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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

VOLUME XXXII

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No. 1

ROLL OF HONOR.

It is desired to list every member connected with any service branches of the Army and Navy and you are asked to send your name and rank to the Editor for inclusion in this list. The co-operation of all members is also asked in order to have this list complete. The list is intended to include both officers and enlisted members.

Additions to the list since last corrections are marked with a *.

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- DE HOSTOS, CAPT. EUGENIO C., P. R. Infantry.
- DIEMER, MAJOR HUGO, Ordnance Dept.
- DRAKE, MAJOR J. FRANK, Ordnance Dept.
- FARNHAM, LT. FRED E.
- FEASEL, ALVIN, 148th U. S. Inf. Supply Co., 37th Div.
- FUSS, EDWIN W., Co. I., M. P., 78th Div.
- GRAHN, HENRY V., Co. 18 Coast Artillery.
- GREENING, E. H.
- HAMILTON, REV. A. W., (Branch unknown).
- HAMILTON, MAJOR CHAS. S., 11th Infantry.
- HAMILTON, CAPT. WILLIAM A., 7th Co. Coast Artillery.
- HENN, FIRST LT. RALPH F., Ordnance Dept.
- HEYMAN, LT. LAURENCE J., 336th Infantry.
- HOLT, MAJOR JOHN M., M. D.
- HOPKINS, ROBERT E., 25th Engineers.
- HYDE, LT. COL. ARTHUR P. S., Coast Artillery Corps.
- IRELAND, 1st LT. GORDON, Signal Corps.
- KNAUER, FIRST LT. J. GLEN, 312th Field Artillery.
- LAFEAN, EARLE B., (Branch unknown.)
- LaMOTTE, CAPT. CLARENCE K., Infantry.
- LAURITZEN, HARRY, Battery D, 346th F. A.
- LESTER, LT. G. M., Co. L., 59th Infantry.
- LEWY, CAPT. H. M., Motor Transport Corps.
- LOPEZ, CAPT. PASCUAL, Porto Rico Infantry.
- MARTIN, DONALD W., Q. R. M. C.
- MASSON, THOS. L., (Branch unknown.)
- MERILLAT, CAPT. LOUIS A., Jr., Infantry.
- MILLS, MAJOR WILLIS E., 4th Machine Gun Bn., 2nd Div., Am. Ex. Forces.
- MITCHELL, CAPT. WALTON I., M. D., 5th Infantry.
- MORRISON, CHARLES R., Co. C. 122d Field Artillery.
- OSSEGE, W. J., (Branch unknown).
- PALMER, MAJOR FREDERICK L., retired.
- PARKER, CAPT. CLYDE B., Infantry.
- PARTELLO, COL. JOSEPH M. T., retired.
- PETERS. MAJOR DON PRESTON, M. D.

- POLLARD, ROWLAND P., Co. I, 1st Vermont Infantry.
- PRESTON, CAPT. HARRY L., 22nd Engineers.
- RITTER, KARL, 3rd Co., 10th Inf.
- ROBB, WILLIAM, Masonic Ambulance Corps of Calif.
- ROSE A., 829th Aero Squadron.
- ROTH, JEROME R., Battery E., 20th F. A.
- SHIRCLIFFE, LT. ARNOLD, 1st Ohio Infantry.
- SLUSSER, MASTER ELECTRICIAN, WALTER F., Coast Artillery, N. A.
- STANGEBY, 1st LT. T. L., Dental R. C.
- STARK, CAPT. ORA E., Q. M. C.
- UNDERWOOD, CAPT. ARTHUR R., 64th Infantry.
- URFF, CORP. PAUL J., Jr., Co. H., 306th Infantry.
- VAWTER, SERG. WILLIAM S., Q. M. C.
- WAGNER, ROBERT J., Co. S. 333d Infantry.
- WEINGART, 1st LT. WILLIAM, M. D.
- WEISSHEIMER, CAPT. J. WARREN, 56th Infantry.
- WETHERELL, D. E., Bat. F., 4th Field Artillery.
M. C.
- WHEAT, MAJOR A. F., M. D.
- WHEATON, LT. COL. FRANCIS B., Q. M. C.
- WOODHOUSE, 1st LT. S. W.
- WORRILOW, COL. ULYSSES G., Infantry.
- United States Navy.**
- EISENDRATH, RICHARD R., Naval Reserves.
- FERGUSON, ENSIGN W. F., U. S. S. Indiana.
- GREEN, DICK, 132nd Co., 11th Regt. HILEMAN, COMMANDER JOSEPH S.
- HOOGHKIRK, ROBERT C., Naval Reserves.
- JUKES, ENSIGN E. W., Aide, 4th Naval District.
- JUNGWIRTH, JOHN, Naval Reserve.
- PUGSLEY, FREDERIC N., Assistant Surgeon, Naval Reserve.
- RYALL, GEORGE D., Co. d-6, Training Station.
- THEAMANN, CHARLES M.
- WIGGINS, JOSEPH G., Naval Reserve.
- WINTERHALTER, REAR-ADMIRAL A. G.
- Reserve Officers' Training Camps.**
- CARPENTER, A. EVERLY, Student.
- HUTCHINS, FERNALD, Student.
- MORSE, CHAS. R., Student.
- French Army.**
- CHASE, MAJOR CARROLL, M. D.
- GIBSON, HENRY C.
- British Army.**
- CLARKE, SAPPER EDWARD I., Engineers Training Depot, (Canada).
- EVANS, MAJOR E. B., Royal Artillery.
- GILBERT-LODGE, LT. E. M., Royal Engineers.
- HERDMAN, SERGEANT MAJOR N., Seaforth Highlanders.
- REID, LT. COL. JOHN Y., C. E. F.
- WURTELE, LT. COL. ERNEST F., Canadian Militia.

ATTENTION MEMBERS.

Will you please cooperate with the Officers of the Society in order to save postage, save work and save time. Dues amounting to \$1.80 are payable September 1st, 1918. Why not send your dues now to the Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Scott, 238 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich. It takes you but a few minutes, and then its over with for a year. It will help the Officers, it will cause the new Membership List to be issued early, it

may save you inconvenience later. It helps all around. Its system. Its proper. Its according to our By-Laws. Will you comply?

The Secretary.

The Philadelphia Branch Prize.

Philadelphia Branch #18 offers a \$5.00 gold piece to the member obtaining the largest number of new members during the fiscal year 1918-19.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Those receiving unsolicited approval sheets will kindly inform the Recorder of the Board of Vice Presidents of the names of dealers sending them, in order that the Board may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 2.

October 1, 1918.

Applications Pending.

Patteck, Nathaniel.
Schwantes, Herman.
Timourou, Wm. von
Bradford, E. Nelton.
Brown, E. M.
Coveleski, Jos. P.
Fried, E. L.
Hoyt, Geo. W.
Marthers, Harry S.
Nuese, Robert E.
Singer, Robert E.
Walker, J. Lewis, Jr.
Wang, Chin Chai
Wren, Katherine D.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

943 Reynolds, John N.
130 Osborn, Chas E.

Applications Posted.

Aguirre, Eduardo, Av. Francisco I, Madero 53, Mexico, D. F.; Age 50; Stamp Dealer; Reference: (Application being held for Reference.); Proposed by Robt. E. Zesati, # 5034.
Cadbury, Benjamin, 1136 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 45; Haines, Jones, Hadbury Co., Wholesale Plumbing Supplies; Reference: Fred Liebeck, 1535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Percy McG. Mann, # 3202.
Turnbull, H. Milton, P. O. Box 532, Digby, Nova Scotia, Canada; Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by Harry B. Dillon, Digby, N. S.; Recommended by H. A. Davis, # 1925.
Hamilton, Thomas H., 314 Summit Ave. Webster Groves, Mo.; Age 24; With Standard Oil Co.; Reference: Herbert H. A. Fox, Oswego, N. Y.; Proposed by Howard E. Day, # 5010.
Mengel, Arthur R., 739 Penn St., Read-

ing, Pa.; Age 25; Teacher English History; Reference: Berks County Trust Co., Reading, Pa.; Proposed by L. T. Brodstone, # 1142.

Moss, Rev. Arthur Bruce, 23 E. 127th St., New York; Clergyman, M. E. Church; Age 30; Reference E. M. Carter, 61 Broadway, New York; Proposed by H. A. Davis, # 1925.

Purdie, Francis B., 459 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.; Age 58; Mgr. R. G. Dun & Co.; Reference: John Callis, care R. G. Dun & Co., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, # 1925.

Scheller, Gust. A., 457 Van Dyk Ave., Paterson, N. J.; Age 46; Superintendent; Reference: Wm. Otten, 112 Belmont Ave., Paterson, N. J.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, # 1925.

Sutton, C. P., Box 191, Fairville, New Brunswick, Canada; Age 48; Lumber Surveyer; Reference: J. A. Gregory, West St. John, N. B. Canada; Proposed by H. A. Davis, # 1925.

Sinclair, H. M., 8 Williams St., Holyoke, Mass.; Age 37; Office Managers; Reference: A. J. Osborne, Osborne Hdw. Co., Holyoke, Mass.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, # 1925.

Application For Reinstatement.

Mitchell, Dr. Geo. W., 505 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 50; Physician; Reference: A. F. Henkels, 13 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, # 38.

New Stockholders.

5189 Birkenfeld, Jos., 340 Eddy St., San Francisco, Calif.
5190 Robinson, R. W., 401 S. Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Reinstated.

2597 Terry, John J., Box 1184 Seattle, Wash.

Resignation Received.

- 4144 Bolton, S. K., Pound Hill Place,
Shirley, Mass.

Resignations Accepted.

- 4168 Harbeck, Chas. T., New York.
2365 Hepler, Jno. A., Reading, Pa.

Deaths Reported.

- 4987 Havens, H. R., 177 Homer St.,
Newton Center, Mass.
7 Terrett, H. N., Woodside, N. Y.
1790 Warden, Jos., 1137 Dueber Ave.,
Canton, Ohio.

Change of Name.

- 5165 Kolb, Walter V., Hilo, Hawaii.
name has been changed by decree
of Governor of Hawaii to.
5165 Allen, Walter V., Box 912, Hilo,
Hawaii.

Change of Address.

- 4013 Bendix, B. from 844 N. St. Clair
St. to 824 Melton St., Pittsburg,
Pa.
116 Book, Robt. D., Sewickeley to 446
Union Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa.
4947 Brookfield, R. M., Jr. from Box
4008 to 2135 Porter St., Phila.,
Pa.
4725 Hargraft, Geo. N., from 62 Glen
Rd. to 29 Heath St., E., Toronto,
Canada.
1981 Hollowbush, F. A. from New York
to Allenhurst, N. J.
4527 Moxey, Dr. A. F. from 36 Car-
penter St. to 36 Mt. Airy Ave.,
Mt. Airy, Pa.
4826 Noronha, Delf, from Manila, P. I.
to 6300 Park Ave., Phila., Pa.
3692 Parker, Lt. Col. C. B. from the
Farragut to Pelham Courts, Wash.
D. C.
4958 Preston, H. L. from New York
City to Jordan, N. Y.
5038 Randolph, R. S. from Box 359
to 804 E. Fontanero St., Colo.
Spgs., Colo.
4702 Robb, Wm. from San Francisco
to 364 Ambulance Co., 316 San-
itary Tr., A. E. F.
4063 Ryall, Ensign Geo. D. from Los
Angeles to care Postmaster, N. Y.

5167 Skinner, C. P., from New York
to Operating Div., Quartermaster
General Office, 19th & B. Sts.,
Washington, D. C.

4347 Speelman, Oscar P., from Chica-
go to 114 N. Park Ave. Park
Ridge, Ill.

5074 Tener, Jno. F. Jr., from 1419 Pen-
drell St. to 3002 Marine Drive,
Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

3631 Tudbury, Warren C. from Mar-
guerite Apts. to 925 Modoc St.,
Berkeley, Cal.

4817 Vawter, Lt. W. S. from Ft. Lea-
venworth to 304th Stevedore
Training Reg., Camp Alexander,
Va.

3693 Wade, Chas. M. from Palo Alto
to 732 Market St., San Francisco,
Cal.

3110 Webb, C. V., from Painesville, to
Perry, Ohio.

3563 Wilson, H. H. from 152 Monroe
St. to 525 Fourth St., Brooklyn,
N. Y.

1545 Wurtele, E. F. Quebec to Box 67,
Sta. B., Montreal, Canada.

Membership Summary.

Membership Sept. 1st, 1918	1615
New Stockholders	2
Reinstated	1
	<hr/>
Resignations accepted	2
Deceased	3
	<hr/>
	1618

Total Membership, Oct. 1, 1918 1613
H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

The A. W. Dunning Prizes.

Beginning September 1st, 1918 Mr. A. W. Dunning Offers \$5.00 worth of good stamps to the member sending in the largest number of applications for membership each month, providing three or more applications are received. Reinstatements will count the same as a new application. For the month of September the prize will consist of \$15 worth of good stamps. Then there are three other packets worth \$5 each which will be offered until won by some member.

NOTES ON THE U. S. POSTAL SERVICE.

Compiled by RICHARD McP. CABEEN.

The following extracts from "The Messages and Papers of the Presidents" by James D. Richardson published in 1901 are considered to be of sufficient interest to place before the collectors of U. S. Stamps and the members of the American Philatelic Society. In order to limit the article most of the statistics have been omitted except in a few cases where comparison is made with previous years.

Messages and Papers of the Presidents. Vol. II.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS Fourth Annual Message. Dec. 2, 1828. " * * * With the Report from the Postmaster General is exhibited a comparative view of the gradual increase of that establishment, from five to five years, since 1792 till this time in the number of post-offices which has grown from less than 200 to nearly 8,000; in the revenue yielded by them, which from \$67,000 has swollen to upward of a million and a half and in the number of miles of post-roads, which from 5,642 have multiplied to 114,536. * * * The expenditures of the Department during the year which ended on the 1st., of July last have exceeded the receipts by a sum of about \$25,000 * * *. The suggestion of the Postmaster-General that the insurance of the safe transmission of moneys by the mail might be assumed by the Department for a moderate and competent remuneration will deserve the consideration of Congress."

Note. (This is the first reference made to the establishment of the money order system.)

Messages and Papers of the Presidents. Vol. III.

ANDERW JACKSON. Sixth Annual Message. Dec. 1, 1834.

"**** This (the deficit in the Post-office Department) is attributed in a great degree to the increase of free letters growing out of the extension and abuse of the franking privilege. There has been a gradual increase in the number of executive offices to which it has been granted and by an act passed in March, 1833, it was extended to Members of Congress throughout the whole year * * *."

Seventh Annual Message. Dec. 7, 1835.

"* * * By the report of the Postmaster General it appears that the revenue *** exceeded its accruing responsibilities \$236,206, and that the surplus of the present fiscal year is estimated at \$476,227. * * * Particular attention is solicited to that portion of the report * * * which relates to the Carriage of the mails * * * upon railroads constructed by private corporations * * * it is suggested whether it be not expedient to fix by law the amounts which shall be offered to railroad companies for the conveyance of the mails, graduated according to their average weight, to be ascertained and declared by the Postmaster-General * * *."

Eighth Annual Message. Dec. 5, 1836.

"* * * Its revenue for the year ending the 30th., June last were \$3,398,455.19. * * the expenditures * * were \$2,755,623.76 exhibiting a surplus of \$642,831.43 The Department has been redeemed from embarrassment and debt **** and recommends a reduction of postage equal to about 20 per cent ****. The scale of postage suggested **** recommends itself, not only by the reduction it proposes, but by the simplicity of its arrangement, its conformity with the Federal Currency *****."

Note. Needless to say this reduction was not made.

MARTIN VANBUREN. First Annual Message. Dec. 5, 1837.

"***** The mail routes of the United States cover an extent of about 142,877 miles having been increased about 37,103 miles within the last two years. ***** The number of Post-offices has also increased from 10,770 to 12,099 a few of which receive the mails less than

once a week and a large portion of them daily ****.

**Messages and Papers of the Presidents.
Vol. IV.**

JOHN TYLER. Fourth Annual Message. Dec. 3, 1844.

“**** I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign parts and upon our own waters for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect ****”.

JAMES K. POLK. First Annual Message. Washington Dec. 2, 1845.

“**** It will be seen that the income from postages will fall short of the expenditures for the year between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000. This deficiency has been caused by the reduction of the rates of postage, which was made by the act of the 3rd. of March last. **** Congress has never sought to make it a source of revenue for general purposes except for a short period during the last war with Great Britain, nor should ever become a charge on the general Treasury. If Congress shall adhere to this principle, as I think they ought, it will be necessary either to curtail the present mail service so as to reduce the expenditures, or as to modify the act of the 3rd. of March last as to its revenues. The extension of the mail service **** which will be demanded by the rapid extension and increase of population on our western frontier will not admit of such curtailment. **** In the adjustment of the tariff of postages the interests of the people demand that the lowest rates be adapted which will produce the necessary revenue to meet the expenditures of the Department. **** Proper measures have been taken in pursuance of the act of the 3rd of March last for the establishment of lines of mail steamers, between this and foreign countries. The importance of this service commends itself strongly to favorable consideration ****.”

Third Annual Message. Washington, Dec. 7, 1847.

“**** Within so short a period after the reduction in the rates of postage, and not withstanding the great increase of mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to defray all the expenses. **** The first of the American mail steamers authorized by the act of the 3rd. of March 1845, was completed and entered upon the service on the 1st. of June last, and is now on her third voyage to Bremen and other intermediate ports. The other vessels authorized under the provisions of that act are in course of construction and will be put upon the line as soon as completed. Contracts have also been made for the transportation of the mail in a steamer from Charleston to Havana. A reciprocal and satisfactory postal arrangement has been made by the Postmaster-General with the authorities of Bremen and no difficulty is apprehended in making similar arrangements with all other powers with which we may have communications by mail steamers, except with Great Britain. On the arrival of the first of the American steamers bound to Bremen at Southampton, in the month of June last, the British postoffice directed the collection of discriminating postages and all letters and other mailable matter which she took out to Great Britain or which went into the British post office on their way to France and other parts of Europe. The effect of the order of the British postoffice is to subject all letters and other matter transported by American Steamers to double postage, one postage having been previously paid on them to the United States, while letters transported in British steamers are subject to pay but a single postage.

This measure was adopted with the avowed object of protecting the British line of mail steamers now running between Boston and Liverpool, and if permitted to continue must speedily put an end to the transportation of all letters and other matter by American steamers and give to British steamers a monopoly of the business. A just

and fair reciprocity is all that we desire, and on this we must insist. By our laws no such discrimination is made against British steamers bringing letters into our ports, but all letters arriving in the United States are subject to the same rate of postage, whether brought in British or American steamers. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster-General for a full statement of the facts of the case and of the steps taken by him to correct this inequality. He has exerted all the power conferred upon him by the existing laws. The minister of the United States at London has brought the subject to the attention of the British Government, and is now engaged in negotiations for the purpose of adjusting reciprocal postal arrangements which will be equally just to both countries. Should he fail in concluding such arrangements, and should Great Britain insist on enforcing the unequal and unjust measure she has adopted it will become necessary to confer additional powers on the Postmaster-General in order to enable him to meet the emergency and to put our own steamers on an equal footing with British steamers engaged in transporting the mails between the two countries, and I recommend that such powers be conferred
 * * * * *

Fourth Annual Message. Dec. 5, 1848.

“* * * * * In pursuance of the act of the 14th. of August last, extending the benefit of our post-office laws to the people of California, the Postmaster-General has appointed two agents, who have proceeded, the one to California and the other to Oregon, with authority to make the necessary arrangements for carrying its provisions into effect. The monthly line of mail steamers from Panama to Astoria has been required to “Stop and deliver and take to San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco”. These mail steamers, connected by the Isthmus of Panama with the line of mail steamers on the Atlantic between New York and Chagres, will establish a regular mail communication with California.

* * * * * The contracts for the transportation of the mail in steamships, convertible into war steamers, promises to realize all the benefits to our commerce and to the navy which were anticipated. The first steamer thus secured to the Government was launched in January, 1847. There are now seven, and in another year there will probably be not less than seventeen afloat. * * * * * As an important part of the system, I recommend to your favorable consideration the establishment of the proposed line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. It promises the most happy results in cementing friendship between the two Republics and extending reciprocal benefits to the trade and manufactures of both. During the past year there have been employed under contracts with the Postoffice Department, two ocean steamers in conveying the mails monthly between New York and Bremen, and one since October last, performing semi-monthly service between Charleston and Havana: and a contract has been made for the transportation of the Pacific mails across the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama. Under the authority given to the Secretary of the Navy, three ocean steamers have been constructed and sent to the Pacific, and are expected to enter upon the mail service between Panama and Oregon, and the intermediate ports on the 1st of January next; and a fourth has been engaged by him for the service between Havana and Chagres, so that a regular monthly mail line will be kept up after that time between the United States and our territories on the Pacific. Notwithstanding the great increase the present year as it did in the last, there will be received near \$450,000 more than the expenditures. These considerations have satisfied the Postmaster-General that, with certain modifications of the act of 1845, the revenue may be still further increased and a reduction of postage made to a uniform rate of 5 cents, without an interference with the principle, which has been constantly and properly enforced, of making that Department sustain itself * * * * *”

Messages and Papers of the Presidents.

Vol. V.

Taylor. First Annual Message. Dec. 4, 1849.

***** By an Act of Congress passed August 14, 1848 provision was made for extending post-office and mail accommodations to California and Oregon. Exertions have been made to execute that law, but the limited provisions of the act, the inadequacy of the means it authorizes, the ill adaptation of our post office laws to the situation in that country and the measure of compensation for services allowed by those laws compared with the price of labor and rents in California, render those exertions in a great degree ineffectual. **** The act of 1845 reducing postage has now by its operation during the four years produced results fully showing that the income from such reduced postage is sufficient to sustain the whole expense of the service of the Post-Office Department, not including the cost of transportation in mail steamers on the lines from New York to Chagres and from Panama to Astoria which has not been considered by Congress as properly belonging to the mail service. It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether a further reduction should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence. This should be relieved from the unjust burden of transporting and delivering the franked matter of Congress *** I confidently believe that a change may safely be made reducing all single-letter postage to a uniform rate of 5 cents, regardless of distance **** and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction. Should Congress prefer to abolish the franking privilege entirely, it seems probable that no demand on the Treasury would result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whether any further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction to 5 cents, which I have recommended, should be first tested is submitted to your decision. Since the commencement of the last session of Congress a

postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified, and such relations have been formed by the post-office departments of the two countries in pursuance of that treaty as to carry its provisions into full operation. The attempt to extend this same arrangement through England has not been equally successful, but the purpose has not been advanced *****.

MILLARD FILLMORE. First Annual Message. Dec. 2, 1850.

***** At the close of the last fiscal year the length of the inland mail routes in the United States (not embracing the service in Oregon and California) was 178,672 miles, the annual transportation thereon was 46,541,423 miles, and the annual cost of such transportation \$2,724,425. The number of post-offices in the United States on the 1st. day of July last was 18,417. The gross revenue of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850 amounted to \$5,552,971.48, including the annual appropriation of \$200,000 for the franked matter of the Departments, and excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British Government. The expenditures for the same period were \$5,212,953.43 *****. I am happy to find that the fiscal condition is such as to justify the Postmaster-General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to 3 cents, the single letter when prepaid and 5 cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate be reduced to 2 cents whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction shall exceed its expenditures by more than 5 per-cent for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced and that the rates of postage on news papers, pamphlets periodicals and other printed matter shall be modified and some reduction thereon be made *****."

Third Annual Message.

***** The receipts from postages for

that time (The last fiscal year) were less by \$1,431,696 than for the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent. This *** is attributed to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year. **** although **** during the last year the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends ****. I should, nevertheless, question the policy of returning to higher rates ****.

Franklin Pierce. Fourth Annual Message. Dec. 2, 1856.

“**** The recommendations of the Postmaster-General in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines deserve the consideration of Congress. I also call **** to the sum now paid *** to the Panama Railroad Company, and commend to their ** consideration ** new contracts ** upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes. Question of the most serious nature are pending between The United States and the Republic of New Granada ****. The Congress of New Granada has also enacted a law during the last year which levies a tax of more than 3 dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be nearly \$2,000,000 annually in addition to the large sum payable to the Panama Railroad Company ***. If a measure as extraordinary in its character and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations and the Contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed mostly of American Citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution ***.”

James Buchanan, First Annual Message. Dec. 2, 1857.

“**** Our difficulties with New Grenada, which a short time since bore so

threatening an aspect, we, it is to be hoped, in a fair train of settlement in a manner just and honorable to both parties ***. In that year (1827) there were 7,000 Post-Offices; in 1837, 11,117; in 1847 15,146; and in 1857 they numbered 26,586. In this year 1,725 Post Offices have been established and 704 discontinued leaving a net increase of 1,021. The Postmasters of 368 offices are appointed by the President. The length of Post roads in 1827 was 105,336 miles; in 1837, 141,242 miles; in 1847, 153,818 miles and in the year 1857 there are 242,601 miles of post-road including 22,530 miles of railroad on which the mails are transported. I commend to your consideration **** the establishment of the overland mail route from the Mississippi River to San Francisco, California. The route was selected with my full concurrence, and the one in my judgment best calculated to attain the important objects contemplated by Congress ****.”

Second Annual Report. Dec. 6, 1858.

“**** The principal remedies (to overcome the deficiency in the Department) recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Post-master General are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to 5 cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it of post-office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the Department in making contracts for the transportation of the mail to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system the expense **** is greatly increased by requiring that the mail be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. I ** again call your attention to **** a Pacific railroad ****. This can only be done by the keen eye and active and careful supervision of individual and private interest ***. Congress might then assist them (the pri-

vate Companies) **** by grants of land or of money, or both, **** as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge and that of the *** mail at a fair and reasonable price ****. The great distance to be overcome and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now after **** but a single year **** mail stages **** now pass and repass **** twice in each week **** between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis in less than 25 days. ****"

Pocket Veto. January 7, 1859.

"**** On the last day of the last session of Congress **** "A joint resolution in regard to the carrying the United States mails from Saint Josephs, Missouri to Placerville California" was presented to me for my approval. This **** directed the postmaster General "to order an increase of speed upon said route, requiring the mails to be carried through in 30 days, instead of 38 days, according to the existing contract, provided, the same can be done upon a prorata increase of compensation to the contractors". I did not approve this joint resolution; First: because it was presented ** to me ** at so late a period that I had not time ** for an investigation of the Subject ****. Second: because the Postmaster General ** informed me that the contractors ** had offered to increase the speed ** to 30 days instead of 38 days at a less cost than that authorized in the joint resolution. ** It has been determined *** that their bid *** proposes to perform this service for a sum less by \$49,000 than that authorized by the resolution. ****"

"To the Senators and House of Representatives. June 23, 1860.
Gentlemen:

It has been found Impractical to conclude a contract for the transportation of the mails between our Atlantic and Pacific ports on the terms authorized by the 4th. section of an act *****

approved 15th. June, 1860. The Postmaster General has offered the California mails to several companies **** but they have all declined carrying them for the postages. ****. It should not be forgotten that, in consequence of the diversion of a large part of the letter mail to the overland route, the postages derived from the California service have been greatly reduced ****. The weight of these mails averaging 12 and 15 tons, semi-monthly renders it **** impossible to forward them overland. I therefore earnestly recommend that the act referred to be so modified **** to provide for carrying the California mails at a rate which may be deemed reasonable and just ****"

Fourth Annual Message. Dec. 3, 1860.

"** The report of the Postmaster General details the circumstances under which Cornelius Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed in the month of July last to carry the ocean mails between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Had he not thus acted the important intercommunication must have been suspended, at least for a season. The Postmaster General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postages on the mail matter which he might carry. ****. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a commendable spirit was willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to make up the deficiency, and I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be granted for the purpose ****."

Buchanan, Veto. Jan. 20, 1861.

"**** I return ** to the house *** the bill entitled "An act for the relief of Hockaday and Leggit". This bill appropriates \$59.76 *** for damages sustained by them in reduction of pay for carrying the mails on route No. 8911.

"Route 8911 from St. Joseph, Mo. by Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, and Fort Leavenworth, to Salt Lake City."

(Note). The contract was made April 1, 1858 to expire November 30, 1860 for weekly service. Postmaster General

reserved right to cut down service to semi monthly, if one months extra pay on curtailed service was allowed. President Buchanan referred it back to the House to settle whether it should be allowed since there were many similar cases pending.

Messages and Papers of the Presidents.

Vol. VI.

Abaraham Lincoln. Second Annual Message. Dec. 1, 1862.

“**** Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so called seceded states during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal states has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of \$8,299,820.90 being only \$50,000 less than was derived from all the states of the union during the previous year. The Postmaster General has also opened a correspondence through the Department of State with foreign ports proposing a convention of postal representatives for the purpose of simplyfing the rates of foreign postage and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition **** has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all ports from whom replies have been received. ****”

(Note. This convention represents the first attempt to form a Postal Union between the different nations.)

Third Annual Message. Dec. 8, 1863.

“**** The international conference of postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last and concluded its deliberations on the 8th. of June. The principles established by the conference as best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future postal conventions inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage, and can not fail to produce beneficial results ****”

Andrew Johnson. Second Annual Message. Dec. 3, 1866.

“**** The postoffice department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new postal convention **** it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails ****”

Third Annual Message. Dec. 3, 1867.

“**** During the past year new postal conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, The North German Union, Italy and the colonial government at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postage to and from and within those countries ****”

Messages and Papers of the Presidents.

Vol. VII.

Ulysses S. Grant. First Annual Message. Dec. 6, 1869.

“**** Most Especially do I call your attention to his recommendation for the total abolition of the franking privilege, **** it reduces the receipts for postal service from 25 to 30 per cent and largely increases the service to be performed. The method by which postage should be paid upon public matter is set forth fully in the report of the Postmaster General ****”.

(Note: This was shortly before the Department stamps were issued.)

Second Annual Message. Dec. 5, 1870.

“**** With the adoptions of the recommendations therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking privilege and the adoption of the

"correspondence cards" a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for, and at no distant day a further reduction of the rate of postage be attained *****"

Third Annual Message. Dec. 4, 1871.

"***** The suggestion of the Postmaster General ***** are earnestly recommended to your special attention. Especially do I recommend favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraphic system of the United States with the postal system *****"

Fourth Annual Message. Dec. 2, 1872.

"***** The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service ***** The Pacific Mail Steamship Company ** for ** a monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan and China ***** which will be increased for a semi monthly mail on and after Oct. 1, 1873. The United States and Brazil mail Steamship Company *** for a monthly mail between New York and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the California, Oregon, and Mexican steamship company ** for ** a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu **" Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited ** for the establishment of post office savings banks *****"

Fifth Annual Message. Dec. 1, 1873.

"***** I invite *** the consideration of Congress *** for an extension of the free-delivery system in all cities having a population of not less than 10,000; for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other printed matter of the second class; for a uniform postage and limit of weight on miscellaneous matter ***** and especially do I urge favorable action by Congress ***** for the establishment of United States postal savings depositories. Your attention is also again called to a consideration of the question of postal telegraphs *****"

Sixth Annual Message. Dec. 7, 1874.

"***** An international postal Con-

gress was convened in Berne, Switzerland in September last ** a convention for the establishment of an international postal union was agreed upon and signed by the delegates of the countries represented, subject to the approval of the proper authorities of those countries *****"

Seventh Annual Message. Dec. 7, 1875.

"***** By act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, almost any matter, whether properly mail matter or not, may be sent any distance through the mails, in packages not exceeding 4 pounds in weight, for the sum of 16 cents per pound ***** I suggest that the law be so amended as to exclude from the mails merchandise of all description.

Rutherford B. Hays. Second Annual Message. Dec. 2, 1878.

"***** The International Postal Congress which met at Paris May 1, 1878, and continued in session until June 4 of the same year was composed of delegates from nearly all the civilized countries of the world. It adopted a new convention (to take the place of the treaty concluded at Berne October 9, 1874) which goes into effect on the 1st. of April 1879; between the countries whose delegates have signed it. It was ratified and approved by and with the consent of the President, August 13, 1878 ***** In its origin the Postal Union comprises twenty three countries, having a population of 350,000,000 people. On the 1st. of April next it will comprise forty three countries and colonies with a population of more than 650,000,000 people, and will soon by the accession of the few remaining countries and colonies maintain organized postal services, constitute in fact as well as in name, as its new title indicates, a universal union, regulating upon a uniform basis of cheap postage rates, the postal intercourse between all civilized nations *****"

(To be continued.)

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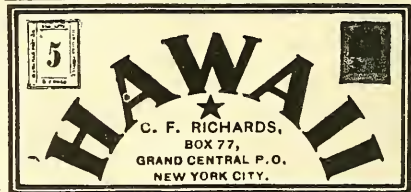
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Nov. 1, 1918

No. 2

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Vol. XXXII

NOVEMBER, 1, 1918.

No. 2

ROLL OF HONOR.

It is desired to list every member connected with any service branches of the Army and Navy and you are asked to send your name and rank to the Editor for inclusion in this list. The co-operation of all members is also asked in order to have this list complete. The list is intended to include both officers and enlisted members.

Additions to the list since last corrections are marked with a *.

- United States Army (all branches.)**
- BABCOCK, LT. COL. WARREN L., M. D., 6th Regt. Coast Artillery, Am. Ex. Forces.
- BANDHOLTZ, BRIG. GEN. HARRY H.
- *BELTZER, CAPT. C. E., Infirmary #11, 166 Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash.
- *BLUMENTHAL, SERGT. PHILIP L., Chemical Warefare Service.
- BURTON, CAPT. KENNETH, 364th Infantry.
- CARTWRIGHT, CAPT. BRUCE, Jr., Q. M. C.
- COLBURN, CAPT. WM. B., Co. E. 337 Infantry.
- COSBY, COL. SPENCER, 5th Engineers.
- *CRABBS, LEO B., Central Field Artillery Officers' Training School, Camp Zachery Taylor, Ky.
- CRITTENDEN, CAPT. JAMES L., Coast Artillery.
- DE HOSTOS, CAPT. EUGENIO C., P. R. Infantry.
- DIEMER, MAJOR HUGO, Ordnance Dept.
- DRAKE, MAJOR J. FRANK, Ordnance Dept.
- FARNHAM, LT. FRED E.
- FEASEL, ALVIN, 148th U. S. Inf. Supply Co., 37th Div.
- FUSS, EDWIN W., Co. I., M. P., 78th Div.
- *GODCHARLES, CAPT. FREDERIC, Ordnance.
- GRAHN, HENRY V., Co. 18 Coast Artillery.
- HAMILTON, REV. A. W., (Branch unknown).
- HAMILTON, MAJOR CHAS. S., 11th Infantry.
- HAMILTON, CAPT. WILLIAM A., 7th Co. Coast Artillery.
- *HAMMATT, D. C., 14th Training Battery, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
- HENN, CAPT. RALPH F., Ordnance Department.
- HEYMAN, LT. LAURENCE J., 336th Infantry.
- HOLT, MAJOR JOHN M., M. D.
- HOPKINS, ROBERT E., 25th Engineers.
- HYDE, LT. COL. ARTHUR P. S., Coast Artillery Corps.
- IRELAND, 1st LT. GORDON, Signal Corps.
- *JOHNSON, DR. G. H. (Branch unknown).
- KNAUER, FIRST LT. J. GLEN, 312th Field Artillery.
- LAFEAN, EARLE B., (Branch unknown.)
- LaMOTTE, CAPT. CLARENCE K., Infantry.
- LAURITZEN, HARRY, Battery D, 346th F. A.
- *LEONARD, CLIFFORD S., Sanitary Corps.
- LESTER, LT. G. M., Co. L., 59th Infantry.
- LEWY, CAPT. H. M., Motor Transport Corps.
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- MASSON, THOS. L., (Branch unknown).

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- *MORSE, CHAS. R., (Branch unknown)
- *MOWER, R. H., Chemical Warfare Service.
- OSSEGE, WALTER J., 3rd Co. 1st Tr. Bn., 158th Depot Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.
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- *PALLETTE, CAPT. EDW. M., M. C., U. S. A.
- PARKER, LT. COL., Infantry.
- PARTELLO, COL. JOSEPH M. T., retired.
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- EISENDRATH, RICHARD R., Naval Reserves.
- FERGUSON, ENSIGN W. F., U. S. S. Indiana.
- GREEN, DICK, 132nd Co., 11th Regt.
- HILEMAN, COMMANDER JOSEPH S.
- HOOGHKIRK, ROBERT C., Naval Reserves.
- JUKES, ENSIGN E. W., Aide, 4th Naval District.
- JUNGWIRTH, JOHN, Naval Reserve.
- PUGSWORTHY, FREDERIC N., Assistant Surgeon, Naval Reserve.
- RYALL, ENSIGN GEO. D., U. S. N. R. F.
- THEAMANN, CHARLES M.
- WIGGINS, JOSEPH G., Naval Reserve.
- WINTERHALTER, REAR-ADMIRAL A. G.

Reserve Officers' Training Camps.

- CARPENTER, A. EVERLY, Student.
- HUTCHINS, FERNALD, Student.
- MORSE, CHAS. R., Student.

French Army.

- CHASE, MAJOR CARROLL, M. D.
- GIBSON, HENRY C.

British Army.

- CLARKE, SAPPER EDWARD I., Engineers Training Depot, (Canada).
- *GERENIMAKIS, C. S., British Egyptian Forces at Selowika.
- EVANS, MAJOR E. B., Royal Artillery.

GILBERT-LODGE, LT. E. M., Royal Engineers.

HERDMAN, SERGEANT MAJOR N., Seaforth Highlanders.

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WURTELE, LT. COL. ERNEST F., Canadian Militia.

The Philadelphia Branch Prize.

Philadelphia Branch #18 offers a \$5.00 gold piece to the member obtaining the largest number of new members during the fiscal year 1918-19.

What the First Issue of United States Postage Stamps Teaches.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

Postage stamps as a medium for the prepayment of charges for the delivery of mail matter were first inaugurated in England in 1840, and almost immediately proved successful conservers of time and labor in the handling of the mails. It must not be thought that because the United States Government did not issue postage stamps until 1847 that the authorities were somnolent, on the contrary, the postal administration was very much alive to the advantages of postage stamps. As early as 1840 Postmaster General John M. Niles, who had signalized his administration by many reforms, advocated the adoption of postage stamps, but his suggestion was ridiculed by congress and Mr. Niles soon after retired.

An act of congress, dated March 3, 1845, reduced the rate of letter postage within the United States to 5 cents for any distance under 300 miles, and 10 cents for any distance over 300 miles, for a single letter, double letters to pay double rates, etc. A single letter was a single sheet of paper a double letter two sheets of paper, and so on.

Postmaster General Cave Johnson, who took office in March, 1845, was also a believer in the efficiency of the postage stamp, and not only permitted, but encouraged, the postmasters of several of the large cities to issue stamps for local delivery, thereby greatly exceeding the authority of his office. The general business demand for the use of postage stamps for the delivery of mail throughout the country became so in-

sistent that congress was obliged to recognize it, and passed an act which was in part as follows:

"STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES, XXIX Congress Session II. Chapter LXIII, Section 1, approved March 3rd, 1847. An act to establish certain Post Roads and for other purposes.

*** and be it further enacted, that to facilitate the transportation of letters by mail, the Postmaster General be authorized to prepare postage stamps, which, when attached to any letter or package, shall be evidence of the prepayment of the postage chargeable on such letter, which said stamps the Postmaster General may deliver to any deputy postmaster who may apply for the same, *** but it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmasters, to prepare, use, or dispose of any postage stamps not authorized by and received from the Postmaster General. And any person who shall falsely and fraudulently make, alter or forge any postage stamps with intent to defraud the Post Office Department, shall be deemed guilty of a felony ***"

This act went into effect July 1st, 1847.

The contract for the manufacture of the stamps was made between the Postmaster General, Cave Johnson, and the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson of New York City, which firm had offices on the top floor of a building at the corner of William and Wall Streets. There can be no doubt but what they were awarded the contract on account

of their prominence and excellent work in printing bank notes, and their experience in producing the New York Postmaster's Provisional stamps. No details of this contract have ever been found.

The official descriptions of the stamps are as follows:

FIVE CENTS. Portrait of Franklin, after painting by John B. Longacre, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disc with dark background, white neckerchief and fur collar to coat, the whole surrounded with a faintly engraved wreath of leaves, on which, in the two upper corners, are the letters "U" and "S", and in each of the two lower corners a large figure "5". In a curved line around the upper portion of the medallion are the words "POST OFFICE", and around the lower part the words "FIVE CENTS". A border of fine straight lines goes around the entire stamp. Color, light brown.

TEN CENTS. Portrait of Washington, from Stuart's painting, three-quarters face, looking to the right, on an oval disc with dark background, with white neckerchief and black coat, faint wreath of leaves around all, on which in the upper corners, are the letters "U" and "S", and in each of the lower corners, a large Roman numeral "X". In a curved line around the upper and lower parts of the medallion, as in the case of the 5 cents stamp, are the words "POST OFFICE" and "TEN CENTS". Color, black. A border of fine lines goes around the whole stamp.

Benjamin Franklin, statesman and philosopher, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 17, 1706, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1790. His father, Josiah Franklin, was born in Branbury, Oxfordshire, England, and formed one of a small party of Puritans which emigrated to New England in 1682 on account of the religious persecutions of the reign of Charles II. Benjamin was Josiah's youngest son by a second marriage, for five generations his ancestors had been youngest sons of youngest sons.

In 1737 Franklin was made postmaster of Philadelphia, and under his skillful management the town became the center of the whole postal system of the colonies, so that in 1753 he was made deputy postmaster-general, under the crown, for the continent, holding the office until January 1774, when he was summarily dismissed on account of his connection with the celebrated affair of the "Hutchinson Letters". Franklin's career is too much a part of the history of the later years of the colonies and of the early life of the young Republic of the United States of America to need comment in this article. "His abilities were so vast and so various, he touched human life at so many points, that it would require an elaborate essay to characterize him properly. He was at once philosopher, statesman, diplomatist, scientific discoverer, inventor, philanthropist, moralist, and wit, while as a writer of English he was surpassed by few men of his time. History presents few examples of a career starting from such humble beginnings and attaining to such great and enduring splendor. The career of a Napoleon, in comparison, seems vulgar and trivial."

Franklin is in many respects the greatest of Americans, and one of the greatest men whose names are recorded in history. It was but a just tribute to his fame that his portrait should have been selected to adorn the lower denomination of the first series of postage stamps issued by this nation as it was due to his executive ability and fine sense of organization that our present great postal system was first successfully established. Benjamin Franklin was the first Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the system he established endures to-day without changes other than those required to meet increased demands.

There is no biographical mention anywhere of "John B. Longacre", whose name is given in the official description as the painter of the portrait of Franklin, and there can be no doubt but what the official description was in error and

should have stated James B. Longacre, as James Barton Longacre was an artist of no mean ability and unusual versatility, as he was one of the famous engravers and the preeminent medallist of that time. He was born in Delaware Co., Pennsylvania, on August 11, 1794, a descendent of an early Swedish colonist on the Delaware, whose name was originally Longker. Between 1819 and 1831, Longacre illustrated some of the best works published in this country. With James Herring of New York, and afterwards alone, he issued the "National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans" in which many of the engravings were from sketches by his own pencil. The first plate in the second volume is the portrait of Franklin, and beneath it is inscribed "Eng'd by R. W. Dodson from a Painting by J. B. Longacre after an Original Miniature in the possession of W. J. Duane Esq're." From 1844 until his death, which occurred in Philadelphia on January 1, 1869, Longacre was the chief engraver to the United States Mint and designed all the coins that were struck during that time, including the double eagle, the three dollar piece, the gold dollar, and the one cent Indian head, only recently superceeded.

The Life work of George Washington is too well known to every school child to need mention here. It was but fitting that as the "Father of the Country" and the first President of the United States his portrait should be selected for the higher denomination of the first series of two postage stamps. Of the artist who executed the portrait we venture to write at length, as he was without doubt the greatest of all American portrait painters of all times, and his biography offers much that is not generally known.

Gilbert Stuart was born in Narragansett, Rhode Island, on December 3, 1755. The name Charles was given him by his father, an ardent Jacobite, but Stuart dropped it, assuming that of Gilbert. He attempted portraiture when but a mere lad, and produced several good likenesses, two of which, portraits

of Mr. and Mrs. John Bannister, are now in the Redwood Library, Newport, Rhode Island.

Stuart had no regular instruction until he became a pupil of Cosmos Alexander in 1770. Alexander returned to Scotland, the land of his nativity, in 1772, taking his young pupil with him, unfortunately, soon after arriving in Edinburgh, Alexander died, leaving his protege in charge of Sir George Chambers, who, shortly after, also died, and Stuart was thrown on his own resources. It is said that he worked his passage home on a "Collier bound to Nova Scotia." Arriving in this country, after an absence of two years, he established a small portrait studio in Newport, but soon realized that to gain a complete knowledge of his art he must study more thoroughly under a competent master, and in the spring of 1775 embarked for London with the avowed intention of studying under his famous countryman Benjamin West. He spent three years in London, however, suffering much at times from poverty, before he summoned sufficient courage to present himself to West, the latter received him kindly, making him a member of his household and assisting him greatly with valuable instruction. Stuart's earnings, however, were scanty, and he was compelled to eke out his existence by acting as organist in a church, for which he received the munificent salary of 30 pounds a year. After several years upon the advise of West, he opened a studio of his own, attention having been attracted to him by his portrait of W. Grant, of Concalton, when it was exhibited at Somerset House. He soon became a fashionable portrait painter, and in 1788, on an invitation from the Duke of Rutland went to Dublin, where many noblemen and people of wealth and fashion sat to him.

Stuart returned to the United States in 1792, and after two years spent in New York, where he painted numerous portraits, notably those of Sir John Temple, John Jay, and General Mathew Clarkson, went to Philadelphia, in 1794, with a letter to George Washington from

John Jay, so the long cherished ambition to paint the portrait of Washington was about to be fulfilled.

Stuart was not satisfied with his first attempt at a portrait of Washington, and it is believed that he destroyed the portrait. It was followed by a full-length picture executed on a commission from the Marquis of Lansdown. Then came the famous head now known as the "Athenaeum portrait" and accepted as the best likeness of Washington. Stuart offered it to the State of Massachusetts for \$1000, but it was not accepted. His widow sold it, with a companion portrait of Martha Washington, for \$1500. It now belongs to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Stuart moved to Washington shortly after the founding of that city and its establishment as the Capital of the Nation, living there for three years, during which time he was intimately associated with the most eminent men of the country. In 1805 he removed to Boston, continuing to ply his prolific artistic brush there without signs of failing health until 1825, when his left arm showed symptoms of paralysis, however, the gout, which had caused him severe suffering at times, soon attacked his chest and stomach, and after suffering acutely for three months, Stuart died, on July 27, 1828. He possessed the true artistic temperament, which had frequently brought him into trouble by reckless expenditures, and at his death left his family quite destitute.

Stuart was a great social favorite, a brilliant conversationalist and raconteur, which talents he used to a remarkable extent upon his sitters, banishing all restraint, so as to call forth, if possible, some involuntary traits of the natural character. This it was which enabled him to animate his portraits, not with the appearance of a mere general life, but with that peculiar distinctive life, which separates the humblest individual from his kind. He had a remarkable eye for color, and was a master in the rendering of flesh, in painting which it was his practice to lay the pure colors directly on the canvas

and then drag them together by a large brush.

Stuart during his career probably produced more portraits than any other artist—how many has never been ascertained with certainty. The catalogue of an exhibit of his works, held in Boston in 1880, contained 754 numbers, the most important of which, besides those already mentioned, being Thomas Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. James Madison, Mr. and Mrs. John Quincy Adams, John Adams, Josiah Quincy, Gen. Henry Lee, John Trumbull, and John Jacob Astor. Most of his portraits are in the possession of private individuals, but examples are owned by The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, The New York Public Library, The New York Historical Society, The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, The Maryland Historical Society, and Harvard University.

No record has ever been found of the name of either the designer or engraver of these postage stamps. Two members of the firm of contracting manufacturers, George W. Hatch and Freeman Rawdon, are known to have been expert engravers and designers, as their names appear in those capacities on several different bank notes manufactured by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, therefore, it is very possible that one, or both, were the designers and engravers of the stamps. Then again, as it is claimed that James Barton Longacre, the artist of the Franklin portrait, was a member of the firm of Drapper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. of Philadelphia and New York, bank note engravers, it is possible that Longacre engraved the dies for the stamps. Bank notes were manufactured by both, Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, and Drapper, Toppan, Longacre & Co., bearing portraits of Franklin and of Washington, which were identical, line for line, with the portraits on the stamps. It seems a fair assumption that Longacre engraved both portrait dies, and that his firm sold secondly dies of these portraits to Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson for use in the manufacture of bank notes, that either Rawdon or

Hatch was the designer and engraver of the stamp dies, using a cut down transfer of the Longacre portrait dies for the medallions of the designs.

Printing plates for line engraved stamps are manufactured in the following manner.

The design is engraved in recess, on a small flat piece of soft steel known as the die, when the design is fully engraved the die is hardened. A disc of soft steel, about an inch thick, is then rocked over the face of the hardened die, under very heavy pressure, the soft steel being forced into the sunken lines of the die so that the design is produced upon the rim of the soft steel disc, but in relief, the disc is known as the transfer roll, and in its turn is hardened. A large flat plate of soft steel is faintly ruled for as many stamps as it is desired to print in one sheet, the transfer roll is rocked over the ruled spaces, one at a time, under heavy pressure, the hardened steel cutting into the soft steel and reproducing the design, in recess, as upon the die. The soft steel displaced by the forcing in of the transfer forms little ridges or "burrs" around the edges of the design, which have to be smoothed away, the faintly ruled guide lines are burnished out, and the plate made ready for printing by being, in its turn hardened.

The plates of each denomination of the 1847 issue were of 100 subjects. The issue was demonetized, in 1851, upon the appearance of a new issue, and the dies and plates from which the stamps were printed were destroyed, as the following certificate attests.

New York, Dec. 12, 1851.

Have this day destroyed dies of the 5 and 10 cent stamps, also the plates of same.

1 5c stamp plate, 100 on, 1847 issue.

1 10c stamp plate, 100 on 1847 issue.

Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson.

Witness

Wm. Brady, P. M., N. Y.

John Moor.

G. W. Johnson.

These stamps were printed upon thin,

wove, machine-made, bluish paper. Similar paper was in general use at the time for letter sheets on which almost all correspondence was written, envelopes not having come into general use at the time. The paper was intentionally tinted by the use of ultramarine pigment in the manufacture, the ultramarine of the time being made from lapis lazuli.

Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson printed and delivered to the Postmaster General the following quantities of these stamps.

June 3, 1847, 600000 5 cents, 200000 10 cents.

March 15, 1848, 800000 5 cents 250000 10 cents.

March 20, 1849 1000000 5 cents 300000 10 cents.

Feb. 5, 1850 1000000 5 cents 300000 10 cents.

Dec. 9, 1850 1000000 5 cents.

Total 4400000 5 cents 1050000 10 cents.

Of the above quantities there were sold to the public by postmasters throughout the country, 3,589,900 5 cents and 863,800 10 cents stamps, the balance remaining on hand of each denomination being destroyed after they were demonetized in 1851.

The Post Office Department desired to exhibit complete sets of the Government postal issues at the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876. For this purpose, and also to sell to the public, reprints were made from the original plates, or from new plates made with the aid of the original dies or transfer rolls, of such issues as were not current.

Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson had destroyed the original dies and plates of the 1847 issue, so that the Post Office Department was obliged to have new dies engraved, by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and to have manufactured therefrom new transfer rolls and plates. Thus in reality making government imitations of the 1847 issue. The engraver who made the new dies did rather a poor piece of work, and the imitations are easily told.

CONFEDERATE STATE POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Paper read before the Springfield Stamp Club by William C. Stone.

This is not a scientific essay on the stamps of the Confederacy but simply a description of postal matters during the southern rebellion with brief mention of the various stamps issued. Extreme specialists will find nothing here to interest them, it is for ordinary collectors only.

With the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, in November 1860, the long controversy between the slavery and anti slavery parties in the nation came to a head. South Carolina, claiming the right to withdraw from the union of the states, passed an ordinance of secession December 20, 1860. This action was followed in 1861 by the states of Mississippi, January 9; Florida, January 10; Alabama, January 11; Georgia, January 19; Louisiana, January 26; and a provisional congress was called to meet at Montgomery, Alabama. This body met February 4, 1861, and adopted a provisional constitution four days later which went into effect at once and which was signed, on March 2, by delegates from Texas, that state having seceded since the call for the Congress was issued. Section 6 paragraph 7, of this constitution provided; "That the Congress shall have power:—To establish post offices and post roads."

On February 9, 1861, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was elected President of the new nation, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President.

On March 11, 1861, a permanent constitution was adopted, modelled in general after that of the United States, but providing for a six year presidential term and prohibiting the slave trade. The new constitution, Article 1, Section 8, reads in part as follows:—

"The Congress shall have power:

7. To establish post offices and post routes: but the expenses of the post office department after the first day of

March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty three, shall be paid out of its own revenues."

On March 6, 1861, President Jefferson Davis appointed John H. Reagan, of Texas, as Postmaster General, having previously offered the position to Henry T. Ellett and Writ Adams, both former United States Congressmen from Mississippi. Mr. Reagan was a native of Tennessee but removed to Texas when twenty one years of age. He took an active part in the political affairs of the Lone Star republic and after its annexation to the United States represented the state in Congress, his term expired only two days previous to his appointment as Postmaster General, which office he filled throughout the entire duration of the Confederacy. He also served as acting Secretary of the Treasury, during its last days, owing to the ill health of Secretary Tremholm. He accompanied Jefferson Davis and his party when they fled south after the fall of Richmond, and was taken prisoner with them on May 10, 1865, and after a brief imprisonment, in Fort Warren, was released and retired to his home in Palestine, Texas. His disabilities having been removed he was elected to Congress in 1875, and in 1887 was promoted to the Senate, where he served until June 1891, resigning to accept the chairmanship of the Railroad Commission of Texas. During the Congressional service he was for eight years chairman of the Committee on Commerce and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the Interstate Commerce act. He retired to private life after serving on the Railroad Committee for eleven and a half years, and died March 6, 1905, at the age of 86 years.

Upon assuming office Mr. Reagan at once determined to get in touch with men of southern birth who held important positions in the Federal postal service and attempt to secure their services to organize that department of

the Confederacy. Accordingly H. P. Brewster, son in law of Senator Chesnut of South Carolina, was sent to Washington, and succeeded in persuading H. St. George Offutt, Benjamin Clements, Joseph H. Lewis, Captain Schwartzman of the Dead Letter Office, and others, to throw in their lot with the new nation. They brought with them samples of the blanks used by the department and copies of maps and official reports, etc., which were of great help in building up the new department. A school was organized in which the prospective officers and clerks were given instructions in their new duties. The necessary books for the use of the department were soon prepared, and appointment books made up containing the names of all the postmasters in the states of the Confederacy, the receipts of the several offices, and the salaries. Books were also prepared for the Contract office showing all the mail routes with the names of the contractors and the contract price, together with similar information regarding the contracts with railway and steamboat companies. Contracts for mail bags, postal blanks, paper, sealing wax, cancelling stamps, locks, keys, and postage stamps, were soon after awarded. Consequently when President Davis called an extra session of Congress, early in May 1861, he was surprised to find that the department was practically equipped for taking over the work from the Federal officials who had retained control up to that time.

On May 13, 1861, Postmaster General Reagen announced that on June 1st he would assume control of the department, and instructed postmasters and others to close up their accounts on May 31, and to return all postal receipts, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and other postal property, to Washington, that they might receive proper credits for the same. Notice was also given that until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes were received all postage must be paid in money, under the provision of an act of Congress which had been passed March 1, 1861.

Judge Reagen in his "Memoirs" calls attention to the fact that Postmaster General Montgomery Blair issued an order suspending the United States postal service in the seceded states from and after June 1st., and suggests that it was done so that there might be no clash in the service, or disputes, in case the South was successful. The chief officers of the department aside from Judge Reagan were the following:

Chief Clerk, W. D. Miller, of Texas.

Chief of the Contract Bureau, H. St. George Offutt, of Virginia.

Chief of the Finance Bureau, J. L. Harrell, of Alabama.

Chief of the Appointment Bureau, B. N. Clements, of Tennessee.

Auditor, Bolling Baker.

The seal of the department was of the following design: Four horse stage in foreground, with steamboat in the distance, seven stars at top; surrounded by the inscription "Confederate States of America Post Office Department" all enclosed by an engine and twelve cars forming a circle about three inches in diameter. Embossed on green glazed paper with scalloped edges.

Most of the old postmasters were retained upon taking the oath to the new government, and a large number of them turned over the money, stamps, etc., to the United States government upon the date above specified. Some of them however retained the property and subsequently, after the outbreak of actual war, an order was issued directing the same to Richmond. The Official Register of the United States for 1861 contained a full list of postmasters with the amount of business transacted at their offices and their salaries, many items contain the note "to May 31", indicating those who closed up their accounts on that date before changing their allegiance.

The Provisional Congress passed an act of ten lines, establishing a post office department, which was approved February 21, 1861. Two days later another act was approved, establishing postal rates which went into effect June 1, 1861, and were in brief as follows:

Letters 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz not exceeding 500 miles.

Drop letters 2 cents.

Newspapers, magazines, books, etc., 2 cents per oz.

Transient printed matter 1 cent each.

On April 19, 1862, an amendment was passed increasing the letter rate to 10 cents per half ounce; the rate for newspapers, circulars, etc. was made 1 cent per ounce; but books were left at 2 cents per ounce. This act took effect July 1, 1862.

Immediately after his appointment as Postmaster General Judge Reagan entered into correspondence with firms able to engrave and print stamps, with a view to securing a supply for the Confederacy. Among these firms were Edmund Hoole, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Butler & Carpenter, Philadelphia; George F. Nesbitt, New York; American Bank Note Company, New York; A. Hoen & Company, Baltimore; J. W. Hayes, Newark, N. J.; Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond. The Confederate archives, in the possession of the United States government, contains the correspondence from the last five, and in the *Philatelic Journal of America* for March 1866 their offers were printed in full. I give below an abstract.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. March 4, 1861. Will print 1,000,000 stamps, any denomination, in sheets, gummed, perforated and ready for use for \$3.00; and after the first million at the rate of 20 cents per 1000 stamps. Stamped envelopes at from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per 1000 according to size, quality of paper, etc., providing at least 1,000,000 be ordered.

GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO. March 13, 1861. No price mentioned in the letter but allusion is made to bids enclosed for "supplies" and stating they could supply the envelopes and turn the stamp contract over to the American Bank Note Company.

J. W. HAYES (no date) Perforated stamps, gummed, etc., from any of enclosed designs in packets of 100 sheets at 20 cents per 10000, in one color or 35 cents per 1000, in two colors, the

latter being strongly recommended.

HOYER & LUDWIG. April 1861. Enclosed find samples of postal stamps. The 10c. representing the C. S. flag, we have engraved. The 2c. and 5c. we have only made drawing of. The 20c. we would like to make with President Davis' portrait. The stamps will be perforated and gummed. Price 30 cents per 1000 including packing etc.

A. HOEN & CO. April 23, 1861. This firm sent samples of proposed stamps among which were 2 and 5 cent denominations with the numerals of value in ovals surrounded by Southern plants, with C. S. A. Postage above. The 10c. value had a cotton boll and bud for the central design. On account of the great excitement in the city they were not able to submit exact figures, but stated that they would do the work for the same price the United States were paying, and that they would accept one fourth of their pay in Confederate treasury notes.

This last proposal, and possibly the two preceding, may have been in response to the two advertisements, dated March 27, 1861, which were inserted in newspapers in Montgomery, New Orleans, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Savannah, Columbus, Richmond, Memphis, and Louisville, calling for bids for stamps and stamped envelopes. The advertisements are reproduced in full in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for August 1895. They called for stamps, etc., of the denominations of 2, 5, 10 and 20 cents. In his first report, dated April 20, 1861, Judge Reagan says that only two proposals were received; one each from Richmond and Baltimore, both proposing to supply lithographed stamps. The offer from the latter city was considered most favorable, but the collision which occurred on April 20 between the citizens of that city and the 6th Massachusetts regiment, with the consequent interruption of communications, prevented further negotiations.

After considerable investigation and negotiation, with printers in various Southern cities, a contract was entered

into with Hoyer & Ludwig of Richmond for a supply of lithographed stamps, of which the first value, the 5 cent green, was put on sale October 15, 1861, printed in sheets of 200, in two panes of 100 each. The portrait was that of President Jefferson Davis and I will refrain from giving a more detailed account of the design as it is well known to all collectors by the illustrations in our catalogues if in no other way.

The exact date when the 10 cent stamp was put on sale is not known but it was probably about November 1, as Mr. John A. Klemann has a specimen postmarked November 15. Colonel Offutt says the portrait "was designed for James Madison but the artist made a caricature of it." Some authorities consider it a copy of the portrait of Thomas Jefferson on the United States 5 cent stamp of the 1851-56 issue. The size of the sheet is not known for certain, but the Worthington collection contained two sheets of 100 stamps each, and it may be of interest to state that they brought \$260 apiece.

An agent was sent to Europe, October 1, 1861, who contracted with Thomas De La Rue & Co., of London, for dies and plates for 1 and 5 cent stamps. The dies were engraved on steel and the plates were electro transfers from the same, the 5 cent bore the portrait of President Davis and the 1 cent that of John C. Calhoun. Judge Reagan's report of February 28, 1862, states that "the department has just received from Europe 2,150,000 5 cent stamps", so that the date of issue must have been sometime in February. There is no record of the dates at which subsequent shipments were sent but Colonel Offutt wrote, in a letter to my good friend Lyman H. Bagg, in April 1867, that they retained the original dies from which the plates were made, but that three plates and \$400,000 worth of stamps were on a blockade runner captured off Wilmington, N. C., and that these plates were thrown overboard. A 5 cent plate and a 1 cent plate were subsequently received and were sent south at the time of the evacuation of

Richmond, their ultimate fate he could not state. These De La Rue stamps were printed on a fairly thin hard paper which looks as if it were glazed, and complete sheets of this variety are by no means uncommon.

The same report of Judge Reagan's also states "two cent stamps have been much needed and it is believed that the Department will be able to supply them soon." The stamp which was probably issued in March 1862, bore a portrait of Andrew Jackson and was printed in green. Mr. Klemann's collection contains a pane of 100 which bears evidence of being the right half of the full sheet. The stamp was intended for drop letters and printed matter and was apparently used but little. Strips of five are sometimes met with, representing the letter rate, but single specimens on the covers are quite uncommon.

Sometime about March 1862 the lithographed 5 cent stamp was again put on sale but the color changed to blue, probably the supply of the De La Rue stamps was running low. The change of color was no doubt responsible for the fact that shortly after, probably in May, the color of the 10 cent value was changed to red although no record of the change can be found, the earliest dated specimen is May 20, 1862. The scarcity of the stamp renders it impossible to state the size of the plate, although it was probably the same as that of the blue. That there were two varieties of the 10 cent blue has been known for many years, but it was not known that it was due to a change of printers until 1912 when Mr. Klemann discovered a sheet of 100 stamps bearing the imprint of J. T. Paterson & Co. of Augusta, Ga., in place of that of Hoyer & Ludwig of Richmond. Just when the change was made is not known but it was probably about the middle of 1862. The sheet contains 100 stamps in place of 200 as in the Richmond issue, the thin colored line through the top of the words "of America" is the quickest test for the Paterson variety.

It is not known just how many plates of the 5 cent stamp were sent over by

De La Rue & Co., but there were certainly five different plates of this value, whether they were manufactured in this country, from the plate spoken of by Colonel Offutt in his letter referred to before, or whether they were sent from London, is not known. The first local prints of this value were undoubtedly made by J. T. Paterson & Co. as they were printing the stamps prior to the contract with Archer and Daly made early in 1863. The printings are quite different, those of Paterson & Co., being quite coarse and on soft porous paper, while the Archer & Daly prints are on a thin hard paper. The first prints were probably issued about August 1862, and the Richmond prints in April or May 1863.

The contract with Archer & Daly called for stamps of 2, 10 and 20 cent values printed by the line engraved process. The 10 cent value was the first to appear, coming out somewhere about April or May 1863. The die for this stamp was engraved by Mr. Archer, who was formerly one of the most expert engravers of the American Bank Note Co. of New York. The bust of President Davis was from a photograph especially taken for the purpose and the stamp was approved by him. The value was expressed in words "TEN CENTS". It is generally believed that the sheet was a small one but as no large blocks are known its exact size cannot be ascertained. Colonel Offutt says that this stamp only remained in use for a very short time owing to the general dissatisfaction with the bust, which, while an excellent portrait, was not particularly well executed. Another engraver, a Mr. Halpin, prepared new dies and plates, on which the value was expressed "10 CENTS". There are two dies of this variety, the first being distinguished by the incompleteness of the scroll or ornaments and by the hollows between the scrolls at the corners. The profile of President Davis was taken from a bust made by A. J. Volk, a foreign artist resident in Richmond, this bust was fortunately rescued from the flames at the time of the evacuation and is now

preserved in that city. There were five plates of this design, the first was from Die A. and may be told by the horizontal and vertical lines between the stamps, the size of the plate is not known, and the cataloguer of the Worthington collection said that pairs were practically unknown. The date of issue was sometime about June 1863. The other four plates are, 1 and 2 from Die A, and 3 and 4 from Die B, each containing two panes of 100 stamps each. They originally bore only the plate numbers; later the inscription "Archer & Daly Bank Note Engravers, Richmond, Va." was added. When Mr. Daly retired from the firm the words "& Daly" were erased, although on plate 2 fine lines were cut through these words, later the entire firm name and the final letters of engravers were erased. This gives collectors of entire sheets quite a number of varieties to be on the lookout for.

Sometime in June a 20 cent value appeared bearing a portrait of George Washington, this was also printed in sheets of 200 like the 10 cent, and is scarcer in used condition. One use to which it was put is alluded to by J. C. Schwab in his book on the financial history of the Confederacy, where he says; "In 1864 the post office met the demand for small change with an issue of half a million 20 cent postage stamps. At first they were freely received, then no one wanted them, and the post office did not offer to redeem them." The *Richmond Examiner* also alluded to the use of these stamps as small change in an article headed "More Money" in its issue of June 4, 1863. After describing the stamp in detail it says "The Stamp, if issued in any number, will be a good medium of change and, because of its high fractional value will, we hope, drive from general circulation some of the dirty five cent stamps that are becoming a greater nuisance every day."

Specimens of the 20 cent stamp cut in half and used as a 10 cent value are met with occasionally, but they were unauthorized and a notice in the *Richmond papers* of April 20, 1864, states

that such letters will be sent to the Dead Letter office. It is quite probable that many did slip through now and then but care should be exercised in purchasing specimens for fakes are not unknown.

