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co.* and in the following year was a member of the firm *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson,* tho his directory address continued with the firm (which omitted his name) until 1837. He does not appear in the New York directories from 1838 until 1847 when the firm of *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson* again is resumed continuously until they consolidated into the *American Bank Note Co.* In the interim (1837 to 1847) he was engraving in New Orleans in charge of *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson* branch office which continued in 1853 and probably afterwards.

In 1858 he wrote a booklet entitled "New Security for Protecting Bank Notes from Alterations" published by *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson.* It described a new green and black ink that, when printed partly over the usual black engraving ink and photographed, looked alike thus preventing photographic counterfeiting of engravings in these two colors. Thus he is said to have invented the green back note. He was President of the American Bank Note Co. from 1860 to 1863 when he retired to other financial interests.





Photo and signature by courtesy of Thomas F. Morris.

*James Parsons Major*, Script Engraver and Designer (1818-1900). He was born at Frome, Somersetshire, England, May 13, 1818, and died at Somerville, N. J. Oct. 17, 1900. He emigrated to Brooklyn, N. Y. in 1833 where he resided until 1872 and for over 55 years he was in charge of the engraving and modeling department of *Rawdon, Wright & Co.*, and their successors including the *American Bank Note Co.*(4)

Thru the courtesy of his grandson George Wyckoff Major Clark, Esq. I give below quotations from James Parsons Majors autobiography in a paper which Mr. Clark read at the New York International Stamp Exhibition in 1936. It contains much interesting information as to his work and those with whom he labored.

"In the latter part of the year 1834, my father in pursuance of an old resolution, expressed to Mr. Lord (of Lord & Taylor, where he was then employed) his intention of placing me at the engraving business, and an arrangement was effected with August Halbert who had an engraving office on Pearl Street and who agreed to instruct me in all the branches of engraving from a door plate to a banknote. My new employer's business consisted mainly at first in engraving music titles for Firth & Pond. After an experience of about twelve months with my French Master, Mons. Halbert, and during his absence with a military company in which he was a full fledged private, an order came from Firth & Pond for a music title to be completed within two days. On explaining the absence of my employer, my instructions were to do the best I could, etc. Near the close of the second day a Mons. Prudhomme, who had previously instructed Halbert, dropped in to see how things were progressing during the absence of the proprietor. Seeing a fresh proof of said title in my hands he expressed surprise, asked many questions, gave me a slap on the back and then, slipping a bright silver dollar in my hand with a cheery "good boy, good boy," departed. Many a day later on, when feeling discouraged at my progress in engraving, this same dollar urged me on to greater efforts, until my adaptability for the business was fairly acknowledged.

"As time passed, it became my duty to instruct many others in our slow, plodding occupation. (Among these was Thomas F. Morris at the A. B. N. Co.).

"In 1836 Mons. Halbert obtained for both of us an engagement with the old established firm of **Rawdon, Wright & Hatch,** Banknote Engravers, who, before the big fire (1845) occupied a good part of the old Exchange, and who were then located in Pine Street near Broadway, awaiting the completion of a building on the N. E. corner of Wall and William Streets, which we afterwards occupied during the entire construction of the present building now known (1900) as the Custom House (1938 National City Bank). Some sections of this building were purposely planned for the use of **Rawdon, Wright & Hatch.**

"In the course of time, Mr. Rawdon, in his usual confidential way, informed me that our rooms in the new Exchange were completed and he would instruct the porter to assist in our removal. As we had merely to cross to the opposite corner the task was speedily done. Having a plate on hand with a "Hurry up" order, my desk was first placed in position and I proceeded at once with my work, my chums soon falling into line. Later in the day we made a survey of our surroundings and found we were absolutely the only occupants of the building, aside from three or four carpenters and masons yet working on the east side of the building. With these facts in view, I claim to have been the first tenant of the present Custom House engaged in active employment. On my 21st birthday I made an engagement with **Rawdon, Wright & Hatch** for a term of year, followed by others from time to time up to the first formation of the **American Bank Note Co.** This consolidation embraced the various banknote firms then extant—year 1858. After a rest of two or three months, I returned to the **American Bank Note Company,** who, in the meantime, had moved the engraving department to other new apartments, especially constructed on the main roof of the Exchange, gaining thereby increased light and room. The transferring department also occupied rooms on this floor which extended, I think, the full Wall Street front.

"During the Draft Riots of 1863 we engravers and transferrers were solicited to protect the property (dies and plates) of the company, a request willingly complied with. We were duly drilled by a competent officer, supplied with fifty Springfield rifles, cartridges in quantity, hand grenades, etc.

"In 1879 the last consolidation was effected, embracing the National Banknote Co. organized 1863 (1860). The resources of these establishments were of such extreme value both in quantity and value as to add very materially to the excellence of the artistic and mechanical work now produced by the **American Bank Note Company.**

"After leaving the Exchange in Wall Street, **The American Bank Note Company** occupied a large portion of the marble building—N. E. corner Broadway and Liberty Street.

"In progress of time, still more room being required for their ever increasing business, the officers of the **American Bank Note Company** decided on buying a plot of land on Trinity Place whereon they erected a fire-proof structure especially designed for the many distinctive branches of their extensive business. Throughout this crude sketch I have striven to write in a progressive order—more especially as to my relation with the **American Bank Note Company** and its predecessors, believing that few men can claim identification with one establishment for so long a series of years. For while many changes have naturally occurred in its management, today, January 1st, 1900, it is to all intent and purpose, the same old parent concern I became initiated in during the year 1836. During the lapse of time, many dear friends, employers and associates, have passed away from earthly desires and cares. Especially dear to memory are Messrs. Rawdon, Wright & Hatch. At their hands I was ever the recipient of kind and generous treatment, a source of never failing pride and gratification today when recalling youthful days. I also retain a pleasing remembrance of the several gentlemen who have succeeded to the management of the **American Bank Note Company.** Just here I venture a thought that may cause a smile to illuminate the countenance of you hard matter-of-fact people.

"May it not be that the delicate and careful manipulation necessary in every detail in the art of banknote engraving has a refining influence on those whose labour is exclusively devoted thereto? As applicable to this view, I feel prompted to say that no man fully identified with our especial branch of engraving has, as yet, been justly charged with any act inconsistent with honesty of purpose, while it is reasonable to believe all have not entirely escaped the emissaries of the evil one. To complete a summary of my business career, a few additional lines are required. To wit, that for many years prior to the first consolidation of banknote companies, my position was modeller and also superintendent of the engraving department of **Rawdon, Wright & Hatch.** The modelling or designing branch I continued to hold until 1895, when on solicitation I returned to my favourite branch of script engraving and so continued until warned by Dame Nature to rest by hard worked eyes.

"In the spring of 1872 I removed my family—excepting two married daughters —to Somerville, N. J. The continued occupation as modeller had so reduced my bodily condition I was seriously advised to seek a change of pasture, etc. Mr. John Gavit, then President of the Company, urged me to do so, considerately adding that my position should remain in full force so long as I desired—a promise fully sustained. The continuous strain on one's ingenuity—or call it what you may—is to be fully realized by actual experience only.

"While engaged in the Exchange with **Rawdon, Wright & Hatch,** a Mr. Crome was engaged as designer of vignettes. He was a quiet, unassuming man and well liked. An engraver required a proof of a plate nearly completed. On reaching the printing department between 12 noon and 1 p. m. he found the printer enjoying a quiet doze. Dunnell, the engraver, seized a piece of whiting and wrote on bed plate of press, "Happy as a King." The printer's name was Aaron King. This man Dunnell was a bright, witty fellow, teeming with odd sayings. He was not a success as an artist, consequently was not long retained in the (office) business. He suddenly disappeared. Where he drifted or what his end, we never knew."

In the early 1840's James P. Major passed three winter seasons in New Orleans in accordance with an arrangement with **Rawdon, Wright & Hatch.** Although only 22 years old at that time he apparently had become quite skilled and also had the confidence of his firm. "James did not much wish to go there but there was but little chance of work in New York. At present things are very bad and by going he secures work for twelve months. Several offered to go for half the salary, but he had the preference." Robert Moore and his brother John, were also employed by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch under Mr. Major and Robert Moore went to New Orleans with him. James P. Major married Mary Ann Wright and Robert Moore married her sister, Susie Wright.

Two of his brothers-in-law were Alfred Jones and Napoleon B. Sarony, both members of the National Academy. Mr. Jones was connected for many years with the **American Bank Note Company** and was said to be one of the most accomplished portrait engravers of his period. In Mr. Major's obituary, it was stated that he and Alfred Jones had been associated in executing some of the finest steel engraving plates produced in this country. Mr. Sarony later became prominent as a photographer.

We have at home many proofs of my grandfather's engraving work, both in connection with stamps and banknotes. I well remember his workshop in the northwest corner of his home in Somerville, New Jersey. It was always locked and no one dared enter, unless invited. In his later years I used to see him working on a plate containing (in script letters) an invitation to a directors' meeting.

As to Mr. Major's work on the engraving of stamps. The 1845 New York postmaster stamp and the first United States stamps issued in 1847 were the work of **Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson,** the 1847 stamps containing the four initials of the firms. At that time, according to his own story, Mr. Major was the modeller and head of the engraving department of that firm.

Several years before my grandfather's death he gave to my sister, who is older than I, a number of choice engraver's proofs of stamps and admonished her that they should be treasured and should never leave the family. These proofs included trimmed close die proofs of the 1845 New York postmaster stamp in scarlet, and one copy each of the 5c in scarlet (no dot on forehead) and 10c in yellow green of 1847. The holding of these proofs by Mr. Major may be some indication of his intimate connection with them.

We also received from him some most interesting proofs of the early Canadian and South American stamps. These included the Canadian stamps of 1851, 1855 and 1859 Beaver 3 pence, Prince Albert 6 pence, Victoria 6 pence, 12 pence, one half penny, 2 cents, x cents; the 1860 stamps of New Brunswick 5 cents Victoria, x cents; and the early stamps of Nova Scotia 8½ cents Victoria, 10 cents Victoria, 12½ cents Victoria; as well as of Newfoundland 2 cents green, 5 cents brown, 12 cents garter. Among the South Americans are the first issued of Costa Rica (1862), Nicaragua (1862) and of Salvador (1867); also issues of Brazil, Chili, and Mexico. It might well be that Mr. Major designed and partly executed many of these early stamps, but of that I have no definite knowledge.

This gives a hurried but fair idea of one of the most virile and versatile engravers of the period from 1840 to 1890—fifty years and more of life devoted to the maintenance and development of the highest ideals of a steel engraver."

*William Croome,* Designer and Engraver ( ? - ? ) mentioned by J. P. Major as employed by *Rawdon, Wright & Hatch* and the *American Bank Note Co.* He made the drawing from which the bank note vignette of a railroad engine and car was engraved and later reduced for the 1869 3c stamp. He also engraved eagles.

*Aaron King,* Proof Printer ( ? - ? ). He is mentioned by J. P. Major as the proof printer for *Rawdon, Wright & Hatch.*

*William N. Dunnell,* Engraver ( ? - ? ) was engraving in New York from 1846 to 1849 and in 1846 was with Enos Baldwin.

*Elbridge G. Dunnell,* Engraver ( ? -1850?). Was working with Alfred Jones at 34 Liberty St. in 1846-7 and is in the New York Directory until 1849. He may have been the engraver referred to by J. P. Major as for a short time with *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson.*

*Robert Moore,* Designer ( ? - ? ). Mentioned by J. P. Major as employed by *Rawdon, Wright & Hatch* in New York and for a time in New Orleans. He married Susie Wright.

*John Moore,* Designer ( ? - ? ). Mentioned by J. P. Major as employed by *Rawdon, Wright & Hatch.*

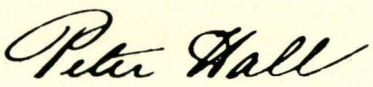
*George T. Jones,* Practical Engraver (1800?-1870?). He was in the employ of *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co.* from 1834 to at least 1847 as appears in the above quoted newspaper advertisement. On March 3, 1870 from Cincinnati, O. he patented a device for the use of two color sensitive inks for stamps.

*J. F. E. Prud'Homme,* Portrait and Picture Engraver (1800-1875?) Was born October 4, 1800 on the island of St. Thomas of French parents and came to New York in 1809. He began portrait engraving about 1823 and in 1831 did some for "The National Portrait Gallery". In 1852 he entered bank note engraving and in 1875 was engaged at the *Bureau of Engraving & Printing* in Washington. Among his engravings is "The Declaration of Independence" after John Trumbull's painting.(15) He taught August Halbert who was James P. Major's instructor.

*James R. Rice,* Engraver (1824- ? ). Was born at Syracuse N. Y. in 1824 and studied under his brother W. W. Rice in the office of *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co.* in New York. He removed to Philadelphia in 1851 and was principally engaged upon Book work and Bible illustrations.(15)

*Oliver Pelton,* Portrait Engraver (1799-1860?). Was born at Portland, Conn. August 15, 1799 and about 1816 was apprenticed to *Abner Read* a bank note engraver of Hartford, Conn. He executed vignettes and in 1818 was with Mr. Read and *Samuel Stiles* doing a large business for some years until his partners retired leaving him to prosecute the business alone. Pelton went to Boston in 1827 and for ten years engraved, with other engravers a series of annals for Samuel G. Goodrick (Peter Parley). In 1836 Pelton formed a partnership with *Wm. D. Terry* for Bank Note engraving work, which firm finally merged with the *New England Bank Note Co.* of Boston. He removed to Hartford, Conn. in 1860 and then engraved a large number of Bible Plates, Portraits, etc. Among his portraits is an engraving of William Henry Harrison after the half length painting by A. G. Hozt, 1840.([15])

*George R. Hall,* Portrait and Pictorial Engraver (1818-1858?). Was born in London in 1818 and commenced his studies under his brother Henry B. Hall, about 1832. He worked for other London engravers before going to Leipsig, Germany for three years with A. H. Payne an engraver and publisher there; when he returned to London and on to New York where he arrived in 1854, having previously entered into an agreement with *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co.* for whom he engraved, since when he was engaged by different publishing houses in New York. Among his works was "Washington's Adieu to his Generals" after F. O. C. Darley's drawing.



Signature from the author's collection.

*Peter Hall,* Script Letter Engraver (1825?-1896?). He began engraving as a young man in Birmingham, England and was with *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson* from 1854 to 1859 when he went with the firm into the *American Bank Note Co.* and continued there many years. He was later with the *Continental Bank Note Co.* in a supervisory capacity. Eventually he went into the Engraving business independently, and due to his skill was quite successful, and produced some of the finest specimens of the art during that period.




Signature by courtesy of Thomas F. Morris.

*Jno. W. McCune,* Printer Foreman. On Sept. 20, 1848 he signed a statement of the number of impressions he printed of the Cortland County Bank $1.00, $2.00, $5.00 bank notes for the firm of *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson.*

He may therefore have also printed the 1847 issue of U. S. stamps, current while he was the head printer.

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1839–1840 HALL, PACKARD & CUSHMAN, Engravers, Albany, N. Y. (John H. Hall, Rawson Packard and Thomas H. Cushman).
1840–1841 PACKARD, GAVIT & CO., Engravers & Bank Note Printers, Exc. Bldgs., Albany, N. Y. (John H. Hall, Rawson Packard and John E. Gavit).
1843–1844 JOHN E. GAVIT & CO., Bank Note Engravers, Exc. Bldg., Albany, N. Y. (John E. and Daniel E. Gavit).
1845–1849 JOHN E. GAVIT, Engraver, Exc. Bldg., Albany, N. Y.
1849–1850 GAVIT & DUTHIE, Engravers, Exc. Bldg., Albany, N. Y. (John E. Gavit and James Duthie).
1851–1858 JOHN E. GAVIT, Engraver, Exc. Bldg., Albany, N. Y.
1859– AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., New York, N. Y.

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1859–1861 GAVIT & CO., Bank Note Engravers, Exc. Bldgs., Albany, N. Y. (John E. Gavit and Thomas J. Cowell).
1862 GAVIT & COWELL, Bank Note Engravers, Exc. Bldgs., Albany, N. Y. (John E. Gavit of N. Y. C. and Thomas J. Cowell).

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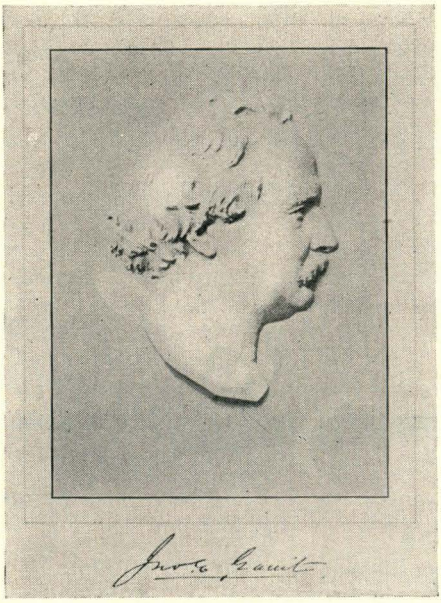
1859 JOHN E. GAVIT & CO., Engraving & Printing, 40 Park Row, N. Y. C.
1860 JOHN E. GAVIT & CO., Merchants Exc., N. Y. C.

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*John H. Hall*, Wood Engraver, (1810?-1850?). He appears in the Albany, N. Y. directories from 1835 to 1844 and was a member of the engraving firms of *Hall, Packard & Cushman* and *Packard, Gavit & Co.* from 1839 to 1841 when they failed. He afterwards practised independently for several years.

*Rawson Packard*, Engraver. He was engraving in Albany, N. Y. from 1837 to 1846 and from 1839 to 1841 was a member of the firms of *Hall, Packard & Cushman* and *Packard, Gavit & Co.*

*Thomas H. Cushman*, Engraver. He was listed as an engraver in the Albany, N. Y. directories from 1839 to 1841 as a member of the firm of *Hall, Packard & Cushman.*



(Photo from bas relief of E. D. Palmer by courtesy of W. L. L. Peltz, Esq.).

*John Edmonds Gavit,* Siderographer and Engraver (1817-1874). He was born in New York City October 29, 1817 and died in Stockbridge, Mass. August 25, 1874. At sixteen (1833) he began with *Burton, Durand & Edmonds* in New York. In 1837 he went to Boston to learn transferring with *Smith, Perkins & Co.* but a year later went to work for *Hall, Packard & Cushman* and in 1840 became a partner of the firm of *Packard, Gavit & Co.* until they failed in 1841. In 1842 he founded *Gavit & Co.,* his brother Daniel E. Gavit joining him as an engraver until 1845. The above information is found in a letter written Dec. 6, 1924 by Dr. Joseph Gavit, in the New York Public Library and in The National Encyclopaedia of American Biography, but the latter appears not to be entirely correct.

In 1859 John E. Gavit joined the *American Bank Note Co.* and removed to New York, and *John E. Gavit & Co.* opened offices at 40 Park Row. In 1860 they removed to 114 Broadway. In 1864 John E. Gavit became a vice-president of the *American Bank Note Co.* and from 1866, until he died in 1874, served as president. He was the originator of the automatic signature on bank notes in facsimile and of the introduction of silk threads into bank note paper. John E. Gavit & Co. in 1844 produced the Pomeroys Letter Express local stamp No. 6709 and GAVIT is engraved above the bottom label, indicating he was the engraver. His firm in 1847 produced the essay for the Albany Postmasters stamp which in all probability he engraved. In any event the die was inherited by the *American Bank Note Co.* It is also likely that *John E. Gavit* in 1851 submitted with a bid for the U. S. Postage Stamp contract, two essays for the 3 cents stamp (Masons 11 and 15), one of which contains the head of Benjamin Franklin originally engraved for the Albany Postmasters stamp, as will be discussed later. These two dies were also inherited by the *American Bank Note Co.*

Upon removing to New York he formed the firm of *Gavit & Co.* in Albany, N. Y. with Thomas J. Cowell as local representative, and in 1862 the firm name was changed to *Gavit & Cowell.* There is still a firm of *Gavit & Co.* Engravers in Albany.

*Daniel E. Gavit,* Engraver & Daguerotyper (1820?-1861?). In 1843 and 1844 he was a member of the firm of *Gavit & Co.* in Albany, N. Y. but then retired to make Daguerotypes which he did for many years in Albany.

*James Duthie,* Pictorial Engraver. He engraved several pictorial plates signed *Gavit & Duthie* about 1849 and 1850 when he was a member of that firm, in Albany, N. Y., who produced a number of plates for magazines.

*Thomas J. Cowell,* Copper Plate Printer, was listed in the Albany, N. Y. directories from 1854 to at least 1862. After John E. Gavit became a founder of the *American Bank Note Co.* in 1858, he also formed, with T. J. Cowell, the firms of *Gavit & Co.* of Albany, N. Y. and *John E. Gavit & Co.* of New York.

*Stephen Alonzo Schoff,* Portrait Engraver (1818-1905). Began engraving under the direction of *Oliver Pelton* of Boston with whom he remained until nearly of age, subsequently passing a short time with *Joseph Andrews.* In 1840 he and Andrews went to Paris to study for two years. Stephen A. Schoff devoted most of his time to bank note engraving. In 1858 he engraved with Alfred Jones for *John Durand.* His portraits and vignettes being among the best produced. Among his best works is a portrait of *William Penn in Armour* after the only portrait painted from life October 14, 1666, by an unknown artist, now in the Pennsylvania Historical Society.[15] This was used as the subject for engraving the William Penn stamp in 1932.

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–1857 EDMONDS & JONES
1857– EDMONDS, JONES & SMILLIE. (Charles Edmonds, Alfred Jones and Wm. C. Smille).
1859– AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.



*Alfred Jones*, Portrait & Pictorial Engraver (1819-1900). Born(4) in Liverpool, England April 7, 1819; accidentally killed by taxicab in New York, April 18, 1900. Mr. Jones came to the United States as a very young man and in 1834 he was apprenticed to the engraving firm of *Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson* first in Albany, N. Y. and later in New York City. He later studied at the National Academy of Design, in New York and in 1839 he was awarded the first prize in drawing. Mr. Jones was made an Academician of the National Academy on May 14, 1851.

About 1841 Alfred Jones began engraving over his own name, and in 1843 he engraved in line his first large plate "The Farmers' Nooning" after the painting by W. S. Mount; this plate was executed for the American Art Union. In 1846-47 he visited England to perfect himself in his art, and he there worked under some of the best London masters and made the acquaintance of a number of prominent English engravers of that period. Upon his return to New York he engaged in business for himself and he also worked for other engravers. Being himself an admirable line-engraver, about 1850 Mr. Jones worked almost exclusively in bank-note engraving, and to this branch of his profession he devoted the remainder of his life. In 1866 he was the president of the *United States Bank Note Co.* of New York; and in 1868-70 he was vice-president of the *British American Bank Note Co.* of Montreal and Toronto, *Mr. William C. Smillie* being the president. Later in life he worked independently, chiefly for the *American Bank Note Co.*

Mr. Jones was practically the first man to invent a process for successfully producing a plate directly over a photograph that could be printed with type—the popular "half-tone process" of the present day. He made his negative upon crown glass and produced the "screen" by ruling this negative in a ruling machine; from this ruled negative an electrotype was made. The process was successful and plates thus made were used by the Harpers in their publications, but the invention of the photographic screen by Ives, while obtaining the same result, so decreased the cost of production that it superseded the method invented by Mr. Jones.

As a line-engraver Mr. Jones had few, if any, superiors in this country; and his large plate of "The Image Breaker" published by the American Art Union in 1850, is deservedly recognized as one of the best engravings ever produced in the United States. Among other fine examples of his work published by the Art Union, are "Mexican News" (1851), "The New Scholar" (1850), and "The Capture of Major Andre". Mr. Jones continued to engrave with undiminished skill up to the time of his death; his later portraits of Washington, A. B. Durand, and Thomas Carlyle being admirable examples of a combination of line work with etching.(4)

In 1842 he was with *Sherman & Smith* but engraving independently from 1843 to 1858 at 34 Liberty St. He married Louisa Major, sister of James P. Major and lived in Yonkers, N. Y.

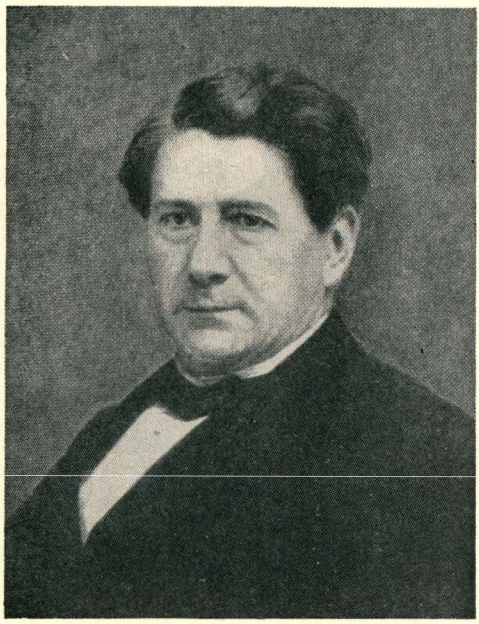
Among the U. S. stamps on which he engraved the portraits are:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1873 | PC 1 | 1 cent Postal card—Liberty Head |
| 1877 | 1752–2 | Officially Sealed—Liberty Head |
| 1878 | E 112 | 3 cents Essay—Liberty Head |
| 1883 | 210, 212 | 2 cents—Washington portrait |
| | 211, 215 | 4 cents—Jackson portrait |
| 1887 | 214 | 1 cent—Franklin portrait |
| 1890 | 222 | 4 cents—Lincoln portrait |
| | 228 | 30 cents—Hamilton portrait |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1893 | 231 | 2 cents—Landing of Columbus (with C. Skinner) |
| | 239 | 30 cents—Columbus at La Rabida |
| | 244 | 4 dollars—Isabella and Columbus |
| | 245 | 5 dollars—Columbus and side figures |
| 1886 | 3150 | 2 cents—Letter Sheet—Grant portrait |

Alfred Jones also engraved the portrait of Queen Liliuokalani on the Hawaii 1890 2 cents stamp.

*Charles Edmonds*, Engraver (1823?-1839?). He is listed in the New York directories continuously from 1848 to 1859 at 80 Nassau St. and when the firm of *Edmonds, Jones & Smillie* went into the *American Bank Note Co.* he became one of their engravers.



**GEORGE W. BABCOCK.**

Courtesy of A. B. Slater.

*George W. Babcock*, Copper Plate Engraver (1814-1883). "George Wanton Babcock was born in Providence, R. I. on April 21st, 1814 and died there on October 1st, 1883. His home was at 86 Friendship Street. He conducted business as a watchmaker and engraver, doing a large proportion of the fine copper plate engraving done in Providence for the banks and commercial houses. Babcock's shop was at No. 126 Westminster Street at the corner of Orange Street. In 1844 Babcock's shop was at No. 72 Westminster Street but in '44 or '45 he moved to No. 52 which same location became No. 126 by the renumbering of the street."

In August 1846 he engraved the copper plate for the *Providence Postmaster's stamps.*[19]

(19) "The Stamps of the Providence, R. I. Postmaster 1846-1847" by A. B. Slater.

(To be continued.)

# The Railroad Postmarks of France

By Carroll Chase.

(Continued from Vol. XVII, No. 4, page 312.)

EACH bureau ambulant in addition to the dated postmarks and the griffes used for cancelling the stamps (used up until 1876) had certain other handstamps much less frequently used, which are called accessory postmarks. There are several kinds, certain of which were intended *not* to be used on ordinary mail, but on the various slips accompanying the mail bags, or on reports and other administrative papers. Figure 41 shows the commonest of these, made up of the name of the line (in one straight line) with or without the brigade letter. These are also known as griffes, or more strictly speaking administrative griffes; and, as will be seen, they exist in many types. They came into use probably in the '50s and are still employed. In modern times it is not very rare to find them used to cancel stamps, possibly because of a rush of work in a postal car requiring an additional employé for postmarking letters and he had to use this marking as the dated postmark was already in use. The first one given in Figure 41, PY. P. is a very early one, and stands for Pyrénées à Paris.

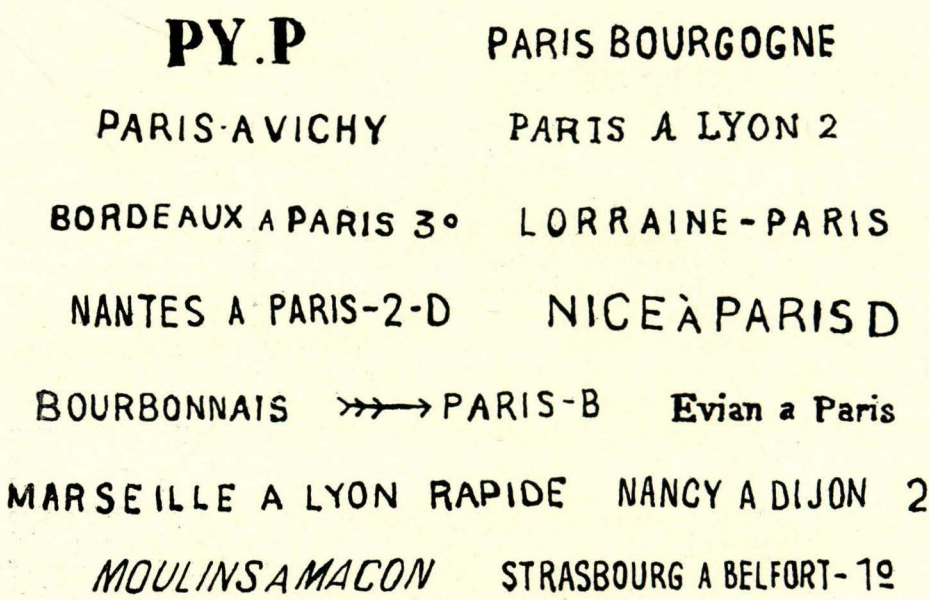



**Figure No. 41.**

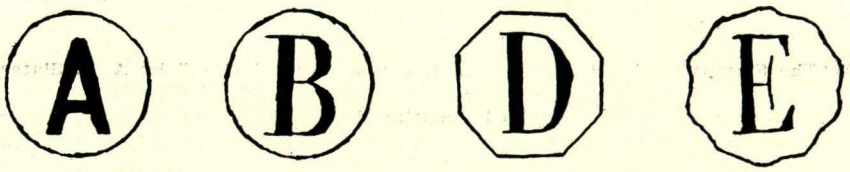



**Figure No. 42.**

Figure 42 shows brigade letters, in a circle for the night services, in an octagon for the day services and in an ondulated frame for the Rapide services. These too were not meant for use on ordinary mail, but are occasionally found. They are much rarer thus used than the griffes shown in Figure 41.

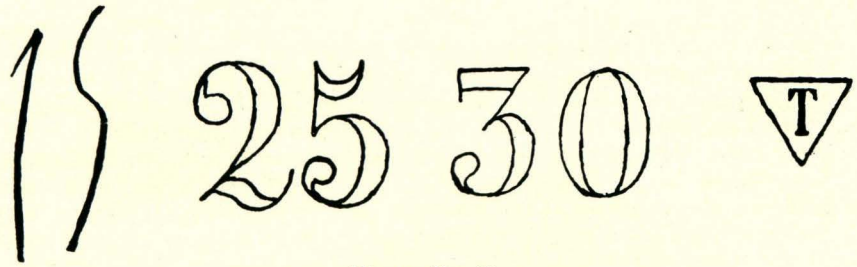



**Figure No. 43.**

Figure 43 shows some postmarks indicating the tax to be collected. These are rare on letters cancelled on the mail cars because in the early days when many letters were sent collect, few were thus mailed, as the postal cars at this time had no letter boxes. Later on almost all mail was sent prepaid. So if you find a tax indicated on a letter bearing a rail road postmark on the front, you have an unusual item.




**Figure No. 44.**

Figure 44 shows a couple of P. P. (Port Payé) postmarks which are extremely rare on letters cancelled on the mail cars. The few examples known are on letters coming from abroad and most of these even are prisoner of war letters during the Franco-Prussian War. The Germans franked such prisoners letters, and the ambulant (usually Calais à Paris, because the mail came by this roundabout route) marked them P. P. so they would not be taxed on delivery. The CHARGÉ postmarks are found used by the ambulants only, I believe, on insured letters coming from abroad, and are thus rare.

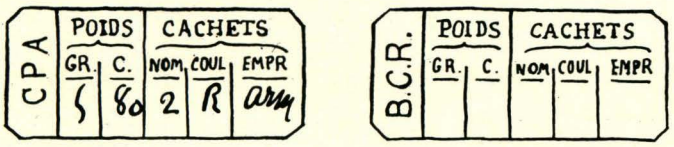



**Figure No. 45.**

Figure 45 shows two examples of what are called descriptive postmarks. Such markings were used until comparatively recently on all insured letters, and the postal clerk had to fill them out carefully. The POIDS (weight) was indicated in grammes and centigrammes and the wax seals in the letter were noted as to their number, their color, and the initials or other markings that they bore. The initials at the left of the postmark (in the ordinary post offices the

serial number of the office was here shown) indicate the line and the brigade—C P A meaning Calais à Paris Brigade A; or the line and the service, B C R standing for Bordeaux à Cette Rapide. The C P A postmark is shown filled out in pen and ink. They are found used by the ambulants only on certain insured letters coming from abroad. They exist in red and in black and are all rare. This includes about all the markings used on the postal cars though a very few others may rarely have been used.

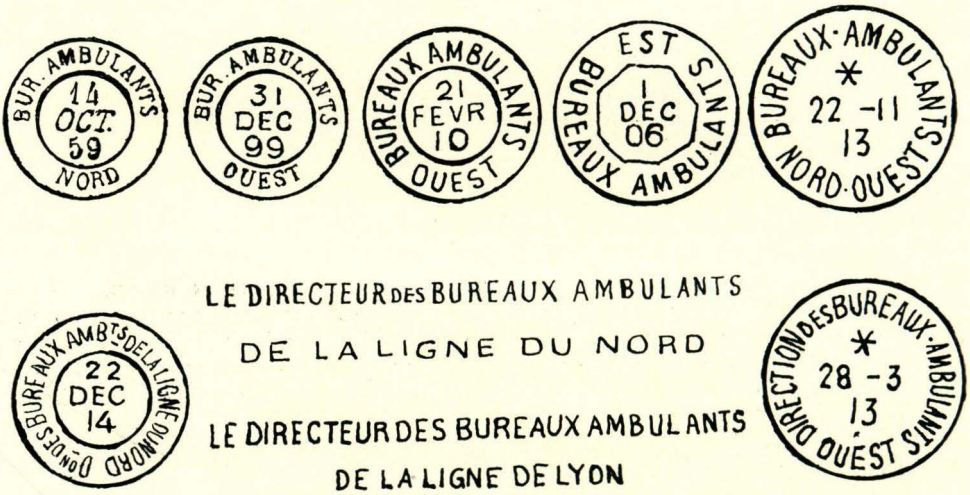



**Figure No. 46.**

Figure 46 shows another group of postmarks most of which are far from common. A director (a government employé) for each system had the control of the ambulants which ran over his lines. They had their offices, mostly in Paris, but one at least was in Lyon. The directors and their offices had, for their own mail, postmarks which indicated the system. Naturally these are found mostly on official mail, but with the postmarks of the Est system it seems sure that they were used to some extent on ordinary mail; perhaps some of that deposited in the boxes at the Est station, where the offices happened to be located. These system postmarks are in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd types corresponding with the same types of the ambulants. All are the night (circular) type except however that the 2nd type postmarks of the Est system exist also with an octagonal center, as with the day service ambulant postmarks.

(To be continued.)

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**EKSTEIN SPEZIALKATALOG 1939, Tschechoslowakischer Briefmarken, published by Wilhelm Ekstein, Praha XII, Skretova 5, S. C. R. Price Kc 7.**

This is the 13th Edition of the Specialized Catalog on the Czechoslovakian Stamps containing 161 pages and all illustrations conform with the U. S. Postal Regulations. Collectors of these stamps will find it easy to follow the text due to the many descriptions.

**KATALOG SBERATELU CESKOSLOVENSKYCH ZNAMEK, 1939, published by Filatelisticke Revue, Korunni Trida 123, Praha XII., C. S. R. Price Cena Kc 6.—.**

A specialized Catalog on the stamps of Czechoslovakia consisting of 164 pages and listing all the stamps since 1918, including a table with the Plebiscite stamps and numerous other illustrations. The text is entirely in the Czech language.

# The Collectors Club Its Background and Future

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(Continued from Vol. XVII, No. 4, page 326.)

## The New Home of the Collectors Club in the 42nd Street Building

IN December 1913 the Club moved to a modern sky-scraper its roof overlooking the city for miles in every direction and its basement forming an express station of the subway.

The 18th annual meeting of the *Collectors Club* was held in the Club rooms on December 17th, with President Spiegelberg in the chair. The members in attendance were: The President, Vice-President Wells, J. W. Scott, J. M. Bartels, Edward Stern, H. H. Wilson, P. C. Hartell, H. M. Lewy, Louis Ruhl and W. S. Scott.

The minutes of the 1912 meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was submitted, accepted and ordered placed on file.

The report showed the receipts exceeded the expenditures by $192.75 and the balance in bank was $1,340.03.

The Secretary's report showed that no progress had been made toward increasing our membership during the year. The new members just offsetting the number of resignations and the demise of Max E. Bernheimer. We also suffered the loss of our distinguished honorary member, Lord Crawford.

In addition to our annual dinner the Club tendered an informal luncheon to the visitors to the International Exhibition and to which every member had the opportunity to invite his friends.

Owing to the financial misfortunes of our landlord the Club had been practically homeless since October. After a long search Mr. Hartell found quarters in a modern and splendidly located building at 42nd Street and Madison Avenue, where a three years lease was signed.

The Grand Prize of the International Exhibition was donated by the Club, but at practically no expense to the treasury as the cost was subscribed by members individually.

H. M. Lewy, a member of both organizations, suggested that the Club offer the use of the room to the *New York Stamp Society* for two monthly meetings. Mr. Stern moved that suggestion be referred to the Board of Governors with power to act.

Moved by Mr. Hartell that the secretary be authorized to have duplicate keys to the room made and offered to each member at cost.

It was also moved and seconded that a telephone be installed provided the telephone company would accede to our requests.

The secretary was empowered to acquire additional furniture to the extent of $100.

For the ensuing year A. Hatfield, Jr., has donated a gold medal for competition amongst the members for the most meritorious exhibition of stamps. The competition to be held according to the rules and regulations adopted by the Entertainment Committee.

Ex-President J. B. Chittenden presented a handsome silver cup for which members may compete. The prize to go to the best bridge whist player.

Quite a few members are devotees of the ancient and royal game of chess and Mr. Hartell offered a silver cup to be played for at the conclusion of the Bridge Tournament.

Mr. Bartels moved that an Entertainment Committee be appointed to arrange a program for the ensuing year. The Chair appointed Thomas L. Wells chairman of this committee with power to add five members.

Percy G. Doane was appointed Librarian and was requested to make a card index of the works in the Library.

Nominations for Governors to serve three years being in order, the following gentlemen were placed in nominations, Messrs. Bartels, Wilson and Hartell, who were duly elected.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

## Annual Meeting 1914

The Annual meeting of the Club was held on Dec. 17, 1914. Present Messrs. Wells, J. W. Scott, Harbeck, Hartell, Lewy, Clark, Wilson, Robinson, Stern, Bartels, Homan, Chittenden, Bird, Doane, Avostrin, and W. S. Scott. As visitors, Messrs. Zervas and Leavy. Vice President Wells presided.

The report of the Treasurer, showing a cash balance at the close of the fiscal year, Oct. 1st, of $1156.53 was accepted and ordered filed.

The gain in membership during the past year was 14.

J. W. Scott, Edward Stern and W. S. Scott were elected Governors.

The question of the Library was discussed at some length and it was decided that the new librarian should be given power to increase our collection and to make a card index of the volumes now owned by the Club. He was also empowered to have an assistant, if necessary, to help him with this work. L. W. Charlat was elected to fill the position of Librarian. C. T. Harbeck and John A. Klemann offered to exhibit their specialized collections of Cuba and Confederate States during the coming season.

P. C. Hartell again donated a silver cup for a Chess competition to be held early in the year.

The exhibition of the evening was furnished by E. A. Fleischer of Philadelphia who sent his beautiful collection of Hong Kong. H. G. Zervas showed one volume of his very fine "Old Germans".

To enable the Governors to meet and elect officers for the ensuing year the meeting adjourned at 9:30.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

## Governors Meeting

Present Messrs. Wells, Wilson, Hartell, Bartels, Stern, J. W. Scott and W. S. Scott.

President Spiegelberg declining to serve for another term, Wm. Homan was unanimously elected to lead us through 1915. T. L. Wells re-elected Vice-President and J. W. Scott Treasurer and Secretary respectively. Edward Stern was elected a Governor.

The President appointed the following committees:

Entertainment: Messrs. Hartell (Chairman), Wilson and W. S. Scott.

Competition Committee: J. M. Bartels (Chairman), Doane and H. M. Levy.

H. G. Zervas and A. G. Dietrich were elected to active membership.

It was decided to hold the Annual Banquet in March.

Adjourned at 10 o'clock.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

## Secretary's Report

During the past year the Club added 26 members to the list. We lost 12 through resignation or non payment of dues. Undoubtedly the International Exposition hurt our exhibitions as so many of our members showed their stamps

there that they were not inclined to bring them to the Club meetings. However we had some very interesting and instructive collections to examine such as Liberia by H. Newman, Portuguese Colonies of Mr. Wells, Nicaragua by Mr. Charlat, and United States by Mr. Ackerman.

We also omitted our Annual Banquet, the Luncheon to the visitors to the Exhibition having exhausted our appropriations.

The Club Rooms have been fairly well patronized all year, especially on Saturday afternoons and evenings. Members can feel assured they can always find somebody in the Club Rooms on that day.

We attempted, during the winter to have a Bridge Tournament which was only partially successful, a subsequent Chess Tournament however was conducted with more success and D. Pick won the silver cup awarded by Mr. Hartell.

## Treasurer's Report

| Receipts. | | Disbursements. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in Bank Oct. 1, 1913 | $1,340.03 | Rent | $ 900.00 |
| Dues | 845.00 | Postage | 16.55 |
| Trophy Sub. | 145.00 | Insurance | 30.28 |
| Insurance Rebate | 13.20 | Grand Prize | 212.50 |
| Interest | 12.71 | Luncheon | 163.55 |
| Auction Room | 470.00 | Stationery | 17.75 |
| | | Moving | 10.50 |
| | | Furniture | 282.15 |
| | | Telephone | 31.45 |
| | | Towels | 4.68 |
| | | | $1,669.41 |
| | | Balance in Bank and Cash | $1,156.53 |
| | $2,825.94 | | $2,825.94 |

## Annual Banquet

The Annual Banquet of the *Collectors Club* was held Wednesday March 10th, 1915 in the grill room at Healy's, 30 East 42nd Street.