Sometime about July or August 1863 the 2 cent value bearing the portrait of Andrew Jackson was issued. The sheet was composed, like the last two values, of two panes of 100 stamps each. The principal use of this stamp was on drop letters and printed matter. It is not particularly common in a used condition.

A change in the contractors took place sometime in 1864 when Keating & Ball of Columbus, S. C. took charge of printing the stamps and the plates were turned over to them. Colonel Offutt states that Archer & Daly failed to comply with the terms of their contract", but the real reason was probably the closing in of the Federal forces around Richmond and the necessity of providing means for a more certain supply for the country at large if communications should be cut off from the capital city. It is known that all the four plates of the 10 cent value were used by the new contractors as well as the 20 cents, but whether they also used the 2 cent and 5 cent is not certain. Their imprint was added to the 10 cent plates and their printings may be told by the soft porous paper of a yellowish hue, and by the deeper color of the inks. The 20 cent value had no new imprint but is in a deeper shade of green and on the same soft porous paper as the 10 cent. All these plates, it is said, were destroyed in the fire which broke out during the occupation of Columbus by Sherman's army.

As before stated a 1 cent stamp, bearing a portrait of John C. Calhoun, was prepared by De La Rue & Co. and supplies printed and sent over. There is absolutely no proof that the stamp was ever put in use and Colonel Offutt says the change in the rates soon after its arrival rendered it useless. One report is to the effect that a supply of this value was marooned at St. Thomas (D. W. I.) until after the close

of the war and then came upon the market and constitutes the supply from which we acquire our specimens.

The first printings of the 20c bore the imprint of Archer and Daly Richmond, Va., in large old English text. This imprint was erased by the new printers.—J. W. S.

No Confederate stamps were ever officially perforated. Colonel Offutt says that a perforating machine was purchased and a number of sheets perforated on trial but owing to the unsatisfactory work of the machine the idea was given up. The 2 cent, both dies of the 10 cents, and the 20 cents, are known to have been so treated, the gauge measuring 12½. The lithographed 5 cent blue and 5 cent green and the 10 cent blue are known privately rouletted.

An enterprising bookseller in Atlanta some years ago struck off sheets of 70 stamps of the De La Rue design with the value altered to "TEN CENTS". These were printed in blue and also in red with his advertisement on the back of the sheet. The same design is found also in red with a portrait of Stonewall Jackson. Other bogus issues bore the Confederate flag.

Specimens of the 3 cent United States stamp of the 1857 issue surcharged C. S. of A are known but their authenticity is decidedly dubious as there was no postal rate calling for a 3 cent stamp in the Confederate regulations, a specimen of this stamp however brought \$25 in the De Coppet sale in 1893.

Of the issues by the different postmasters I will only say that they were mainly issued during the period prior to the regular issue of the Confederacy in October 1861 and when postage was to be paid in cash. Small change having practically disappeared and the postmasters not being permitted to receive the local script, the stamps were issued to accommodate the public who wished to mail letters, there being no government notes of a denomination less than \$2.00 prior to 1862. Bills providing for copper coins of 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents were twice passed by the Senate but never acted upon by the House of Representatives.

It seems quite probable however that most of the Texas provisionals were not issued until 1864 and were the result of not being able to secure supplies of the regular issues, owing to lack of communications with Richmond, the Federal navy being in control of the Mississippi River cut off supplies.

The history of these interesting and rare stamps remains to be written, the lack of documentary evidence and their rarity renders it almost a hopeless task at this late date. As early as 1871 John W. Scott attempted to gather material for the compiling of a history of them but although he wrote to all the southern postmasters asking for information he received but few satisfactory answers, such data as was secured was published in the *American Journal of Philately*. A number of years later it was announced that Robert C. H. Brock was to attempt the task, and still later H. E. Deats and John N. Luff were said to be collaborating, but up to date we must look far and near in scattered articles to learn of these rare ones. The *Philatelic Index*, compiled by my good friend William H. Ricketts, which is now running in this journal gives several pages of reference on these stamps.

During the early days of the struggle mail was permitted to be sent south by means of Adams Express Company and the American Letter Express Company, offices being maintained by each at Louisville, Kentucky. The letters were required to be in a 3 cent United States stamped envelope and to be enclosed in another envelope addressed to the Express company at Louisville, the sum of 20 cents in United States postage stamps to be enclosed, out of which the express company paid the Confederate postal charges and retained the balance as its fee.

The franking privilege was abolished by the postal act of March 15, 1861, but provision was made that the Postmaster General, the Chief Clerk, the Chiefs of the Contract, Appointment, and Finance Bureaus, and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, might send official mail free

of postage over their signatures by endorsing the matter "Official Business". Stamped envelopes of the 1853 and 1857 issues of the United States were largely utilized on account of the scarcity of ordinary envelopes and the frank was printed on the stamp. Deputy postmasters had a similar privilege, endorsing their mail "Post Office Business", all other government officials used the regular stamps to prepay their mail.

Owing to the difficulties of communication between Richmond and that part of the Confederacy lying west of the Mississippi River Congress authorized the establishment of a branch or sub treasury which was located at Marshall, Texas. D. F. Shall was appointed Auditor, and James H. Starr agent, of the Trans-mississippi post Office Department, they utilized surcharged United States stamped envelopes in the same manner as the officials at Richmond.

One of the methods by which mail was sent abroad is illustrated by an advertisement appearing in a New Orleans newspaper October 15, 1861. Antonio Costa, 16 Custom House Street, announced that with the advice and approval of the postmaster, J. L. Riddell, he had established a monthly mail service between New Orleans and Tampico, Mexico, to connect with the regular British mail steamer at that port. August de Mesgrigny and P. M. Mazard were appointed mail carriers, and the first mail, which left October 10th, consisted of 1233 letters, the next sailing was announced for November 9, and the third for December 10th. The rates were as follows:

Single letters $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or less, double or multiple rates in proportion:

To Mexico 50 cents.

To Cuba 75 cents

To other West Indies 85 cents.

To Europe \$1.00.

Letters coming from Europe were to be endorsed "By West India Mail via Tampico, care Postmaster at Matamoros" and must be prepaid to Tampico. And now my story is done.

The American Philatelist

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 the Philatelic Literature Committee, W. R. Rick-
 etts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, (Wilke-
 Barre) Pa., and one copy to the Editor.

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EDITORIAL.

To the members of the American Phila-
 telic Society.

The Board of Directors of the Ameri-
 can Philatelic Society having seen fit to
 ratify the appointment of your Presi-
 dent and confer upon me the honor of
 the editorship of the American Philate-
 list, the official organ of the Society, it
 shall be my endeavor to make the pub-
 lication the leading philatelic magazine
 of the country, and in every way a
 worthy mouthpiece of the great philate-
 lic organization it represents. One
 man, however willing and capable he
 may be, is not sufficient working power
 to accomplish the task, it requires the
combined efforts of all the members.

Those who can write articles, do so,
 and send them in for publication.

Those who can secure interesting bits
 of information and gossip, do so, and
 send them in for publication also.

You can all criticise, suggest, praise,
 do so. Add three cents to your postage
 account occasionally and send in your
 opinions.

The American Philatelist is the pecu-
 liar personal property of each and every
 one of you, show a natural interest in
 your property, put your shoulders to
 the wheel and help push the publication
 to the fore, make The American Phila-
 telist, the official organ of your society,
 what it should be: The leading philate-
 lic publication of the world.

Do not procrastinate! Do it now! To-
 day not tomorrow!

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

We are trying a bit of an innovation
 in the article treating the 1847 issue
 from an historical and biographical
 viewpoint, and would like to know if
 our readers desire the other issues of
 our country treated upon in the same
 manner. If those who would appreciate
 similar articles will take the trouble to
 so notify us we will be greatly obliged.
 We will not continue the series unless
 sufficient of our readers request it, as
 we are too old to waste our vitality burn-
 ing the midnight oil in compiling data
 not desired by our readers.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE.

THE EDITOR.

It will be greatly appreciated if members having new or unchronicled varieties will submit them promptly for notation and description, due credit will in all cases be given.

The Editor has been conducting the new issue column in the Philatelic Gazette for the past year, and only for the sake of simplicity and in order to logically explain the contents of the Universal Postal Union circular, herewith published, does the rechronicle certain stamps previously noted in the other journal, after this number he does not intend to note any stamps previously chronicled by him.

International Office of The Universal Postal Union No. 2118/73.

Berne, August 7, 1918.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, on the part of the Offices interested, three specimens of each of the new postal values enumerated hereafter:

1st. **DENMARK:** Postage stamp of 27 on 29 ore;

2nd. **GREAT BRITAIN.**

(a) **United Kingdom:** postage due stamp of 3 pence; postal cards of 1 penny and of 1+1 penny; letter card of 1½ pence and stamped envelope of 3½ pence for registered sendings (4 sizes);

(b) **Antigua:** postage stamp of 1½ pence bearing in black surcharge the mention "War Stamp";

(c) **Bahama (Islands):** postage stamps of ½ penny and of 1 penny bearing in black surcharge the mention "War Tax" and postage stamp of 1 shilling bearing in red surcharge mention as said.

(d) **Dominica:** postage stamp of ½ penny bearing in black surcharge the mention "War Tax."

(e) **Federated Malay States:** postage stamp of 2 cents;

(f) **British Honduras:** postage stamps of 3 cents bearing in black surcharge the mention "War";

(g) **Jamaica:** postage stamp of 2 shillings;

(h) **Montserrat:** postage stamp of ½ penny bearing in black surcharge the mention "War Stamp";

(i) **St. Christopher and Nevis:** postage stamp of 1½ pence bearing in black surcharge the mention "War Stamp";

(j) **Sarawak:** postage stamps of 1 cent, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 25, 50 cents and 1 dollar;

(k) **Straits Settlements:** postage stamp of 2 cents; postal cards of 2, 2+2 and 4+4 cents;

3rd. **JAPAN:** latter card of 3 sen, placed in circulation the 15th of May last (the old card of the same value continues to be current at the same time);

4th. **N-ZEALAND. Penrhyn Island:** postage stamp of 1 shilling;

5th. **SWEDEN:** postage stamps of 12, 55, 80 and 90 ore; ordinary postal card of 7 ore; official postal card of 7 ore and letter card of 12 ore;

6th. **TURKEY:** postage stamp of 5 piasters.

Will you agree, Sir, in the assurance of my highest considerations.

The Director:

RUFFY.

UNITED STATES. 1917-18. No watermark. Perforated 11.

During the past year various shades of the current stamps have been chronicled from time to time, as we saw them, they are herewith re chronicled in one lot for the benefit of A. P. S. members.

1c. Green, deep green, milori green, deep grass green, deep yellow green, deep gray green, light grayish green, deep blue green, blue green.

2c rose, deep rose, dull rose, light rose, very pale rose, carmine rose, carmine, pale rose red, rose red.

3c die I, deep lilac, pale violet, violet, deep violet, dark violet, dull violet, pale gray violet, gray violet, dark gray violet, red violet, dark red vio-

- let, red violet pink back, deep red lilac, purple.
- 3c die II. Deep lilac, deep red lilac, violet, dull violet, red violet pink back, deep purple, blue violet.
- 4c. Brown, yellow brown, orange brown, gray brown.
- 5c. Blue, deep blue, deep dull blue, dark blue, deep slate blue, deep greenish blue, deep bright blue.
- 6c. Red orange, deep orange.
- 7c. Black, Gray black, greenish black.
- 8c. Yellowish olive, bistre olive.
- 9c. Salmon, light salmon.
- 10c. Golden yellow, yellow orange, light brownish orange.
- 11c. Myrtle green.
- 12c. Dull claret lake, light claret lake.
- 15c. Deep gray, gray.
- 20c. Ultramarine, light dull blue, light gray blue, light greenish blue.
- 30c. Orange vermilion, light orange vermilion.
- 50c. Deep lilac, deep gray lilac, light violet.
- \$1. Purple brown, black brown.
- \$2. Orange vermilion & black.
- \$5. Deep green & black.
- 10c. Special Delivery. Ultramarine, deep ultramarine, bright ultramarine, light ultramarine, dull gray blue, violet blue pink back, dark ultramarine.
- No watermark. Imperforate.
- 1c.
- 2c.
- 3c die 1. Violet, dark violet, red violet pink back.
- 3c die 11. Violet, blue violet.
- Aero Mail. No watermark. Perforated 11.
- 16c green, deep green.
- 24c carmine & blue, light carmine & blue.
- 24c carmine & blue, inverted medallion. Surface printed by offset process. No watermark. Perforated 11.
- 3c type I. Dark violet, dull violet, dull gray violet, light gray violet, deep lilac.
- 3c type II. Deep dull violet, deep dull lilac, dull red lilac, bright lilac, lavender, purple, deep purple.
- Double Impression.

3c type I. Dull gray violet.

3c type II. Purple.

Imperforate.

3c type II. purple.

CURACAO. 1918. Provisional issue. Design type-set rectangle containing CURACAO—1—cent, in three lines. At right side 's handstamped HAW in script letters with a bar beneath. Horizontally laid paper, perforated 12.

1 cent black on buff paper.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. circular.

DENMARK. 1918. Current design newspaper stamps surcharged, as provisional postal issue, POSTFRIM—ore 27 ore — DANMARK. Watermarked crown.

27 on 1 ore olive bistre.

27 on 7 ore carmine.

27 on 20 ore green.

Watermarked multiple crosses.

27 on 1 ore bistre.

27 on 5 ore blue.

27 on 1 ore carmine.

27 on 8 ore green.

27 on 10 ore lilac.

27 on 29 ore orange.

27 ore on 1 krone blue green & maroon.

Italy. Offices in Tripoli. 1916-18. Current Italian stamps with double overprint Libia, one being misplaced so as to be cut by perforations.

5 centesimi green.

20 centesimi orange brown.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

MOZAMBIQUE. 1918. War Tax stamp of 1916 design surcharged in black, in two lines, 2½ centavos.

2½ centavos on 5 centavos rose.

Stamp Collecting.

NEW CALEDONIA. 1918. Current stamp surcharged in red, in two lines, 1 centime.

1 centime on 4 centimes blue on orange.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA. 1918. The 12, 15 and 24 centavos, that were issued in 1917 with Canal Zone overprint only, have recently appeared without that overprint for use in the Republic.

12 centavos purple & black.

15 centavos light blue & black.

24 centavos yellow brown & black.

SWEDEN. 1918. Current King's head design. No watermark.

12 ore rose lake.

55 ore pale blue.

80 ore black.

90 ore myrtle green.

TURKEY. 1918. Stamp of 1916-17 pictorial issue surcharged in black, at left side 5 Piastres 5; the same at right side in Turkish Characters, and an inscription in Turkish characters across the top.

5 piastres on 2 paras green blue.

GREAT BRITAIN AND BRITISH COLONIES.

GREAT BRITAIN. 1918. Postage due. Current design.

3 pence violet.

ANTIGUA. 1918. Current design overprinted WAR STAMP in black sans-serif capitals. London overprinting.

1½ pence brown orange.

BAHAMAS. 1918. Current King George design overprinted WAR TAX in sans-serif capitals. London overprinting.

½ penny green (black).

1 penny carmine (Black).

1 shilling black & carmine (red).

BRITISH HONDURAS. 1918. Current design overprinted WAR in large black sans-serif capitals. London overprinting.

3 cents dull orange.

DOMINICA. 1918. Current design overprinted WAR TAX in black block capitals. London overprinting.

½ penny gray green.

JAMAICA. 1918. Current King George design.

2 shillings blue & violet on blue.

MONTSERRAT. 1918. Current design overprinted WAR STAMP in black sans-serif capitals. London overprinting.

½ penny deep green.

PENRHYN ISLAND. 1918. Current New Zealand stamp overprinted PENRHYN ISLAND, in two lines of dark blue sans-serif capitals. Perforated 14 by 14½ and 14 by 13½.

1 shilling vermilion.

SARAWAK. 1918. Design similar

to last issue but with portrait of new ruler.

1 cent indigo blue & carmine.

2 cents green.

3 cents brownish violet.

4 cents deep rose.

8 cents deep yellow & black.

10 cents bright ultramarine.

12 cents violet.

16 cents reddish brown.

20 cents olive bistre & violet.

25 cents brown & ultramarine.

50 cents olive & carmine.

1 dollar deep rose & deep green.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS. 1918. Current design of low denominations overprinted WAR STAMP in black sans-serif capitals. London overprinting.

1½ pence dull orange.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 1918. Current designs. Issue due to change in postal rates.

1 cent black.

2 cents gray green.

4 cents scarlet.

6 cents claret.

10 cents bright ultramarine.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES. 1918 Current design. Issue due to change in postal rates.

1 cent brown.

2 cents gray green.

3 cents deep gray.

6 cents brownish orange.

10 cents bright ultramarine.

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS. 1916-17. An English dealer is advertising the 1 penny with local WAR TAX overprint inverted, but does not state whether it is the first or second local printing. The first printing had WAR TAX at bottom of stamp; the second printing at top of stamp. Of course in the case of an inverted overprint this order would be reversed.

POSTAL CARDS.

GREAT BRITAIN. 1918. Current King George design.

1 penny rose red, manila single card.

1 penny rose carmine, manila reply card.

1½ pence brown, light buff letter card.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. 1918.	SWEDEN. 1918.
Current King George design.	Design same as postage stamps but much larger.
2 cents green, manila single card.	7 ore gray green, white single card.
2 cents green, manila reply card.	12 ore carmine, gray letter card.
4 cents carmine, manila reply card.	Design same as official stamps, same size.
JAPAN. 1918. Current design.	
3 sen carmine, white letter sheet.	7 ore gray green, white single card.

THE SCRAP BAG.

Under this heading will appear such miscellaneous bits of information as may be sent in by members or culled from various sources by your Editor.

Our Astrologer's Prophecy.

Now it came to pass that, in the second year of the reign of good King Scott, the Editor of The American Philatelist went abroad in the land calling upon the Children of Philately to support their journal.

Now for some time past he had been calling unto them, yet they would not hear him, but hardened their hearts against him.

And being sore distressed, in much anguish he cried aloud, and the people heard him and harkened unto him.

And it came to pass that there arose certain of the Scribes of the land, men learned in the wisdom of the Engraver, and mighty in understanding of perforation and watermark, and they prepared articles of wonderful worth, the like of which had not been writ since the days of Tiffany.

And it came to pass that The American Philatelist waxed mighty, and that there was none other like unto it in all the Land, neither did any rival it.

A great shout, like unto the crash of cymbals, went up from the Children of Philately, then the air was filled with singing and the music of sweet toned instruments.

The name of the astrologer is not known, but your Editor is mightily interested in knowing whether he is a really truly to goodness fortune teller, or just one more false prophet.

First Aeroplane Post in France.

We are indebted to Lt. Col. Warren L. Babcock for a clipping from the Paris Herald of August 18, from which we rewrite the following account.

The first trial of an aeroplane post in France was made at half-past two on the afternoon of August 17, from Paris to Saint-Nazaire, with stop at Le Mans. Two aeroplanes started from the suburbs of Le Bourget, one of which, piloted by Adjutant Houssais, carried about a thousand letters; the other, piloted by Sergeant Vancaudenberghe, an aviator who escaped recently from Germany, followed to act as assistant in case of necessity.

The machines destined for the postal service are aeroplanes with two motors, containing three seats; the fittings for the carriage of the mail sacks being modified according to necessities. The machines were furnished by the Minister of War, and each carried a tricolor flag with the words "Service Postal" in the corner.

The distance from Paris to Saint-Nazaire is about 450 kilometers, and it had been covered in 3 hours and 30 minutes. To Le Bourget was given the honor of the first aviation post-office, on the facade of which is the inscription "Aero-Gare du Bourget, Service Postal."

The scheme of an aeroplane post had been under consideration for more than a year, but delay in voting the cost of the service retarded its execution. The annual expense is estimated at 1,400,000 francs, but a large portion of this outlay will be covered by the increase in postage which aerial correspondence will have to pay.

M. D'Aub'ingy, President of the Inter-ministerial Commission of Civil Aeronautics, made the following statement: "Let it be clearly understood that

these are only trials. They will show us whether our calculations are well founded or not. For commercial purposes aeroplanes will require to be more solidly constructed, but less speedy, than military machines.

"It must not be thought that these experiments in themselves will enable to come to any definite conclusions. As you know, the Government has decided that only material which cannot be utilized at the front will be employed for experiments. We cannot expect to get authority to ask engineers and factories to devote themselves to turning out aeroplane models and special motors suitable for civil aviation. This means that these experiments are going to be carried out under the worst conditions. But they will, nevertheless, enable us to proceed with some useful work.

"Soon we shall see incredible things in aviation, such as the crossing of the Atlantic. Before the war aviation was a sport; during the war it is an arm; after the war it will be a means of transport."

Since the Le Bourget-St. Nazaire trials the air post has become one of the leading questions of the day, and very soon the service will be working regularly.

Letters transported by aerial post in France are at present wrapped in a narrow red band bearing the words "By Aeroplane", but a special stamp is shortly to be issued, which, it is said, will bear the portrait of that "Ace of Aces", France's aviator hero, Lieutenant Guynemer.

Spurious Issue for Chili.

A certain Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Justice conceived the scheme of issuing, for personal profit, a 20 centavo stamp in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of Maipo. 100,000 of the stamps were privately printed and issued, without preliminary notice to an unsuspecting public upon the anniversary of the battle. Thanks to the prompt action of a Chilean Journal, *El Diario Ilustrado*, of Santiago, the scheming official was impeached, an inquiry ordered, and practically all the

labels were destroyed, on April 18, in the presence of the Ministers of the Republic.

We would therefore warn our readers not to be inveigled into purchasing Chilean stamps of the 20 centavos denomination similar in design to the 5 centavos of the 1910 issue.

New York-Chicago Air Mail Route.

Office of Information
Post Office Department
October 24, 1918.

Postmaster General Burleson to-day announced that the New York-Chicago air mail route will be inaugurated between December 1 and December 15. The exact time of the establishment of the service will depend upon the time of the receipt by the Post Office Department of the necessary airplanes to operate the line.

The city of Cleveland has set apart for use as an air mail field Wodland Hills Park, a magnificent pleasure ground, and will place on it a hangar costing \$10,000. Work on this aviation field was begun this week.

The city of Chicago has given the use of Grant Park as an aviation field for the landing of mail ships, and the Aero Club of Illinois has tendered the use of Ashburn Field for hangars, work shops and bunk houses for the mechanical forces. The Association of Commerce of Chicago yesterday voted an allotment of \$15,000 for the construction of an air mail hangar. Work on the Chicago field will begin at once.

Bryan, Ohio, the intermediary stopping point between Chicago and Cleveland for exchange of mail and gassing of airplanes, has furnished the Post Office Department with a suitable ground and hangars. Work on the Bryan field was begun last week.

Representatives of the Post Office Department will be in Clarion, Bellefonte, and Lehigh, Pa., this week, to arrange for the immediate erection of hangars and preparation of fields at those points.

The New York-Chicago route will be laid out in three legs, the first from New York to Bellefonte, Pa., a distance of

125 miles, with an emergency station and machine midway at Lehighton; the second leg from Bellefonte to Cleveland, a distance of 215 miles, with an emergency station at Clarion, Pa., a distance of 87 miles from Bellefonte; the third leg from Cleveland to Chicago, a distance of 323 miles, with an intermediate mailing station at Bryan.

The plan of operation during the unfavorable winter months contemplates the airplanes leaving Chicago and New York at 6 o'clock each morning, with a capacity of about 20,000 letters, and making the trip, including all stops, within a period of 10 hours.

Unfortunately the route will be inaugurated at the worst possible season of the year, the Post Office Department had hoped to establish it at an earlier date so that the aviators could become thoroughly conversant with the landmarks of the route before the face of the country was snow covered, but the unavoidable delays in construction of hangars and airplanes prevented. Important mail routes must run daily no matter what the weather conditions, so the Post Office Department saw no reason for a further delay until fine spring weather, especially as this is the last air mail route to be established until after the war. The change in the original route from Lock Haven to Bellefonte was made to overcome adverse air currents caused by the high range of hills in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, the slight detour to the south avoided these adverse currents.

Clever Forgery of British India 1866.

The Philatelic Journal of India states that there has recently appeared quite a quantity of very cleverly executed forgeries of the provisional 6 annas violet and green of 1866 (Scott's 29 and 30). The counterfeits are being offered in singles, pairs, and strips of from three to six, the strips generally containing the rare error of inverted overprint. It is further stated that all the forgeries are recently postmarked with the postal cancellations of the period of some towns of the Madras Presidency.

The Price of Postage Stamps in Indo-China.

The French Colonial Office has received from the Governor of Indo-China a telegraphic order to no longer sell to the public the stamps of that colony.

This forceful measure was taken so that the inhabitants of Indo-China could no longer procure in France the stamps necessary for the prepayment of their postage. This had been a decided advantage to them as the exchange of the piastre had increased from 2 francs 50 centimes to 4 francs 20 centimes. It was necessary to pay 4 francs 20 centimes in the colony for 25 stamps of 10 centimes each, whilst the French Colonial Office sold them for 2 francs 50 centimes.

Is such an interdiction legitimate? That is the question asked by the "Avenir du Tonkin" after having registered complaints, from the majority of its readers, of a strong disinclination to pay for their postage double the price that it was really worth.

Ruanda and Urundi.

Regarding these questionable provisionals for the conquered section of German East Africa occupied by Belgian forces, L'Echo de la Timbrologie states "on the authority of a subscriber placed in a position to know whereof he speaks". That at the beginning of 1916 the overprint Ruanda and Urundi was locally stamped upon 5000 sets of the Belgian Congo stamps and that about half of the quantity that reached Tabora was on hand in July 1916. These overprinted stamps had been in use but a short time when orders were received from the Ministry of the Belgian Colonies to retire them from circulation and to forward to Havre the stock on hand as well as the stamps which had served to impose the overprint. At the same time notice was given that an authorized issue would shortly be delivered. The stamps used for imposing the overprint were forwarded to Havre but the Ministry received none of the overprinted stamps at the offices and soldiers of the expeditionary force, sensing their rarity,

bought them up. The authorized issue did not reach Tabora until the end of 1916, and proved to be the Belgian Congo stamps with four line overprint in French and Flemish, prior to their arrival the stamps in use in the conquered territory had been, in their order: First; The Belgian Congo stamps without overprint, distinguishable only by cancellation, the earliest being the town cancellation of Tabora, which was succeeded by the cancellation B P C—V P K (Bureau poste campagne—Veld Post Kantoor) with number from 1 to 4 beneath; the numbers designating the following offices: 1—Tabora, 2—Kigoma, 3—Usumbura, and 4—Kigala. Secondly: The Belgian Congo stamps with Ruanda and Urundi overprint, which are found on registered letters with the Tabora cancellation.

The Runda and Urundi overprints being thus admittedly unauthorized have they any value to collectors in an unused condition other than that of philatelic curiosities?

Cancellations on Early British Indian Stamps.

Early Indian cancellations and postmarks (1854-84) form the subject of what promises to be a most exhaustive reference list, now appearing in serial form in the Philatelic Journal of India, Mr. W. Renuff, the editor of that Journal, is the compiler.

Proposed New Issue for Newfoundland.

Stamp Collecting for October 5 publishes the following interesting letter received by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. from the Postmaster-General of Newfoundland.

REPORTS OF BRANCH SOCIETIES.

Branch No. 3.

The 348th regular meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held, on Sept. 18th., at the Society's room in the Russ Building, 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco. Meeting called to order at 8.15 P. M., Vice-Pres. H. B. Phillips

“August 26, 1918.

Dear Sirs:—

The statement in the philatelic journal to which you refer in your letter of July 29 is not wholly correct. It is proposed to issue a ‘Trail of the Caribou’ series about the end of the year, but there is no intention of depicting scenes and episodes of the Great War. The Caribou, as you are no doubt aware, is the emblem of this little Dominion, and its head will appear on every stamp. The idea is to bring into prominence the work done by our boys on sea and land. Originally it was intended as an assistance in recruiting, but, conscription now being in force, it is no longer necessary for that purpose, but will, I hope, serve as a fitting emblem of local War effort. The names of some of the engagements in which our boys took part will be on the various denominations. The issue will consist of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 24, and 36c values, the complete list selling for \$1.25.

Yours truly,

J. ALEX. ROBINSON,
Postmaster-General.

The Development of Rates of Postage.

Mr. W. C. Stone is desirous of calling the attention of members to a book by the above title written by Alfred D. Smith of the Secretary's office of the General Post Office, London. It is a good historical and analytical study of the different rates for letters, newspapers, parcels, etc., in England, Canada, the United States, France and Germany. While stamps are only incidentally mentioned the book is one of value to all serious philatelists. Published by George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London. Price about six for seven shillings.

in the chair. Secretary, twelve members and one visitor present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Mr. Jos. Birkenfeld was elected to membership. The feature of the meeting was the exhibition of the fine Scandinavian collection of Mr. L. Lagarus, particularly strong in Norway and Sweden, and

the Denmark and Danish West Indies of Mr. H. Marcus. The latter a revelation as to what may be accomplished with patient study and research in the unearthing of uncatalogued varieties. The method of arranging and mounting the collection, showing various charts and data with the stamps, proved of great interest to the members. Meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

EDGAR M. BRANSFORD,
Secretary.

OBITUARY.

It is with deep regret that we note the death of Herbert Philip Klein, A. P. S. #5116. Mr. Klein was Secretary of the St. Louis Stamp Collectors Society, A. P. S. Branch No. 4. A young man of very energetic nature and a staunch worker for the good of philately. His presence and support will be greatly missed by the Society he so ably served and by his many personal friends.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Those receiving unsolicited approval sheets will kindly inform the Recorder of the Board of Vice Presidents of the names of dealers sending them, in order that the Board may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 3

November 1, 1918.

New Stockholders.

Applications Pending.

Aguirre, Edwardo.
Cadbury, Benj.
Turnbull, H. M.
Hamilton, Thos. H.
Wang Chin Chai, S. S.
Mengel, Arthur R.
Moss Rev. Arthur B.
Purdie, Francis B.
Sawman, A. A.
Coveliski, Jos. P.
Schiller, Gust A.
Sutton, C. P.
Sinclair, H. M.
Zychlinski, K.
Dickason, Donald E.

Applications Posted.

Becker, A. H., 490 W. First St., Casper, Wyo.; Age 29; Locomotive Engineer; Reference: W. C. Phillips & Co., Reno, Nev.; Proposed by H. A. Davis #1925.
Ciampolini, Felix, 113 Washington Place, New York; Age 40; Singer; Reference: Klemann, Morgenthau, Bartels, all of new York; Proposed by Vahan Mozian, #2279.
Fiacre, Henri F., Rue Monthulet, La Roche-sur-yon, Vendie, France; Age 54; Mgr. S. P. Alimentation; Reference: Y. Saulnier, Fordham, N. Y., Arthur Simionescu, Hackensack, N. J.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

5191 Patteck, Nathaniel, 176 Grand St. Extension, Brooklyn, N. Y.
5192 Schwantes, Herman, 2921 Ringgold St., Philadelphia, Pa.
5193 Timourou, Wm. von, 815 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
5194 Bradford, E. Nelton, 116 Nassau St., New York.
5195 Brown, E. M., 313 Bangor Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
5196 Field, E. L., Deemer, Neb.
5197 Hoyt, Geo. W., 106 Washington St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
5198 Marthers, Harry S., 695 Warren St., Bridgeport, Conn.
5199 Nuese, Robt. E., 303 W. 122 St., New York.
5200 Singer, Robert, 612 Michigan Ave. Evanston, Ill.
5201 Walker, J. Lewis, Jr., 600 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
5202 Wren, Katherine D., 1560 Henry Clay Ave., New Orleans, La.

Reinstated

943 Reynolds, John N., 1527 Walnut Ave., Wilmette, Ill.
730 Osborn, Chas. E., 13 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Replaced on Roll.

Having paid dues for two years in full.
4519 Banfield, Elwood, 26 East 23rd St., New York.

Deaths Reported.

- 1906 Kjellstedt, L. Harold, 1026 Wood-lawn Ave., Scranton, Pa.
 5116 Klein, Herbert, 3910 Botanical Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 2393 Lehman, Chas., 203 W. 94th St., New York.

Resignations Received.

- 5094 Abbott, Spence, Box 147 Alta Loma, Calif.
 2133 Berthold, V. M., 195 Broadway, New York.
 3685 Dunham, Jas. H., Scranton, Pa.
 1643 Dutcher, Frank J., Hopedale, Mass.
 4113 Giberga, Saml., Calle 15 N. 251 Vedado, Havana, Cuba.
 4850 Knox, Guy, Commonwealth Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 3796 Pease, Roger Q., 480 Oxford Rd., Newton Centre, Mass.
 242 Schurmann, Edward, Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Expelled by Board of Directors.

- 4525 Lloyd, William, 606 Royal St., New Orleans, La.
 5087 Strantz, Dr. W., Butler, Pa.

Correction.

In the Secretary's Report No. 1 the death of No. 1983 was reported. We are glad to make correction as we were misinformed. The Fred D. Pollard was not our Fred D. Pollard #1938 and we are glad to report #1938 is alive and well.

Important Notice.

The War Industries Board, Pulp and Paper Section, in its Regulations sent to Publishers, suggests, owing to shortage of Paper that all subscriptions should be discontinued unless renewed at expiration. The Annual Membership and Subscription List is soon to be compiled and all subscriptions not renewed will be discontinued. Please communicate at once with the Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Scott.

Change of Address.

- 5103 Abdill, Wm. V. from Burlington, N. J. to Titusville, N. J.
 143 Adenaw, J. K. from 104 E. 64th St. to 161 E. 64th St., New York.
 5030 Auerbach, A. F. from Box 229 to 11 O'Reilly St., Havana, Cuba,

- 3443 Bender, E. J., from 2642 Norwood St. to 2624 Norwood St., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.
 2918 Culver, C. M. from San Francisco to 2838 Central Ave., Alameda, Calif.
 2640 Cass, L. V. from Nicholson, Pa., to 80 Park Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.
 4632 Curtis, Fred A. from 207 W. 33rd St. to 118 W. 36 St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 2709 Field, Wm. H. from 1211 Lewis St. to 1223 Elmwood Ave., Charleston, W. Va.
 4243 Fuller, Perry W. from Station E. to 523 W. 40th St., Baltimore, Md.
 3979 Hancock, Albert from 19 S. 5th Ave., to 19 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.
 3167 Herzog, H. A., from 406 to 403 Grandview Ave., El Paso, Texas.
 2462 Hotz, R. S. from 3033 Sheridan Rd. to 1525 Astor St. Lincoln Park Sta., Chicago, Ill.
 2465 Hoyt, R. C. from 610 Park Ave. to 321 Federal Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
 3043 Hubbell, Grover C. from Albuquerque to Bishop's Lodge, Santa Fe, N. M.
 1578 Jefferis, Dr. B. Grant from Chicago to Magnolia Springs, Baldwin County, Ala.
 1823 Jensen, J. C. from W. 178th St. to 606 191 St. West, Apt. 52, New York.
 4426 Joyce, Morton D. from New York to Box 57, Princeton, N. J.
 4064 Jumper, Chas. H. from Detroit, Mich. to 70 Willow St., Plainfield, N. J.
 4737 Kennett, W. C. Jr. from Cincinnati to Hazelwood, Ohio.
 4712 Kmentt, Cornel from Ridgefield Park to 15 Oakwood Ave., Bogota, N. J.
 4864 Kornik, I. J. from 1053 Oak View to 818 Washington St., Memphis, Tenn.
 5132 Livingston, P. A. from Towahloondah, N. Y. to Box 943, Narberth, Pa.

THE CURRENT 2c POSTAL CARDS.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

The war raise in postal rates made necessary a 2c postal card to succeed the 1c for general domestic use. A design was prepared showing the head of Grover Cleveland, but, in view of the fact that this country had entered the world war in support of the doctrine of democracy promulgated by our third President, it was deemed more appropriate to substitute the head of Thomas Jefferson.

At the time the design was finally approved the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was over crowded with more important war work and could not immediately prepare the necessary engraved die of the design nor manufacture the printing plates.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing furnished a pen and ink drawing of the design to the Government Printing Office and that latter institution manufactured therefrom typographic plates by the photo-lithography process. These plates, known officially as "hardened copper plates", were very inferior in execution and the cards printed therefrom appear crude and coarse, in fact were the head not labeled "Jefferson" we would be inclined to take it for a portrait of "Toby Tippler". The plate did not last under printing pressure but "mashed up" making late printings even more coarse and sumudged.

The typographed cards were first issued October 22, 1917, being printed in carmine, and later in rose red, an intentional change of ink. The cards were so wretchedly poor in execution that all possible pressure was brought to bear upon the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with the result that within three months that institution had engraved a die and manufactured plates, officially known as "hardened steel plates", from which cards were printed and issued to the public on January 23, 1918. These cards being printed from engraved steel plates show a well executed likeness of Thomas Jefferson

etched in fine smooth lines. The printing reverted to the carmine ink of the first typographed cards.

The hardened steel plates used for printing the present cards are engraved steel surface printing plates, as we were heretofore ignorant of the fact that this method of manufacture was used by the Government in any of its printing work we deem a description of interest to our readers.

A die is deeply engraved with the design, in recess, the die embracing the stamp and label "THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS", from this die transfers are taken on oblong flat pieces of steel, with the design in relief, before hardening these oblong pieces of steel are slightly curved vertically, each is known as a plate, forty-eight are fastened with set screws to a diagonally grooved cylinder, in four rows of twelve, allowing for the proper spacing of the card size, this cylinder is used for printing the cards and is known as the "make up plate". The card is in a large roll or drum and together with the make up plate is placed in a press similar to that used for printing newspapers, each revolution of the make up plate prints forty-eight cards and the drum of card paper is cut at the end of each revolution, the sheets of forty-eight cards being later fed to a machine which cuts them into single postal cards.

A double, or reply, card was issued on August 17, 1918, being of different design, in this case a portrait of Washington, similar to that on the postage stamps, in rectangular frame with solid background and curved top, over which curves a ribbon band in folds half way down the sides and bearing the inscription U. S. POSTAL CARD in colored capitals; a narrow ribbon at bottom of portrait bears the name WASHINGTON in small colored sans-serif capitals, beneath that a solid color label with irregular ovals at each end enclosed by an

outline scroll, the label bearing 2 CENTS 2 in colorless numerals and letters. A band in the center of card, on a line with the bottom of the stamp, bears the inscription THIS SIDE OF CARD FOR ADDRESS, in thin sans-serif colored capitals. The reply card attached is in every way similar except that the portrait is of Martha Washington, her name appearing upon the ribbon at bottom, REPLY CARD with fancy ornament beneath is curved above the inscription THIS SIDE OF CARD FOR ADDRESS.

The make up plates for the double or reply card are of twenty-four subjects each, in four rows of six with twice the vertical space between subjects allowed for the single card. The cylindrical make up plates are placed in the press

so that the card paper runs between them printing both sides simultaneously the same as in a newspaper press, at printing the card is cut in the same size sheets as the single card and afterward fed to a machine which cuts to double card size at the same time rouletting between the card and reply card so that they will fold and separate easily and properly. The printing is in red.

Summary.

- 1917, typographed,
 - 2c carmine (Jefferson).
 - 2c rose red (Jefferson).
- 1918, engraved surface printing,
 - 2c carmine (Jefferson).
 - 2c + 2c red (Washington and Martha Washington).

THE 20 LEPTA OF THE GREEK ISSUE OF 1876-79.

Many of the different stamps of the sheet in printing Zb show the inversion of the O. Of these cases a very small number are attributable to the second setting; most of them evidently belong to later settings. This feature and the frequency of bad printing seem to be chiefly characteristic of these later settings. My earliest date for a copy showing a setting later than the second is 15th August, 1878.

In connection with this subject it would be of interest to inquire whether the first resetting was not rendered necessary by the previous use of the type for the printing of the controls of the 10 Lepta on yellow paper (L),

which took place not later than May 8th, 1877, and whether the subsequent resettings were not connected with the printing of the succeeding orange-red stamps (M).

In the light of the fresh information acquired a brief reconsideration of the question of classification becomes necessary. If the conclusions drawn above are justified they must necessarily affect our views as to the sequence of the printings, and must result in somewhat lengthening the list of stamps. On the other hand, by suggesting a lower value for colour as a criterion of a printing (in the series under consideration) they countenance the union of certain of printings formerly recognized.

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RATES.—Per line including address single insertion, 5 cents. Standing notices, one year per line, 12½c. Minimum charge for yearly notice, 50c.

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EXCHANGE—I take 1 to 1000 of a kind, and give single copies. The rate? that depends. Harry C. Bradley, Dorchester Center, Mass.

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WANTED:—New Zealand agency for cheap foreign packets, 3d to 5sh each. Send samples and agency terms to Wilcox Smith & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.

WANTED—Manuscript for articles of interest to our members written by members for publication in this journal. Address The Editor.

WANTED.—19th Century U. S. Offer in exchange good foreign mostly 20th Century, Basis, Scotts 1917, some war surcharges. Address Wm. Schwarzwaelder, 11 Euclid Ave., Maplewood, N. J., A. P. S. 4538.

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WANTED.—Stamps of old German States used only and in fine condition. Submit stamps with lowest offer for cash by return mail. Chas. Lange, P. O. Box 18, Cincinnati, Ohio.

EGYPT and SUDAN. My wholesale price list of these two countries will be sent to any dealer free on application. E. L. Angeloglous, P. O. Box 873, Cairo, Egypt.

FOR SALE, unused British Honduras, singles, blocks, pairs. 20 per cent. off Catalogue prices. C. O. Taylor, 620 Madison Ave., Elizabeth, N. J. A. P. S. 3717.

PRECANCELLED.—I will pay cash for any precancelled stamps. Also have some fine approvals. Write me, C. W. Hennan, M. D., 6450 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Vol. XXXII.

Dec. 1, 1918.

No. 3

OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

- INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF MINNESOTA •
- ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 14, 1886 •

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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ROLL OF HONOR.

It is desired to list every member connected with any service branches of the Army and Navy and you are asked to send your name and rank to the Editor for inclusion in this list. The co-operation of all members is also asked in order to have this list complete. The list is intended to include both officers and enlisted members.

Additions to the list since last corrections are marked with a *.

- United States Army (all branches.)**
- BABCOCK, LT. COL. WARREN L., M. D., 6th Regt. Coast Artillery, Am. Ex. Forces.
- BANDHOLTZ, BRIG. GEN. HARRY H., Provost Marshal General, Am. Exp. Forces.
- *BELTZER, CAPT. C. E., Infirmary #11, 166 Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash.
- BLUMENTHAL, SERGT. PHILIP L., Chemical Warfare Service.
- BURTON, CAPT. KENNETH, 364th Infantry.
- CARTWRIGHT, CAP. BRUCE, Jr., Motor Transport Corps.
- COLBURN, CAPT. WM. B., Co. E. 337 Infantry.
- *CORCORAN, CAPT. BREWER, Office Chief of Staff.
- COSBY, COL. SPENCER, 5th Engineers.
- CRABBS, LEO B., Central Field Artillery Officers' Training School, Camp Zachery Taylor, Ky.
- CRITTENDEN, CAPT. JAMES L., Coast Artillery.
- DE MOSTOS, MAJOR EUGENIO C., P. R. Infantry.
- DIEMER, MAJOR HUGO, Ordnance Dept.
- DRAKE, MAJOR J. FRANK, Ordnance Dept.
- *EVANS, SORP. JNO. C., 30th Co. 8th Bat., 165 Depot Brigade.
- FARNHAM, LT. FRED E.
- FEASEL, ALVIN, 148th U. S. Inf. Supply Co., 37th Div.
- *FORESTER, CAPT. O. H., Medical corps, Camp Gordon, Ga.
- FUSS, EDWIN W., Co. I., M. P., 78th Div.
- *FORSBECK, CAPT. FILIP A., Medical Reserve Corps, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.
- *GARBACCIO, L. F., American Expeditionary Forces.
- GODCHARLES, CAPT. FREDERIC, Ordnance.
- GRAHN, SERGT. H. V., Officers Training School, Co. E., Coast Artillery, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- HAMILTON, REV. A. W., (Branch unknown).
- HAMILTON, LIEUT. COL. CHAS S., 11th Infantry, Am. Exp. Forces.
- HAMILTON, CAPT. WILLIAM A., 7th Co. Coast Artillery.
- HAMMATT, D. C., 14th Training Battery, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
- HENN, CAPT. RALPH F., Ordnance Department.
- HEYMAN, LT. LAURENCE J., 336th Infantry.
- HOLT, MAJOR JOHN M., M. D.
- HOPKINS, ROBERT E., 25th Engineers.
- *HUDSON, PAUL R., 1st Bat. Chemical Warfare Service.
- HYDE, LT. COL. ARTHUR P. S., Coast Artillery Corps.
- IRELAND, 1st LT. GORDON, Signal Corps.
- JOHNSON, DR. G. H. (Branch unknown).
- KNAUER, FIRST LT. J. GLEN, 312th Field Artillery.
- LAFEAN, EARLE B., (Branch unknown.)

- LaMOTTE, CAPT. CLARENCE K., Infantry.
- LAURITZEN, HARRY, Battery D, 346th F. A.
- LEONARD, LIEUT. CLIFFORD S., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A.
- LESTER, LT. G. M., Co. L., 59th Infantry.
- LEWY, CAPT. H. M., Motor Transport Corps.
- LOPEZ, CAPT. PASCUAL, Porto Rico Infantry.
- MARTIN, DONALD W., Q. R. M. C.
- MASSON, THOS. L., (Branch unknown).
- MERILLAT, CAPT. LOUIS A., Jr., Infantry.
- MILLS, MAJOR WILLIS E., 4th Machine Gun Bn., 2nd Div., Am. Exp. Forces.
- MITCHELL, CAPT. WALTON I., 805 Pioneer Infantry, Am. Exp. Forces.
- MORRISON, CHARLES R., Co. C. 122d Field Artillery.
- MORSE, CHAS. R., (Branch unknown)
- MOWER, R. H., Chemical Warfare Service.
- OSSEGE, WALTER J., 3rd Co. 1st Tr. Bn., 158th Depot Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.
- PALMER, MAJOR FREDERICK L., retired.
- *PALLETTE, CAPT. EDW. M., M. C., U. S. A.
- PARKER, LT. COL., Infantry.
- PARTELLO, COL. JOSEPH M. T., retired.
- PETERS, MAJOR DON PRESTON, M. D.
- POLLAR, CORPL. ROWLAND P., Co. I, 57th Pioneer Infantry, A. E. F.
- PRESTON, CAPT. HARRY L., 22nd Engineers.
- RITTER, KARL, 3rd Co., 10th Inf.
- ROBB, WM. 364 Ambulance Co., 316 Sanitary Train, A. E. F.
- ROSE A., 829th Aero Squadron.
- ROTH, JEROME R., Battery E., 20th F. A.
- *SAMPSON, LIEUT. ORVILLE H., Aircraft Production, Instrument & Armament Dept., Chicago, Ill.
- SEMMES, THOS. JR., Co. C. U. S. Training Station, University, Va.
- *SKINNER, MAJOR CHAS. P., Q. M. C. Domestic Div., Washington, D. C.
- SHIRCLIFFE, LT. ARNOLD, 1st Ohio Infantry.
- SLUSSER, MASTER ELECTRICIAN, WALTER F., Coast Artillery, N. A.
- STANGEBY, 1st LT. T. L., Dental R. C.
- STARK, CAPT. ORA E., Q. M. C.
- STUCK, OLIVER J., 31st Div. 123 Ambulance Co. 106 Sanitary Train, A. E. F.
- UNDERWOOD, CAPT. ARTHUR R., 64th Infantry.
- URFF, CORP. PAUL J., Jr., Co. H., 306th Infantry.
- VAWTER, LT. WM. S., 304 Stevofore Training Reg., Camp Alexander, Va.
- WAGNER, ROBERT J., Co. S. 333d Infantry.
- *WAILLY, VICTOR R., Battery B. Mountain Artillery, Corozal, Canal Zone.
- WEISSHEIMER, CAPT. J. WARREN, 56th Infantry.
- WETHERELL, D. E., Bat. F., 4th Field Artillery.
- M. C.
- WHEAT, MAJOR A. F., M. D.
- WHEATON, LT. COL. FRANCIS B., Q. M. C.
- WOODHOUSE, 1st LT. S. W.
- WORRILOW, COL. ULYSSES G., Infantry.
- ZIEGELE, SERGT. WM. J., U. S. Field Artillery.

United States Navy.

- EISENDRATH, RICHARD R., Naval Reserves.
- FERGUSON, ENSIGN W. F., U. S. S. Indiana.
- GREEN, DICK, 132nd Co., 11th Regt.
- HILEMAN, COMMANDER JOSEPH S.
- HOOGHKIRK, ROBERT C., Naval Reserves.
- JUKES, ENSIGN E. W., Aide, 4th Naval District.
- JUNGWIRTH, JOHN, Naval Reserve.

PUGSLEY, FREDERIC N., Assistant Surgeon, Naval Reserve.
 RYALL, ENSIGN GEO. D., U. S. N. R. F.
 THEAMANN, CHARLES M.
 WIGGINS, JOSEPH G., Naval Reserve.
 WINTERHALTER, REAR-ADMIRAL A. G.

Reserve Officers' Training Camps.

CARPENTER, A. EVERLY, Student.
 HUTCHINS, FERNALD, Student.
 MORSE, CHAS. R., Student.

French Army.

CHASE, MAJOR CARROLL, M. D.
 GIBSON, HENRY C.

British Army.

CLARKE, SAPPER EDW. I., Headquarters 16th Field Co. Cons. Engineers, Can. Exp. Forces, Siberia.
 GERENIMAKIS, C. S., British Egyptian Forces at Selowika.
 EVANS, MAJOR E. B., Royal Artillery.
 GILBERT-LODGE, LT. E. M., Royal Engineers.
 HERDMAN, SERGEANT MAJOR N., Seaforth Highlanders.
 REID, LT. COL. JOHN Y., C. E. F.
 WURTELE, LT. COL. ERNEST F., Canadian Militia.

History and Biography of the 1851-60 Issue.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

On March 3, 1851, Congress passed an Act entitled: An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postage in the United States. This Act provides, in part, as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the 30th day of June, 1851, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, viz.: For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked for or communicated, in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance, between places in the United States, not exceeding 3,000 miles, when the postage upon said letter shall have been prepaid, three cents, and five cents when the postage thereon shall not have been prepaid, and for any distance exceeding 3,000 miles, double these rates; for every such single letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea; and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over 2,500 miles, twenty cents and for any distance under 2,500 miles, ten cents, excepting however, all cases where such postages have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or

convention already concluded or hereafter to be made; and for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter, treble these rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple these rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or every additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage, and all drop letters or letters placed in any post office, not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each, and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post office shall be charged with one cent additional to the regular postage, to be accounted for as other postages now are.—The rate for circulars, handbills, pamphlets, engravings, and newspapers (excepting those coming from the publishers), shall be one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, for distances under 500 miles, and an additional rate for each additional 1,000 miles or fraction thereof.—The Postmaster General is au-

thorized to provide suitable postage stamps of the denominations of three cents, and such other denominations as he may think expedient to facilitate prepayment of postages provided for in this act."

Under the authority of this Act the Postmaster General entered into contract with the bank note engraving firm of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Cincinnati, to furnish postage stamps of the new denominations of one cent, three and twelve cents, and carrier stamps of one cent, all to be of a superior quality and furnished at a lower cost than the five and ten cent stamps previously furnished by Rawdon, Wright Hatch & Edson. The first delivery of stamps under this contract was made on June 21, 1851, and consisted of 100,000 one cent, 300,000 three cent, and 100,000 twelve cent. These stamps were first placed on sale to the public on July 1, 1851. The carrier stamp was not delivered until later, the supply being 300,000, and was first placed on sale to the public on September 29, 1851.

The official description of the stamps is as follows:

One-cent.—Profile of Franklin, after Ceracchi, looking to the right, the words "U. S. Postage" following an outside-border line in the medallion at the top, and "One Cent" at the bottom in white capitals and on curved panels; on the corners and partly surrounding the two panels are convolute scroll-work ornaments, nearly meeting in points on the sides. Color, indigo blue.

Three-cent.—Profile of Washington, after Houdon, facing left. Surrounding the ellipse is a tessellated frame, terminating in each of the four corners with a fine lathe work rosette. At the top and bottom of the stamp are straight panels with a small part cut off at each end, the top bearing the words "U. S. Postage" and the bottom "Three Cents" in white capitals. In each of the four exised panel ends forming the extreme corners of the stamp is a small white diamond figure. A fine white line forms

an outer rectangular border. Color, brick red.

Twelve-cent.—Portrait of Washington, after the painting by Stuart, three-quarters face, looking to the left. Above the medallion and conforming to its curve are the words "U. S. Postage" in white shaded capitals, and below similarly inscribed, are the words "Twelve cents." The medallion lies upon a rectangular, straight-lined engraved background, whose corners which appear outside the ellipse are ornamented by scroll-work rosettes, and between this background and the outer border of the stamp there is a finely tessellated space. Color, black.

One-cent carrier stamp.—Profile bust of Franklin, looking to the left; frame oval geometrical lathe work; ornamental multirayed stars at corners. The word "Carriers," in white capitals, in straight line at top of stamp; the word "Stamp," also in white capitals, in straight line at lower margin. A five-pointed star at each end of the words, in brackets. Color, indigo blue on rose colored paper.

As the carrier stamps did not express any denomination they caused great confusion as to their exact value and franking worth, stamps of new design were therefore ordered, which were to express the denomination one cent. These were duly executed and delivered by the contracting firm and placed on sale on November 17, 1851, succeeding the Franklin carrier which was withdrawn from sale from that date. The official description of the second carrier stamp is as follows:

One-cent carrier stamp.—Picture of an eagle upon the branch of a tree, poised as for flight, looking to the left. The central portion of the ground is dark, shaded into white near the circumference. Within a dark border described by double lines there is a space left at the top for the words "U. S. P. O. Despatch" in white capitals, and at the bottom "Prepaid one cent," the tablets on which these words appear not quite meeting on the left and right, leaving spaces of lighter color. Leaves

of oak appear in the lefthand corners and of laurel in the right, clinging to the inscription surrounding the medalion, but leaving in the extreme corners a white ground. The longest diameter of the ellipse is horizontal, and the outer line of the stamp is a parallelogram bordered by single straight lines. Color, light indigo blue.

The carrier stamp was really superfluous, its powers were limited, while the duties it did perform could be equally well executed by the one cent postage stamp, accordingly the carrier stamp was withdrawn from circulation on January 27, 1852. It is stated that the Franklin carrier was in use only in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans, and the eagle carrier only in the cities of Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The statement regarding the places of use of the Franklin carrier is undoubtedly based on deductions only, derived from the following report of the Postmaster General, dated November 29, 1851, which reads:

“A contract has been made for the supply of the postage stamps authorized by the act of March last. These stamps are believed to be of superior quality, and are furnished at a less price than was formerly paid. Some of those furnished soon after the execution of the contract were found to be deficient in adhesive qualities, but it is believed that there will be no ground for future complaint.

“The streets, avenues, roads and public highways of the cities of New York Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans have been established as post routes under the 10th section of the postage act of March 3, 1851, and letter carriers appointed for the service thereon. If it is the intention of Congress to transfer the whole despatch business of the cities to the letter carriers of the department, further legislation for that purpose is desirable.”

The rates on printed matter were reduced by an Act, approved August 30, 1852, which provides:

“From and after September 30, 1852, postage on all printed matter passing

by mail, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows: Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, to any part of the United States, one cent; and for every additional ounce or fraction thereof one cent additional.”

The reports of the Post Office Department show the following quantities of each denomination of postage stamp to have been delivered by Toppin, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. for the fiscal years ending June 30.

	1c.	3c.	12c.
1851.	400,000	1,710,000	200,000
1852.	6,860,000	49,410,000	480,000
1853.	4,450,000	51,210,000	—
1854.	8,450,000	47,820,000	60,000

According to the published reports of the Postmaster General the stamps issued to postmasters for the first two years, ending June 30 in each instance, were as follows:

	1c.	3c.	12c.
1852.	5,489,242	48,410,035	237,042
1853.	4,736,311	51,461,040	146,655

After 1853 the reports of the Postmaster General do not supply statistics of the quantities of stamps delivered to postmasters until the report for 1859.

There is no change in the portrait subjects from the first issue, the head of our first Postmaster General appearing on the lower denomination, and the head of our first President appearing on the two higher denominations.

The head of Franklin portrayed on the one cent stamp was taken from a bust executed by Guiseppe Cerrachi, an Italian sculptor, born in Rome, July 4, 1751. The bust was made in 1784, during Franklin's residence in Paris, and is now one of the treasures of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia. Cerrachi endeavoured to secure the good offices of Franklin in the furtherance of his ambition to come to America commission-

ed to execute a monument commemorative of the Revolution, nonsuccess in this effort in no way dampened his ardor and he came to Philadelphia in 1791, remaining but a year however, yet in that time he executed busts of Washington, Hamilton, and other eminent men. Returning to Europe he was commissioned to execute a bust of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1796, when Italy was invaded by that general. In 1800 he formed, with Arena and others, a design to assassinate Bonaparte, and with the intention (as is supposed) of carrying out this design proposed to undertake the execution of a statue of the first consul, but the plot was detected, and Guseppe Cerrachi went to the guillotine in Paris on January 31, 1801, riding in a Roman triumphal car of his own design.

The head of Washington portrayed on the three cent stamp was taken from a statue executed by Jean Antoine Houdon, a French sculptor, born in Versailles, March 20, 1740. When only nineteen years of age, as a student in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Houdon took the first prize for sculpture, which involved a residence in Italy. He spent ten years in Rome at a period when the excavation of Herculaneum and Pompeii had given new impulse to art. Among other works he there finished a colossal statue of St. Bruno, of which Pope Clement XIV said: "He would speak, if the rule of his order did not prescribe silence." Returning to Paris Houdon executed many masterpieces, which placed him in the front rank of French sculptors and procured his admission to the academy. In 1785 he accompanied Franklin to the United States to prepare a model for the statue of Washington which had been ordered by the state of Virginia, and passed two weeks at Mount Vernon for that purpose. The statue, bearing the sculptor's legend, "Fait par Houdon, citoyen francais, 1788.", and which now stands in the hall of the capitol at Richmond, is clad in the uniform of an American Revolutionary officer, and, according to the testimony of personal

friends of Washington, is in many respects the best representation of him that ever has been made. After the execution of the noted statue of Cicero, now in the palace of the Luxembourg, Paris, Houdon lost his memory, and was compelled to give up his profession. He had none of the other common infirmities of age, and so venerable was his appearance that the artist Gerard introduced him in his picture, "Entry of Henri IV. into Paris," as one of the magistrates who presented the king with the keys of the city. Jean Antoine Houdon died in Paris in the Palace of the Institute, July 16, 1828.

The head of Washington portrayed on the twelve cent stamp was taken from the celebrated portrait painted by Gilbert Stuart. The biography of Stuart was treated upon at length in the article on the 1847 issue.

Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. were the largest firm of bank note engravers of the period, their offices were situated in the old Jayne building in Philadelphia, which was destroyed by fire on March 4, 1872, and unfortunately all records of the firm perished at the same time so that it is impossible to state who was the engraver of the dies. John W. Casilear, a member of the firm began the study of engraving in 1826, when fifteen years of age, he was a pupil of Peter Maverick, and after the death of his instructor, in 1831, Casilear became a bank note engraver. He later interested himself in oil-painting and visited Europe in 1840, and again in 1857, for study. In 1835 he was elected an associate of the National Academy, and in 1851 a full academician. It seems hardly probable that he was the engraver of the dies as he was at the time but just admitted to the National Academy as a full member and his paintings were all landscapes.

The postal rates were increased by an Act approved March 30, 1855, which amended the Act of March 3, 1851, and read as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That in lieu of

the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit: For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail, for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding 3,000 miles, ten cents. And for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter, treble these rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple these rates; and every letter or paper not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce or every additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, except such as are to or from a foreign country, the postage as above specified, shall be prepaid, except upon letters and papers addressed to officers of the Government on official business, which shall be so marked on the envelopes. And from and after the first day of January, 1856, the Postmaster General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters, upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

“_____ And be it further enacted: That for the greater security of valuable letters, posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster General be and hereby is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of parties posting the same, and to require the prepayment of the postage, as well as a registration fee of five cents, on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same, in such manner as the Postmaster General may direct; Provided, however, that such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the Post Office Department or its revenues liable for

the loss of such letter or package, or the contents thereof.”

It will be noted that this act, for the first time, enforces the prepayment of postage on all matter going out through the United States mail. The raise in postal rates and the establishing of a registry system made it necessary to revive the five and ten cent denominations which had not been in use since July, 1851. A contract for new designs for these denominations was entered into with the firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Co., of Philadelphia, who had succeeded to the business of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. John W. Casilear having withdrawn from the firm to pursue the profession of landscape artist, with a studio in New York City. Supplies of the two denominations were duly delivered and the ten cent was placed on sale to the public on May 10, 1855. The five cent denomination having been ordered to facilitate the prepayment of the fee on registered letters and packages, the regulations governing which did not become active until January 1, 1856, the stamp was not placed on sale to the public until that date.

The official descriptions of the two denominations are as follows:

Ten-cent.—Portrait of Washington, after the painting by Stuart, three-quarters face, looking to the left. Around the upper portion of the medallion, in a solid ground, are thirteen five-pointed stars, above which, in a white panel following the general line of the medallion, are the words, in small stencil capitals, “U. S. Postage,” and at the bottom, in white capitals and following a double reverse curve, are the words “Ten cents.” In each of the upper corners is the Roman number “X” in the nearly circular spaces left by the foliate and scroll ornamentations there as well as, to a larger extent, in the trigonal spaces in the lower corners of the stamp. Color, dark green.

Five-cent.—Portrait of Jefferson, after a painting by Stuart, three-quarters face, looking to the right and upon a

ground slightly lighter than the general cast of the stamp. The lathe-work border nearly follows the rectangular outer lines of the stamp. It extends inward about three-sixteenths of an inch wide, curving inward at the middle of the four sides, at the top and bottom touching the medallion and at the sides passing under it, thus leaving small spaces of a different figure at the four points outside the ellipse. This border follows the curved lines at the corners. It has slight projections on the outer side, equidistant from the corners. The words "U. S. Postage" are in the middle of the border at the top, and "Five cents" at the bottom in white capitals follows the slightly curved line of the border. Color, brown.

Stuarts head of Washington, forming the medallion design of the ten cent denomination, offers nothing new in the way of biography.

With the five cent denomination a departure is made, for the first time, from the portrayal of the features of Washington and Franklin, and Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Thomas Jefferson is utilized for the medallion design. In view of the fact that our country is now laboring under the burden of a mighty war entered upon in defense of and for the furtherance and upholding of the glorious principal of democracy first promulgated by our third President, we venture upon a rather lengthy biography, believing it most apt as conforming with the trend of current events and thought.

Thomas Jefferson was born in Shadwell, Albemarle County, Virginia, April 2, 1743, a descendent of Virginia colonists of Welsh extraction. His early education was received at the College of William and Mary, and after graduation he entered upon the study of the law under the guidance of George Wythe, then a member of the house of burgesses, but afterward to become chancellor for the state of Virginia.

The first public office held by Jefferson was that of justice of the peace to which he was appointed upon at-

taining his majority in 1764. He commenced public life on May 11, 1769, when he took his seat as a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, of which Washington was also a member. On entering public life Jefferson made the following resolution "never to engage, while in public office, in any kind of enterprise for the improvement of my fortune, nor to wear any other character than that of a farmer."

The beginning of the year 1774 found Thomas Jefferson a thriving and prosperous young lawyer and farmer, not known beyond Virginia; but when the year closed he was a person of note among the patriots of America. It was he who prepared the "Draught of Instructions" for Virginia's Delegation to the Congress which met in Philadelphia in September 1774, and which instructions were the foundation of the sterling Democracy of the United States of America of to-day, throughout he maintained that the parliament of Virginia had as much right to pass laws for the government of the people of England as the British legislature had to pass laws for the government of the people of Virginia. "Can any one reason be assigned why a hundred and sixty thousand electors in the island of Great Britain should give law to four millions in the states of America?" The "Draught of Instructions", while not accepted by the convention, was published as a pamphlet, copies of which were sent to England, where Edmund Burke caused it to be republished with amendments and additions of his own. It procured for the author, to use his own language, "the honor of having his name inserted in a long list of prescriptions enrolled in a bill of attainder."

On July 21, 1775, Jefferson took his seat in the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia. His readiness in composition, his profound knowledge of British law, and his innate love of freedom and justice, gave him solid standing in that body. Thomas Jefferson was chairman of the committee of five appointed on June 10, 1776, to draw

a Declaration of Independence, the other members being, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert P. Livingston. Congress, however, before passing the Declaration of Independence subjected Jefferson's draught to a severe and prolonged revision, making many suppressions, additions, and alterations, most of which were improvements.

From 1776 to 1779 Jefferson devoted his entire energies to a revision of the laws of Virginia. Having declined an election from Congress as joint commissioner with Franklin and Deane to represent the United States at Paris, he was elected, by the Virginia Legislature, in January, 1779, Governor of the State, to succeed Patrick Henry. In 1782, shortly after the death of his wife, he was elected, by a unanimous vote of Congress, plenipotentiary to France, to treat for peace. He accepted gladly; but, before he sailed, the joyful news came that preliminaries of peace had been agreed upon. In June, 1783 he was elected to Congress, and in November took his seat at Annapolis, Maryland. As chairman of the committee on currency he assisted to give us the decimal currency now in use, he strongly desired also to apply the decimal system to all measures.

On May 7, 1784, Congress elected Jefferson for a third time plenipotentiary to France, to join Franklin and Adams, and on July 5 he sailed from Boston and thirty-two days later took up his abode in Paris. On May 2, 1785, he received from John Jay, who had been elected by Congress Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a commission appointing him sole Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of France, for three years from March 10, 1785. Count de Vergennes said to him when he announced his appointment, "You replace Dr. Franklin." Jefferson replied: "I succeed; no one can replace him." Jefferson returned to this country in November 1789, and shortly after, upon being officially notified of his appointment as Secretary of State, he told President Washington that he prefer-

red to retain the office he held, but added "It is not for an individual to choose his post. You are to marshal us as may be best for the public good." Finally accepting the appointment and entering upon his duties in New York City on March 22, 1790. Jefferson had left his native land a Wig of the Revolution, but his close study of the peoples and conditions in France had been such that he returned a Republican—Democrat. He declared: "The will of the majority to be the natural law of every society, and the only sure guardian of the rights of man. Perhaps even this may sometimes ere; but its errors are honest, solitary, and short lived. Let us, then, forever bow down to the general reason of society. We are safe with that, even in its deviations for it soon returns again to the right way. Were there but an Adam and an Eve left in every country, and left free, it would be better than as it now is." Alexander Hamilton was secretary of the treasury in this same cabinet, representing diverse and incompatible tendencies from Jefferson, the two soon found themselves in ill-accord, and their discussions in the cabinet soon became vehement, and their positions so unbearable that on January 1, 1794, Jefferson persuaded President Washington to accept his resignation.