The dinner was reported as one of the most successful in the history of the Club. The Committee in charge consisted of P. C. Hartell, W. S. Scott and H. H. Wilson. Seventy one were present and speeches were made by Rear Admiral Moritz, U. S. N. retired, H. Lippman, Controller, N. Y. P. O. Department, J. M. Fiske, J. N. Luff, J. C. Morgenthau, C. E. Hatfield, J. M. Bartels, J. B. Chittenden and J. W. Scott.

## 20th Annual Banquet

The twentieth annual dinner of the *Collectors Club* took place at Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and fifty-ninth Street on Thursday March 9, 1916. Tickets were $2.50 each.

Thanks to the energy of J. C. Hartell it was thoroughly enjoyed by all present and that means the leading collectors and dealers of the metropolis to the number of about one hundred. Nearby cities contributed their quota, not forgetting Federalsburg and Philadelphia. T. L. Wells, the Vice-President, presided, C. E. Hatfield being the toastmaster. Remarks were made by Messrs. Luff, Power, Morgenthau, Hatfield, (A. J.) Scott, and others. The speech of the evening was made by Chas. L. Pack, who stated among other things that he was awarded the great gold medal of the London exhibition for his collection of Brazil stamps composed entirely of cheap stamps none costing over twenty-five cents each, conclusively showing that care and study could achieve success that money could not buy. Everything is not yet known about even common

stamps. There is plenty of work to be done and many willing hands and heads to undertake the job. One of the useful souvenirs of the occasion was a beautiful pocket magnifying glass. The party broke up at eleven o'clock after passing a very pleasant evening. A parting vote of thanks was unanimously given Mr. Hartell for his excellent management of the dinner.

## Monograph Contest Started

The members of the *Collectors' Club* held a very interesting meeting on October 19th, 1916, and devised plans for the coming winter. Among other innovations it was decided to offer prizes for monographs on the stamps of any country and also to have exhibitions of one issue of a country, this would allow of every member competing and add greatly to the interest of the meetings. Another good move was to have the meetings always on the third Thursday of the month so that members could know months ahead when special meetings would be held.

**Rules for Monograph Contest.**

I. The manuscript must be typewritten or in legible handwriting.
II. It may embrace any philatelic subject.
III. It must be new material, never published in its entirety, or have received an award at any exhibition or competition.
IV. A collection, which has been the basis of study, must be shown in person, on the night the award is made.
V. The contest closes April 16th, 1917 at noon, and manuscript sent, will not be considered that bears a later postmark than noon of that day.
VI. Manuscript must be sent by registered mail, if not delivered personally to Mr. Herman Toaspern, 99 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
VII. Judges will be the exhibition committee and four members of the club to be chosen later.
VIII. The Awards will be:

1st Prize:—Gold Medal and Certificate.
2nd Prize:—Silver Gilt Medal and Certificate.
3rd Prize:—Silver Medal and Certificate.
4th Prize:—Bronze Medal and Certificate.

IX. The prize monograph or monographs will be published in book form.
X. If less than nine monographs are submitted the committee may withdraw the Silver Gilt medal and make the third prize second prize and the fourth prize, third.
XI. The copyright of all manuscripts submitted becomes the property of the Collectors Club, until after the final award. Publication of any part of the monograph renders the author not eligible at the Committee's discretion.

11. Anything not covered by the foregoing will be passed upon by the Exhibition Committee.

## February 8th, 1917

President, Theodore E. Steinway.
Vice President, Alfred F. Lichtenstein.
Secretary, H. Toaspern.
Treasurer, J. W. Scott.

Other Directors were: T. W. Wells, Edward Stern, J. M. Bartels, Walter S. Scott, H. H. Wilson. Mr. T. E. Steinway, donated a large safe, F. F. Falisse a sectional book-case, J. C. Morgenthau a complete priced file of Morgenthau auction catalog and J. M. Bartels, a complete priced file of the Bartels auction catalogs.

On March 17th, 1917 the 21st Annual Dinner of the *Collectors Club* was held at the Ansonia Hotel. Over fifty members attended. The favors, flowers and menus were all green in honor of St. Patrick but there was not a single son of the Green Isle to do him honor.

At a regular meeting of the Club held on Thursday, October 9th, 1917, H. M. Lewy reported that the committee had secured the first floor of 120 West 49th Street, consisting of six rooms. The lease was for five years at $85.00 a month with heat and water.

President T. E. Steinway then spoke of the alterations necessary which will cost from $1200 to $1400. This sum it was proposed to raise by donations from the Club members.

The Annual Meeting of the Club was held on December 13th, 1917.

It was regretted that J. W. Scott was away owing to illness.

The President, Theodore E. Steinway, rendered the following Annual Report:—

"Fellow Members,

With this meeting we end the 20th year of the club life since its incorporation.

In reviewing the past season, perhaps the most important event to be noted is the fact that the club has at last moved into new quarters and will now have a chance to grow and expand by offering its members and prospective members a homelike and comfortable club house where we can entertain them properly. In my opinion our protracted stay in 42nd Street has done more to retard the legitimate growth of this club than any other single factor. We are indebted to Messrs. Falisse and Lewy for painstaking and arduous labor in locating and redecorating the new home. I beg at the proper time to enter my report for moneys collected and expended up to date for this purpose.

Our meetings and competitions last year were a success; there being a greater attendance and interest than in many previous years.

Our Annual Dinner was also a conspicuous success, it being the only such gathering for many years which stood on its own feet financially. The previous annual dinners have always been attended by a deficit paid out of the club treasury; to my mind a great mistake. Our recently instituted Monograph competition has started on its life splendidly with Dr. Chittenden's work on Mexico and I sincerely trust that the members will continue to present works of equal importance and quality in the future. After several unsuccessful attempts by others our splendid Library has at last been carefully arranged and catalogued up to date by J. W. Scott. We are thoroughly grateful to him for this painstaking and accurate work.

I desire to make a few recommendations to the Club:—

A. I recommend that the initiation fee of $10.00 as provided by the Constitution shall become active once more. For the last few years this fee has not been charged to new members for some unknown reason. I can find no record of any action on this matter so I recommend that it be reinstated forthwith.

B. I recommend that the date of the annual meeting be changed to take place either in May or September so as to conform with the beginning or end of our actual season. As it is now with the annual meeting in December the changes in officers, committees, etc., take place almost in the middle of the season and disrupt the life of the club. With the annual meeting in May your new administration could lay its plans, appoint its committees and be ready for the opening of the season with an up to date year book and program in October. The fiscal year should also be changed to conform to this.

C. I recommend that in future none but members of the Club be permitted to enter our competitions. From several years observance of our freedom to non-members I gathered that only 2 or 3 non members have ever competed and of these one was a gentleman several years in arrears in dues to our Club. I consider this a bad circumstance and recommend that it be changed accordingly.

D. I recommend that a committee be appointed to rewrite the by-laws with a view to defining more definitely the duties of the officers and committees; also that the Constitution and By-Laws together with a list of members and their addresses, the Exhibition program and any other matter of Club interest be published in October of each year at the opening of the season in one book.

E. On account of the war, and by reason of the fact that this is not the time for jollification I strongly urge that instead of our usual Annual Dinner with guests in March, we have a dutch treat table d'hote next door some day in March instead, restricted to members of the Club, after which we can adjourn to our own home up here.

F. Our constitution provides for 200 resident and 100 non resident members. At present we have on our list 72 resident and 14 non residents. There is room for 114 members in our ranks. Surely the rank and file of collectors in and about the

city contain the names of those who should be with us now that we are making strenuous efforts to make the club life what it should be.

G. I recommend that each member of the Club constitute himself a committee of one to procure one member during the present season. A real effort must be made. We have obligated ourselves to these rooms for five years and our income from dues should be $2500, where it is only $790.

In closing let me thank all the members who have worked for the good of the Club during the past year and who have helped me to do so and to bespeak for my successor your earnest and strenuous support.

Respectfully submitted,
THEODORE E. STEINWAY.

## Club Moves to 120 West 49th Street

December 1st, 1917 it is announced that the *Collectors Club* has moved to 120 West 49th Street. In the Year Book for 1917-18 it is announced that the officers are:—

President, Theodore E. Steinway.
Vice-President, Alfred F. Lichtenstein.
Treasurer, J. W. Scott.
Secretary, H. Toaspern.
Governors: H. M. Lewy, Edward Stern, T. L. Wells, H. H. Wilson, W. S. Scott.

The entire floor was completely remodeled and redecorated. The lounging room fronts on 49th Street. Next to this is the main room for exhibitions and auctions. The rear part consists of three large and comfortable rooms. There is also an office for the secretary and treasurer.

Formal Meetings are held the second Thursday in each month. Informal Meetings are held the fourth Wednesday in each month. The annual dues for resident members were $10 a year, for nonresident members $5 a year.

## Annual Meeting Dec. 13, 1917

The Annual meeting of the *Collectors Club* was held Thursday evening, December 13, 1917 at 120 West 49th Street, with an attendance of 35 members and visitors.

President Theodore E. Steinway in a brief address summed up the work of the year and made recommendations for the future.

The following letter from the *Royal Philatelic Society* was read:

**THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, OF LONDON**

The President, The Collectors' Club,
120 West 49th Street, New York, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:—

I am instructed to communicate to you the following Resolution which was passed at the last meeting of the Council of our Society held on the 19th instant and which was subsequently sanctioned by the Fellows in general meeting assembled.

"The Council of the **Royal Philatelic Society, London,** with the sanction of the Fellows in general meeting assembled, recognizing the magnanimous part played by the United States of America by their entry into the great struggle for the rights of Humanity, send their greeting through the **Collectors Club** of New York, to the Philatelists of the United States.

"They welcome the new bond between the two nations and trust that the principles which have led the United States of America to place themselves side by side with the British race will ever tend to unite the British speaking people in the cause of freedom and justice and will maintain between them a lasting friendship and a cordial understanding."

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT R. OLDFIELD, Hon. Sec.

The following reply was sent to Mr. Herbert Oldfield:

January 10th, 1918.

Dear Sir:

Your letter to me, as president of the **Collectors Club**, although dated in April, did not reach me until November. I laid it before the Annual Meeting of our Club on the 13th of December. It was there unanimously resolved, "That the cordial greeting extended to it by the **Royal Philatelic Society** be acknowledged in kind and that the letter of the Royal Society be given prominence in the Philatelic Press of America, so that its contents may reach to all Philatelists in the United States to the end that the new bond between the two nations may be thereby duly emphasized and strengthened."

I hasten therefore to transmit to you the sentiments as expressed in the above resolution, and remain with fraternal greetings,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) THEODORE E. STEINWAY.

The following members were admitted:—A. E. Owen, H. J. Duveen, J. T. Lozier and Jos. S. Rich.

The election of officers resulted in the unanimous re-election of Theodore E. Steinway, President; Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Vice-President; J. W. Scott, Treasurer, Librarian; Herman Toaspern, Secretary.

The competition of the evening was "Any British Colony except British North America". This was one of the finest competitions ever held by the Club. Henry J. Duveen with his superb collection of Mauritius won first prize, a silver gilt medal. Second place was won by Alfred F. Lichtenstein, with his almost equally fine Mauritius. Both had the famous Post Offices, and there were covers, blocks and plates as well. Third prize was won by Theodore E. Steinway with his New South Wales. This collection was one to delight the heart of any specialist as the issues are carefully worked out and a great deal of original research work has been done.

## The Last Report of Our Librarian, John Walter Scott

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The Librarian begs to submit the following statement of his stewardship for the past year.

In my last statement it will be recollected that the short Catalogue had not then been isused but shortly after was in the hands of all members, I stated that the library consisted of about 700 volumes but actual count of the catalogues showed 779 bound volumes but this does not accurately reveal the extent of your possessions as in many cases several works are bound together. For purposes of insurance I have priced a catalogue marking each item at cost price or the market value where any quotations could be found.

On this basis I find the books in the printed catalogue were valued at $1340. Some of the titles are ceriainly unique and of others not more than two or three copies are known to be in existence. I have taken no account of a large number of unbound volumes which await the binder and an appropriation.

During the past year we have added to the library 188 volumes including many expensive books of great philatelic value, these were acquired at very moderate prices and largely paid for by the generosity of our president, Theodore E. Steinway. These additions bring the library up to $1750.00. Unbound items some of great rarity are not included in my list or valued in the schedule.

I am pleased to note that the members are making increased use of the library. I have had quite a number of applications for books to be taken home for study. The application form states that books can only be retained thirty days but few keep to this rule, causing much annoyance to other members.

Some books have been out a long time and I intend to use enerjectic methods to insure their return. In conclusion I ask for the normal appropriation of one hundred dollars for binding and to be able to take advantage of any bargains in literature not represented in your library.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. SCOTT, Librarian.

Nov. 1918.

## Death of John Walter Scott

In January 1919 the *Collectors Club* suffered a great loss by the death of John Walter Scott.

He died at his home after a short illness from pneumonia, on January 4th, 1919.

Mr. Scott continued in business until December 1916 when he sold out after a record of 55 years as a stamp and coin dealer and as a writer. At that time he announced that he would devote his time henceforth to the *Collectors Club*. This he did, friends who knew him then tell me he could be seen almost every day working in the Library of the Club. He left as his last published work "*The First Catalogue of the Collectors Club Library*" published in February, 1917.

J. W. Scott was a Founder Member of the Club. In his paper, *The Metropolitan Philatelist* he published reports of the meetings of the Club for many years from its foundation in 1926 up to about 1916. He served as Treasurer for many years, but I think his greatest work was in the Library. For several years he was Librarian of the Club and his heart was in Philatelic Literature. He was a most worthy predecessor of our other great Librarian, Dr. J. Brace Chittenden.

In our second oldest Minute Book October 19th, 1917 to June 1921 on pages 42 and 43 I have found the last written Reports of John W. Scott.

These consist of the Librarian's Report on four sheets of the Club note paper dated September 30th, 1918 and the Treasurers Report of same date, and another brief one dated December 2nd, 1918.

J. W. Scott died only one month after this last report. These papers, the last work that this fine old gentleman did for our Club to which he devoted himself since its formation in 1896, should be preserved with the greatest care.

The officers and Governors for 1918-19 were:

President, Alfred F. Lichtenstein.
Vice-President, H. H. Wilson.
Treasurer, Theodore E. Steinway.
Secretary, Elliott Perry.
Governors—E. M. Sperling, Edward Stern, H. M. Lewy, T. L. Wells.
Membership Committee—J. C. Morgenthau, Chairman; Percy G. Doane, A. Krassa.
Publications Committee—Dr. J. Brace Chittenden.

Among the new members this year were: A. H. Caspary, E. Costales, Edward S. Knapp, O. R. Lichtenstein and Col. E. R. H. Green.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors on November 4th, 1918: Messrs. Morgenthau, Scholle and Chittenden were elected Governors to replace Messrs. Stern, Wells and Lewy whose term of office expired.

## Annual Meeting Dec. 2nd, 1918

The Annual Meeting of the Club was held on Monday Dec. 2, 1918 at 120 W. 49 St.

The President reported as follows:—

"This 22nd. year of the Clubs' existence has been a quiet and eventful one, due primarily to the war. We have had our regular meetings which were fairly well attended considering how much nearly everyone's time was taken up in different kinds of war work. At the request of Mr. Sperling we allowed the Police Reserves to use our club house every evening. This was our War Contribution as a club. It will continue till all the troops are demobilized. We have in active service with the colors four members: J. P. Benkard, Harry M. Lewy, H. Toaspern and E. Costales.

I bring to your attention the most regrettable death of one of our most popular and valuable members, F. F. Falise. He died on Nov. 27 after an illness of about eight months.

Thanks to our House Committee the money set aside for furnishing has been well spent as you can see by looking about you. From the reports of the various Committees which will follow you will see the excellent condition our Club is in. May it so continue. I close by expressing the hope that now that the war is over the members will thoroughly enjoy the club life and by coming to the meetings make them a success.

Respectfully submitted,
T. E. STEINWAY, President.

At a meeting of the Governors on December 2nd, 1918 the following officers were elected :—

President, Alfred F. Lichtenstein.
Vice-President, H. H. Wilson.
Treasurer, J. W. Scott.
Secretary, Emil Sperling.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors December 10th, 1919 the following officers were elected :—

President, Dr. J. B. Chittenden.
Vice-President, H. H. Wilson.
Treasurer, T. E. Steinway.
Secretary, H. M. Lewy.

## Annual Meeting, Dec. 10, 1919

Present: Messrs. Lichtenstein, Wilson, Steinway, Morgenthau, Rheinberg, Costales, Doane, Hatfield, Sperling, Brown, Stern, Gandenberg, Adler, Ohlman, Chittenden, Barr, H. M. Lewy, Major Clegg and Mr. Good.

President Lichtenstein called the meeting to order.

Mr. Steinway, Treasurer, submitted the following report :—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—

In making my report this year I call your attention to the fact that I submit a report from Sept. 30, 1919 to December 10, 1919. You may accept either or both of these reports. I do this as I remember quite some discussion at the last annual meeting concerning this point, and some members wanted a report down to the date of meeting and not only to close of fiscal year.

Our good cash balance at present is of course due to the fact ⅔ of the dues for 1919/20 are paid already and that in the past year nothing has been spent on the library.

"The Sinking Fund" is explained as follows: When I directed the attention of the President to the by-laws, he instructed me to invest the $100 life membership fee of Col. Green in a liberty bond.

We have at present 53 resident and 14 non-resident members paid up out of a total of 71 resident and 16 non-resident members on last years list. Our auction receipt last year fell off $250. as compared with the season before. I mention this merely to show that we must be on our guard against the constantly mounting cost of running the club and to urge a campaign for new members.

Our income this year will be about as follows—Dues, $900; Auction fees, $400—$1300.00, and our fixed expenses I have estimated at $1560.00.

Although these are rough estimates they may be relied on. These calculations however allow nothing for Library, Dinner, or possible House Committee requirements to say nothing of our Handbook on Mexico which will soon have to be financed. A word to the wise is enough!

Respectfully submitted,
THEODORE E. STEINWAY, Treas.

At the request of the President, Mr. Morgenthau spoke, in behalf of the Club, a few words regarding the death of the following members, which occurred during the year :

J. W. Scott.
George Tuttle.
F. L. Falisse.
Henry J. Duveen.

The Club by rising vote expressed the sense of the meeting and its deep regret at the loss sustained in the death of these members.

The Nominating Committee nominated Theodore E. Steinway, J. B. Chittenden and A. Hatfield to serve as Governors for three years (1919-1922) and they were duly elected.

At a Meeting of the Board of Governors on December 8th, 1920 Dr. J. B. Chittenden called the meeting to order:—

**President, H. H. Wilson.**
**Vice-President, E. M. Sperling.**
**Secretary and Treasurer, H. M. Lewy.**

It was unanimously resolved that G. H. Worthington be elected as Honorary Member of the *Collectors Club.*

The resignation of A. H. Hatfield, Jr. as Governor of the Club was presented by Dr. Chittenden and was accepted with much regret. Mr. Rothschild was elected a Governor in place of Mr. Hatfield to serve until the next election.

It was resolved that the Board of Governors report to a meeting of the society their belief that it was necessary to increase the membership dues from $10.00 to $20.00.

The Secretary reported the donations of Mr. Sperling of one dozen engravings of old masters.

(What has become of these engravings and of many other gifts I have read were given to the Club?—C. J. P.).

## Annual Meeting Held December 8th, 1920

Dr. J. B. Chittenden, President, presided.

Mr. Steinway, Treasurer, stated cash on hand December 1st, 1920 was $1086.86.

Messrs. E. M. Sperling, Edward Stern and H. H. Wilson were elected Governors for three years, 1920-1923.

A Special Meeting of the Board of Governors was held on December 29th, 1920.

It was resolved that the ensuing year being the 25th Anniversary special efforts should be made to increase the membership and with that end in view the initiation fee of $10.00 be suspended.

On January 5th, 1921 Sidney F. Barrett was elected a member of the Club.

On February 2nd, 1921 the following members were elected: Dr. Carroll Chase, Ernest Wiltsee and John H. Hall, Jr.

At a meeting of the Club on May 18th, 1921 the membership was: Resident 92; Non-Resident 20. Total 112.

H. L. Lindquist was elected a member.

## Special Meeting Held June 1st, 1921

The President stated that the purpose of the meeting was to consider the proposals relative to having a paid Secretary, the issuance of a magazine and the establishment of other quarters.

Alfred Lichtenstein offered to guarantee the salary of a paid Secretary for three years, likewise the expense in issuing a club journal and such other activities as the committee might recommend.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the proposition of Mr. Lichtenstein was accepted with thanks.

## A Meeting of the Board of Governors Was Held Oct. 5th, 1921

The resignation of H. H. Wilson as President, and as a member of the Board of Governors, due to illness, was read and accepted.

S. I. Rothschild resigned from the Board of Governors and Alfred F. Lichtenstein was elected a member of the Board of Governors to fill the vacancy.

J. C. Morgenthau was elected a member of the Board of Governors in place of H. H. Wilson resigned.

## Extracts From the Report of Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Librarian, October, 1921

In 1906 we were unfortunate in losing our Club House, and located temporarily in Nassau Street, removing later to 42nd Street in both cases to quarters that compared dismally with those of the original Club.

In 1911 the Club quarters were again changed and located in Park Place in a more commodious and interesting environment. Due to these unfortunate changes, the interval from 1906 to 1911 was one of steady decline, and the Library suffered as did all other matters pertaining to our Club life.

The Library suffered through the retirement of Mr. Rich, and the inactivity of his immediate successor.

J. W. Scott retired from active business and from 1915 to 1918 he was nearly always to be found at work in the Library, ploughing his way through years of accumulations.

In the latter part of 1921 a small group of loyal members met to decide upon the future of the *Collectors Club*. During the war, interest in such matters took a second place, and the meeting was called by Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, to renew our energies and improve our work. Several members guaranteed to underwrite the expenses of the club for a period of three years. The 25th Anniversary Meeting in 1921, was a distinct success, a Bourse was established to bring members to the club rooms between meetings, and various social affairs were arranged. As part of the realization of these plans, the *Collectors Club Philatelist* sponsored by the *Collectors Club* was established. The following arrangements were made:—

J. B. Chittenden, PH.D. and H. L. Lindquist—Publication Committee.

The *C. C. P.* to be published quarterly at $2.00 per annum.

John N. Luff, undertook the review of New Issues.

Dr. J. C. Morgenthau, in charge of Auction reports.

John A. Klemann undertook to review philatelic books and publications.

Hugh M. Clark to present in each issue a survey of the "Trend of the Times".

A. Krassa offered to undertake "Expertizing" work for members.

The first number of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* was issued January 1922 and under the brilliant editorship of Harry L. Lindquist it has been and still is, a great factor in the success of the *Collectors Club*.

## Special Report October 5, 1921

To the Board of Governors, Collectors Club:

Report of special committee appointed by the President, by direction of the Board of Governors, June, 1921, to submit plans for the continuance of the club—

Gentlemen:

After several meetings, your committee begs to report as follows:

1. That a Secretary be appointed, paid if necessary, and instructed to take over the direction of any and all work recommended by the Board.
2. That the club publish a Quarterly Journal, the direction of which shall be left to an especially constituted board, working with the secretary.
3. That the recruiting committee make every effort to increase the membership, both resident and non resident.
4. That the Constitution be altered in several respects, and in particular that a Board of Trustees be appointed to hold title to all property of the club, received by special gift, either of members or from the Club, with power to conserve and use the same as may be directed by the donors, and to hold said property in trust for

the **Collectors Club**, and with a proper provision for its ultimate disposal in case dissolution.

5. That the date of the annual meeting be changed so as to avoid a break in the middle of the season.

6. That Dr. Chittenden be appointed Secretary for the season of Nineteen twenty-one to Nineteen twenty-two, (1921-1922) and directed to proceed with a reorganization of the club, with power subject only to the direction and approval of the Board of Governors, and the Trustees, when these powers are legally determined by the Constitution.

7. That Messrs. Morgenthau, Chittenden, and Lichtenstein be confirmed by the present board to act as Trustees, and empowered to raise and use such funds as they may command for the furtherence of the interests of the club, and appointed to act as such until they or their successors are elected, according to the amended Constitution.

8. That a special effort be made to interest all philatelic associations and philatelists in our twenty-fifth anniversary; that said anniversary be celebrated by a dinner combined with a small but good exhibition. It is suggested that each club be urged ot send a delegation, and one selected exhibit, etc.

9. That a bourse be permitted on specified dates.

10. That the secretary be empowered to prepare a slate and nominate members for office for the season of Nineteen twenty-one to Nineteen twenty two (1921-22) the same to be submitted and confirmed by the Board or otherwise.

11. That a year-book be published at an early date.

12. That such committees as may be necessary be appointed at once to formulate plans necessary to the fulfillment of the above recommendations, or such of them as may be accepted and adopted by the Board.

13. That a change of name be considered, for example, "The **Collectors Philatelic Society.**"

Specific information as to the outlook will be furnished orally by the members of your committee.

Respectfully submitted,
J. C. MORGENTHAU, Chairman;
ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN,
J. BRACE CHITTENDEN.

After some discussion, the report was accepted as stating the policy of the Board of Governors, and Dr. Chittenden was nominated and appointed to act as Secretary and manager until his successor was duly elected according to the Constitution. The Secretary was then instructed to present the report at the next meeting of the Club for their consideration.

Mr. Perry then offered his resignation from the Board of Governors which was acted upon with regret and accepted.

John N. Luff was then nominated to serve in the place of Mr. Perry until the Annual meeting of the Club, and Mr. Luff then took his seat as a member of the Board of Governors.

On motion of Dr. Morgenthau, seconded by Mr. Lichtenstein, Mr. Luff was nominated and unanimously elected to serve as President of the Club in place of H. H. Wilson, resigned, for the balance of Mr. Wilson's term. Mr. Luff took the chair, and Edward Stern offered his resignation from the Board, which was accepted with regret, and H. L. Lindquist was duly nominated and elected as a member of the Board to serve for the unexpired term of Mr. Stern.

## The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Celebration

The *Collectors Club* began its organized history on the 4th December 1896. The 4th December 1921 fell on Sunday, therefore the celebration was held on Saturday, December 3rd.

The purpose of the celebration was to recall with pride and gratitude the work accomplished in behalf of the *Collectors Club* by the members in the first quarter century of our existence; and to promise a continuation of our best efforts in the future.

The program consisted of a luncheon at 1 P. M. in our private dining room, an exhibition from 2 P. M. until 5 P. M. at the Club and dinner at the Brevoort Hotel. The following is a list of the exhibitors and their exhibitions:

Lt.-Col. J. B. Benkard—U. S. 1847-1874.
Dr. Carroll Chase—U. S. 1851-1857.
Clarence Eagle—U. S. 1869.
Dr. L. C. LeRoy—U. S. Covers.
A. F. Lichtenstein—U. S. used in Canada.
J. T. Lozier—United States.
J. M. Mohib—Turkey.
H. B. Newman—Liberia.
Elliott Perry—Ackerman's U. S. 1847, 5c and 10c.
G. B. Sloane—Mississippi River Packet cancellations.
E. M. Sperling—U. S. 20th Century Private perforations, French Colonies of Morocco and New Caledonia.
Major J. A. Steinmetz—Air Mail Service.
Theodore E. Steinway—New South Wales.
T. L. Wells—20th Century British Colonials.

C. L. Pack's exhibit is not mentioned because he himself was his only exhibit. Arriving in New York from Cleveland, in the morning, he started for Lakewood, only to be held up by an accident which made it only possible to return in time for the dinner.

President John N. Luff presided in his happiest vein.

Charles L. Pack was introduced in many capacities, as the foremost American philatelist, as number one on our list of living Honorary Members, but in particular as representing the goodwill and best wishes of the *Royal Philatelic Society of London.*

Dr. Carroll Chase spoke in particular as President of the *American Philatelic Association.*

Major Steinmetz brought greetings from Philadelphia.

O. C. Reymann also brought greetings from Philadelphia on behalf of the *Metropolitan Philatelic Association.*

Alvin Good spoke on behalf of the *Garfield-Perry Stamp Club.*

Dr. J. C. Morgenthau closed the celebration, voicing our appreciation of the goodwill expressed by the previous speakers and closed his remarks by a testimonial to the many men in the past quarter century who have created and sustained the *Collectors Club.*

At the call of the President after thirty days notice, the adjourned annual meeting of the *Collectors Club* was continued on March 22, 1922.

The new Constitution was read and considered section by section, and then on motion of Mr. Ballard seconded by Mr. Perry was unanimously adopted.

The most important part of this action consists in the fact that by so doing, title to the Club Library and the power to receive gifts in trust for the benefit of the *Collectors Club* is vested in a Board of Trustees to be elected at this meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr. Lewy, the following members were duly elected as Trustees:—

Alfred F. Lichtenstein.
Dr. J. C. Morgenthau.
Theodore E. Steinway.

In the addition to the position of Secretary, Dr. J. Brace Chittenden was our Librarian from 1921 until his death.

Jan. 27, 1922.

TO THE MEMBERS:

Subjoined is a proposed Constitution and By-Laws to be submitted to the Club for adoption, at a Special Meeting thereof, called by the President, to be held on Wednesday, March 8th, 1922, at 8.30 P. M. at the Club rooms.

J. B. CHITTENDEN, Secretary.

## PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

### Article 1. Name.

**Section 1.** The name shall be THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

### Article 2. Object.

**Section 1.** The object of the Club shall be to promote, develop and encourage philately and the study thereof, which shall include all kindred subjects.

### Article 3. Members.

**Section 1.** The members of the Club shall be such persons as may be elected by the Board of Governors.

**Section 2.** The classes of members shall be as follows:—Honorary, life resident and non-resident.

**Section 3.** The number of resident members shall be limited to five hundred (500).

### Article 4. Governors.

**Section 1.** The business and affairs of the Club shall be managed and controlled by the Board of Governors in conjunction with a Board of Trustees.

**Section 2.** The Board of Governors shall consist of nine members.

**Section 3.** Immediately after the adoption of this Constitution, the present Board shall divide itself, as it now exists, into three classes of three members each to serve respectively, one, two and three years. Thereafter, at every annual meeting three Governors shall be elected to serve for the full period of three years or until their successors are appointed or elected.

**Section 4.** The Board of Governors shall have the power to fill all vacancies that may occur in its Board. The appointees shall hold office until the next annual meeting, when Governors shall be elected in the usual way to fill the unexpired term.

**Section 5.** The Board of Governors shall, at their first meeting after each annual election, elect by ballot from among their number a President, Vice-President, Secretayr and Treasurer, who shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected.

### Article 5. Trustees.

**Section 1.** The Board of Trustees shall consist of three (3) members.

**Section 2.** The first members to comprise the Board of Trustees shall be elected at the meeting when this Constitution is ratified. They shall serve for life or until their successors are elected.

**Section 3.** Vacancies shall be filled by election at any annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

**Section 4.** The Board of Governors may for cause on charges preferred by a majority vote of its full membership, recommend to the Club the removal of a Trustee. Such action may only be taken after a ten days written notice, of the charges preferred shall have been mailed to the said Trustee, together with a copy of said charges, and a date set at which he may appear before the Board of Governors, and have a hearing on such charges. The person preferring same shall likewise be present.

The Club thereafter at a special meeting called for the purpose, shall act upon said report of the Board of Governors. A three-fourths vote of the members present, at such meeting, but not less than twenty-five shall be required to sanction and ratify the recommendation of the Board of Governors for the removal of the Trustee.

**Section 5.** It shall be the duty of the Trustees to hold in perpetuity title to such property, real or personal, as may be vested in them by this Constitution, or, hereafter given them in trust for the use and benefit named in said gift, and for the purposes specified in the deed of the gift or in this Constitution.

**Section 6.** The Trustees shall furnish a bond in such sum as the Board of Governors may require.

### Article 6. Officers.

**Section 1.** The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Governors and of the Club. He shall designate all appointive officers and all standing committees and such special committees as may from time to time be required. He shall have the general management of the affairs of the Club subject to the direction of the Board of Governors and Trustees.

He shall be ex-officio a member of all standing committees and of the Board of Trustees, and shall execute in behalf of the Club upon instruction from the Board of Governors all contracts and other papers.

**Section 2.** The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President and act in his place, in the absence of the President.

**Section 3.** The Secretary shall keep a record of all the meetings of the Board of Governors and of the Club, and likewise he shall keep all the other records of the Club. He shall be the corresponding officer of the Club and shall give written notice to the members and the Governors of all meetings, and shall, in general perform all other duties incident to his office.

**Section 4.** The Treasurer shall have charge of the finances of the Club, subject to the direction of the Board of Governors. He shall not have the custody or control of such gifts and funds as may be deeded or given to the Board of Trustees to hold in perpetuity, unless designated by the Board of Trustees to act as their fiscal agent and representative. The Treasurer shall keep proper books of account and shall at the annual meeting, and at such other times as the Board of Governors may direct, render a report of his accounts. The Treasurer shall furnish a Bond in such sums as the Board of Governors may require.

**Section 5.** The Board of Governors may for cause on charges preferred by a two-third vote of its full membership, remove any officer or member of any committee. Such action may only be taken after a ten days written notice of the charges preferred shall have been mailed to such officer or committee man together with a copy of said charges, and a date set at which he may appear before the Board of Governors and have a hearing on such charges. The person preferring same shall likewise be present.

**Section 6.** The Secretary and Treasurer, in order named shall act in place and stead of the President if he and the Vice-President be absent.

### Article 7. Suspensions & Expulsions.

**Section 1.** Any member for cause may be suspended by a majority vote of the Board of Governors, such suspensions for a period not to exceed thirty days.

**Section 2.** Any member may for cause be expelled by a two-third vote of the Board of Governors. Such action may only be taken after ten days written notice of the charges preferred shall have been mailed to such member together with copy of said charge and a date set at which he may appear before the Board of Governors and have a hearing on such charges. The person preferring said charges shall likewise be present at the hearing.

### Article 8. Library.

**Section 1.** Title to the library shall be and hereby is vested in the Board of Trustees to hold the same in perpetuity for the benefit and use of the Collectors Club.

**Section 2.** When in the event of the Collectors Club being dissolved, it shall be the duty of the said Board of Trustees, by proper instrument to transfer and convey the title of the said library to the Public Library of the City of New York.

### Article 9. Amendments.

**Section 1.** The Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Club by vote of two-thirds of the members present, but not less than twenty-five, provided written notice of such proposed amendments shall have been posted on the Bulletin Board in the Club Room at least fifteen days preceding such meeting, and a copy of the said proposed amendments mailed to each member at least ten days before said meeting.

## BY-LAWS.

### Article 1. Members.

**Section 1.** Honorary members shall be such persons as the Board of Governors may in their discretion deem worthy of such honor. Honorary members shall not pay dues, and shall be entitled to all privileges of the Club excepting the right to vote and hold office.

**Section 2.** Life members shall be such persons who may be regularly and duly elected by the Club in accordance with the rules for admission to membership.

**Section 3.** Resident members shall be such persons, duly elected, as reside within a radius of thirty miles of New York City.

**Section 4.** Non-resident members shall be such persons duly elected who shall reside beyond the radius of thirty miles of New York City provided that any member having non resident qualifications may elect to become a resident member.

### Article 2. Dues.

**Section 1.** The life membership fee shall be Two Hundred ($200) Dollars. These funds are to be a permanent investment for the Club and must be invested by the Treasurer only in such scurities as by the Law of the State of New York Trustees are permitted to purchase.

**Section 2.** The annual dues for resident members shall be ten ($10) Dollars.

**Section 3.** The annual dues for non-resident members shall be five ($5.00) Dollars.

**Section 4.** The initiation fee for both resident and non-resident members shall be ten ($10.00) dollars.

**Section 5.** The dues shall be payable on the 1st day of January in each year.

**Section 6.** Any member in default in the payment of his dues for a period of more than sixty days may be suspended or expelled by the Board of Governors.

**Section 7.** Of the dues paid, one ($1.00) Dollar shall be set aside as a subscription to the Club Journal.

### Article 3. Rules for Admission.

**Section 1.** Every candidate for admission to the membership of the Club must be proposed in writing by one member and seconded by another member.

**Section 2.** Accompanying the written application for membership shall be letters from the proposer and seconder stating the qualifications of the proposed new member. Where the proposer is a member of the Board of Governors, a letter from the seconder may be dispensed with.

**Section 3.** Applications shall be posted on the Bulletin Board of the Club for a period of thirty days, and shall be submitted to the Board of Governors at their first meeting after the receipt thereof.

**Section 4.** Members shall be elected by the Board of Governors.

**Section 5.** Two negative votes in the Board of Governors shall exclude a candidate from admission to the Club.

**Section 6.** Within thirty days after notification by the Secretary of election, candidate must signify his assent to the Constitution and By-Laws, and pay the initiation fees and dues, otherwise he shall deem to have declined the membership.

### Article 4. Governors.

**Section 1.** The Board of Governors shall hold regular meetings once a month.

**Section 2.** Special meetings may be called by the President and shall be called upon the request of three Governors. Written notice of Special Meetings shall be given at least two days prior to the holding thereof.

**Section 3.** Only life members having qualification of resident members and resident members shall be eligible to be eligible to be elected as Governors.

**Section 4.** A quorum shall be five Governors.

**Section 5.** Any Governor absent from four consecutive meeting without proper excuse may be dropped by the votes of the Board of Governors, but by not less than five affirmative votes.

### Article 5. Trustees.

**Section 1.** The Trustees shall meet at least once every three months.

**Section 2.** Special meetings of the Trustees shall be held at such time and places as a majority of them may decide.

**Section 3.** Only life members having qualification of resident members and resident members shall be eligible for election as trustees.

**Section 4.** A majority of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

**Section 5.** The Trustees shall be the auditing committee of the Club.

### Article 6. Library.

**Section 1.** The Library shall be under the control of the Librarian who shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Board of Trustees.

**Section 2.** He shall be a member of the Club and shall serve for a period of one year or until his successor is appointed.

**Section 3.** The Librarian shall make such rules or regulations for the use of the Library as he shall deem advisable, subject to the approval by the Board of Governors and the Board of Trustees.

### Article 7. Committees.

**Section 1.** There shall be the following standing committees:

(a) House Committee.
(b) Entertainment Committee.
(c) Expert Committee.
(d) Bourse Committee.
(e) Executive Committee.
(f) Publications Committee.
(g) Library Committee.

**Section 2.** The committees shall serve for a period of one year or until their successors are appointed.

**Section 3.** The committees shall perform such duties as their titles indicate and shall promulgate such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, subject to the approval by the Board of Governors.

**Article 8. Fiscal Year.**

**Section 1.** The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

**Article 9. Nominations.**

**Section 1.** The President shall each year, at least six weeks before the date set for the annual election, appoint a nominating committee to consist of three members, who are not at the time members of the Board of Governors.

**Section 2.** The Nominating Committee shall at least thirty days prior to the annual election, notify the Secretary in writing of the nomination of Governors for election at the annual election which nominations shall be posted at the Bulletin Board for at least twenty days prior to said election.

**Section 3.** Ten or more members may nominate members for election to the Board of Governors. This must be done by written notice to the Secretary given at least twenty days prior to the date set for the annual meeting.

**Article 10. Meetings.**

**Section 1.** The annual meeting shall be held on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in January.

**Section 2.** There shall be two regular meetings of the Club during each of the months from October to June inclusive, on such days as the Board of Governors shall fix.

**Section 3.** A quorum at an annual meeting shall be twenty-five members and at regular or special meetings fifteen members.

**Article 11. Voting.**

**Section 1.** Voting shall be in person. Only life members having qualifications of resident members, and resident members shall be entitled to vote.

**Section 2.** All voting shall be by a majority vote of those present except where otherwise specially provided.

**Article 12. Order of Business.**

1. Roll Call.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Communications.
4. Reports.
5. Unfinished Business.
6. New Business.

**Article 13. Amendments.**

**Section 1.** The By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Club or at any Special Meeting thereof, provided the proposed amendments shall be posted on the Bulletin Board of the Club for a period of thirty days prior to the said meeting and a written notice of such proposed amendments sent to each and every member of the Club at least fifteen days before the holding of said meeting.

## Third Report, September 1st, 1922

J. B. Chittenden, Sec. in account with Trustees May 6th to Sept. 1922:

| | |
|---|---|
| May 25th, From J. C. Morgenthau | $ 250.00 |
| June 20th, From C. L. Pack | 100.00 |
| June 26th, From A. Hatfield, Jr. | 100.00 |
| June 30th, From J. B. Chittenden | 100.00 |
| Aug. 17th, From A. F. Lichtenstein | 500.00 |
| | $1050.00 |

Subscription not paid

| | |
|---|---|
| J. S. Rich | 250.00 |
| G. Walcott | 100.00 |
| Percy Doane | 50.00 |

**For Library Fund**

| | |
|---|---|
| Theodore E. Steinway | 500.00 |
| A. Hatfield | 250.00 |

We have in our Archives a bound book of 96 pages which I think was started in 1921 by Dr. J. B. Chittenden, entitled

## Gifts to the Collectors Club, 1921-22

**Alfred F. Lichtenstein,** Sept. 1921, $1000.00. To take care of deficit due to administration expenses and publishing of our Journal.
**E. M. Sperling,** Oct. 1921, $75.00. For Underwood Typewriter.
**Dr. J. B. Chittenden,** Clock and 17 Vols. **Encyclopaedia Americana.**
**C .L. Pack,** $50.00 for Club necessities.
**A. Hatfield, Jr.,** $27.00 for 2 table Lamps.
**Max Morgenthau,** 3 very rare catalogues: **Manuel de Collectionneur de Timbres Poste,** Moens, 1863; **Illustrations de Manuel de Timbres-Poste,** Moens, 1862; **Handbuch for Briefmarken Sammles,** Leipzig, 1863.
**E. M. Sperling,** Dec. 18th to Feb. 14, 1922. A large number of old and rare philatelic publications.
**Stanley Gibbons Ltd.,** by Chas. J. Phillips. Bound copies of their publications and extra books by Melville and others.
**Dr. J. B. Chittenden,** April 27, 1922. 7 large chairs.
**F. J. Melville,** April 29, 1922, 8 complete vols. **Stamp Lover.**
**A. Hatfield, Jr.**—A large number of bound and unbound philatelic publications, including **tSanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,** vols. 1-21 bound; **Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,** 6 vols.; **American Journal of Philately,** 2nd series 1883-1905 bound; **Philatelic Record,** 1880 to 1890 bound.

## Purchase of the Suppantschitsch Library

On December 4th, 1922 Theodore Steinway gave Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Secretary of the *Collectors Club* a check for one thousand five hundred dollars for the purchase of the Library of Philatelic Literature formed by Hofrath Victor Suppantschitsch, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Austria and in 1918 the President of the Senate.

A full account of this great library was written by William R. Ricketts and it can be seen in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* 1923, Vol. 11 page 4.