In September, 1794, Washington invited Jefferson to go abroad as special envoy to Spain; but he declined, declaring that "no circumstances would evermore tempt him to engage in anything public." Nevertheless, in 1796, Washington having refused to serve a third term in the presidency, he allowed his name to be used as that of a candidate for the succession. The contest was close John Adams receiving seventy-one electoral votes, and Jefferson sixty-eight, a result that, as the law then stood, gave him the vice-presidency. It was while occupying the chair in the senate that Jefferson introduced his "Manual of Parliamentary Practice", a code that still substantially governs all our deliberative bodies, for when strict-

ly enforced it operates as a check on the majority and gives, in the words of the author, "shelter and protection to the minority against the attempts of power."

In 1800, through the unskillful politics of Alexander Hamilton, and the adroit management of the New York election by Aaron Burr, Mr. Adams was defeated for re-election, the electoral vote resulting: Jefferson, 73; Burr, 73; Adms, 65; Pinckney, 64; Jay, 1. This strange result threw the election into the house of representatives, where the Federalists endeavored to elect Burr, an unworthy intrigue, which Hamilton honorably opposed. After a period of great excitement the election was decided as the people meant it should be; Thomas Jefferson became President and Aaron Burr Vice-President.

The prophetically sublime belief of Thomas Jefferson in his country and countrymen will pass down through the ages as expressed in his inaugural address: "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it. Some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong—that this government is not strong enough. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest on earth. I believe it is the only one where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern."

Jefferson at once abolished the weekly levee at the White House, as well as the system of precedence that had been copied from the court etiquette of Europe. He abolished all the usages that savored of royalty, refused to receive when traveling any mark of attention that would not have been paid to him as a private citizen, declined to use the pardoning power unless the

judges who had tried the criminal signed the petition, refused to notice in any way the abuse of hostile newspapers, stating: "An administration which has nothing to conceal from the press has nothing to fear from it."

Undoubtedly the greatest achievement of Jefferson's administration was the "Louisiana Purchase", whereby for the trivial sum of little more than \$15,000,000 the United States secured the most important acquisition of territory that was ever made by purchase.

On March 4, 1809, after a nearly continuous public service of forty-four years, Jefferson retired to private life, so seriously impoverished that he was not sure of being allowed to leave Washington without arrest by his creditors. He spent his remaining years in endeavoring to establish in Virginia a system of education to embrace all the children of his native state. He did not live long enough to see his system of common schools established in Virginia, but the university, which was to crown that system, a darling dream of his heart for forty years, he beheld in successful operation.

Thomas Jefferson died July 4, 1826, just fifty years to the day from the signing of the Declaration of Independence. He was buried in his own grave-yard at Monticello, beneath a stone upon which was engraved an inscription prepared by his own hand: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." The sale of his estates discharged his debts to the uttermost farthing, but left his daughter and her children without a home and with no means of support.

(To be continued.)

The Philadelphia Branch Prize.

Philadelphia Branch #18 offers a \$5.00 gold piece to the member obtaining the largest number of new members during the fiscal year 1818-19.

A Timely Article of Thirty Years Ago.

The following article was published in *The American Philatelist* for December 1888, it was written by J. W. Scott, the President of our Society today, prior to the first publication of his own journal, *The Metropolitan Philatelist*. As the article treats upon one of the methods used to raise funds to adequately care for our wounded soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, it seems a most timely one for the present.

STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY FAIRS.

By J. W. SCOTT.

In conversing with non-philatelic friends, we are frequently taunted with the assertion that stamp-collecting teaches nothing, commemorates no important events, and, in fact, has none of those claims to recognition which are conceded to the older science of numismatics. True, the stamp-album is not as old an institution as the coin-cabinet, but that is only owing to the accident that discovered the use of money to the inhabitants of this planet some twenty-five hundred years before they felt the necessity of postage stamps. History informs us that the philosophers of old formed collections of the moneys of the different Grecian islands almost as soon as there were any to collect, but from the claims put forth by old philatelists, I am quite convinced that they commenced collecting before any stamps were issued; so we are not behind in that particular, at least. Now in regard to the educational aspect of stamp-collecting, I claim that it excels any other occupation that stands any chance of engaging the attention of the tens of thousands who now devote their spare time to the accumulation and study of stamps. In what other form, I ask, can you obtain the names of every country in the world printed in their own language adorned with the por-

traits of their rulers, the national arms and, in some cases, even the map of their territory? Are not passing events chronicled by the changed portrait of the ruler, or, in the case of Peru, by the surcharge of the conqueror's arms on the national stamps? I will not tire you with rehearsing facts already familiar, facts which have been discovered by thousands, and interested stamp collectors of every age and nation, as I wish to call your attention to a neglected series of United States stamp, a collection which will fully vindicate the assertion that stamps do commemorate national events, and in that respect are not one whit behind their venerable competitors, coins.

The stamp first before us has, for its principal design, the American eagle, the bird of all others selected by our forefathers to represent the country. It is a little unfortunate that their knowledge of ornithology did not equal their love of freedom. However, he is now firmly established as the national emblem, and we must take him with all his faults and invest him with sufficient virtues for his honorable position. The bird as represented clasps three arrows in his right and an olive branch in his left claw; above is inscribed BROOKLYN SANITARY and below FAIR POSTAGE. Unfortunately, the value is not given, but perhaps this was intentional. The stamp is produced by lithography, and printed in green on white paper.

The stamp itself speaks volumes, and cannot fail to recall the time when our country was torn by internecine strife. Three years of war had filled our homes with mourning, our hospitals with maimed and crippled soldiers, and exhausted the resources of the National Government to relieve their sufferings. It was then that the ladies of the North organized fairs in the different cities to raise money to supply the wounded with comforts and delicacies; to send the convalescent to their homes, and to care for the widows and or-

phans of the slain.

The stamp before us was used in the fair held in the Academy of Music, in Montague street, Brooklyn, in 1864. But that spacious building was not large enough to contain all the offerings of the people or the attractions provided to tempt the dollars from the pockets of the thousands who filled the various rooms, so a light wooden bridge was erected across the street to a building on the opposite side. One of the most interesting features of the fair was the model post-office, equipped with all the paraphernalia which appertains to that useful institution. Here you could post a letter to any part of the world, provided you placed the necessary number of Uncle Sam's stamps on it, and one of the fair's labels to take it to the general post-office. This was not all. If you inquired of the innocent young lady at the window if there was a letter there for you, you would certainly get one, for one of the clever lady assistants would write a little note while you waited, rather than have you disappointed, and even if there should be considerable postage due on it, for you certainly would not refuse it on that account, for it might be from your "long-lost brother," or even from some fair one who had promised "to be a sister to you." The Brooklyn fair netted over \$400,000 for the benefit of the cause. Thus we find the Sanitary Fair stamps were a source of innocent amusement to the young people, while they turned in considerable cash for the benefit of our wounded heroes, and left behind fragments of history to be gathered up by the Bancrofts of the future, to say nothing of the pleasure they have afforded to a generation of stamp collectors.

Of the second Brooklyn fair I have been unable to obtain any particulars other than afforded by the stamp. The design consists of a foundry cut of an eagle, with POST above and OFFICE below, which is enclosed in a rectangular frame inscribed, YOUNG LADIES OF BROOKLYN BAZAAR; a figure 5 being in each corner. The stamp is

typographed in black on buff paper.

The stamp from New York is beautiful in design and elaborate in detail. In the centre we have the American eagle with outstretched neck and up-raised wings; he is standing on the United States shield, with flags and stars in the background and national motto above; the inscription is artistically entwined around and reads: GREAT CENTRAL FAIR POSTAGE STAMP, U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, with value above and below. The stamps are perforated and of three denominations.

10 cents, blue;

20 cents, green;

30 cents, black.*

They were engraved on steel by the American Bank Note Co. This fair was held in Union Square, New York City, where buildings were erected for the purpose. It was open from the latter part of April to the end of June, and was presided over by the leaders in society, wealth and beauty of the metropolis. It netted the enormous sum of \$1,200,000.

The next fair I will call your attention to was held in Albany. Unfortunately, I have no particulars concerning it except such as relate to the stamps. The first, of elegant design and workmanship, were prepared by Gavit, the well-known engraver of that city, but as the time drew near it was found impossible to have a supply printed in time; the plate was accordingly laid aside and never used. The design is copied from the 1c. blue carriers' stamp, the well-known eagle on a branch to the left, with BAZAAR POST-OFFICE above, TEN CENTS below, the whole enclosed in a neat frame. I have seen impressions in scarlet, blue and black on yellow-surface paper. The stamp actually used was much smaller, and produced by lithography by the same firm. The design is an eagle on

*Since above was written proof in various stages of completion have been found together with sheets of stamps in trial colors.—Ed.

a rock, with BAZAAR POST-OFFICE above and TEN CENTS below, enclosed in frame of single lines. It was printed in both red and black, and used during the fair. I may add that, as far as I know, this is the only stamp of the series that has been counterfeited; the false stamp being easily recognized by the absence of shading around the eagle.

Our next exhibit takes us to Boston, where the most successful fair in the Eastern States was held. It is interesting to note that, while all the stamps issued in New York State took an eagle for the device, those used in New England States were adorned with figures of soldiers or sailors. The stamp before us represents a sailor with wooden leg holding the American flag in his right hand; the vignette is crossed by the legend NATIONAL SAILORS' FAIR, on label above, TEN, below, CENTS. They are produced by lithography, printed in light green and cut out by an oval punch with scalloped edges. The fair was held in January, 1864, and realized \$147,000 for the cause.

The next stamp on our list comes from Springfield, Mass., and I have no information other than that supplied by the label itself. The design represents an officer bowing to two ladies, probably welcoming them to the fair, the figure 10, in rather large figures, being between them; in the centre above is the inscription, SOLDIERS' FAIR, below, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; figure

10 in the left upper corner, and CHABBUCK in small letters in the lower right corner. It is evidently printed from a wood block in brownish mauve ink of various shades. Not the least interesting part of this stamp is the engraver's name in the corner, Chubbuck, the celebrated engraver of the Brattleboro stamp.

The last of the series is a remembrance of Stamford, Conn. It represents a soldier on guard, with name of town, STAMFORD, in straight line at top; on arched ribbon, SOLDIERS' FAIR; below, in straight line, FIFTEEN CENTS. It is printed from a wood block in brown ink on white paper.

There were many other fairs held throughout the length and breadth of the loyal States, but although I gave special attention to the subject at the time, the above-described are all that I have been able to discover. The success of the post-offices at the soldiers' fairs induced other charitable institutions to adopt like means of raising money, among which may be named the Children's Aid Society, the Orthodox Jewish Fair, etc., etc., but as they lack the national element, I do not think them worthy of collection; but the series I have described, which is composed of thirteen stamps, all told, and considering the small number, the interest attached to them and the great events they commemorate, is well worthy an honored place in the collections of American philatelists.

Stock Transfers and Future Delivery Stamps.

BY GALEN S. WALLICK.

The revenue law passed by Congress in October, 1917, effective December 1, 1917, is one with which we are familiar, both for the additional taxes we have been required to pay and the series of stamps necessitated by it. Transfers of stock and future deliveries were affected, and for these special stamps were to be provided, according to Section 805, Title VIII, of the law. No distinctive sets were issued, but the

documentary issue of 1917 was appropriately overprinted.

When capital stock of a company is sold or transferred a tax of two cents is levied upon each \$100 par value, or fraction thereof. If this transfer is recorded only on the books of the company, the stamp is placed upon the memorandum. Otherwise the stamp must be placed on the share itself.

The important part of the law relat-

ing to future deliveries is as follows:

"Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, including so-called transferred or scratch sales, any products or merchandise at any exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, for future delivery, for each \$100 in value of the merchandise covered by said sale * * * a tax shall be levied of two cents, and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 2 cents."

Persons engaged in buying or selling stock transfers and those who make contracts of sale for future delivery are required to make out and file with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a monthly report, in which are included the amount of stamps purchased during the month and the value of stamps on hand at the close of the month. If a stock transfer sale is effected through a clearing house, the house is to preserve the returns, statements, or sheets made and stamped for at least two years. This last is also required with all future delivery sales. Thus close observation is kept of the sales of these stamps.

The sale of stamps is restricted to a few officials and government agents. However, I have seen advertisements of two stamp dealers, offering these stamps for sale. The following stringent rules have been included in the regulations published by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

"No person, other than a collector of internal revenue, or duly authorized deputy collector of internal revenue, an Assistant Treasurer, or other United States designated depository shall sell or expose for sale, give away, traffic in, trade, barter, lend, borrow, or exchange any stamp issued pursuant to these regulations. No person shall buy or receive any such stamp or have the same in his possession or under his control, unless such stamps have been purchased directly from the collector of internal revenue, Assistant Treasurer, or other United States designated depository, in the district in which such stamps are to be used."

From this it is quite evident that the government does not want philatelists to obtain specimens for their collections. This fact is also plainly brought out in a letter from Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the new issue chronicler of Mekeel's Weekly:

"In reply to your letter * * * in which you asked to be informed as to how and where you may obtain documentary stamps for 'Stock Transfer' and 'Future Delivery,' desired for stamp collections, you are informed that it is intended by this office that the class of stamps named should not be placed in the hands of any one, except as required in payment of taxes as indicated in act of Oct. 3, 1917. It is therefore regretted that stamps cannot be furnished."

In a letter regarding the purchase of these stamps for my collection Mr. Roper, under date of Feb. 18, 1918, said that the Department at Washington had no authority to issue stamps direct to taxpayers. At that time he made no mention of desiring to withhold stamps from collectors.

The method of cancellation prescribed by the act is the writing or stamping of the initials of the party affixing the stamp and the date the stamp is affixed. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was empowered to require other methods if he deemed it expedient. This is the statement made by Mr. Roper about cancelling:

"The person using or affixing these stamps shall write or stamp thereon in ink his initials and the day, month, and year on which the same shall be used or affixed, or shall by cutting and cancelling the stamp with a machine or punch affix his initials and date as aforesaid, so deface the stamp as to render it unfit for reuse. In addition to the foregoing, stamps of the value of 10 cents or more shall have three parallel incisions made by some sharp instrument lengthwise through the stamp after the same has been attached to the document: Provided, This will not be required where stamps are

cancelled by perforation. The cancellation by either method should not so deface the stamp as to prevent its denomination and genuineness from being readily determined."

Hedged about by these rules and regulations sets of these stamps will be difficult to obtain, either in used or unused condition.

When the revenue law of 1917 went into effect (Dec. 1, 1917) the Treasury Department was unable to furnish the proper stamps for future delivery and stock transfer sales. The part of the law dealing with these particular items provides that distinctive stamps be used in the payment of such taxes. The following letter, which is Treasury Decision 2594, was sent to collectors of internal revenue:

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Washington, D. C.,
November 28, 1917.

TEMPORARY SPECIAL DOCUMENTARY STAMPS.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Owing to lack of supply of colored inks and volume of work now devolving on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, it will be impossible to obtain and distribute to the various collectors a supply of distinctive colored adhesive documentary stamps, designed by this office for use in payment of the war stamp taxes, imposed by paragraphs 4 and 5, Title VIII, Schedule A, act of October 3, 1917, before February 1, 1918.

In order that the business of produce exchanges, boards of trade, stock exchanges, and other similar places, may not be handicapped or interfered with, collectors will, upon requisition for such stamps, issue the regular documentary stamps until a special supply of overprinted stamps, provided to temporarily take the place of the distinctive colored stamps, shall be prepared and distributed.

These temporary special stamps, which will be distinguished from other documentary stamps by the letters "S. T." for stock transfers and "F. D." for future delivery contracts, overprinted upon the face thereof, will be ready for distribution to collectors by December 10, 1917. Collectors requiring these special stamps should immedi-

ately ascertain the probable number of each denomination necessary to supply the demand for the period December 15, 1917 to February 1, 1918, and at once make requisition therefor.

Collectors will notify taxpayers requiring such stamps, who purchase the regular documentary stamps for the purpose above mentioned, that upon receipt of these temporary special stamps they may return to the collectors office all unused regular adhesive stamps to exchange for the special stamps. Thereafter collectors will not issue the regular adhesive stamps to members of produce exchanges, boards of trade, stock exchanges and other similar places for the payment of taxes herein specified, but will issue only these special stamps until supplied with the distinctive colored stock transfer and future delivery contract stamps, after which only the latter stamps will be issued for payment of such tax.

DANIEL C. ROPER,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

From this statement we infer a number of things. First, that a distinctive series of stamp designs had been prepared by the treasury department; second, that these could not be issued until February 1, 1918; third, that a temporary issue was to be used during the intervening time.

No "distinctive colored stamps" have been issued by the Treasury Department. Further, Mr. Roper gives the information that no other issue will supplant the present one with regard to the color or design.

A temporary issue of stamps was used between Dec. 15, 1917 and Feb. 1, 1918. After the latter date, the stamps now in use, i. e., those overprinted in full "STOCK TRANSFER" and "FUTURE DELIVERY" made their appearance.

My attention was first called to these provisional stamps some time in January, last, when the cashier of one of the local banks knowing my philatelic leaning called me aside and showed me several copies of the ten cent denomination. These were the regular documentary stamps, rubber stamped diagonally "S. T.", in purple ink. I was unable to obtain any of these as the bank needed all that had been ordered.

In answer to a letter of inquiry I re-

ceived the following:

Treasury Department,
Washington, Sept. 4, 1918.
Mr. Galen S. Wallick,
Cerro Gordo, Illinois.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of August 27th, you are advised that stock transfer and future delivery stamps have been issued by this office to collectors of internal revenue with no other overprint or distinction, than the overprinting of the words "Stock Transfer" and "Future Delivery."

With reference to the overprinting by rubber stamp of the initials "S. T." and "F. D.", this was probably done in the collectors offices as a temporary expedient during the delay in having the documentary stamps overprinted by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, as outlined for your information in office letter of February 18th, last.

Respectfully,
DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner.

Under date of September 19, 1918, Mr. Roper further advised me that "the initial S. T. and F. D. were required to be imprinted on documentary stamps by collectors."

The collector of internal revenue of

the eighth district of Illinois, from whom the local bank obtained their supply, can give no definite information regarding these stamps. No record, distinct from that of the issue printed in full, was kept.

This leaves one at sea as to the denominations other than the ten cent. Certain it is that other denominations, for both stock transfers and future delivery sales, must have been issued to supply the demand during the month and a half of their existence (December 15, 1917 to February 1, 1918).

These stamps in unused condition are practically unobtainable for stamp collections, as the government refuses to sell them to any one except those using them in payment of taxes. Used specimens of the Future Delivery will not be available for some time, as they must be kept on file, with the document to which they are attached, for a period of two years.

The author would be pleased to communicate with any one who has encountered this interesting issue of provisional stamps.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

FOR MONTH OF		OCTOBER 1918.	
Stock Fund.		Suspense Acc't	
Balance	\$4906.66	Balance	\$9.45
Receipts	2.00 \$4908.66	Receipts	1.85 \$ 11.30
			<hr/>
			\$9323.36
General Fund.		American Philatelist Acc't.	
Balance	\$2115.54	Debit balance	\$1673.06
Receipts	\$332.50	Receipts	\$165.65
Disbursements	69.48 262.82 \$2378.36	Dis'bm'ts	158.59 7.06 \$1666.00
			<hr/>
			\$7657.36
Insurance Fund.		Resources.	
Balance	\$2019.77	Bonds	\$5489.34
		Cash	2168.02
Exchange Acc't.			<hr/>
Balance	\$4.77		\$7657.36
Receipts	.50 \$ 5.27		

J. E. SCOTT, Treasurer.

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EDITORIAL.

The War is over. The Allied Nations are victorious, and the United States of America the dominant power in the victory. All of which is as it should be because God intended it to be so.

Our forefathers fought, bled, and died to establish the inalienable right of man to govern himself with equity and justice, and when an autocratic power attempted to usurp the government of the world, supplanting freedom and democracy by tyrannical oppression, Our Nation arose in the mighty power of cold anger at outraged trust and base intrigue and fought to keep inviolate the sublime ideals inherent in every man, woman, and child of the country, whether native born or adopted.

On the day just past, set aside by our President as a national day of Thanksgiving, we, as a nation, had much to give thanks for. In the proving of the justice of our ideals of freedom and democracy in government by the triumph of our arms. In the safety and ultimate return of those dear ones "over there" who have passed unscathed through the hell of the most atrocious war the world has ever known. In the return to us of those cruelly maimed, by the barbarisms of an enemy without the humane sense of honor, in order that through our charity and sympathy we may smooth and make pleasant what portion of life remains to them, and through so doing atone in some small measure for the selfishness of the past. In the pride of knowledge that those dear ones who have "gone west" passed into the great unknown through the portal of Honor and Duty, that they laid down their lives in support of their ideals, the most glorious death vouchsafed to man.

And now we approach the greatest of all anniversaries, the Natal Day of the Christ Child. The day of "Peace on Earth, good will toward man." Universal Peace is near at hand, war between the nations has ceased, the retroactive anarchy of Bolshevism, so

cunningly foisted by the Huns upon benighted Russia, will soon run its course, it is but the natural historical forerunner of the reconstruction of a safe and sane government established and maintained "by the people, for the people," and so soon as an Almighty Wisdom deems that a sufficient measure of punishment has been wrought upon the power which brought it into being, so soon will it cease to exist.

War stamps of every phase and condition we have had in plenty throughout the course of the four years. Victory stamps will undoubtedly be issued by the Allied Nations, as even our own conservative Post Office Department is contemplating the issuance of such a stamp. Peace stamps will surely be issued when peace is an accomplished fact. The reconstruction of Central Europe, with the many new republics that will result therefrom, must necessarily furnish a multiplicity of new postage stamps; what a political upheaval they will portray; what a disruption and dismemberment of old established governments. What a tremendous amount of history will be represented by a collection of stamps of the warring sections from 1914 to say 1920; volumes upon volumes of written history readable at a glance in one volume of postage stamps.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Dr. LIONEL HARTLEY.

In making my bow before the readers of the American Philatelist I am handicapped by the times. Liberty Loans and United War Workers campaigns plus Election have cast so heavy a shadow over the minor activities of Stampdom that morsels of news are absolutely indiscernable.

However, "everything comes to him who waits", and the "rara avis" this time is the discovery of a new inverted center. This time Uncle Sam is not guilty. Furthermore it is no rumor as

I personally had it in my own hands. It is Bolivia 1916-17 (Scott's No. 113) 2c carmine & black, center inverted, used, and was discovered by a local dealer, Mr. Lechner.

Nassau Street, known as Stamp Alley, has lost another dealer, one of our members. Vahan Mozian has moved up to 42nd St. and is lodged between the Knickerbocker Hotel, the abode of the recently married opera singer Caruso, an extensive collector of stamps, and that tower-like structure the Bush Terminal Building. This makes four dealers on 42nd St.

Those who think that Philately is on the wane, or that it is very materially affected by the war, should consult the prices realized at the recent auction sale held by J. C. Morgenthau & Co. They will wake up with a jolt.

At the last meeting of the New York Branch, No. 44, of the A. P. S., the sum of about sixty dollars was raised by donated raffle lots. The sale was spirited and the amount made a good addition to the treasury. There has been quite an absence of out of town A. P. S. members at our meetings lately and I wish to invite all visiting philatelists to attend.

About three weeks ago I purchased the entire stock of foreign revenue stamps owned by the late J. H. Peterson of New York City, about ten shirt boxes full in all.

The A. W. Dunning Prizes.

Beginning September 1st, 1918 Mr. A. W. Dunning Offers \$5.00 worth of good stamps to the member sending in the largest number of applications for membership each month, providing three or more applications are received. Reinstatements will count the same as a new application. For the month of September the prize will consist of \$15 worth of good stamps. Then there are three other packets worth \$5 each which will be offered until won by some member.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE.

THE EDITOR.

It will be greatly appreciated if members having new or unchronicled varieties will submit them promptly for notation and description, due credit will in all cases be given.

UNITED STATES. 1918. NEW 6c STAMP FOR AIR MAIL. The rate on air mail has recently been 6c per oz., or any fraction thereof, and 10c for special delivery, making 16c rate for an ordinary letter. Beginning December 15th the special delivery charges are to be done away with and the air mail carried at a flat rate of 6c per oz. or fraction thereof. The Post Office Department considered it advisable to have a distinctive stamp for air mail, as heretofore, and accordingly ordered that a stamp of 6c denomination be prepared similar in design to the existing 16c stamp.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing took a transfer from the die of the 16c, the figures of denomination being in relief on the transfer were cut away and a new die laid down, from the cut away transfer, in which the ellipse's containing figures of denomination were blank, the figures 6 were then engraved upon this die and it became the die for the 6c air mail stamp. A plate of 100 subjects was laid down, it is numbered 9155, and is in every way similar to the 16c plate. This plate first went to press on December 5th. The stamps will be issued on December 10th, and become effective as franking power for ordinary air mail letters on December 15th. It is on that date that the New York-Chicago air mail route begins regular daily deliveries, and the regular first trippers will be franked at the 6c rate.

The air mail stamp is printed in the regulation red orange of the ordinary 6c postage stamp, it does not replace the latter as both designs will be issued and used for all postal purposes.

No watermark, perforated 11.

6c red orange (air plane).

UNITED STATES. 1918. Offset Printing 1 cent Postage Stamp. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing have been unable to keep up the supply of engraved plates for the 1 cent denomination and have been compelled to resort to the offset process for printing supplies of the 1 cent postage stamp. At the time of writing fifteen plates had already been completed and printed from, the method of manufacture was the same as described by me in relation to the 3c denomination in the Philatelic Gazette for March and June, and reprinted with more or less exactitude by about every philatelic publication in the country. The supply printed from the fifteen plates was about 250,000,000 stamps or somewhat in excess of 600,000 sheets of 400, the stamps are as yet unfinished as none of the sheets have been gummed or perforated, and it is very possible that they will not be finished and placed on sale before the new year. The shade collector is going to have a wonderful time with this stamp, in the little lot of ungummed and imperforate sheets that we saw we noted, light green, deep yellow green, blue green, gray green, sage green, and several shades of emerald green, quite an assortment for one little lot. The plates, and the dates they first went to press, are as follows:

9095	Sept. 21.
9096	Oct. 9.
9242	Oct. 18.
9245	Oct. 21.
9247	Oct. 23.
9248	Oct. 28.
9249	Oct. 29.
9250	Oct. 28.
9257	Oct. 31.
9258	Nov. 2.
9259	Nov. 2.
9260	Nov. 2.
9266	Nov. 4.
9267	Nov. 6.
9283	Nov. 18.

UNITED STATES. Engraved, no watermark, imperforate. In our resume last month we neglected to note the shades of the 1 cent and 2 cent so supply them herewith.

1c. green, blue green, deep yellow green.

2c. rose, deep rose, carmine rose.

UNITED STATES. **War Savings Stamp.** Beginning with January 1, 1919, the portrait on the \$5 War Savings Stamp will be that of Benjamin Franklin, the design will be otherwise unchanged except for the dates, but the stamp will be printed in deep blue instead of green, as now.

PHILIPPINES. 1918. Current design, watermarked single line P. I. P. S., perforated 11.

16 centavos light olive green.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. 1918. Current designs, no watermark, perforated 13½, 13½ by 12.

½ centavo violet.

1 centavo buff.

2 centavos lilac brown.

5 centavos red.

The stamps are now being printed on no watermark paper due to the impossibility of obtaining the honeycomb watermark paper of Italian make.

BOLIVIA. 1918. Current design, but new medallion plate in which the period has been omitted after "Legislativo"

10 centavos orange & blue.

CHILE. 1918. Current designs, locally typographed, no watermark, perforated 13½ by 14½.

1 peso green & black.

2 pesos red & black.

Madrid Filatelico.

CURACAO. 1918. Current design surcharged with new denomination.

5 on 12½ cents blue.

Roessler's Stamp News.

DUTCH INDIES. 1918. Stamp of 1908 issue surcharged 17½ in figures 10 mm. tall.

17½ on 22½ cents brown & olive.

1918. Stamp of 1912-14 issue surcharged with heavy 1, the figure being 6½ mm. tall.

1 on 4 cents ultramarine.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

DENMARK. 1918. Current design newspaper stamp surcharged POST-FRIM—ore 27 ore—DANMARK, in three lines, in black, watermarked crown.

27 on 5 ore blue.

27 on 10 ore lilac.

27 ore on 5 krona rose & yellow green.

Watermarked multiple crosses.

27 on 41 ore yellow green.

EGYPT. 1918. Current designs surcharged with new denominations.

2 piastres on 3 milliemes orange.

5 piastres on 4 milliemes red.

Madrid Filatelico.

EPIRUS. 1918. Design similar to that of Venezilist issue of 1917 for Greece.

1 lepton yellow.

5 lepta green.

10 lepta rose.

25 lepta blue.

50 lepta red brown.

1 drachma violet.

2 drachmai gray.

5 drachmai gray green.

La Rivista Filatelica d'Italia.

INDO-CHINA. 1918. Stamps with Red Cross surcharge, re-surcharged with new denominations in cents, in blue, along side of that in centimes.

4 cents on 5+5 centimes green & black.

6 cents on 10+5 centimes red & black.

8 cents on 15+5 centimes violet & black.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

ITALY. L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that a sheet of 400 of the 45 centimes olive has been sold from the window of the post office at Centallo, province of Coni, in an imperforate condition. In the absence of any collectors in such a small locality the greater part of the stamps were sold for postal use, but that a collector who received a letter franked by a magnificent pair

immediately wrote to Centallo and was fortunate enough to secure 60 specimens, all that remained unsold, 44 being in one block with the number 4279 in the margin.

ITALY. Offices in Tripoli. 1918. Current Italian stamp overprinted Liberia in black.

60 centesimi claret.

1918. Parcel Post. Current Italian parcel post stamp overprinted LIBIA in small sans-serif capitals.

20 centesimi black.

Champion's Bulletin Mensuel.

ITALY. Colony of Eritrea. 1918. Current Italian stamp overprinted Colonia Eritrea in black.

60 centesimi claret.

1918. Parcel Post. Current Italian parcel post stamp overprinted ERITREA in small sans-serif capitals.

20 centesimi black.

Champion's Bulletin Mensuel.

LIBERIA. 1918. Red Cross. Current pictorial issue surcharged in black Roman capitals TWO CENTS, in a curved line, beneath which is a red cross outlined in black, the surcharging having been performed in two operations, as the red cross is not always placed the same with respect to the TWO CENTS.

1+2 cents yellow green & black.
 2+2 cents rose & black.
 5+2 cents gray blue & black.
 10+2 cents deep green.
 15+2 cents black & dark green.
 20+2 cents claret & black.
 25+2 cents dark green & yellow green.
 30+2 cents red violet & black.
 50+2 cents ultramarine & black.
 75+2 cents olive bistre & black.
 1 dollar+2 cents orange brown & indigo.
 2 dollars+2 cents purple & black.
 5 dollars+2 cents brown.

Liberia has long been an offender in unnecessary issues replete with high denominations beyond any possible postal needs of the country, and many a much needed dollar has found its way to the black treasury from the pockets

of foolish stamp collectors who admired pretty labels, but the above issue is the most brazen swindle of philatelists the country has yet attempted, and it is perpetrated in the name of a glorious charity. You pay \$10.59 face for the set, \$10.33 to Liberia and 26 cents to the Red Cross, 2½%. Truly this is a case of "charity beginneth at home." Red Cross, indeed, let all thinking collectors list them with the "black cross" of expurgation.

MACEDONIA. The Nassau Stamp Company has recently shown us a set of seven stamps said to have been issued by the revolutionary committee in Macedonia and used for three days. Design colored vertically lined background surrounded by a narrow horizontally lined border, a white oval in center upon which appears, in black, the rampant lion of Macedonia, a straight finely horizontal lined label at top contains the word MACEDONIA in thin black Greek capitals, an irregularly shaped label at bottom contains the word Para or Grosh, in black Greek letters, preceded and followed by the numeral of denomination. Typographed, no watermark, perforated 11.

10 para ultramarine & black.
 20 para rose & black.
 1 grosh yellow & black.
 5 grosh yellow green & black.
 10 grosh red brown & black.
 15 grosh slate green & black.
 25 grosh red brown & black.

Neither the Nassau Stamp Company nor ourselves have been able to obtain any authentic information regarding this issue, and we merely chronicle it, in the words of the auction cataloguer, "as is."

NEW CALEDONIA. L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that one of their subscribers has recently received a letter bearing the 5 on 15 centimes provisional with black surcharge. The subscribers correspondent informed him that the entire output was in the hands of postal employees at Noumea and that in consequence it is very difficult to procure any.

NICARAGUA. 1915. Provisional Issue. Double surcharge.

5 cts on 6 centavos olive brown.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. circular.

NICARAGUA. 1918. Stamp of 1914 issue surcharged in three lines Vale—medio centavo—de cordoba, in black.

Medio centavo on 10 centavos yellow.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

SALVADOR. 1917. Provisional issue. CORRIENTE overprint inverted, Official obliterated by a double bar.

10 centavos yellow.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. circular.

SLAVONIKA. A Vienna dispatch to the New York Herald states: "The Czecho-Slovak government has placed in circulation new stamps bearing the design of the lion of Bohemia."

SWITZERLAND. 1918. L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that the 7½ centimes gray and the 15 centimes violet on buff come tete-beche, and that the 10 centimes red on buff and 15 centimes violet on buff have been printed in sheets containing 75 of the 10 centimes and 15 of the 15 centimes, so that the two denominations exist in unsevered pairs.

BRITISH COLONIES.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. 1918. The Australian Philatelist states that a variety exists in the current ½ penny in which the figures of ½ in lower right corner are much thinner than the figures of ½ in the lower left corner, the thicker figures of the lower left corner being normal. The variety occurred but once in the sheet of 120 stamps, and it is believed has been corrected.

BAHAMAS. 1918. The Colonial Journal states that the following stamps are in course of preparation and will shortly be sent to the Islands.

2 pence gray, King George.

3 pence brown & black on white, Queens Staircase.

1 penny red & black, Queens Staircase, overprinted War Charity.

3—6—18., in red 10 point sans-serif type.

CAYMAN ISLANDS. 1918. The Colonial Journal states that two new war

stamps are in course of preparation.

½ penny gray green overprinted WAR STAMP in black.

2½ pence blue surcharged WAR STAMP 1½d in black.

DOMINICA. 1918. The Colonial Journal states that two new war stamps are in course of manufacture.

1½ pence orange overprinted WAR TAX in red.

3 pence violet on yellow overprinted WAR TAX in red.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES. 1918. Current design.

4 cents scarlet.

Stamp Collecting.

NEW ZEALAND. 1918. Current design.

1½ pence deep yellow brown.

Australian Philatelist.

NIUE. 1918. Current postal fiscal stamp of New Zealand overprinted NIUE in red.

2 shillings blue.

Australian Philatelist.

PALESTINE. 1918. Current E. E. F. design, watermarked royal cypher, perforated 15 by 14, Harrison & Son printing.

5 milliemes orange.

ST. VINCENT. 1918. The 1 penny with WAR STAMP overprint, London printing, is now appearing in a very much lighter red, and on somewhat thinner paper.

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS. 1918. The 1 penny with WAR TAX overprint, London printing, is now appearing in vermilion on somewhat thinner paper.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO. 1918. We notice that there are two distinct shades of the 1 penny with current WAR TAX overprint, one scarlet, the other vermilion, the latter on somewhat thinner paper than the former. We also notice two shades of the ½ penny with same overprint, one green the other bluish green, the latter being on thicker paper. The last printing of WAR TAX on 1 penny shows 19 stamps in the sheet with 1 mm. space between letters of TAX instead of ½

mm., as on the other 111 stamps and in former printings of the same type overprint, so that the word TAX measures 10 mm. on 19 stamps in the sheet and 9 mm. on the other 111 stamps and in former printings of the same type.

Overprinted WAR TAX in black, type VII.

½ penny green.

½ penny bluish green, thicker paper.

1 penny vermilion.

1 penny scarlet, thicker paper.

1 penny scarlet, spaced T A X, thicker paper.

NOTES ON THE U. S. POSTAL SERVICE.

Compiled by RICHARD McP. CABEEN.

The following extracts from "The Messages and Papers of The Presidents" by James D. Richardson published in 1901 are considered to be of sufficient interest to place before the collectors of U. S. Stamps and the members of the American Philatelic Society. In order to limit the article most of the statistics have been omitted except in a few cases where comparison is made with previous years.

Messages and Papers of the Presidents. Vol. VIII.

Chester A. Arthur. Second Annual Message. Dec. 4, 1882.

"*** At the last session of Congress several bills were introduced into the House of Representatives for the reduction of letter postage to the rate of 2 cents per half ounce. I have given much study and reflection to this subject, and am thoroughly persuaded that such a reduction would be for the best interests of the public *** A review of the legislation which has been had upon the subject during the last thirty years discloses that domestic letters constitute the only mail matter which has never been favored by a substantial reduction. *** Immediately prior to the act of 1845 the postage upon a letter composed of a single sheet was as follows. If conveyed:

30 miles or less 6 cents.

Between 30 miles and 80 miles 10 cents.

Between 80 miles and 150 miles 12½ cents.

Between 150 miles and 400 miles 18¾ cents.

Over 400 miles 25 cents.

By the act of 1845 the postage upon a single letter conveyed for any distance under 300 miles was fixed at 5 cents and for any greater distance at 10 cents. By the act of 1851 it was provided that a single letter, if prepaid,

should be carried any distance not exceeding 3000 miles for 3 cents and any greater distance for 6 cents. It will be noticed that both of these reductions were of a radical character and relatively quite as important as that which is now proposed. In each case there was a temporary loss of revenue, but a sudden and large influx of business which substantially repaired that loss within three years. **** The advantage of secrecy would had to a very general substitution of sealed packets for postal cards and open circulars ****. Such increase amounted in England, in the first year after the adoption of penny postage, to more than 125 per cent ****"

Third Annual Message. Dec. 4, 1883.

"***** The number of offices operating under the system of free delivery was 154 *** The rate of postage on drop letters passing through these offices is now fixed by law at 2 cents per half ounce or fraction thereof. In offices where the carrier system has not been established the rate is only half as large. It will be remembered that in 1863, when free delivery was first established by law, the uniform single rate postage upon local letters was 1 cent, and so it remained until 1872, when in those cities where carrier service was established it was increased in order to defray the expense of such service. It seems to me that the old rate may now with propriety be restored, and that too,

even at the risk of diminishing, for a time at least the receipts from postage upon local letters***"

Fourth Annual Message. Dec. 1, 1884.

**** The report of the Postmaster General *** discloses the gratifying fact that the loss of revenue from the reduction in the rate of letter postage recommended in my message of December 4, 1882, and effected by the act of March 3, 1883 has been much less than anticipated. *** I confidently repeat, therefore, the recommendation of my last annual message that the single rate postage upon drop letters be reduced to 1 cent wherever the payment of 2 cents is now required by law ****. I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster General that the unit of weight in the rating of first class matter should be one ounce instead of one-half ounce, as it now is. **** In the opinion of that officer it is important to provide means whereby exceptional dispatch in dealing with letters in free delivery offices may be secured by payment of extraordinary postage. This scheme might be made effective by employment of a special stamp whose cost should be commensurate with the expense of the extra service. ****"

(Note. This inaugurates the Special Delivery System).

Messages and Papers of the Presidents.

Vol. IX.

Benjamin Harrison. Third Annual Message. Dec. 9, 1891.

**** An appropriation was given by the last Congress for the purpose of making some experiments in free delivery in the smaller cities and towns. The results of these experiments have been so satisfactory that the Postmaster General recommends *** that the free delivery system be at once extended to towns of 5000 population. **** his suggestions with a view to give these (the rural) communities a fuller participation in the benefits of the postal service are worthy of your careful consideration ****"

(Note. The last paragraph deals with Rural Free Delivery, in a few years the

experiment was tried in certain places).
Messages and Papers of the Presidents.
Index, Vol. X.

"POST OFFICE.—The post-office has existed in America from almost the earliest settlement. In the more thickly settled Colonies of the North some meager arrangements for postal communication were made previous to 1692. Feb. 17 of that year King William and Queen Mary granted to Thomas Neale a patent making him postmaster-general for the colonies.

Before this time letters had been deposited in the coffee houses to be taken by those to whom they were addressed or carried to them by their neighbors. The first legislation on the subject is found in the records of the general court of Massachusetts for 1639 and the next in the Colonial law of Virginia in 1657. Gradually a postal service was established between the several Colonies along the coast, and in 1672 there was a monthly post between New York and Boston. One of the first acts of the Continental Congress was the establishment of post-offices and post routes from Falmouth, Me., to Savannah, Ga. Benjamin Franklin was the first Postmaster-General, and under his practical management the postal service was soon extended throughout the Colonies. Newspapers were generally published by the postmasters of the several cities, and their papers had not only been sent free through the mails, but all others had been excluded. Franklin was the first to give equal privilege to all publishers. Subsequently a small sum was charged as postage, which seems to have been a perquisite of the postmaster, but no regular postage was charged under the law until 1792."

"POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—One of the eight Executive Departments of the Government. The head of this Department is called the Postmaster-General. In 1774 when Benjamin Franklin was deprived of his office as postmaster-general of the American colonies by the King because of his opposition to the course of Parliament in dealing with the colonists, William

Goddard planned a constitutional post-office. This was laid before Congress and adopted July 26, 1775, and Franklin was made Postmaster-General. The Articles of Confederation and the Constitution both gave Congress power over the matter.

Congress in 1790 continued the post-office with little substantial change. There were several temporary enactments, but in 1794 the Department was permanently established. The plan to conduct the post-office system on the expense-paying basis originated about 1840. In 1820 a 4 year term for postmasters was instituted. The Postmaster-General was not made a member of the Cabinet until 1829, during President Jackson's Administration."

"POSTAGE."—The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by a public post. Rates of postage were fixed by the Continental Congress in 1789 as follows: Single letters under 60 miles, 7.4 cents; between 60 and 100 miles, 11.1 cents; between 100 and 200 miles, 14.8 cents, and 3.4 cents for each additional 100 miles. As early as 1794 a delivery system was inaugurated, a fee of 2 cents being required for each letter delivered. In 1814 the rates of postage were increased by 50 per cent, but the old rate was restored in 1816. Mails were first carried on horseback, later by stage coach, and in 1834 by railway. July 7, 1838, Congress declared every railroad to be a mail route. In 1847 and 1848 post-offices were established at Astoria, San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco. The rate of postage between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was fixed at 40 cents. Mar. 3, 1851, letter postage was reduced to 3 cents per half ounce for distances under 3,000 miles, postage pre-paid. In 1857 prepayment of postage was required on all transient printed matter. By Act of Mar. 3, 1883, postage on all first class mail matter was reduced to 2 cents per ounce. Merchandise was first admitted to the mails in 1861. Registration was begun in 1855, and postal money orders were first issued in

1864. The free-delivery system was established in 1872 in cities of 50,000 population or over and in 1887 the system was extended.

"POSTAGE STAMPS."—An official mark or stamp affixed to or embossed on letters sent through the mails as evidence of the prepayment of postage. Adhesive stamps were made as an experiment by James Chalmers in his printing office in Dundee in 1834, but they were not made public till November, 1873. In February, 1873 Sir Rowland Hill proposed a postage stamp for prepayment of letter postage. In 1840 Muready's envelope was introduced, bearing an allegorical design of England attracting the commerce of the world, but this was soon superseded by the adhesive stamp. Local stamps were in use in various cities in the United States as early as 1842. In New York, St. Louis, Baltimore and Brattleboro. By act of Mar. 3, 1847, the use of postage stamps was authorized, and issues of 5 and 10 cent-stamps were made by the Government, bearing respectively, designs of the heads of Franklin and Washington. In 1851 three new values were added—1, 3, and 12 cents. From this time till 1860 a complete series was issued in values from 5 to 90 cents. In 1869 a new series was brought out in various designs, such as a horseman, a locomotive, eagle, steamship, landing of Columbus, Declaration of Independence, heads of Franklin, Washington and Lincoln. The series of 1870-1872 bore heads of Franklin, after Rupricht's bust; Jackson, after Powers; Washington, after the bust by Houdon; Lincoln, after Volk; Stanton, from a Photograph; Jefferson, after Powers Statue; Clay, after the bust by Hart. Webster, after the Clevenger bust; Scott, after the bust by Coffee; Hamilton, after Cerachi; and Perry, from Wolcott's Statue. At the International Postal Conference held at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874, the Universal Postal Union was formed, with rates of 5 cents per half ounce on all letters passing between the countries composing the union. In 1875 a 5-cent stamp was issued for this for-

eign service, bearing the head of Jackson, taken from a photograph, and in 1882 another of the same value with the head of Garfield. Stamped envelopes were issued in 1852 and postal cards in 1872.

"POSTAL CURRENCY."—During the Civil War, when silver became very scarce, a substitute for fractional cur-

rency was invented by Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer under President Lincoln. It consisted of Postage stamps pasted upon paper used for Government securities and representing different sums. These pieces of paper were circulated among the clerks of the Department and became for a while the medium of exchange in a small way.

THE SCRAP BAG.

The Trail of the Criminal Ant.

A short time ago one of our Washington collectors, who had been sojourning in the wilds of Minnesota gathering crop reports for Uncle Sam, returned to such civilization as war workers and the high cost of living permit to exist in Washington, bringing with him several three cent postage stamps, of the engraved vintage, streaked and spotted with red exactly the shade of the two cent stamp. He had bought them at the window of a small country post office so confidently felt himself the possessor of "errors" of exceeding rarity and much intrinsic worth, which he exhibited with great pride, and asked that your editor, as a so-called expert philatelist, explain how it was that the inks for the two cent and three cent stamps became so mixed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as to print pie-bald three cent stamps. Of course your editor felt confident that such a thing was impossible of occurrence at the Bureau, still he had in mind the startling ease with which the Bureau had several times recently accomplished the feat of committing heretofore impossible errors, so merely mildly suggested that the "rarities" were chemical changlings, but as he could not state what chemical had caused the change, and as the fact was incontrovertible that the stamps had been purchased from a postal employee in their pie-bald state, your editor's opinion was treated with disdain.

Being Irish, and therefore stubborn

in his opinions, your editor bethought himself of a certain expert chemist, who, as a philatelist, was greatly interested in chemical actions and reactions in printing inks, papers, etc., and applied to him for an explanation and proof in support of the belief of chemical change being responsible for the pie-bald three cent stamps. Almost by return mail your editor was the recipient of a magnificent pair of the three cent stamps with full original gum, one of which was normal violet, and the other an "error" in the rose color of the two cent stamp, and the information was supplied that the "error" was a formic acid product.

And now the mystery was solved, the criminals detected whose nefarious work had been interrupted before completion, and the stamp market saved from another boom and panic in misprinted stamps, this time "a three cent error misprinted in the color of the two cent." It is said that the post office inspectors have been busy rounding up the colonies of ants infesting certain country post offices.

What Uncle Sam Pays for Postage Stamps.

The following amounts have been appropriated for the manufacture of stamps for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1919.

Postage stamps of all descriptions, including coil stamps, special delivery stamps, and postage due stamps,

\$1,100,000

Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers,	3,000,000
Postal cards,	580,000
Total,	<u>\$4,680,000</u>

Old Time Pony Express Rider Dies.

Mr. L. Lazarus sends us a clipping from an Oakland, California, paper, which states that William J. Davis died at his home in Cottonwood, California, on October 12, at the age of 85. He was one of the pony express riders of the 50's and 60's, and it was his proud boast that he was never behind schedule. He helped to bring President Lincoln's second inaugural address from St. Louis to Sacramento at the rate of twenty miles an hour, his run having been from Fort Kearny, Nebraska, westward 100 miles and return.

Navy Starts New Air Mail Service.

An aerial mail route between the battleship fleet stationed at Hampton Roads and the Navy Department was inaugurated November 16 by one of the "flying fish" in the Naval Air Service. The air route was designed for the transmission of official mail.

The hydroplane, piloted by Lieutenant Jacobs and Ensign Davidson, flew the 200 miles in one hour and fifty-two minutes, an average speed of seventy-nine miles an hour. Within eight minutes after the plane landed on the river at the naval air station at Washington the mail was in the hands of Secretary Daniels, delivery from the air being made by a fast motor boat and automobile.

A return trip to Hampton Roads was made at 1 o'clock P. M. November 17, and at the same time a second plane was scheduled to leave Hampton Roads with mail for Washington. Daily official mail service in both directions will be maintained.

The planes used in this service are the standard machines of the Navy Air Service. They are eighty-six feet across, from wing tip to wing tip, and are powered with a 400-horse-power Liberty motor. Fuel tanks with a capacity of 200 gallons furnish gasoline

for a five hour flight. These air ships are not equipped for ground landings, consequently all flights follow water courses so that forced landings can be made without damage to the plane. The mail planes follow the Potomac River to Washington.—Reprinted from the Washington Times of November 17.

We are indebted to Mr. A. L. Gorham, A. P. S. #4541, for one of the envelopes used in the flight above mentioned, it is the regulation official envelope of the Navy Department with that Department's penalty clause frank in the upper right corner, in the upper left corner is the inscription U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION—NAVAL OPERATING BASE—Hampton Roads—NORFOLK, VIRGINIA., in four lines, both inscriptions are printed in black. In the top center is the inscription, printed in red, Aerial Mail—Washington, D. C.—and—Hampton Roads, Va.—in four lines of Old English type, Aerial Mail being in letters twice the height of the other letters of the inscription. There is no cancellation, sending mark, or receiving mark of any sort upon the envelope, and the first trippers can in no way be distinguished from any other trip.

Bolivia Bisected 10 centavos 1916-17.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. circular states that a correspondent "kindly sends us an envelope franked by two copies and the diagonal half of a third copy of the 10c., 1916-17 issue, making the 25 centavos rate to this country." These bisected 10c. stamps were used during a temporary shortage of 5c. stamps and were "officially permitted though not officially authorized."

Italian Offices in China.

Mr. Eugene Klein informs the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. "on the authority of a high official of the Italian government who was in China at the time the stamps were issued and in a position to know all about them" that the large local overprints were merely essays in which the lettering proving to be too large for the stamps the style was abandon-

ed. We also notice that Champion has withdrawn these large overprints from his latest war stamp catalogue. Mr. Klein's authority states "a complete list of the local print from Peking is as follows:

- "2 cents on 5 centesimi green.
- 4 cents on 10 centesimi claret (1901).
- 4 cents on 10 centesimi claret (1906-08).
- 6 cents on 15 centesimi slate.
- 8 cents on 20 centesimi orange (no watermark).
- 20 cents on 50 centesimi violet.
- 40 cents on 50 centesimi violet (error).
- 40 cents on 1 lira brown & green.
- 6+2 cents on 20 on 15 centesimi slate.

"All exist with inverted surcharge except the 4 cents on 10 centesimi of 1901. The 4 cents on 10 centesimi of 1906-08 exists with double surcharge one inverted.

"For Tientsin only the following local surcharges were issued:

- "2 cents on 5 centesimi green.
- 4 cents on 10 centesimi claret.
- 6 cents on 15 centesimi slate."

Forged Postmarks on German Colonial Stamps.

Originally large quantities of the ship type of stamp for the various German Colonies were printed, and after dealers throughout the world had been plentifully stocked with the things a vast supply still remained on hand in

Berlin, so that the stamps, in unused condition, have always been fairly common and easily procured at reasonable prices, postally used copies, however, have always been scarce, and now that the German Colonies have ceased to exist as such, may be regarded as in a fair way to becoming rarities. This fact has opened the door of opportunity to the forger and needless to say he has not been backward in trying to foist his wares upon the unwary stamp collector.

The Australian Philatelist gives the following interesting list of forged cancellations that have been brought to their notice:

- Caroline Islands.—Postmarked "Ponape, 25. 7. 09."
- Marianne Islands. — Postmarked "Stephansort, 20. 2. 12."
- Marshall Islands.—Postmarked "Jaluit, 26. 8. 08."
- German New Guinea.—Postmarked "Kawing, 16. 2. 14."
- German New Guinea.—Postmarked "Tabora, 14. 5. 11."
- Samoa.—Postmarked "Apia, 5. 12. 05."

Attention is called to two notable errors in the list: Stephansort is not in the Marianne Islands, but in German New Guinea, and had ceased to be a post office in 1912. There is no "Tabora" in German New Guinea, that office being in German East Africa.

It is too bad the Australian Philatelist did not furnish us with illustrations of the forged cancellations.

OBITUARY.

It is with the deepest sorrow that we note the death of one of our pioneer members, Ernest R. Aldrich, A. P. S. #32. Mr. Aldrich died at his home in Benson, Minn., on October 21, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. As president of the Library Board of Benson his untiring efforts to make the Public Library a power for the educational good of the community will be sorely missed. Mr. Aldrich was in his 53rd year, and his untimely demise in the prime of life has robbed the American

Philatelic Society of a staunch and loyal supporter whose loss will be deeply mourned by his many philatelic friends.

With deep regret we note the death of Frank P. Gibbs, A. P. S. #1702. Mr. Gibbs died in a Buffalo Sanitarium on October 30, at the age of 39 years. He was well known as a specialist and dealer in U. S. revenues, and in his passing the American Philatelic Society has lost a sterling member of many years standing.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Those receiving unsolicited approval sheets will kindly inform the Recorder of the Board of Vice Presidents of the names of dealers sending them, in order that the Board may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 4 December 1, 1918.

Applications Pending.

Turnbull, H. M.
Fiacre, Henri F.
Dickason, Donald E.
Becker, A. H.
Sawman, A. A.
Ciampolini, Felix.
Zychlinski, K.

Application for Reinstatement Pending.

3736 Chase, W. R.

Applications Posted.

Abbott, Albert H., P. O. Box C, Foam Lake, Sask., Canda; Age 34; Municipal Secy.-Treas.; Reference: W. M. Porter, Foam Lake, Sask.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.
Blatz, L., La Mirada, Calif.; Age 52; Manufacturer Oliver Products; Reference: W. L. Fales, 2300 S. Filmore St., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.
Eareckson, Edwin, M. D., 2407 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 61; Physician; Reference: Howard M. Swab, The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Percy McMann, #3202.
Eddy, C. F., R. R. #4, Scotland, Ont., Canada; Age 50; Farmer; Reference: Reference: Dr. J. E. Anderson, Scotland, Ont., Canada; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.
Hadley, Frank E., 313 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.; Age 17; Store Boy; Guaranteed by H. C. Hadley; Reference: B. J. Schreiner, Druggist, Plainfield, N. J.; Proposed by Geo. C. Rockfellow, #5135.
Howard, John L., care Southern Bell Telephone Co., Burlington, N. C.; Age 25; Plant Foreman; Reference: John M. Fix, Ala. Loan & Trust Co., Burlington, N. C.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.
MacGuffin, R. D., 2417 N. 5th St., Har-

risburg, Pa.; Age 42; Asst. Sales Mgr. Elliott Fisher Co.; Reference: Chas. E. Severn, Chicago; Proposed by Eugene Klein, #2275.

Muecke, Edward E., Aurora, Ore.; Age 48; Retired Merchant; Reference: Mohns Commercial Co., 260 Calif. St. San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by G. B. Street, #5121.

Pile, F. Morgan, 839 S. 57th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 27; Accountant; Reference: Harry E. Spencer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Milton P. Lyons, Jr., #2715.

Perkins, Philip P., care U. of P. Supply Store, Champaign, Ill.; Age 17; Student; Reference: State Savings & Trust Bank, West Chicago, Ill.; Guaranteed by Frank C. Perkins, 111 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Frank D. Garland, #5180.

Richmond, Lee A., 503 N. Mindon Ave., Minden, Neb.; Age 21; Editor The Minden Courier; Reference: Earl M. Burnett, Editor Motor Highway, Lincoln, Neb.; Proposed by L. T. Brodstone, #1142.

Rasmussen, Alfred, 242 Minnesota Ave., San Jose, Calif.; Age 37; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Geo. T. Simpson, 433 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Roberts, Clyde M., P. O. Box 941, Knoxville, Tenn.; Age 21; Railway Clerk; Reference: Publisher of Philatelic Gossip; Proposed by Kenneth Tallmadge, #5119.

Steimley, Leonard L., 1008 W. Green St., Urbana, Ill.; Age 28; Asst. in Mathematics University of Ills.; Reference: Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Attica, Ind.; Proposed by Frank D. Garland, #5180.

Zumbro, William M., American College, Madura, So. India; Age 52; Principal American College; Reference: C. F. Buckley, Bank of Madras, Madura,

India; Proposed by Delf Noronha, # 4826.

Applications for Reinstatement Posted.

2396 Hoffman, August H., Box 761, Butte, Mont.; Age 35; Salesman; Reference: P. C. Gillis and Medlins Pharmacy, Butte, Mont.; Recommended by H. A. Davis, # 1925.

2492 Hussey, A. E., M. D., 3458 Wilson Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; Age 39; Physician; Reference: H. W. Sullivan, M. D., 16 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Recommended by Leon S. Tedesche, # 5088.

2947 Sabin, Robert C., 834 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Age 51; Collector; Reference: Clarence Bean, Sales Mgr., 183 W. Ostrander St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Recommended by H. A. Davis, # 1925.

New Stockholders.

5203 Coveleski, Jos. P., Box 581, Police Dept., Ancon, Canal Zone.

5204 Wang, Chin Chai, S. S., 17 Pei me tsuang, Peking, China.

5205 Aguirre, Edwardo, Ave. Francisco, I, Madero 53, Mexico, D. F.

5206 Cadbury, Benj., 1136 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

5207 Hamilton, Thos. H., 314 Summitt Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.

5208 Mengel, Arthur R., 739 Penn. St., Reading, Pa.

5209 Moss, Rev. Arthur B., 23 E. 127th St., New York City.

5210 Purdie, Francis B., 459 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

5211 Schiller, Gust. A., 457 Van Dyk Ave., Paterson, N. J.

5212 Sutton, C. P., Box 191, Fairville, N. B., Canada.

5213 Sinclair, H. M., 8 Williams St., Holyoke, Mass.

Deaths Reported.

32 Aldrich, E. R., Benson, Minn.

1702 Gibbs, F. P., Olean, N. Y.

Resignations Accepted.

5094 Abbott, Spence, Alta Loma, Calif.

2133 Berthold, V. M., New York.

3685 Dunham, J. H., Scranton, Pa.

1643 Dutcher, Frank J., Hopedale, Mass.

4113 Gerberga, Samuel, Havana, Cuba.

4850 Knox, Guy, Denver, Colo.

3796 Pease, Roger Q., Newton Centre, Mass.

242 Schurman, Edw., Indianapolis, Ind.

Change of Name.

1484 Homburger, Dr. Lionel M. Name has been changed by permission of the Court to

1484 Hartley, Dr. Lionel, 55 W. 39th St., New York City.

Appointments.

Editor of the American Philatelist, Joseph B. Leavy, Washington, D. C. International Secretary and Member Board of Directors, G. C. Cuenod, Galveston, Texas.

Reinstated.

562 Mitchell, Dr. Geo. W., 505 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Change of Address.

4471 Chapman, Geo. S., from Algiers, La., to Box 15, R. F. D., New Orleans, La.

5115 Clarke, Edw. I. from St. Johns, P. Q. to Headquarters 16th Field Co. Cons. Engineers, Can. Exp. Forces, Siberia.

5010 Day, Howard E. from Beecher Falls, Vt. to Caribou, Me.

4051 Deas, A. W. from 91 Midwood St. to 1806 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

4204 Gilbert, F. M. from 11210 S. Irving Ave. to 4423 Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.

4127 Grant, Edith Root, from New York to 2204 R St., Washington, D. C.

2519 Hamilton, from Maj. C. S. Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill. to Lt. Col. C. S., Insp. Gen. Office, Camp Custer, Mich.

3007 Harmer, H. R. from Malden, Essex to 6-8 Old Bond St., London, Eng.

1484 Hartley, Dr. Lionel M. from 101 W. 80th St. to 55 W. 39 St., New York City.

- 5170 Helme, Jas. B. from Greenwich, Conn. to 35 W. 56th St., New York City.
- 3138 Hudson, Paul R. from 1641 Carlgon Rd. to 1760 Carlyon Rd. East Cleveland, Ohio.
- 3097 Hunter, Thos. C. E. from 239 Medford Bldg. to 21 W. Market St., Akron, Ohio.
- 4837 Kaufman, Leo P. from 1912 Milwood Ave. to Station D, Louisville, Ky.
- 5057 Puelicher, J. H. from 1479 Humboldt St. to care Marshall & Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 4636 Rex, R. W. from 3207 Divisadero St. to 373 Ellis St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 5061 Standish, Jas. D. Jr. from 337 Van Dyk Ave. to 675 Iroquois Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- 2207 Stiles, Chas. W. from Box 2 to 40 Adams St., Milton, Mass.
- 3665 Marcus, Henry C. from 711 Mission St. to 1865 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 2617 Moses, Otto F. from Cleveland, O. to Stop 17, Mayfield Rd., R. F. D. South Euclid, Ohio.
- 4826 Noronha, Delf from Philadelphia, Pa., to Purchasing Div., Maryland Dredging & Constr. Co., Aberdeen, Md.
- 3675 Vargas, Dr. Arturo from Merca-

- deres 16 to Habana St. No. 35, Havana, Cuba.
- 4647 Warner, A. L. D. from Edgewater, N. J. to 205 W. 89th St. New York City.
- 4394 Weiland, Geo. P. from 141 Renwick Pl. to 303 Monroe St., Syracuse, N. Y.
- 4349 Wolter, Jno. R. from 32 S. 17th St. to 551 N. 52 St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Membership Summary.

Membership November 1, 1918	1626
New Stockholders	11
Reinstated	1

Resignations Accepted	8
Deceased	2

Total membership Dec. 1 1918	1628

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The War Industries Board, Pulp and Paper Section in its regulations sent to Publishers, suggests owing to shortage of paper that all subscriptions be discontinued unless renewed at expiration. Notice is hereby given for the second time that the Annual Membership and Subscription List is about to be compiled and all subscriptions not renewed will be discontinued. Please communicate with the Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Scott.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

REPORT OF SALES SUPERINTENDENT.

Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 1, 1918.
 Mr. H. A. Whipple, Recorder,
 Board of Vice Presidents, A. P. S.
 214 Farnum Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Dear Sir:

The following report is for the period following my Annual Report (published in the Year Book) July 21st to November 1.

1692 Books in circulation	
July 21, 1918 valued	\$40,843.22
139 New books received	
valued	2,884.40

1831	43,727.62

70 Books retired (sales \$820.41 or 40%) . . . 2,041.15

1761 In circulation Nov 1st 1918 Valued \$41,686.47

The insurance on the 70 retired books amounted to \$11.86, for which amount a check has been forwarded to the Treasurer.

The cash sales for this period were \$1485.86, which I regret to say is not as good as the same period last year. We have been operating a less number of Circuits on account of so many participants going into service. Also the

Circuits have been moving very slowly, notwithstanding my many appeals to "Speed Up The Circuits."

Now that the new catalog is out, I trust that the members will get busy and send me in a lot of new books. I want good books of better quality to fill the demand. There is no use in sending in a lot of cheap penny stamps as the majority of our members who patronize the Circuits are not beginners. They do not care for high priced minor varieties, or poor specimens of rarities. While many collectors will not object to slight defects provided the net prices are in accordance with the condition, yet they do not want them, if put in the Circuit books at regular prices.

What is in greater demand than anything else, and of which there is the least sent into the Department, are good books of United States stamps, especially older issues of straight varieties, not faded shades, stained paper, fancied or alleged minor varieties, but good legitimate varieties, marked at reasonable prices. Fine stamps in extra fine condition will find buyers even if priced at full catalog. It depends entirely on the rarity and condition.

The next in popularity is good books

of 20th Century stamps, either used or unused. The Department always has a surplus of books of miscellaneous stamps, and it will be profitable for the members to arrange their books carefully by grouping different countries and colonies together.

It is impossible to send everybody new books. The Sales Superintendent tries to include some new books in each Circuit. The above report shows that only 139 books were received from July 21 to November 1, or an average of about thirty-five per month. This would not permit of many Circuits being sent out, made up entirely of new books.

Members that desire to have Circuits discontinued, must remember that they are responsible for any Circuits that may be on the way to them. They must have them properly taken care of and forwarded to the next member on the white route sheet.

The Sales Superintendent is now making up various new Circuits for the coming season, and invites any members who have not as yet participated to be placed on some of these new Circuits.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
Sales Superintendent.



A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR

WANTS AND EXCHANGES.

RATES.—Per line including address single insertion, 5 cents. Standing notices, one year per line, 12½c. Minimum charge for yearly notice, 50c.

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EXCHANGE—I take 1 to 1000 of a kind, and give single copies. The rate? that depends. Harry C. Bradley, Dorchester Center, Mass.

WANTED! Will buy or sell old United States and Confederate covers. Will sell rare U. S. Local and Western Frank covers and Cape Triangles. William F. Cornell, 710 Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. A. P. S. 3799.

MEXICO—EARLY ISSUES ONLY, 1856 to 1883. Single copies, used or unused, pairs, strips or blocks, on or off cover. I will buy or give liberal exchange in other stamps. Correspondence desired with collectors early Mexico. H. A. Diamant, 208 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo. A. P. S. 2030.

The Protective Bulletin.—The only paper of its kind in the world, publishing news of frauds, dead-beats, fakes and forgeries, running in addition to this an article called "The Market" which may save many dollars and is alone worth the price of subscription. Four pages of solid reading.

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WANTED—Current 3 cent plate numbers 7266 and up. Top singles preferred, but bottom Nos. taken. No. 8370 in pair or block, also 8375 left side No. in block. H. M. Southgate, Chevy Chase, Md.

WANTED:—New Zealand agency for cheap foreign packets, 3d to 5sh each. Send samples and agency terms to Wilcox Smith & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.

WANTED FOR CASH, the Local stamps, entires, and cards of all countries, except U. S. A. Single copies, pairs, sheets, oddities, etc. Sydney M. Mulhall A. P. S. 3808, 444 F. Avenue, Coronado, California.



WANTED—Manuscript for articles of interest to our members written by members for publication in this journal. Address The Editor.

WANTED.—19th Century U. S. Offer in exchange good foreign mostly 20th Century. Basis, Scotts 1917, some war surcharges. Address Wm. Schwarzwaelder, 11 Euclid Ave., Maplewood, N. J., A. P. S. 4538.