The Librarian—Dr. J. B. Chittenden in presenting his Report in January 1923 said:—

"In No. 3 of the **Collectors Club Philatelist,** we published a report which was the result of much labor, covering two summers, and every hour I could spare at other times from necessary duties. It acknowledged 111 gifts of as many philatelic works, mostly bound, and three times as many duplicates. In addition, a tablet showed the improvement in the library as the result of Mr. Bartel's gife of some thousands of journals. In one paragraph, I said, "As a philatelic Library, it is lamentably far short of the standard this club should attain, and if as is probably the case, it is the best club library in America, then America has cause to be ashamed.

Again I am able to report progress, and I have no reason to include the above sentence. As the result of the cultive erudition and splendid generosity of Theodore E. Steinway, he has crowned his long service to our Club as President and Secretary, by purchasing and giving to the Club the generally admitted best library of 19th century philatelic literature ever formed on the continent of Europe.

Victor Suppantschitsch, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Austria, and finally President of the Senate, spent over fifty years in its accumulation. Mr. Ricketts, to whom I wrots for advice, actually telegraphed back, "Cable the money. At this price it is the greatest literary bargain of the century." Mr. Deats wrote, "If I was again collecting I would not hesitate to pay $10,000 for this library."

Some of my dearest friends thought I was wrong on this library and I certainly spent some anxious months, especially when it failed to arrive as per advices on

the President Wilson from Trieste. The library, however, is here still, in 16 large cases in the editors sanctum. We owe it to Mr. Siegel, our member from Berlin, that it was purchased, properly and carefully packed, and delivered according to contract.

I can do more than report the presence of the cases. I was so sure, or so hopeful, that we would receive it, that I spent many a night and most Sundays correcting our last catalog, boldly inserting anything mentioned in an Index of the library made in 1910, getting as far as to complete the same for English, American and German works. Two boxes were opened by the Customs inspector, and these I have examined and checked. Everything stated in the Index is assuredly in the Library, and much more evidently obtained after the Index was drafted. One thing the index did not indicate, and that was the effort made to secure our thousands of American journals, standard or otherwise, and I did not expect them, but they are here. About 1910 we permitted Lord Crawford to purchase Mr. Tiffany's collection of Americana for $10,000. When the Supplantschitsch Library entered the **Collectors Club,** we received back at least 90% of this famous American Library.

Briefly, it contains all that is not unique in the Crawford Library and not a little that is not there in every language that ever boasted a philatelic literature. We have the major part of all philatelic writings in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and then some.

A peculiar and valuable thing about this addition is that not more than 10% are duplicates of works already owned and collected by others. It brings us to the limit of completeness at this date in 19th century literature. The Bartels gife from 1900 to 1920 is scarcely touched, and none of our recent gifts are of course duplicated.

For the rest we must be content with the index statement. It contains about 1800 separate works, bound or otherwise, and 3037 different journals, in all over 30,000 different magazines, a very complete collection of old catalogs and examples of most of the published stamp albums issued in the 19th century. Practically all of the earliest magazines and catalogs in philatelic literature.

One remarkable feature is the extraordinary completeness in the annuals and sectional reports of all German philatelic societies, even when in manuscript. Another feature is the presence in each volume of a letter with the autograph signature of the writer, and frequently a historical moment on its former ownership or discovery, or rarity.

I have been asked so often of late if the library is really all there, and if I have finished checking it up, and if such a work is present, that I am amazed at the awful ignorance displayed at the terrific amount of work involved in maintaining and cataloging a large library. Briefly, if I could spend all my time for two years, I might finish a proper catalog and description of our library, ready for proper service, provided I was amply provided with funds for necessary binding.

Consider, for example, an edition of 40 volumes. They must be complete, or their value is greatly diminished. If found together, the work is simplified, but in any event each number must be checked and each volume. Numbers missing must be noted and the labor involved in finding missing numbers on this earth is great. The cataloging involves the name, the author or editor, the place of publication, the year of starting, and that of ending. If the edition is complete, the number of volumes and the number of magazines is sufficient, but if not every volume must be listed separately, and every number. Frequently some notes as to contents are advisable. This must be in the author's catalog. If a separate work is under consideration, in which case the number of pages is given and whether illustrated or otherwise. Again, under countries or classified subjects, all this must be carded, cataloged under subjects and under authors. If in French, German, etc., to say nothing of Dutch and Polish, the librarian becomes nearly crazy. This finished, if journals, and not bound, they must be tied with paper covers in volumes, dates, and if any numbers are damaged a still hunt made for better copies. If bound, the club label must be pasted in and then the important question of numbering as to case and position.

The physical labor alone is very considerable. Before this Scott's simple method was sufficient, but with a library of the present size, a modern system should be introduced.

I will close this report by reminding the club that there remains a great deal to be done in the way of obtaining the missing literature of the last quarter century. It is especially important that the 20th century literature should be in the library, as the last works in any line are the first that should be committed as properly embodying all that has gone before. Eventually, the library should be amply endowed with a maintenance fund. I am not without hope that this will happen eventually. Instead of selling one's collection or burying it in a museum, a direction that it be sold and the proceeds used for this purpose, would be a great service long remembered. The **Collectors Club** can not maintain a great library, nor a first

class club for that matter without such endowments. Victor Suppantschitsch is fortunate, for we propose to keep his library intact, called after him the Suppantschitsch 19th Century Philatelic Library, thereby forming an integral part of the **Collectors Club** library. The 20th century will be in the hands of our successors.

Respectfully submitted,

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN.

## 120 West 49th Street, New York

President, John N. Luff.
Vice-President, E. M. Sperling.
Secretary, Dr. J. Brace Chittenden.
Treasurer, H. W. Lewy.
Other Governors—Theodore E. Steinway, T. L. Wells, A. F. Lichtenstein, H. L. Lindquist, J. C. Morgenthau.

## Bourse

Throughout the period of its existence, the *Collectors Club* has maintained a rule preventing trading in stamps in the club rooms, but has at last yielded to a growing demand among our members, and will permit a bourse to be conducted by a standing committee and at stated times.

The first Bourse Committee to consist of E. M. Sperling, Chairman, John H. Hall, Jr., Emil Fried, Elliott Perry, Walter S. Scott and S. I. Rothschild.

Every Tuesday and Friday evening will be open for this purpose and trading will also be permitted after each regular meeting. The Club will charge ten per cent of each transaction for the benefit of the club.

(To be continued.)

# Catalog of Books in the Library

(Continued from Vol. XVII, No. 4, page 335.)

**List of Books ADDED to the UNITED STATES Section Since Publication of List in October, 1938 Issue of COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.**

The American Express in Its Relation to Buffalo (N. Y.). Henry Wells 1863
John W. Hill and the Waterbury Cancellations. Mattatuck Historical Society
Dietz Catalog & Handbook of Postage Stamps & Envelopes of C. S. A. 1937 ed.
Die Express Gesellschaften des Westl. Nordamerika. W. Sellschoop.
Gold Rush Steamers of the Pacific. E. A. Wiltsee
Greatest Post Office in the World. W. G. Jordan
Minor Varieties. Grenmel & Capen
Daniel Webster's Senate Resolution, June 10, 1840
Philatelic Horse Sense, Issues #1 to 11. E. B. Power
Post Office Law (from Elements of Civil Liberty). Wm. Wisner 1853
Laws Relating to the Service of the P. O. Dept. Passed by 32nd Congress 1852
Reduction of Postage. A magazine article published in 1844
Postal Pneumatic Dispatch. From N. Y. Times 1867
In the Matter of the Postal Telegraph Bill—Hearing before House Committee 1872
Memorials to Congress Praying for the Closing of the Post Offices on the Sabbath 1829
Rural Free Delivery. From N. Y. Mail & Express 1903
Dead Letter Office. Patti Llye Collins (St. Nicholas Magazine) 1894
Dead Letter Office. Article in Harpers Young People 1894
Mail Day in the West. Article in "All the Year Round" 1871
Postal Reform (Cheap Postage). Joshua Leavitt 1848
Post Road Powers of Congress. J. Walter Lord in North Amer. Review 1907
Progress and Present Condition of the General Post Office. Article in the United States Magazine & Democratic Review 1839
Early Days of the American Post Office. W. L. Wilson, P. M. G. (Youth's Companion 1897)
Plate Number Check List (B. I. A.) #1 to 9,999
Plate Number Check List (B. I. A.) 10,000 to 19,999
Plate Number Check List—Canal Zone on U. S. (B. I. A.)

**(* Indicates Book in Rarity Case Which Cannot Be Removed From Library Room)**

**HANDBOOKS—Class C-3 (See Vol. XVII, #4, page 331.)**

### Abyssinia

Abyssinia. Fred J. Melville
Abyssinia 1929-1931. N. C. Baldwin
About Abyssinia's Stamps. Douglas Armstrong
Die Postwertzeichen von Aethiopien. Paul Kohl

### Afghanistan

Postage Stamps of Afghanistan (24 plates). D. P. Masson & G. H. Jones
Afghanistan. Ferdinand Meyer
La Poste et les Timbres Poste de l'Afghanistan. Ferdinand Meyer

### Amoy

Descriptive Catalog of Amoy Local Post. Jean Mencarini

### Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan. Fred J. Melville

### Argentine, Republic of

Rivadavia Stamps of Arg. Rep. & Their Obliterations. W. J. Cochrane & H. A. Spowart
Reconstruction of the 4 Plates of 5 Centavos of Rivadavia Issue. Charles Jewell
Imperforate Series of 1867. Charles Jewell
Process of Manufacture of 5 Centavo Rivadavia. Charles Jewell
Emisions Commemorativa del 9 de Julio 1916. W. Loescher
Sellos Postales de la Rep. Arg.—Emision Lithographia de 1888-89. Ernesto M. Del Pont
Sellos Postales de la Rep. Arg.—Emision de 11 Enerode 1862. Jose Marco Del Pont
Sellos Rivadavia 1864-1872. Jose Marco Del Pont
Valores Postales Argentinor. C. Carlos
Timbres de la Rep. Arg. Parts 1 & 2. J. B. Moens
*Argentine Republic. J. B. Moens
*Postage Stamps of Buenos Aires. F. J. Peplow
Catalog Illustrado de los Sellos de Correo Republicas del Plata. D. Helguera
Catalog de Revistas Filatelicas y Cattofils de Rep. Arg. 1874-1926. Pablo E. Busch
History of Telephone & Telegraph in Rep. Arg. Victor M. Berthold
Relatorio da Socidad Philatelica Paulista & Catalogo Historico dos Sellos Typos do Brasil

### Austria (also Austria-Hungary)

The 1st Issue of Austria & Lombardy-Venetia 1850-58. P. F. De Frank (In English)
Die Erste Ausgabe von Oesterreich und Lombarder-Venetien. P. F. De Frank (German)
Die Postwertzeichen des Kaisertumes Oesterreich. H. Kropf
*Die Postwertzeichen der Oesterreich ungar-Monarchie. H. Kropf
*Die Abstempelingen der Marken Oesterreich-Ungarn und Lombarder-Venetien. H. Kropf
Die Postwertzeichen der Oesterreich-Ungar Monarchie. Alfons Joessel
Die Postempel auf der Friemarkenausgabe von Oest-Ung. Edwin Muller
Grosses Handbuch der Austemplung von Oestr & Lomb.-Ven. Edwin Muller
Verzeichnis der Austempelungen. Edwin Muller
Sprachenstreit und Postempel un Alter Oestr-Ungarn. Edwin Muller
Die Gelcgenheits und Werbestempel Oesterreichs. R. Trippelsdorf & R. Scheidl
Die Grazer Stadtpost 1796-1847. Dr. Fritz Papelka
Oesterreich 1850—9 Kreuzer Type I. Sig. Katschec
Die 1 Ausgabe der Bried-und Zeitungs-Marken (1850-51). Artur Ladurner
Die Firmen-Freistempel Oesterreichs. Jurecka, Franze & Wodmanski
Catalog Brief und Zeitung Marken von Oestr-Ungar. Ed. v Neulinger
Oesterreich Flugpost Katalog. Georg Sobetsky
Victor Suppantschitch. Carl Beck
Marche da Bolo Lombardo Veneto. Francesco Lucente
Der Violette Marken und die Katalog. I. Dortler
Stamps of Austria to 1896. R. Croome

### Batum

Stamps of Batum. W. E. Hughes

### Belgium

*Les Timbres au Belgique (Parts I & II). J. B. Moens
La Poste Belge 1814-1914. L. Hanchau
Les Essais de Timbres Belgique 1841-1920. Baron de Vinck de Winnezeele
Belgium. Bertram W. H. Poole
Service Postale et les Timbres de Belgique. Roger Mennevee
Le 'Emission de 1869. Paul de Smeth
Obliterations temporaires devises et reclaimes. A. Bruck
Les Timbres Preobliteres de Belgique. P. Rotsaert & R. Byl
Les Emissions de 1865-66-67. Paul de Smeth
Emission de 1915. A. de Haene
Histoire des Timbres Telephone de Belgique
Varieties of 20 Centimes Perf. 15 of 1865. J. W. de Beer

Varieties of 10 Centimes Carmin 1884. A. de Geyter
Belgium, 1915 Issue. Raymond Bennett
Uber den Strafrechtlichen Schutz der Postwertzeichen in Belgien gegen Falschina und Missbrauch im Lichte der Philatelie. Emil Pauli
Poste Aerienne en Belgique. L. Ponsard
Die Plattenrekonstruction der Bel. Eisenbahnmarken 1902-14. Erna Grosche
Die Deutsche Post in Belgien 1914-18. K. Zirkenbach
Deutsch-Belgischen Besetzungsmarken. Geo. Butlow
Monographie des Faux et Falsifications de Belgique. M. Tolle
Belgium-Congo. T. Stewart Adair
Belgium-Congo & Belgium East Africa. H. Mallet-Veale
Histoire des Timbres-Telephone de Belgique. ?
Les Emissions au type Leopold II de 1883 a 1893. Paul de Smeth 1938

**Bosnia**

Stamps of Bosnia. Herbert R. Oldfield

**Brazil**

*Stamps of the First Issue of Brazil. G. S. F. Napier
Catalogue Historique des Timbres Poste du Brazil. C. Attoni Vieira
Catalogue Historique dos Sellos Postales do Brazil—1843-1925. Leon F. Clerot
Catalogo de Carimbos. Paul Ayres
Carimbos Marcas Postales no Brazil. Dr. Mario de Sanctis
Estampilhas Fiscaes do Estado do Para. Victor Maria da Silva
Brazil—Dom Pedro Issues. C. W. Hennan
Alt Brasilien. E. Heinze
De Geschiedenis von Brazilie. J. H. Van Peursen
History of the Telephone & Telegraph in Brazil. Victor M. Berthold

**Bulgaria**

Bulgaria. Bertram W. H. Poole
Les Timbres de Bulgarie. Lionel Renieu

**Carinthia**

Die Post wahrend der Kampfe und der Volksabsummung in Karnten 1918-20. E. Muller

**Chile**

Guia Postal de Chile. Vincente M. Cubillos
Lo Que Son Los Correos en Chile. Enrique Brieba
Les Timbres du Chili. Mercado & Jean
Stamps & Postmarks of Pacific War 1879-84. Francis P. Renaut
Outline of Postal Issues 1766-1919. Winfrid B. Haworth
Substitute Transfer in Chili Lithographed. Andrew J. Hatch
1st Type of 5c Plate Varieties. F. D. Walters
Notes on Gillette Lithos of 1854. F. D. Walters
Postwertzeichen der Republique Chile. Kraus & Philippi
History of Telephone & Telegraph in Chile. Victor M. Berthold
La Guerra du Pacifique 1879-84. F. P. Renaut

**China**

China Air Mail Service. Clark Bell
Postage Stamps of China 1878-1905. J. Mencarini
Postage Stamps of China. Fred J. Melville
Notes on Chinese Postal Service. Paul King
China—Seine Post und Seine Freimarken. Paul Kohl
Standard Catalog of China & Treaty Ports 1935. S. A. Pappadopulo
Treaty Ports of China & Formosa. Herbert R. Oldfield
Catalog of Chinese Postage Stamps. J. Mencarini
Chinese Air Post 1920-35. James Starr & S. J. Mills
Ai rPosts & Air Stamps of China. J. B. Macdonald
Emissions of China, Shanghai, Corea & Japan. W. Alfred Warner
Die Chinesischen Privatpost Marken. Dr. Rommel

**Columbia**

History of the Telephone & Telegraph in Columbia. Victor M. Berthold

**Costa Rica**

Translation of an article in Les Timbres Poste of 1863
Translation of article in Kohl's Handbuch

**Crete**

Crete. Bertram W. H. Poole
Les Noveaux Timbres Poste de l'Ile de Crete. Official Publication
Translation of above
Designs of the Stamps of Crete. Harold J. Fister

**Cuba**

Matasellos Espanoles de Ultramarine. Pedro Monge
Puerto Principe. J. M. Andreini
El Correo Aero en Cuba. Rafael R. Garcia
Catalogo Oficial del Circulo Filatelico de Cuba 1913

**Czechoslovakia**

Handbuch der Tscheschoslowakischen Poststempel. Fred'k Leitenberger
Ceskoslovenske Znamky. Ervin Hirsch & J. Franck

### Danzig

Geschichliches Darstellung des Danziger Postwessens. Josef Goldberger 1929

### Denmark

Denmark. Bertram W. H. Poole
Denmark 1851-1899. C. J. Phillips
La Poste Danoise 1624-1924. Directeur General des Postes
Die Entstehung und Entwictlung des nordeschen Postwesens. G. H. Sieveking
Danske Postfrimaerker 1851-1901. O. Koefoed
Danmarks Frimaerker 1851-1924. Kjobenhavns Philatelistsklub
Katalog over Danske Skillingsmaerker. F. T. F.
Danmarks islands og Danske Vestindiens Helsager. A. Magius
Die Zweifarbigen Briefmarken Danemarks und D. Westindienes 1870-1905. G. A. Hagemann
Danmarks og Dansk Vestindien Tofarvede Frimaerker 1870-1905. G. A. Hagemann 1930
Danske Afstemplinger. O. Bogh & Th. Hegelund
Danemark Studies. O. V. Riise
Ny Fortegnelse over danske Ringstempler. G. Uebelshausser-Stahl
Stamps of the Danish West Indies. G. A. Hagemann 1930

### Ecuador

Control Marks & Postal Obliterations. C. J. Christophersen

### Egypt

Egyptian Postal Guide 1902. Official Publication
Notice of issue of new stamps. Dated Nov. 20, 1884. Official Document
De Postzegels van Egypte. J. C. Auf der Heide
Die Administrationsmarken Aegyptens. G. Koch 1890
Egypt. Fred. J. Melville
Timbres d'Egypte et de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez. J. B. Moens 1880
Classification des timbres d'Egypte et varietes. Georges N. Zeheri 1934

### Estonia

Estonia. D. Chisholm
Stamp Artists of Estonia. Fred J. Melville

### Finland

The New Finland. R. E. Burton
Suomalaisten Postimerkkien. Tilatkaa Suomen Postmerkkilehti
Katalog uber die Freimarken des Finland, 2nd Ed. Hellingsfors F. Forening
Die Ganzsachen von Finnland. Richard Granberg
Die Postwartzeichen des Grossfurstentums Finnland. L. Hanciau
*Finland Briefmarken. Hellingsfors Fil Forening
Suomen Postilaitoksen Historia 1638-1938 (Parts I-II-III). By Posti- ja Lennatinhallitus

### France

*Catalogue 1861. Berger & Levrault
Price List & Guide to Paris Balloon Post. Geo. H. Bigsby
Les Timbres de l'Emission de Bordeaux. Georges Brunel
La Poste a Paris. Georges Brunel
Le Timbres Poste Francais. Georges Brunel
Postage Stamps of France. Sir James R. A. Clark
Les Voitures postales en France. H. Clerisse
La Douane Francaise et les Timbres Poste. Albert Coyette
Monographie des Timbres Fiscaux Mobiles. Ph. de Bosredon
Etude sur le 20 centime noir de 1849. P. Dillemann
Description Generale de l'Emission Bordeaux. P. Dillemann
Les Estampilles postales Francaises. F. Doe
Notes sur l'Emission Provisoire Bordeaux. Paul Hermand (two editions)
Historique des Papiers Timbres et des Timbres Fiscaux. A. Guenin
Correspondances per Ballon Monte du Siege de Paris. L. Francois
Les Obliterations des Bureaux Francais a l'Etranger. M. Langlois & L. Francois
Les Timbres Poste Forever. Eugene Le Gros
Les Marques Aeropostles. J. de Pileur
Histoire du Timbre Poste Francais. Louis Leroy
*Les Marchands de Timbre Poste d Autrefois. Pierre Mahe
*Les Vignette Postales de la France (1st Ed.). F. Marconnet
Catalog descriptif des Marques Postales. Arthur Maury
Histoire des Timbres Poste Francais (1st & 2nd Ed.). Arthur Maury
Les Planches de l'Emission de Bordeaux. L. Meinertzhagen
Stamps of France (Translation of Kohl Handbuch). L. Meinertzhagen
*Les Timbres Poste Illustres. J. B. Moen
Les Timbres de France 1849-1872. Victor Robert
*Notice sur l'origine du Prix Uniforme. Arthur de Rothschild
*La Poste a un Penny. Arthur de Rothschild
*Le Reimpressions de Timbre Poste. Arthur de Rothschild
Histoire de la Poste aux Lettres (1st ed. 1873). Arthur de Rothschild
Histoire de la Poste aux Lettres (2nd ed. 1873). Arthur de Rothschild

Histoire de la Poste aux Lettres, Vols. I & II (3rd ed. 1876). Arthur de Rothschild
Catalogue des Timbres de France et Colonies, 2nd Ed. Schaupmeier
Planches de Emission de Bordeaux. Fernand Serrane
20 Centime Empire Laure. Fernand Serrane
Estampilles Postales de la Grande Guerre. S. Strowski
Estampilles Postles Francaises au XXe Sicle. S. Stowski
Signes de Controls sur les Timbres France. D. H. Valcis
Annuaire des Postes 1833
Livre de Poste 1836. de Imprimerie Royale
Livre de Poste 1854. de Imprimerie Imperiale
Papers of Congress Philatelique 1900
Memoires du Congress Internationale des Timbrophiles—Paris 1878
Catalogue des Estampilles et Obliterations Postales France et Colonies Francais 1929. F. Doe
Varieties des Timbres Bureaux Francais et Colonies 1852-1918. Baron de Vinck de Winnezeele
Colonies Francais et Bureau a l'Etranger. Baron de Vinck de Winnezeele
Postage Stamps of France 1840-1925. W. Ward
Manco Liste des Obliterations Francais. Les Timbres Poste
Discovery of Block of Ten of 1 Fr. Vermillion. L'Echo de Timbrologie 1931
Catalogue Timbres Poste-France et Colonies—Telegraphs & Fiscals. By Ed. Planus—1890 (?)
Etude sur les Surcharges Guadeloupe. Baron de Vincy de Winnezeele
Tableaux les Timbres la Guadaloupe. Yvert & Tellier
List of numerical cancellations #6000-6499
New Caledonia—Decree of Mar. 16, 1865
Regence de Tunis. Georges Brunel
Les Timbres Tunis. A. Brun
Zanzibar—copy of decree of July 19, 1904
Les Timbres de Bureau Francais de Zanzibar. A. de Reuterskiold

(To be continued.)