ARE YOU THINKING of remounting your collection? If so let me send you a free sample page of my Loose-Leaf Book—the best on the market for the money, W. O. Staab, 1099 Fratney St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED.—Stamps of old German States used only and in fine condition. Submit stamps with lowest offer for cash by return mail. Chas. Lange, P. O. Box 18, Cincinnati, Ohio.

EGYPT and SUDAN. My wholesale price list of these two countries will be sent to any dealer free on application. E. L. Angeloglous, P. O. Box 873, Cairo, Egypt.

FOR SALE, unused British Honduras, singles, blocks, pairs, 20 per cent. off Catalogue prices. C. O. Taylor, 620 Madison Ave., Elizabeth, N. J. A. P. S. 3717.

PRECANCELS.—I will pay cash for any precancelled stamps. Also have some fine approvals. Write me. C. W. Hennan, M. D., 6450 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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The American Philatelist



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Vol. XXXII.

Jan. 1, 1919.

No. 4

OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

• INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF MINNESOTA •
• ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 14, 1886 •

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Official Journal of the American Philatelic Society

Vol. XXXII

JANUARY 1, 1919.

No. 4

IN MEMORIAM

It becomes my sad duty to announce officially the death of our President, John Walter Scott, at his home in New York City, on January 4th., 1919. In his death the American Philatelic Society has lost one of its oldest, most enthusiastic, and most valued members, who had endeared himself to collectors by his untiring and energetic devotion to the improvement of philatelic and numismatic pursuits.

The first dealer of repute in this country, his catalogues and albums were the first guide given us in our blind groping through the early darkness of unknown philatelia. The thousands of keen, clever minds, throughout the land, now interested in philatelic study is evidence of how well he labored in those early days and how soundly he wrought the foundation of the Temple of Philatelia.

There is many a collector who will feel keen sorrow that the coach and instructor of his early boyhood days has passed to the Great Beyond.

JOHN WALTER SCOTT

Beloved Friend and Mentor

REQUIESCAT IN PACE

Joseph B. Leavy, Editor.

ROLL OF HONOR.

It is desired to list every member connected with any service branches of the Army and Navy and you are asked to send your name and rank to the Editor for inclusion in this list. The co-operation of all members is also asked in order to have this list complete. The list is intended to include both officers and enlisted members.

Additions to the list since last corrections are marked with a *.

- United States Army (all branches.)
- BABCOCK, COLONEL WARREN L., M. D., 6th Regt. Coast Artillery, Am. Ex. Forces.
- BANDHOLTZ, BRIG. GEN. HARRY H., Provost Marshal General, Am. Exp. Forces.
- BELTZER, CAPT. C. E., Infirmary #11, 166 Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash.
- BLUMENTHAL, SERGT. PHILIP L., Chemical Warfare Service.
- BURTON, CAPT. KENNETH, 364th Infantry.
- CARTWRIGHT, CAPT. BRUCE, Jr. Motor Transport Corps.
- COLBURN, CAPT. WM. B., Co. E. 337 Infantry.
- CORCORAN, CAPT. BREWER, Office Chief of Staff.
- COSBY, COL. SPENCER, 5th Engineers.
- CRABBS, LEO B., Central Field Artillery Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
- CRITTENDEN, CAPT. JAMES L., Coast Artillery.
- DE MOSTOS, MAJOR EUGENIO C., P. R. Infantry.
- DIEMER, MAJOR HUGO, Ordnance Dept.
- DRAKE, MAJOR J. FRANK, Ordnance Dept.
- EVANS, CORP. JNO. C., 30th Co. 8th Bat., 165 Depot Brigade.
- FARNHAM, LT. FRED E.
- FEASEL, ALVIN, 148th U. S. Inf. Supply Co., 37th Div.
- FORESTER, CAPT. O. H., Medical corps, Camp Gordon, Ga.
- FUSS, EDWIN W., Co. I, M. P., 78th Div.
- FORSBECK, CAPT. FILIP A., Medical Reserve Corps, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.
- GARBACCIO, L. F., American Expeditionary Forces.
- GODCHARLES, CAPT. FREDERIC, Ordnance.
- GRAHN, SERGT. H. V., Officers Training School, Co. E., Coast Artillery, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- HAMILTON, REV. A. W., (Branch unknown).
- HAMILTON, LIEUT. COL. CHAS S., 11th Infantry, Am. Exp. Forces.
- HAMILTON, CAPT. WILLIAM A., 7th Co. Coast Artillery.
- HAMMATT, D. C., 14th Training Battery, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
- HENN, CAPT. RALPH F., Ordnance Department.
- HEYMAN, LT. LAURENCE J., 336th Infantry.
- HOLT, MAJOR JOHN M., M. D.
- HOPKINS, ROBERT E., 25th Engineers.
- HUDSON, PAUL R., 1st Bat. Chemical Warfare Service.
- HYDE, LT. COL. ARTHUR P. S., Coast Artillery Corps.
- IRELAND, 1st LT. GORDON, Signal Corps.
- JOHNSON, DR. G. H. (Branch unknown).
- KNAUER, FIRST LT. J. GLEN, 312th Field Artillery.
- LAFEAN, EARLE B., (Branch unknown.)
- LaMOTTE, CAPT. CLARENCE K., Infantry.
- LAURITZEN, HARRY, Battery D., 346th F. A.
- LEONARD, LIEUT. CLIFFORD S., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A.
- LESTER, LT. G. M., Co. L., 59th Infantry.
- LEWY, CAPT. H. M., Motor Transport Corps.
- LOPEZ, CAPT. PASCUAL, Porto Rico Infantry.
- MARTIN, DONALD W., Q. R. M. C.
- MASSON, THOS. L., (Branch unknown).
- MERILLAT, CAPT. LOUIS A., Jr., Infantry.

- MILLS, MAJOR WILLIS E., 4th Machine Gun Bn., 2nd Div., Am. Ex. Forces.
- MITCHELL, CAPT. WALTON I., 805 Pioneer Infantry, Am. Exp. Forces.
- MORRISON, CHARLES R., Co. C. 122d Field Artillery.
- MORSE, CHAS. R., (Branch unknown)
- MOWER, R. H., Chemical Warfare Service.
- OSSEGE, WALTER J., 3rd Co. 1st Tr. Bn., 158th Depot Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.
- PALMER, MAJOR FREDERICK L., retired.
- PALLETTE, CAPT. EDW. M., M. C., U. S. A.
- PARKER, LT. COL., Infantry.
- PARTELLO, COL. JOSEPH M. T., retired.
- PETERS, MAJOR DON PRESTON, M. D.
- POLLAR, CORPL. ROWLAND P., Co. I, 57th Pioneer Infantry, A. E. F.
- PRESTON, CAPT. HARRY L., 22nd Engineers.
- RITTER, KARL, 3rd Co., 10th Inf.
- ROBB, WM. 364 Ambulance Co., 316 Sanitary Train, A. E. F.
- ROSE A., 829th Aero Squadron.
- ROTH, JEROME R., Battery E., 20th F. A.
- SAMPSON, LIEUT. ORVILLE H., Aircraft Production, Instrument & Armament Dept., Chicago, Ill.
- SEMMES, THOS. JR., Co. C. U. S. Training Station, University, Va.
- SKINNER, MAJOR CHAS. P., Q. M. C. Domestic Div., Washington, D. C.
- SHIRCLIFFE, LT. ARNOLD, 1st Ohio Infantry.
- SLUSSER, MASTER ELECTRICIAN, WALTER F., Coast Artillery, N. A.
- STANGEBY, 1st LT. T. L., Dental R. C.
- STARK, CAPT. ORA E., Q. M. C.
- STUCK, OLIVER J., 31st Div. 123 Ambulance Co. 106 Sanitary Train, A. E. F.
- UNDERWOOD, CAPT. ARTHUR R., 64th Infantry.
- URFF, CORP. PAUL J., Jr., Co. H., 306th Infantry.
- VAWTER, LT. WM. S., 304 Stevefore Training Reg., Camp Alexander, Va.
- WAGNER, ROBERT J., Co. S. 333d Infantry.
- WAILLY, VICTOR R., Battery B. Mountain Artillery, Corozal, Canal Zone.
- WEISSHEIMER, CAPT. J. WARREN, 56th Infantry.
- WETHERELL, D. E., Bat. F., 4th Field Artillery.
M. C.
- WHEAT, MAJOR A. F., M. D.
- WHEATON, LT. COL. FRANCIS B., Q. M. C.
- WOODHOUSE, 1st LT. S. W.
- WORRILOW, COL. ULYSSES G., Infantry.
- ZIEGELE, SERGT. WM. J., U. S. Field Artillery.

United States Navy.

- FERGUSON, ENSIGN W. F., U. S. S. Indiana.
- GREEN, DICK, 132nd Co., 11th Regt.
- HILEMAN, COMMANDER JOSEPH S.
- HOOGHKIRK, ROBERT C., Naval Reserves.
- JUKES, ENSIGN E. W., Aide, 4th Naval District.
- JUNGWIRTH, JOHN, Naval Reserve.
- PUGSLEY, FREDERIC N., Assistant Surgeon, Naval Reserve.
- RYALL, ENSIGN GEO. D., U. S. N. R. F.
- THEAMANN, CHARLES M.
- WIGGINS, JOSEPH G., Naval Reserve.
- WINTERHALTER, REAR-ADMIRAL A. G.

Reserve Officers' Training Camps.

- CARPENTER, A. EVERLY, Student.
- HUTCHINS, FERNALD, Student.
- MORSE, CHAS. R., Student.

British Army.

- CLARKE, SAPPER EDW. I., Headquarters 16th Field Co. Cons. Engineers, Can. Exp. Forces, Siberia.
- EVANS, MAJOR E. B., Royal Artillery.

GERENIMAKIS, C. S., British Egyptian Forces at Selowika.
 GILBERT-LODGE, LT. E. M., Royal Engineers.
 HERDMAN, SERGEANT MAJOR N., Seaforth Highlanders.

REID, LT. COL. JOHN Y., C. E. F.
 WURTELE, LT. COL. ERNEST F., Canadian Militia.
 French Army.
 CHASE, MAJOR CARROLL, M. D.
 GIBSON, HENRY C.

History and Biography of the 1851-60 Issue.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

In order to facilitate the handling of the stamps, both by the Post Office Office Department and by the public, the Postmaster-General, in 1857, considered the advisability of perforating the sheets. This being a routine matter of manufacture required no act of congress for authorization. The report of the Postmaster-General gives none of the details in regard to perforating, and as the records of the manufacturers were destroyed, by fire in 1872 as before mentioned, there is no official data available relating to the orders and instructions thereon. Mr. J. N. Luff, however, in his work "The Postage Stamps of the United States" publishes what might be termed a semi-official letter, written by S. H. Carpenter, in April 1863 to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the cost of manufacture of plates for the then current revenue stamps, the last portion of which gives most interesting details regarding the 1857 postage stamps. The letter is republished herewith:

"To the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sir:

Having been requested by Messrs. Butler & Carpenter to state such facts as might be within my knowledge in reference to a fair price to be charged for engraving stamp plates, I beg leave to say that, as the business partner of my firm (Toppan, Carpenter & Co.) I negotiated all the contract in reference to Postage Stamps which were made with the Government from 1851 to 1861 (10 years) and, therefore, I have personal knowledge of what I shall state.

In 1857 the Postmaster General determined to introduce the perforation

of Postage Stamps. In order to do this it became necessary for us to make 3 new plates of the 1 cent, 6 plates of 3c, 1 plate of 5c, 1 plate of 10c, 1 plate of 12c and 1 plate of 24c, in all 13 plates, besides a large outlay to procure the necessary machinery for perforating the stamps, and, in view of the fact that our first contract with the Government would expire in about 4 months from that time and might not be renewed, we felt it to be necessary to protect ourselves against loss by asking that, in case the contract for furnishing Postage Stamps should not be renewed with us at the end of our term, that it that case the Government should indemnify us from loss by paying us \$500 for the engraving of each of the 13 plates, or \$6,500 for the whole of the plates, and a further sum of \$3,000 for the perforating machine with the necessary machinery. This was promptly agreed to by the Postmaster General and a contract to that effect was made and executed on the 6th Feb. 1857. The plates and perforating machinery were, of course, to become the property of the Government, in the contingency of our loosing the contract and the Government paying for the plates and machinery.

I have given the above facts not only from my own recollection of them but from the contract with the P. O. Department, which is before me.

S. H. CARPENTER

of the late firm of Toppan,
 Carpenter & Co.

Philadelphia, April 2nd, 1863."

The manufacturers were obliged to make new plates for the perforated

stamps because the old plates were laid down with the subjects to close to each other to permit of the perforations passing between without cutting away portions of the design.

Three new denominations were issued in 1860, twenty-four cents, for use on correspondence to Great Britain, that being the then current rate for ordinary $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letters; thirty cents, for use on correspondence to Germany, and ninety cents, for use on bulky packages of domestic and foreign mail traveling long distances. The twenty-four cents was first issued on June 14, 1860, the thirty cents on July 30, 1860 and the ninety cents on September 5, 1860. Their official descriptions are as follows:—

TWENTY-FOUR CENT.—Portrait of Washington after the painting by Stuart, but reduced to about two-thirds the size formerly used, facing three-quarters to the right. Double lines inclose the medallion, with a space sufficient between them to place at the top in white capitals the words "U. S. Postage" and upon the lower half the words "Twenty-four cents." These two inscriptions are separated on each side by rectangular ornaments with a white border and a white spot in the middle. Outside of this is intricate lathe work extending to the outer limit of the stamp, which has rounded corners and curved outer lines. Color, very dark lilac.

THIRTY-CENT.—Profile bust of Franklin looking to the left, slightly smaller, but evidently a reproduction, reversed, of that on the 1-cent stamp. At the top, following the elliptical lines of the medallion, is the word "Postage" in white capitals, and immediately above reaching nearly to the border of the stamp, the letters "U. S.", and at the bottom "30" in Arabic numerals. On the left of the medallion is the word "Thirty" reading up, and on the right the word "Cents" reading down. In each corner is a shield with radiant lines extending from it into the corners, and bits of scroll work on each of the sides of the shield, the point of the shield being directed inward toward the center of the stamp. The right and left

side lines terminate at the top and bottom in spear points. The top and bottom of the stamp are not marked by lines. Color, orange.

NINETY-CENT.—Portrait of Washington in general's uniform, after the painting by Trumbull, three-quarters face. The tablet upon which this portrait appears is oblong, with an arched top, the ground is a deep, solid color and the picture occupies about one-half the opening. The words "U. S. Postage", in white capitals, on a tablet following the arched line, appear at the top, and at the bottom, on a straight panel with rounded ends, are the words "Ninety Cents." Outside the portrait inclosure, in the middle of each side, the frame appears to roll back, and there are some slight ornaments. Color, deep indigo blue.

There is nothing new to be learned in biography from these three stamps until we come to the ninety-cent with its portrayal of Washington in uniform copied from the painting by another famous American artist.

John Trumbull was born in Lebanon, Conn., June 6, 1756. He entered Harvard in 1872, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated the following year. When the Revolutionary war opened he joined the army as adjutant, his skill as a draughtsman enabled him to make drawings of the British works at Boston, and Washington appointed him an aide-de-camp. In 1777 John Trumbull resigned his commission as colonel and resumed his art studies, acting however as a volunteer aide-de-camp to Gen. John Sullivan during the latter's campaign against the British in Rhode Island in 1778. In May, 1780, Trumbull sailed for France, where, after a short stay, he went to London, with a letter from Benjamin Franklin to Benjamin West. He was soon arrested for treason, but after an imprisonment of eight months he was released on condition that he leave England, Benjamin West and John Singleton Copley becoming his sureties. The close of the war in 1784 enabled Trumbull to again visit England and resume his studies with

West. In 1785 he visited Paris, and from then until 1790 alternated between France and England, during that period he began the composition of his famous painting the "Declaration of Independence."

In 1790 John Trumbull returned to this country and was commissioned by the Corporation of New York City to paint a full-length portrait of Washington, this portrait together with a likeness of George Clinton, executed in 1791, hang in the City Hall of New York to-day. A full-length portrait of Washington, representing him on the evening before the battle of Princeton, was painted for the City of Charleston in 1792, but a picture of Washington as President being preferred, Trumbull kept the portrait, as he considered it the best portrayal of Washington "in his heroic military character." This portrait he later transferred to Yale University with other works. In 1794 he executed the portraits of General and Mrs. Washington, now in the National Museum.

In May, 1794, John Trumbull again went to England as secretary to John Jay, and in 1796 was appointed fifth Commissioner for carrying into execution the seventh article of the treaty of 1794. In June 1804 he returned to the United States, settling in New York as a portrait painter, and amongst other works painting the portraits of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton for the City of New York.

In 1817 Trumbull was commissioned by Congress to paint historical pictures for the rotunda in the Capital at Washington. The subjects were "The Declaration of Independence", "The Surrender of Burgoyne," "The Surrender of Cornwallis," and "The Resignation of Washington." The pictures were completed in 1824, and exhibited in various cities, being the subject of much criticism. From 1816 to 1825 he was president of the American Academy of Fine Arts, and subsequently projected a new series of historical paintings, but this series having remained unsold, he was glad, upon his removal to New

Haven in 1837, to present them to Yale in return for an annuity of \$1,000. In the final disposition of these works he made the condition that after his death the entire proceeds of the exhibition of the gallery containing them were to be "perpetually appropriated toward defraying the expense of educating poor scholars in Yale college." He returned to New York in 1841, where he remained until his death, November 10, 1843.

John Trumbull's fame rests mainly on the four paintings in the Capitol, "The Battle of Bunker Hill," and "Death of Montgomery," which two pictures remain unexcelled in American historical paintings. The miniature likenesses in some of his large pictures are at times more successful than his life-size portraits.

The report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1859, contains the following paragraph relative to the last three denominations of the 1851-60 series.

"Larger denominations of postage stamps have been adopted and introduced especially for the purpose of affording requisite facilities to prepay the postage on letters to foreign countries, and of removing all excuses heretofore existing of paying such postage in money. The new denominations are twenty-four cents, thirty cents and ninety cents. The two latter have been introduced since July 1st. last."

The reports of the Postmaster-General give the following statistics as to the sales of the various denominations for the fiscal years, ending in each case on June 30th.

1859—1c, 44,432,300; 3c, 142,087,800; 5c, 486,560; 10c, 3,756,590; 12c, 1,429,700; 24c, —; 30c, —; 90c, —.

1860—1c, 50,723,400; 3c, 159,463,600; 5c, 579,360; 10c, 3,898,450; 12c, 1,653,500; 24c, 52,350; 30c, —; 90c, —.

1861—1c, 53,983,762; 3c, 151,223,056; 5c, 677,200; 10c, 3,925,690; 12c, 1,053,900; 24c, 650,600; 30c, 340,000; 90c, 24,280.

The plates of each denomination of

this series were of two hundred subjects, each in two horizontal panes of one hundred subjects. The plates used in printing the imperforate stamps, and their numbers, were:—

1 cent Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

3 cent Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

5 cent No. 1.

10 cent No. 1.

12 cent Nos. 1, 2.

The plates made for the perforated stamps, and their numbers, were:

1 cent Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

3 cent Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

5 cent. No. 2.

10 cent. Nos. 2, 3.

12 cent No. 3.

24 cent No. 1.

30 cent No. 1.

90 cent No. 1.

The plates of early manufacture bore the imprint "Toppon, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. Bank Note Engravers, Phil., New York. Boston & Cincinnati." Later plates had the firm name changed to "Toppan, Carpenter & Co."

Stamps printed from the imperforate plates are known perforated, but un-

doubtedly they are from stock on hand at the Post Office Department sent back to the manufacturer for perforation, or from stock printed after the perforating machinery had been installed and and before the new plates had been completed.

The paper used for this series was of fine quality, hard and crisp. At first it was fairly thick and opaque, but, previous to perforating the stamps, it became thinner and somewhat transparent.

The stamps from the various plates of this series form the most interesting philatelic study in United States issues, many technical articles have been written thereon, notably by Dr. Carroll M. Chase, or rather now Major Carroll M. Chase of the French Medical Staff, but much more remains to be written. We hope shortly to publish some technical articles, on the 1 cent, by a sterling philatelist.

The stamps of the 1851-60 series were demonetized from August 1861, to prevent the postmasters in the seceding states from realizing upon the stocks on hand that were not turned in to Washington for redemption and credit.

(To be continued.)

Oddities in 3c 1851-57.

H. P. ATHERTON.

Probably all collectors have been struck by the sturdy style of the 3c 1851 stamps. The head, as on the 1c, is large and likable. There are no perforations to wilt at the slightest touch, and the paper has a good solid "feel" to it. The 1851 stamps are surely good to gaze upon, especially when in your own collection. Unconsciously collectors lay aside several of these stamps, not because of their small value, more likely on account of some peculiar shade; or perhaps some striking color was used by the man behind the barrier separating the public from the man whose duty it was to make poor George's head unrecognizable. Who would not part with his Ingersoll for a fine 3c 1851—printing on the cover, showing a big green post mark like:—Taunton, Ms.

Feb. 29—?. The postmaster at Hartford, Conn. did his duty with a color that's all its own—now called magenta. Ignoring the various rates used for distances, and over weight mail; the pairs, strips and rarely found blocks, we go into specialism of die differences, or plate varieties. To anyone who enjoys this stamp, the habit of immediately putting a glass all over it, so to speak, is instructive.

Here is one of the best known:—



H. P. A.

I.

3 CENTS 1851

"LINE THRO' THREE CENTS".

This is now a common term, and is

not uncommon on the stamp. I have found possibly a dozen of this variety. There are at least two of these, and the plate was in use quite a while. I am showing (see cut) the "line thro' three cents" in the more distinct type of the double transfer. It is plainly seen without the aid of a glass. The other type does not show line through this label as clearly however, and in addition there is a faint line through U. S. Postage. So Mr. Collector you have two chances in the 100 stamps from this plate of locating these among the correspondence of these early days. This variety occurs on the bottom row; however the stamp using public of those days got so enthusiastic in the use of their shears that the bottom margin

was frequently trimmed off very neatly (?) and you will be wise in looking through all your specimens, rather than those alone that show bottom margin. The use of a glass is not necessary as this line, being the bottom label line shifted upward, is heavy and readily seen. A good reading glass will make this line look like a rail road track; while the Coddington lens, an English creation, being a solid chunk of glass with convex top, magnifies the subject about four times. You can lay this glass on the stamp and it together with the stamp stay where they are put.

Trust you find one before the next article comes out on "The Triple Transfer." 3 cents 1851.

The Post and Postage Stamps in Palestine.

(Compiled by the Editor from clippings from the Palestine News submitted by Sergent Major N. Herdman, Seaforth Highlanders, Phartain, Soudan).

Prior to the inauguration of the railway to Jerusalem about the year 1896, the Ottoman Post cannot be said to have operated to any extent in Southern or Central Palestine, and even subsequent to that date its service was chaotic and uncertain. House-to-house delivery of letters there was none, and on the infrequent arrival of a mail a crowd assembled outside the local post office and the letters were distributed in a most haphazard manner to all and sundry who cared to claim them. This, at all events, was the case at one time, according to contemporary accounts, although improvements may have been effected at a later date.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the majority of the merchants and business firms preferred to entrust their correspondence to the Consular posts maintained in the Turkish Empire by various of the Great European Powers pursuant to the "most favoured nation" clause of their respective commercial treaties. Austria was the first nation to establish Consular postal agencies in Jerusalem, Jaffa,

Beirut, and elsewhere in Palestine about the middle sixties of the last century, followed about a decade later by France.

Thence forward until 1898, these two foreign post offices enjoyed a veritable monopoly of postal business in Palestine. The much-heralded pilgrimage of the German Emperor to Jerusalem in that year, however, was made the excuse for a little peaceful penetration in the form of the extension of the German Levant postal system, with headquarters in Constantinople, to Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Beirut in October, 1898. With characteristic Teutonic thoroughness these post offices were installed in special well-equipped premises, were in charge of officials conversant with the language of the country, and offered facilities for registry, banking, and other commercial conveniences unattempted by their French and Austrian rivals. A few years later Russia came upon the scene as a competitor for the postal business of Palestine, and, finally, in May, 1908, the Italian Government obtained permission from the Sublime Porte to establish similar offices in divers Turk-

ish towns, including Jerusalem.

There was also a British post office in Beirut (Syria), opened in 1887, which may perhaps be considered as coming under the category of the European post offices in Palestine.

All of these agencies (with the exception of the Italian one, suppressed during the Turco-Italian War of 1912-13) remained in active operation until the abrogation of the capitulations by the Ottoman Government in October, 1914, heralding Turkey's entry into the Great War, terminated the whole of the European concessions in the Sultan's dominions. Presumably, however, the German post offices were subsequently reopened for business.

The adhesive postage stamps employed by these European Consular post offices constitute actually the first Palestine postage stamps, and would be differentiated as such save for the fact that for the most part they are recognisable only when clearly post-marked with the names of the different towns.

They comprise the general issues for the Levant post offices in the form of the contemporary home series of Great Britain, France, Austria or Russia, surcharged with equivalent values in local currency, a precaution necessitated by the fluctuating value of the Turkish piastre. Only in the case of the Italian and, later Russian issues, was the name of the issuing office overprinted on the face of the stamp, the cancellation therefore providing the sole clue to the place and circumstances of their use. Nevertheless a representative display of such stamps impressed with local post-marks should undoubtedly preface a specialised collection of the postage stamps of Palestine.

The stamps dispensed by the Turkish post offices in Palestine were, of course, those of the ordinary current series of the Ottoman posts without distinction of any kind, excepting the post-mark, and these should likewise find place amongst the philatelic reliques of the land.

With the advent of the particular postage stamp of the E. E. F., recently

introduced for the use of the post offices in Occupied Enemy Territory, Palestine enters for the first time the ranks of the stamp-issuing countries of the world, and a new page is opened up in the cyclopaedic volume of modern history and romance—the stamp album.

Ever since the fall of Jerusalem the eyes of that considerable section of the community that finds recreation and investment in the pursuit of stamp collecting have been turned expectantly to the Near East in anticipation of the appearance of a special issue of postage stamps, which, in addition to supplying the normal requirements of the civil population of the liberated country in connection with the postal service, should serve at the same time as a lasting souvenir of the successes so brilliantly achieved by Gen. Allenby's Army in the East. These expectations having at last been realised, stamp lovers the world over will be eager to add specimens of the newest war stamp to those which already perpetuate the triumph of British arms in other theatres of war. Indeed, it may be said that these unpretentious postal labels will rank amongst the most cherished and popular mementoes of the campaign.

The question of providing adequate postal facilities for the civilian population of Southern Palestine, as an incentive to the revival of trade, early engaged the attention of the Military Administration, with the result that arrangements were made for the transmission of such correspondence through the Army post offices in occupied enemy territory.

On December 9, 1917, authority was likewise given for the preparation of an adhesive postage stamp of distinctive design to be utilized in denoting the prepayment of postal charges upon civilian matter passing through the military post office of the E. E. F., and two months after these stamps were duly brought into use.

The work of designing and printing the E. E. F. postage stamps was entrusted to the Typographical Department of the Survey of Egypt, Cario,

whence had lately emanated the typically Arabian postal adhesives of the Kingdom of Hedjaz. Despite the many technical difficulties attendant upon the manufacture of postage stamps, the workmanship compares favourably with the most finished products of the great European and American stamp ateliers, reflecting the highest credit upon the department concerned.

The design, severely utilitarian in character and unpretentious in the extreme, consists merely of an upright rectangle of solid color within a narrow white frame, in the center of which appear the words "POSTAGE PAID" enclosed in two white decorative tablets, above and below an uncolored Arabic inscription of the same import, the upper curved and the lower straight, and adorned with diamond-shaped ornaments at either end, the initials "E. E. F.", enclosed in hexagonal frames, figure across the head and foot of the stamp, whilst vertically at either side the value is expressed in English (left) and Arabic (right) characters. Figures of value, alternately Latin and Arabic on solid blocks of color, appear in each of the corners, completing the design of the 1 piastre adhesive.

The present 5 Millimes stamp is a temporary expedient, adapted from the 1 piastre as described, the new value being superimposed in black vertically along either side of the stamp, covering the original value inscription, together with four shaded squares, composed of fine diagonal lines, barring out the numerals of value.

The printing of these stamps was carried out by the modern typographic process of printing in common use in the production of the current postage stamp issues of Great Britain, France, Italy, Egypt, and other Governments, in which the plate is cast from a number of replicas of the design in relief, struck from a master die engraved in recess upon steel. The printing plate is formed of a copper shell obtained by electro-galvanic deposit over a group of leaden matrices corresponding to the size and shape of the issued sheets of

stamps, backed with a filling of type-metal and mounted upon a metal base. By this process the whole of the colored portion of the design is in relief and the white parts depressed upon the plate. In the case of the E. E. F. stamps the plates were composed of 120 clichés, grouped in ten horizontal rows of twelve.

A supply of special paper for the printing of these stamps, identical with that used for the contemporary postage stamps of Great Britain, was obtained through the Army postal authorities, and is distinguished by the watermark of the royal cipher (Crown over G. R.) repeated in alternate horizontal rows, so that portions of one or more of the watermark devices occur on each and every stamp on the sheet. The plates of the E. E. F. stamps, being exactly half of royal cipher paper, the sheets had to be divided before being passed through the press. Along either side of the sheets in the plain margin, or gutter, appears the single word "POSTAGE" watermarked in large open capitals.

In connection with the production and issue of the E. E. F. postage stamps, the British system of contract letters and figures was adopted, check numbers being imprinted sideways on the margins of the sheets, near the bottom corner, to designate a particular printing or requisition. The control number of the initial printing was "A 18", and that of the most recent "D 18." The numbers, which are alternated with each new printing order, do not form part of the printing plate, but are clamped up to it, close to the edges of the "form."

The sheets of overprinted 5 millieme stamps bear in addition control letters impressed in black, besides the normal combinations, which is in the same color as the stamps themselves, the most recent supply of this value being denoted by the letter "C," in conjunction with "D 18."

A series of short disconnected lines of color round the margins of the sheets opposite the ends of each complete vertical and horizontal row of stamps

owe their presence there to a heavy raised "rule" placed round the plate to ensure even distribution of pressure in the press. Amongst stamp collectors it is familiarly known as a Jubilee line, from the fact that it was first introduced in connection with the British postage stamps of 1887.

Perforating machines of a modern pattern not being available in Egypt, the only aid to easy separation of the stamps lies in a series of short slits cut between the rows, averaging seventeen in the space of 22mm, and technically termed a "roulette."

The first issue of the 1 piastre stamp comprised 175 sheets (21,000 stamps) of a deep ultramarine color, these sheets were issued ungummed and, as explained, the control of the printing was "A 18."

Since it had been found in practice that postmarks were not legible on deep ultramarine of the first 1 piastre stamp, dark blue—of an appreciably lighter color than the deep ultramarine—was adopted for the future printings of the 1 piastre stamp; and this is also the color of all printings of the surcharged 5 millieme stamp.

The second issue of the 1 piastre stamp, control "C 18," comprised 2,824 sheets (338,880 stamps). This issue was made on gummed paper in normal course.

The first issue of the surcharged 5 millieme stamp, control "B 18 A," comprised fifty sheets (6,000 stamps) on ungummed paper, the surcharging (already described) being effected by means of an electrotype overprint plate.

A second issue, control "C 18 B", of the surcharged 5 millieme stamp comprised 463 sheets (55,560 stamps); and a third issue, control "D 18 C," 451 sheets (54,120 stamps). Both these issues were on gummed paper.

E. E. F. postage stamps were brought into use on February 10, 1918. At the outset, as a precautionary measure against the purchase of stamps for other than immediate use, and the possibility of stocks being absorbed, the stamps were not placed on public sale in the

ordinary way, but were affixed by the postal authorities themselves to civilian letters only, upon which postage in cash had already been paid. This procedure was discontinued as soon as practicable; but it is no doubt partly responsible for the fact that few people, even to-day, are aware of the introduction of any special postage stamp in connection with the occupation of Southern Palestine, notwithstanding that such stamps have been in daily use for some ten months past.

Originally the E. E. F. postage stamps were only capable of franking correspondence locally and (by arrangement) in the exchange of mails with the Egyptian Post Office; but they are now recognized by the Universal Postal Union as valid for international postage.

In July five new denominations were placed on sale, all similar in design to the 1 piastre, they were printed by Messrs. Harrison & Son, London, on paper with royal cypher watermark, in regulation size sheets, with the regular Harrison perforation of 15 by 14.

- 1 millieme brown.
- 2 milliemes blue green.
- 4 milliemes red.
- 2 piastres yellow olive.
- 5 piastres puce.

On September 25th the provisional 5 milliemes on 1 piastre was superseded by a 5 millieme stamp of the regulation design, also printed by Messrs. Harrison & Son on the royal cypher watermark paper, and perforated 15 by 14.

- 5 milliemes orange.

With the ending of the war it is a foregone conclusion that the Army Postal Service will be taken over by a civilian administration, and more than probable that such an administration will issue stamps of its own designing. To-day Palestine stands upon the threshold of a philatelic career that may prove one of the most fascinating and brilliant in the whole annals of Philately, and in the days to come the first unassuming stamps of the Military Administration may rank amongst the rarest specimens in the stamp collector's album.

The American Philatelist

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 etts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, (Wilke-
 Barre) Pa., and one copy to the Editor.

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EDITORIAL.

When "His Editorship" came knock-
 ing at my door, I took him in and gave
 him a nice comfortable room in the
 house, with a great big flat top desk
 having a couple of dozen drawers, more
 or less, an easy chair,—somewhere I
 seem to have read something about
 "the editors easy chair," such a fool-
 ish lie for really it has a nettle cloth
 seat and spiked arms—a fair sort of
 reference library in a packing box book
 case, several reams of paper, a gallon
 of ink, a pot of paste, an assortment of
 varied colored pencils, a pair of shears,
 and a colossal self opinion, and told
 him "go right ahead and edit," and
 the poor thing took it seriously and
 tried to make a regular job of it. He
 turned out some hot stuff, that in a
 moment of cool thought was relegated
 to the top of the closet, instead of be-
 ing sent to the printer, but it was too
 hot for the closet and just naturally
 started up a little spontaneous combus-
 tion on its own account that created a
 right lively blaze in the editorial home-
 stead. What the fire did not burn up,
 the fire department thoroughly wet
 down, the general result being one
 wreck of a house, one family of waifs
 to be taken in by friends for over
 Christmas, and "His Editorship" with-
 out a place wherein to edit. Hence this
 explanatory apology in place of a real
 editorial setting forth the wonders to
 come throughout the Happy New Year.
 The good kind insurance company has
 informed us that they will do their
 darndest to present us with a completely
 renovated house for a valentine, but
 "His Editorship" thinks this editing
 around any old place in Washington is
 no job for winter occupation, however,
 as the pair of shears and the pot of
 paste were saved from destruction the
 demolition of the editorial sanctum will
 not prevent the American Philatelist
 from appearing on time each month.

Several new advertisers are giv-
 ing the American Philatelist a try out
 with this number, they are good people
 and we hope to keep them with us and

add several more each month, but the members themselves are the ones to give the paper steady advertising worth. Give these new comers a trial order and state that it is in answer to their advertisement in the American Philatelist, whenever sending an order to one of our advertisers mention the paper. Talk the paper up to your collector and dealer friends.

See what a few new advertisements has enabled us to do for you this month in illustrating, and remember the more paying advertisements we run the more illustrations we can afford and the better the paper will become.

The opportunity is here, right now, to make the American Philatelist the greatest stamp paper in the world, we can all, each and every one of us, do some one or another particular thing that will help, let us all spend just a few minutes of our time each week doing that one particular thing, whatever it may be, that we feel will help. We have had a nice long comfortable sleep, but we are awake now, let us show what we are, let each one of us do that particular bit we can and make the year 1919 the greatest the American Philatelic Society has ever known.

Precancel Notes.

DR. C. W. HENNAN.

B. L. Voorhees writes that he has received a few copies of the double 5c error, perforated 10, precancelled Chattanooga, Tenn. These are very scarce and the few he has are said to be the only ones in existence. Fortunately for our pocketbooks only a few different cities precancelled these errors. The usual selling price, between \$15 and \$25 is not high when their great rarity is considered.

Chas. A. Townsend, Akron, Ohio, sends a piece of cover with three 20c and one 8c, perforated 11, precancelled Wheeling, W. Va., with the roller type. There can be no doubt of their authenticity, however it would be impossible to decide if the stamps had been soaked from the piece of cover. He also sends a piece of cover with the new type Columbus, Ohio, 15c with a Special Delivery precancelled with the roller type; also a 30c of the regular issue cancelled in the same way. Sometime ago Mr. Townsend noticed that two parcels came through the Akron post office every day franked by a 30c, Ashland, Ohio, precancel.

F. W. Armstrong, the envelope man, reports that the precancels from Terre Haute, Ind., are very scarce.

Erie, Pa., is precancelling the current

postage due stamps with the regular type.

It is reported that Kansas City has finally destroyed all the plates excepting the one in which Missouri is spelled out, and from now on we will have only one type.

I recently found a Chicago, Ill., 1c Schermack perforation with the precancellation inverted. Thinking this might be an error throughout the entire coil I looked over another lot and found one more. Upon inquiry at the main post office I was informed that this could happen, and that the imperforate varieties might also appear inverted. To date I have been unable to find the imperforate, and would like to know whether any collector has such a variety in his collection.

Two new varieties of St. Louis, Mo., have appeared and I am informed that they were found among a lot of 100,000 stamps that were given to the Red Cross Society. One of them is a normal precancellation without the "Louis", the other is also without the "Louis" but with the ur in Missouri inverted so that it reads Missoini. These stamps are the property of Jacob Weigel, Pasadena, Cal.

Please send in your precancel new issue notes to the editor of this department.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE.

THE EDITOR.

It will be greatly appreciated if members having new or unchronicled varieties will submit them promptly for notation and description, due credit will in all cases be given.

Berne, October 5, 1918.

International Office of
The Universal Postal Union.
No. 2548-90.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, on the part of the Offices interested, three specimens of each of the new postal values enumerated hereafter:

1. DENMARK: postage stamps of 27 on 5, 27 on 8, 27 on 10 and 27 on 20 ore;

2. GREAT BRITAIN.

(a) East Africa and Uganda: postage stamp of 20 rupees;

(b) Bahama (Islands): postage stamp of 3 cents bearing in surcharge the mention "War Tax";

(c) Gold Coast: postage stamp of 1 penny bearing in surcharge the mention "War Tax one Penny";

(d) Federated Malay States: postage stamps of 4 and 6 cents;

(e) Gibraltar: postage stamp of ½ penny bearing in surcharge the mention "War Tax";

(f) British Guiana: postage stamp of 2 cents bearing in surcharge the mention "War Tax";

(g) Johore: postage stamps of 2 and 10 cents, 1 dollar, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 dollars;

(h) Palestine (occupation territory): postage stamps of 1 millieme, 2, 4 and 5 milliemes (2 varieties), 1 piastre (2 varieties), 2 and 5 piastres (these 9 values are distributed at the express request of the British office);

(i) Sarawak: postal cards of 1 cent and 4 cents;

3. MEXICO: official stamp of 1 centavo;

4. NEW ZEALAND: Penrhyn Island: postage stamp of 3 pence;

5. NETHERLANDS. Dutch Antilles (Curacao): provisional postage stamp of 1 cent;

6. SWEDEN: ordinary postage stamp of 7 ore; official stamp of 12 ore; postal card with paid reply of 8+7 ore and letter card of 7 ore;

7. TURKEY: postage stamps of 2 paras, 5 paras and 5 piastres on 2 paras.

The Office of Salvador informs me that its collection of postal valués has been destroyed by a fire which reduced to ashes, the 20 of March last the Post Office building of the capital of the country. It expresses to me at the same time the desire to receive, in order to reconstruct its collection, 3 specimens of all the values (ordinary postage stamps, official stamps, postage due stamps, etc.) old and actual issues of your Administration.

I have the honor to request you to transmit directly to the aforesaid Office the postal values that it will be possible for you to place at its disposition.

Will you agree with me, Sir, in the assurance of my highest considerations.

For the Director,

The Vice-Director,

ROTTNER.

UNITED STATES. 1918. The 1 cent surface printed by the offset process was placed on sale at the Washington, D. C. General Post Office at 4 P. M. December 26th, the supply was entirely lower right pane of plate 9283. We purchased fifty sheets and found two consistent flaws in all of them, which must of necessity be considered minor plate varieties. No. 36 has a large dot outside the top frame line in the upper right corner, giving the appearance of elongation to the right frame line. No. 93 has the P of POSTAGE with a white head, the oval of shading having failed to print. No watermark, perforated 11.

1 cent light gray green.

In addition to the fifteen plates listed last month, as having been printed from, twenty-nine more had been used up to December 28th.

9284. Nov. 19. 9509. Dec. 21.
 9285. Nov. 21. 9510. Dec. 20.
 9290. Dec. 13. 9511. Dec. 21.
 9291. Nov. 22. 9518. Dec. 21.
 9306. Dec. 16. 9519. Dec. 26.
 9307. Dec. 19. 9521. Dec. 26.
 9308. Dec. 17. 9522. Dec. 27.
 9318. Dec. 16. 9534. Dec. 21.
 9320. Dec. 19. 9539. Dec. 23.
 9321. Dec. 17. 9540. Dec. 28.
 9322. Dec. 13. 9541. Dec. 27.
 9329. Dec. 14. 9549. Dec. 23.
 9486. Dec. 19. 9557. Dec. 28.
 9487. Dec. 20. 9558. Dec. 28.
 9508. Dec. 21.

The variety noted in connection with No. 36 in lower right pane of plate 9283 exists in the same position in the same pane on plates 9245, 9248, 9249, 9250, 9257, 9259, 9260, 9266, 9267, 9284, 9285, 9290, 9291, 9306, 9307, 9308, 9318, 9320, 9322, and 9328, but does not appear upon any of the other plates so far listed.

Plate 9248 has had the 8 etched in by hand in the upper right side number only.

The enlarged negative of the 1 cent was not re-drawn as was the case in the two three cent enlarged negatives and there is practically no difference in the head of the engraved stamp and that of the offset printing, the button holding the toga on the shoulder however shows the same characteristics as the button of the first 3 cent offset printing, the third of the five vertical lines of shading being broken so as to appear as two short lines with a dot between, in the engraved stamp this shading is of five vertical lines without break in any one of them.

13 cent Postage Stamp.—The plates for this denomination have been laid down being completed and certified on December 13, they are numbered 9147, 9148, 9149, and 9150 and went to press for the first time on December 26, so that the stamps may be expected to appear early this month. The plates are the usual 400 subjects with eight plate numbers placed as heretofore.

UNITED STATES. 1918. Officially

Sealed. Design similar to the small blue seal of 1907, except that curved above the Liberty head medallion is the inscription MAIL AND RECORD SECTION, while in a reverse curve beneath the medallion appears QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE. White wove paper without watermark, rouletted.

Blue.

Mr. T. R. Hungerford.

In reply to an inquiry the following letter was received from the Quartermaster General's Office:

"This official seal has been in use by this office for one year and was purchased through the Post Office Department.

Robert E. Fugith
Principal Clerk."

PHILIPPINES. 1918. Current design, watermarked single line P. I. P. S., perforated 10.

6 centavos deep violet.

6 centavos deep lilac.

Mr. J. M. Bartels.

AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF ITALIAN TERRITORY. 1918. Austrian Military Stamps of 1917 issue, portrait of Emperor Charles, surcharged with new denomination in Italian currency.

2 centesimi on 1 heller blue green.

3 centesimi on 2 heller orange red.

4 centesimi on 3 heller gray.

6 centesimi on 5 heller olive.

7 centesimi on 6 heller violet.

11 centesimi on 10 heller red brown.

13 centesimi on 12 heller blue.

16 centesimi on 15 heller red.

2 centesimi on 20 heller dark brown.

27 centesimi on 25 heller ultramarine.

32 centesimi on 30 heller gray blue.

43 centesimi on 40 heller olive brown.

53 centesimi on 50 heller dark green.

64 centesimi on 60 heller carmine.

85 centesimi on 80 heller dark blue.

95 centesimi on 90 heller dark violet.

2 lire 11 centesimi on 2 kronen claret on straw.

3 lire 16 centesimi on 3 kronen green on blue.

4 lire 22 centesimi on 4 kronen carmine on green.

Austrian Military Newspaper Stamps surcharged with new denomination in Italian currency.

3 centesimi on 2 heller blue.

7 centesimi on 6 heller orange.

11 centesimi on 10 heller carmine.

22 centesimi on 20 heller brown.

Austrian Special Delivery Stamps of 1917 issue surcharged with new denomination in Italian currency.

3 centesimi on 2 heller claret on yellow.

6 centesimi on 5 heller deep green on yellow.

Austrian Postage Due Stamps of 1916-18 issue surcharged with new denomination in Italian currency.

6 centesimi on 5 heller red.

7 centesimi on 6 heller red.

11 centesimi on 10 heller red.

16 centesimi on 15 heller red.

27 centesimi on 25 heller red.

32 centesimi on 30 heller red.

43 centesimi on 40 heller red.

53 centesimi on 50 heller red.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift.

We have seen quite a few covers bearing postmarks of Italian towns occupied by the Austrians and in all cases they were franked by the Austrian Military stamps bearing the portrait of Emperor Charles without any surcharge in Italian currency. We are decidedly of the opinion that the above listed stamps are purely speculative, made to sell to the overanxious Central Power collectors, their heretofore unheard-of denominations would seem to utterly unfit them for postal purposes.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. 1918.
Current design, no watermark.

12 centavos blue.

AZORES. 1918. Postage Due. Current postage due stamps of Portugal overprinted ACORES in usual type, in black.

$\frac{1}{2}$ centavo slate brown.

1 centavo orange.

2 centavos claret.

3 centavos green.

4 centavos reddish violet.

5 centavos carmine.

10 centavos dark blue.

Stamp Collecting.

CHILE. 1918. Current designs locally typographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $14\frac{1}{2}$.

2 centavos gray blue & black.

25 centavos pale rose & black.

Stamp Collecting.

The talk of war between the republics of Chile and Peru recalls the rupture between those countries which occurred in 1881-83, and brings to our mind the question: Are we to have a repetition of provisional issues such as were put forth at that time?

DENMARK. 1918. Provisional Issue. Newspaper stamps surcharged POSTFRIM—ore 27 ore—DANMARK, in black, in three lines. Watermarked crown.

27 on 38 ore orange.

27 ore on 10 krone bistre & blue.

Stamp Collecting.

Eight denominations of these provisionals have been distributed through the Postal Union to date, all watermarked multiple crosses and perforated 14 by $14\frac{1}{2}$. 27 on 1 ore, 27 on 5 ore, 27 on 7 ore, 27 on 8 ore, 27 on 10 ore, 27 on 20 ore, 27 on 29 ore, and 27 ore on 1 krona.

The stamps watermarked crown are perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA. 1918. All denominations for the current series of Hoi-Hao, Kouang-Tcheou-Wan, Mongtseu, Packhoi, Tchong King, and Yunnan Fou have been surcharged with new denominations in cents or piastres,

the surcharges are:—

- 2/5 cent on 1 centime.
- 4/5 cent on 2 centimes.
- 1 3/5 cents on 4 centimes.
- 2 cents on 5 centimes.
- 4 cents on 10 centimes.
- 6 cents on 15 centimes.
- 4 piastres on 10 francs.

Stamp Collecting.

FRENCH COLONIES. Stamp Collecting states that owing to the impossibility of procuring proper paper for the stamps of many of the French Colonies recourse has been had to the thin "granite" substance known as "G. C." paper, large stocks of which are on hand at the Government Printing Works. Already the 1c and 2c of Rouad Island and the 1c of French Levant have appeared on this paper.

INDO-CHINA. 1918. All denominations of the current design of postage and postage due stamps have been surcharged with new denominations in cents or piastres.

- 2/5 cent on 1 centime olive brown and black.
- 4/5 cent on 2 centimes yellow brown & black.
- 1 3/5 cents on 4 centimes blue & black.
- 2 cents on 5 centimes green & black.
- 4 cents on 10 centimes red & black.
- 6 cents on 15 centimes violet & black.
- 8 cents on 20 centimes violet & black.
- 10 cents on 25 centimes blue & black.
- 12 cents on 30 centimes brown & black.
- 14 cents on 35 centimes olive & black.
- 16 cents on 40 centimes yellow brown & black.
- 18 cents on 45 centimes orange & black.
- 20 cents on 50 centimes carmine & black.

- 30 cents on 75 centimes vermilion & black.
- 40 cents on 1 franc carmine & black.
- 80 cents on 2 francs green & black.
- 2 piastres on 5 francs blue & black.
- 4 piastres on 10 francs purple & black.

Postage Due.

- 4/5 cent on 2 centimes black.
- 1 3/5 cents on 4 centimes deep blue.
- 2 cents on 5 centimes blue green.
- 4 cents on 10 centimes carmine.
- 6 cents on 15 centimes violet.
- 8 cents on 20 centimes chocolate.
- 12 cents on 30 centimes olive.
- 16 cents on 40 centimes claret.
- 20 cents on 50 centimes greenish blue.
- 24 cents on 60 centimes orange.
- 40 cents on 1 franc gray.
- 80 cents on 2 francs yellow brown.
- 2 piastres on 5 francs red.

Stamp Collection.

TUNIS. 1918. Red Cross. Current designs, printed in changed colors, surcharged 15c and small red cross with original denominations obliterated by two thin bars, all in red. On the 20 and 25 centimes the 15c is at top center and the red cross at bottom center, on the other denominations the 15c is a little above and to the right of the center of the stamp while the small red cross is at left bottom, balancing the barred out denomination at right bottom.

- 15c on 20 centimes black on green.
- 15c on 25 centimes blue on buff.
- 15c on 35 centimes gray and red.
- 15c on 40 centimes brown & blue.
- 15c on 75 centimes claret & black.
- 15c on 1 franc brick red & violet.
- 15c on 2 francs light brown & red.
- 15c on 5 francs violet & black.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

HAYTI. 1918. Provisional Issue. Designs of 1906 issue surcharged with numeral and cts—**GOURDE**, in two lines within an oblong frame.

- 1 ct on 4 centimes carmine lake.
 2 cts on 3 centimes brown (red).
 5 cts on 10 centimes red brown
 (black).

Nassau Stamp Co.

LUXEMBURG. 1918. Provisional Issue. Current stamps surcharged with new denomination.

- 2½ on 5 centimes green.
 7½ on 10 centimes carmine.

Stamp Collecting.

MEXICO. 1918. Official Stamps. Stamps of 1916-17 issues, rouletted, overprinted OFICIAL vertically, reading up, in bold face capitals, overprint measuring 20½ by 2½ mm.

- 1 centavo dull violet (red).
 2 centavos dull gray green (red).
 3 centavos bistre brown (red).
 4 centavos carmine (black).
 20 centavos lilac rose (black).
 30 centavos lilac gray (red).

Same overprint on perforated stamps of 1917-18 issue.

- 5 centavos ultramarine (red).
 10 centavos blue (red).

Overprinted OFICIAL, horizontally, in red roman capitals, overprint measuring 18½ by 3 mm. Perforated 12.

- 40 centavos violet.
 1 peso gray blue & gray black.
 5 pesos green & gray black.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

NETHERLANDS. 1918. Current design, change of color.

- 17½ cents ultramarine & brown.

CURACAO. 1918. Provisional Issue. We illustrate herewith the stamp listed in November.



DUTCH INDIES. 1918. Provisional Issue. Stamp of 1906 issue surcharged with new denomination.

- 30 cents on 1 gulden dull lilac.

NICARAGUA. 1918. Provisional Issue. Current stamp surcharged in three lines. Vale—cinco centavo—de cordoba, in black.

- Cinco centavos on 15 centavos violet.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA. 1918. Mr. J. P. Coveleski informs us that recently one sheet of the 20 centavos brown & black, with inverted medallion was sold at the post office in Panama City.

PARAGUAY. 1918. Provisional Issue. Postage due stamp of 1914 issue overprinted Habilitado—1918, in black, in two lines, for regular postage use.

- 5 centavos yellow brown.

Stamp Collecting.

POLAND. 1918. Local stamps for the town of Przedborz. Oblong design, bearing views of the town on the three lower denominations, the other bearing some undeterminable symbolic design, all bear the inscription "Rada Miejska, 1918, Missta Przedborza," and all bear at foot the numerals of denomination and the word "halerzy."

- 5 halerzy carmine.
 10 halerzy yellow green.
 15 halerzy blue.
 20 halerzy violet.

Stamp Collecting.

We venture the opinion that these stamps, if authentic, should be placed in the same class as Russian locals.

RUSSIA. 1918. Revenue stamps used for Postage. Champion's Bulletin states that a shortage of postage stamps at Vladivostak necessitated the authorization of the use of fiscal stamps of a and 10 kopecs for regular postage.

- 5 kopecs yellow green.
 10 kopecs yellow brown.

RUSSIA. 1918. Bolshevik Government. Mr. H. R. Harmer, the well known London auctioneer, has shown Stamp Collecting the 35 and 70 kopecs

stamps issued by the Bolsheviks for Russia, the design being the same for each denomination and described as "showing a clenched fist grasping the hilt of a sword, in the act of breaking a chain, of five links, stretched across an oval frame. In the upper part of the latter is the lower half of what we presume to be the sun, and there is a background of wavy rays from that object. At the top of the stamp, is the Russian word 'PUCCI' and at the foot the denomination, '35 KON 35' and '70 KON 70' respectively, the numerals being enclosed in square frames. In the upper spandrels there is some conventional ornamentation, differing somewhat in the two values." White wove paper, no watermark, perforated 13 1/2.

35 kopcs blue.

70 kopcs brown.

There is every indication that the above stamps were manufactured at the State Printing Works, Petrograd.

SALVADOR. 1918. Provisional Issue. Current 6 centavos stamp surcharged 1 Centavo 1 at bottom, over the original denomination, and numeral 1 in center of stamp, the numerals 6 at sides are obliterated by vertical bars, all in black.

1 centavo on 6 centavos gray violet.

The above surcharge has also been seen inverted, double, and double one inverted, also with circles at sides instead of vertical bars.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

SERBIA. 1918. Provisional Issue. Current French stamps handstamped POSTES SERBES, in one line of black heavy sans-serif capitals, overprint measuring 42 by 4 MM. On the low denominations, of small design, the overprint covers two stamps, being handstamped diagonally on horizontal pairs or vertically on vertical pairs. On the oblong high denominations the overprint covers one stamp being handstamped diagonally.

1 centime gray.

2 centimes violet brown.

3 centimes orange.

5 centimes green.

10 centimes red.

15 centimes slate green.

20 centimes violet brown.

25 centimes bright blue.

30 centimes orange.

40 centimes red & pale blue.

45 centimes green & blue.

50 centimes bistre brown & pale blue.

1 franc claret & pale olive.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

These stamps were used by the Serbian Government in Corfu after the supply of the regular adhesives, bearing the portrait of King Peter became exhausted. The postmark used had the inscription entirely in the Russo-Greek characters in use in Serbia, a special mark "Censure Militaire serbe was used on registered mail.

We all know that the philatelist was made to be buncoed, so let the poor bankrupt governments relieve him of some of his superfluity of cash. As for the dealers, well, more power to the one who pulled this off. It was handled a bit raw however in having the "extremely limited quantity remaining on hand" so nicely cancelled to order.

On October 14, 1918, the Serbian postal officials returned to their own country and regular postage stamps of Serbia were once more placed in use. The overprinted French stamps being withdrawn on the same date.

Mr. Edouard Locher, the well known Zurich dealer, in a letter to Stamp Collecting, has the following to say regarding the above overprinted stamps:

"With regard to the Serbian Post in Corfu, to be quite straightforward, it must be stated that the mentioned 'surcharge' on French stamps is not a surcharge at all, but simply and purely a special mark which was put upon letters at Corfu at the time. The proofs are before me, and to make a long story short I am enclosing them herewith for your inspection. You find first one entire with 'no stamp,' overprinted 'POSTES SERBES'; secondly,

one entire with French stamp, 'partly' overprinted in the same way. Both denote exactly that the 'POSTES SERBS' is nothing but a special cancellation. My personal idea is that stamps surcharged in that way are cancelled, and that with the intent to mislead collectors. I shall certainly do my best not to have them taken up as War stamps in our catalogue as long as no counter-proof is shown me."

SERBIA. 1918. Large rectangular stamp, design being 20 by 25½ mm. with central octagonal medallion bearing the double portrait of King Peter and Prince Alexander of Serbia, fancy scroll work surrounding the medallion which is surmounted by a crown, while at the bottom appears the national double-headed eagle. A ribbon banner across the front of the design bears the inscription POSTAGE SERBIA in Russo-Greek characters, in color on white. In both upper corners of the design are shields bearing the numeral of denomination with the word "para", in Greek characters, beneath, in white on color. Roughly typographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 11.

25 para dark blue.

Nassau Stamp Co.

The stamp submitted to us was cancelled and had been damaged too much to permit of illustration. It is apparently one of a series issued by the Serbs immediately upon returning to their own soil.

Prince Alexander of Serbia is the prospective ruler over the greater Kingdom of the Jugo-Slavs, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the above stamp, or the series of which it forms an item, may have but a short life, as the unification of Serbia, Montenegro, and Bosnia-Herzegovina will undoubtedly be philatelically signaled by an issue of postage stamps bearing the motto of the new Kingdom of Jugo-Slavia.

SWEDEN. 1918. Current King's head design. No watermark.

7 ore dark green.

1918. Official Stamp. Current design, watermarked wavy lines.

12 ore rose lake.

SWITZERLAND. 1918. Official Stamps. Current postage stamps overprinted in black, in three lines, Industrielle—Kriegs—wirtschaft. There are two types of the overprint. Type I is thin lower case type, the complete overprint measuring 12 by 6½ mm. Type II is heavy sans-serif type, the complete overprint measuring 12½ by 8 mm.

Type I. 3 centimes orange brown.

5 centimes green.

7½ centimes gray.

10 centimes red on buff.

15 centimes violet on buff.

20 centimes scarlet & pale yellow.

25 centimes blue & pale blue.

30 centimes yellow brown & pale green.

Type II. 3 centimes orange brown.

7½ centimes gray.

20 centimes scarlet & pale yellow.

25 centimes blue & pale blue.

30 centimes yellow brown & pale green.

A free translation of the overprint would be "War Trade Board" Mr. Edward Locher, the Zurich dealer, notifies Stamp Collecting that on October 18 the Postal Director ordered the overprinting of these stamps to be discontinued.

TURKEY. 1918. Provisional Issue. Charity stamp of 5 on 7 piastre, re-surcharged 2 paras and Turkish inscription, and year date in Turkish numerals.

2 paras on 5 on 1 piastre scarlet (black).

1918. Charity Stamp. Design as shown.



5 paras orange.

BRITISH COLONIES.

AITUTAKI. We quote from Stamp Collecting: "We understand, on excellent authority, that all the 2½d pictorials have been sold out and that the King George New Zealand stamp of this value, overprinted as usual, has been placed on sale in the island dependency."

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. 1918. The new tax ½d extra on all letters, postcards, newspapers, and stamped envelopes came into operation on the 28th October. On the 30th. a notice appeared in the daily press that specimens of the new 1½d war postage stamp had been printed, and received official approval.

The stamp is of the same design as the present penny stamp, but of a chocolate brown color, technically known as broken black—black broken down with carmine. One reason for the delay in issuing the new stamp was the difficulty in determining a suitable color, especially as war conditions limited the range of colors procurable in Australia. By agreement with the International Postal Union green, red, and blue are reserved for the three lowest value stamps, so that these colors were not available.

The Australian Philatelist.

COOK ISLANDS. 1919. Stamp Collecting states that a new series of stamps is in active preparation for these islands, consisting of the current New Zealand postage stamps overprinted "PARATONGA," that being the name of the capital of the dependency.

EAST AFRICA & UGANDA. 1918. Current design.

20 rupees blue & violet on blue.

JOHORE. 1918. Current design, watermarked multiple crown and C. A.

2 cents dull violet & dark green,

4 cents dull violet & red.

10 cents dull violet & blue,

1 dollar gray green & red violet.

2 dollars gray green & scarlet.

3 dollars gray green & blue.

4 dollars gray green & brown.

5 dollars gray green & orange.

10 dollars gray green & black.

NIUE. 1918. Current stamp of New Zealand overprinted NIUE in black, perforated 14 by 13½ or 14 by 14½.

1 shilling orange vermilion.

The Australian Philatelist.

PALESTINE. 1918. Current E. E. F. design, Harrison & Son printing, multiple cypher watermark, perforated 15 by 14.

1 piastre dark blue.

This stamp is identical in color with the first printing by the Typographical Department of the Survey of Egypt, and it seems strange that Messrs. Harrison & Son should use a color that had been ordered discontinued by the Army Postal Service because the cancellation did not show clearly upon it. Aside from the difference between rouletting and perforating, the locally printed and London printed 1 piastre are easily distinguished. The local stamp is larger in every way, measuring 19 by 22¾ mm. as against 18 by 21¾ mm for the London stamp. The inscription labels at left and right are 14½ by 2½ mm in the local stamp as against 13¾ by 2¼ in the London stamp. The word One Piastre at left measures 14¼ by 1¾ mm in the local stamp while the same word measures but 12½ by 1½ mm in the London stamp. The Egyptian inscription at right and the numerals are also smaller in the London stamp than in the local one. Question? Will the postal authorities order Messrs. Harrison & Son to lighten the color of this stamp, and are we to look for it shortly in a light ultramarine?

Elsewhere in this number will be found an account of "The Post and Postage Stamps in Palestine."

We illustrate herewith the local and London 1 piastre stamps.



LOCAL PRINTING.



LONDON PRINTING.

PENRHYN ISLANDS. 1918. The Australian Philatelist states that there are two varieties of the setting of the overprint on the current 1½ pence, in one the words PENRHYN and ISLANDS are only ½ mm apart while in the other the same words are 1½ mm apart.

TURKS & CAOCOS ISLANDS. 1918. Provisional Issue. Current stamp locally overprinted WAR TAX in red, in one line at bottom, type similar to first local overprint.

3 pence red violet on yellow.

Mr. A. C. Roessler.

The 3 pence WAR TAX was exhausted and a limited supply was locally overprinted and placed on sale Dec. 17, 1918, pending the arrival of a new shipment from London.

POSTAL CARDS.

SARAWAK. 1918. Design the same as current postage stamps.

1 cent dark blue & rose, manila single card.

4 cents rose, manila single card.

SWEDEN. 1918. Design same as postage stamps but much larger.

8 ore + 7 ore deep gray green, white reply card.

7 ore gray green, gray letter card.

THE NEW LOCATION
of the headquarters of
SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.
will be
33 WEST 44th STREET
New York

We expect to be in our New Home
The Latter Part of January.

G214

124

214

*214

8412

8418

8420

8559

The year date is omitted from the following table as all the printings were made in 1918.

8370	1	March 3, 1918	All numbers divided by perforations. Left margin numbers placed with head of numeral to stamp instead of with foot to stamp.
8375	1	March 14, 1918	All numbers divided by perforations. Left margin numbers placed with head of numeral to stamp instead of with foot to stamp. Plate originally duplicate of 8370, 0 erraced and 5 substituted, cut by hand and thfore all different.
8379	1	March 15, 1918	None.
8380	1	March 18, 1918	"
8381	1	March 19, 1918	"
8382	1	March 19, 1918	"
8383	1	March 20, 1918	"
8384	1	March 23, 1918	"
8385	1	March 22, 1918	"
8410	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8411	1	March 25, 1918	None.
8412	1	March 27, 1918	G214 scratched in margin beneath ninty-first subject on lower right pane.
8413	1	March 29, 1918	None.
8414	1	March 27, 1918	None.
8415	1	March 29, 1918	None.
8416	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8417	1	March 30, 1918	None.
8418	1	March 30, 1918	124 scratched in margin beneath ninty-first subject on lower right pane.
8419	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8420	1	April 2, 1918	214 scratched in margin beneath ninty-first subject on low right pane.
8421	1	April 1, 1918	None.
8554	1	March 27, 1918	None.
8555	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8556	1	April 1, 1918.	None.
8557	1	April 13, 1918	None.
8558	1	April 2, 1918	Last 8 twisted at top of left pane.
8559	1	April 9, 1918	214 scratched in margin beneath ninty-first subject on lower right pane.
8560	1	April 4, 1918	None.
8561	1	April 4, 1918	None.
8562	1	April 8, 1918	62 altered by hand on upper right side margin.
8563	1	April 5, 1918	None.
8564	1	April 18, 1918	None.
8565	1	April 8, 1918	None.
8566	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8567	1	April 9, 1918	None.

8568	1	April 9, 1918	Both 8's inverted on lower left side margin.
8569	1	April 10, 1918	None.
8570	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8571	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8572	1	April 5, 1918	72 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8573	1	April 12, 1918	None.
8574	1	April 17, 1918	None.
8575	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8576	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8577	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8578	1	April 11, 1918	78 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8579	1	April 10, 1918	79 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8580	1	April 12, 1918	None.
8581	1	April 12, 1918	None.
8582	1	April 12, 1918	None.
8583	1	April 13, 1918	None.
8584	1	April 19, 1918	None.
8585	1	April 22, 1918	None.
8586	1	April 15, 1918	None.
8587	1	April 17, 1918	None.
8588	1	April 19, 1918	None.
8589	1	April 19, 1918	None.
8590	1	April 22, 1918	None.
8591	1	April 22, 1918	1 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8592	1	April 22, 1918	2 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8593	1	April 23, 1918	3 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8594	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8595	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8596	1	April 23, 1918	6 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8597	1	April 23, 1918	7 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8598	1	April 25, 1918	Last 8 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8599	1	April 25, 1918	Last 9 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8600	1	April 25, 1918	600 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8601	1	April 25, 1918	601 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8602	1	April 25, 1918	602 altered by hand in all eight numbers therefore all different.
8603	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8604	2	April 27, 1918	None.
8605	2	April 27, 1918	None.
8606	2	April 27, 1918	None.
8607	1	April 25, 1918	607 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.