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**PUBLISHERS PLEASE NOTE.**

Our Library Committee have been working very hard to secure copies of every current philatelic periodical and publication for our shelves. Since the beginning of 1938 they have arranged with the publishers of over thirty periodicals to exchange their magazines with our own. These publications come from all over the world.

The Library Committee request that when any of our members see or hear of any new publications, no matter where issued or in what language, that you send in the name of the publication with the address of the publisher to the Committee so that they may endeavor to secure copies.

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**SCHWEIZ-LIECHTENSTEIN KATALOG 1939, by Ernst Mueller, AG, Basel, Freiestr. 91, Price 50 Rp.**

This is the eighth Edition of this specialized Catalog and as usual the quotations are net in Swiss francs which correspond with the real value of the stamps in the market. It also contains a new number system facilitating the search for the respective stamps.

**THE PROPAGANDA FORGERIES by L. N. & M. Williams, published by David Field Ltd., 7 Vigo St., London, W. 1. Price 1/-.**

This is a history and description of the Austrian, Bavarian and German stamps counterfeited by order of the British Government during the Great War, 1914-18. It is an interesting pamphlet of 42 pages and some illustrations.

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**FRANCOBOLLI D'ITALIA, 1939, published by Fratelli Oliva, Genoa.**

This catalog of Italy and Italian States is indispensible to specialists of these stamps. It is fully illustrated with full size cuts and with many minor varieties.

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**HANDSTRUCK POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE EMPIRE, 1680-1900, by Robson Lowe, 96 Regent St., W. 1, England.**

This is the second Edition, 1938-39, of this priced Catalog containing 310 pages and many additions over the first book. It gives comprehensive information on General Post Stamps, Ship Letter Stamps, Post Marks, Franks, etc., accompanied by numerous illustrations.

# The Collectors Club Philatelist

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## A LUFF RESEARCH ROOM

We are very pleased to announce that the *Collectors Club* will house a permanent memorial to the memory of John N. Luff, the dean of American philately. Since his death it has been felt that something should be done to perpetuate his memory, and the solution has been offered by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. Clark, who are providing the funds to make it possible to equip a special room at the *Collectors Club* to be known as "The Luff Research Room."

The room will be beautifully equipped and decorated with many mementos from Mr. Luff's effects. Much of the furniture, decorations and paintings will be from the estate of Mr. Luff.

The main purpose of the room, however, is to make avialable equipment for the study of stamps. Cameras for photographing, quartz lamps, magnifying glasses, microscopes, paper testing machines, micrometer gauges, and every other known device will be installed.

Suggestions for this equipment will be very welcome, and it is hoped to have the room ready for use early in the spring.

In our next issue we hope to give complete details, and photographs of the finished room, and a description of the scientific apparatus available there. A special committee, composed of Arthur W. Deas, George R. M. Ewing, Clarence W. Brazer and the writer are cooperating with Mr. Clark to make this room the most efficiently equipped research room for stamp study that has ever been set up. Mr. Brazer, who has gained a national reputation as an architect and interior decorator, is placing the full benefit of his knowledge at the disposal of the Club.

## THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POSTAGE STAMP

May 6th, 1940, is an important date in the history of philately, for it marks the 100th anniversary of the first postage stamp. It was on this same date, in 1840, that the one penny black of Great Britain first made its appearance, and plans are well under way to celebrate the event in an important manner.

As is fitting, the principal point of celebration will be London, England, under the auspices of the *Royal Philatelic Society,* although there will be recognition of the events in many other countries, including the United States.

In England, the main event will be an international philatelic exhibition of outstanding importance, which will unquuestionably attract the finest collections in the entire world. It is expected that a very large delegation will go to London from the United States, for, aside from its purely philatelic attraction, it is a splendid opportunity to visit England and the Continent while so many other philatelists are making the same pilgrimage.

Already a substantial list of those who are planning to attend has been compiled, and negotiations are under way with various steamship companies to

find what special inducements can be secured for the group. It is quite possible that arrangements can be made so that the majority of those who plan to attend can go in a body, under very favorable conditions. Those who cannot go with the main body, can be accommodated on any Line of their choice.

Arrangements can also be made for hotel reservations in London, and a number of hotels will be selected, so that those planning to attend will be able to make their own choice in regard to location and price range. It is none too early to make these reservations, for London is always crowded, and particularly during any outstanding event.

Following the exhibition, many visitors will undoubtedly want to continue their travels through Europe, and groups can be formed for a wide choice of such pilgrimages. By organizing conducted tours, congenial groups can be gathered together at a considerable saving.

The writer is undertaking to compile these lists, and is securing the offers of transportation companies and hotels, so that the entire matter can be adequately presented to those who are interested. If there is any possibility that you might attend, by all means file your name. There is no obligation in doing this, and you may cancel the reseervation at any time. It will help greatly in our negotiations, however, if we can have some specific number in mind, so please send in your name at once and urge your friends to do likewise.

## THE COLLECTORS CLUB BULLETIN

The *Collectors Club Bulletin,* which was launched by Charles J. Phillips a year ago, has proven a very welcome visitor to the members of the Club.

Many enthusiastic and favorable comments have been received, and much credit is due to Mr. Phillips for conceiving the idea and carrying it through its first year.

Mr. Phillips, on launching the bulletin, agreed to run it for one year only, so that it now becomes necessary to find a successor to carry on the good work that he has started.

It would help the Governors considerably in planning its future if every member would drop a line—a postcard will do—indicating that they would like to see the *Bulletin* continued and suggesting the type of material they would like to see in it.

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## CRAWFORD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAX G. JOHL

We are particularly pleased to be able to announce the awarding of the famous Crawford Medal to Max G. Johl for Volume IV of "The United States Stamps of the 20th Century," which was run serially in this magazine.

This award, as we announced in our issue of January, 1938, was established by the *Royal Philatelic Society, London,* in 1904, and was named in honor of the Earl of Crawford. It is given each year to the most valuable and original contribution to the study and knowledge of philately published during the two years previous to the date of the award.

Max Johl makes the fourth American to receive this award. In 1923, Charles Lathrop Pack received the award for his "Half-Length Portrait of the Two Pence Queen Enthroned Victoria," which was published by the *Collectors Club;* in 1930, Dr. Carroll Chase received the award for his "The Three Cents Stamps of the United States 1851-1857 Issue"; in 1937, Stanley B. Ashbrook received the award for his, "The Ten Cent Stamp of 1855-57," and now our secretary, Max G. Johl, brings the award to the United States for the second year in a row. The quality of American philatelic research work is steadily improving and this recognition is therefore very encouraging.

—H. L. LINDQUIST.

# TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

## By Dr. Herbert Munk

The translations appearing under this heading are all originals prepared under the auspices of the **Collectors Club**, who hold the copyright for the English translations and who reserve all rights for republication. Suggestions for future translations are always welcome as well as criticisms on any of the translations that may appear.

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# German East Africa

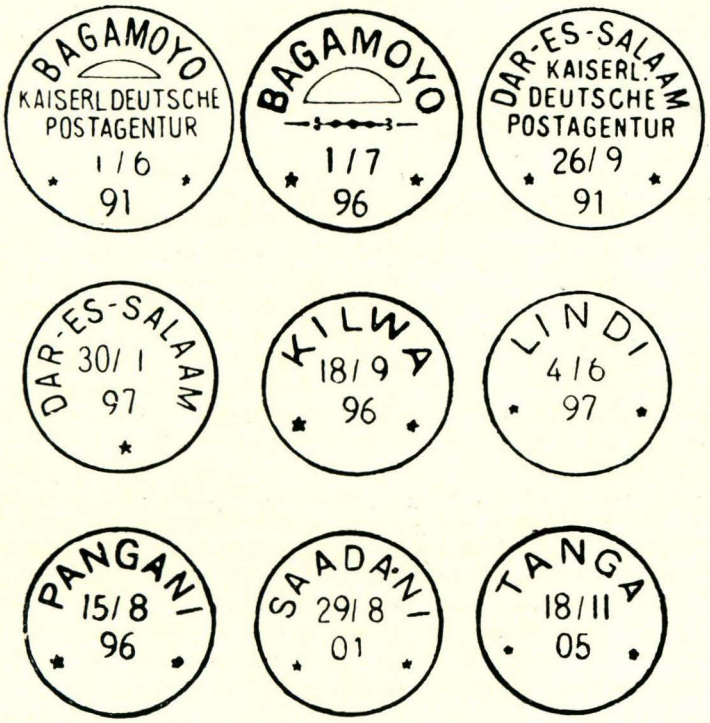
### (Deutsch Ostafrika—Afrique Orientale Allemande)

*Translated by* Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie.

(Continued from Vol. XVII, No. 4, page 252.)

### FORERUNNERS

The first surcharged issue for German East Africa (Nos. 1-5, See below) was distributed between July and September, 1893 to the postal agencies in existence at that time. The only "real" Forerunners of the pfennig values are, therefore, non-surcharged stamps of the German Empire used at latest before the end of 1893 at such postal agencies as were open at that period. The only "Real Forerunner Cancellations" on pfennig values which can be accepted as



genuine are those illustrated herewith. (The dates shown are as given by Starke-Friedemann and are mostly *not* Forerunner dates. *Trans.)*

Friedemann and Bungerz state that, in addition to those cancellations, non-surcharged pfennig stamps are to be found with the postmarks of the coastal agencies at *Mohorro* (Type Magamoyo II) and *Mikindani* (Type Kilwa), which were opened only in 1894; also with those of *Bukoba, Kilimatinde* and *Kilossa* (all single circle marks with three stars), agencies in the interior opened in 1895 or early 1896; Starke also mentions *Masinde,* an agency only in existence for eleven months.

As the remainders of the non-surcharged pfennig values were simply used up in East Africa it is highly probable that genuine usage of the 1889 issue occurred even after the end of 1893, just as happened in similar circumstances in German New Guinea, German Offices in China, etc. The relationship between the native currency and the surcharged stamps makes the use of the unsurcharged stamps unlikely at the offices in the interior and it is most improbable that the old unsurcharged stamps would have been issued to the newly established agencies, although we know of such an occurrence happening at Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen in German New Guinea.

Probably most of the known specimens are examples of philatelic cancellation for postmark collectors although in individual cases one may be dealing with genuine late using up of stamps actually bought over the counter by private individuals (missionaries and others) before the latter part of 1893. (In this connection genuine usage of the 50pf denomination in the interior only comes into consideration with a very few agencies). As the unsurcharged stamps were not demonetized until Sept., 1901 (the date when the surcharged stamps were officially declared obsolete) all such usages as those referred to were of stamps definitely valid for franking purposes.

The *2 Mk. stamp* with figure of value (No. 37 of the German Empire) was only replaced by the 1, 2 and 3 Rp. denominations at the beginning of 1901 so that theoretically it can occur as a "Real Forerunner" up to that date and with the postmark of any office open before then. This includes all the coastal agencies and all those in the interior given in the list on pp. 26, 27, up to and including Muhesa.

We do not believe, however, in view of the information already given, that 2 Mk. stamps really occur with postmarks of offices in the interior, with the exception, perhaps of a few of the more important places such as Kilossa and Kilimatinde, whilst on the other hand we have seen many with the postmark of Mikindani, despite the admittedly small postal order business done at this, the most southerly agency.

Both Friedemann and Bungerz definitely record their occurrence with postmarks of Bukoba, Kilimatinde and Kilossa, the first a route terminus and the other two important route junctions. The possibility of "collector's letters," very heavy registered letters, etc., must be considered as it is difficult to understand how such a high postal fee could be charged with an exclusively letter post.

It may be that, after the introduction of money order business at the coast on April 1, 1901, that remainders of the old 2 Mk. stamps were sent for using up in the interior instead of the new Rupee values, wherefore it is very important to find out the dates of these postmarks of Bukoba, Kilossa and Kilimatinde. Since such stamps should only have been used for inside office service and not have been issued to the public, quite apart from their high nominal value we must not too readily take for granted that they were philatelically cancelled.

Stamps of the 1880 German Empire issue were never on sale at the two offices opened in 1890, Dar-es-salaam and Bagamoyo, and white "pieces" with 5 pf or 10 pf stamps of this issue and the postmark of Dar-es-salaam dated 1-1-91 are to be regarded as "philatelic fakes". (See Under "German Post in Zanzibar").

**1890** (4 October). Pfennig values of the German Empire Issue of 1889, Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 50 (See Vol. I, p. 903) and the 2 Mk. stamp No. 37 (See Vol. I, p. 896 and Vol. II, p. 52).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 46 | 5 pf. | green, dark green. |
| No. 47 | 10 pf. | rose, carmine |
| No. 48 | 20 pf. | blue, deep blue |
| No. 50 | 50 pf. | (a) red brown (?) |
| | | (b) chocolate brown |
| No. 37 | 2 Mk. | (a) dull purple violet |
| | | (b) brownish purple, brownish carmine |
| | | (c) dull lilac, light carmine |

It is quite conceivable that the two offices Dar-es-salaam and Bagomoyo could have been supplied at the time of their opening with the latest transitional (red-brown) shade of *50 pf. stamps* (German Empire No. 50b) but the only specimens we have seen of this shade were "on piece" and obviously cancelled to order with the Type I Bagamoyo postmark; amongst them were a number with the notorious date 1-1-01 (See "German Post in Zanzibar") and some had on the back the dealer's mark referred to in connection with Zanzibar.

We are of opinion, therefore, that definitely red-brown 50 pf. stamps were never officially issued in German East Africa.

*2 Mk. stamps.* Stamps of this value of the bluish shade (a) are found, for instance, on parcel cards from mid-1891 onwards. They were probably the stamps of the first consignment received, or, at any rate, part of it. This shade, varying in its proportion of blue and its washed-out appearance, belongs to the series of tones classed together under the German Empire as the later (second) bluish shades, No. 37d. The specimens which we have examined lie approximately between the dull and dark tones which we have classified under the German Post in Zanzibar as Nos. 37a and 37b. The later strong or bright reddish tones shade over in the latter half of the nineties to almost pure carmine.

Not belonging to this group is the shade which we have listed as 37c, dull lilac, which resembles the dull rose lilac of the second half of the eighties (the phase before the second bluish shades) but nevertheless seems to belong purely to the period of the later darker or stronger mixed colors. We have only seen this shade so far in a few specimens from Tanga.

After the issue of the Rupee values in Jan., 1901 the stock of 2 Mk. stamps was probably still being used up (See above).

Stamps of *3 pf and 25 pf denominations* were never officially issued or employed in German East Africa, although a consignment of 3 pf stamps might conceivably have been sent to some of the post offices in the early days. As a matter of fact all known covers with 3 pf stamps which have genuinely come through the post bear the addresses of well known Forerunner collectors such as Rösener and Huch; there are also numerous specimens whose 3 pf. stamps are of shades (e.g. light yellow-brown) definitely dating them to a period substantially later. Likewise, 25 pf stamps occur almost exclusively on similarly prepared philatelic covers or on piece. Some of them even have the notorious date-stamp of 1-1-91.

Bungerz has recorded a case of genuine usage of a 25 pf stamp on a money order counterfoil with the late date of 4-9-97, from Pangani.

Finally there may be mentioned the occurrence of the 2 pf. stamps of 1900 on piece with phila'elic cancellations of Bagamoyo. Similar occurences have been recorded from German New Guinea, etc.

Generally speaking our prices refer to stamps with postmarks of the larger offices like Dar-es-salaam, Bagamoyo and Tanga, but all values occur with all the postmarks shown, although some (e.g. the 5 pf value with Pangani postmark) are regarded by specialists as rare.

In the case of Dar-es-salaam and Bagamoyo the postmarks of Type I are commonly regarded as being the more valuable, although strictly speaking this assumption is not justified for Forerunners if the duration of the period of usage be taken into consideration.

Stamps of any value showing cancellations of genuine usage from any office in the interior are so very rare, if they exist at all, that they merit very special prices, although it should be remembered, that in such cases one would not be dealing, from the point of view of dates with "real" Forerunners.

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**1893** (July). **Postage stamps of the German Empire Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48 and 50c, of the issue of 1889, with a single-line surcharge, A1, in black, showing the native value, but not the name of the territory.**



A 1 **3 PESA 3**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2 PESA | 2 on 3 pf. | (a) gray brown (Marginal Imprint II)<br>(b) pale brown (Marginal Imprint III)<br>(c) dark brown (Marginal Imprint III) |
| 2. | 3 PESA | 3 on 5 pf. | green. Length of Surcharge 15.25 mm. |
| | | | Error I. Surcharge 16.5 mm. Distance between "A" of PESA and "3" wider. Stamps Nos. 5 and 55 of sheet |
| | | | Error II. Surcharge 14.25 mm. Distance between "A" of PESA and "3.' narrower. Stamps Nos. 16 and 27 of sheet. |
| | | | Error III. Surcharge 14.25 mm. Distance between "3" and "P" of PESA narrower. Stamp No. 98 of sheet. |
| 3. | 5 PESA | 5 on 10 pf. | rose, carmine. Length of Surcharge 15.35 mm. |
| | | | Error I. Surcharge 16.5 mm. Distance between "A" of PESA and "5" wider. Stamp No. 5 of sheet. |
| | | | Error II. Surcharge 14.25 mm. Distance between "5" and "P" of PESA narrower. Stamp No. 58 of sheet. |
| | | | Error III. (POS)T (Dar-es-salaam, Apr. 1894 onwards). |
| 4. | 10 PESA | 10 on 20 pf. | blue, deep blue. |
| 5 I. | 25 PESA | 25 on 50 pf. | bright chocolate brown I Length of Surcharge 17.5 mm. (Marginal Imprint II). |
| 5 II. | 25 PESA | 25 on 50 pf. | chocolate brown (shades) II Length of Surcharge 16.9 mm. (Marginal Imprints II or III). |
| | | | Error I. Upper part of surcharge missing (Nov., 1895 on). |

According to Starke these surcharged stamps were received at Dar-es-salaam from July onwards, at Lindi and Kilwa about the middle of August, in Pangani at the end of August, and at Tanga and Saadani during September.

*The original stamps.* The sheets of the earliest printings still had marginal imprint II (See Vol. I p. 904) *i.e.* on the upper margins of the sheets there was a row of numerals indicating the value of stamps below, but no border of fine lines on the other margins.

Individual stamps of the 2 Pesa value belonging to the first printing can also be distinguished from those of later printings by the grey brown shade as against pale brown or dark brown. Stamps of the first printing of the 5 Pesa are pale rose; this shade also occurs in later printings, but the sheets have marginal imprint III. The original printing of the 25 Pesa is on sheets with marginal imprint II and the surcharge 17½ mm. long; a later printing on the same sheets shows the surcharge only 16.9 mm. long and this shorter surcharge also occurs on sheets with marginal imprint III.

Complete sheets or parts of sheets with marginal imprint II are rare in all values and fetch special prices.

The original sheets of all the later printings of surcharges have marginal imprint III (IIIA or IIIB in design) and, at the earliest they cannot have been done before the beginning of 1895 (See Vol. I pp. 904 and 905).

As partly right and partly left panes were used, and as the right panes sometimes had pane (double-pane) numerals, a partial differentiation of the individual printings can also be made by using this criterion (See also Vol. II pp. 60 and 61).

In the case of the 3 pesa and 5 pesa values there are various errors in the surcharge which occur only in certain positions and in certain printings.

For a consideration of the plate-error III on the 5 pesa stamp see Vol. I p. 906, where the gradual development of the flaw on stamp no. 7 of a plate of 10 pf. stamps is described. According to the *I. B. J.* of 1911 this error is known on a registered cover from Dar-es-salaam of date 7-9-94 used in a block of four, the other three being normal. The *Phil. Ber.* of Jan. 1926 illustrates a used specimen emanating from Dar-es-salaam in April, 1894. Unused specimens of this error, which can only occur on sheets of the first printing, with marginal imprint II, so far do not appear to have been recorded.

The perforation of the original sheets with marginal imprint II is a comb-perforation, sometimes horizontally, sometimes vertically; the controls, which are on the margins of the reel of paper from which the sheets were cut, are in violet or blue (See Vol. I p. 901).

*The Surcharge.* It follows from the character of the errors on the 3 pesa and 5 pesa stamps that the surcharge was made up of logotypes, the word "PESA" and the two figures of value each being a separate entity in the whole. The full length of the surcharge and the distances between word and figures are therefore not always quite constant, apart from the really faulty, specially catalogued, errors.

The catalogued errors are found entirely on various printings with marginal imprint III, and, practically speaking, they were *never* sent to German East Africa, but were sold to the trade by the Imperial Postal Museum, where they had been sent as museum specimens. Used specimens of these errors are therefore unknown.

In this small re-issue the following errors (See below) occur:—

**(a) On the 3 pesa value**

**Error I on stamp No. 5 of the right pane and stamp No. 55 of the left pane. (Marginal imprint IIIA).**
**Error II on stamps Nos. 16 and 27 of the right pane. (Marginal imprint IIIA and control number 4).**
**Error III on stamp No. 98. (Marginal imprint and control number as in Error II).**

(b) On the 5 pesa value

Errors I and II on stamps Nos. 5 and 58 respectively, of the left pane. (Marginal imprint IIIB).

(c) The varieties of length of surcharge in the case of the 25 pesa value are not due to variations in one setting but to different settings, of which the later employed one, 5 II, was taken into use before the change over from sheets with marginal imprint II to sheets with imprint III. (The greater length of surcharge 5 I os due mainly to a greater distance between the first "5" and the "P" of PESA.)

Error I (defective printing of the upper part of the surcharge) is, so far, only known on two used specimens. From the description given of one of them in *Köhler's Catalog, No. 40* the defect can be traced to misplaced or insufficient registering so that this is merely an irregularity similar to the defective sheet overprint of Belgium II, No. 17, described in Vol. II p. 12.

At the meeting of the *Berlin Philatelic Club* held on Dec. 7, 1903 there were shown unused specimens of the 2, 3 and 5 pesa values with the paper quite oily. This oily appearance was probably due to the waxed paper which is used as a protective layer between sheets of stamps sent to tropical regions to prevent them sticking together. It is not correct to blame such waxed sheets for certain changes in shade of the stamps or of the gum (waxed sheets were chosen for this purpose just because they have no such chemical action), but the paraffin wax has actually the defect that at high temperatures it may occasionally sweat out and saturate the sheets of stamps.

The gum and paper of sheets which were kept for a long time in Africa not infrequently show a yellowish tone; the ink, *e.g.* on the 3 pf. stamps may also present a slightly altered appearance (yellowish).

10 pesa stamps of a Prussian blue color—in the case of the Forerunners as well as in the case of the surcharged stamps of the 1889 issue—are due to color change subsequent to printing. Such Prussian blue colored stamps are commonly found, although not exclusively so, on letter paper of a certain grey-green sort, so it may be presumed that this paper has certain ingredients which favor such a chemical change.

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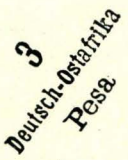
After the introduction of the next issue these stamps with Surcharge A1 were used up, mostly officially, over quite a long period and they were not expressly demonetized until Sept. 30, 1901. The *Phil. Ber.*, Vol. III, p. 828 states that they were still being used by the Post Office in 1897 and by the public in 1898. From 1898 on the postal administration in Dar-es-salaam no longer regarded them as current but one could still frank letters with them, unchallenged, either alone or along with stamps of the next issue, apparently up till 30-9-01.

Such frankings after 1898 are characterized by the addresses, nature of the franking, etc., as almost exclusively "made for collectors", although one might occasionally even then be dealing with genuine usage of the old stamps by a private individual.

As there was very little opportunity of using stamps of the 25 pesa denomination at offices in the interior up to Apr. 1, 1901 stamps of this value with postmarks of an office in the interior are undoubtedly more valuable than those used at the coast.

In contrast to the complete using up of this issue in the Colony is the fact that the various small printings in which occurred the errors described above, were sold as remainders to the trade on behalf of the Imperial Postal Museum. Probably, indeed, the errors were made (? subsequently) with this object in view.

**1896** (about April). Postage stamps Nos. 45-48 and No. 50c of the German Empire issue of 1889 as before, but this time surcharged with the oblique, bold, 3-line Surcharge A2, in black. This surcharge gives not only the local native value but also the territory of usage. Surcharge thin, thick or shiny.



A 2

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | 2 Pesa | (a) grey brown |
| | | (b) yellow brown |
| | | (c) pale reddish brown |
| | | (d) brown, dark brown |
| 7. | 3 Pesa | green, bright green, dark green |
| 8. | 5 Pesa | rose, red, carmine |
| 9. | 10 Pesa | blue, pale blue, deep blue |
| 10. | 25 Pesa | chocolate brown (shades), pale chocolate brown |

These stamps with the new surcharge were on sale at the official counter in Berlin in the first half of April. If the *Neuheitenmeldung des Phil.* of June 15 is to be believed, they were obtainable soon afterwards in the colony; but, on account of the fact that the previous issue was gradually used up, they were only taken into use at individual offices by degrees.

For a description of blocks of 10 (Proofs—all 5 denominations) issued at the end of 1899 in which one stamp with this surcharge occurs *se tenant* horizontally with an overprinted stamp of German New Guinea and similarly with one of Samoa, and *se tenant* vertically with another of Togo, see under "German New Guinea", p. 134.

At the time of the setting up of this surcharge only sheets with Marginal Imprint III were in use (Design IIIA or IIIB—See Vol. I p. 905). As both right and left panes were used for surcharging and as these had sometimes horizontal, sometimes vertical comb perforation the same criteria are available for distinguishing different printings as in the case of the previous issue with surcharge A1. Control overprint (See Vol. I p. 901) apparently only in violet.

Color fading from the influence of the tropical climate may be noted as in the case of the previous issue.

The surcharge, according to Friedemann, may be fine (thin lettering) or bold (thick lettering) on contiguous stamps in the earlier printings, in later printings only bold, whilst in the latest shiny surcharges also occur.

The stamps were declared invalid on Sept. 30, 1901, but for a further period of nine months they were permitted to be used along with the succeeding definitive issue.

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**1901,** 1 January (in Berlin on 17-12-00). Definitive issue, Types 1 and 2. The so-called "Ship Type" (the "Hohenzollern" under full steam). Pesa values typographed in one or in two colors on white or on colored paper, perf. 14:14¼. Rupee values line engraved on copper in one or in two colors, perf. 26:17 holes. No watermark.



1



2

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11 | 2 Pesa | brown |
| | | Error. Imperf. (light brown) |
| 12 | 3 Pesa | green |
| 13 | 5 Pesa | rose carmine |
| 14 | 10 Pesa | ultramarine |
| 15 | 15 Pesa | black and orange on salmon |
| 16 | 20 Pesa | black and lake |
| 17 | 25 Pesa | black and purple violet on salmon |
| 18 | 40 Pesa | black and carmine on rose |
| 19 | 1 Rupee | dark lake |
| 20 | 2 Rupees | bright green, yellow green |
| 21 | 3 Rupees | greenish black and reddish vermilion |

The first printings of the pesa values were made in Aug.-Sept., 1900 (the four lowest values in August, the bicolored stamps in September). The issue was put in circulation in the colony over the counter in Dar-es-salaam on New Year's Day, 1901, according to the *I. B. J.*, 1906, but in Berlin they were put on sale on 17-12-00 on the occasion of the opening of the so-called "Colonial Counter".

For a consideration of the subject of the preparation of the plates for these stamps, See Vol. I, pp. 913 and 919.

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The sheets of the typographed stamps (Panes of 10x10 with harrow-perforation of each two panes horizontally alongside of each other) have rows of numerals on the top margin indicating the total values of the stamps underneath. They are totalled up in R(upees) and P(esa) in this manner, for example:—50P; 1R 36P; 2R 22P and so on. On the other three margins are rows of fine lines—Marginal Imprint III, of design B or C in the case of the monocolored stamps and design A in the case of the bicolored stamps.

On the sheets of the monocolored stamps with Marginal Imprint IIIC there are also occasionally pane (double-pane) numbers. In this respect these sheets differ from those of German New Guinea, which appeared simultaneously, but they resemble the latter in having the name of the territory "DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKA" printed in plump moderate sized letters on the bottom margin under stamps nos. 92-94, 97-99. In the case of the bicolored stamps this is in the black color of the centre plate. In the bicolored stamps there is also the number 128 printed in the color of the frame plate on the left margin of the left pane. The same number is found on the New Guinea issue.

The Control overprint still appears to occur only in violet.

The line engraved stamps are printed in sheets of 5 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each, and may have either both margins perforated through or only the right margin, but never (at least judging by our material) the left margin only. The same is found in the German New Guinea issue.

The imperforate variety of the 2 pesa value was never issued and is definitely from proof or trial sheets. Sheets came into the possession of a Berlin stamp dealer in 1900, presumably through the Imperial Postal Museum, and single copies were divided off by him and put on the market. The marginal figures on these sheets do *not* sum up the values of the vertical rows in Rupees and Pesa as occurs in all the issued sheets of all values, but in Marks (decimal counting), thus, 1.50; 1.80; 2.10 and so on. The statement of the firm holding the sheets (*B. B. Z.* 1905, p. 78) that it was a trial or proof for the marginal imprint of the pesa values of the ship pattern therefore sounds quite credible.

On stamp no. 37 of the right-hand pane of the 2 pesa value (with Marginal Imprint III B) the "E" of "DEUTSCH" shows a marked deformity of the middle horizontal bar. The free end has a clod-like thickening so that the space between the top and bottom bars of the "E" and the following "U" is almost completely filled up by a colored smudge. Cause: Damage to the cliche; squeezing in of some foreign matter, etc.

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The pesa values were demonetized on March 31, 1906; the stamps with heller reckoning having been issued on April 1, 1905; they were valid therefore for a full year alongside of the heller stamps. The greater part of the pretty considerable remainders was sold to a Berlin stamp dealer. The stocks still on hand in the state printing office at the beginning of 1907 should (according to the *Deutschen Verkehrs-Ztg.)* have been officially destroyed early in Feb., 1907

along with the German Empire stamps of offices abroad. Nevertheless, right down to the time of the Great War numerous lots of remainders could be obtained at official auction.

The rupee values remained in circulation till 1918 as the change in currency brought in on Feb. 28, 1904 did not alter the designation "Rupee" for the higher denominations. After the close of the Berlin Sales Dept. for colonial stamps by the imperial P. O. (July 1919) large remainders of the rupee values were offered in open auction.

Used specimens of the higher values, derived from parcel cards etc., were officially auctioned in small lots from Dec. 1910 on. They were obtained later in greater quantity, cut off from money orders, etc. (Compare "German offices in China, Morocco, etc."). These were sold by the Imperial Postal Museum in November 1923 to a philatelist in Milan and put on the market by him.

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**1905** (1 April). Type 3. Change in currency and an additional new value (No. 28). Ship pattern as before but values now in Heller currency. No. Wmk.



3

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22 | 2½ | Heller yellowish brown, grey brown, reddish brown |
| 23 | 4 | Heller green (pale, dark), yellow green |
| 24 | 7½ | Heller rose, rose carmine |
| 25 | 15 | Heller pale ultramarine, bright ultramarine |
| 26 | 20 | Heller black and reddish orange (pale, bright) on yellow |
| 27 | 30 | Heller black and magenta |
| 28 | 45 | Heller (a) black and purple violet<br>(b) black and lilac |
| 29 | 60 | Heller black and carmine on rose |

*Marginal Imprints.* In contrast with the previous issue, in this one (judging from our sheets) the bicolored stamps are also printed only on sheets with Marginal Imprint III B; the panes therefore can no longer be identified by the marginal imprints as right or left panes of a sheet divided by harrow-perforation 2x100.

The monocolored stamps now also only occur on sheets with Marginal Imprint III B (no longer III C).

Perforation of the right or left margins is conspicuous by its absence (such lateral marginal perforation is characteristic up to this time of all surface printed productions of the state printing office from the issue of 1875 onwards, at first with vertical, later with horizontal comb-perforation); the perforation in our material is now exclusively horizontal comb-perforation. The double-pane numbers noted in the monocolored stamps of the last issue are not present; lastly, in contrast with the previous issue, the cutting of the sheet margins is usually such that the right and left margins are equally broad, so that one can no longer speak of left or right panes.

All these features seem to point towards one conclusion, viz., that, at any rate for the main part, the stamps with heller reckoning were no longer being printed from several small pane plates but from a single large pane plate, although this may seem rather strange in view of the fact that the postal traffic in the colony had obviously permanently increased in amount.

The printing of these sheets occurred at the time of the introduction of the practice of giving sheets an indent number; these sheets have such numbers printed on the bottom margin (in the case of the bicolored stamps printed in the color of the frame) but the year date is not yet subjoined to the number. All values were printed under the (? first) indent number H 6283. Some other values (e.g. the 20 heller) are known with another indent number. Indent No. H 6283 occurs both with and without the index letter "H"; presumably the letter was removed from the cylinders during the course of printing.

A sheet of the 2½ heller value (pale yellow brown) which we have, is the only one without an indent number.

The marginal imprint "DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKA" on the bottom margin is the same in design and position as in the previous issue.

*Shades.* Almost all values exhibit a variety of shades and many of these are so striking (in the 2½, 15 and 45 heller values, for example) that they can only be attributed to different printings or orders. Generally speaking the pale shades seem to belong to the earlier printings and the bright shades to the later emissions. In the case of the new value, 45 heller (No. 28) according to the *Ill. Ztschr, f. Kolonialmarken-Kunde,* 1909, p. 83 the color of the first printing was violet (bluish), later it became reddish, first light, then dark.

*Bisects.* Friedemann states that 10 specimens of the 7½ heller stamp were used provisionally as 4 heller stamps at Wugiri on Jan. 4, 1906; single bisected stamps have also been recorded from other places, *e.g.* in the same month, from Moschi.

Such cases are all purely philatelic tricks, which can be accounted for partly by the fact that the persons in charge of the postal agencies in the interior were not professional postal officials but members of the protectorate troops or others.

These unwatermarked stamps remained in circulation alongside of those of the succeeding issue. Only the 60 heller value was demonetized on March 31, 1912, after the expiry of an exchange respite period (See under next issue). The remainders were disposed of by auction and sale after the Great War by the Imperial Postal Museum.

**1905** (14 Dec.)-**1911** (1st half of the year. Stamps of Type 3 as before, but with Watermark of Lozenges (German Empire Wmk. Type 1).

Line engraved stamps: Var. 1 Perf. 26:17 holes
Var. 2 Perf. 25:17 holes, 1919, not issued in the colony.

The stamps or varieties printed in **bold face type** were officially issued, but not in the colony itself.

| | | | Date of issue in Berlin |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 2½ | Heller (a) golden brown, dark golden brown | 30– 1–06 |
| | | **(b) dull golden brown (H2319.19)** | |
| 31 | 4 | Heller green, dark green (H4596.13) | 12– 5–06 |
| 32 | 7½ | Heller (a) rose carmine, no sheen | 13– 8–06 |
| | | (b) rose carmine with metallic sheen (H4596.13) | |
| 33 | 15 | Heller ultramarine, dark ultramarine (H4596.13) | 27– 6–06 |
| 34 | 20 | Heller black and orange-red or dark orange-red on yellow | 1st half of 1911 |
| 35 | 30 | Heller black and lake or dark lake (H4596.13) | 16– 7–09 |
| 36 | 45 | Heller black and lilac or dark lilac (H4596.13) | 27– 6–06 |
| 37 | 60 | Heller black and carmine on rose | 14–12–05 |

| | | Var. 1 Perf. 26:17 Holes | Var. 2 (1919) Perf. 25:17 Holes |
|---|---|---|---|
| **38** | **1 Rupee (a) lake (April, 1916)** | **X** | |
| | **(b) carmine-red, rose-red (Feb. 19)** | **X** | **X** |
| 39 | 3 Rupees (a) greenish black and reddish vermilion (10-9-08) | X | |
| | **(b) greenish black and bright red (shades) 1919** | | **X** |
| | **Not officially issued (at the Colonial Counter) (Nov. 1920)** | | |
| **I** | **2 Rupees bright yellow green** | | **X** |

The 1 rupee stamp (No. 38) was issued only in Berlin, in April, 1916 and philatelically cannot be considered as of full value; the 2 rupee stamp (No. 1) was never issued even at the Berlin counter but was first released after the conclusion of peace at an auction sale held by the Imperial Postal Museum on Nov. 1-3, 1920. Friedemann states (p. 42) that the number sold was 11,900.

There were numerous printings of most of the values of the typographed stamps, with the exception perhaps of the 60 heller value, which was withdrawn from circulation in the early part of 1911 (see below). The earlier printings (those before the financial year 1908) were on sheets which had indent numbers but no year of issue subjoined. All values, excluding the already withdrawn 60 heller, were included in printing No. H 4596.13 which was the last to reach the colony.

After the war there was one more printing made (with the number H 2319.19) of the 2½ heller value, for sale at the Berlin counter. This stamp, No. 30b, is therefore shown in italics, in the check list above.

The last regular printing, H 4596.13, is distinguishable in all values by the substantially darker and greasier colors; this, together with the glossier paper is partly responsible for the appearance of these so-called war stamps.

Although it would probably be justifiable to recognize "varieties" in most of the values of this issue; because of the fact that mint sheet material is, practically speaking, limited to the last, 1913, printing, and although mint specimens of the earlier less dark shades are undoubtedly more valuable, we have actually listed only one special variety, viz., in the case of the 7½ heller. This is readily distinguishable from all the earlier printings by a typical greenish metallic sheen. This variety has already been recorded as occurring in the stamps of German New Guinea at approximately the same time (Stamp No. 21a). These 7½ heller stamps with metallic sheen are also found in the last stamp booklet issue (Booklet C—see below), a fact which approximately fixes the date of issue of these booklets, this date being otherwise undetermined.

Although the dark shades listed second in the above check list are found exclusively in the printing of 1913 it should be noted that in some cases, *e.g.* the 2½ and 20 heller values, the color only became noticeably darker *during* the progress of this printing.

We cannot recognize (as does Friedemann, p. 32) a special greasy or smudgy printing as a particular characteristic of the post-war issue H 2319.19 (No. 30b); many sheets of No. 30b are distinguished rather by their so-called "porous" printing, similar to that found in nos. 20 and 21 of German New Guinea. The special feature of this is the presence on the stamps themselves, and even more markedly on the margins *(e.g.* in the rows of fine lines and in the row of figures of value) of numerous small non-printed spots; they are almost constantly present over watermark lines so that, apart from the quality of the paper itself, it may be that the fault lay in insufficient dressing being present.

In addition to a differentiation of separate printings on a basis of shades and printing execution it is possible to subdivide the issue on the grounds of the varying appearance of the words "DEUTSCH—OSTAFRIKA" printed on the bottom margin of the sheets.

Up to the printings of 1910 these words were the same in design and position as are found in the issue without watermark and in the ship pattern with pesa values (see above). In the orders of 1912 (H 2565.12, 2566.12) the lettering is only about half the size and the right-hand word is printed more towards the right of the sheet, lying under stamps nos. 98-100 instead of under nos. 97-99.

In the big printing of 1913 there is a return to the large sized lettering but the position, especially of the right-hand word, is no longer uniform in all values, a difference from what prevailed up till 1910.

In the 1919 post-war issue of No. 30b quite different letters (italic, with ornamentations) were used for the printing of "DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKA" on

the margins. They are like those we find in the overprints made by the State Printing Office on German stamps from 1919 onwards (e.g. the letter "O" in Ostafrika is almost identical in appearance with the figure "0" in overprint A5 of Germany and with the figure "0" of the inflation provisionals.

The specialist can easily divide this apparently very uniform issue into four separate groups on the bases of differences in printing and differences in the bottom margins.

As regards the imprints on the other margins of the sheets (arrangement of the fine line, non-perforation, pane-numbers) and also as regards the sheet edges, the description given under the unwatermarked issue holds good for this issue also, with the exception that in the last printing of the bicolored stamps with watermark the marginal imprint III B shows a new development, in that the lower border of fine lines is interrupted in the middle for approximately a stamps breadth and in the gap thus made there is a colored dot put in.

The assumption is, therefore, that the watermarked issue was also, in the main at any rate, printed from plates of only one pane. There is an apparent contradiction in the fact that sheets of the 1913 issue often have the left margin perforated through, from which it might be concluded that sheets were 2x100 and, consequently, also that plates consisting of a horizontal pair of panes, were used for printing them.

But this is only an apparent contradiction.

Use of the old vertical comb perforating machine is not a likely explanation of this perforation through the side margin, for the following reasons (1) because in the sheets of 1913 the bottom margin is also always perforated through (2) because the colored dots are missing from both left and right margins (3) because sheets with through perforation of only the left margin are not generally found in the vertical comb-perforation products of the State Printing Office.

Much more probably the explanation lies in the use of one of the new horizontal perforating machines which were introduced at the State Printing Office in 1910 or later.

These machines perforated two sheets, horizontally side by side, in one operation, perforating (horizontally) the margins of the two sheets as they overlapped in the centre.

We have been able to prove, from printer's waste, that these machines, although intended for perforating sheets of 2x100, were also used for perforating single sheets of 100, of the 1913 issue, probably as an emergency measure.

In the 45 heller denomination there are in both printings, sheets of which lie before us, certain stamps in which the "5" of the left-hand figure of value has a somewhat shortened, truncated looking top stroke. On sheet H 2031.10, for example, this irregularity is present on stamps nos. 10, 11, 13, 45, 75, 80 and 89, whilst on sheet H 4596.13 it is to be seen on stamps nos. 12, 45, 71, 95 and 96.