8608	2	April 29, 1918	None.
8609	1	April 26, 1918	609 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8610	2	April 29, 1918	None.
8611	1	April 29, 1918	None.
8612	1	April 30, 1918	None.
8613	1	April 30, 1918	None.
8614	1	May 2, 1918	None.
8615	1	May 6, 1918	None.
8616	1	May 14, 1918	None.
8617	1	May 17, 1918	None.
8618	1	April 30, 1918	None.
8619	1	May 1, 1918	None.
8620	1	May 1, 1918	None.
8621	1	May 2, 1918	None.
8622	1	May 2, 1918	None.
8623	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8624	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8625	1	May 5, 1918	None.
8626	1	May 17, 1918	Last 6 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8627	1	May 21, 1918	7 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8628	1	May 3, 1918	Last 8 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8629	1	May 3, 1918	None.
8630	1	May 4, 1918	None.
8631	1	May 4, 1918	None.
8632	1	May 4, 1918	None.
8633	1	May 6, 1918	None.
8634	1	May 6, 1918	None.
8635	1	May 7, 1918	None.
8636	1	May 7, 1918	None.
8637	1	May 9, 1918	None.
8638	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8639	1	May 8, 1918	None.
8640	1	May 24, 1918	None.
8641	1	May 10, 1918	None.
8642	1	May 11, 1918	None.
8643	1	May 9, 1918	None.
8644	1	May 11, 1918	None.
8645	1	May 15, 1918	None.
8646	1	May 27, 1918	Last 6 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8647	1	May 11, 1918	7 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8648	1	May 14, 1918	Last 8 altered by hand in six numbers, both bottom numbers entirely altered by hand.
8649	1	May 14, 1918	9 altered by hand in six numbers, both bottom numbers entirely altered by hand.
8650	1	May 23, 1918	None.
8651	1	May 15, 1918	None.
8652	1	May 15, 1918	None.
8653	1	May 31, 1918	None.

8654	1	May 18, 1918	None.
8655	1	May 17, 1918	None.
8656	1	May 18, 1918	None.
8657	1	May 20, 1918	None.
8658	1	May 21, 1918	None.
8659	1	June 1, 1918	None.
8660	1	May 23, 1918	None.
8661	1	May 23, 1918	None.
8662	1	May 24, 1918	None.
8663	1	May 25, 1918	None.
8664	1	May 28, 1918	None.
8665	1	May 29, 1918	None.
8666	1	May 29, 1918	None.
8667	1	May 28, 1918	None.
8668	1	_____	Records state plate defective, no proof. But a number of sheets were printed and delivered. They show last 8 altered by hand in all eight numbers.
8669	1	May 31, 1918	9 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8670	1	May 31, 1918	None.
8671	1	June 1, 1918	None.
8672	1	May 31, 1918	None.
8673	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8674	3	June 1, 1918	None.
8675	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8676	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8677	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8678	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8679	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8680	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8681	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8682	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8683	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8684	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8685	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8686	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8687	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8688	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8689	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8690	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8691	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8692	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8693	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8694	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8695	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8696	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8697	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8698	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8699	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8700	3	June 3, 1918	None.
8701	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8702	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8703	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8704	—	_____	Defective plate, not used, no proof.

8705	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8706	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8707	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8708	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8709	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8710	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8711	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8712	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8713	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8714	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8715	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8716	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8717	3	June 1, 1918	Plate made from new 400 subject master negative, subjects all $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. shorter than previously, horizontal space between subjects 3 mm. instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
8718	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8719	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.

Plates 8675 to 8699 were too thick and the zinc cracked when curved.

Plates 8701 to 8716 and 8718 and 8719 were from the new 400 subject master negative which was considered unsatisfactory on account of the spacing and the plates were cancelled without being used.

(To be continued.)

THE SCRAP BAG.

Dr. Warren L. Babcock awarded Coloneley.

Word received from France gives the information that Lieutenant Colonel Warren L. Babcock, of Detroit, has been promoted to full coloneley and is now in charge of the largest base hospital in France. Prior to enlisting in the medical department of the army Dr. Babcock was in charge of Grace Hospital Detroit, the hospital now under his command is located at Bordeaux and is used as an evacuation hospital, two transport loads of wounded soldiers being shipped back to the United States daily from the hospital.

War Stamps.

Philately already is aware of the existence of approximately 3150 stamps which but for the war would not have come forth. Roughly, these may be classed as follows: Charity or Red Cross; military, for use by troops; occupation, for use by peoples of invaded lands; war tax, for use on mail in addi-

tion to regular adhesives; commemorative, issued especially because of events related to the war; revenue, or fiscal labels, for facilitating collection of levies on commodities or documents, and provisional, necessary because of shortage of customary paper, or increase of postal rates, or exhaustion of stamp supplies, or scarcity of dyestuffs; or any of a dozen and more other reasons.

The Powers associated against the Teutonic Alliance issued more than three times the number of war stamps put forth by the countries of that alliance. Of the total of 3157 known war stamps the United States and allies have put forth 2274 varieties, or more than two-thirds. The Central Powers issued 689 or less than one-fourth. Thus it may be seen that the neutrals have not been idle. At least 10 neutrals, including the Scandinavian and Holland and Switzerland, have been forced by the exigencies of war to issue adhesives chiefly due to increased postal rates.

The appended table includes in its revenue column only stamps of this

character issued in this country, as American collectors are not interested in foreign ones:

United States and Associated Powers—Charity, 351; Military, 23; Occupation, 810; War Tax, 219; Revenue, 186; Provisional, 685—Total 2,274.

Central Powers—Charity, 114; Military, 19; Occupation, 236; Commemorative, 12; Provisional, 308—Total 639.

Neutrals—Charity, 24; Provisional, 170—Total 194.

Totals—Charity, 489; Military, 42; Occupation, 1,046; War Tax, 219; Commemorative, 12; Revenue 186; Provisional, 1,163—Totals 3,157.

Truly the period of the world war has been the most interesting that stamp collecting has ever known.—St. Louis Post Despatch, Dec. 15, 1918.

Authorization of Surcharging of Turkish Stamps for Mesopotamia.

NOTICE.

New Postage Stamps.

I, Major-General Hew Dalrymple Fanshawe, C. B., in virtue of the authority vested in me as Officiating General Officer Commanding-in-Chief his Britannic Majesty's Forces in Mesopotamia, do hereby proclaim and order that, in lieu of the postage stamps at present in use, postage stamps bearing Turkish designs, overprinted "Iraq in British Occupation" and surcharged with values in Indian currency, shall be issued by the Postal Authorities for use in payment of postage and postal fees in the Civil Posts of Iraq, and shall be brought into use with effect from September 1, 1918, and that from that date no other kind of stamp shall be valid for the purpose.

In accordance with the above proclamation, stamps of the prescribed description will be available at all Civil Post Offices in Iraq with effect from September 1, 1918, in the following denominations, to be sold at face value:

$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna; $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 annas; 1 rupee; and 2, 5, and 10 rupees.

Post cards and other postal station-

ery, bearing suitable embossed stamps of the same kind, will be available shortly, and due notice of their issue will be given to the public. Meanwhile, post cards of private manufacture, with adhesive stamps affixed to them in payment of postage, may be sent as post cards on and after September 1, 1918, provided that, as regards size, they are not more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or less than $4\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 inches, and that, as regards substance, they are made of pasteboard or of paper neither thinner nor more flexible than the embossed post card at present issued by the Post Office.

Members of the civilian public who, on September 1, 1918, hold unused stocks of the Indian postage stamps and postal stationery at present prescribed, will be granted a refund of the value of such stamps and stationery on tendering them in perfect condition at any Civil Post Office in Iraq up to September 30, 1918, inclusive.

The postage stamps prescribed for use with effect from September 1, 1918, will constitute a regular issue.

E. CLERICI,

Deputy-Director Postal Services

(Civil), Iraq.

Bagdad, August 18, 1919.

War Raise in Postal Rate in India.

We reprint the following official letter from the "Advocate of India" of August 2, 1918:—

Simla, July 31, 1918.

Foreign Letters.

It has been decided to follow the example of the United Kingdom and the British Dependencies and increase the Indian letter postage rate to these destinations from one anna per ounce to one and a half annas for the first ounce, and one anna for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce. This is in accordance with the policy that there should be reciprocal postage rate between countries belonging to the International Postal Union, which are in direct communication with one another.

The alteration in rates will take effect from 1st September, 1918.

Status of Belgian Red Cross.

The Post Office Department at Washington recently received, direct from the Belgian Ministry of Posts, a triplicate set of the current Belgian Red Cross stamps, accompanied by a letter, of which the following is a free translation:

Havre, August 24, 1918.

"I beg to send you attached three specimens of a new series of special stamps which my office has been retailing since the 15th of January last, for the benefit of the Belgium Red Cross.

With a view to aiding the sale of these stamps, and to increase in this manner the resources of the work thus benefitted, I will be obliged if you will advise this office if your office has any objection to admitting these stamps, as well as those issued in October 1914, and in January 1915, for the benefit of the Belgium Red Cross, for the amount of their face value ($\frac{1}{2}$ of the selling price), for the payment of the correspondence sent from Belgium for the United States.

For our part my office will be glad to recognize the validity of the prepayment by means of any special stamps your Office may issue eventually during the war for the benefit of works of war.

Director General,
Belgium."

The previous issues of Belgium Red Cross stamps mentioned in the above communication were all delivered through the usual channels of Postal Union distribution from Berne, Switzerland, but the current issue has not been distributed in that manner, and the only official notice of their international franking power is contained in the above letter, which was presumably having postal relations with Belgium. a circular letter sent to all countries

International Office
of
THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
No. 1786.

Berne, June 29, 1918.

Sir:

The Minister of the Belgian Colonies has charged me to inform you that beginning with the 15 of May last the Postal Administration of Belgian Congo placed in circulation a new series of special postage stamps (of two kinds), surcharged with a Red Cross and overtax, comprising the values of 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50 centimes, 1 franc, 5 and 10 francs valid for the prepayment of correspondence in Belgian Congo and in the territory of German East Africa occupied by Belgium.

The said Minister adds that he will hold specimens of these special stamps at the disposal of the administrations which will demand them of him.

Will you agree, Sir, in the assurance of my highest consideration.

The Director,
RUFFY.

International Office
of
THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

No. 2689

Berne, October 22, 1918.

To the Postmaster General:

Referring to your letter of August 23rd last, No. 299767 1B/SS (Division of Foreign Mails), I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, on the part of the Minister of the Belgian Colonies 3 specimens of each of the 18 special postage stamps of the Red Cross, which were made the subject of my circular of June 29th last, No. 1789.

I would be obliged to you to acknowledge the receipt of these values to the aforesaid Minister, through my mediation.

Will the Postmaster General agree with me in the assurance of my highest consideration.

For the Director,
The Vice-Director,
ROTTNER.

The Postmaster General
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Exit Montenegro.

Once more the postage stamps of the little kingdom of the Black Mountain are brought into topical prominence. According to a Prague telegram, the Czecho-Slovak Press Bureau there learns from Podgoritzta that on November 29 the Montenegrin Skuptshina decided to depose King Nicholas and his House and to unite Montenegro with Serbia, under King Peter. So presumably we must write "Finis" to our pages of Montenegrin issues.

When the Austrians overran Montenegro at the end of 1915 Nicholas was credited with having made a separate peace overture to Austria. Be that as it may, Nicholas fled to France, and after brief sojourns in Paris and Lyons he settled down in exile in a small castle outside Bordeaux, whence the notorious "Red Cross postage stamps of Montenegro" were said to have emanated, although these were soon proved to be bogus. Nicholas has always protested his absolute loyalty to the Allies, and recently declared that the overtures to Austria were made with the sole purpose of gaining time in order that the Allies might send him reinforcements. His position in the eyes of his country was not improved by the treacherous conduct of his second son, Prince Mirko, who, on the flight of his father, made his way to Vienna, and eventually returned to Cetinje under Austrian protection, and, to prove his new-found loyalty, handed over his loyal cousin to the Austrians for execution.

Reprinted from Stamp Collecting.

Increase of Postage Rate in Australian Commonwealth.

The Postal Administration of Australia has informed the United States Post Office Department that on and after October 18, 1918, an additional charge of one half-penny war postage is to be imposed on all letters, letter cards, postcards, and newspapers exceeding 2 ounces in weight, except when mailed to members of the Australian Imperial Forces abroad and those serving in ships of the Australian Navy.

Status of the "Recouvrements" Stamps of France.

The "Recouvrements" stamps of France are used in connection with the "cash on delivery" system, by which system the French Post Office undertakes to collect from the addressee of a registered letter the value of its contents, to be paid over to the sender. A form accompanies the letter, setting forth the amount payable, including the Post Office charges. If the addressee refuses to accept the letter this form is returned to the sender in an envelope on which are placed "Recouvrement" stamps representing the amount payable for the return of the letter to the sender.

Question? Should not these stamps have the same status with collectors as postage due stamps?

War Stamp Exhibition in London.

An exhibition of War Stamps has been arranged for the Christmas holiday season at the Philatelic Institute Galleries on the Mezzanine Floor of 110-111 Strand, right in the heart of Stampdom. The Exhibition is under the auspices of Mr. Fred J. Melville, editor of the Postage Stamp, and will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. December 9th to January 31st inclusive thus giving many military and naval philatelists on Christmas leave, and scholars on holiday vacation, the opportunity of inspecting a fine display of the stamp issues of the war.

It is unfortunate that philatelists in this country, and the United States Government, are not alive to the importance of a War Stamp Exhibition as a matter of public interest. In no way can the history of the War be exploited in a more accurate and condensed form, and it has been the personal observation of your editor that the laymen is vastly interested in a display of war stamps. To him they mean much more than mere philatelic specimens. When it is far too late we will probably awake from our slumber and there will be much recrimination as to blame for our laxity.

Reprints of Bergedorf.

In 1867 the post office at Bergedorf ceased to exist as a separate establishment, the stamps of Hamburg being used instead. The late M. Moens, the celebrated Brussels dealer, made a large purchase of the Bergedorf stamps in 1868, including the original engraved stone and an obliterating stamp. In the purchase were about fifty of the 1½ sch. with final "e", including some strips showing stamps with and without the final "e", which fact proved that the lithographer made the alteration on the transfers and not on the original stone.

At the instance of M. Moens, the ½sch., black on lilac, and the 3sch., black on red, were reprinted at Bergedorf as soon as their franking power had ceased. The colors of the reprints are brighter than those of the originals. All the denominations were reprinted by M. Moens in 1872 and again in 1877, and the 4sch. was also reprinted in 1874 and the 1sch. in 1888.—Reprinted from Stamp Collecting.

Quantities of the First Issue of Nauru sent to the Island.

The Australian Stamp Journal states that, through the courtesy of the Chief Postmaster at Pleasant Island, Nauru, they are able to place before their readers authoritative figures as to the numbers of the first issue of stamps sent out from England, and give the quantities as follows:

½ penny	3,600.
1 penny	3,600.
2½ pence	1,120.
2½ shillings	60
5 shillings	120.
10 shillings	60.

Relative to the 1 shilling present issue: The Postmaster regrets to say that up to date he has received only top half-sheets and that he has over 26,000 stamps on hand.

The Postmaster suggests that the publication of the above information might be the means of stopping quite a lot of unnecessary correspondence between Nauru and other countries.

Political Conditions in Tonga.

A collector who left Nukualofa, the capital of Tonga, on October 9th, has informed the Australian Philatelist that the coronation of the Queen of Tonga was to take place on the 11th. of that month, and that preparations were then in progress for a week's festivities. At the death of King George of Tonga, in April last, his daughter by his first wife was at once proclaimed Queen of Tonga, but on account of the Premier of Tonga being absent from the island, the coronation ceremony was postponed. Up to the date above mentioned no change had been made in the issue of postage stamps, but as things move very slowly in the island and mail communication with Australia is of an intermittent character, it may be some time before news of any change, which is undoubtedly contemplated, reaches the outside public. There are no private newspapers published in Tonga, only the Government Gazette.

Burleson Again Halts New York-Chicago Aero Mail.

Declaring the De Haviland 4s "unfit for cross country mail service the Post-office Department has postponed indefinitely resumption of the Chicago-New York service.

Twelve Handley-Page planes are being assembled now for this Western service. Their completion will determine date of renewal of that air mail line.—Washington Herald, December 31.

We have not the space to print the story of the several abortive attempts to establish the New York-Chicago air mail route, it is one of ignorance, incompetency, unpreparedness, and inefficiency. Strictures are always unpleasant and unprofitable reading.

Spanish Air Mail.

A firm in Spain has applied to the Spanish Government for the privilege of carrying mail by aeroplane throughout that country, and between Madrid and the Balearic Islands. If authorization is granted the firm plans to issue stamps, with the Government's approval, for use in this air service.

Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.

The Colony of Oubangui-Chari-Tchad and the military territory of Tchad form part of French Equatorial Africa, and, although constituted as such under the authority of a Lieutenant-Governor (M. Estebe), on January 15, 1910, it was only on October 10, 1915, that the first distinctive postage stamps for Oubangui-Chari-Tchad were issued, these being only of a provisional character, overprinted on the contemporary series of Middle Congo.

This territory belonged originally to Belgium, but was transferred to France under the Convention of August 14, 1894. Its name recalls many tragic memories. Potagos, Junker, and Lup-ton were among its early explorers, and many Frenchmen have found their tomb along the road to Lake Tchad. Paul Crampel perished there, and the companions of Gentile, Bretonnet, Archambault, Lamy, Captains Cazemajon and Fiegenschub, Colonel Moll and his comrades.

The final subjection of that part of the country known as the Military Territory of Tchad was completed only towards the end of 1913 by the occupation of the desert region of Borkon, which had been overrun by bandits, and the taking of d'Ain-Galakka, their principal stronghold.

The chief town of the colony of Oubangui-Chari-Tchad is Bangui, situated by the Rapids of Kinga, which traverse the River Oubangui. Numerous other rivers, in many of which there are some dangerous rapids, run through the country, which is of an undulating nature. The colony produces palm oil copra, monkey-nuts, rubber, ebony, coffee, Cocoa, and gum.

A Black Cross stamp was issued for this territory on January 4, 1916, and a Red Cross one some months later.

Reprinted from the West-End Philatelist.

Difficulties of Postal Delivery in Alaska.

For some years past the United States Government has regularly used dog-teams for conveying the mail throughout Alaska. In delivering postal matter to the people of the interior last winter these dog-teams pulled loaded sleds 176,700 miles over the practically blind trails of this frozen country.

When postal service by steamer is impossible on account of solid ice, dog-teams, pulling 500 pounds of mail each trip, leave Cordova twice-a-week for Nome, 1,200 miles away on the northern shore of Bering Sea. From points on the Cordova-Nome route other dog-teams serve numerous distant settlements, going from Dawson City along the Yukon River to Fort Gibson, 800 miles. From Solomon to Kotzebue, and from there, in one trip, to Point Barrow—the northeastern most point of Alaska—650 miles away, and more than that many miles within the Arctic Circle. It might well be considered a remarkable performance to cover this distance of 650 miles once, across frozen, barren, and desolate country, with the thermometer often 60 degrees below zero, but the man whose dog-team does the work has a contract with the Post Office Department to make three round trips each winter—from November 1 to May 15—carrying 600 pounds on each north-bound and 300 pounds on each south-bound journey.

The drivers employed for the dog-teams are experienced men, with cast-iron constitutions, although several have lost toes or fingers owing to severe frost. Often the driver has to go ahead of his team on snow-shoes, owing to the drifting of the snow, the dogs following after him drawing the mail sled. It is dangerous and difficult work as there is no sign of the trail ten minutes after a man passes over it.

We are indebted to Mr. Otto C. Reyman No. 3773 for a portion of the above information.

IF ITS POSTAGE CURRENCY COINS, MEDALS & EVERYTHING IN NUMISMATICS THEN ITS—B. MAX MEHL.

U. S. Postage Currency Note, 5c, facsimile of stamp 25c
 10c note, 25c, 25c note, 60c; 50c note.....\$1.00

The New Lincoln Half-Dollar the Most Interesting and Beautiful Commemorative Coin Ever Issued.

Portrait of Abraham Lincoln as he appeared during his first term as President

Only 100,000 pieces struck, and these were all distributed among the counties of Illinois in proportion to their population on condition they be sold at a premium and the profit shall be used either to promote some County Centennial celebration or to be applied upon some form of war relief.

Have a limited number which I offer as long as they last at \$1.50 each, Postage and Registration 13c extra. Or five for only \$7.

Other Commemorative Coins.

(These were all issued by the U. S. and are legal tender but were all issued at a premium.)

- 1892 Columbian Half Dollar, Portrait of Columbus, Reverse, his Flag-ship. Each \$.75
 - 1893 Columbian Half Dollar65
 - 1893 Isabella Quarter Dollar. The only U. S. Coin with portrait of a foreign monarch90
 - 1915 Panama Pacific Gold Dollar; Head of Labor 2.25
 - 1915 Panama Pacific Gold \$2.50. Sea-horse. Fine and rare 5.25
 - 1915 Panama Pacific Silver Half Dollar. Very scarce 1.50
 - 1900 Washington-Lafayette Silver Dollar. Portraits of Washington and Lafayette. Historically interesting especially now. Each.. 2.45
 - 1917 McKinley Memorial Gold Dollar. Scarce Issued at 3.00
- Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Large 42 page illustrated Coin catalog free only with order of 25c or more from this adv. Fine Auction catalogues of coins free to buyers.

B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist.

MEHL BUILDING,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

5c RED—ERROR—\$2.50.

- Nice single copies while they last, perf 11, with no 2c stamps attached for \$2.50.
- 24c Aero Cover, last day of 24c rate 1.00
- 16c Chicago-New York. Pathfinder trip. Sept 9th75
- 24c Aero* 30c; 16c Aero green20
- 16c, 24c, Aero, Arrow center, plate, line blocks etc —
- U. S. \$2 1916 blue, nice 60c; \$5 green 1916 nice 1.00
- U. S. 1916 \$5 green, nice block of four 6.00

APPROVALS—PREMIUM OFFERS.

We have one of the largest general stocks of stamps in America which is being constantly added to. Approval selections for all classes and kinds of collectors but especially the general collector. Give us a trial. Want lists filled at about half list except where face makes it impossible. Below we offer you your choice of one of the premiums offered if you give our app. dept. a trial. Please send reference and give size of collection, specialties (if any) etc.

- #1 U. S. 1917 \$1 no wmk cat35
- #2 U. S. Parcel post 75c, \$1 cat60
- #3 U. S. 1914 Prop 4115* rare ?
- #6 U. S. 1914 #2304, 2305*60
- #9 China 10c green #277 ?
- #10 Egypt 1914 100m black65
- #14 Japan 1917 10 yen violet ?
- #16 Macau 1910 1a #14250
- #15 Liberia 1880 12c*, or 24c*50
- #18 Newfoundland 1896 1/2c*40
- #19 Nicaragua 1869 5c black * .. .75
- #20 Portugal 1912 20c, 30c43
- #22 Transvaal 145c50
- #23 Venezuela #176b* ?
- #24 Venezuela 3b #14975
- #25 Grenada 1p #10850
- #26 Soudan #614 or 624*30
- #8 China 1913 20, 30, 50c, \$153
- #27 Soudan #209*75
- #28 U. S. 80c #4085 ?

The above is made to induce you to "get acquainted". Especially if you are a general collector. Our series of Jumbo books, 400 stamps to the book, some 20 different books running in value from \$10 to \$150 each, cannot be beat. Special books by countries etc., etc. Monthly special lists free.

W. C. PHILLIPS & CO., Reno, Nevada.

New Plate Numbers.

Plates certified since list published in the Philatelic Gazette for December 1918.				No.	Den.	Class	Sub.
				9323	3c	"	400
				9324	3c	"	400
				9325	3c	"	400
				9326	3c	"	400
				9327	3c	"	400
				9328	1c	"	400
				9330	3c	"	400
				9331	3c	"	400
				9332	3c	"	400
				9333	3c	"	400
				9334	3c	"	400
				9335	3c	"	400
				9336	3c	"	400
				9337	3c	"	400
				9338	3c	"	400
				9339	3c	"	400
				9334	3c	"	400
				9341	3c	"	400
				9342	3c	"	400
				9343	3c	"	400
				9344	3c	"	400
				9346	3c	"	400
				9347	3c	"	400
				9348	3c	"	400
				9349	3c	"	400
				9350	3c	"	400
				9351	3c	"	400
				9352	3c	"	400
				9353	3c	"	400
				9354	3c	"	400
				9355	3c	"	400
				9356	3c	"	400
				9357	3c	"	400
				9358	3c	"	400
				9359	3c	"	400
				9360	3c	"	400
				9361	3c	"	400
				9362	3c	"	400
				9363	3c	"	400
				9365	3c	"	400
				9366	3c	"	400
				9368	3c	"	400
				9369	3c	"	400
				9371	3c	"	400
				9372	3c	"	400
				9373	3c	"	400
				9374	3c	"	400
				9375	3c	"	400
				9376	3c	"	400
				9377	3c	"	400
				9378	3c	"	400

9380	3c	"	400	9503	3c	"	400
9382	3c	"	400	9508	1c	"	400
9383	3c	"	400	9509	1c	"	400
9384	3c	"	400	9510	1c	"	400
9385	3c	"	400	9511	1c	"	400
9386	3c	"	400	9512	3c	"	400
9388	3c	"	400	9513	3c	"	400
9389	3c	"	400	9514	3c	"	400
9390	3c	"	400	9518	1c	"	400
9391	3c	"	400	9519	1c	"	400
9392	3c	"	400	9521	1c	"	400
9393	3c	"	400	9522	1c	"	400
9394	3c	"	400	9533	3c	"	400
9395	3c	"	400	9534	1c	"	400
9396	3c	"	400	9535	3c	"	400
9405	3c	"	400	9536	3c	"	400
9406	3c	"	400	9537	3c	"	400
9407	3c	"	400	9539	1c	"	400
9408	3c	"	400	9540	1c	"	400
9482	3c	"	400	9541	1c	"	400
9483	3c	"	400	9549	1c	"	400
9484	3c	"	400	9550	3c	"	400
9485	3c	"	400	9553	3c	"	400
9486	1c	"	400	9554	3c	"	400
9487	1c	"	400	9557	1c	"	400
9492	3c	"	400	9558	1c	"	400
9493	3c	"	400	9561	3c	"	400
9494	3c	"	400	9562	3c	"	400
9495	3c	"	400	9566	3c	"	400
9500	3c	"	400	9572	3c	"	400
9501	3c	"	400	9576	3c	"	400
9502	3c	"	400	9577	3c	"	400

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1918.

Stock Fund.			Suspense Account.		
Balance		\$4908.66	Balance		\$11.30
Receipts	\$12.00				\$9518.95
Disbursements	1.00	11.00	American Philatelist Account.		
		\$4919.66	Debit Balance		\$1666.00
General Fund.			Receipts	\$99.13	
Balance		\$2378.36	Disbursements	3.75	95.38
Receipts	\$246.90				\$1570.62
Disbursements	62.61	184.29			\$7948.33
		\$2562.65	Resources.		
Insurance Fund.			Bonds		\$5498.34
Balance		\$2019.77	Cash		2458.99
Exchange Account.					\$7948.33
Balance		5.27	J. E. SCOTT,		
Receipts	.30	\$ 5.57	Treasurer.		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Those receiving unsolicited approval sheets will kindly inform the Recorder of the Board of Vice Presidents of the names of dealers sending them, in order that the Board may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 5 January 1, 1919

Applications Pending.

Turnbull, H. Milton,
Fiacre, Henri F.
Jumbro, Prof. Wm. M.

Applications Posted.

Alexander, D. C., Franklin, Vt.; Age 17; Asst. Postmaster; Guaranteed by Mrs. Julia S. Alexander, Franklin Vt.; Reference: W. O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Blatz, Herman, P. O. Box 134, La Manda Park, Calif.; Age 55; Fruit Grower, Sierra Madra Vintage Co., Reference R. R. Craig, Cashier, First Natl. Bank, La Manda Park, Calif.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Chamberlin, Seth, R. R. #1, Box 126a, Salt Lake City, Utah; Age 31; Priv. Secy, to Nathaniel Baldwin, Manufacturer; Reference: David Neff, Sugar Station, Salt Lake City, Utah; Proposed by Hubert Lyman Clark, No. 4886.

Colman, W. P., 634 Keefer Place, Washington, D. C.; Age 50; Stamp Business; Reference: H. F. Dunkhorst, Washington, D. C.; Proposed by Jos. B. Leavy, No. 4659.

Damon, Kenneth L., Box 85, Williamsburg, Mass.; Age 18; Bank Clerk; Guaranteed by Leon C. Damon, Williamsburg, Mass.; Reference: E. K. Abbott, Cashier Northampton, Natl. Bank; Proposed by H. A. Davis, No. 1925.

Fite, John Walter, #4 Courtland Apts. Broker; L. B. Fite & Co.; Reference: Nashville, Tenn.; Age 25; Dry Goods Central Bank & Trust Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, No. 1925.

French, George D., 28 Main St., Springfield, Mass.; Age 39; Mgr. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.; Reference:

Chas. V. Ryan, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, No. 1925.

Goldstein, Joseph, 2315 Peters Ave., New Orleans, La.; Age 52; Traveling Salesman; Reference: Kohn Weil & Co., New Orleans, La.; Proposed by Jas. H. Pullen, No. 1350.

Green, Otis, 1031 Judson Ave., Evanston, Ill.; Age 19; Student; Guaranteed by H. N. Hasick, Evanston, Ill.; Proposed by Robert Singer, No. 5200.

Klein, Sol., 148 W. 24th St., New York; Age 36; Fur Dealer; Reference: Geo. Schlums, 150 W. 24th St., New York; Proposed by Edward S. Knapp, No. 5126.

Locke, W. M., 1329 S. 36th St., Omaha, Nebr.; Age 24; Automobile Distributor; Reference: Frank S. Parmelee, Omaha, Nebr.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, No. 1925.

Runte, J. F., 1619 N. Marshall St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 50; Salesman; Reference: Northern Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by E. T. Parker, No. 127.

Shack, Julius, 92 Pine St., New York; Age 66; Leaf Tobacco Merchant; Reference: Fifth Ave. Bank, New York; Proposed by Eugene Klein, No. 2275.

Applications for Reinstatement.

2398 Mason, Harry B., Room 21, 1413 G. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Age 51; Stamps and Insurance; Reference: Jos. B. Leavy, Washington, D. C.; Recommended by Albert E. Gorham, No. 4541.

1980 Oleson, John P., 240 Woodstock Ave., Kenilworth, Ill.; Age 45; Vice Pres. First Natl. Bank of Chicago; Reference United Stamp Co. 11th Fl. Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Recommended by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.

4138 Peck, Frank C., 146 W. 6th St.,

Salida, Colo.; Age 33; Boiler Maker; Reference: B. W. H. Poole Philadelphia, Pa.; Recommended by H. A. Davis, No. 1925.

- 1647 Williams, Fred H., P. O. Box 212, Parnassus, Pa.; Age 52; Traveling Salesman; Reference: J. B. Pohnston & Sons, Merchants, Saltsburg, Pa.; Recommended by Thos. R. Johnston, No. 1644.

New Stockholders.

- 5214 Sawman, A. A., Plandome, N. Y., L. I.
- 5215 Xychlinski, K., 1406 W. Division St. Chicago, Ill.
- 5216 Dickason, Donald E., 925 College Place, Wooster, Ohio.
- 5217 Becker, A. H., 490 W. First St., Casper, Wyo.
- 5218 Abbott, Albert H., Box C, Foam Lake, Sask, Canada.
- 5219 Blatz, L., La Mirada, Calif.
- 5220 Eareckson, Dr. Edwin, 2407 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5221 Eddy, C. F., R. R. #1, Scotland, Ont., Canada.
- 5222 Hadley, Frank E., 313 W. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.
- 5223 Howard, Jno. L., Care So. Bell Telephone Co., Burlington, N. C.
- 5224 MacGuffin, R. D., 2417 N. 5th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
- 5225 Muecke, Edward, Aurora, Oregon.
- 5226 Perkins, Philip P., care U. of I Supply Store, Champaign, Ill.
- 5227 Pile, F. Morgan, Jr., 839 S. 57th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5228 Rasmussen, Alfred, 242 Minnesota Ave., San Jose, Calif.
- 5229 Richmond, Lee A., 503 N. Minden Ave., Minden, Neb.
- 5230 Roberts, Clyde M., Box 941 Knoxville, Tenn.
- 5231 Steinmley, Leonard L., 1008 W. Green St., Urbana, Ill.
- 2947 Sabin, Robert C., 834 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Deaths Reported.

- 210 Beardsley, H. C., 218 S. 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.
- 4571 Falisse, F. F., 68 W. 88th St., New York.

Applications Returned.

- Ciampolini, Felix, 113 Washington Pl., New York.
- Inglis, V. W., Care Security Mortgage Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

Change of Address.

- 3755 Alden, John from Newtonville, Mass to 230 Fairmount Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.
- 4915 Arco, Otto from Chicago, Ill. to 501 W. 124th St., New York.
- 1530 Bartlett, J. Delano, from 313 Wyoming St., to 1007 N. El Paso St., El Paso, Tex.
- 4252 Burns, Harry C., from 431 Second St. to 11 Belmont Apts., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 4301 Clark, E. L., from 25 Franklin St. to Box 115, Lynn, Mass.
- 4051 Deas, A. W. from 91 Midwood St. to 1806 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 4077 Gifford, C. J. from 1510 Minnehaha St. to 1676 Ashland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
- 522 Giwelb, M., from 54 Strand, London to Brighton, England.
- 4919 Hatzakordizan, M. from 140 Nassau St. to 136 W. 42 St., New York.
- 4849 Hennan, Dr. C. W. from Chicago, Ill., to Richland Sentre, Wis.
- 4668 Higgins, Geo. E. from Canton, O. to care Ohio State Telephone Co. Youngstown, Ohio.
- 4772 Hopkins, Robt. E. from Tarrytown, N. Y. to Princeton, N. J.
- 2838 Hyde, Col. A. P. S., from A. E. F. to Headquarters 1st Brigade, F. A. R. D., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
- 3727 King, W. W., from St. Thomas, W. I. to Box 366, San Juan, P. R.
- 3920 Lincoln, L. B. from 1553 Monandnock Blk. to 1062 Glenlake Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Reinstated.

- 3736 Chase, W. R., Mt. Jewett, McKean Co., Pa.
- 2396 Hoffman, A. H., Box 761, Butte, Mint.
- 2492 Hussey, Dr. A. E., 3458 Wilson Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

- 2524 Lindquist, H. L. from 100 E. 40th St., to 4150 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 4696 McPherson, E. B. from Turk St. & Masonic Ave. to 1532 Grove St. San Francisco, Calif.
- 4411 Menager, L. C. from Box 3 to 304 Goodwin St., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 3425 Quesnel, O. A. from Columbia Falls to Box 764, Kalispell, Mont.
- 4208 Rau, Jacob from 420 S. 11th Ave. to 313 S. 11th Ave., Maywood, Ill.
- 943 Reynolds, John N. from Wilmette, Ill. to 3973 Third St., San Diego, Calif.
- 3123 Ricketts, Wm. R. from 1577 Wyoming Ave. to 80 S. River St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- 4526 Riegle, J. W. S. from 1643 W. 38th St. to 4275 Brighton Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 5073 Rose, Dr. Homer, from Sonora to Groveland, Calif.
- 5060 Seering, William from 500 Peyton St. to 649 Robeson Pl., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3091 Shore, Herbert E. from 542 35th Ave. to 1004 Petaluma Ave. San Rafael, Calif.
- 4351 Smith, Harry A. from 213 E. 7th St. to 226 E. 6th St., Oswego, N. Y.
- 1067 Stutesman, Chas W. from Box 114 to 508 E. 3 St. Peru, Ind.
- 4882 Sutton, C. R. from Indianapolis to 520 E. 44th St., Chicago, Ill.
- 4814 Thoma, E. E. from Canton, O. to Howe Hotel, Akron, Ohio.
- 4394 Weiland, Geo. P. from 141 Renwick to 303 Monroe St., Syracuse, N. Y.
- 4206 Wright, Parke from 7 Gates Circle to 212 Erie Co. Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

Membership Summary.

Membership December 1, 1918	1628
New Stockholders	18
Reinstated	4
	<hr/>
	1650
Deceased	2
	<hr/>
Total membership Jan. 1, 1919	1648

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

The Reunion Error, 52 centimes of 1885.

A free translation, by the Editor, of an article by M. Georges Brunel in L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

Certain people, not conversant with the history of the stamp are wont to speak of the 52 centimes error of Reunion as made to order, and facetiously state that, like the 28,942 varieties of the Gaudeloupe surcharges of 1903, made to use up ink. Yet the authenticity of the stamp is most simple of explanation.

In 1885 there was a shortage of 25 centimes stamps in Reunion, and the Governor authorized 50,000 of the 40 centimes of the eagle type to be surcharged 25 centimes.

The 40 centimes stamps were printed in sheets of 360—two panes of 180

stamps each—these sheets were divided into quarters of 90 stamps each, the government printer hastily composed a form of ninety 25c, which, as the departure of the packet boat was near at hand, received no attention as to correctness, but was immediately used to print the surcharges. The first supply was delivered to the office at Saint-Denis, where, after a little time, it was discovered that three stamps in each sheet bore the surcharge 52c instead of 25c. Orders were quickly given to the printer, the form was unlocked and a transposition made of the figures 5 and 2 so that the entire ninety represented

25c. 180 sheets had been printed containing the three errors, making a total of 540 errors. After correction the printing was continued to the regular 556 sheets. As the postal employees had not at first noticed the error several had been sold to the public before detection.

Although it was claimed that, after discovery of the error, the Receiver of Accounts took possession of all that remained to the sole end that they be destroyed, it is known that he sent a block of fifty containing the error to a friend, who pasted them all on a sheet of blanc paper and requested that they be cancelled in order to authenticate the error. This was done by the Receiver, who did not consider it in any way fraudulent as the administration had received 25 centimes for each of the stamps. This cancellation is of July 2, 1886. A letter of the Receiver of Accounts of the Post, dated November 7, 1888, and countersigned by the Inspector of the Service, M. Premary, verifies the error, and the manner in which it was discovered and corrected, and points out that the remaining examples were burned. This explains why the error has not been found in a pair with the normal.

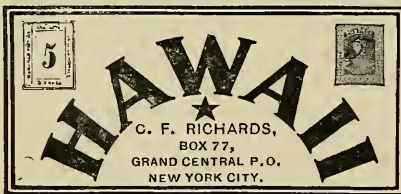
A postally used copy has recently been in my hands, from which a plate was made for illustrating, which is the property of M. D——, a collector well known to the Parisian world. In 1909

Bernichon sent me a copy, and at the time I had an engraving made of it that I still possess.

The cause of a famous controversy concerning this surcharge was a statement, assigned to M. Moens, that it had never existed at first, that it had always been a principal with him to chronicle in the first place all that was not suspected of being counterfeit. All the world now knows that the famous Moens never wrote the statement, but that it was penned by his secretary. With what caustic rhetoric he argued wrongly, what syllogisms and other figures of thought, for demonstration, that, if, but, because, that depends, etc., etc. Oh those arguments with Pierre Mahe and Maury. Some day I hope to recount my memories in that regard. But we digress from the 52 Reunion error.

The truth must be stated that a regrettable confusion has been created in regard to the authenticity of the error by the misguided action of the Receiver of Accounts, who, in response to the numerous demands made upon him by collectors for copies of the error, had a reprinting made, of the error only, in sheets of 90 stamps. Four or five sheets were thus printed, but, the authorities hearing of it, an inspector seized the stamps, the Receiver was suspended for some time, the government printer severely reprimanded, and the reputation of the error 52c was thus saved.

Much joy to the happy possessors of this rarity, because in truth it is one.



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Feb. 1, 1919.

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No. 5

ROLL OF HONOR.

It is desired to list every member connected with any service branches of the Army and Navy and you are asked to send your name and rank to the Editor for inclusion in this list. The co-operation of all members is also asked in order to have this list complete. The list is intended to include both officers and enlisted members.

Additions to the list since last corrections are marked with a *.

United States Army (all branches.)

- BABCOCK, COLONEL WARREN L., M. D., 6th Regt. Coast Artillery, Am. Ex. Forces.
- BANDHOLTZ, BRIG. GEN. HARRY H., Provost Marshal General, Am. Exp. Forces.
- BELTZER, CAPT. C. E., Infirmary # 11, 166 Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash.
- BLUMENTHAL, SERGT. PHILIP L., Chemical Warfare Service.
- BURTON, CAPT. KENNETH, 364th Infantry.
- CARTWRIGHT, CAPT. BRUCE, Jr. Motor Transport Corps.
- COLBURN, CAPT. WM. B., Co. E. 337 Infantry.
- CORCORAN, CAPT. BREWER, Office Chief of Staff.
- COSBY, COL. SPENCER, 5th Engineers.
- CRABBS, LEO B., Central Field Artillery Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
- CRITTENDEN, CAPT. JAMES L., Coast Artillery.
- DE MOSTOS, MAJOR EUGENIO C., P. R. Infantry.
- DIEMER, MAJOR HUGO, Ordnance Dept.
- DRAKE, MAJOR J. FRANK, Ordnance Dept.
- EVANS, CORP. JNO. C., 30th Co. 8th Bat., 165 Depot Brigade.
- FARNHAM, LT. FRED E.
- FEASEL, ALVIN, 148th U. S. Inf. Supply Co., 37th Div.
- FORESTER, CAPT. O. H., Medical corps, Camp Gordon, Ga.
- FUSS, EDWIN W., Co. I., M. P., 78th Div.
- FORSBECK, CAPT. FILIP A., Medical Reserve Corps, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.
- GARBACCIO, L. F., American Expeditionary Forces.
- GODCHARLES, CAPT. FREDERIC, Ordnance.
- GRAHN, SERGT. H. V., Officers Training School, Co. E., Coast Artillery, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- HAMILTON, REV. A. W., (Branch unknown).
- HAMILTON, LIEUT. COL. CHAS S., 11th Infantry, Am. Exp. Forces.
- HAMILTON, CAPT. WILLIAM A., 7th Co. Coast Artillery.
- HAMMATT, D. C., 14th Training Battery, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
- HENN, CAPT. RALPH F., Ordnance Department.
- HEYMAN, LT. LAURENCE J., 336th Infantry.
- HOLT, MAJOR JOHN M., M. D.
- HOPKINS, ROBERT E., 25th Engineers.
- HUDSON, PAUL R., 1st Bat. Chemical Warfare Service.
- HYDE, LT. COL. ARTHUR P. S., Coast Artillery Corps.
- IRELAND, 1st LT. GORDON, Signal Corps.
- JOHNSON, DR. G. H. (Branch unknown).
- KNAUER, FIRST LT. J. GLEN, 312th Field Artillery.

- LAFEAN, EARLE B., (Branch unknown.)
- LaMOTTE, CAPT. CLARENCE K., Infantry.
- LAURITZEN, HARRY, Battery D, 346th F. A.
- LEONARD, LIEUT. CLIFFORD S., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A.
- LESTER, LT. G. M., Co. L., 59th Infantry.
- LEWY, CAPT. H. M., Motor Transport Corps.
- LOPEZ, CAPT. PASCUAL, Porto Rico Infantry.
- MARTIN, DONALD W., Q. R. M. C.
- MASSON, THOS. L., (Branch unknown.)
- MERILLAT, CAPT. LOUIS A., Jr., Infantry.
- MILLS, MAJOR WILLIS E., 4th Machine Gun Bn., 2nd Div., Am. Ex. Forces.
- MITCHELL, CAPT. WALTON I., 805 Pioneer Infantry, Am. Exp. Forces.
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- MORSE, CHAS. R., (Branch unknown)
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- WOODHOUSE, 1st LT. S. W.
- WORRILOW, COL. ULYSSES G., Infantry.
- ZIEGELE, SERGT. WM. J., U. S. Field Artillery.

United States Navy.

- FERGUSON, ENSIGN W. F., U. S. S. Indiana.
- GREEN, DICK, 132nd Co., 11th Regt.
- HILEMAN, COMMANDER JOSEPH S.
- HOOGHKIRK, ROBERT C., Naval Reserves.
- JUKES, ENSIGN E. W., Aide, 4th Naval District.

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JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

The original dies for the 1851-60 series have been passed down through the hands of the successive contractors until they finally came to rest in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington and are today in the vaults of that institution.

When, in 1875, the Post Office Department decided to reproduce all the United States postal issues for display and sale at the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, the dies, and some of the original plates of the 1851-60 series were in the possession of the Continental Bank Note Company, of New York, at that time the holders of the contract for the manufacture of the United States postage stamps. Some of the original plates and transfer rolls had long since been destroyed, but it was an easy matter for the contracting company to manufacture new transfer rolls from the original dies in their possession and with the new transfer rolls lay down new plates. Original plates of two hundred subjects of the 5, 24, 30, and 90 cent were in existence, and they were used to print the reprints. New transfer rolls were made

of the 1, 3, 10, and 12 cent and from them new plates of one hundred subjects were laid down and used for printing the reprints, these one hundred subject plates were without number or imprint of any sort and the subjects were set much further apart than on the original plates to allow a sufficient space for perforation.

The colors of the reprints are much brighter and altogether different in shade and tint from those of the original stamps, the paper also is very different, being somewhat softer, not so fine in quality, and a dead white in color, but the easiest distinction is the perforation, which is 12 large holes to the space of 20 mm., the regulation perforation used by the Continental Bank Note Company, whereas the perforation of the originals was 15 small holes to the space of 20 mm. The original stamps having been demonetized the reprints were not available for postal purposes. The quantity of reprints delivered by the Continental Bank Note Company was 10,000 of each denomination. On July 16, 1884, when account of stock was taken of all old is-

issues remaining on hand in the Post Office Department before recommendation for their incineration, the following quantities of each denomination of the reprints were listed as being on hand:

1 cent 6,154	12 cent 9,511
3 cent 9,521	24 cent 9,521
5 cent 9,122	30 cent 9,520
10 cent 9,484	90 cent 9,546

These figures would leave but the following very small quantities of the reprints available to collectors:

1 cent 3,846	12 cent 489
3 cent 479	24 cent 479
5 cent 878	30 cent 480
10 cent 516	90 cent 454

The method of perforating postage stamps was unknown until 1853, when it was first used in connection with the stamps of Great Britain. From 1847 to 1853, Henry Archer, an Englishman, had been experimenting in methods of separating stamps by rouletting and perforating, and as early as 1851 a number of sheets of postage stamps experimentally perforated by a machine of his invention were supplied to the English House of Commons for the use of the Members of Parliament. The English Government purchased the rights of the Archer invention and machine, but it was not until 1853, when the machine had been greatly improved upon by James N. Napier, a mechanical engineer, that the invention became of practical use.

The Archer invention was what is known as a "guillotine perforating machine," which, as its name implies, consisted of a single blade of perforating pins sliding in vertical guides and descending upon a bed-plate fitted with holes to receive the perforating pins. A single line of perforations running the entire horizontal or vertical length of the sheet of stamps was supplied by each stroke of this machine.

The Napier improvement upon the Archer invention was what is known as a "comb perforating machine," operating in the same manner as the guillotine machine, but the blade consisting

of a long single line of pins to which several short lines of pins were attached at right angles at regular intervals, the formation, as the name implies, being similar to a comb with widely spaced teeth. This machine at each stroke perforated three sides of every stamp in a single horizontal or vertical row of the sheet.

A much later improvement of the Archer invention is known as the "harrow perforating machine," operating in the same manner as the two above mentioned machines, but carrying a series of "comb blades" so compactly set as to form a harrow which at each stroke perforated the entire sheet of stamps both horizontally and vertically.

Machines of the above types were in general use in European establishments during the periods of their efficiency, the last mentioned being in general use on the other side of the pond today, but I do not know that any machines of the types described were ever used by any establishment in this country.

The records of the United States Patent Office, at Washington, D. C., show that on June 13, 1848, a patent was granted to W. H. Danforth upon a device for perforating a series of holes in paper or other material for the purpose of separation. The device consisted of a revolving shaft set in uprights to which was affixed a wheel fitted with teeth or pins, beneath the shaft was a flat bed-plate sliding horizontally backward and forward at right angles to the shaft, and which could be shifted sideways for whatever space was required. A sheet of stamps placed upon the bed-plate passed beneath the wheel, either forward or backward, and received a line of perforations, the bed-plate was then shifted to right or left for the required sheet, the revolution of the shaft reversed, and the bed-plate with the sheet of stamps upon it passed beneath the wheel for a second row of perforations, sliding horizontally in the opposite direction to that taken when the first row was applied. This ma-

chine is known as a "single line wheel perforating machine" and it is probable that a machine of this type was used by Toppan, Carpenter & Co. to perforate the United States postage stamps in 1857. An improvement upon the original Danforth machine, for which no record of a patent could be found, consisted in a series of wheels, fitted with pins, being affixed to the shaft, so that the sheet of material upon the bed-plate could receive a number of rows of perforations at each passage beneath the wheels. Throughout the fifties and sixties perforating machines were used very extensively in the manufacture of lace paper, which was in great demand for many uses at that time. The early machines for perforating paper in this country were all hand power machines.

A greatly improved perforating machine was patented by George C. Howard of Philadelphia on May 21, 1861, which consisted of two revolving shafts, set in uprights, one shaft directly above the other, the top shaft being fitted with a series of wheels containing pins and the bottom shaft with a series of wheels fitted with holes so set as to receive the pins of the wheels on the shaft above. The shafts revolving in opposite directions drew the sheet of paper or other material between the wheels and perforated it with a series of lines of perforations throughout its

entire length or breadth, the speed at which the shafts revolved regulating the rapidity with which the series of perforated lines could be applied. This machine was known as a "rotary perforating machine" and two machines of this type, one with the wheels spaced for the vertical perforations and one with the wheels spaced for the horizontal perforations, were used by the Continental Bank Note Company to perforate the reprints of the 1857-60 issue. These machines were run by steam power.

Many improvements have been made in perforating machines of the rotary type, and many patents granted for appliances attached thereto. Machines of the most approved type are in use today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and a description of them will be furnished at the proper place in this series of articles.

An irregular perforation is one in which the holes are spaced at uneven intervals, or out of alignment, or both. Irregular perforations were prevalent when supplied by the early machines of guillotine type. A regular perforation is one in which the holes are spaced at exact intervals and in perfect alignment throughout the entire line of perforation. Perforations supplied by the wheel type of machines were invariably regular.

FINIS.

A STUDY IN CANCELLATIONS.

WM. E. AULT.

The writer recently had the pleasure and opportunity of examining a number of covers, the property of Mr. M. Ray Sanborn, of West Haven, Conn., A. P. S. 5141, who kindly submitted the lot, feeling that they would be of interest to many of our readers, and I believe, in view of the attention which this subject is receiving at the present

time, you will find much to repay you from a description of a number of items in this collection.

The covers, for the most part, are from Waterbury, Conn., and Mr. Sanborn's remarks that evidently an artist was employed in the Post-office there seems fully justified, and from the wide range of ideas developed and the

long period over which these marks were used, he must have given the subject of cancellations quite a bit of study.

In order to more clearly describe this unusual lot of covers, and at the same time save a considerable amount of tiresome word-description, the writer has made an attempt to trace the greater portion of the cancellations and while the drawings are somewhat crude, yet the general outlines are fairly accurate. In many cases the color of the stamp itself prevents the cancellation from being plain enough for correct reproduction. Still we believe the sketches will prove of some help in following the text.

The first cover to receive our notice, is a letter without envelope, mailed in Detroit Oct. 19, 1852, addressed to New Haven, Conn., bearing a 3 cent stamp of 1851, with postmark as shown by drawing No. 1, with cancellation on stamp as shown by No. 4, with the addition of the "Steamboat" mark No. 2.

The next cover bears a 1 cent stamp of the 1857 issue, with postmark No. 3, the date being indistinct, but sometime in the latter part of December, 1857, as a notation evidently shows receipt of this letter on Jan. 4, 1858. This was used in New York.

The third cover was mailed in Waterbury, Conn., May 20, 1865, 3 cent stamp of 1861, postmark as No. 5, cancelled with No. 7. Another from the same place, Nov. 7, 1865, 3 cent 1861, cancelled with No. 8. Another 3 cent 1861, dated Mar. 8, 1866, cancelled with No. 9, and another Mar. 20, 1866, same stamp, with cancellation No. 10. Yet another dated April 18, 1866, with the elephant cancellation No. 11, rather an odd marking. All these have postmark No. 5.

Now we have a 1 cent stamp of 1861 issue, used in Waterbury May 8, 1866, postmarked as in previous lot, with a cancellation evidently intended to represent a negro, No. 12 showing this as clearly as it can be reproduced. A 3 cent 1861, dated Apr. 20, 1866 shows

a fish cancellation No. 13, and what is evidently the postmark of the postoffice, as No. 14, which forwarded the letter, this appearing on the face of the envelope, as the address shows that the letter was forwarded to another office than that to which it was first addressed. Another 1 cent, 1861, with date July 21, 1866, is cancelled with No. 6. Another cover bearing the same stamp as above, dated Sept. 13, 1866, has a cancellation similar to No. 10, but with only five vertical bars. And yet another 3 cent 1861, dated Aug. 21, 1866, is cancelled with No. 15, and also shows the "Bethel" re-mailing mark, No. 14. Another 3 cent 1861, dated Aug. 26, 1866, has cancellation No. 16, also with the Bethel forwarding mark. The next is also a 3 cent 1861, dated Oct. 26, 1866, cancelled No. 18. Still another 3 cent of the same issue, dated May 13, 1867, has cancellation No. 19, with the additional postage due mark No. 24. Our artist, about that time, must have visited a drug store; or secured his idea from such a source, for the next envelope, also a 3 cent 1861, dated May 14, 1867, shows cancellation No. 20. Another envelope bearing a stamp of the same issue, mailed June 5, 1867, shows cancellation No. 21, and also a Cambridge, Mass., postmark of May 8 (no year). Further examination leads me to the belief that this cover was sent from the latter place and forwarded from Waterbury on the former date. Another envelope with the same stamp is cancelled with No. 22, the postmark showing date of Oct. 4, 1867. Still another stamp of the same issue is cancelled No. 23, dated Oct. 15, 1867 and this also bears a postage due mark as shown by No. 25.

Still they came. On Oct. 22, 1867, our artist brought forth cancellation No. 26, the 3 cent of 1861, still being the victim. A 1 cent of 1861, used on May 11, 1868 (?) is cancelled with No. 17. Another 1 cent 1861 bears postmark No. 27 (no year) with cancellation No. 28, but a notation on the

PLATE I



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4



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6



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13



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PLATE II.



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24

Due 3

25



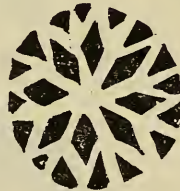
26



27



28



29



30



31



32



33



34

back of the envelope shows the year of use was 1869.

A 3 cent 1867, postmarked No. 27, dated Apr. 15 (1869) has a cancellation which is unfortunately indistinguishable.

A 3 cent 1869, postmarked June 25 (no year) type No. 27, has a cancellation composed of a square of rectangular solid marks, but with corners of the square rounded. Another dated Mar. 7 (no year) has a cancellation of what appears to be a cup, but it is not plain enough to be certain of it. And another cover, bearing also a 3 cent of 1869, has postmark No. 27, dated Apr. 7 (no year) and cancellation No. 34. Another cover of the same description, dated Mar. 28 (no year) has a cancellation similar to No. 35. The "Drug-store" mark was revived again and used on a cover bearing a 3 cent 1869, dated July 3 without year.

A 3 cent of 1861, with postmark No. 5, dated July 15, 1868, bears mark No. 29. A 3 cent 1869, postmarked No. 27, dated Mar. 24, no year, has a very good "shoe" cancellation No. 30. And another of the same issue, dated Mar. 17 (no year) has a "fly" or perhaps a "wasp" cancellation, No. 31. Another of the same stamp, postmarked Apr. 4, again without the year, has No. 32. Another of the same issue has No. 33, with dated postmark No. 27, May 7, but no year. All postmarks mentioned above without the year date are of type No. 27.

A cover bearing a nice pair of 3 cent 1867, postmarked No. 5, dated July 24, 1868, has cancellation No. 19.

An entire envelope, 3 cent 1864, Scott No. 1350, postmarked No. 5, dated July 27, 1867, bears cancellation No. 35. Another entire of the same number, with date of Aug. 17, 1867, is cancelled No. 36.

A 3 cent, 1870-71, without grill, has postmark No. 27, dated Aug. 4 (a notation shows year as 1873) is cancelled with No. 37, except the four quarters of the mark are heart-shaped. A 3 cent

of 1873, with postmark of Aug. 28, No. 27, a notation showing the year to be 1874, is cancelled with a postmark similar to the last. A 1 cent of the same issue, dated Dec. 23 (1875) is cancelled with what seems to be a clover-leaf. Another 3 cent of the same issue is postmarked No. 40, Feb. 21 (a notation showing the year to be 1878) and cancelled with No. 19, except that the segments of the cancellation are not solid, but show colorless diamonds. Another 1 cent of the same issue dated June 4 (1878) is cancelled with No. 43. A 3 cent of the same issue, used on Aug. 31, 1879, is cancelled No. 39. A 1 cent of 1873 is dated June 29 (no year) and cancelled No. 38. A 1 cent of 1882, reengraved, dated May 29 (no year) has cancellation similar to No. 37.

Our unknown friend was evidently at one time touched by the "grand passion" for a cover bearing a 3 cent of 1870-71 (no grill) we find cancelled with No. 42. This cover bears a distinctly different postmark from any other in the lot, as shown by No. 41.

Mr. Sanborn also submitted a number of letters used either prior to the issue of stamps or before their general usage. One shows marking as No. 44, which illustration makes further description unnecessary. It looks like a "provisional." The "cover" (it is not an envelope) bears postmark of Concord, N. H., July 7, and from memoranda on the letter the year is shown to have been 1851. Another, used in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 30, 1835, is marked "Paid" as shown by No. 45. Yet another shows cancellation No. 47, or more properly this could be called a mark indicating the postage paid, with the date of Oct. 9, 1847. Another very interesting cover shows mark No. 46, on the face, with the inscription "Held For Postage" and on the reverse postmark No. 48. Unfortunately no year is available.

A letter, without envelope, bears date of Mobile, Ala., Feby. 4, 1846,

PLATE III



35



36



37



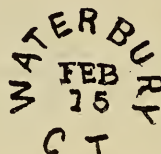
38



39



40



41



42



43



44



45



47



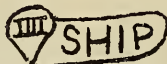
46



48



49



51



50

and in addition bears mark No. 49. Another letter with New Haven postmark, dated Feb. 20, 1822, has a "ship" mark like No. 51, and in addition a figure "6," evidently indicating the amount of postage. This letter was mailed from New York during the previous month.

A very crude mark is No. 50, on a letter dated Philadelphia Apr. 8, 1813, with "17" in manuscript, evidently the amount of postage paid, the letter being addressed to New Haven.

A letter sent from Savannah, Ga., Dec. 18 (1849), the postmark showing a "10," was received in New York Feb. 6 (1850) and forwarded to New Haven. This letter bears "Forwarded" and "Advertised 4 cts." in addition to the two postmarks.

A letter from Alexandria, La., May 25, 1853, shows New Orleans postmark of May 27 (no year) and in addition the word "Way" and an oval bearing "From Steamer Sydonia."

A letter from Scotland sent Sept. 20, 1848, shows a rectangular framed postmark "Gatehouse Se. 20, 1848," with a Boston receiving mark, in a circle, reading "Boston, Ms., Ship Oct. 6," (no year). Also a large "29" evidently the amount of postage. In addition there is a circular postmark reading "Liverpool Se. 21, 1848 A" with two lines each of which forms a half circle at the bottom, and an oval shaped frame inscribed "L. SP 21 A." I do

not know the significance of either of the last two marks. The letter was addressed to New Haven.

There is also a letter from Clinton, Ga., to New Haven, Conn., showing a mailing postmark of an oval shaped frame bearing the wording "Clinton, Georgia, Mar. 18, 1830" and in addition a "PAID" mark and the figures "21" in manuscript.

Another interesting piece is a 3 cent entire envelope of the 1853 issue, No. 1301, bearing a New York postmark with the full date of use, "July 20, 1853." Postmarks with the complete date including the year, are rare in this issue.

Finally we have what appears to be a cover from around a package with mailing postmark in a circular frame inscribed "Salem Jan. 21," having been cancelled in Salem, Mass., in 1808. This also shows "\$1.36" in manuscript and a receipt on the cover for that amount evidently shows the receipt of that amount of postage.

If one had not been interested in cancellations before, after viewing this lot of covers, the novelty of a great many of them and the instructive character of others, as well as the stories they tell of early postal matters, will bring the desire to explore the field further and we hope that in these short descriptions our members will find some items of more than passing value.

A Short Sketch of the Activities of John Walter Scott.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

John Walter Scott, the late President of the American Philatelic Society, was born in London, England, on November 2, 1845. He became interested in the collecting of postage stamps as a boy, and as early as 1859, when but a lad of fourteen years of age, was buying, selling, and exchanging stamps, so that in view of the later activities of his

life he was well entitled to the endearing sobriquet "The Father of Philately," so lovingly bestowed upon him by those who had known him for years and appreciated the sterling work he had accomplished in the scientific advancement of philately.

Mr. Scott came to the United States in 1863, just at the closing periods of

the Civil War, and finding no adequate business opening in New York migrated to California in a search for gold. While unsuccessful in the actual discovery of a gold mine, he prospered somewhat in a business way, but became dissatisfied with the conditions of the times in California and shortly returned to New York City, where, in 1867, he founded the business which was later to become world renowned as The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., and in connection therewith established and edited The American Journal of Philately, and first published the justly famous International Postage Stamp Album, and Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps. Both business and publications were sold to the Calman Bros. in 1885, and Mr. Scott retired temporarily from business to play with the bulls and bears of Wall Street. Their games were a bit too rough and boisterous however to suit his quiet, studious temperament, and, Mr. Scott once more returned to the field of his greatest success, and in conjunction with several good friends incorporated the J. W. Scott Co., L't'd., in May, 1889, and almost immediately began publishing the Metropolitan Philatelist, J. W. Scott's Best Album, and The J. W. Scott Stamp Catalogue. This business and publications were also sold, in October, 1916, to J. E. Handshaw, and Mr. Scott retired for good, spending the remaining days of his life in a "labor of love," the arrangement and cataloguing of his splendid philatelic library, which he had donated to the Collectors Club of New York City,

OBITUARY.

Following closely upon the death of our President came the sad news of the passing away of another of our "Old Guard," George R. Tuttle, A. P. S. #155, a veteran dealer and auction sale manager, who died quite suddenly at his residence in Marlboro Road,

of which organization he was the treasurer.

Mr. Scott inaugurated and sponsored the first sale of postage stamps at public auction; held in New York City on May 28, 1870. He also held the first auction sale of postage stamps ever attempted in England, at London, on March 18, 1872.

When the great International Exhibition of Postage Stamps was conceived for Greater New York, and The Association for Stamp Exhibitions organized for its promotion, Mr. Scott was elected treasurer of the Association and handled the intricate and complicated financial accounts of the superb exhibition held in New York City October 27 to November 1, 1913.

At the thirty-second Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society, held at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., in August, 1919, Mr. Scott was elected President of the Society, and at the thirty-third Convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in August, 1918, he was re-elected to the executive office of the premier philatelic organization of America.

John Walter Scott died at his home, in New York City, on January 4, 1919, after a short illness from pneumonia, and so passed into philatelic history and fable one, who, to those that had known him long and well, was affectionately called "Papa Scott." Philately in this country owes a great debt to his memory, to his always cheerful, competent, and willing work, therefore let there be placed after his name the motto "Volens et Potens."

Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 10. Mr. Tuttle had been at his office in Nassau Street, New York City, until late the preceding evening, and to friends who saw him at that time appeared in the best of health. That he had many friends who mourned his loss was evident by the large attendance of collectors and dealers at his funeral services on Sunday, January 12.

Precancel Notes.

DR. C. W. HENNAN.

Mr. Jacob Meigel writes that he has a copy of the 24c aeroplane precancelled Cory, Pa. This is violating the request of the department that no aeroplane stamps be precancelled.

Mr. E. L. Davidson sends copies of the new type Indianapolis precancelled.

Mr. H. S. Dickey writes that Newton, Kansas is precancelling all of the current issue except the \$2 and \$5. Mr. Dickey states that Newton is the largest railroad division west of Chicago on the Santa Fe, and that a large

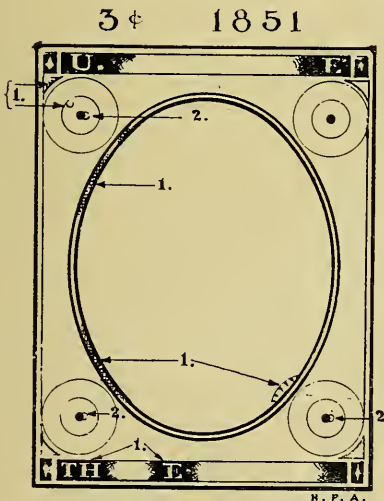
amount of these stamps are used.

Mr. Joseph B. Leavy sends a specimen of the 6c aeroplane precancelled Federalsburg, Maryland. The cancellation reads up. The Federalsburg is in small type and the Maryland is in large type. He writes that he has seen the 1c offset printing precancelled the same way except that it is horizontal and not vertical.

I hope to be able to furnish readers with a list of Christmas precancelled stamps next month.

Oddities in 3c 1851.

H. P. ATHERTON.



A TRIPLE TRANSFER ~

- 1 LIGHT SHIFT
- 2 HEAVY SHIFT
- 3 REGULAR PRINT

Among all the plate varieties I have found this was the most pleasing. We have learned that a double transfer (shift) is caused by getting the transfer roll placed so that it wouldn't work out with the margin exactly even on the plate. This of course would never

do, for aside from its being a twisted looking steel plate, the die sinker's aesthetic taste would be jarred beyond recovery. The workman consequently "hammers out" all traces (supposedly) of his inaccuracy perhaps hurriedly and surreptitiously, in order that his immediate superior will not come around and discover his bad start. Then he begins again and comes out "true," his alignment being correct, and the inspector says "O. K. Bill" and everyone is happy, and the day seems short. But the collector specialist with his little glass says "Bill, you made an error, and I am glad of it."

Truly it is the little things that count!

In this triple transfer "Bill" made two false starts, and they both "got by" the inspector. Bill had a "trying" day, so to speak! This stamp had remained in my collection marked "3c 1851 Cancels, Shades, Shift, Etc." for a long time, when one stormy March day I landed a glass on it and recognized TWO shifted rosette centers at the top left. This was not unusual, and a more careful examination brought

forth what I have attempted to show in this illustration.

The Figure 1, light shift is the "wide" one, i. e. it is the most "off" from the finished die. It comes into the white of the ellipse at the left, also into the medallion at lower right on Washington's garment, and probably causes the slight markings in the lower label lettering.

3¢ · 1857 DOUBLE TRANSFER



H. P. A.

With so-called "Top of a large capital letter (E or F) in bottom right rosette."

Right here the fine distinction between double transfer and shift must be recognized. Speaking of the result (i. e. the stamp) we say shifts or dou-

ble transfers; as a general thing we prefer the shorter term—shifts. A shift is where a part of the same design has been impressed on the plate somewhat out of alignment, and traces of it remain. A double transfer is where two different series of markings appear on the same plate.

Well, believing the above, or not, we find here a different condition from that occurring on any U. S. stamp, provided this is the top of a big capital E or F. I have shown this marking as near as it is possible to duplicate it without an enlarged photograph, and photos of U. S. stamps are prohibited, even if the stamps themselves are declared void for postage. It does not look as if the letters TS of CENTS or GE of POSTAGE would duplicate these odd markings, and in fact I see nothing on the stamp like it. Again it hardly seems as if our friend "Bill" would go to work on a plate that had a big E (or F), which was maybe used on patent medicine labels, or bank notes or whatever the "Top-Carp" Co. used to print, staring up at him. Nor do I think the inspector would pass it. Yet, there it is. So now it is for you to find your copy and draw your own conclusions.

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RECRUITING PRIZES.

Philadelphia Branch offers \$5 in gold for largest number of recruits. A. W. Dunning offers \$5 worth of good stamps each month.



The Kachak Stamps of Turkey.

LEON DOMINIAN.

I could never understand why the "Kachak" stamps of Turkey were dropped from the Scott catalogue. Probably because it was not clearly understood what these stamps were.

The word "Kachak" is Turkish for smuggling, hence Kachak stamps are often called smuggler's stamps, which unfortunately conveys an erroneous impression because strictly speaking, and speaking correct "philatelese" to boot, these stamps are nothing more nor less than **unpaid letter postage stamps**, and thus belong to a definitely recognized category of postage stamps, and there is no reason why they should be excluded from a standard catalogue which recognizes unpaid letter stamps.

The people in Turkey are poor. The price of postage on a letter is in many cases the price of sustenance for a day. The average peasant of the inland regions will do his utmost to avoid payment of postage on the rare occasions in which he has to send a letter. The usual manner of procedure is to await the departure of a friend and request, on the plea of friendship, that the letter be delivered by the traveler, therefore most wayfarers in Turkish out of the way places are mail carriers out of courtesy. This fact is well known to the postal and customs authorities, who often examine the baggage, and even the person, of travelers for the purpose of finding out whether letters are being carried back and forth. Any mail matter found in these searches, be it letter or package, is seized, and the would-be carrier is made to pay double postage rate for its delivery. A stamp is affixed to the seized letter or package for the amount of the double postage and handstamped with the words "Kachak Posta" in Turkish characters, such stamping also serving as cancellation in these cases. Mostly the handstamp consists of the Turkish characters only, enclosed in a circle, square, or triangle,

but one is known with the word **CONTREBANDE** as well, a French translation of the Turkish characters. Considering the nature of the duties of these stamps it would have been better had either **TAXE** or **A PERCEVOIR** been used, but the Turkish official always translated into French in his own peculiar literal way. A rough drawing is herewith given of the handstamp bearing both the Turkish characters and their French translation.



The diligence with which Turkish officials searched for unfranked letters on the person of travelers was not really due to a sense of duty toward the Treasury, it was political in its aim. Very often missives of political import were conveyed in this manner because it was hoped that they would escape the attention of the political censors operating in the post offices.

It is clearly to be seen that the Kachak cancellation or handstamp is equivalent to an overprint having for its object the transformation of an ordinary postage stamp into an unpaid letter stamp, and it is to be hoped that as such it will be shortly returned to the place it formerly occupied in the standard catalogues.

I believe that an analogous cancellation or overprint for unpaid letter stamps existed in China, and would be greatly obliged for any information concerning it that A. P. S. members can furnish.

In conclusion may I state that I have no stock of these stamps either for sale or exchange, only a few specimens in my collection to which I am anxious to add.

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EXCHANGES—We will be pleased to exchange three copies with all philatelic publications upon receipt of request to do so. Kindly send one copy to Mr. Adam E. Daum, Assistant Librarian, 421 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa., one copy to the Chairman of the Philatelic Literature Committee, W. R. Ricketts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, (Wilke-Barre) Pa., and one copy to the Editor.

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EDITORIAL.

We have received more than a few requests for an index of Volume XXXI of the American Philatelist, to all of which we have politely replied that no index having been furnished us we could not supply the article, and were too busy with the work of the present and future to spare the time to compile one ourselves. Therefore it gives us great pleasure to announce that the forthcoming annual of the Collectors Digest will contain an index of the American Philatelist, together with a wealth of other valuable index and review matter, which makes the publication of particular interest to all those who study their stamps and therefore desire a ready reference to the philatelic literature of the past year.

The Collectors Digest is the "labor of love" of A. H. Pike, of Buffalo, N. Y., compiled as a help and guide to those studious ones who wish a handy reference to all articles pertaining to their particular specialties. Our advertising columns contain particulars as to subscription, the small price of which places readily within the reach of all this valuable time and labor saving reference index.

While speaking of requests we may mention that we have received several regarding our intentions in the matter of reviewing auction sales and quoting prices realized therein, and desire to state that we do not intend to devote space to quoting auction prices, not that we do not consider it important and valuable information, but because the ground is so splendidly covered by that sterling publication The Philatelic Index, which specializes in quoting in full the prices realized on all lots in every auction sale, of even the least importance, held in the United States. This publication is also a "labor of love" on the part of the editor, Mr. C. A. Burner, of Normal, Ill., and we personally have found it worth many times the small price of the yearly subscription.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE.

THE EDITOR.

It will be greatly appreciated if members having new or unchronicled varieties will submit them promptly for notation and description, due credit will in all cases be given.

Berne, December 6, 1918.
International Office of
The Universal Postal Union
No. 3018/112

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, on the part of the interested Offices, three specimens of each of the new postal values enumerated hereafter:

1st. BRAZIL: Postage stamps of 10, 50, 200, 600, 1000, 2000 and 5000 reis;

2nd. CHINA: Letter card of 3 cents;

3rd. DENMARK: Postage stamp of 27 ore on 5 crowns and letter cards of 5 and 10 ore;

4th. FINLAND: Postal card of 10 pennia;

5th. FRENCH COLONIES. *New Caledonia*: Postage stamp of 5 on 15 centimes;

6th. GREAT BRITAIN. *Rhodesia*: Postage stamp of 1½ pence;

7th. HONDURAS (REPUBLIC): Postage stamp of 5 centavos bearing in surcharge the mention "Corriente," in replacement of the word "Oficial" which has been struck out;

8th. NETHERLANDS: Postage stamp of 1½ cent bearing in surcharge the mention "Armenwet" and postal card of 3+3 cent;

9th. THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (CURACAO): Provisional postage stamps of 2 and 2½ cent cut in two (of one franking value of 1 cent each) and of 5 on 12½ cent (these stamps ceased to be current the 1st of November last, the same as the provisional 1 cent which has been distributed by circular of October 5, 1918, No. 2548/90);

10th. THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES: Postage stamps of 1 on 4 cent,

17½ on 22½ cent and 30 cent on 1 florin; postal cards of 1 cent (for notice of change of address) and of 5 cent;

11th. PORTUGAL:

(a) *Continental Portugal*: Postage stamp of 3½ centavos and postal card of 2 centavos;

(b) *Azores*: Postage stamp of 3½ centavos; postage due stamps of ½ centavo, 1 centavo, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 centavos; postal card of 2 centavos (the old values continue to have currency until the exhaustion of stock);

12th. SERBIA: Postage stamps of 1 para, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 50 paras, 1 dinar, 3 and 5 dinars; postage due stamps of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 50 paras.

I have moreover the honor:

(a) To inform you that the Office of the Netherlands is prepared to make direct delivery to each of the Administrations that will make of them the request a copy of the Report of the posts, of the telegraphs, and of the telephones under the Netherlands direction for 1917;

(b) To give you below a copy of a letter that I have just received from the Office of the Republic of Honduras:

"The postage stamps issued up to the year 1910 being lacking in our collection, I beg you to ask the Administrations of the Universal Postal Union that they have the goodness to send me those that exist, informing them, on my part, that I will with pleasure address to them whatever they may desire in the postage stamps of our country that remain with us."

I would be very much obliged to you to take note of this request and to transmit directly to the said Office the

stamps that you may find at your disposal to furnish.

Permit me however to add, for your information, that the Office of the Republic of Honduras has always been included, since its entry into the Union (1st April 1879), in the distributions of the postal values effected by means of the International Office.

Will you agree, Sir, in assurances of my highest considerations,

The Director,
RUFFY.

UNITED STATES. 1919. VICTORY STAMP. Design a helmeted female figure with upper part of body encased in scale armor, flowing skirt falling to feet, right hand grasps a sword the point of which rests on the ground at feet, left arm partially extended with balances scale held in hand. Draped at back and above the figure is the United States flag, while at the left the English and Belgian flags are draped, and at the right the French and Italian flags. In a straight label extending across the top of the stamp is the inscription U. S. POSTAGE, while directly beneath the figure, in another straight label, is the word CENTS, flanked by circles, in each corner, containing the numeral 3. Engraved. No watermark paper, perforated 11.

3 cents violet.

As we go to press the plate is being laid down and it is expected that the stamps will be placed on sale by the middle of February.

The new 13c stamp was placed on sale at the Washington, D. C. post office on January 10. No watermark, perforated 11.

13 cents bright apple green.

UNITED STATES. 1918. Mr. A. E. Owen has called our attention to a flaw existing in the plates of the 3 cent offset printing of the second type, or 3c type IV as it is now known, the flaw being a blotch of color directly under the S of U. S. In the sixth stamp of the upper right pane—the stamp directly under the plate number—and

occurring on all plates from 8720 to 9270. The flaw was apparently first noticed on plate 9274 as an attempt was made to remove it, the alteration being made on the zinc plate itself. Plate 9275 again shows the flaw, but as that plate went to press four days prior to plate 9274 it had not been noticed. After making the alteration to plate 9274 it was found that the flaw was in the 400 subject master negative; having been caused by a bubble which broke the film at that spot, leaving a plain spot of glass at the point. The flaw was then corrected by having the lines painted in by hand on the master negative, so that all printing plates beginning with 9278 show the redrawn lines, rough and wavy, and tip of leaf at that point missing. Plate 9280 was really the first corrected plate to be printed from as it went to press two days prior to 9278 and three days prior to 9279.

1 CENT OFFSET PRINTING.

Through error last month we listed plate 9329 as having been printed from on December 14, it should have been 9328. Since December 28, 1918, the following 1 cent offset plates have been made and printed from:

9399.	Jan. 6, 1919.
9402.	Jan. 4, 1919.
9403.	Jan. 6, 1919.
9488.	Jan. 11, 1919.
9489.	Jan. 10, 1919.
9496.	Jan. 4, 1919.
9497.	Jan. 8, 1919.
9498.	Jan. 9, 1919.
9499.	Jan. 9, 1919.
9515.	Jan. 8, 1919.
9516.	Jan. 6, 1919.
9517.	Jan. 3, 1919.
9523.	Dec. 31, 1918.
9524.	Jan. 3, 1919.
9525.	Jan. 2, 1919.
9526.	Dec. 31, 1918.
9527.	Dec. 30, 1918.
9555.	Dec. 31, 1918.
9556.	Dec. 31, 1918.
9640.	Jan. 9, 1919.
9641.	Jan. 9, 1919.

9643. Jan. 9, 1919.
 9661. Jan. 10, 1919.
 9662. Jan. 9, 1919.
 9672. Jan. 11, 1919.
 9673. Jan. 13, 1919.
 9675. Jan. 13, 1919.

CANAL ZONE. 1918. Mr. Victor R. Wailly has shown us the 2 centavos stamp of Republic of Panama, 1909 design, overprinted CANAL ZONE vertically reading up in two lines of black Roman capitals differing materially from those used for the same overprint in 1909 and 1913. The difference is most noticeable in the O, which is oval instead of round, and the E, the central bar of which is long with a short serif instead of short with a long serif. The overprint is the same as that noted in the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. circular for September as having appeared on the 1 centavo.

1 centavo green & black.

2 centavos vermilion & black.

The overprint has been seen on the 2 centavos booklet panes as well.

BOSNIA. 1918. Charity Stamps. Large rectangle, fancy scroll work frame enclosing a portrait above which in two curved lines appears the inscription KUNDK MILITARPOST, and beneath in reverse curve KARLIOROS. In each lower corner are the numerals of denomination, all in color on white.

10 heller green (Emperor Charles)

15 heller brown red (Empress Zita).

40 heller violet (Emperor Charles)

The stamps were sold from July 20 to 23 at 10 heller over face value for the benefit of the funds of the Emperor Charles.

Locher's War Stamp Catalogue, courtesy of Mr. J. M. Bartels.

BRAZIL. 1918. Design same as 100 reis of 1918 issue.

600 reis yellow orange.

BULGARIA. 1917. Square design, divers ornate frames enclosing various medallion subjects.

5 stotinki deep green (Arms).

10 stotinki slate (Attelage).

25 stotinki blue (Soldier).

30 stotinki orange (Niche).

50 stotinki violet (Convent at Ochrida).

3 levi claret (Geugheli).

BULGARIA. 1918. Ornate frame enclosing view of the Convent of St. John at Ochrida.

5 stotinki blue green.

Large stamps with portrait of Czar Ferdinand.

1 stotinka olive.

2 stotinki deep brown.

3 stotinki deep blue.

10 stotinki red brown.

Locher's War Stamp Catalogue, courtesy of Mr. J. M. Bartels.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC. 1918. Design regulation rectangle, ornate frame enclosing a white medallion upon which appears the arms of the Republic in color, a curved label above the medallion bears the inscription, in two lines, of white letters, correos de, in small block capitals, COLOMBIA, in Roman capitals. On a straight colored label at bottom is the word CENTAVOS in white sans-serif capitals, flanked by colored ovals containing the numeral 3 in white. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 13½.

3 centavos rose lake.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

DENMARK. 1918. Current design for ore denominations, watermarked multiple crosses, perforated 14 by 14½.

27 ore scarlet & black.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

HAYTI. 1918. Stamps of 1912-13 issue surcharged with new denomination and GOURDE, in two lines enclosed in single line frame.

1 ct. on 7 centimes orange red.

2 cts. on 15 centimes yellow.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

HUNGARY. 1918. Square design. Portrait of King Charles wearing the crown of Hungary, on colored background, crown projects into a straight white label at top having the numerals of denomination in each corner in col-

or. A narrow straight white label at bottom of design bears the inscription **MAGYAR KIRPOSTS** in colored capitals.

10 heller carmine.

20 heller deep brown.

HUNGARY. 1918. Aerial Post. Stamps of 1916-18 design surcharged in a curve at top, in sans-serif capitals, **REPULO POSTA**, and in a straight line at bottom 1 K 50 f, or 2 K 50 f.

1 K 50 f on 75 filler light blue (dark blue).

2 K 50 f on 2 krona olive brown (red).

Locher's War Stamp Catalogue, courtesy of Mr. J. M. Bartels.

INDO-CHINA. 1918. French Charity Stamps of 1917 issue surcharged **INDOCHINE** and new denomination in cents, in two lines.

10 cents on 15+10 centimes gray green.

16 cents on 25+15 centimes deep blue.

24 cents on 35+25 centimes slate & violet.

40 cents on 50+50 centimes pale brown & dark brown.

80 cents on 1+1 franc claret & maroon.

4 piastres on 5+5 francs deep blue & black.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA. 1918. Mr. Vincent Gurdji, A. P. S. #129, sends us from Nice, France, the following interesting information concerning the overprinting of various Italian and Austrian stamps for use in those sections of Austria occupied by Italian forces.

Current Italian stamps, catalogue numbers 88, 89, 90 and 111, hand-stamped in violet, in five lines, **V V — TRENTO — E — TRIESTE — ITALIANE** enclosed in single line frame, the overprint covering the entire stamp and measuring 17 by 23 mm. The **V V** at top standing for **Viva Viva**.

5 centesimi green.

10 centesimi claret.

15 centesimi slate.

20 centesimi brown orange.

Current Italian stamps handstamped in violet, in two horizontal lines, **TRENTO—ITALIANA**.

5 centesimi green.

10 centesimi claret.

Austrian Military stamps of 1915 issue handstamped in violet, in two diagonal lines, **TRENTO—ITALIANA**.

12 heller deep olive green.

30 heller vermilion.

Austrian postage stamps of 1916 issue handstamped in violet, in two diagonal lines, **TRENTO—ITALIANA**.

3 heller bright violet.

5 heller light green.

6 heller deep orange.

10 heller claret.

12 heller light blue.

20 heller chocolate.

30 heller slate.

60 heller deep blue.

Austrian postage stamps of 1916 issue overprinted in black, in three lines. **Regno d'Italia — Trientino — 3 Nov. 1918.**

5 heller light green.

10 heller claret.

20 heller chocolate.

MEXICO. 1918. Red Cross. Current 5 centavos perforated, and 10 centavos rouletted, with imprint, surcharged with small red cross and new denomination, all in red.

3c on 5 centavos ultramarine.

5c on 10 centavos deep blue.

Mr. Fred Michael.

NETHERLANDS. 1918. Charity Stamp. Current stamp overprinted **ARMENWET** in red sans-serif capitals.

1½ cent deep blue.

CURACAO. 1918. Provisional Issue. Current stamps cut in half diagonally and authorized for use as 1 cent.

2 cent yellow brown.

2½ cent green.

NORWAY. 1918. Current design for krona denominations, watermarked posthorn, perforated 14½ by 13½.

5 krona dark violet.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

PARAGUAY. 1918. Provisional Is-

sue. Postage due stamps of 1914 issue overprinted in black, in two lines, *Habilitado*—1918.

10 centavos yellow brown.

20 centavos yellow brown.

Mr. H. F. Dunkhorst.

PERSIA. 1918. Stamp of 1909 issue overprinted 1336 in Persian numerals.

2 krans silver, dark green & bistre brown.

London Philatelist.

PORTUGAL. 1918. Current design.

3½ centavos yellow green.

AZORES. 1918. Current stamp of Portugal overprinted Azores in black type similar to the rest of the current stamps for these islands.

3½ centavos yellow green.

ROUMANIA. 1918. Provisional Issue for Moldavia. Stamp of 1908-14 issue surcharged 25 BANI in two lines.

25 bani on 1 ban black.

1918. Stamps of 1908-14 issue overprinted 1918 in black interlaced script numerals.

5 bani light yellow green.

10 bani deep rose.

1918. Design of 1908-14 issue.

15 bani brown red.

40 bani deep brown.

50 bani yellow.

ROUMANIA. 1918. Charity Stamps. *Timbru de Ajutor* stamp of 1916 issue overprinted 1918 with interlaced script numerals.

5 bani gray black.

1918. Charity Stamps. Designs of 1916 *Timbru de Ajutor* stamps.

10 bani black.

50 bani brown.

1 leu blue.

2 lei rose.

ROUMANIA. 1918. Postage Due. Provisional Issue. Postage due stamps of 1908-14 issue overprinted in black, in two lines of small bold face capitals, *TAXA—DE PLATA*.

5 bani light yellow green.

10 bani deep rose.

1918. Postage Due. Design of 1911 issue.

5 bani green & black.

10 bani green & black.

20 bani green & black.

30 bani green & black.

50 bani green & black.

1918. Charity Postage Due Stamps. Provisional Issue. *Timbru de Ajutor* stamps of 1916 overprinted in black, in two lines of small bold face capitals, *TAXA—DE PLATA*.

5 bani gray black.

10 bani brown.

1918. Designs of *Timbru de Ajutor* postage due stamps of 1917.

5 bani red on green.

10 bani violet on green.

ROUMANIA UNDER AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION. 1917. Austrian Military stamps with portrait of Emperor Charles overprinted BANI or LEI in sans-serif capitals, at bottom of stamp, between and on a line with the numerals of denomination in lower corners.

3 bani deep gray (red).

5 bani olive green (red).

6 bani deep violet (red).

10 bani red brown (red).

12 bani deep blue (red).

15 bani deep rose (red).

20 bani deep brown (red).

25 bani ultramarine (red).

30 bani dark green (red).

40 bani olive brown (red).

50 bani deep green (red).

60 bani claret (red).

80 bani dark blue (red).

90 bani violet brown (red).

2 lei claret on straw (black).

3 lei green on blue (black).

4 lei carmine on green (black).

1918. Same design as 1917 issue but with BANI or LEI printed on a white label in the color of the stamp.

3 bani deep gray.

5 bani olive green.

6 bani deep violet.

10 bani brown red.

12 bani deep blue.

15 bani deep rose.

20 bani deep brown.

25 bani ultramarine.

30 bani dark green.

- 40 bani olive brown.
- 50 bani deep green.
- 60 bani claret.
- 80 bani dark blue.
- 2 lei claret on straw.
- 3 lei green on blue.
- 5 lei carmine on green.

Locher's War Stamp Catalogue, courtesy of Mr. J. M. Bartels.

RUSSIA. 1918. Stamps of 1899-1912 issues with lozenges of varnish on face, imperforate.

- 25 kopecs green & gray violet.
- 50 kopecs violet & green.
- 70 kopecs brown & orange.

Collectionneur de Timbre-Poste.

SERBIA. 1918. We illustrate here with the new design described last month, which, as we surmised, proved to be one of a series. Typographed, no watermark, perforated 11.



- 1 para black.
- 2 pare bistre olive.
- 5 para light yellow green.
- 10 para red.
- 15 para dark brown.
- 20 para deep orange brown.
- 25 para dark blue.
- 30 para gray.
- 50 para deep lilac.
- 1 dinar brown.
- 3 dinar deep blue green.
- 5 dinar red brown.

We note that on the 2 paras denomination the spelling is different, the last letter of the word being a Greek epsilon instead of an alpha as in all the other para denominations. The dinar denominations all have the Greek letters DNH beneath the figures of denomination instead of the Greek letters PARA.

SERBIA. 1918. Postage Due. Design as illustrated. Typographed, no

watermark, perforated 11.



- 5 para red.
- 10 para light yellow green.
- 20 para gray brown.
- 30 para dark blue.
- 50 para dull brown lilac.

SWEDEN. 1918. Provisional Issue. Current stamps surcharged with numerals 27 in black directly over the numerals of original denomination.

- 27 on 55 ore pale blue.
- 27 on 65 ore light apple green.
- 27 on 80 ore black.

Stamp Collecting.

SWEDEN. 1918. Official Stamps. Current design watermarked wavy lines.

- 1 ore black.
- 7 ore gray green.
- 8 ore claret.

SWITZERLAND. 1918. Design of Helvetia seated upon rock, as portrayed in 1907-08 issue. No watermark, perforated 11½.

60 centimes orange brown & buff. Mr. J. N. Luff.

BRITISH COLONIES.

BAHAMAS. 1918. Stamp of Queen's Staircase design overprinted in three lines of red sans-serif type WAR—CHARITY—3. 6. 18.

- 1 penny red & gray black.

CEYLON. 1918. Current stamp surcharged ONE CENT in black Roman capitals 2¼ mm. high, with long bar through original denomination, surcharge measures 15½ by 2¼ mm.

ONE CENT on 5 cents red violet.

1918. War Stamps. Current stamps overprinted WAR STAMP in two lines of small Roman capitals, 2 mm. high, overprint measures 9¾ by 6 mm. with 2 mm. vertical space between words.

- ONE CENT on 5 cents red violet.
- 2 cents brown orange.

3 cents deep green.

5 cents red violet.

Mr. A. C. Roessler.

Ceylon contributed \$10,000,000 to Great Britain's war fund and is now endeavoring to make up that amount through taxes on postage, commercial paper, etc. The specimens shown us by Mr. Roessler were all cancelled Kotahena, Nov. 23, 1918.

FALKLAND ISLANDS. 1918. War Stamps. Current stamps overprinted locally. **WAR STAMP**, in one line of small black Roman capitals.

½ penny yellow green.

1 penny red.

1 shilling bistre brown.

Mr. H. F. Dunkhorst.

NEWFOUNDLAND. 1919. Design as illustrated. Suvla Bay is replaced by various other titles on the different denominations which are given in brackets. The 2, 5, 8, and 12 cent bear the inscription **ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE** in place of the inscription **TRAIL OF THE CARIBOU**.



1 cent green (Suvla Bay).

2 cents scarlet (Ubique).

3 cents brown (Gueudecourt).

4 cents violet (Beaumont Hamel).

5 cents ultramarine (Ubique).

6 cents gray (Monchy).

8 cents red violet (Ubique).

10 cents dark slate green (Steenbeck).

12 cents orange (Ubique).

15 cents dark slate blue (Lange-marck).

24 cents bistre (Cambrai).

36 cents light olive (Combles).

Mr. A. C. Roessler.

POSTAL CARDS.

CHINA. 1918. Large oval design, wreath formed of two wheat stalks with two large Chinese characters in center, six smaller characters curved above, and four curved below the wreath, all in color on white. Wreath flanked by colored circles, that on left containing the figure 3, that on right Cts., both in white. The entire design as described above enclosed in a lath work oval frame 3 mm. wide.

3 cts. blue green, white letter sheet.

DENMARK. 1918. Design same as current postage stamps.

5 ore green, gray blue letter card.

10 ore red, gray blue letter card.

FINLAND. 1918. Design same as Helsingfors printing of postage stamps for Republic of Finland.

10 pennia rose, white single card.

NETHERLANDS. 1918. Design the same as current Queen Wilhelmina same as current Queen Whelimina postage stamps.

3 cents green, buff reply card.

DUTCH INDIES. 1918. Design same as numeral denominations of current postage stamps.

1 cent olive, white single card,

printed on back for record filing card of change in address.

5 cent deep rose, buff single card.

PORTUGAL. 1918. Design same as current postage stamps.

2 centavos orange, deep buff single card.

AZORES. 1918. Design same as just noted for Portugal, overprinted **ACORES** in black.

2 centavos orange, deep buff single card.

British Occupation of German Samoa.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

On August 6th, 1914, Dr. Schultz, the Governor of German Samoa, notified the British Consul that war had been declared between Great Britain and Germany, but that British subjects and British property in Samoa would be protected so long as strict neutrality was preserved.

Early in the morning of August 29th, 1914, a British squadron entered the Bay of Fagaloa, the harbor at Apia was dragged for suspected mines, and a steam launch conveyed two officers, under flag of truce, to the Bismarck Wharf at Apia, where they requested a civilian to notify the authorities that they were the bearers of a message to the Governor. Shortly after two officials appeared at the wharf and received a letter from the two officers, returning to the Government Building for consultation. After some little delay the officials reappeared and delivered a reply letter to the officers with which they returned to their ship. A tense feeling pervaded the community as it was not known just what answer the German authorities had returned to the undoubted demand of surrender, and the ships were cleared for action with guns trained on the town.

Just after noon a force of New Zealand volunteers, under command of Colonel Logan, was landed from the transports and in less than an hour, without bloodshed or disturbance of any sort, was in complete control of the streets of Apia, while Colonel Logan and his staff occupied all the Government buildings.

Dr. Schultz, the Governor, was absent from Apia, being at Vaitele in consultation with the native chiefs of Samoa, but later in the day he returned and surrendered himself, he with fifteen officials and four private persons were transported to one of the ships

for deportation to New Zealand as prisoners of war.

At 8.30 A. M., on Sunday, August 30th, 1914, military occupation of the Samoan Islands was assumed for, and in the name of, His Imperial British Majesty King George V, and the impressive ceremony of hoisting the British ensign took place.

Before taking formal possession of the islands all cash, postage stamps, and funds of any description, belonging to the German Government, were confiscated, and the new postal authorities issued an ordinance which read as follows:—"The German stamps in mark and pfennig values are from this day on out of issue. Letters with the remark 'no stamps available,' are accepted until the issue of intermediate stamps." The confiscated German Samoa stamps were ordered surcharged G. R. I., with pence and shilling denominations, at the office of the Samoanische Zeitung, which was also the official Samoan Printing Office. The printing machine was antiquated, and there was only sufficient type to set up ten surcharges, in one vertical row, so that each sheet of 100 stamps had to go through the press ten times which meant that the printing was a tedious job, and it was September 3rd before the first supply was finished and placed on sale. This first printing consisted of the following denominations and quantities:—

½d on 3 pfennig brown.	16,000
½d on 5 pfennig green.	14,000
1d on 10 pfennig carmine.	5,900
2½d on 20 pfennig ultramarine.	18,000
3d on 25 pfennig red orange & black on yellow.	2,000
4d on 30 pfennig orange & black on salmon.	1,000
5d on 40 pfennig lake & black.	

1,000
 6d on 50 pfennig purple & black
 on salmon. 6,000
 9d on 80 pfennig lake & black on
 rose. 1,000
 1 shillings on 1 mark carmine. 100
 2 shillings on 2 marks dull blue.
 100
 3 shillings on 3 marks black vio-
 let. 400
 5 shillings on 5 marks slate & car-
 mine. 400

There were also 5 and 10 pfennig postal cards and reply postal cards surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d, respectively, but a record of the quantities of each so surcharged seems to have been omitted.

Sixty specimens of all denominations were delivered to the Admiral on board the flagship Australia for distribution to the officers of the fleet, but no specimens whatever were sent to Berne for Postal Union distribution. In view of the limited supply, and the fact that a mail left the islands for Australia and New Zealand a few days after the issuing of the stamps, an effort was made to confine the sale of the stamps to those who really had letters, cards, and packages to send by the mail, in consequence a most lively speculation began and some fancy prices were paid for the scarce denominations and for minor varieties.

Some few days after the first supply was placed on sale an additional small quantity of German Samoa stamps was unearthed and promptly treated with the surcharging process. This second printing consisted of:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d on 3 pfennig brown. 700
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 5 pfennig green. 700
 1d on 10 pfennig carmine. 1,100
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 20 pfennig ultramarine.
 1,700
 3d on 25 pfennig red orange &
 black on yellow. 1,800
 4d on 30 pfennig orange & black
 on salmon. 600
 5d on 40 pfennig lake & black. 400
 9d on 80 pfennig lake & black on
 rose. 700

1 shilling on 1 mark carmine. 20
 2 shillings on 2 marks dull blue.
 20
 3 shillings on 3 marks black violet.
 40
 5 shillings on 5 marks slate & car-
 mine. 120

A third small clean up printing of a few remaining high denominations consisted of:—

1 shilling on 1 mark carmine. 15
 2 shillings on 2 marks dull blue. 6
 3 shillings on 3 marks black vio-
 let. 18
 5 shillings on 5 marks slate & car-
 mine. 14

In setting up the surcharge for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d the 1 was placed to the left of the 2, instead of directly over it, in the first surcharge of the setting, so that the entire first horizontal row in each sheet shows all ten stamps with this peculiar setting. As the same setting was also used for the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, by simply prefixing the 2 before the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, the same variety, 1 to left of 2 in fraction $\frac{1}{2}$, occurs in the same positions on all sheets of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

In the sixth surcharge of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d the fraction bar was omitted, so that the sixth horizontal row of each sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d shows all ten stamps without the bar to the fraction. In the second printing an attempt was made to correct this omission when printing the $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 5 pfennig, but no hyphen of suitable length was available, so two small dashes were used leaving a space between them in center, this variety is erroneously catalogued as double fraction bar.

On one sheet of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 20 pfennig, said to be the 47th printed, the operator stopped for a rest after printing four rows, when operations were resumed the sheet was fed to the press the first time the reverse way, making the entire fifth vertical row with inverted surcharge, it was noticed and the remaining five vertical rows were printed normal.

The ninth surcharge in the setting

of the 6d on 50 pfennig has an inverted 9 for a 6, so that the entire ninth horizontal row of every sheet shows this variety, it may be distinguished by a slight incurving of the end of top loop and by the d appearing a little higher in alignment.

The 1 shillings on 1 mark was a misspelling which was not noticed at first and ran through the entire first printing, it was corrected by dropping the final s in the second and third printings, but as both those printings together amounted to just about a third of the first printing in quantity, we have the peculiar condition of the error being more common than the normal variety.

The double surcharges are due to the peculiar method of printing which made it possible to occasionally print one vertical row in a sheet twice. It is said that in the denominations existing with double surcharge, in most instances, but ten copies are known.

On September 29th, 1914, the first of the New Zealand stamps overprinted SAMOA were placed on sale in the islands, consisting of the then current 1909 series ½d green and 1d carmine. A supply of these stamps was sent to Berne, for Postal Union distribution, and distributed to the Postal Union countries, as expressly requested by the New Zealand Administration, with circular No. 5094/268, dated November 26, 1914. With the same circular there were also distributed the 2d mauve, 6d carmine rose, and 1 shilling vermilion of the 1909 series and the 2½d blue of the 1902-07 series, all bearing the SAMOA overprint. With the Postal Union circular No. 1036/47, dated Berne, March 6, 1915, there was distributed the 5 shillings green, 10 shillings red brown, and 1 pound rose, New Zealand postal fiscal stamps of the series of 1906-15 with SAMOA overprint. Postal Union circular No. 3624/182, dated Berne, September 12, 1916, made distribution of the 2½d dull slate blue of the New Zealand series of 1915

with the SAMOA overprint. With Postal Union circular No. 872/33, dated Berne, March 5, 1917, there was distributed the 1 shilling vermilion of the New Zealand series of 1915 with SAMOA overprint. Circular No. 2643/125 of the Postal Union, dated Berne, August 11, 1917, made distribution of the ½d green of the New Zealand series of 1915 with SAMOA overprint. Postal Union circular No. 3982/197, dated Berne, December 17, 1917, distributed the 6d carmine rose of the New Zealand series of 1915 with SAMOA overprint. With the Postal Union circular No. 1623/52, dated Berne, May 31, 1918, the 2d orange of the New Zealand series of 1916 overprinted SAMOA was distributed. All the New Zealand stamps with SAMOA overprint were distributed by the Universal Postal Union at the express request of the New Zealand Administration.

CHECK LIST.

Stamps of German Samoa surcharged G. R. I. and new denomination in pence or shillings.

- ½d on 3 pfennig brown.
- ½d on 5 pfennig green.
- 1d on 10 pfennig carmine.
- 2½d on 20 pfennig ultramarine.
- 3d on 25 pfennig red orange & black on yellow.
- 4d on 30 pfennig orange & black on salmon.
- 5d on 40 pfennig lake & black.
- 6d on 50 pfennig purple & black on salmon.
- 9d on 80 pfennig lake & black on rose.
- 1 shillings on 1 mark carmine.
- 1 shilling on 1 mark carmine.
- 2 shillings on 2 marks dull blue.
- 3 shillings on 3 marks black violet.
- 5 shillings on 5 marks slate & carmine.

Double surcharge.

- ½d on 3 pfennig brown.
- ½d on 5 pfennig green.
- 1d on 10 pfennig carmine.
- 2½d on 20 pfennig ultramarine.

3d on 25 pfennig red orange & black on yellow.
 6d on 50 pfennig purple & black on salmon.
 3 shillings on 3 marks black violet.
 Fraction bar omitted in $\frac{1}{2}$.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 3 pfennig brown.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 5 pfennig green.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d on 20 pfennig ultramarine.
 Two short dashes for fraction bar in $\frac{1}{2}$.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 5 pfennig green.
 Inverted 9 for 6.
 6d on 50 pfennig purple & black on salmon.
 Inverted surcharge.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d on 20 pfennig ultramarine.

New Zealand Stamps Overprinted SAMOA.

Series of 1902-07.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence dull blue (red).
 Series of 1909.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny green (red), perforated 14 by 15.
 1 penny carmine (dark blue), perforated 14 by 15.
 2 pence light mauve (red), perforated 14 by $14\frac{1}{2}$.

6 pence carmine rose (dark blue), perforated 14 by $14\frac{1}{2}$.
 1 shilling vermilion (dark blue), perforated 14 by $14\frac{1}{2}$.
 Postal fiscal series of 1906-15. Perforated 11 to 13.
 2 shillings blue (red).
 5 shillings green (red).
 10 shillings claret (dark blue).
 1 pound deep rose (dark blue).
 Series of 1915, engraved. Perforated 14 by $14\frac{1}{2}$ or 14 by $13\frac{1}{2}$.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence deep slate blue (red).
 3 pence violet brown (dark blue).
 6 pence carmine rose (dark blue).
 1 shilling vermilion (dark blue).
 Series of 1915-16, typographed. Perforated 14 by 15.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny yellow green (red).
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence gray black (red).
 2 pence yellow orange (red).

At the time of going to press the $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence, 3 pence, and 2 shillings had not been distributed through the Postal Union, but undoubtedly will be at some date in the near future and will be noted in the columns of the American Philatelist.

Counterfeit United States Stamps.

WILLIAM H. DEADERICK, M. D.

Counterfeits of United States stamps fall naturally into three groups: one, those made by the Government; two, those made privately to defraud the Government; three, those made to defraud philatelists.

The Government counterfeits consist of the two values of the issue of 1847, made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1875.

The most celebrated instance of counterfeiting United States postage stamps in an effort to defraud the Government was that of the 2 cents 1894 issue, which led to the adoption by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of watermarked paper, which has only recently been discontinued. The annual report of the Fourth Assistant Post-

master General of 1895 makes the following comment on this attempt: "Counterfeiters have plied their vocation for ages and in many forms, but never until the last year have they directed their attention to the manufacture of spurious stamps. A bold scheme to defraud the Government by means of counterfeit stamps was developed through our inspectors last spring. This scheme was operated from Chicago and the adjacent Canadian territory. The counterfeiters having produced a supply of bogus stamps, established their headquarters in Hamilton, Ontario, under the title of 'The Canadian Novelty and Supply Company.' Advertisements were then inserted in various newspapers alleging that this company had

received large quantities of stamps in payment for their novelties, which they desired to dispose of at a large discount, in order to convert the stamps into money. The stamps were declared to be in good condition and were offered at the rate of \$115 worth for \$100. Under the direction of an inspector, a party in Chicago ordered \$100 worth of these stamps, which upon examination were found to be cleverly executed counterfeits. Several packages of them, then in a Chicago express office, were seized, and the inspectors at once undertook the work of discovering the criminals. Developments proved that this scheme had been nipped in its incipiency, and it is believed that less than 100,000 of these counterfeit stamps were produced, the greater portion of which have been confiscated. The investigation resulted in the discovery of the perforating machine and other paraphernalia used by the counterfeiters and the arrest of Charles O. Jones, Tinsa McMillan, alias Mrs. Mack, and Warren T. Thompson." Specimens of this counterfeit are known with genuine postal cancellations, indicating that some were actually postally used. While the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General does not give the credit of the discovery to philatelists, such was actually the case.

These stamps are reproductions of type 1, made by photolithography. The design is poorly executed, particularly around the triangles and beveled edge of the panel. The counterfeits are slightly larger than the originals. The shade and perforation are good reproductions. There are said to have been three printings, first in blocks of twenty-five, secondly in blocks of fifteen, then in strips of five.

Toward the end of 1894, shortly after the discovery of the Chicago counterfeit, there was unearthed at Buffalo another counterfeit of the same stamp, excepting that the Buffalo or Niagara issue was after triangle III instead of triangle I of the Chicago issue. These counterfeits are known in

both used and unused condition. The forgery was detected at once and the remainder were seized by the Government and destroyed. Whether they were made on the spot or imported from Canada is not known.

The only other fraud worthy of mention against the Government consists in the cleaning of stamps for re-use. Against this practice many safety devices have been adopted on the part of the Government, notably double paper, Douglas patent, Francis patent and other chemical papers, Steel patent, National safety paper, the Fletcher cog-wheel die and the grill.

Frauds directed against philatelists consist of (1) cleaning of used stamps, (2) clipping of perforations to produce imperforates or part perforates, (3) conversion of proofs, (4) addition of grill, (5) alteration of design to produce change of type or design, (6) entire reproduction of design.

Removal of cancellations has been practiced chiefly in the case of pen-struck copies through the use of an ink eradicator. The conversion of a used into an unused stamp has been a prolific source of fraud.

The clipping of perforations to produce imperforates or part perforates has made it the rule with the most conservative philatelists to accept some specimens only when in pairs.

It is comparatively an easy matter to peel the face from a cardboard proof, perforate and gum. The conversion is still easier in the case of proofs on India or bond paper. These were fruitful sources of deception in the early days, but can hardly deceive the expert of today.

Adding the grill to a specimen to increase its value was practiced formerly to such an extent that a California physician declared that practically all the grill varieties were fakes, and exhibited apparatus for the addition of the grill to support his contention. This device, however, has been so carefully studied of late that expert opinion is now available to determine the true

from the false grill. The most difficult of these fakes to detect is where a fraudulent grill of rare dimensions is superimposed upon a genuine grill. Some of the grills in the issue of 1870 are so poorly impressed that their character is at times very difficult to determine.

Alteration of the design of a stamp is next to the most difficult of frauds to practice. This has been done in the issue of 1851-57, resulting in a change of type, and in the case of the issue of 1861 to convert the September types into the rarer issue of August. In the case of bicolored stamps it has been possible to produce the rare inverted center varieties with such a degree of skill as to deceive for a time even the expert.

The reproduction of the entire stamp design requires such a high degree of skill that it has been attempted only in a few instances in the case of United States stamps.

Below are listed some of the most notable frauds for the purpose of deceiving philatelists.

The counterfeit of the 10c 1847 was printed from wood cut on thick, yellowish, wove paper. They were printed from a plate the size of which is not known. The left eye of the portrait is poorly executed. All known copies bear forged cancellations. They are very poor imitations.

One of the most accurate counterfeits ever perpetrated was the 1 cent of 1851. This was done by the notorious Wolle, who added to stamps of type 2 the turned-under ends of the scroll and the other ornaments which are characteristic of type 1. These additions were either drawn or painted, and were done with remarkable skill.

Converted proofs on India and cardboard of this stamp are known also in addition to the 10 cents and 12 cents 1851.

In the 24 cents 1851 converted proofs with fake cancellations have been made. The most dangerous fraud in this denomination, however, is the clipping of the perforations from the issue of 1857.

The 30 cents 1851 has been imitated by a proof with bogus cancellation.

The 3 cents 1857, type 1, has had outer lines added, thereby converting it into type 2.

The 1 cent, 3 cents and 30 cents 1861, and 2 cents 1862, had laid lines impressed into the paper by Wolle. This is said to have been crudely done. The 3 cents and 5 cents of this issue were also altered to resemble the August issue.

It is in the issues of 1867 and 1870 that fake grills have been added to stamps to increase their value. Wolle was responsible also for producing specimens of the 15 cents, 24 cents and 30 cents 1869, and 1 cent, 2 cents and 4 cents Pan-American, with inverted centers. Some of these specimens were so skillfully executed as to deceive a well-known New York dealer, who purchased them of Wolle.

In 1895 a case was tried in the courts of Brussels concerning the counterfeit of the 90 cents 1869. The stamp was first enlarged to exaggerate errors to be corrected, and then reduced. The design was then affixed on copper and reproduced by a photo-gelatin process in a very skillful manner. The defendant was discharged inasmuch as it could not be proved that he sold any of the stamps.

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The Beginning of Philately.

Present day philatelists have much to thank the collectors of the old school for their painstaking researches in providing us with the material assistance which makes our hobby so pleasurable. When stamp collecting was in its infancy there were no catalogues, perforation gauges, and handbooks; the means of gaining knowledge through the medium of some stamp journal was non-existent; the pitfalls and traps for the unwary were easy to set; the elimination of a forgery was a hard task, while the chance of exchanging a rare watermark or perforation was quite an easy matter.

Yet, notwithstanding all their difficulties, willing workers and collectors like W. A. Westoby, E. L. Pemberton, J. B. Moens, M. Justin Lallier, the Rev. F. J. Stainforth and many others, were slowly evolving the science of philately. When stamp collecting first began is not known, and it was not till about 1850 that this new craze of collecting began to be noised abroad. Many persons collected the stamps simply to decorate plates, boxes, etc., or tried to obtain a million used stamps in the belief that they could secure for some orphan child a home in an institute.

It had taken a good foothold on the Continent as well by this time, but it was not till about 1860 that what might be called stamp collecting proper really began. In September, 1861, when Oscar Levrault, of Strasburg, published his first printed list of postage stamps, which he named "Timbres Post," there were only about 500 different stamps that could be collected.

In the early sixties, on Sunday afternoons, many amateurs—many of them ladies—would meet in the gardens of the Tuilleries in Paris to exchange stamps. Seated on the chairs under the trees, these early collectors might have been seen with their albums on their

knees ready to exchange their duplicates with anyone ready to reciprocate. Now the scene of meetings is in the Champ Elysees. Madam Nicholas, in the Rue Taitbout, was one of the first to open a stamp shop, and in the Rue Christine, M. Edarde de Laplante might have been seen disposing of some rare stamps at a price which nowadays makes our mouths water.

In 1861 an open air Stamp Exchange was started in Birchen Lane, London. Here all the well-known collectors of the day would meet and much business would seem to have been done. Indeed, at times, the thoroughfare was so obstructed that the police had at length to interfere and put a stop to it.

Sir Rowland Hill did not look with favor on the collection of used stamps. He had an idea that they would be cleaned and used to cheat the post office. This idea was held in other countries, and Dr. Thebussem, the "honorary postman" of Spain, in one of his books tells us that a "decree was issued in Spain on May 27th, 1862, forbidding the circulation through the post of packets containing stamps."

In the "London Times" of 1841 a lady advertised in the columns of that newspaper for duplicates, which she put to a more curious use than most people. The advertisement said:—"A young lady being desirous of covering her dressing room with cancelled postage stamps, has been so far encouraged in her wish by private friends as to have succeeded in collecting 16,008. These, however, being insufficient, she will be greatly obliged if any good natured persons who may have these (otherwise useless) little articles at their disposal, would assist her whimsical project. Address, E. D., Mr. Butt's, Glover, Leadenhall Street, or Marshall's, Jeweller, Hackney."

"Punch" in 1842 tells that "The ladies of England * * * collect old penny stamps. In fact they betray

more anxiety to treasure up Queen's Heads than King Henry VIII. did to get rid of them." In another number, a satire upon stamp collecting began like this:—

"When was a folly so pestilent hit upon
As folks running mad to collect every
spit upon

Post office stamp that's been soiled and
been writ upon!"

In 1842 the "London Times" quoted from a Salisbury newspaper this announcement, that "a lady who had been receiving the addresses of a gentleman, with the sanction of her uncle, with whom she resides, has been promised by the latter the sum of 3,000 pounds on her marriage provided she can produce postage labels, which have been used on letters to that amount."

These extracts show that although stamps were collected, the great principles of philately were lacking.

In "Notes and Queries" for June 23rd, 1860, appeared a letter from a teacher in a school at Tonbridge. Stamp collecting as a hobby, it would seem, was just beginning to take hold of many thoughtful young people." Postage Stamps"—A boy in my form one day showed me a collection of from 300 to 400 different postage stamps—English and Foreign—and at the same time stated that Sir Rowland Hill told him that at that time there might be about 500 varieties on the whole. This seems a cheap, instructive and profitable museum for young people to arrange and yet I have seen no notices of catalogues, or specimens for sale, such as there are of coins, prints, plants, etc., and no articles in periodicals. A cheap facsimile catalogue, with nothing but names of respective states, periods of use, value, etc., would meet with attention. If there be a London shop where stamps or lists of them could be procured, its address would be acceptable to me and to a score of young friends." S. F. Cresswell.

Beeton's "Boy's Own Magazine," which later on contained many articles relating to stamp collecting, in 1861,

in answers to correspondents, two writers were advised to advertise in the newspapers for "old foreign stamps. You cannot get them gratuitously. We know several collectors who have to pay for them." At this time there were very few dealers in stamps. Mr. W. E. Lincoln commenced dealing in 1860, and several other well known firms started within the next five or six years. In the provinces were Messrs. Young and Stockall, Liverpool; J. J. Woods, Hartlepool; E. Stanley Gibbons, Plymouth; E. L. Pemberton, Southampton; and Stafford Smith, Bath.

In 1866 we find the stamp trade recognized as a business by the London Directory.

Reprinted from The Stamp Collector.

We have always been under the impression that the first catalogue of postage stamps was compiled by Dr. J. E. Gray, the famous naturalist, and published in London in 1862 under the title "Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps." To be sure it was not a very exhaustive treatise, and contained no mention of watermarks or perforations, but it must be remembered that Dr. Gray only listed the stamps in his own collection.

Forgeries of Foochow overprint of 1912.

Forgeries have recently been noted of the Provisional Foochow overprint of 1912 on the Chinese stamps. We quote herewith what the Shanghai Mercury for November 15, 1918, has to say in the matter.

"The easiest test for their detection is in the fifth and last character Li from right, (first character from left) the horizontal stroke at bottom of which is much shorter in the forgery than in the genuine stamp. In the latter this stroke is 3½ millimeters long, while in the forgeries it is only 2 mm. long. There are other tests, but this is the most simple.

"Usually the cancellation Postmark is also forged, which reads 'Foochow 12

Oct. 12,' but this also can be easily detected, as it is from a wood block, instead of the usual metal one, and the ink used instead of being the usual oily printing ink, is the ordinary Chinese water ink.

"Usually these forgeries are offered on what seem to be original Chinese envelopes with a red band horizontally through the center, being addressed in Chinese. The forged post cancellation also appears on the back of the envelope. They are also offered on parts of the envelope."

Two Great Stamp Printing Establishments.

The National Printing Office of France, at Paris, was founded as far back as the time of Louis XIII., under the auspices of Cardinal Richelieu; but later underwent a period of decline. During the empire of Napoleon I., who, it is said, caused the type of the Roman Printing Office to be removed to Paris, it again flourished, and under Louis Philippe, the collections of Oriental type, the finest in the world, were considerably increased. Founded as the printing office for all State papers, it has always printed the French postage stamps.

The Imperial Austrian Printing Works, at Vienna, dates only from the early nineteenth century in its inception, and at its origin was confined to the printing of State documents. It is now not merely a great, a National printing office; it is forever doing and devising some novelty and some wonder in every branch of scientific printing. Its organization is perfect. The workmen in every department are specially educated from their youth. It is forever endeavoring to achieve and therefore has achieved; while a body of learned professors are attached, to suggest subject for practice, and practice produces that which might otherwise have been nothing but a beautiful theory. In all its departments it is a laboratory and academy of the art

of printing. It is a great pity if the war has destroyed the organization of this wonderful establishment which has produced some of the world's most artistic postage stamps.

Official Information as to Siamese Stamps.

Collectors interested in Siamese stamps will welcome the booklet just issued by the Post and Telegraph Department of that country, which gives a detailed account of all the adhesives which have been issued since 1883. Among other interesting facts, it is noted that there are four stamp factories which have provided designs for Siamese stamps, all are famous in the world of stamps, and they are Waterlow & Sons, de la Rue, of London, Gieseck & Devsient of Leipzig, and the Imperial and Royal Court and State Printing Office at Vienna.—Reprinted from the Christian Science Monitor.

The Iron Crown of Hungary.

In all the plethora of recent press comments, certain legends concerning the famous Iron Crown of the Magyars appear to have escaped notice. As every schoolboy stamp collector knows, the tiny cross surmounting this "scraped" emblem of Royal sway slopes to the left as though it had been struck by a hammer. What is the explanation? All sorts of romantic stories have grown up around the crooked cross. It has been said that it was knocked aside on the battlefield; that it was a sign of subserviency ordered as the result of a Hungarian rising; that after Maria Theresa had set the cross in its original upright position it began to slope again after the Revolution of 1849. Alas! all these pretty fables are as untrue as the stories of "William Tell and the Apple" or of "Richard Turpin's Ride to York." The fact is that the cross slopes to the left simply because the bolt and nut which held it in position became worn in the course of centuries, and the authori-

ties, out of veneration for this most ancient relic, did not care to discard or renovate the original fastening.

Until the end of October, 1918, when the people threw off the iron yoke of the Hapsburgs, there was no object of national interest so revered, so worshipped, in the whole world as the historic Iron Crown of Hungary. History tells us that when the patriot Kosuth fled before the Imperial troops in 1849 he buried the Crown and the Royal insignia on a hill near Orsova, where afterwards a peasant found them, and there the Huns of that time built a memorial chapel.

The Iron Crown (it is really a gold-one, but contains a thin band of iron, supposed to have been made out of one of the nails from the Cross) was worn for the first time by Aigulph in 591 and later by the mighty Charlemagne. It is shown on all the stamps of Hungary.—Reprinted from Stamp Collecting.

Magyar. Kir. Posta, the inscription on the Hungarian stamps, means Royal Hungarian Post. Magyar is an abbreviation of Magyarország, the national name of the country.

Montenegro Refuses to Exit.

Open warfare between the Serbians and insurgent soldiers of Montenegro has broken out and thousands have been killed and wounded according to advices received by the officials of the Montenegro Legation at Washington.

A cable from Montenegro, by way of Paris to Washington, states:

"Bitter fights are progressing between the Serbians and our people. The Serbians are determined to assure to themselves the annexation of Montenegro, while the insurgent fighters of Montenegro are determined that they shall be considered as a separate state, being anxious to join a confederacy of Jugo-Slavs. Thousands have been killed and wounded on both sides.

"To prevent further bloodshed the allies should send an impartial commis-

sion to make an inquiry and to take such action as may be necessary to change the present sad situation."

The report that King Nicholas is opposed to inclusion of Montenegro in the proposed Jugo-Slav state is untrue, notwithstanding official Serbian pretensions to the contrary. The King, however, demands that a constituent assembly shall decide the sovereignty of the new state, rather than having it automatically come under the Serbian dynasty, and, declaring he has seen assured the associated powers will make certain that Montenegro will soon have the opportunity to exercise the right of self determination, King Nicholas has instructed his subjects to cease their opposition to the Serbs, telegraphing from Paris as follows:—

"I have received the highest assurance from the allied nations that Montenegro shortly will have the opportunity freely to decide the form of its future government, and that they will abide by the decision."

Postal Information Concerning Various British Colonies.

The Gilbert & Ellice Islands postal service is still a most difficult problem, due principally to the scattered nature of the islands of this Colony and to the shortage of shipping and absence of a Government vessel. The chief postal centers are at Ocean Island, Tarawa, Abemama, Beru, and Funafuti. Ocean Island is the headquarters of the Colony, whilst Tarawa is the chief distributing center for the Gilbert Ellice and Union groups.

The Government of the Somaliland Protectorate has imposed a tax of 1 anna on all letters and a tax of 4 annas on all parcels from the Protectorate to other parts of the British Empire.

The rate of postage has been raised in Sierra Leone from 1 penny to 1½ pence for letters for other parts of the British Empire.

NEW ISSUES—All Mint

United States 1c Rotary Coil Pt.	
Perf. 10 Horiz. #389c, pair	.04
— 1c Rotary Coil Pt. Perf. 10 Hor.	
Line Pair	.08
— 3c Rotary Coil Pt. Perf. 10 Hor.	
#391c	.10
— 3c Rotary Coil Pt. Perf. 10 Hor.	
Line Pair	.20
— 1c surfaced printing	.02
— Aero service, 6c orange	.08
— — 16c green	.20
— — 24c carmine & blue	.32
Blocks of above at same rate.	
Australia 1½d plum, George	.05
Bahamas 1d Queen's Staircase,	
schgd "War Charity 3.6.18"	.06
Denmark 3an slate	.02
— 27 ore scarlet and black	.11
Eritrea on 60 claret Italy	.16
Greece war tax, 14 varieties	1.30
Hayti 1c on 4c carmine	.03
— 2c on 3c brown	.03
— 5c on 10c brown orange	.06
Italy 60c claret	.16
Johore 4c violet and red	.04
Libia on 20c orange Italy	.06
— on 60c claret Italy	.16
Newfoundland "Caribou", each inscrib-	
ed with name of battle in which Nfld	
troops participated. A very attrac-	
tive war series.	
1c to 10c, 8 varieties	.55
12c to 36c, 4 varieties	1.10
Penrhyn Is. 3d on New Zealand	.09
Seychelles Is., Geo., 30c vio. & green	.15
— Geo. 1R.50c purple and blue	.68
— — 2R.25c green and purple	1.00
Sweden 7 ore green	.05
— 12 ore claret	.07
Trinidad & Tobago 1d War Tax	
wide space in block	.35
— 1d War Tax new shade	.05
Aitutaki 2p George on N. Z.	.08
Australia 2d Kangaroo silver gray	.06
— 3d pale olive	.09
Philippine Perf. 11 watermarked—	
6c purple, .05; 16c olive	.12
Palestine set 6 var Perforated	1.25
— 1pi Rouletted	1.00
— 5m on 1pi Rouletted	1.50
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3l, 9 var.	2.10
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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Those receiving unsolicited approval sheets will kindly inform the Recorder of the Board of Vice Presidents of the names of dealers sending them, in order that the Board may take action to eradicate this evil.

- No. 6. February 1, 1919.**
- Applications Pending.**
- Turnbull, H. Milton
Jumbro, Prof. Wm. H.
- Applications Posted.**
- Androscoggin Stamp Club, Lewistown, Me.; Reuel W. Smith, President; H. G. Zervas, Secy., 60 Wood St., Lewiston, Me.; Reference: H. A. Davis, Denver, Colo.; Proposed by Reuel W. Smith, #4941.
- Dickinson, Burrus, Eureka, Ill.; Age 13; Student; Reference: J. M. Allen Lumber Co., Eureka, Ill.; Guaranteed by May S. Dickinson, Eureka, Ill.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.
- Draper, E. H., 532 N. First St., Marshalltown, Ia.; Age 41; Traffic Mgr., Wester Grocer Co.; Reference: First Natl. Bank, Marshalltown, Ia.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.
- Hankins, W. M., Box 41, Washburn, Ill.; Age 17; Asst. Agt. C. & A. R. R., Washburn, Ill.; Reference: I. C. Hewitt, Washburn, Ill.; Guaranteed by Henry Hankins, C. & A. R. R., Washburn, Ill.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.
- Harwood, C. F., Tenafly, N. J.; Age 43; Mechanical Engineer; Worthington Pump & Machinery Co.; Reference: John A. Klemann, New York; Proposed by J. M. Bartels, #356.
- Huntington, Elon Gale, Minnesota Ave. De Land, Florida; Age 16; Student; Reference: Guaranteed by Dr. E. O. Huntington, Surgeon U. S. N.; Proposed by Charles F. Hunt, #2409.
- La Rue, A. H., 376 Home St., Elmira, N. Y.; Age 44; Time Keeper; Reference: Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York; Proposed by Eugene Klein, #2275.
- Ledbetter, W. S., Box 109, Pyatt, Ark.; Age 17; Student; Reference: Bank of Pyatt, Pyatt, Ark.; Guaranteed by Mary Ledbetter, Pyatt, Ark.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.
- Lewis, Howard B., 904 Gregory St., Urbana, Ill.; Age 31; Asst. Prof. of Chemistry, U. of Ill.; Reference: First Natl. Bank, Champaign, Ill.; Proposed by Frank D. Garland, #5180.
- McMannus, Hugh, 701 W. State St., Rockford, Ill.; Age 52; Sporting Goods; Reference: Wm. Frankfurth Hardware Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.
- Moore, Guernsey, Swarthmore, Pa.; Age 45; Designer; Reference: Swarthmore Natl. Bank; Proposed by Eugene Klein, #2275.
- Newman, H. D., Lock Box 571, Manassquan, N. J.; Age 37; Acct. Genl. N. Y. & L. B. R. R.; Pres. Board of Health; Reference: Citizens Natl. Bank, Long Branch, N. J.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.
- Rice, John Mercer, Blue Mountain, Ala.; Age 27; Bookkeeper; Reference: D. E. Monahan, Blue Mountain, Ala.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.
- Scott, T. K., Box 100, Miami, Gila Co., Ariz.; Age 34; Mining Engineer, Miami Copper Co.; Reference: Gila Valley Bank, Miami, Ariz.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.
- Seely, Lyman J., Box 248, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Age 41; Editor Hammondsport Herald; Reference: Scranton-Wetmore Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.
- Stopa, Casimir, 219 Wisconsin St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 35; Telephone Worker; Reference: Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Ferdynand Bucjynski, #5080.

Verrill, Eric E., Bond Annex, Hartford, Conn.; Age 23; Lieutenant U. S. Army; Reference: Merchants Natl. Bank, New Haven, Conn.; Proposed by Eugene Klein, #2275.

Williams, Richard F., 218 Inwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.; Age 43; Printer, The Williams Printing Co., New York; Reference: F. R. Clarke, Lumber, 30 Church St., New York; Proposed by H. A. Davis, #1925.

Zervas, H. G., 60 Wood St., Lewiston, Me.; Age 31; Office Manager; Reference: J. M. Bartels, New York; Proposed by Reuel W. Smith, #4941.

New Stockholders.

5232 Fiacre, Henri F., Rue Monthulet, La Roche-sur-yon (Vensie), France.

5233 Androscoggin Stamp Club, H. G. Zervas, Secy., 60 Wood St., Lewiston, Me.

5234 Alexander, D. C., Franklin, Vt.

5235 Blatz, Herman, Box 134, La Mandada Park, Calif.

5236 Chamberlin, Seth, R. R. #1, Box 126a, Salt Lake City, Utah.

5237 Colman, W. P., 634 Keefer Place, Washington, D. C.

5238 Damon, Kenneth, Box 85, Williamsburg, Mass.

5239 Fite, John Walton, #4 Courtland Apts., Nashville, Tenn.

5240 French, George D., 28 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

5241 Goldstein, Jos., 2315 Peters Ave., New Orleans, La.

5242 Green, Otis, 1031 Judson Ave., Evanston, Ill.

5243 Klein, Sol., 148 W. 24th St., New York City.

5244 Locke, W. M., 1329 S. 36th St., Omaha, Neb.

5245 Runte, J. F., 1619 N. Marshall St., Philadelphia, Pa.

5246 Shack, Julius, 92 Pine St., New York City.

Reinstated.

1647 Williams, Fred H., Box 212, Parnassus, Pa.

1980 Oleson, John P., 240 Woodstock Ave., Kenilworth, Ill.

2398 Mason, Harry B., Room 21, 1413 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

4138 Peck, Frank C., 146 W. 6th St., Salida, Colo.

Branch Society Chartered.

The Board of Vice Presidents have granted a Charter to The Androscoggin Stamp Club, Lewiston, Me. Reuel W. Smith, President; H. G. Zervas, Secy., 60 Wood St., Lewiston, Me. Branch #48.

Resignation Accepted.

4144 Bolton, Stanwaad K., Brookline, Mass.

Deaths Reported.

15 Scott, John Walter, 120 W. 49th St., New York City.

155 Tuttle, George R., 116 Nassau St., New York City.

4491 Feasel, Alvin, R. F. D. #4, Fostoria, Ohio.

4568 Blake, Howard, Box 855, Norfolk, Va.

4740 Webster, R. O., 1026 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

Correction.

Secretary's Report #5 Under "New Stockholders" Yychlinski, K., should be Zychlinski, K.

Change of Address.

2147 Ackerman, H. S., from 141 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. to Bridgeport, Conn.

3842 Atherton, H. P., from Northfolk, Va. to Yale St., Holyoke, Mass.

1530 Bartlett, J. Delano, from 1007 N. El Paso St., to 615 N. Oregon St., El Paso, Tex.

3649 Berolzheimer, D. D., from 17 Battery Pl., to 86 Prospect Park, W. Brooklyn, N. Y.

3254 Blackwell, Wm., from Cor. Beale & Mission Sts. to 1831 Jones St., San Francisco, Cal.

4633 Casper, Max, from 15 Ft. Washington Ave., to 409 Edgecombe Ave., New York.

- 2972 Coes, Frank L., from Station B, Box C to 2 Coes Square, Worcester, Mass.
- 1570 Crowell, H. C., from Cleveland, O., to 3255 Hyde Park, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
- 4358 Dietz, August, from 12th & Franklin Sts., to 2100 Stuart Ave., Richmond, Va.
- 3882 Egan, B. F., from 37 United Bldg., to 543 Temple Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 4640 Goubault, Geo. A., from Annotto Bay to 8 Norman Rd., Kingston, Jamaica.
- 3097 Hunter, Thos. C. E., from 239 Medford Bldg., to 515 Barnwell Ave., Akron, Ohio.
- 4689 Kettlewell, G. P., from Calistoga to Box 94, St. Helena, Calif.
- 5055 Kirkwood, Henry A., from W. New Brighton to 81 Cottage Pl., Port Richmond, N. Y.
- 4157 Koepf, Fredk. L., from 114 to 105 Edson St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 4762 La Motte, Lt. Col., from Ft. Sam Houston to 56th Inf., A. E. F.
- 4938 MacLaren, M. T., from 448 Summit Ave., to 363 Lake Drive, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 938 Michael, Fred, from 937 Madison St., to Room 1405 8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- 4971 Pardee, Theo. Q., from 61 Broadway, New York to care Standard Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 2914 Reulbach, E. J., from St. Louis, Mo., to 41 N. 21st., East Orange, N. J.
- 3123 Ricketts, W. R., from 80 S. River St., to 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, Pa.
- 4757 Schou, Chas., from Corregidor, to 1099 R. Hidalgo, Manila, P. I.
- 3001 Telfer, Eugene, from 344 Lafayette Blvd., to 411 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- 4814 Thoma, Ernest E., from Howe Hotel, to 219 W. Buchtel Ave., Akron, Ohio.
- 4817 Vawter, Lt. W. S., from Camp Alexandria, Va., to 1404 Crawford, Houston, Tex.
- 4729 Waitt, Jas. K., from 407 P. G. G. Bldg., to 5A Touraine Apt., Colonial Ave., Norfolk, Va.
- 3304 Warner, A. M., from 316 Pine St., to 455 Locust St., Johnstown, Pa.

Membership Summary.

Membership January 1, 1919	1648
New Stockholders	15
Reinstated	4
	<hr/>
Resignation accepted	1
Deceased	5
	<hr/>
Total Membership Feb. 1, 1919	1661

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

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REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

FOR THE MONTH ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1918.

Stock Fund.			Suspense Account.	
Balance		\$4919.66	Balance	\$ 11.30
General Fund.				
Balance	\$2562.65			\$9496.50
Receipts	\$146.60			
Disbursements	39.50	107.10		
		\$2669.75		
Insurance Fund.			American Philatelist Account.	
Balance	\$2019.77		Debit Balance	\$1570.62
Receipts	\$11.86		Receipts	\$62.20
Disbursements	141.51	129.65	Disbursements	743.58 681.38
		\$1890.12		\$2252.00
				\$7244.50
Exchange Account.			Resources.	
Balance	\$5.57		Bonds	\$5489.34
Receipts	.10	\$ 5.67	Cash	1755.16 7244.50

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Vol. XXXII.

Mar. 1, 1919.

No. 6.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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No. 6.

ROLL OF HONOR.

It is desired to list every member connected with any service branches of the Army and Navy and you are asked to send your name and rank to the Editor for inclusion in this list. The co-operation of all members is also asked in order to have this list complete. The list is intended to include both officers and enlisted members.

United States Army (all branches.)