The really extraordinary feature about this appearance is that it only occurs on the 5s of the left-hand figure of value, never (or almost never) on those of the right-hand figure.

As these figures—according to reliable information—were not inserted as type by the State Printing Office, but were engraved on the plates and, seeing that the irregularities vary slightly on practically every one of the above mentioned stamp numbers, we must conclude that the varieties are due to irregularities in the engraving and not to any fault in the printing plates or stereos.

Still more surprising than these 5s with defective top strokes is, in our opinion, the fact that the 4s also occur in at least two different designs and again only in the left-hand figures of value. The varieties in the figure "4" are found in the angle between the oblique and the horizontal bars in front; sometimes this is more markedly acute, sometimes the front is gradually flattened out perpendicularly. In the right-hand figures the "4" is uniform throughout the whole sheet.

In the case of the line-engraved stamps the various shades of red printing and the two different perforations afford a good basis for differentiating the printings. This is specially important in the case of the 3 rupee denomination, because in this value the first printing (? printings) did genuine service in the colony whilst the latter was only sold at the Berlin Counter (in the case of the 1 rupee no printings reached the colony—they were only sold in Berlin).

The post-war printings (Var. 2, with the so-called "war-perforation" 25x17 holes) can be recognized by the so-called "thick corner perforation" either at the right top and left bottom or at the left top and right bottom corners of the stamps.

On the other hand it is not always possible, in our opinion, to distinguish the various printings solely on the grounds of the different shades of red; we have found, for example, in one and the same parcel of sheets, 1 rupee sheets of a carmine-red almost identical with the red of the unwatermarked issue whilst others were of a decided red (rose red or deep red) shade.

According to the *D. B. Z.*, Vol. XXX p. 104, however, the color of the frame is sufficient by itself to distinguish Varieties (a) and (b) of the 3 rupee value from one another, Variety (b) being darker.

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By 1911 the 60 heller denomination had come to be regarded as superfluous for business in the colony and it was no longer given out at the counter; at the same time or somewhat later it was also withdrawn at the Berlin sales department. The using up or exchange of those still in the hands of the public was fixed for March 31, 1912 but although the denomination was officially demonetized on this date isolated cases of its use even after that time occurred either by oversight or in ignorance.

The stocks of the above values still present in the colony at the time of the outbreak of war were completely used up by the end of 1915; indeed the denominations most used for printed matter (2½ heller) and other most commonly employed values were finished months before that date. The postal administration therefore had to have resort to various provisional measures (Postage Paid franks, etc., see below) at the end of 1915 or earlier, in May 1915, for the delivery of printed matter and for internal office use).

There appear to have been small stocks of the rupee values (the 1 rupee and 2 rupee denominations still being of the unwatermarked issue) still in existence up to 1916; the 1 rupee, for instance is known postmarked Nov., 1915 at Lindi and in the middle of Jan., 1916 at Mikindani; the 2 rupee at the end of Oct., 1915 from Lindi; and the 3 rupee in mid Nov., 1915 from Wilhelmsthal.

In March, 1916 the relief ship "Marie" succeeded in running the blockade and landed at Sudi Bay. It brought a fresh lot of German East African stamps to the colony. These were in use up to the time of the closing down of the last agency to remain functioning—Mahenge, Sept. 3, 1917—and in the Field Posts for a few weeks longer.

After the closing of the Berlin Sales Counter the remainders (which were almost exclusively of the 1913 printing in the case of the typographed stamps) came on the market through the Imperial Postal Museum, both by auction and by open sale. (See above for the 2 rupee stamp No. I).

Used specimens of the only high value (3 rupees) watermarked stamp actually used in the colony, from parcel cards etc., have been found in the large lots which were sold in Nov., 1923 to Milan by the Imperial Postal Museum. (See under the previous issue).

## STAMP BOOKLETS

(For technical descriptions and general notes, see under this heading in "German Empire," Vol. I, p. 961 and onwards.)

Booklets for German East Africa were made up about a year after the issue of the first stamp booklets for Germany; the arrangement in both varieties of the first issue of booklets for the colony (A and B—the distinguishing letters being on the frontispiece of the orange-colored cover) was the same as in Type II 1 booklets issued at the same time in Germany. The third, later, variety of booklet, marked C had a special arrangement.

Corresponding with the Type II 1 booklets of Germany, booklets A and B had each 6 leaflets; each leaflet had 5 stamps and one space (top left) the size of a stamp with a puff or advertisement of some commercial firm.

The first 4 leaflets had 4-heller stamps with the advertisements in the same shade of green; the last 2 leaflets had 7½-heller stamps and advertisements in the corresponding red. According to *Mitt. Kohl*, Vol. IV, p. 99 Booklet A was printed on Oct. 1, 1911 and Booklet B about April 2, 1912, each of them in an edition of 5,000.

The selling price (nominal value) of a booklet was 1R 55H in the colony and 2 Mk in Germany. As each leaflet had a different advertisement and as the advertisements in booklets A and B were also in part different, the following combinations result:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 |

**Leaflets 1—4**

7 different advertisements occur in Booklets A and B taken together

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | 7½ | 7½ |
| 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |

**Leaflets 5 & 6**

4 different advertisements occur in Booklets A and B taken together

Booklet C, of the nominal value of 1R 60H was issued later. This had only 5 leaflets, the first 2 with 4-heller stamps, the last 3 with 7½-heller stamps.

Leaflet 1 had six 4-heller stamps.

Leaflets 3 & 4 had each six 7½-heller stamps.

Leaflet 2 had four 4-heller stamps.

Leaflet 5 had four 7½-heller stamps.

The two left-hand spaces in leaflets 2 & 5, the so-called "advertisement fields" had no advertisements, merely printed crosses. Booklet C therefore shows the following two new combinations:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| X | 4 | 4 |
| X | 4 | 4 |

**Leaflet 2 of Booklet C**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| X | 7½ | 7½ |
| X | 7½ | 7½ |

**Leaflet 5 of Booklet C**

The date of printing of this booklet is not definitely known, but as the 7½-heller stamps have the same metallic sheen which the sheets of this value of printing H 4596.13 have (See above), they cannot have been made up before the middle of 1913. This is noteworthy because the manufacture of booklet leaflets with crosses for Germany itself had been discontinued in April, 1913.

In all booklets there are, between the leaflets of stamps, protective leaflets to prevent them sticking together; these have advertisements printed on the back in black. In Booklets A ordinary paper was used for these protective leaflets; in Booklets B and C brownish tropical paper was employed.

(To be continued.)

# The 1939 Editions of Scott Catalogs

The 1939 edition of the Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, published by Scott Publications, Inc., 1 W. 47th St., New York, N. Y., appeared shortly after our last issue went to press. It is truly an encyclopedia of philately and contains more than 1300 pages of information about every postage stamp ever issued from 1840 to the date of going to press.

As stated on the cover of the jacket, "every stamp is numbered, listed and described, with date of issue, color, perforations and denomination, being given. All types of watermark and stamp designs are illustrated. Valuations are given on nearly every stamp, and represent a reasonable current worth as determined by close observation of markets in this country and abroad. Nearly every illustration is accompanied with a title explaining the picture on the stamp. Statistical information includes the location of every stamp issuing country, important dates, and chief pronunciations."

From a purely typographical and mechanical standpoint, the Scott Catalogue is undoubtedly the best book of its kind published anywhere. The illustrations show up clearly, the type face is easily readable, and the paper, while thin, is opaque so that the printing on the other side does not show through.

The general trend of prices is upward. The most radical increases are of course in countries like Austria and the German Colonies affected by the recent political upheaval. The splendid work of the **Bureau Issues Association** and the **Souvenir Issues Association,** who are cooperating with the Scott Publications, Inc. in recommending the listings that should be included in their specific groups, is evident. This plan, of securing cooperation from independent groups, is a very desirable one, and will go far to improving the usefulness of the catalog and increasing the respect for its quotations.

Already, plans are under way for even more important revisions in the 1940 edition. Chief among these will be the re-numbering and re-classification of the various groups. Instead of numbering the stamps in rotation, allowing gaps between the different groups, the plan now being contemplated is to use a suggestive letter, like "AP" for Airpost, "R" for Registration, "O" for Officials, and so on, with a separate set of numbers in each case. This will obviate the extensive re-numbering that has been made necessary in the past, when the intervening gaps that had originally been allowed were filled up. There has also been some discussion as to the order in which these groups should be listed. For instance, whether Airmails should follow Postage, etc., but the general concensus seems to indicate that a strictly alphabetical arrangement, regardless of the importance of each group, would be the most feasible. Hugh M. Clark, of Scott Publications, Inc., will welcome any suggestions.

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In the 1939 edition of the **Catalog of United States Stamps, Specialized,** the most noticeable improvement is the inclusion of illustrations of United States stamps. Many portions of this important work have been re-written and brought up-to-date, and, for the first time, 20th Century stamps on original cover are included and priced.

The price of the Standard Catalogue is $3.00 for the regular edition and $3.50 for the thumb-indexed edition. The price of the United States Specialized Catalogue is $3.00.

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**THE STAMP COLLECTORS GUIDE TO PAPER USED FOR POSTAGE STAMPS, by Andrew Huska, 2803 Jackson St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

This is a booklet of 32 pages for the purpose of acquainting the collector with the various types of papers used in the printing of postage stamps. It is illustrated by actual stamps and paper.

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**ANNUAIRE ET MONOGRAPHIE (CATLOGUE) DES TIMBRES DE BELGIUM ET DU CONGO BELGE, 1939, published by Fed. Royale Phil. de Belgique, 17 Rosier, Anvers, Belgium, Price Fr. 12.50.**

A book of 152 pages, text in French, which however is very easy to follow because of the many illustrations. The first part contains the Constitution and By-Laws of the Belgium Federations. In this catalog is included a supplement containing descriptions and illustrations of European Philatelic Exhibition Sheets.

# The New Gibbons Catalogs

**Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the world. 1939 Edition. 1924 Pages. Price 16/- net. (Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2).**

The new edition of the complete Stanley Gibbons' Stamp catalog has had to provide space for 2,367 different new stamps which have appeared since the previous edition was published.

There is a new feature, in the "Simplification Tables," at the beginning of all the more complicated lists, to indicate clearly to the general collector the stamps he needs from among the numerous "specialist" varieties which are included, and to tell him how best to arrange them in his collection.

Next we have two entirely rewritten lists—those of Afghanistan and Sarawak —two very difficult countries from the stamp collector's point of view, but both very interesting and both much easier to understand with the revised Gibbons lists available as guides. There are also important sectional revisions in the lists of Ceylon, China, French Morocco, South Africa, South Australia, Transvaal, Turkey, and Zanzibar.

As usual about 20,000 alterations have been made, but this year they are of special interest as they include new prices for the Coronation stamps, as well as for the later issues of King George V.

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**Stanley Gibbons' Simplified Stamp Catalogue, 1939 Edition. Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England. 1149 pages. Price 5 Shillings, Net.**

The 1939 edition contains 59,033 listings, omitting watermarks, perf. varieties, shades, minor varieties and errors. There are 7,816 illustrations.

The catalog, arranged alphabetically by country, gives brief descriptive notes pertaining to each at the introduction of the country, currencies, description of design, and dates of issue. Surcharges and overprints are described in the headings to the issues concerned, but in keeping with simplicity which is the purpose of the catalog, no attention is paid to the colors of these surcharges and overprints. Likewise, all stamps are perforated except where otherwise mentioned, and no distinction is made as to the various guages of perforation.

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# Gold Rush Steamers

**Gold Rush Steamers (of the Pacific). By Ernest A. Wiltsee, Vice-President of the California Historical Society, San Francisco. The Grabhorn Press, 1938. 367 pages. Edition limited to 500 copies.**

This is one of the most beautiful books devoted to philately that has ever been published. It will be a book collector's item as well as a stamp collector's item, due to the fact that it is printed by the famous Grabhorn Press on a beautiful deckle-edg paper.

Mr. Wiltsee has done much historical research work on the early mails of the West, but this work surpasses anything that he has previously done. The story starts right after the conquest of California, in 1846, and takes up, in chronological order, all the ships of California from 1848 to 1869, based upon his studies of the propaganda handstamps used by the steamship companies on the letters carried by their vessels.

The gold rush period of 1848; the inauguration of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the arrival of the first steamer, the **"California"** to San Francisco; Law's line of Pacific steamers; the Empire City Line and the voyage of its first steamer, the **Sarah Sands**; the days of '50 and '51, when three additional competing lines were put into business; and similar stirring tales, are graphically told.

There is the story of the romantic Pony Express, with several appendices illustrating many of the fine covers that were carried by the ships, mostly from the collection of the author, but also notable examples from the collections of well known specialists in these early covers.

The book is a valuable contribution to the early history of our United States, and should be in the library of every collector, although, unfortunately, only 500 can be accommodated, for the edition is limited to that number. Even before the announcement was sent out, a large portion of the entire edition was sold, so that any collectors interested should rush in their orders at once. The price of the book is $10.00.

# Accessions to the Library

Standard Postage Stamp Catalog, 1939, Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Gift of S. S. & C. C.

John W. Hill and the Waterbury Cancellations, bound. Gift of Waterbury S. C.

Schach den Faelschungen, 2nd Ed. Gift of G. A. Hage.

The Penny Black of Great Britain, from "The Stamps of Great Britain," Amer. Phil. Soc. H. B. Committee. Gift of J. W. Stowell.

Revista Filatelica Centroamericana, Vols. 1-5, 1932 to date. Gift of Guat. Fil. Soc.

Schweiz-Liechtenstein, Katalog, 1939, by Ernst Mueller. Gift of Ernst Mueller.

Kohl Briefmarken Handbuch 11te Auflags, # 25-32 incl. Gift of A. F. Lichtenstein.

Gibbons Priced Catalogue, Stamps of the World, 1939. Gift of Stanley Gibbons.

Post Offices of Netherlands East Indies, 1864 to date with 5 maps. Gift of A. Schiller.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Price List, 12th Ed. Gift of R. C. Osborne.

Gold Rush Steamers of the Pacific, by E. A. Wiltsee, 1938. Gift of E. A. Wiltsee.

The Propaganda Forgeries, by L. N. and M. Williams. Gift of D. Field, Ltd.

The U. S. One Cent Stamp of 1851-57, by Stanley B. Ashbrook. Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

Catalog of the Postage Stamps of Canada & B. N. A., 1939, by A. H. Vincent. Gift of A. H. Vincent.

Catalog Yvert and Tellier, 1939. Gift of A. F. Lichtenstein.

Minor Varieties by Henry Gremmel, 1898. Gift of J. C. Dalrymple.

Fracoboli d'Italia by Fratelli Oliva, 1939. Gift of Fratelli Oliva.

U. S. Stampless Cover Catalog, H. M. Konwiser & S. G. Rich. Gift of D. de Beixedon.

Monographie des Faux et Falsifications de Belgique, by M. Tolli. Gift of Gazette Phil.

The Forged Stamps of all Countries, published by J. Dorn. Gift of J. Dorn.

A Miscellaneout lot of Italian journals missing in files. Gift of E. Diena.

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

Western Collector, Vol. I, II, III, publ. by Claude C. Beals. Gift of C. C. Beals.

Catalogue Belgique et Congo Belge, publ. by Fed. Royal des Cercel Phil. de Belgique. Gift of M. Schuerman.

Stanley Gibbons Simplified Stamp Catalog, 7th Ed. 1939. Gift of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

The Regent Stamp Catalog in two volumes. Gift of Robson Lowe.

Stamp Collecting. Gift of E. S. Knapp.

American Journal of Philately, XIV-XIX bound. Gift of E. S. Knapp.

U. S. Confederate Stamps, bound. Gift of E. S. Knapp.

Missing Numbers Nederlandsch Maanblad voor Philatelie. Gift of J. D. v. Brink.

Liechtenstein, by Hermann Sieger. Gift of J. D. v. Brink.

Stamp Collecting, over 100 issues to supply missing numbers. Gift of F. M. Gilbert.

Belgique les emission au type Leopold II de 1883-1893, by Paul de Smeth. Gift of P. de Smeth.

Library List of the Fort Orange Stamp Club, 1938 Ed. Gift of Ft. O. S. C.

Postzegelkunde en Postwezen 1852-1922-1932 by Nederlands he Maandblad voor Philatelie. Gift of Nederalnsch So..

Catalogue France & Colonies, 1939, part I, Y. & T. Gift of A. F. Lichtenstein.

Additions to a Check List of the Stamps of Hawaii and More, 1938. Gift of C. F. Richards.

Program and Membership Booklet, Brighton & Hove Phi. Soc., Session 1937-38. Gift of S. G. Rich.

The First Colonial Postage Stamps, Part One, by Robson Lowe. Gift of Robson Lowe.

The Bishop Mark, Robson Lowe. Gift of Robson Lowe.

The Handstruck Postage Stamps, 1840, Robson Lowe. Gift of Robson Lowe.

The Romance of the Empire Posts, Robson Lowe. Gift of Robson Lowe.

Catalogue des Timbres d'Egypte, by Geo. N. Zeheri. Gift of Ernest Kehr.

Katalog Sberatelu Ceskoslovenskych Znamek, 1909, publ. by Filatelisticke Revue. Gift of Publisher.

Ekstein Spezialkatalog 1939, tschechoslowakischer Briefmarken. Gift of W. E. Ekstein.

Studie Razitek Rakousko-Uherskych C. S. R., 1938, by Dr. J. Peller. Gift of Dr. J. Peller.

Wells Fargo Messenger, 2 vols. bound. Gift of Mrs. V. Berthold.

Avocations, Vol. II bound, published by H. L. Linquist. Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

Papers of the 1st Am. Phil. Congress, Philadelphia, 1935. Gift of E. Klein.

Papers of the 4th Am. Phil. Congress, Hartford, 1938. Gift of E. Klein.

Handboek der Postwaarden van Nederlandsch-Indie, deel I, II, publ. by the Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelaars. Gift of A. S. Doorman.

Catalogue van de Bibliotheek der Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelaars, by A. S. Doorman. Gift of A. S. Doorman.

**ADDITIONAL ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY.**

Philadelphia Stamp News #231, 1914 issue. Gift of H. M. Friedman.
32 Old Stamp Reproductions, each glass encased. Gift of Alfred Maier.
The Propaganda Forgeries, by L. N. & M. Williams. Gift of Alfred Maier.
Der Briefmarkenfreund, Abbildungen der Briefmarke aller Weltteile. Gift of Alfred Maier.
John Holt, Printer and Postmaster, by V. H. Paltsits. Gift of A. Schoenfeld.
Das Postwertzeichen, Vols. 9, 10, 11. Gift of Alexander Leo.
Os Olhos de Boi. Gift of Club P. Brazil.
Suomen postilaitoksen historia, 1638-1938, Julkaissut Posti-Ja Lennatinhallitus, 3 Vols. Gift of Hans Lagerloef.

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**A CHECK LIST OF THE STAMPS OF HAWAII—AND MORE, 1938, published by C. F. Richards, Box 77, Grand Central Sta., New York City.**

This is an additional work to the one published by Mr. Richards in 1916, giving mostly postal rates and laws pertaining to external and inter-island rates. It also includes an article on the 6 and 10 cent errors of the 1893 issue written by J. H. Makins.

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**REGENT STAMP CATALOG**

**The Regent Stamp Catalogue of Empire Adhesive Postage Stamps, Vol. 1, edited by Robson Lowe, published by The Regent Stamp Co., Ltd., Regent Street, London, W. 1. Price 5/- plus 6d. for postage and packing.**

Volume I of the new Sixth Edition of this catalog covers the issues up to 1930. (The second volume will contain the stamps issued since 1931.)

A little over twelve thousand alterations have been made in the prices of the Sixth Edition, with somewhat above ninety per cent. reductions. In some instances the prices have been italicized, owing to the instability of the market in those issues. For the most part, however, it is expected that the prices in the early issues will remain fairly stable, and with the exception of a few individual price changes which will appear in the supplementary Volume II, the prices in Volume I will stand until September 1940, when Volume I will be re-issued.

Collectors will appreciate the fact that in addition to the Regent numbers, the catalog numbers of Scott (1938 edition) and Gibbons' (1939 edition) have been included in the listings. Much data regarding postal history, handstruck postage stamps, locals and postmarks has been given.

Listing and arrangement is on a group system, rather than alphabetical, with an index at the front simplifying easy reference.

An impressive list of famous philatelists who have contributed to the compiling of the catalog confirms the evidence of worthy effort which one gathers on scanning its pages.

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**UNITED STATES STAMPS — ILLUSTRATED & PRICED, 1939, published by Stanley Gibbons, Inc., 39 Park Row, New York City.**

This Edition is in loose leaf form containing 114 pages, printed on one side only. It includes all U. S. issues, listing also revenue, cigarette tube stamps, telegraph, wine stamps, wrapper stamps, etc. Both the Gibbons and Scott's numbers are used.

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**BELGIQUE, LES EMISSIONS AU TYPE LEOPOLD II DE 1883 a 1893, par Paul De Smeth.**

We are indebted to the author for an autographed copy of this work which is written in French. Much thought has been given in this work to the history of the issues, amounts printed, classification of the stamps and their varieties. Like all work of this author, the subject has been fully and well covered.

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**Pinner, Middlesex, England**

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**The above are a few items taken at random from my approval books.**

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The "T. W. HALL" European, African and Asiatic Colonials—RHODESIA, ZANZIBAR

### February 23-24

The "G. R. CLIFFORD" EUROPE & Colonies

### March 9-10

GREAT BRITAIN

### March 23-24

The "G. R. CLIFFORD" ASIA, AFRICA, U. S. A., SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA

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### May 11-12

INDIA

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