- BABCOCK, COLONEL WARREN L., M. D., 6th Regt. Coast Artillery, Am. Ex. Forces.
- BANDHOLTZ, BRIG. GEN. HARRY H., Provost Marshal General, Am. Exp. Forces.
- BELTZER, CAPT. C. E., Infirmary #11, 166 Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash.
- BLUMENTHAL, SERGT. PHILIP L., Chemical Warfare Service.
- BOWEN, HAROLD K., U. S. N. R. F.
- BURTON, CAPT. KENNETH, 364th Infantry.
- CARTWRIGHT, CAPT. BRUCE, Jr. Motor Transport Corps.
- COLBURN, CAPT. WM. B., Co. E. 337 Infantry.
- CORCORAN, CAPT. BREWER, Office Chief of Staff.
- COSBY, COL. SPENCER, 5th Engineers.
- CRABBS, LEO B., Central Field Artillery Officers' Training School, Camp Zachery Taylor, Ky.
- CRITTENDEN, CAPT. JAMES L., Coast Artillery.
- DE HOSTOS, MAJOR EUGENIO C., P. R. Infantry.
- DIEMER, MAJOR HUGO, Ordnance Dept.
- DRAKE, MAJOR J. FRANK, Ordnance Dept.
- EVANS, CORP. JNO. C., 30th Co. 8th Bat., 165 Depot Brigade.
- FARNHAM, LT. FRED E.
- FEASEL, ALVIN, 148th U. S. Inf. Supply Co., 37th Div.
- FORESTER, CAPT. O. H., Medical corps, Camp Gordon, Ga.
- FUSS, EDWIN W., Co. I, M. P., 78th Div.
- FORSBECK, CAPT. FILIP A., Medical Reserve Corps, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.
- GARBACCIO, L. F., American Expeditionary Forces.
- GODCHARLES, CAPT. FREDERIC, Ordnance.
- GRAHN, SERGT. H. V., Officers Training School, Co. E., Coast Artillery, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- GUEST, J. E., I. C. O. T. S., Camp Pike, Ark.
- HAMILTON, REV. A. W., (Branch unknown).
- HAMILTON, LIEUT. COL. CHAS S., 11th Infantry, Am. Exp. Forces.
- HAMILTON, CAPT. WILLIAM A., 7th Co. Coast Artillery.
- HAMMATT, CAPT. D. C., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
- HENN, CAPT. RALPH F., Ordnance Department.
- HEYMAN, LT. LAURENCE J., 336th Infantry.
- HOLT, MAJOR JOHN M., M. D.
- HOPKINS, ROBERT E., 25th Engineers.
- HUDSON, PAUL R., 1st Bat. Chemical Warfare Service.
- HYDE, COL. ARTHUR P. S., General Staff, P. S. & T. Division, Washington, D. C.
- IRELAND, 1st LT. GORDON, Signal Corps.
- JOHNSON, DR. G. H. (Branch unknown).

- KNAUER, FIRST LT. J. GLEN, 312th Field Artillery.
- LAFEAN, EARLE B., (Branch unknown.)
- LaMOTTE, CAPT. CLARENCE K., Infantry.
- LAURITZEN, HARRY, Battery D, 346th F. A.
- LEONARD, LIEUT. CLIFFORD S., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A.
- LESTER, LT. G. M., Co. L., 59th Infantry.
- LEWY, CAPT. H. M., Motor Transport Corps.
- LINDQUIST, H. L., Service Unknown.
- LOPEZ, CAPT. PASCUAL, Porto Rico Infantry.
- MARTIN, DONALD W., Q. R. M. C.
- MASSON, THOS. L., (Branch unknown.)
- MERILLAT, CAPT. LOUIS A., Jr., Infantry.
- MILLS, MAJOR WILLIS E., 4th Machine Gun Bn., 2nd Div., Am. Ex. Forces.
- MITCHELL, CAPT. WALTON I., 805 Pioneer Infantry, Am. Exp. Forces.
- MORRISON, CHARLES R., Co. C. 122d Field Artillery.
- MORSE, CHAS. R., (Branch unknown)
- MOWER, R. H., Chemical Warfare Service.
- OSSEGE, WALTER J., 3rd Co. 1st Tr. Bn., 158th Depot Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.
- PALMER, MAJOR FREDERICK L., retired.
- PALLETTE, CAPT. EDW. M., M. C., U. S. A.
- PARKER, LT. COL. C. B., Infantry.
- PARTELO, COL. JOSEPH M. T., retired.
- PETERS, MAJOR DON PRESTON, M. D.
- POLLARD, CORPORAL ROWLAND P., Co. C., 310 Infantry, A. E. F.
- PRESTON, CAPT. HARRY L., 22nd Engineers.
- RITTER, KARL, 3rd Co., 10th Inf.
- ROBB, WM. 364 Ambulance Co., 316 Sanitary Train, A. E. F.
- ROSE, A. O., 829th Aero Squadron.
- ROTH, JEROME R., Battery E., 20th F. A.
- SAMPSON, LIEUT. ORVILLE H., Aircraft Production, Instrument & Armament Dept., Chicago, Ill.
- SCHUMACHER, A. H., Service Unknown.
- SEMMES, THOS. JR., Co. C. U. S. Training Station, University, Va.
- SKINNER, MAJOR CHAS. P., Q. M. C. Domestic Div., Washington, D. C.
- SHIRCLIFFE, LT. ARNOLD, 1st Ohio Infantry.
- SLUSSER, MASTER ELECTRICIAN, WALTER F., Coast Artillery, N. A.
- STANGEBY, 1st LT. T. L., Dental R. C.
- STARK, CAPT. ORA E., Q. M. C.
- STUCK, OLIVER J., 31st Div. 123 Ambulance Co. 106 Sanitary Train, A. E. F.
- UNDERWOOD, CAPT. ARTHUR R., 64th Infantry.
- URFF, CORP. PAUL J., Jr., Co. H., 306th Infantry.
- VAWTER, LT. WM. S., 304 Stevedore Training Reg., Camp Alexander, Va.
- WAGNER, ROBERT J., Co. S. 333d Infantry.
- WAILLY, VICTOR R., Battery B. Mountain Artillery, Corozal, Canal Zone.
- WEISSHEIMER, CAPT. J. WARREN, 56th Infantry.
- WETHERELL, D. E., Bat. F., 4th Field Artillery.
- M. C.
- WHEAT, MAJOR A. F., M. D.
- WHEATON, LT. COL. FRANCIS B., Q. M. C.
- WILLIS, FREDERICK, Service Unknown.
- WOODHOUSE, 1st LT. S. W.
- WORRILOW, COL. ULYSSES G., Infantry.

United States Navy.

- FERGUSON, ENSIGN W. F., U. S. S. Indiana.
- GREEN, DICK, 132nd Co., 11th Regt.
- HILEMAN, COMMANDER JOSEPH S.

HOOGHKIRK, ROBERT C., Naval Reserves.

JUKES, ENSIGN E. W., Aide, 4th Naval District.

JUNGWIRTH, JOHN, Naval Reserve.

PUGSLEY, FREDERIC N., Assistant Surgeon, Naval Reserve.

RYALL, ENSIGN GEO. D., U. S. N. R. F.

THEAMANN, CHARLES M.

WIGGINS, JOSEPH G., Naval Reserve.

WINTERHALTER, REAR-ADMIRAL A. G.

Reserve Officers' Training Camps.

CARPENTER, A. EVERLY, Student.

British Army.

HUTCHINS, FERNALD, Student.

CLARKE, SAPPER EDW. I., Headquarters 16th Field Co. Cons. Engineers, Can. Exp. Forces, Siberia.

EVANS, MAJOR E. B., Royal Artillery.

GERONIMAKIS, C. S., British Egyptian Forces at Salonika.

GILBERT-LODGE, LT. E. M., Royal Engineers.

HERDMAN, SERGEANT MAJOR N., Seaforth Highlanders.

REID, LT. COL. JOHN Y., C. E. F.

WURTELE, LT. COL. ERNEST F., Canadian Militia.

French Army.

CHASE, MAJOR CARROLL, M. D.

GIBSON, HENRY C.

History and Biography of the 1851-60 Issue.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

The breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 was the cause of the United States Postal Administration issuing a series of postage stamps of different design from those in use at the time, and demonetizing the obsolete issue. This was done to prevent the postmasters in the seceding States, who had failed in the duties of their office by non return of the supplies of postage stamps in their hands, from realizing upon the withheld supplies.

At the time the "National Intelligencer" was the official organ of the Post Office Department, and an extract from the files of that paper, preserved in the Library of Congress, shows that under date of June 13, 1861, the following "extract from the department files" was published:—

"There are now no postmasters of the United States, in the seceded States, authorized to sell stamps or collect postage, since the 1st of June, for this government. Postmasters, therefore, must treat all matter since the 1st of June coming from the seceded States, and mailed within these States, as unpaid matter to be held for postage. All

such matter is ordered to be sent to the dead letter office at Washington to be disposed of according to law."

A forerunner to this notice was a proclamation issued by John H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the Confederate States, under date of May 13, 1861, which was as follows:—

"All postmasters are hereby required to render to the Post-Office Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st day of this month, taking care to forward with said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes remaining on hand, belonging to the Post Office Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefor, in the adjustment of their accounts."

In August, 1861, the following circular letter was sent to postmasters throughout the States of the Union:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Finance Office, 1861.

Postmaster

Sir: You will receive herewith a supply of postage stamps which you will

observe are of a new style, differing both in design and color from those hitherto used, and having the letters U.S. in the lower corners of each stamp, and its respective denomination indicated by figures as well as letters. You will immediately give public notice through the newspapers and otherwise, that you are prepared to exchange stamps of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of six days from the date of the notice, and that the latter will not thereafter be received in payment of postage on letters sent from your office.

You will satisfy yourself by personal inspection that stamps offered in exchange have not been used through the mails or otherwise; and if in any case you have good grounds for suspecting that stamps, presented to you for exchange, were sent from any of the disloyal states, you will not receive them without due investigation.

Immediately after the expiration of the above period of six days, you will return to the Third Assistant Postmaster General all stamps of the old style in your possession, including such as you may obtain by exchange, placing them in a secure package, which must be carefully registered in the manner prescribed by Chapter 39, of the Regulations of this Department.

Be careful also to write legibly the name of your office as well as that of your county and state. A strict compliance with the foregoing instructions is absolutely necessary, that you may not fail to obtain credit for the amount of stamps returned.

Instead of sending stamps to the Department you can, if convenient, exchange them for new ones at some city post office, where large supplies are to be found. It being impossible to supply all offices with new stamps at once, you will deliver letters received from Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland and Pennsylvania, prepaid by stamps of the old issue, until September 10th, those from other loyal states east of the Rocky Mountains until the first of October, and those from the states of California and Oregon and from the Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington, until the first of November, 1861.

Your Obedient Servant,

A. N. ZEVELY,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

By a subsequent order the dates of validity of the old issue were extend-

ed to November 1, 1861, December 1, 1861, and January 1, 1862 for the above mentioned States and Territories, in their respective order.

The contract which existed between the Post Office Department and Toppan, Carpenter & Co., for the manufacture of the United States postage stamps, expired simultaneously with the outbreak of the war, which circumstance enabled the department to enter into and conclude negotiations with another firm of bank note engravers under terms more advantageous to the department, as set forth in the report of the Postmaster General under date of December 2, 1861.

"The contract for the manufacture of postage stamps having expired on the 10th of June, 1861, a new one was entered into with the National Bank Note Company of New York, upon terms very advantageous to the Department, from which there will result an annual saving of more than thirty per cent. in the cost of the stamps.

In order to prevent the fraudulent use of the large quantity of stamps remaining unaccounted for, in the hands of postmasters in the disloyal states, it was deemed advisable to change the design and the color of those manufactured under the new contract, and also to modify the design of the stamp upon the stamped envelope, and to substitute as soon as possible the new for the old issues. It was the design of the Department that the distribution of the new stamps and envelopes should commence on the first of August, but, from unavoidable delays, that of the latter did not take place until the 15th of that month.

The number of postage stamps of the new style issued up to the 9th of November was 77,117,520 and the number of new stamped envelopes, 8,939,650. All post offices in the loyal states with the exception of certain offices in Kentucky and Missouri, have been supplied therewith. Those of the old issue have been exchanged and superseded. The old stamps on hand, and such as were received by exchange, at the larger offices, have been to a great extent counted and destroyed, and those of the smaller offices returned to the Department. It is proper to state that, in anticipation of the substitution of the new stamps and envelopes for the old issue, but limited supplies of the

latter were sent to postmasters during June and July, so that the amount thereof remaining in their hands was comparatively small.

The additional expense incurred by the change is very inconsiderable, in view of the greatly diminished cost of the new stamps as compared with that of the old, while the prevention thereby of the use of stamps unaccounted for in the hands of disloyal postmasters saves the Department from severe loss. Although the enumeration and destruction of the old stamps and envelopes is not yet completed, there is ample evidence that few received in exchange were sent from disloyal States."

The official descriptions of the new designs are as follows:—

One Cent.—Profile head of Franklin, looking to right, in an ellipse 1 by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The entire ground within the inclosure is formed of lathework. The outer three-sixteenths of an inch of this space is more open. The upper corner spaces contain the Arabic figure "1," and the lower the white capital letters "U" and "S" in the left and right, respectively—all four corners having ornate surroundings. The words "U. S. Postage" are placed above and "One Cent" below the bust, following the curvature of the elliptic lathe work upon which they rest. Color, blue.

Three Cent.—A profile of Washington looking to the left rests upon an oblong tablet of lathe work, which is scarcely separated from the rest of the stamp by a border of lighter work of the same character. The entire ground of the stamp, except touches at and near the corners, is of this machine design. The large Arabic figure "3" appears in the upper corners, and between them in two lines are "U. S." and "Postage," the latter word taking the curve of the head close below. At the bottom, also in two lines of white capitals, are the words "Three" and "Cents," the ends of the lines tending upward. In the lower corners are the Gothic capitals "U" and "S," of the same size as the figures; all four are white except slight tracery near the middle of each. Color: Rose.

Five Cent.—A portrait of Jefferson rests upon a cross-hatched elliptical tablet. This is surrounded by a border of lathe work, principally in a triple-line design reaching the limits of the stamp and giving the general outline of a parallelogram, though the corners are rounded, and midway of each side it swells outward. A large white Arabic figure "5" is placed in each of the upper corners, and resting on each end of the line "U. S. Postage," which rises in the middle to surmount the upper curve of the tablet. Similar white capitals form the words "Five Cents" below the tablet, and the Gothic capitals "U" and "S," slightly distorted, are placed in the lower corners. Color: Buff.

Ten Cent.—The head of Washington is upon a hatched ground whose cross lines are almost imperceptible, and is enclosed by four small white stars on each side, with the words "U. S. Postage" above and "Ten Cents" below. There are five more stars at the top of the stamp. The number "10" in Arabic figures, is placed in each upper corner, in an appropriate inclosure of ornamental design, and the white capitals "U" and "S" are seen in the left and right lower corners, respectively. Color: Green.

Twelve Cent.—The face of Washington is placed upon a cross-hatched elliptical ground, which is surrounded to the edge of the stamp by a very fine geometrical design, with a serrated outer white line, edged with a black hair line and the trace of an ornament in the middle of each side, with a larger one at each corner, outside the lines mentioned. The number "12" in Arabic figures, inclined, is placed in each upper corner, with "U. S. Postage" between, bordering the medallion line. Below, in the corners, are the white capitals "U" and "S," with the words "Twelve Cents" just below the medallion line and rising at each end above the "U" and "S." Color: Black.

Twenty-four Cent.—The portrait is the smallest in the series and inclosed

by very fine lathe work $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch wide, the general outline of which is irregularly hexagonal. On each outer side, above the middle line, are four small five-pointed stars, enlarged in size from the lowest one up. At the top are three more stars, the smallest one in the middle. To the right and left of these, in the corners, and within an elliptical space, are the white-faced and shaded Arabic numerals "24," inclined slightly to the left and right. In each lower corner is a large five-pointed star, completing the thirteen; upon the left of these is the letter "U," and upon the right "S," tending inward at the top. Curled-leaf ornaments above and at the sides of these stars complete the principal features of the stamp. The portrait ground is cross lined vertically and horizontally. Color: Lilac.

Thirty Cent.—Portrait of Franklin inclosed in a circle the background of which is obliquely cross lined at right angles. The inscriptions "U. S. Postage" above and "Thirty Cents" below the circle follow it closely; the number "30" leans outward in the upper corners, and the white capital letters "U" and "S" in the lower left and right hand corners, respectively, incline forward. Around the sides are scroll-work ornaments. Color: Orange.

Ninety Cent.—The portrait of Washington stands upon a background similar to that of the 5 and 12 cent stamps. The border is crossed with rays. The outer line of this border rises at top to a Gothic apex. The denomination numerals "90" appear at each side of the tablet, on its border, one-fourth of an inch from its highest point. Across the top of the stamp, upon an independent pennant tablet, whose ends fall about the border, are the words "U. S. Postage" in white, shaded capitals. The words "Ninety" and "Cents" are upon the left and right lower quarters of the border, which rests upon branches of oak and laurel tied with a small ribbon. The extreme lower corners are filled with the letters "U" and "S" in the left and right, respectively. Color: Light blue.

The portraits are the same as those upon the corresponding denominations of the 1851-60 issue, but somewhat reduced in size, we therefore have nothing new to learn in biography regarding the portrait subjects, nor the artists who executed the original portraits.

The Post Office Department has officially given August 17, 1861, as the date of issue for all denominations except the five cent, for which denomination no date of issue is officially given beyond 1861.

The designs, as at first submitted, of all denominations except the twenty-four and thirty cents, were considered somewhat unfinished in appearance, and were improved by the addition of lines or ornaments, the additions being slight, except in the case of the three and twelve cents. So it happens that for many years this issue has been divided into two series, the premier gravure or August 1861 issue, and the improved design or September 1861 issue. There are no official records recognizing the existence of the first type, and no satisfactory reason has ever been given for their being, for many years they were regarded entirely in the light of unfinished proofs or essays, but the discovery of many used copies of the ten cent, several on the entire cover, and one or two used copies of the three and five cents, caused them to be accepted as stamps proper. They are the great philatelic mystery of the United States, and their true history will now never be known. One of the three cent stamps bears the earliest known cancellation for this series, August 18, 1861.

That September 1861, as the date of issue of the improved design is erroneous is now well known, quite a few copies of more than one denomination have been found bearing August cancellations, in fact there seems to have been but a few days difference in the date of issue of the two types.

The plates of all denominations of this series were of two hundred subjects, in two horizontal panes of one hundred subjects each. Nearly all of

the plates bore the imprint "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO., NEW YORK" in small white capitals, on a narrow colored label with rounded ends, enclosed by two thin colored lines, at the top of each pane, and at the right or left of the plate. At the bottom of each pane was the imprint "NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY" in very small white capitals on a narrow colored label surrounded by a frame of pearls, at the left of this label were the words "ENGRAVED BY THE" and at the right, "CITY OF NEW YORK" all in large colored capitals. Below the label appeared "No. Plate" in colored outline letters, the number being separately engraved on each plate, and more than one type of numeral is known. Sheets of the three cent premier gravure, that have been seen, bear bottom imprints only, and plate No. 2.,

it is therefore supposed that the first eight plate numbers were used for the premier gravure, and that the early plates bear the imprint at bottom only. The plates for each denomination were as follows:

- 1 Cent. Nos. 1, 9, 10, 22, 25, 27.
- 3 Cent. Nos. 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20,
21, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37,
42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52,
54, 55.
- 5 Cent. Nos. 3, 17.
- 10 Cent. Nos. 4, 15, 26.
- 12 Cent. Nos. 5, 16.
- 24 Cent. No. 6.
- 30 Cent. No. 7.
- 90 Cent. Nos. 8, 18.

The Post Office Department recognizes the change in color of the 5 cent stamp from buff to brown, and gives the date of issue of the latter in 1862, but does not specify day or month.

(To be continued.)

SOME PROBLEMS TO SOLVE.

DR. WILLIAM EVANS.

The three cents 1857 U. S. stamps present many interesting varieties for the specialist. Among them being the one showing the result of a break or worn place in the transfer roll and those showing the means taken to remedy this defect.

The "broken roll" shows on the left side of the stamps, just above and to the left of the bottom rosette, in the form of a little white spot of a roughly triangular shape. It was perhaps due to a soft spot in the roll which wore away more quickly than the rest of it, or perhaps to an accident which broke off or battered the lines in this spot, and prevented them being impressed in the plate. Most of the stamps showing it appear to have been in the top row of one or more plates, but a very few have been seen which may not have been in that row. The evidence of single copies is not conclusive. Who can give us positive proof that it was to be found in some other place? Or that it

was not? It is possible that some one has a sheet showing it. Sheets of this stamp are still in existence, and if some one has a sheet won't he be good enough to give us the plate number. Perhaps it occurred on more than one plate. One copy looks as if it may have been from plate 10, but it is a single copy, and consequently not convincing. Plate 10 was the one in which the lines at the sides of the stamp instead of being continuous, are disconnected between the stamps. There may have been more than one plate like this, but as yet only one has been identified.

The means taken to remedy this defect were simple. The plate was recut in this spot. That statement is a right positive one to make but the evidence seems to justify it.

Had the transfer roll been recut the stamps showing the re-cutting would all be alike, or the differences in them would be only those due to the amount of ink upon the plate when the print-

ing was done. It does not seem to the writer that the existing differences could be due to this cause. It is well known that plates of the one cent and ten cents stamps of this issue, and the previous one, were recut, and while this is only presumptive evidence that this plate was also recut, it is worth something as showing that this was the method used for remedying defects at that period, and it is fair to assume that this defect was not treated differently from others of contemporaneous existence. Again a sheet of stamps would be a valuable aid in solving the problems. Does one exist? If so will the owner give us its story?

The single copies at hand seem to indicate that the re-cutting was done on the plate. Many of them show a fine line drawn across the base of the triangle (the break) parallel with the side line of the stamp, and a few dots here and there in the remainder of the

space. The number of the dots varies, and their position also varies. A few copies do not have the line. A few copies show two lines and no dots. And in a few copies dashes or short lines take the places of the dots.

Here is a call for volunteers. Who will help solve the problems in connection with this interesting little accident, and the means taken to repair it?

EDITOR'S NOTE:—

We have seen a sheet, from the left pane of plate 26, in which the entire top row of ten subjects had been laid down from the defective transfer mentioned by Dr. Evans. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 remaining defective, but Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, being retouched by having two fine vertical lines drawn across the blank space, the positions and spacing of the lines varying slightly in each instance. This would seem to prove Dr. Evan's deduction that the plates were recut, and that no alteration was made to the defective transfer roll.

THE AIRPLANE AS A MAIL CARRIER.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

To Great Britain belongs the honor of the first aero post. On February 18, 1911, Captain Walter Windham, the pioneer of the Aeroplane Club, under the sanction of the Indian Post Office, inaugurated an Aeroplane Post at Allahabad, in connection with the United Provinces Exhibition. Letters and cards were carried from the Exhibition grounds to the Post Office, about one mile distant, for the usual postal rates plus an additional fee of 5 annas, which fee was devoted to the funds of the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel at Allahabad. A special postmark was applied to all mail carried by this inaugural aeroplane post. Captain Windham's object in this trial was to demonstrate the possibilities of communication with the outside world offered a beleaguered garrison by the aeroplane. The machine used was an Humber biplane, fitted with an Humber engine.

France was the first country to really demonstrate the great possibilities of the aeroplane as a mail carrier, when, on August 13, 1911, the famous aviator Jules Vedrines flew from Issy-les-Moulineaux, Paris, to Deauville, a distance of 112 miles, in one hour and forty-three minutes, dropping mail en route at Nantes, Evreux, and Lisieux. This flight was the intended forerunner of a regular service which was to be extended across the Channel to Great Britain, but which little matter had to be postponed in order to properly attend to the downing of the Hun.

To Great Britain again belongs the honor of inaugurating the first aerial mail service extending over any appreciable period of time, and again it was Captain Windham, who, associated with other gentlemen, formed an Honorary Organizing Committee, with the sanction of the Postmaster General and un-

der Post Office supervision, for the daily carriage of mail by aeroplane between Hendon and Windsor, and return. This service endured for about a fortnight from September 9, 1911, and during that period, despite unfavorable weather conditions, 1020 lbs. of mail, representing 160,000 letters and cards, are stated to have been carried 120 miles in the aggregate at an average altitude of 1,000 feet, the weight of each mail bag being 25 lbs. The charges were 6½ pence for cards and 1 shilling 1 penny for letters, a special copyright design being used and the cards and envelopes being obtainable from certain specified agencies. Special letter boxes were provided at certain establishments in London where mail intended for delivery by the aerial service had to be posted, the collections were made by the regulation postmen and taken to the District Office in the ordinary way, from thence they were transported by motor van to Hendon and handed over to the Aeroplane Staff. The greater part of this aerial mail was carried by Gustave Hamel, but Messrs. Driver, Greswell, and Hubert accomplished several flights also, the latter being unfortunate enough to meet with a mishap in landing whereby he fractured a leg. As a result of this air mail service a substantial sum was realized for charity, the Windsor Hospital benefitting to the amount of approximately \$5,000.

At this time the United States came into action, when, at the International Aviation Meeting at Garden City, N. Y., September 23 to 30, 1911, a seven mile flight was made daily to Mineola. On September 27 Postmaster General Hitchcock made a seven minute flight with Captain Beck from the aviation grounds to Mineola, carrying 78 lbs. of mail which upon signal was dropped to a carrier waiting to receive it, and the letters and cards forwarded to their various destinations from the Mineola office in the usual way.

The first special stamp for air mail was used in July, 1912, during a two

days experimental service run at Nantes, France, it was designed by Emile Friant and was of the denomination of 25 centimes. A special card and stamp was used at a meeting held at Berne, Switzerland, in May, 1913. Both these and the French stamp, however, were of private issue and the proceeds of their sale devoted to private or charitable ends.

The war which burst over Europe with such terrific fury in 1914 put a stop to all postal aviation, the services of every man who could handle an aeroplane was needed in the fight, and there was no time, money, nor inclination for experiments in postal aviation.

The Italian Government was the first to issue a special stamp for an air mail post run by and under government supervision, when, on May 22, 1917, a service was run between Turin and Rome, an air line distance of 330 miles. An aeroplane left Turin at 11.15 A. M. carrying 440 lbs. of mail, 200 newspapers, and a message from the City of Turin to Signor Boselli, the Premier, arriving in Rome at 3.30 P. M., the weather conditions having been unfavorable between Turin and Leghorn, but improving after passing that latter city. The pilot kept an average altitude of 9,000 feet throughout the trip. The special stamp was of the denomination of 25 centesimi, being the regulation special delivery stamp of that denomination overprinted in black "Esperimento Posta Aerea—Maggio 1917 — Torino - Roma - Torino." Shortly after this flight an experimental Waterplane Service was run between Naples and Palermo, for which the government again issue a special stamp, consisting of a regulation special delivery stamp, of different design from the type used for the Turin-Rome flight, overprinted "Idrovolante-Napoli-Palermo-Napoli," and again of the denomination of 25 centesimi.

On September 24, 1917, an experimental flight was made from Turin to London, a distance of 670 miles without a stop, in 7 hours and 22 minutes.

The big two-seater machine "Italia" being piloted by Captain The Marquis Lauriati, while Mechanic Tonzo acted as observer. They carried an autograph letter from the King of Italy to the King of England. Subsequently the big machine was presented to the British Air Board by the Italian Government.

In the United States there were many experimental air mail flights following upon the inaugural experimental service between Garden City and Mineola in 1911, generally in connection with some aviation meet, exhibition, or fair, the aviators employed being temporarily sworn in to the postal service for the period of the flight, and in these instances mail was carried at the ordinary rates and franked by ordinary postage stamps, though in most cases special postmarks were used to commemorate the occasion.

To the United States alone belongs the honor of establishing and maintaining the first government air mail route, that between Washington, Philadelphia and New York, inaugurated on May 15, 1918, and continued daily in both directions since that date, no matter what weather conditions prevailed. A special postage stamp bearing a medallion picture of one of the aeroplanes used in the flights has been issued for this service, the inaugural rate was 24 cents, later, on July 15, the rate was reduced to 16 cents, and still later, on December 15, was lowered to 6 cents, the design of the stamp remaining the same but undergoing a change of color in each instance. The flight from Washington to Philadelphia is 128 miles and is made in the average time of 1 hour and 40 minutes, that from Philadelphia to New York is 90 miles and is accomplished in 1 hour and 12 minutes average flying time. — aeroplanes are employed in this service.

On November 16, 1918, an official hydroplane service was instituted between the Naval Air Station at Hampton Roads, Virginia, and the Navy Department at Washington, designed for

the transmission of official mail only, and the service has been maintained since that date by a daily flight in each direction. The hydroplanes used are the giant machines of the Navy Air Service, eighty-six feet across, from wing tip to wing tip, and equipped with a four hundred horse power Liberty motor, they follow the course of the Potomac River, a distance of about 200 miles, making the trip in about 2 hours.

An air route has been planned, and a trial trip made, between New York and Chicago, and preparations are going forward slowly toward its establishment as a daily service, when established it will be the first leg on the Woodrow Wilson coast to coast air route. The postal air routes for the future in the United States are laid out in accordance with the following plan. Main route, New York to San Francisco, with cross routes from Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City; Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; and Cleveland to Pittsburgh. Main route, Boston to Key West, with cross routes from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh; Washington to Cincinnati; and Atlanta to New Orleans. Main route, Key West to Panama, via Havana, Cuba. Main route, Key West to South America, via the West Indies.

Austria really was the first country to establish a daily air mail route, when, in March, 1918, a daily aerial postal route was established between Vienna and Kiev, and maintained in operation for a period extending to over six months. An aviator left Vienna at 5 o'clock every morning, flying to Cracow and from thence to Lemberg, where another aviator in another machine continued the flight to Kiev, the return flight being made in reverse order. The distance covered was over 750 miles and the flights were accomplished in from ten to twelve hours. About 1,000 letters were carried daily, mostly official correspondence. The schedule time of the fastest railway train over the same route was forty hours. The route was considerably in excess of any trial trips ever attempted in this or any

other country, and was of tremendous advantage in the transportation of important official matter.

The first trial of an aeroplane post in France was made on August 17, 1918, when two machines, one piloted by Adjutant Houssais, the other by Sergeant Vancaudenberghe, made a trial flight from Le Bourget, a suburb of Paris, to Saint Nazaire, with stop at Le Mans, a distance of about 450 kilometers, and carrying about 1,000 letters. Le Bourget has the distinction of having the first aviation post office in any country, across the facade of which is the inscription "Aero-Gare du Bourget, Service Postal." As the air post has become one of the leading questions of the day in Paris it will not be long before this service will be working regularly.

The first official mail flight between London and Paris, in connection with the Peace Conference, was made on the morning of January 15, 1919, when Lieut. Owen Edmunds, using a British two-seater plane of the fastest type yet constructed, having a speed of over 125 miles an hour under normal conditions, left Hendon, England, and landed a short distance from Versailles, France, 2 hours and 20 minutes later, carrying urgent despatches for the Peace Conference. The trip was made under most unfavorable weather conditions, low-lying clouds being met with all the way, the return journey, however, was made with a favorable wind and took under two hours to complete.

England is talking and planning for

air mail routes on an elaborate scale, the experts having worked out the feasibility of the following schedule.

London to Paris	3 hours.
London to Rome	13 ½ hours.
London to Marseilles	8 hours.
London to New York	24 hours.
London to Ceylon	2 ½ days.
London to Vancouver	3 days.
London to Cape Town	3 ½ days.
London to Tokio	4 ½ days.
London to Sydney	5 days.

The development which will be of the greatest use for enabling machines to fly in all weathers is the direction-finding wireless apparatus, carried in aircraft for ascertaining the bearing of ground wireless transmitting stations. This method, at present secret, was developed during the war, and will probably be one of the greatest factors in facilitating and increasing the safety of flying overseas and above the clouds. Aircraft so equipped can fix their position frequently and report to their base at any moment. The ground transmitting stations are a form of aerial lighthouse or beacon, unaffected by fog and with a range of visibility of 600 to 700 miles. The cost of establishing such stations however is high, very likely approximating \$300,000 or over for each station.

Before the war aviation was a sport. During the war aviation was the eyes that guided the advance of the victorious armies. After the war aviation will be the fastest means of transportation, hence the natural method for carrying fast mails.

PRECANCEL NOTES.

DR. C. W. HENNAN.

Please send in your precancel new issue notes to Dr. C. W. Hennan, 6450 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill., the Editor of this department.

The 5c error "Chattanooga, Tenn." mentioned in last month's news was sold to Wm. G. Windhurst of Marion, Ohio. The sheet brought \$17.50 and was very reasonable at that price, as only three sheets were known. The report was circulated that twenty-five full sheets were found. Mr. Voorhees informs me that only three full sheets and eighteen blocks of four were found.

The blocks became the property of Mr. A. C. Roessler.

J. E. Dennet writes that he recently found a 10c Washington, D. C. with the cancellation inverted. Also a 1c Zion City, Ill. Both were perforated 11.

H. S. Powell writes that not all values of the Parcel Post Techny, Ill. have been used. The 75c and \$1. were the most commonly used. He states that the imperforate 1c is being used on church notices precancelled in the usual type. Only one \$5. precancel was used to date that being on a 50 lb. lot going to Oregon.

Precancelled Aeroplane stamps were used at Christmas time by Newton, Kansas.

Chicago #394 is now coming inverted. Only a few sheets of this stamp are known and they should be good stamps.

I have seen the following stamps not listed by Bushnell. Southbridge, Mass. \$1. perforated 11; Rochester, N. Y., 20c inverted, \$1. inverted; Boston, Mass., 30c double inverted; Utica, N. Y., 50c inverted; Cleveland, Ohio, 5c inverted, 50c inverted; Northampton, Mass., 50c perforated 12.

Precancel collectors would do well to get in touch with foreign dealers, as a great many high values are sent to foreign countries. In a lot of 500 recently received 400 of them were above the 50c value. Many of them were in large blocks and they were in excellent condition.

I have a strip of three Chicago, Ill., on the 3c double printing.

W. P. Coleman of Washington, D. C., submits a copy of the 1c Washington in which the D has been dropped from D. C. This occurs once in the bottom row of each sheet. He also submits a copy of the 15c 1902, Chicago, Ill., in which the O has been broken giving it the appearance of an inverted C.

Mr. Leavy sends me the 1c Federalburg, Md., surface print listed before, and also reports having seen the 1c surface print precancelled New York and Chicago.

Referring to the question of Precancelled stamps of Techny, Ill., Mr. H. S. Powell of the Powell Stamp Co. sends samples of the three types used which will be described later. A number of precancel collectors have questioned the authenticity of the Techny, Ill. precancels, and the following are extracts from Mr. Powell's letter of February 6, 1919.

"Dear Dr. Hennan:—

I enclose a 4c stamp showing the first type of Techny, Ill.—this covered four stamps at one impression. The type II covered one stamp and also four stamps. The new type III covers twenty-five stamps at one time and a single die has been furnished for higher values." * * * "The mission house publishes several large publications which are sent out from Techny, 600,000 copies being sent out monthly. A mission press doing mail order printing is instrumental in using a large number of precancels." * * * "The reason so many older kinds came out precancelled was that the postmaster used the single precancellor for a hand stamp, the impression being clearer and easily read. I used to send in tags with all kinds of older values that I got in collections and in remittances that were no good for sale, but O. K. for postage, and so I suppose a lot of these were precancelled. You see the stamps were stuck on the tags and the cancellation was applied before they were tied to the bags and far easier to handle. Now I do not send in any stamps on tags and they have them precancelled and affixed as is proper. I send in addressed tags with instructions written in pencil as to kinds wanted used—whether precancelled or airplane." * * * "I remember once of getting a collection of old U. S. that had a lot of old-time unused in poor shape in it and used them on tags as I seldom have use for higher values on anything else. A 1c #43, a 3c #65, some 3c green, and a 30c #217. The collector wrote back (that got the bag) that these stamps were precancelled and I wrote to the postmaster at Techny, Ill. how that happened and he said that the single precancellor was likely used by the employee as a handstamp and later I saw a tag with the precancel partly on the stamp and on the tag to show that same must have been used in that way on many of the tags I sent in that were ALREADY STAMPED."

"However, I would like to say, that being a gentleman the postmaster

would not commercialize this privilege and am sure he would not precancel old stamps to favor anyone, as instructions are emphatic and clear from the Department.

"While many of these old precancels might be irregular they were used on tags going to collectors and it would profit no one but the buyer of the lot.

It might be that lots sent out by the mission house have been treated likewise and at that I would class these as desirable as the so-called Sears, Roebuck, Chicago precancels that I have found a plenty in the Techny's St. Mary's unpicked of late. * * *"

Yours very truly,
H. S. POWELL.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PAST.

T. RUSSELL HUNGERFORD.

The letters of Messrs. W. C. Michaels and L. L. Green in the September number of the American Philatelist, written in a reminiscent vein, and the suggestion of the editor that other members of the Society might furnish similar matter, prompts me to write the following notes, hoping they may be of interest to some of our readers. I am unable to go as far back as the gentlemen aforementioned, by reason of lack of years and philatelic experience, but the collecting of stamps during the past thirty years affords a basis for a few observations that may be new to present day collectors. During that time there have been many changes and improvements in the methods and forms of collecting, and new features are constantly being introduced, so that upon looking back and comparing the present with the past the contrast is great.

How many collectors of today remember when Scott's catalogue was issued in pamphlet form, in two parts?—one part listing the stamps, and the other part wholly given to illustrations, which then numbered exactly 1900, so that it was often necessary to consult the book of illustrations in order to be sure of the type referred to in the price catalogue. Yet that was the case as late as 1888. That catalogue was sold for 25c. No reference was made to watermarks, perforations, or other minor varieties. It listed the stamped envelopes and wrappers of all countries, which in later years, when the catalogue became so bulky, it was found necessary to eliminate, since which time

their popularity with many collectors has declined. In that old catalogue instructions are given for ordering stamps from the publishers, and an example is made of the 1c United States, 1851, then listed at 25c unused and 10c used, without reference to the different dies. The 5c 1847 was priced at 25c. and the 10c at \$1.25. The different sizes of embossing were not noted, nor was there any mention of the secret marks on the 1872 issue. Plate numbers were hardly known. Compare that catalogue with the present neat, convenient and compact book, and what a wonderful improvement is seen!

How many collectors remember what started them to collect, or the first stamp they acquired? In my case, the finding on the school-room floor of a 5c Italian stamp, 1879 issue, catalogued at 1c, served to kindle a philatelic flame that has never been quenched. Soon thereafter, through my father, I became the proud possessor of the then current 5c and 15c France, and some from Spain, and later, through the kindness of the Venezuelan minister at that time, I secured a number of unused stamps of Venezuela. But when I became the possessor of a Trinidad stamp I thought the acme of my joy had been reached. Through a letter of introduction to an official of the State Department I was enabled to secure a number of good stamps, calling there each Saturday, and it can be safely remarked that I never missed a Saturday. They were mostly current low values, but occasionally there was a sprinkling of

high values and obsolete issues. Of course, there was a great demand for these stamps, as I suppose there is now and any boy who had sufficient influence to get on the inside was considered fortunate. Among those I remember securing in this way, and which still repose in my collection, are a fine copy of the 1sh. gray British Honduras, catalogued at \$17.50; the 1sh St. Christopher, 1887; 1r.12c surcharge on 2r 50c Ceylon, 1885, perf. 12½; 96c Straits Settlements, etc.

Once, when talking stamps in the shop of an old English shoemaker, a gentleman by the name of Lawrence, overhearing the conversation, remarked that he had a lot of Peruvian stamps at home, and if I called for them he would give them to me. Needless to say I required no second invitation, and called the very next morning, before the man had time to get out of bed, and received the stamps.

An incident occurred during my early schooling days that I have never forgotten. Many of the boys acted as agents for dealer's approval sheets, and at recess and before and after school had quite a brisk trade. One day the teacher caught a boy paying more attention to stamps than to his lesson, and ordered him to throw the stamps in the fire. All pleadings were in vain, and forthwith he proceeded to consign the stamps to the old-fashioned stove in the corner of the room, much to the horror of his school mates. I do not know who the dealer was that owned the approval sheets, but often wondered how he came out on that transaction, and fear that little bon-fire was at his expense.

It was during these early days that unused sets of Interior Department stamps, 1c to 24c, could be had for the asking by applying to Dr. Ames at the Department. We school boys secured many sets in that way, afterwards taking them to either J. H. Houston, who then lived on Missouri Avenue, or C. F. Rothfuchs, who was then in business at 359½ Penna. Ave. N. W., and

selling them for 25c cash, or receiving fifty cents catalogue value foreign in exchange. Of course, Dr. Ames had many repeat orders notwithstanding that every boy was asked if he had ever received a set before, which no boy would acknowledge he had. However, the method employed in whipping that devil around the stump was to have another boy go in and ask for a set of stamps, while his companion remained outside, and then divide the proceeds of sale or exchange. As far as I know this was the only Department that had any stamps on hand for distribution in that manner, although the 1, 3, 6 and 10c Navy Dept. could still be had by those who had sufficient "pull." The 24c Treasury was frequently seen among the school boys, selling for 25c, and even then was considered a scarce stamp. Other Department stamps brought proportionate figures. I remember buying from a schoolmate a fine used copy of the 15c Agriculture for the nominal sum of 5c, and on another occasion the 1, 24, 30 and 90c Navy, used, for 10c, immediately afterwards being offered 15c, which I wisely refused, and still have the stamps. True, they are not first class copies, but nevertheless were a bargain at the price.

All early collectors have their difficulties in regard to correctly placing stamps in the album, and I had mine. I remember what a puzzle the Austrian newspaper stamp with nothing on it but the head of Mercury proved to be, and also, before I had either album or catalogue, how much thought a stamp from Natal caused my uncle and myself, neither of us having heard of such a country. That shows what a great teacher of geography philately is.

Then there was the fascination of foreign exchange, which most all budding philatelists have to pass through and become disillusioned. To send current U. S. to foreign countries and receive in exchange stamps of those countries at the mere cost of postage is an inducement that few can resist,

It seems to me that then there were more advertisements of those wishing to engage in foreign exchange in the stamp papers than there are now. I know I answered a great many, and in most every instance failed to receive a reply or even the return of the stamps. Maybe the class of stamps I sent did not merit a reply. Anyway, there was something lacking, and I was doomed to disappointment in nearly every case, which dampened my enthusiasm for foreign exchange to a large extent. However, for some years I did have a very satisfactory correspondent in Jamaica. He wrote me first, and how he got my name I do not know, except it was through membership in the A. P. S. This is the only instance that I can now recall where foreign exchange proved in any way satisfactory.

It seems to me one of the main reasons why some collectors lose interest in stamps is that they collect them too fast and get them too easily. Of course, there are many who complain of not getting them fast enough. But in order to maintain interest over a considerable period of time one should not collect too rapidly, as the fascination of collecting is thereby largely decreased and one's enthusiasm is liable to quickly burn out. It is better to accumulate them gradually and see one's collection grow by degrees, rather than by leaps and bounds. That has been

my experience thru a period of thirty years, during which time I have never lost interest or disposed of my collection and started over again, as many do.

Another factor in maintaining interest is the philatelic press. In order to keep in touch with what is going on in the stamp world every collector should subscribe to at least one stamp paper. A monthly is good, but a weekly is better. And he should then read it. No benefit can be derived by simply subscribing to philatelic journals, if they are not read, and in order to guard against this, too many papers should not be taken, as in these busy times few of us have the opportunity to read more than one philatelic paper a week.

In closing, let me say a word in regard to philatelic societies. Every live collector should affiliate with at least one philatelic society, either local or national. Where there is a local society, it should receive support, and it is well to join one of the national organizations. Membership will be found both helpful and beneficial, and they are entitled to support on patriotic grounds, if on no other. With the stimulating agencies above mentioned, the old saying, "once a collector, always a collector" should apply in nearly every case.

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EXCHANGES—We will be pleased to exchange three copies with all philatelic publications upon receipt of request to do so. Kindly send one copy to Mr. Adam E. Daum, Assistant Librarian, 421 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa., one copy to the Chairman of the Philatelic Literature Committee, W. R. Ricketts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, (Wilkes-Barre) Pa., and one copy to the Editor.

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EDITORIAL.

We are publishing this month accounts of activities in various philatelic societies throughout the country, showing the intense interest taken in stamp collecting from coast to coast. It is most gratifying to note the large attendance at these local meetings, and the keen competition for honors where displays have been in order. The auction reports all show a decided raise in the prices realized for the lots offered. The dealers, from one end of the country to the other, all joyfully proclaim that never before have they been deluged with such a steady rush of business. The largest edition of the Standard Catalogue ever printed by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. has been completely sold out within a short time of its publication, necessitating its being reprinted within six months of its appearance, and stamp albums, both printed and blank, are selling in quantities never even dreamed of by the publishers a few years back. All pointing most conclusively to the fact that never before has philately occupied the public mind to such a vast extent as it now does, and that never before has there been such a crying need for philatelic organization and good sound philatelic publicity.

The activities of the various societies are a fine thing, but, no matter how large the attendance at their meeting, no matter how intense an interest their members display, the organizations are but local, and they radiate interest and power but a few miles beyond some one of our large cities, consequently in their present unorganized condition are capable of accomplishing but very little for the national benefit of philately. And there are so many lasting benefits that can and should be wrought by unanimous national organization.

We are all of us interested in the stamps of our own great country, either as specialists or straight old line collectors, what a great advantage it

would be if we could accomplish the establishing of a bureau, in the Post Office Department at Washington, which would handle specially selected specimens of the current United States stamps, in as many shades as could be acquired, and in well centered condition as regards perfection, for sale at their face value to collectors and dealers only. A well directed national organization could undoubtedly accomplish such a feat with a petition signed by the thousands of philatelists it would enroll beneath its banner.

All business interests are organized for national representation, it is not necessary for you to be a dealer to have a business interest in philately. your collection is an investment the same as any holdings of stocks or bonds in a business enterprise, its value, like that of your stocks and bonds, determined by quality and market fluctuations. Philatelists annually pay to the Post Office Department, for stamps, a quarter of a million dollars, for which no return is asked beyond the slight courtesy of paying heed to the requests for good copies. Any WELL RUN business concern endeavors to accommodate a good customer by granting his requests when they are sensible and reasonable. The Post Office Department is supposed to be run on business principles, why not convince it that philately is a customer whose reasonable demands should be treated with courtesy and consideration.

This is but one benefit to philately that unanimous national organization would accomplish, there are many others, and we are willing to talk to you about them, but we are only "wind jamming" unless we have a national organization of broad scope to talk to.

Here is something for the serious consideration of philatelists, all local societies should become a branch of a national organization, and all so-called national societies should combine under one head, so that all philatelists may work together for the intelligent advancement of the pursuit.

We have received No. 9 of the "Stamp Collecting" handbooks, "The Postage Stamps of Gibraltar" by Captain F. D. Higham. In this interesting little booklet of 36 pages much valuable information is given concerning the postage stamps and postal stationery of Gibraltar, from the first issue of January 1st, 1886, down to the War Tax stamp of 1918. Captain Higham is a specialist thoroughly conversant with his subject and handles his material in a clear and concise manner that is indeed a treat to the reader, there are no involved descriptions, nor ifs, ands, and buts, of theory and deduction, just straightforward facts, simply set forth. We extend our congratulations to the author, the editor, and the publisher for having given to philately a valuable little booklet. Published by "Stamp Collecting," 89 Farringdon St., London, E. C. 4., England. Price 1 shilling net.

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NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE.

THE EDITOR.

It will be greatly appreciated if members having new or unchronicled varieties will submit them promptly for notation and description, due credit will in all cases be given.

UNITED STATES. 1919. 3c Victory Stamp. This stamp which we forecast in our editorial of December, and which we fully described in our last issue, was placed on sale in Washington, D. C. on March 3, 1919. Sixteen plates of four hundred subjects each were all put to press on February 12, and printed from continuously until the requisite 500,000 sheets or 200,000,000 stamps had been printed. The plates are numbered 9412, 9413, 9414, 9415, 9416, 9417, 9418, 9419, 9426, 9427, 9428, 9429, 9430, 9431, 9432, and 9433.

UNITED STATES. 1919. 1c Offset Printing. This stamp in imperforate sheets of four hundred is on sale at the Chicago office. All the sheets that we have seen are from plate 9540. No watermark paper, imperforate.

1 cent dull green.

Several of our contemporaries are predicting the appearance of a 2 cent stamp printed from offset plates when we return to the old 2 cent rate of postage in July. We believe that they are false prophets, as the Bureau has already made many new engraved plates of the 2 cent denomination and will make many more in the course of the next two months, the new plates already made will shortly be approved and put to press, and those yet to be made will be approved and put to press as rapidly as completed, so that it is firmly believed that by July the supply of engraved 2 cent stamps will be sufficient to meet all requirements and that the quantity of plates will be readily kept up to requirements now that there is not any great difficulty in securing a sufficient supply of steel for their manufacture, and that the Bureau

has been relieved of some of the pressure in many other lines of engraved plates.

UNITED STATES. 1918. Engraved. We have recently noticed some pronounced new shades of the current no watermarkd paper, perforated 11.

1 cent light blue green, light green.
2 cent scarlet, pale scarlet, pale vermilion.
5 cent marine blue.
8 cent ochre.
9 cent light dull red, dull vermilion.
11 cent dark blue green.
12 cent bright maroon.
30 cent deep dull red.
50 cent red lilac.

ALBANIA. 1918. Provisional Issue. Stamp of 1917 issue surcharged in green, in three lines, QUARKO—25 CTS—KORCES.

25 cts on 5 centimes black & green.
Philatelistische Mitteilungen.

BOSNIA. 1918. Stamps of 1910 and 1912 issues overprinted 1918 in small type.

2 heller violet.
2 heller bright blue.

Philatelistische Mitteilungen.

CHILE. 1918. We have to correct the colors of the two stamps, locally typographed, listed last month on the authority of Stamp Collecting. They should read.

2 centavos pale rose.
25 centavos gray blue & black.

CHINA. 1918. A special cancellation was used on October 10, last, a national holiday in honor of the new President of the Chinese Republic, it consists of a double oval containing Chinese characters, on each side of which are wavy lines.

DENMARK. 1918. Provisional Issue. Newspaper stamp of current design surcharged in black, in three lines, POSTFRIM—ore 27 ore—DANMARK. Watermarked crown, perforated 12½.

27 on 68 ore yellow brown.
Stamp Collecting.

DENMARK. 1918. Current design with portrait of King Christian X, watermarked multiple crosses, perforated 14 by 14½.

7 ore yellow orange.
30 ore green & gray black.
40 ore lilac & gray black.

Stamp Collecting.

HAYTI. 1918. Provisional Issue. Stamps of 1910-13 issues surcharged 2 cts GOURDE, in two lines, within an oblong single line frame.

2 cts on 3 centimes orange yellow (red).
2 cts on 10 centimes red brown (brown).

Mr. J. N. Luff.

HAYTI. 1918. Provisional Issue. Stamps with Gl O. Z. 7 Fev. 1914 black overprint surcharged in brown red, at foot of stamp, 1 ct GOURDE or 5 ct GOURDE with three additional numerals of new denomination, one vertical at top center, and one sidewise at center of each side, that at left facing down and that at right facing up.

1 ct on 1 piastre claret.
5 ct on 1 piastre vermilion.

Stamp with the same black overprint surcharged in red 2 cts GOURDE, in two lines, within an oblong single line frame.

2 cts on 50 centimes yellow.

Mr. A. W. Dunning.

HUNGARY. 1918. Square design. Portrait of King Charles, wearing the "Iron Crown of Hungary," on colored background, crown projects into a straight white label at top having the numerals of denomination in each cor-

ner in color. A narrow straight label at bottom of design bears the inscription MARYAR KIRPOSTS in colored capitals.

25 filler blue.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA. 1918. Austrian postage stamps of 1916 and 1917 issues overprinted as shown. Locally overprinted at Trieste.

Regno d'Italia

Venezia Giulia

3. XI. 18

3 heller violet.
5 heller light green.
6 heller orange.
10 heller claret.
12 heller blue green.
15 heller carmine.
20 heller dark green.
25 heller blue.
30 heller violet.
40 heller olive.
50 heller blue green.
60 heller deep blue.
80 heller orange brown.
1 krone carmine on straw.
2 kronen deep blue.
3 kronen carmine.
4 kronen green.
10 kronen gray violet.

Austrian postage stamps of 1916 and 1917 issues overprinted in black as shown. Locally overprinted at Trentino.

Regno d'Italia

Trentino

3 nov. 1918

3 heller violet. (9,200 issued).
5 heller light green (42,000 issued).
6 heller orange (900 issued).
10 heller claret (45,700 issued).
12 heller blue green (400 issued).
15 heller carmine (2,600 issued).
20 heller dark green (29,050 issued).
25 heller blue (1,600 issued).
30 heller violet (2,300 issued).
40 heller olive (1,100 issued).
50 heller blue green (2,000 issued).
60 heller deep blue (1,500 issued).

80 heller orange brown (400 issued).

1 krone carmine on straw (700 issued).

2 kronen deep blue (700 issued).

4 kronen green (700 issued).

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA. 1918. Current Italian stamps overprinted as shown. Locally overprinted at Trieste.

Venezia

Giulia

5 centesimi green.
10 centesimi claret.
20 centesimi brown orange.
25 centesimi blue.
40 centesimi brown.
45 centesimi olive.
50 centesimi violet.
60 centesimi claret.
1 lira brown & green.

Current postage due stamps of Italy with same overprint.

5 centesimi orange & magenta.
10 centesimi orange & magenta.
20 centesimi orange & magenta.
30 centesimi orange & magenta.
40 centesimi orange & magenta.
50 centesimi orange & magenta.
1 lire blue & magenta.

Current Italian postage stamps overprinted in black as shown. Locally overprinted at Trentino.

Venezia Tridentina

1 centesimi brown (48,300 issued).
2 centesimi orange brown (30,000 issued).
5 centesimi green (70,000 issued).
10 centesimi claret (218,900 issued).
20 centesimi brown orange (50,000 issued).
40 centesimi brown (4,100 issued).
45 centesimi olive (5,000 issued).
50 centesimi violet (5,000 issued).
1 lira brown & green (5,000 issued).

Current postage stamps of Italy surcharged in black in three lines of Roman type, 5—centesimi—di corona. Locally surcharged at Trentino.

5 on 5 centesimi orange & magenta.

Current Italian postage stamps surcharged in black as shown.

Venezia Tridentina

5 Heller

5 heller on 5 centesimi green.
10 heller on 10 centesimi claret.
20 heller on 20 centesimi brown orange.

Current Italian special delivery stamp overprinted in one line of small black Roman capitals VENEZIA GIULIA.

25 centesimi deep rose.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA. 1918. Current Italian stamps overprinted FIUME in black Roman capitals.

1 centesime brown.
2 centesimi orange brown.
5 centesimi green.
10 centesimi claret.
20 centesimi brown orange.
25 centesimi blue.
40 centesimi brown.
45 centesimi olive.
50 centesimi violet.
60 centesimi claret.
1 lira brown & green.

Stamp Collecting.

SAN MARINO. 1918. Pro Combattenti issue overprinted in black, in three lines 3—novembre—1918, with two horizontal bars at foot of stamp.

20 centesimi brown orange & black.
25 centesimi ultramarine & black.
45 centesimi yellow brown & black.
1 lire green & black.
2 lira violet & black.
3 lira lake & black.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.



JUGO-SLAVIA. 1918-19. Provisional issue. Postage stamps of Hungary 1916-17 issue overprinted as shown.

—
SHS

HRVATSKA

- 2 filler orange brown.
- 3 filler red lilac.
- 5 filler green.
- 6 filler blue green.
- 15 filler violet.
- 25 filler blue.
- 35 filler brown.
- 40 filler olive.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

JUGO-SLAVIA. 1918-19. Provisional issue. Postage stamps of Hungary 1918 issue, portrait of King Charles wearing the "Iron Crown of Hungary" overprinted in black as shown.



SHS

HRVATSKA

- 10 filler carmine.
- 20 filler deep brown.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY. 1918. Provisional issue. Stamps of 1907 issue surcharged with new denomination in changed currency.

- ½ centavo on 700 reis purple on yellow.
- 2½ centavos on 500 reis black & red on azure.
- 5 centavos on 400 reis dull blue on yellow.

The surcharges were applied locally at Beria, the capital of the Mozambique Company's territory, and used only in that town. It is stated that there were 42,000 each of the ½ and 2½ centavos and half that number of the 5 centavos. Another kindly little Portuguese issue for the benefit of stamp collect-

ors and the increased revenue of the Mozambique Company.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY. 1919. New pictorial issue. Ornate frames of different design for each denomination, but all bearing the inscription **COMPANHIA DE MOCAMBIQUE**, numerals of denomination, and centavos or escudo. The central medallions are of various subjects. The ¼, 1, 2, 5, 20, and 40 centavos are oblong, the other denominations rectangular.

- ¼ centavo brown & green (Village of native huts).
- ½ centavo black (Native and ivory tusks).
- 1 centavo dark gray green & black (Field of corn).
- 1½ centavos black green (natives tapping rubber trees).
- 2 centavos deep carmine & black (Sugar factory, Acugar).
- 2½ centavos violet & black (Rio Beria).
- 5 centavos deep blue & black (Port of Beria).
- 7½ centavos brown orange & deep green (Native and orange tree).
- 8 centavos violet & black (Cotton field).
- 10 centavos dull red & black (Sisai).
- 15 centavos deep carmine & black (Beria Railway).
- 20 centavos green & black (Palace of Justice).
- 30 centavos brown & black (Native and coconut tree).
- 40 centavos yellow green & black (Tanning bark).
- 50 centavos orange vermilion & black (Cattle).
- 1 escudo blue green & black (Arms of the Company).

Mr. H. F. Dunkhorst.

PARAGUAY. 1918. Provisional Issue. Postage due stamp of 1914 issue surcharged in small black Roman capitals, in three lines, **HABILITADO**—en 0.05—1918, with black bar thru original denomination.

0.05 on 40 centavos yellow brown.

Official stamp of 1914 issue surcharged in black sans-serif capitals, in three lines, **HABILITADO**—1918—5 CENTS 5.

5 cents on 1 centavo gray.

ROUMANIAN OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY. 1918. Stamps of Hungary of the 1916-18 issue, reaper design, with the words FILLER at top and MAGYAR KIR POSTA at bottom obliterated by a horizontal bar, and the word BANI in black Roman capitals overprinted in center of stamp.

- 2 bani on 2 filler brown.
- 3 bani on 3 filler red lilac.
- 5 bani on 5 filler green.
- 6 bani on 6 filler greenish blue.
- 10 bani on 10 filler red.
- 15 bani on 15 filler violet.
- 20 bani on 20 filler gray brown.
- 25 bani on 25 filler blue.
- 35 bani on 35 filler chocolate.
- 40 bani on 40 filler olive.

Stamps of Hungary of the 1916-18 issue, Parliament House design, with the words MAGYAR KIR POSTA at top obliterated by a horizontal bar, a longer horizontal bar in center of stamp, and the word BANI or LEI in black Roman capitals printed over the word FILLER or KORONA.

- 50 bani on 50 filler red violet.
- 75 bani on 75 filler light blue.
- 80 bani on 80 filler yellow green.
- 1 lei on 1 korona claret.
- 2 lea on 2 korona bistre brown.
- 3 lea on 3 korona dark lilac & gray.
- 5 lea on 5 korona black brown & brown.
- 10 lea on 10 korona lilac & red lilac.

Stamps of the 1918 issue of Hungary, portrait of King Charles wearing the "Iron Crown of Hungary," horizontal bars at top and bottom of stamp obliterating the words FILLER and MAGYAR KIRPOSTA, with the word BANI in black Roman capitals overprinted in center of stamp.

- 10 bani on 10 filler carmine.
- 20 bani on 20 filler deep brown.
- 25 bani on 25 filler blue.

SERBIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA. 1918. Stamps of Bosnia birthday jubilee issue of 1910, overprinted at top DRAZAVA S H S and at bottom Bosnia I Hercegovina all in Serbian characters, with the date 1918 at left and right center.

- 5 heller dark green (red).
- 30 heller green (black).
- 40 heller orange red (black).
- 45 heller brown red (black).
- 50 heller dull violet (black).
- 80 on 6 heller orange brown (black).
- 3 kronen on 3 heller olive (black).
- 10 kronen on 2 heller violet (black).

SERBIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA. 1918. Stamps of Bosnia jubilee issue of 1910 overprinted at top DRAZAVA—S H S, in two lines, and at bottom Bosnia i Hercegovina, all in German characters, with the date 1918 at left and right center.

- 3 heller olive (black).
- 10 heller carmine (black).
- 20 heller dark brown (black).
- 25 heller deep blue (red).
- 60 on 50 heller dull violet (black).
- 90 on 35 heller myrtle green (black).
- 2 kronen bronze green (black).
- 4 kronen on 1 krone maroon (black).

Philatelistische Mitteilungen.

SWEDEN. 1918. Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift states that the recently issued provisional 12 on 25 ore has been found with inverted surcharge, the copy bearing the postmark GUILKSBERG, 4 July, 1918. Bravo! We are glad to see that the Swedes recognized our national birthday with a rarity.

SWEDEN. 1919. Charity Stamps of 1916 issue, postage stamps surcharged with 5 öre surplus for benefit of the "Landstormen" resurcharged by having the 5 obliterated by three short horizontal bars and the numeral 7 printed on either side of the obliterated 5, the word "FEM" at foot of stamp is obliterated by a thick bar, and in each lower corner the numeral 3 is surcharged.

- 7 on 5 on 2 ore orange.
- 7 on 5 on 3 ore yellow brown.
- 7 on 5 on 4 ore gray.
- 7 on 5 on 5 ore yellow green.
- 7 on 5 on 6 ore lilac.

Charity stamps of 1916 issue, postage stamps surcharged with 10 ore surplus for the benefit of the "Landstormen" resurcharged by having the 10 obliterated by three short horizontal bars

and the numeral 12 printed on either side of the obliterated 10, the word "TIO" at foot of stamp is obliterated by a thick bar, and in each lower corner the numeral 8 is surcharged.

12 on 10 on 12 ore pale blue.
 12 on 10 on 20 ore red orange.
 12 on 10 on 24 ore yellow.
 12 on 10 on 30 ore brown.
 12 on 10 on 50 ore rose red.

The original 1916 Charity Stamps were sold at double their face or postal value of 5 or 10 ore. The surplus going to the "Landstormen," with the raise in postal rate from 5 to 7 and from 10 to 12 ore it was apparently considered a good plan to gather a bit more of the cash of the "philatelic sucker" by raising the Charity Stamps to correspond with the postal rates, in doing this, however, great care was taken to protect the stamp collectors throughout the world by not increasing the original face value and surplus combined, and the poor "Landstormen" was compelled to loose the increase of 2 ore in postal rate by having the surplus reduced 2 ore on each stamp, hence the 3 and 8 ore surcharges in the lower corners which represent the "Landstormen" surplus in each case. We feel sure that collectors will thoroughly appreciate the thoughtfulness of the Swedish postal authorities in not raising the original face value price of the stamps.

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

GREAT BRITAIN. Morocco Agencies. 1918. Current stamps of Great Britain surcharged in three lines of black sans-serif capitals, MOROCCO—AGENCIES—3 PESETAS.

3 pesetas on 2½ shillings brown.
 Stamp Collecting.

AITUTAKI. 1918. Current New Zealand King George design overprinted AITUTAKI in large red sans-serif capitals.

2½ pence deep blue.
 Mr. J. N. Luff.

CAYMAN ISLANDS. 1919. Current King George design overprinted WAR STAMP in one line of black sans-serif capitals. London printing.

½ penny gray green.
 1½ on 2½ pence orange.
 Mr. H. F. Dunkhorst.

JOHORE. 1918. Current design watermarked multiple flowers.

1 dollar green & violet.
 Stamp Collecting.

PALESTINE. 1918. Current E. E. F. design, London printing, watermarked multiple cypher, perforated 15 by 14.

3 millemes light brown.
 9 piastres ochre.
 10 piastres ultramarine.
 20 piastres slate gray.
 Stamp Collecting.

The Plates and Printings of the 3 Cent Offset Printing

By J. B. LEAVY and A. E. OWEN.

On June 1, 1918, an enlarged negative of die II of the 3c stamp was made, cleaned and touched up in the same manner as the enlarged negative for die I had been. The same methods established in connection with the 3c type III were followed in the manufacture of this new stamp, now known as 3c type IV, and on June 4, 1919, the first offset zinc plate of this type went to press, it was numbered 8720, and all

subsequent 3c offset plates have been of type IV.

When developing the 400 subject master negative a small bubble broke the film under the S of U. S. in the sixth subject of the upper right pane—the subject directly under the plate number—and leaving a very small spot of plain glass at that point, of course this transferred to the zinc plates as a small dark spot, and therefore appears

in the printed sheets of stamps as a blotch of color. An attempt was made to correct this flaw on plate 9274, which shows a retouching of the design at the defective point. Plate 9275 again shows the blotch of color. The correction was then made to the 400 subject master negative, by painting in lines on the little spot of plain glass, and all plates from 9278 on show the flaw crudely corrected.

Double impressions of the 3c offset printings exist, and their manner of occurrence was twofold. The most common being caused by a shifting of the plate in finding itself when working into the offset transfer roller, and showing from very slight, merely blurred impressions, to decidedly double, with one impression shifted over a half millimetre to the left or right of the other, but never to the top or bottom. These double impressions occur on the offset transfer roller and are transferred to the paper as such, the sheet going through the press but once to receive this double impression, when the stamps are found in complete panes or in plate number blocks a double impression of the same plate number will be shown. These double impressions are known in both type III and type IV. There is another double impression of type IV which is a really truly double impression, the sheets having gone through the press twice to receive it. These double impressions occurred through overzealousness on the part of a new employee of the Bureau. Some sheets had been run off from plate 9374 which showed very faint and light impressions and the overzealous workman noticing them promptly put them through the press again, but the sec-

ond time to plate 9396, and the margins show single impression of each plate number, one faint the other deep color. In this case the second printing shows to the bottom of the first.

Complete panes of the 3c type IV have been found with portions of a pane printed on the back, as the Bureau can give us no explanation of how this occurred we give no explanation of it here, everyone can theorize, deduce, or assume to his hearts' content upon the manner of occurrence, without fear of criticism from us, we are dealing solely in facts, and all statements made in these articles are facts, there are no theories, assumptions, or deductions, simply first hand information from the experts in charge of the manufacture of the plates and stamps, and information gained by personal observation and examination. Some self styled philatelic experts have attempted to dispute and disprove statements made in these articles, but we can positively assure our readers that our statements are facts nothing more, nothing less.

A great deal of "to do" has been made over what is termed a "phantom plate number," this is a faint repetition of the plate number and arrow heads, at short intervals, in the margins, they are caused by the feed rollers, which are of small circumference, taking up the ink from the plate numbers and arrows in passing over the transfer roller and in their turn transferring them to the paper, they are of very little importance, and in no case should a plate number enthusiast be bamboozled into paying a fancy price for them, for in most instances they are more common than the straight plate numbers.

Plate	Type	First Printing	Remarks
8720	3	June 1, 1918.	Upper right and lower 7 altered.
8721	3	June 4, 1918.	Bottom left 8721 altered.
8722	3	June 4, 1918.	None.
8723	3	June 4, 1918.	None.
8724	3	June 4, 1918.	None.
8725	3	June 4, 1918.	None.
8726	3	June 5, 1918.	None.
8727	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8728	3	—	No proof, but plate was printed from.

Plate	Type	First Printing	Remarks
8729	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8730	3	June 5, 1918.	None.
8731	3	June 6, 1918.	1 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8732	3	June 7, 1918.	None.
8733	3	June 7, 1918.	None.
8734	3	June 7, 1918.	None.
8735	3	June 8, 1918.	None.
8736	3	June 13, 1918.	None.
8737	3	June 6, 1918.	None.
8738	3	June 12, 1918.	None.
8739	3	June 11, 1918.	None.
8740	3	June 13, 1918.	None.
8741	3	June 8, 1918.	1 altered by hand in all eight numbers, therefore all different.
8742	3	—	No date of printing, but proof and plate was used.
8743	3	June 14, 1918.	None.
8744	3	June 14, 1918.	None.
8745	3	June 11, 1918.	None.
8746	3	June 15, 1918.	None.
8747	3	June 17, 1918.	None.
8748	3	June 18, 1918.	None.
8749	3	June 11, 1918.	None.
8750	3	June 12, 1918.	None.
8751	3	June 22, 1918.	None.
8752	3	June 19, 1918.	None.
8753	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8754	3	June 13, 1918.	None.
8755	3	June 20, 1918.	None.
8756	3	June 22, 1918.	None.
8757	3	June 21, 1918.	None.
8758	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8759	3	June 14, 1918.	None.
8760	3	June 17, 1918.	None.
8761	3	June 24, 1918.	None. First proof in bright color.
8762	3	June 20, 1918.	None.
8763	3	July 5, 1918.	6 in bottom right number altered.
8764	3	—	No date of printing but plate used.
8765	3	June 26, 1918.	None.
8766	3	June 25, 1918.	None.
8767	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8768	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8769	3	June 25, 1918.	None.
8770	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8771	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8772	3	June 26, 1918.	None.
8773	3	June 26, 1918.	None.
8774	3	June 25, 1918.	None.
8775	1	June 28, 1918.	None.
8776	1	July 3, 1918.	None.
8777	1	July 6, 1918.	None.
8778	3	July 8, 1918.	None.
8779	2 & 3	June 27, 1918.	Bottom right number type 2 rest type 3.
8780	1	June 27, 1918.	None.
8781	1	June 29, 1918.	None.
8782	1	June 28, 1918.	215 scratched under No. 100 lower left pane.
8783	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8784	1	July 1, 1918.	None.
8785	1	July 10, 1918.	None.
8786	1	July 1, 1918.	None.
8787	1	July 2, 1918.	None.
8788	1	July 1, 1918.	None.
8789	1	July 9, 1918.	None.

Plate	Type	First Printing	Remarks
8790	1	July 5, 1918.	0 altered by hand in each number therefore all eight different.
8791	1	July 3, 1918.	None.
8792	1	July 12, 1918.	None.
8793	1	July 8, 1918.	Both right side numbers entirely altered by hand.
8794	1	July 10, 1918.	Bottom right number entirely altered by hand.
8795	1	July 9, 1918.	None.
8796	1	July 11, 1918.	None.
8797	1	July 11, 1918.	Last 7 altered by hand in all eight numbers therefore all different.
8798	1	July 11, 1918.	None.
8799	1	July 16, 1918.	None.
8800	1	July 15, 1918.	Left side numbers reversed.
8801	1	July 15, 1918.	None.
8802	1	July 15, 1918.	None.
8803	1	July 17, 1918.	None.
8804	1	July 12, 1918.	None.
8805	1	July 17, 1918.	None.
8806	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8807	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8808	1	July 19, 1918.	None.
8809	1	July 19, 1918.	None.
8810	1	July 24, 1918.	0 altered by hand on all eight numbers therefore all different.
8811	1	July 20, 1918.	None.
8812	1	July 19, 1918.	None.
8813	1	July 24, 1918.	None.
8814	1	July 23, 1918.	None.
8815	1	July 23, 1918.	None.
8816	1	July 26, 1918.	Upper right side number scratched in by hand, extra large numbers.
8817	1	July 26, 1918.	None.
8818	1	July 26, 1918.	Duplicate plate 8816 with 6 altered to 8 on all numbers except upper right side.
8819	1	July 26, 1918.	None.
8820	1	July 27, 1918.	None.
8821	1	July 29, 1918.	None.
8822	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8823	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8824	1	July 29, 1918.	None.
8825	1	July 29, 1918.	None.
8826	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8827	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8828	1	July 30, 1918.	None.
8829	1	July 30, 1918.	None.
8830	3	August 1, 1918.	None.
8831	3	July 31, 1918.	None.
8832	3	July 31, 1918.	None.
8833	3	August 1, 1918.	None.
8834	3	August 1, 1918.	None.
8835	3	August 1, 1918.	None.
8836	3	August 2, 1918.	None.
8837	3	August 2, 1918.	None.
8838	3	August 3, 1918.	None.
8839	3	August 9, 1918.	None.
8840	3	August 5, 1918.	None.
8841	3	August 6, 1918.	None.
8842	3	August 5, 1918.	None.
8843	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8844	3	August 7, 1918.	None.
8845	3	August 9, 1918.	None.
8846	3	August 13, 1918.	None.
8847	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8848	3	August 7, 1918.	None.

Plate	Type	First Printing	Remarks
8849	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8850	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8851	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8852	3	August 7, 1918.	None.
8853	3	August 8, 1918.	None.
8854	3	August 8, 1918.	None.
8855	3	August 8, 1918.	None.
8856	3	August 14, 1918.	None.
8857	3	August 15, 1918.	None.
8858	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8859	3	August 15, 1918.	None.
8860	3	August 17, 1918.	None.
8861	3	August 12, 1918.	None.
8862	3	August 9, 1918.	None.
8863	3	August 12, 1918.	Upper left side number altered.
8864	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.
8865	—	—	Defective plate, not used, no proof.

(To be continued.)

THE SCRAP BAG.

A Short History of Gibraltar.

The Colony of Gibraltar is set on the rocky promontory which is the most southerly point of Spain, and which commands the narrow entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. For this reason, although little over a square mile in area, it is one of the most important British possessions, and is both a Military and Naval Station of a most vital nature.

Gibraltar was known to the Greeks as ALYBE and to the Romans as MONS CALPE, and was one of the two pillars of Hercules, of which ABYLA on the opposite African shore was the other. These two pillars were for centuries the limit of the maritime enterprise of the Ancient Mediterranean. Gibraltar gained its present name from TARIQ IBN SAID, who captured it in A. D. 711, and it was thenceforward known as GEBEL TARIQ, which in Arabic means "The mountain of TARIQ," and has since been corrupted into GIBRAL-TAR.

The Rock has suffered many sieges since TARIQ IBN SAID built a fortress upon it. The Spanish Christians under Alonzo Perez de GUZMAN, took it in 1309, but the Moors recaptured it in 1335, only to lose it once more in 1462. It remained in Spanish hands until 1704, when the British and Dutch, under Prince George of Hesse-Darmstadt

and Admiral Sir George Rooke, besieged and took it, and were immediately besieged in their turn by the French and Spaniards, who spent the years 1704-05 in a fruitless attempt to recover it. The final and greatest siege of Gibraltar took place in the years 1779-83, when the French and Spaniards again attacked it and were once more unsuccessful. In all there are fourteen recorded sieges of Gibraltar.

Since that time the history of Gibraltar has been uneventful, and so far it has not come into special prominence in this war.

In 1901 the population, including the Garrison, was 27,460.

Gibraltar is a Crown Colony and as such is administered by the Crown Agents.—Reprinted from "The Postage Stamps of Gibraltar" by Captain F. D. Higham.

French Stamps on War Time Paper.

Dr. H. Voisin, writing in L'Echo de la Timbrologie, gives the following rather interesting information concerning the papers used in the printing of the current French stamps during the later periods of the war.

In 1916, beginning with plate 4, there came into use a very thin glazed paper, upon which all denominations are known. At the beginning of 1917, for a very short period, a thin slightly

glazed paper was used that was remade from the corners and margins torn from the sheets of stamps, this special paper was the despair of the postal clerks because the sheets could not be kept flat but curled upon themselves in a tight roll. Dr. Voisin has positive knowledge of but four denominations on this paper:—1 centime, plate 6; 15 centimes, plate 7; 25 centimes, plate 5; and 30 centimes, plate 6. Early in 1917 the first GC paper came into use, slightly gray and wrinkled, all denominations exist on this paper. 1 centime, plates 6 and 7; 2 centimes, plate 7; 3 centimes, plate 7; 5 centimes, plates 6, 7, and 8; 10 centimes, plate 6; 15 centimes, plates 6, 7, and 8; 20 centimes, plates 7 and 8; 25 centimes, plates 7 and 8; 30 centimes, plates 6, 7, and 8; 35 centimes, plate 8; and the 40, 45, 50 centimes, and 1 franc, which have no plate number. Postage due stamps: 5 centimes, plates 7 and 8; 10 centimes, plate 7; 15 centimes, plate 7; 20 centimes, plate 8; 30 centimes, plate 8; 50 centimes, plate 6. Sometime in 1918 the GC paper became nearly white and lost its wrinkled appearance, so far the following denominations are known on this improved GC paper: 1 centime, plate 8; 5 centimes, plates 7 and 8; 15 centimes, plates 7 and 8; 25 centimes, plate 8; 30 centimes, plates 7 and 8; 35 centimes, plate 8; 45 centimes, no plate number.

The Postal Service in London in 1821.

Nearly a century ago the principal post office in London was located in Lombard Street, at the same spot where a branch office now stands. London and its suburbs were covered by a "twopenny post," while a "general post" covered the whole of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. There was no uniform fee for letters carried beyond the London district, but each was charged upon its own merits, having regard to weight and distance. The foreign mails were made up and despatched twice in each week. Tuesdays and Fridays the mail coaches gath-

ered at the southern side of the Lombard Street office, opposite St. Swithin's Lane, four horses were attached to each coach, and the driver and guard were superbly attired in scarlet coats richly embroidered with gold lace. The mail bags were placed in charge of the guard, who, in case of an attack on the road, was furnished with a blunderbuss and a pair of pistols, a precaution by no means unnecessary, as the roads were dark and for the most part unprotected, and the race of highwaymen by no means extinct. As a rule there was but one delivery of out of town letters, but those posted in town, at the twopenny rate, were delivered more frequently. The "general" postman wore a red coat without lace, while the "local" or twopenny postman sported a blue coat, each were liberally garnished with brass buttons. In order to facilitate the collection of out going mail a red-coated man paraded the principal streets with a large leathern bag and a bell, the ringing of which was a summons to merchants and others to deliver to the bearer all their letters that were at the moment ready for the mail.

Forged Overprints of Egypt & Sudan.

Very clever forgeries have recently come upon the market from Cairo, Egypt, of the 1915 2 milliemes on 3 milliemes orange, inverted surcharge, and the postage due, 1898, 3 milliemes on 2 piastres orange, inverted surcharge. Also of the Sudan 1897 issue, all denominations, both normal and inverted. Be careful from whom you purchase these stamps.

Australian Commonwealth Provisional ½ penny.

The 1½ pence stamp made its appearance at Melbourne on November 9, 1918, and at Sydney on the 14. About two or three weeks before the 1½ pence stamp appeared the demand for the ½ penny (the extra tax imposed) greatly taxed the resources of the Federal Stamp Printing Offices. Large as

was the stock of $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamps printed to provide for the extra postage tax, it seems that some post offices ran out of them, and from the interior many letters have been received bearing a 1 penny stamp cut in half diagonally as prepayment of the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny tax. As the Post Office authorities allowed these bisected stamps to pass without comment should they not be accepted as an authorized variety?

The Late German Colonies in the Pacific.

Recently I had the opportunity to inspect a number of "originals" that came from the late German possessions in the Pacific Ocean. The owner of them was one of a firm of old traders, but not a sufficiently enthusiastic collector to keep many of the envelopes. As he told me, he had a box full of correspondence, and on moving his residence he picked out a few and destroyed the balance. Now that the value of what is gone for ever has been brought home to him, he is ready to "tear his hair out" at the folly he committed.

He has memos of when the post offices in the various colonies were opened, and they are:—

SAMOA.—Apia, July 23, 1887.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA.—At Finschhafen, February 15, 1888.

MARSHALLS.—Jaluit, October 1, 1888.

MARIANNE.—Saipen, November 18, 1899.

CAROLINE.—Yap, November 18, 1899.

These dates refer, of course, to the post offices under German control. As has been stated before in this journal, the November 1917, issue, stamps of the Philippine Islands, surcharged "Mariannas Espanolas," were used before German took possession.

The envelopes with German stamps (not colonial) and postmarks that I examined are as follows:—

GERMAN NEW GUINEA—

20 pfennig blue, series of 1889, Kerawee, January 3, 1890.

50 pfennig lake brown, series of 1889, Fried. Winshafen, December 20, 1892.

20 pfennig blue, series of 1889, Fried. Winshafen, July 12, 1894.

50 pfennig lake brown, series of 1889, Matupi, June 19, 1897.

2 marks purple, series 1875-82, Matupi, November 28, 1899.

50 pfennig gray green, series of 1880, Finschhafen, May 15, 1899.

MARSHALL ISLANDS—

20 pfennig dull blue, series of 1880, Jaluit, June 12, 1889.

10 pfennig rose, series of 1880, Jaluit, March 24, 1890.

5 pfennig mauve, series of 1880, Jaluit, November 23, 1890.

50 pfennig chocolate, series of 1889, Jaluit, December 1, 1892.

20 pfennig blue, series of 1889, Jaluit, March 12, 1893.

50 pfennig black, series of 1880, Jaluit, May 20, 1897.

SAMOA—

20 pfennig blue, series of 1880, Apia, February 5, 1889.

20 pfennig blue, series of 1889, Apia, March 31, 1891.

50 pfennig lake brown, series of 1889, Apia, July 12, 1894.

5 pfennig mauve, series of 1875-79, Apia, July 12, 1894.

The above are only representative specimens of a large number. The 50 pfennig of 1880 (Jaluit), evidently a gray green originally, had turned a deep gray black. The first postal cancellation on the Samoa consisted of a large rectangle. On top are the words "Postage Paid"; in the center, "Imperial German Post Office"; and below it, "Apia, 5. 2. 89." in one line, all in German language.—Mr. E. D. E. von Weenen in the Australian Philatelist.

**Lieut. Col. Arthur P. S. Hyde
Promoted to Colonel.**

Colonel Arthur P. S. Hyde returned from duty in France early in November to join a new division being organized in this country for service overseas. The signing of the armistice having changed the War Department's plans, Colonel Hyde was assigned to the command of the Field Artillery Replacement Division, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. While there he directed demobilization operations, and was later assigned to duty with the General Staff, Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, with station in Washington.

**Portuguese Nyasa Stamps Used by
Nyasaland Protectorate Forces.**

We quote the following extract from the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain:—

"Mr. A. H. Thompson has shown us several values of the current issue obliterated with a postmark denoting that they were used by the British Forces operating in the colony. The postmark is circular, and is inscribed 'Nyasaland F. F. 2,' with the date. It is interesting to note that the obliterator used for the British issue of N. F. stamps was exactly the same except that it was numbered 'N. F. 1.'" Mr. Thompson informs us that the Portuguese authorities would not permit the use of the N. F. stamps in Portuguese territory, and that an arrangement was made by which the Nyasa stamps were issued to the British troops at Mtengula, the only Portuguese port of importance on Lake Nyasa, which was used as a base for the British troops operating against the Germans driven into Portuguese territory in East Africa. Mr. Thompson further informs us that, to meet the requirements of the British Forces at Mtengula, 207 each of the following values—2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 reis—were placed at their disposal. This would seem to have been a very inadequate supply of the value required for the ordinary letter rate (which we presume would be 50 reis), even for a moderate army of men. But it may have been a liberal allowance of the values which would rarely be required. The explanation is, of course, that there could have been no real de-

mand for these stamps, and doubtless the 207 sets now exist, complete, on an equal number of envelopes very neatly and clearly postmarked with the special obliteration, for the benefit of 'mugs'."

Uncatalogued Minor Varieties.

Stamp Collecting for January publishes a list of uncatalogued minor varieties that are constant throughout the various denominations of the different countries mentioned. The list is taken from an exhibition by Lieut. R. Leonard, at a City of London Philatelic Society meeting. Lieut. Leonard in most cases exhibited more than one specimen of the varieties mentioned in proof that they were constant, and in all cases exhibited the normal variety as well.

Dominica.

- 1879, 4 pence blue, small c in pence.
1886, One penny on 1 shilling lilac rose, dropped y in Penny.
Dropped e in One.
4 pence gray, small c in pence.
1887, 1 penny carmine rose, large O in One.

Hong Kong.

- 1885, 50 on 48 cents brown, sloping top to 5.
1891 Jubilee issue, 2 cents rose, spaced Ho ng.
Short J.
Broken 1 in 1891.
Sloping E in JUBILEE.
D for N in Kong.
Tall K in Kong.
1891 Provisional issue, 7 on 10 cents green, antique t in cents.
14 on 30 cents violet, antique t in cents.

France.

- 1849, 1 franc carmine, I. F. B. for I. F. R. at left.
1853-61, 10 centimes bistre, extra shading on neck.
20 centimes blue, extra shading on neck.
No dots at base of neck.
No dots before 20c on left.
No dot after postes.
1862-71, 5 centimes green, no dots at base of neck.
10 centimes bistre, no dots at base of neck.
20 centimes blue, no dots at base of neck.
Double outer line at bottom.

- Defective design at right.
- 1863 Laureated, 10 centimes bistre, no frown on forehead.
- 20 centimes blue, no frown on forehead.
- Spot on nose.
- Horn on forehead.
- A la corne.
- 30 centimes brown, no frown on forehead.
- Showing goujon lines.
- 40 centimes orange, no frown on forehead.
- 80 centimes rose, no frown on forehead.
- Showing goujon lines.
- 1870 Bordeaux issue, 20 centimes blue, variation of R in Repub.
- 30 centimes brown, variation of R in Repub.
- No dot before 30c on left.
- 1870-73, 2 centimes red brown, "barbiche."
- 10 centimes bistre, variation of R in Repub.
- Long T in postes.
- 20 centimes dull blue, defective corners, worn plate.
- 15 centimes bistre, variation of R in Repub.
- 25 centimes blue, long T in postes.
- 40 centimes orange, variation of R in Repub.
- 1872-75, 15 centimes bistre, long T in postes.
- 30 centimes brown, variation of R in Repub.
- Repub for Repub.
- 80 centimes rose, Repub for Repub.
- French Colonies.**
- 1871-76, 1 centime olive green, gap in outer line at bottom.

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\$2. U. S.	1916 \$2. blue (scarce) good65
	1918 \$2. red & black, good65
\$5. U. S.	1916 \$5. green (superb)	1.35
	1916 \$5. green (good)	.....	.95
	1916 \$5. green block of 4 used	.....	6.50
\$5. U. S.	1918 \$5. green & black (fine)	.....	1.35
	1918 \$5. green & black block of 4	.....	6.75
BLOCKS	1918 \$2. red & black block of 4	.....	3.25
	24c N. Y.-Wash. (last day of rate)	.....	1.00
AERO	16c (Pathfinder) Chi.-N. Y. Sept. 9th	.....	.75
We are headquarters for recent high value U. S. Get them while you can. Not as plenty as many would like you think. These prices won't hold when our supply is gone. Pairs, strips, large blocks in most cases. What do you want?			
U. SA REV.	1898 \$50. brown. A good stamp	.....	.47
	1898 \$10. black (uncut)	.....	.22
PHILIPPINES	2p brown #260A	.....	.68
	2p brown #272	.....	.17
5c ERRORS	Perf. 11, singles, mint*	.....	2.50
	Perf. 11, Pairs, mint*	.....	5.50
WAR STAMPS	German East Africa, Belgium Occupation 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50c, 1fr*	.....	.98
	Same 5frs. ochre & black*	.....	1.75
	French India 1915 5 on 10c* #102*	1.75
	Ubangi 5 on 10c #101*48
	Eritrea 5 on 15c #152*38
	Jamaica 3p #303*85

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New Plate Numbers.

Plates certified since list published in the American Philatelist for Janu- ary, 1919.				No.	Den.	Class	Sub.
				9517	1c	"	400
				9523	1c	"	400
				9524	1c	"	400
				9525	1c	"	400
				9526	1c	"	400
				9527	1c	"	400
				9529	3c	"	400
				9530	3c	"	400
				9531	3c	"	400
				9532	3c	"	400
				9534	3c	"	400
				9543	3c	"	400
				9544	3c	"	400
				9545	3c	"	400
				9546	3c	"	400
				9547	3c	"	400
				9548	3c	"	400
				9555	1c	"	400
				9556	1c	"	400
				9559	3c	"	400
				9573	3c	"	400
				9574	3c	"	400
				9575	3c	"	400
				9578	3c	"	400
				9579	3c	"	400
				9580	3c	"	400
				9581	3c	"	400
				9583	3c	"	400
				9585	3c	"	400
				9586	3c	"	400
				9587	3c	"	400
				9588	3c	"	400
				9589	3c	"	400
				9590	3c	"	400
				9591	3c	"	400
				9592	3c	"	400
				9593	3c	"	400
				9594	3c	"	400
				9595	3c	"	400
				9596	3c	"	400
				9597	3c	"	400
				9598	3c	"	400
				9599	3c	"	400
				9600	3c	"	400
				9601	3c	"	400
				9602	3c	"	400
				9603	3c	"	400
				9604	3c	"	400
				9605	3c	"	400
				9606	3c	"	400

Engraved Plates.

No.	Den.	Class	Sub.	No.	Den.	Class	Sub.
9140	2c	Ordinary	400	9526	1c	"	400
9156	2c	"	400	9527	1c	"	400
9157	2c	"	400	9529	3c	"	400
9158	2c	"	400	9530	3c	"	400
9159	2c	"	400	9531	3c	"	400
9160	2c	"	400	9532	3c	"	400
9164	6c	Air Mail	100	9534	3c	"	400
9412	3c	Victory	400	9543	3c	"	400
9413	3c	"	400	9544	3c	"	400
9414	3c	"	400	9545	3c	"	400
9415	3c	"	400	9546	3c	"	400
9416	3c	"	400	9547	3c	"	400
9417	3c	"	400	9548	3c	"	400
9418	3c	"	400	9555	1c	"	400
9419	3c	"	400	9556	1c	"	400
9426	3c	"	400	9559	3c	"	400
9427	3c	"	400	9573	3c	"	400
9428	3c	"	400	9574	3c	"	400
9429	3c	"	400	9575	3c	"	400
9430	3c	"	400	9578	3c	"	400
9431	3c	"	400	9579	3c	"	400
9432	3c	"	400	9580	3c	"	400
9433	3c	"	400	9581	3c	"	400

Offset Plates.

				9583	3c	"	400
				9585	3c	"	400
				9586	3c	"	400
9379	3c	Ordinary	400	9587	3c	"	400
9381	3c	"	400	9588	3c	"	400
9398	3c	"	400	9589	3c	"	400
9399	1c	"	400	9590	3c	"	400
9402	1c	"	400	9591	3c	"	400
9403	1c	"	400	9592	3c	"	400
9488	1c	"	400	9593	3c	"	400
9489	1c	"	400	9594	3c	"	400
9490	3c	"	400	9595	3c	"	400
9491	3c	"	400	9596	3c	"	400
9496	1c	"	400	9597	3c	"	400
9497	1c	"	400	9598	3c	"	400
9498	1c	"	400	9599	3c	"	400
9499	1c	"	400	9600	3c	"	400
9504	3c	"	400	9601	3c	"	400
9505	3c	"	400	9602	3c	"	400
9506	3c	"	400	9603	3c	"	400
9507	3c	"	400	9604	3c	"	400
9515	1c	"	400	9605	3c	"	400
9516	1c	"	400	9606	3c	"	400

No.	Den.	Class	Sub.	No.	Den.	Class	Sub.
9607	3c	"	400	9667	3c	"	400
9608	3c	"	400	9668	3c	"	400
9609	3c	"	400	9669	3c	"	400
9611	3c	"	400	9670	3c	"	400
9612	3c	"	400	9671	3c	"	400
9613	3c	"	400	9672	1c	"	400
9614	3c	"	400	9673	1c	"	400
9615	3c	"	400	9674	1c	"	400
9616	3c	"	400	9675	1c	"	400
9617	3c	"	400	9676	1c	"	400
9618	3c	"	400	9677	1c	"	400
9619	3c	"	400	9679	1c	"	400
9620	3c	"	400	9680	1c	"	400
9621	3c	"	400	9681	1c	"	400
9622	3c	"	400	9682	1c	"	400
9623	3c	"	400	9685	1c	"	400
9624	3c	"	400	9686	3c	"	400
9625	3c	"	400	9687	3c	"	400
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9628	3c	"	400	9690	3c	"	400
9629	3c	"	400	9691	3c	"	400
9630	3c	"	400	9692	1c	"	400
9631	3c	"	400	9693	1c	"	400
9632	3c	"	400	9694	1c	"	400
9633	3c	"	400	9695	3c	"	400
9634	3c	"	400	9696	3c	"	400
9635	3c	"	400	9698	1c	"	400
9636	3c	"	400	9699	1c	"	400
9637	3c	"	400	9700	1c	"	400
9638	3c	"	400	9702	1c	"	400
9639	3c	"	400	9703	1c	"	400
9640	1c	"	400	9704	3c	"	400
9641	1c	"	400	9705	3c	"	400
9643	1c	"	400	9706	3c	"	400
9646	3c	"	400	9707	3c	"	400
9647	3c	"	400	9708	3c	"	400
9648	3c	"	400	9709	3c	"	400
9649	3c	"	400	9710	1c	"	400
9650	3c	"	400	9711	1c	"	400
9651	3c	"	400	9712	1c	"	400
9652	3c	"	400	9713	1c	"	400
9653	3c	"	400	9714	1c	"	400
9654	3c	"	400	9715	1c	"	400
9655	3c	"	400	9716	1c	"	400
9656	3c	"	400	9717	1c	"	400
9657	3c	"	400	9718	1c	"	400
9658	3c	"	400	9720	1c	"	400
9659	3c	"	400	9721	1c	"	400
9660	3c	"	400	9723	1c	"	400
9661	1c	"	400	9725	1c	"	400
9662	1c	"	400	9726	3c	"	400
9666	3c	"	400	9727	3c	"	400
				9728	3c	"	400

No.	Den.	Class	Sub.	No.	Den.	Class	Sub.
9729	3c	"	400	9811	1c	"	400
9730	3c	"	400	9812	1c	"	400
9731	3c	"	400	9813	3c	"	400
9732	3c	"	400	9814	3c	"	400
9753	1c	"	400	9815	3c	"	400
9754	1c	"	400	9816	3c	"	400
9755	1c	"	400	9819	1c	"	400
9756	1c	"	400	9820	1c	"	400
9764	1c	"	400	9824	1c	"	400
9765	1c	"	400	9832	3c	"	400
9766	1c	"	400	9845	3c	"	400
9767	1c	"	400	9846	3c	"	400
9768	1c	"	400	9847	3c	"	400
9772	1c	"	400	9848	3c	"	400
9773	1c	"	400	9849	3c	"	400
9774	1c	"	400	9850	3c	"	400
9779	1c	"	400	9851	3c	"	400
9780	1c	"	400	9852	3c	"	400
9782	1c	"	400	9853	3c	"	400
9784	3c	"	400	9854	3c	"	400
9785	3c	"	400	9855	3c	"	400
9786	3c	"	400	9856	3c	"	400
9787	1c	"	400	9857	3c	"	400
9788	1c	"	400	9858	3c	"	400
9789	1c	"	400	9863	3c	"	400
9790	1c	"	400	9864	3c	"	400
9791	1c	"	400	9865	3c	"	400
9792	1c	"	400	9866	3c	"	400
9799	3c	"	400	9867	3c	"	400
9800	3c	"	400	9882	3c	"	400
9801	3c	"	400	9883	3c	"	400
9802	1c	"	400	9885	3c	"	400
9803	1c	"	400	9886	3c	"	400
9804	1c	"	400	9887	3c	"	400

ACTIVITIES OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

Pacific Philatelic Society.

The 350th regular meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society, A. P. S. Branch #3, took place at the Union League Club, San Francisco, Cal., on January 23rd, 1919. The annual election of officers was held, and a banquet and entertainment given in celebration of the gala occasion. 28 members and 3 visitors were present, and after the needs of the inner man had been satisfied at the festive board, the business session was called to order by President Blackwell, the reports of the various committees were read and ac-

cepted also the report of the nominations committee which resulted in the election of the following officers to serve for the ensuing year. President Wm. Blackwell; Vice-Presidents, Henry B. Phillips and Wm. H. Crocker; Secretary and Treasurer, M. C. Dillingham. A vote of thanks was accorded the retiring Secretary E. M. Bransford. Three applicants, Messrs. G. M. Nisbett, J. Daniel, and W. M. Woodward, were elected to membership and the application of Col. Chas. S. Hamilton, A. P. S. #2519, was received. Resolutions of sympathy on the death of John W.

Scott were passed and the Secretary was ordered to send copy of same to the American Philatelic Society. The Secretary's report showed the affairs of the Society to be in a prosperous condition, the meetings of the past year and monthly displays had been most interesting and, in spite of war conditions and the influenza epidemic, exceptionally well attended. The business meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M. after which the members were entertained by Messrs. King and Milligan with piano accordian selections and negro and Irish dialect stories. Mr. L. Brill of Tacoma, Wash., Vice-President of the Northwest Philatelic Society, spoke upon philately in the Northwest. It was past the midnight hour when the jolly party, which all voted a huge success, broke up. The display scheduled for the February meeting will be the stamps of Argentine, Brazil and Chile.

M. C. Dillingham, Sec't.

Philadelphia Stamp Club.

The regular meeting of the Philadelphia Stamp Club to be held on the evening of March 4, has been designated as American Philatelic Society night. Special appropriate entertainment has been provided and all the A. P. S. members residing in Philadelphia and vicinity have been invited to attend. Most of the local members of the A. P. S. are also members of the Philadelphia Stamp Club, so the Club has thought it proper to extend the hand of fellowship to the members of our foremost Society, trusting that the existing bond of friendship between the two organizations may be more firmly cemented.

A. F. Henkels,

Pres. Philadelphia Stamp Club.

Secy. Philadelphia Branch #18, A.P.S.

Passaic Stamp Club.

The Passaic Stamp Club celebrated its 5th Anniversary with an Exhibition on Tuesday, February 25, 1919, held at the Acquackanonk Club House, 87 Prospect St., Passaic, N. J.

Mr. Van Dyke Mac Bride, the Vice-President, exhibited his treasures in the 1869 issue of United States and gave a most interesting talk thereon.

Mr. J. Waldo Sampson, one of the Trustees, exhibited a part of his collection of used blocks of four of United States.

Mr. Louis Mier, President of the Rutherford Stamp Club, exhibited a portion of his very fine collection of Great Britain and Colonies.

The hosts of the occasion extended such hearty good fellowship that the large attendance all marked it in their mind as a red letter night.

Pittsburgh Philatelic Society.

Eighty-six men active in the business affairs of Pittsburgh met at the Hotel Henry on the night of February 18 at the "Come-and Meet-Us" meeting of the Pittsburgh Philatelic Society.

The visitor to come the greatest distance was E. L. Byard of Kansas City. Others who traveled some to get there were: August Wittcamp of Webster; George P. Groft of Steubenville, Ohio; B. C. Wear of Ambridge; Dr. W. L. Strantz of Butler; O. R. Smith of Fairhaven; Dr. O. G. Merston of Belle Vernon; and O. E. DeSio of Swissvale, former secretary of the Southern California Philatelic Society.

Upon the arrival of members and guests they were tagged with a tag that bore a number and the wearer's name, so that it served a double purpose.

President W. W. D. Sones delivered an address that was replete with information, after which every member was presented with an engraved certificate of membership bearing his number and the date of his entry to membership.

Many beautiful collections of stamps were on exhibition. The first prize was awarded to N. Georgandes, who had 30 U. S. revenues in two frames which catalogued over \$1,000. B. C. Wear's collection of Canadian covers took second prize with 30 perfectly cancelled envelopes starting when there

were no stamps and continuing through the early issues.

An auction was conducted by Louis Bohn, Jr. The only trouble with it was that too many good stamps were offered. A 5 cent red error lightly cancelled on full cover sold for \$2.50.

No attempt was made to solicit members but four signed applications were handed in, which makes 26 new members in 60 days.

The next meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on March 4.

The Collectors Club of New York.

Following the custom of the past few seasons of holding new and novel competitions to interest the Collectors Club members and visiting philatelists it has been decided to hold a championship contest once a year to determine the best collection owned by a member of a philatelic association or club outside of New York City.

It is requested that all philatelic societies have an exhibition at one of their meetings to determine the collection which, in their opinion, is the best. The intention is not to judge all on the same basis. A collection featuring a single issue specialized, containing original research and careful study, will be placed on exactly the same ba-

sis as a collection containing rarities and not representing the same amount of study. The idea is not so much the most valuable collection, but the one that is best according to the philatelic ideals of the Club.

The champion collection of each club is in turn to be exhibited in competition at the Collectors Club, Monday, May 19, 1919.

It is desired that the owner visit the Club with his collection, but if the distance be so great as to preclude this, then the Club will guarantee all forwarding, insurance and other expenses as well as to assure owners of the prompt return of their collection. The Secretaries of the prominent philatelic clubs have been notified. Further information or questions which may arise will be answered by writing the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Herman Toaspern, at his home address, 233 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

There will be three medals offered—silver gilt, silver and bronze, as well as Certificates of Award. The rules governing the contest will be the same as for Club competitions. Resident Members of the Collectors Club will not be permitted to enter this competition, but Non-Resident Members may compete in their respective local societies.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Those receiving unsolicited approval sheets will kindly inform the Recorder of the Board of Vice Presidents of the names of dealers sending them, in order that the Board may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 7.

March 1, 1919.

Applications Pending.

Casimir Stopa

H. Milton Turnbull

Prof. Wm. M. Jumbro.

Applications Posted.

Burke, J. Harmon, 2033 Dayton Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 40; Purchasing Agent; Reference: Blake, Moffitt & Towns, Los Angeles, Cal.; Proposed by The Secretary #1925.

Chapin, Ward R., 1127 Helen Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 13; Student; Guaranteed by P. S. Chapin, Accountant, 1127 Helen Ave., Detroit; Proposed by The Secretary, #1925.

Craighead, Robert D., Craighead Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.; Age 45; Prop. Hotel; Reference: Atlantic City National Bank; Proposed by P. M. Wolf-sieffer, #38.

Daniel, John T., 622 Willow Ave., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 47; Govt. Employee; Reference: Jas. Payntor, Sta-

- tion O, San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Ross O'Shaughnessy, #1576.
- Diaz, B. Augustin, Box 122, Curacao, D. W. I.; Age 47; Agent; Guaranteed by Henry J. Rack, A. P. S. #3291; Proposed by Henry J. Rack, #3291.
- Dulmage, Dale, Box 56, Atascadero, Calif.; Age 18; Pressman; Reference: H. W. Doscher & Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by The Secretary, #1925.
- Durand, Josy, Box 278, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.; Age 33; Mgr. Suffolk Hotel; Reference: Douglass Conklin, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.
- Edwards, Ira, Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 25; Geologist; Reference: Henry L. Ward, Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by L. D. Peaslee, #4559.
- Harris, Charles E., Box 577, Raton, N. M.; Age 39; Machinist; Reference: Price Shoe & Clothing Co., Raton, N. M.; Proposed by The Secretary, #1925.
- Heath, C. A., Box 15, North Franklin, Conn.; Age Legal; Railroad Agent; Reference: P. M. Wolsieffer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Hubert Lyman Clark, #4886.
- Heffer, Frank G., Box 3, Port Richmond, Va.; Age 27; Smith Shop Foreman; Reference: G. W. Fay, Port Richmond, Va.; Proposed by The Secretary, #1925.
- Hills, F. A., 16 Custom House, Portland, Me.; Age 52; Supt. Const. U. S. Treas. Dept.; Reference: William N. Howe, Portland, Me.; Proposed by The Secretary, #1925.
- Humphrey, W. F., Geneva, N. Y.; Age 62; Printer & Publisher; Reference: The Commercial Agencies; Proposed by The Secretary, #1925.
- Loebenstein, A. D., Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 38; Lieutenant U. S. Navy; Reference: B. W. H. Poole, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein, #2275.
- Plate, F. C., 1825 Leavenworth St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 42; Trav. Salesman International Silk Co.; Reference: W. F. Marshall, 140 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Ross O'Shaughnessy, #1576.
- Rowell, James W., 410 S. 18th St., Omaha, Neb.; Age 34; Sales Mgr. Omaha Ad. Novelty Co.; Reference: F. S. Parmelee, Omaha, Neb.; Proposed by H. A. Whipple, #2467.
- Sittig, Chester Arthur, 5608 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 34; Teacher of Languages; Reference: B. W. H. Poole, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Percy McG. Mann, #3202.
- Thomson, D. J., 318 Miles Ave., Billings, Mont.; Age 22; Exchange Teller Security Trust & Savings Bank; Reference: Chas. J. Chapple Drug Co., Billings, Mont.; Proposed by The Secretary, #1925.
- Tishlarich, O. M., 204 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Age 31; Asst. Chief Engineer, A. M. Byers Co.; Reference: J. W. Ward, V. Pres. Peoples Natl. Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Proposed by William Schwarz, #3956.
- Tobi, Peter J., 615 Channing Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.; Age 30; Machinist; Reference: Edwin P. Seebohm, 660 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by The Secretary, #1925.
- Watterson, W. H., Mount Hermon School, Mount Hermon, Mass.; Age 15; Student; Reference: The Cleveland Stamp Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Guaranteed by W. R. Watterson, Architect, Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by The Secretary, #1925.
- Wilson, A. P., 1279 Wilson Ave., Fresno, Calif.; Age 36; Real Estate; Reference: Bank & Trust Company of Central Calif., Fresno, Calif.; Proposed by Louis Gundelfinger, #3650.
- Yearout, C. G., Box 335, Berthoud, Col.; Age 30; Restaurant Prop., Lincoln Highway Cafe; Reference: Kenneth M. Titus, Longmont Bottling Co., Longmont, Colo.; Proposed by The Secretary, #1925.

Application for Reinstatement.

Cohl, Augustus, 45 Bagg St., Detroit,

Mich.; Age 38; Tool Follow Man, Dodge Bros.; Reference: Arthur C. Wood, 568 Military Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by J. E. Scott, # 3916.

New Stockholders.

- 5247*Dickinson, Burrus, Eureka, Ill.
 5248 Draper, E. H., 532 N. First St., Marshalltown, Ia.
 5249*Hankins, Box 41, Washburn, Ill.
 5250 Harwood, C. F., Tenafly, N. J.
 5251*Huntington, Elon G., Minnesota Ave., De Land, Fla.
 5252 La Rue, A. H., 376 Home St., Elmira, N. Y.
 5253*Ledbetter, W. S., Box 109, Pyatt, Ark.
 5254 Lewis, Harold B., 904 Gregory St., Urbana, Ill.
 5255 McMannus, Hugh, 701 W. State St., Rockford, Ill.
 5256 Moore, Guernsey, Swarthmore, Pa.
 5257 Newnan, H. D., L. B. 571, Manasquan, N. J.
 5258 Rice, John Mercer, Blue Mountain, Ala.
 5259 Scott, T. K., Box 100, Miami, Gila Co., Ariz.
 5260 Seely, Lyman J., Box 248, Hammondsport, N. Y.
 5261 Verrill, Eric E., Bond Annex, Hartford, Conn.
 5262 Williams, Richard F., 218 Inwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
 5263 Zervas, H. G., 60 Wood St., Lewiston, Me.

Deaths Reported.

- 3948 Wolters, W., Box 557, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 4027 Homan, William, Hotel Astor, New York.
 4879 Lott, Chas. I., Westfield, N. Y.

The A. W. Dunning Prize.

Was won in January by Mr. Eugene Klein #2275. This is the first time during this fiscal year this monthly Prize has been obtained by any member.

Change of Address.

- 4835 Alston, J. C. from 2127 to 2004 W. Pacific Ave., Spokane, Wash.

- 5095 Arnold, A. S. from 165 Broadway to 1482 Broadway, New York.
 4013 Bendix, B. from 844 N. St. Clair St. to 824 Mellon St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 5075 Bogart, C. R. from 2419 Cottage Ave., to 403 Valley Natl. Bank Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.
 3799 Cornell, W. F. from 710 E. Jefferson to 614 Hodges Blk., Detroit, Mich.
 5010 Day, Howard E. from Caribou, Me. to R. D. #3, Newport, Va.
 2531 Doyle, G. A. from Hartford, Conn. to General Delivery, Waterbury, Conn.
 4028 Edgar, Robt. C. from Waco, Tex. to 310 Joliet Ave., San Antonio, Tex.
 4701 Ells, Dr. H. H. from 203 Gratiot Ave. to 319 Broadway Market Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
 4485 Haker, Otto from 222 Lauder Av. to 161 Glenholme Ave., Toronto, Ont.
 5077 Heffer, W. G. from Buffalo, N.Y. to care F. G. Heffer, Port Richmond, Va.
 5170 Helme, Jas. B. from New York to 427 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.
 3430 Jones, Herbert A. from 150 West St. to 32 Borodoin St., Worcester, Mass.
 4319 Kasemier, E. L. from Springfield, O. to 680 E. 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4737 Kennett, W. C. Jr. from Cincinnati, O. to Hazlewood, Ohio.
 4988 Marsh, C. H. from Marshfield, O. to Box 900, Roseville, Calif.
 4683 Mendes, Arthur de Sola from Brunswick, Ga. to 142 Whitehall Bldg., New York.
 5117 Michel, O. A. from Newark, N. J. to 324 Intl. Life Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 1610 Ott, A. L. from San Francisco, Calif. to 1501 Bonita Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
 2979 Phillips, W. C. from Reno, Nev. to Box 1012, Hartford, Conn.
 4755 Sears, Richard from 636 Wright Hall to 633 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

- 4766 Sedgwick, W. H. from 4451 Park Blvd. to R. D. A Box 446, Louisville, Ky.
- 5167 Skinner, Chas. P. from Washington, D. C. to 100 Cathedral Parkway, New York.
- 4984 Underwood, Capt. A. R. from El Paso, Tex. to 64th Inf., A. E. F., Via. N. Y.
- 4817 Vawter, Lt. W. S. from 1404 Crawford to 720 W. 18th Ave., Houston, Tex.
- 3110 Webb, C. V. from Perry, O. to Box 85, Reading, Pa.

- 4075 Winchman, Paul from Leavenworth St. to 542 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Membership Summary.

Membership February 1, 1919	1661
New Stockholders	17
	1678
Deaths Reported	3
	1675
Total Membership March 1, 1919	1675

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1919.

Stock Fund.		Suspense Account.			
Balance	\$4919.66	Balance	\$11.30		
Receipts	29.00	Receipts	\$5.40		
	\$4948.66	Transfer to Gen'l Fund			
General Fund.		(1.80) to Exp. Acct. (.05)	1.85	3.55	\$ 14.85
Balance	\$2669.75				\$9694.13
Receipts	\$209.10	American Philatelist Account.			
Disbursements	44.62	Debit Balance	\$2252.00		
	164.48	Receipts	\$133.69		
	\$2834.23	Disbursements	128.01	5.68	\$2246.32
Insurance Fund.					\$7447.81
Balance	\$1890.12	Resources.			
Exchange Account.		Bonds	\$5489.34		
Balance	\$5.67	Cash	1958.47		
Receipts	.60				\$7447.81
	\$ 6.27	J. E. SCOTT, Treasurer.			

CANCELLATIONS WANTED. 1875, 2c vermilion, Nos. 13, 14, 25, 27, 32, 33, and upwards. Letters, P, Q, T, U, V, M, X, Y, Z. 1888, 4c carmine, Nos. 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31, and upwards. Will buy single stamp to complete set, pay postage both ways. Herman W. Boers, 389 Maple St., Detroit, Mich.

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COLLECTORS DIGEST (review, index, directory) A world review of "things collectable," a digest of the best in literature, a complete cumulative index of hobby periodicals and handbooks, and a general summary of news, topics and events. Annual editions 1918 and 1919, 25c each. A. H. Pike, Editor, Sta. G., Buffalo, N. Y.

MEXICO—EARLY ISSUES ONLY, 1856 to 1883. Single copies, used or unused, pairs, strips or blocks, on or off cover. I will buy or give liberal exchange in other stamps. Correspondence desired with collectors early Mexico. H. A. Diamant, 208 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo. A. P. S. 2030.

The Protective Bulletin.—The only paper of its kind in the world, publishing news of frauds, dead-beats, fakes and forgeries, running in addition to this an article called "The Market" which may save many dollars and is alone worth the price of subscription. Four pages of solid reading. Subscription accepted from responsible and recognized men of the trade only, and same will be refunded if the Bulletin is not absolutely satisfactory in every way.

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WANTED—Current 3 cent plate numbers 7266 and up. Top singles preferred, but bottom Nos. taken. No. 8370 in pair or block, also 8375 left side No. in block. H. M. Southgate, Chevy Chase, Md.

WANTED:—New Zealand agency for cheap foreign packets, 3d to 5sh each. Send samples and agency terms to Wilcox Smith & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.

WANTED FOR CASH, the local stamp issues of all countries, including single copies, pairs, sheets, errors, etc. Sydney M. Mulhall, A. P. S. 3808, 444 F. Avenue, Coronado, California.

BUYING COLLECTIONS and odd lots leaves many good duplicates which are sold at low prices or exchange with reliable collectors, Oriental exchange especially desired. Send only high class stamps for exchange. Edwin Caswell, 301 McKay Bldg. Portland Ore. A. P. S. 2764.

MUTUAL STAMP EXCHANGE is run for benefit of A. P. S. members. Send 3c stamp for rules. Box 343, Dept. 2, Fitchburg, Mass.

U. S. and Foreign stamps on approval at 50 per cent and Net. Want lists solicited. D. W. I., Iceland, Luxemburg, & Sweden almost complete. U. S. and Confederates bought. Thos. R. Johnston, Saltsburg, Pa.

WANTED.—19th Century U. S. Offer in exchange good foreign mostly 20th Century, Basis, Scotts 1917, some war surcharges. Address Wm. Schwarzwaelder, 11 Euclid Ave., Maplewood, N. J., A. P. S. 4538.

ARE YOU THINKING of remounting your collection? If so let me send you a free sample page of my Loose-Leaf Book—the best on the market for the money. W. O. Staab, 1099 Fratney St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED.—Stamps of old German States used only and in fine condition. Submit stamps with lowest offer for cash by return mail. Chas. Lange, P. O. Box 18, Cincinnati, Ohio.

EGYPT and SUDAN. My wholesale price list of these two countries will be sent to any dealer free on application. E. L. Angelogious, P. O. Box 873, Cairo, Egypt.

WANTED. FRENCH STAMPS of 19th CENTURY. Need for my collection pairs, strips, blocks, and covers. Must be in good condition. Franklin S. Billings, Woodstock, Vermont (A. P. S. 4946.)

PRECANCELLED AEROPLANE Stamps Purchased. I will pay 7c for the 6c, 12c for the 16c, and 18c for the 24c. Must be perforated on all four sides. I am also prepared to buy or sell any grade of precancels. C. W. Hennan, M. D., 6450 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Triangle Capes and New Foundland. Any quantity, also buy entire collections. H. T. Kleinman, Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A line of stamps such as no other dealer can supply at 70% discount. Selections gladly sent on request. Fidelity Co., 2135 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—United States 1847 and 1851-57 Issues, singles, pairs or strips on or off cover. Willing to buy, sell or exchange with other U. S. Specialists. Have a few books to send out on approval. Alvin Good, Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

ROUMANIA.—1872-1900. Sets or single stamps for sale. Also a few early issues. Philip Denglar, 1216 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—German states used only in fine condition, also German Colonies on and off covers, town, field, ship cancellations. German stamps used in Colonies before surcharges appeared. Blocks, strips, etc. Ronald Tidemann, 130 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. P. S. 5093.

WANTED for my specialized collection of U. S. 1870-73, 7 cent vermilion. Pairs, strips or blocks, also singles with odd cancellations, town post marks, etc. Covers particularly desired. Will pay more than market quotations for specimens I need. Submit anything you have. J. W. Sampson, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

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The American Philatelist



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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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Vol. XXXII.

APRIL 1, 1919.

No. 7.

History and Biography of the 1861-67 Issue.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

On March 3, 1863, Congress passed an Act abolishing the carrier fee, and establishing a prepaid rate of two cents for all drop letters. This act made it necessary to provide a stamp of the denomination of two cents and such a stamp made its appearance on July 6, 1863. The official description is as follows:—

TWO CENTS. A full face of Andrew Jackson fills the entire tablet, which is as wide as the stamp, three-fourths of an inch, and only one-sixteenth less in its long diameter than the stamp, fifteen-sixteenths of an inch, space being left at the top for the words "U. S. Postage" above the elliptical ground, which is cross-hatched. The word "Two" and the distorted capital "U" in black fill the left lower corner, and the word "Cents" and a distorted "S" the right. An Arabic "2" in white is placed in each upper corner inclined outward to the left and right, respectively, and resting upon small black disks. Appropriate scroll decorations complete the upper part. The face of Jackson on this stamp is probably after the portrait by Dodge. Color, Black.

Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States, was born in the Waxhaw settlement on the border between North and South Carolina, on March 15, 1767. His father, Andrew Jackson, came over from Carrickfergus, on the north coast of Ireland in 1765. His grandfather, Hugh Jackson, had been a linen-draper. His mother's name was Elizabeth Hutchinson, and her family were linen-weavers. Andrew Jackson, the father, died a few days before

the birth of his son. The log cabin in which the future President was born was situated within a quarter of a mile of the boundary between the two Carolinas, and the people of the neighborhood do not seem to have had a clear idea as to which province it belonged.

Andrew Jackson obtained his education in an "old field school," and it consisted of little more than the "three R's," and even in that limited sphere his attainments were but scanty. He never learned, in the course of his life, to write English correctly. His career as a fighter began early. In the spring and early summer of 1780, after the disastrous surrender of Lincoln's army at Charleston, the whole of South Carolina was overrun by the British. On August 6 Jackson was present at Hanging Rock when Sumter surprised and destroyed a British regiment.

At the age of eighteen Andrew Jackson entered the law-office of Spruce McCay, in Salisbury. While there he was said to have been "the most roaring, rollicking, game-cocking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischevious fellow" that had ever been seen in that town. Many and plentiful were the wild-oat crops sown at that time and in that part of the country; and in such sort of agriculture young Jackson was much more proficient than in the study of jurisprudence. He never had a legal tone of mind, or any but the crudest knowledge of law; but in that frontier society a small amount of legal knowledge went a good way, and in 1788 he was appointed public prosecutor for the western district of North Carolina, the district since erected in-

to the state of Tennessee.

Throughout life Jackson was noted alike for spotless purity and for a romantic and chivalrous respect for the female sex. In the presence of women his manner was always distinguished for grave and courtly politeness. This involuntary homage to woman was one of the finest and most winsome features in his character.

In January, 1796, we find Jackson sitting in the convention assembled at Knoxville for making a constitution for Tennessee, and tradition has it that he proposed the name of the "Great Crooked River" as the name for the new state. The admission of Tennessee to the Union was effected in June 1796, in spite of earnest opposition from the Federalists, and in the autumn Jackson was chosen as the single representative in congress. When the house had assembled, he heard President Washington deliver in person his last message to congress. He was one of twelve who voted against the adoption of the address to Washington in approval of his administration. Jackson's chief objections to Washington's government were directed against two of its most salutary and admirable acts—the Jay treaty with Great Britain, and Hamilton's financial measures. His feeling toward the Jay treaty was that of a man who could not bear to see anything but blows dealt to Great Britain. His condemnation of Hamilton's policy was mingled with the not unreasonable feeling of distrust which he had already begun to harbor against a national bank. The year 1797 was a season of financial depression, and the general paralysis of business was ascribed—no doubt too exclusively—to the over-issue of notes by the national bank. Jackson's antipathy to such an institution would seem to have begun thus early to show itself. Of his other votes in this congress, one was for an appropriation to defray the expenses of Sevier's expedition against the Cherokees, which was carried; three others were eminently wise and characteristic of the man: 1. For finishing the three

frigates then building and destined to such renown—the "Constitution," "Constellation," and "United States." 2. Against the further payment of blackmail to Algiers. 3. Against removing "the restriction which confined the expenditure of public money to the specific objects for which each sum was appropriated." Another vote, silly in itself, was characteristic of the representative from a rough frontier community; it was against the presumed extravagance of appropriating \$14,000 to buy furniture for the newly built White House. Jackson's course was warmly approved by his constituents, and in the following summer he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Federal senate. Of his conduct as senator nothing is known beyond the remark, made by Jefferson in 1824 to Daniel Webster, that he had often, when presiding in the senate, seen the passionate Jackson get up to speak and then choke with rage so that he could not utter a word, but as Parton very happily suggests one need not wonder at this if one remembers what was the subject chiefly before the senate during the winter of 1797-98. The outrageous insolence of the French Directory was enough to arouse the wrath of far tamer and less patriotic spirits than Jackson's. Yet in a letter written at that time he seems eager to see the British throne overturned by Bonaparte.

In April, 1798, Andrew Jackson resigned his seat in the senate and was appointed judge in the supreme court of Tennessee. He retained this office for six weeks, but nothing is known of his decisions, as the practice of recording decisions began only with his successor, Judge Overton. He resigned his judgeship, in 1804, in order to devote his attention exclusively to his private affairs. He had a clear head for business and was never led astray by the delusions about paper money by which American frontier communities have so often been infested. In 1805 Jackson was visited by Aaron Burr, who was then preparing his mysterious south-western expedition. Burr seems

to have wished, if possible, to make use of Jackson's influence in raising troops, but without indicating his purpose. In this he was unsuccessful, but Jackson appears to have regarded the charge of treason brought against Burr as ill-founded. At Richmond, while Burr's trial was going on, Jackson made a speech attacking Jefferson. He thus made himself obnoxious to Madison, then secretary of state. Jackson was later known as unfriendly to Madison's administration, but this did not prevent him from offering his services, with those of 2,500 men, as soon as war was declared against Great Britain in 1812. Since 1801 he had been commander-in-chief of the Tennessee militia, but there had been no occasion for him to take the field. Late in 1812, after the disasters in the northwest, it was feared that the British might make an attempt upon New Orleans, and Jackson was ordered down to Natchez at the head of 2,000 men. He went in high spirits, promising to plant the American eagle upon the ramparts of Mobile, Pensacola, and St. Augustine, if so directed. On February 6, as it became evident that the British were not meditating a southward expedition, the new secretary of war, Armstrong, sent word to Jackson to disband his troops. This stupid order reached the general at Natchez toward the end of March, and inflamed his wrath to such an extent that he took upon himself the responsibility of marching his men home in a body, an act in which the government afterward acquiesced and reimbursed Jackson for the expense involved. During this march Jackson became the idol of his troops, and his sturdiness won him the nickname of "Old Hickory," by which he was affectionately known among his friends and followers for the rest of his life.

The war with Great Britain was complicated with an Indian war which could not in any case have been avoided, and after the massacre of 400 men, women and children at Fort Mimms, in what is now the southern part of Alabama, on August 30, 1813, the people of the

southwest were aroused to vengeance. Men and money were raised by the state of Tennessee, and Jackson took the field at the head of 2,500 men. Now for the first time he had a chance to show his wonderful military capacity, his sleepless vigilance, untiring patience, and unrivalled talent as a leader of men. The difficulties encountered were formidable in the extreme. In that frontier wilderness the business of the commissariat was naturally ill managed, and the men, who under the most favorable circumstances had little idea of military subordination, were part of the time mutinous from hunger. More than once Jackson was obliged to use one half of his army to keep the other half from disbanding. In view of these difficulties the celerity of his movements and the force with which he struck the enemy were truly marvellous. Jackson struck the decisive blow at Tohopeka, otherwise known as the Horseshoe Bend of the Tallapoosa river. In this bloody battle no quarter was given, and the strength of the Creek nation was forever broken. Among the officers who served under Jackson in this remarkable campaign were two who in later years played an important part in the history of the southwest—Samuel Houston and David Crockett. The Creek war was one of critical importance, it was the last occasion on which the red man could put forth sufficient power to embarrass the U. S. government, and more than any other single battle that of Tohopeka marks the downfall of Indian power. The tremendous pluck exhibited by William of Orange at Neerwinden, and so justly celebrated by Macaulay, was no greater than Jackson showed in Alabama, as he was suffering from illness such as would have kept any ordinary man groaning in bed, besides for most of the time his left arm was carried in a sling, due to a bullet wound received in a dual a day or two before starting on the campaign. His pluck was equaled by his thoroughness. Many generals after victory are inclined to relax their efforts. Not so Jackson,

who followed up every success with furious persistence, and whose very admirable maxim was that in war "until all is done, nothing is done."

On May 31, 1814, Andrew Jackson was made major-general in the regular army and was appointed to command the Department of the South. It was then a matter of dispute whether Mobile belonged to Spain or to the United States. In August, Jackson occupied the town and made his headquarters there. With the consent of Spain the British used Florida as a base of operations and established themselves at Pensacola. Jackson wrote to Washington for permission to attack them there; but the government was loath to sanction an invasion of Spanish territory until the complicity of Spain with our enemy should be proved beyond cavil. The letter from Secretary Armstrong to this effect did not reach Jackson. The capture of Washington by the British prevented his receiving orders and left him to act upon his own responsibility, a kind of situation from which he was never known to flinch. On September 14 the British advanced against Mobile; but in their attack upon the outwork, Fort Bowyer, they met with a disastrous repulse. They retreated to Pensacola, whither Jackson followed them with 3,000 men. On November 7 he stormed that town, and his next move would have been against Fort Barrancas, six miles distant at the mouth of the harbor. By capturing this post he would have entrapped the British fleet and might have forced it to surrender; but the enemy forestalled him by blowing up the fort and beating a precipitate retreat. By thus driving the British from Florida—an act for which he was stupidly blamed by the Federalist press—Jackson now found himself free to devote all his energies to the task of defending New Orleans, and there, after an arduous journey, he arrived on December 2. The British expedition directed against that city was more formidable than any other that we had to encounter during the war. Its purpose was also more deadly.

In the north the British warfare had been directed chiefly toward defending Canada and gaining such foothold upon our frontier as might be useful in making terms at the end of the war. The burning of Washington was intended chiefly for an insult and had but slight military significance; but the expedition against New Orleans was intended to make a permanent conquest of the lower Mississippi valley and to secure for Great Britain the western bank of the river. The fall of Napoleon had set free some of Wellington's finest troops for service in America, and in December a force of 12,000 men, under command of Wellington's brother-in-law, the gallant Sir Edward Pakenham, was landed below New Orleans. To oppose these veterans of the Spanish peninsula, Jackson had 6,000 of that sturdy race whose fathers had vanquished Ferguson at King's Mountain, and whose children so nearly vanquished Grant at Shiloh. After considerable preliminary manoeuvring and skirmishing, Jackson entrenched himself in a strong position near the Bienvenue and Chalmette plantations and awaited the approach of the enemy. January 8 Pakenham was unwise enough to try to overwhelm him by a direct assault. In less than half an hour the British were in full retreat, leaving 2,600 of their number killed and wounded. Among the slain was Pakenham. The American loss was eight killed and thirteen wounded. Never perhaps in the history of the world has a battle been fought between armies of civilized men with so great a disparity of loss. It was also the most complete and overwhelming defeat that any English army has ever experienced. News travelled so slowly then that this great victory, like the three last naval victories of the war, occurred after peace had been made by the commissioners at Ghent. Jackson's victory decided that henceforth the Mississippi valley belonged indisputably to the people of the United States. It was the recollection of that victory, along with the exploits of Hull and Decatur, Per-

ry and McDonough, which caused the Holy Alliance to look upon the Monroe doctrine as something more than an idle threat. Jackson, who before the Creek war had been little known outside of Tennessee, became at once the foremost man in the United States, and henceforth until the Civil War he occupied the most prominent place in the popular mind.

Affairs in Florida now demanded attention, that country had become a nest of outlaws, and chaos reigned supreme there. Many of the defeated Creeks had found a refuge in Florida, and runaway negroes from the plantations of Georgia and South Carolina were continuously escaping thither. During the late war British officers and adventurers, acting on their own responsibility upon this neutral soil, committed many acts which their government would never have sanctioned. On the Appalachicola river the British had built a fort, and amply stocked it with arms and ammunition, to serve as a base of operations against the United States. On the departure of the British, the fort was seized and held by negroes. White men were murdered by Indians, and every day made it plain that Spain was quite unable to preserve order in Florida, so for this reason the United States entered upon negotiations for the purchase of that country. Meanwhile the turmoil increased, and Jackson was ordered to the frontier. He wrote at once to President Monroe: "Let it be signified to me through any channel (say Mr. John Rhea) that the possession of the Floridas would be desirable to the United States, and in sixty days it will be accomplished."

Mr. Rhea was a representative from Tennessee, a confidential friend of both Jackson and Monroe, and seems to have written a letter to Jackson telling him that the president approved of the suggestion. There can be no doubt that, whatever the president's intention may have been, or how far it may have been correctly interpreted by Rhea, Jackson honestly considered himself

authorized to take possession of Florida, on the ground that the Spanish government had shown itself incompetent to prevent the denizens of that country from engaging in hostilities against the United States. Jackson acted upon this belief with his accustomed promptness by raising troops in Tennessee and neighboring states, and invaded Florida in March, 1818, capturing St. Marks, and pushing on to the Seminole headquarters on the Suwannee river. In less than three months from this time he had overthrown the Indians and brought order out of chaos. His measures were praised by his friends as vigorous, while his enemies stigmatized them as highhanded.

On his way home, hearing that some Indians had sought refuge in Pensacola, Jackson captured the town, turned out the Spanish governor, and left a garrison of his own there. He had now virtually conquered Florida, but he had moved too fast for the government at Washington. He had gone further, perhaps, than was permissible in trespassing upon neutral territory; and his summary execution of two British subjects aroused furious excitement in England. For a moment we seemed on the verge of war with Great Britain and Spain at once. Whatever authority President Monroe may have intended to confer upon Jackson, thru the Rhea letter, he certainly felt that the general had gone too far. With one exception all his cabinet agreed with him that it would be best to disavow Jackson's acts and make reparation for them, but John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, felt equal to the task of dealing with the two foreign powers, and upon his advice the administration decided to assume the responsibility for what Jackson had done. Pensacola and St. Marks were restored to Spain, and an order of Jackson's for the seizing of St. Augustine was countermanded by the president, Adams represented to Spain that the American general, in his invasion of Florida was virtually assisting the Spanish government in maintaining or-

der there; and to Great Britain he justified the execution of the two British subjects on the ground that their conduct had been such that they had forfeited their allegiance and become virtual outlaws. Spain and Great Britain accepted the explanations; had either nation felt in the mood for war with the United States, it might have been otherwise. In 1819 the purchase of Florida from Spain was effected, and in 1821 Jackson was appointed governor of that territory.

In 1823 Andrew Jackson was elected to the United States senate. Some of his friends, under the lead of William B. Lewis, had already conceived the idea of making him president. At first General Jackson cast ridicule upon the idea. "Do you suppose that I am such a d—d fool as to think myself fit for president of the United States? No, sir, I know what I am fit for. I can command a body of men in a rough way, but I am not fit to be president." Such is the anecdote told by H. M. Brackenridge, who was secretary to Jackson in Florida. Of personal ambition, as ordinarily understood, Jackson had much less than many other men, but he was, like most men, susceptible to flattery, and the discovery of his immense popularity no doubt went far to persuade him that he might do credit to himself as president. On July 20, 1822, he was nominated for that office by the legislature of Tennessee. On February 22, 1824, he was nominated by a Federalist convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and on March 4 following, by a Republican convention at the same place. The regular nominee of the congressional caucus was W. H. Crawford, of Georgia. The other candidates were J. Q. Adams and Henry Clay. There was a general agreement upon Calhoun for the vice-presidency. Of the four candidates Adams and Clay were loose constructionists, while Crawford and Jackson were strict constructionists. At the election in November, 1824, there were 99 electoral votes for Jackson, 84 for Adams, 41 for Crawford, and 37 for Clay. As

none of the candidates had a majority, it was left for the house of representatives to choose a president from the three highest names on the list in accordance with the twelfth amendment to the constitution. Clay and his friends quite naturally supported the other loose constructionist candidate, Adams, with the result that 13 states voted for Adams, 7 for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. Adams thus became president.

Andrew Jackson remained a popular idol, and in 1828 was overwhelmingly elected to the presidency, receiving 178 electoral votes as against 83 for Adams. The population west of the Alleghanies was now beginning to count for much in politics. Jackson was our first western president, and his election marks the rise of that section of our country. The democratic tendency was moreover a growing one. Heretofore our presidents had been men of aristocratic type, with advantages of wealth, or education, or social training. A stronger contrast to them than Jackson afforded cannot well be imagined. A man with less training in statesmanship would have been hard to find. In his defects he represented average humanity, while his excellences were such as the most illiterate citizen could appreciate. In such a man the ploughboy and the blacksmith could feel that in some essential respects they had for president one of their own sort. Above all, he was the great military hero of the day, and as such he came to the presidency as naturally as Taylor and Grant in later days, as naturally as his contemporary, Wellington, became prime minister of England.

Jackson employed the secretaries of his cabinets as clerks. His confidential advisers were a few intimate friends who held no important offices. These men—W. B. Lewis, Amos Kendall, Duff Green, and Isaac Hill—came to be known as the "kitchen cabinet." Lewis had much to do with bringing Jackson forward as a candidate for the presidency in 1821. Green and Hill were editors of partisan newspapers.

Kendall was a man of considerable ability and many good qualities but a "machine politician" of the worst sort. Jackson's career as president cannot be fully understood without taking into account the agency of Kendall; yet it is not always easy to assign the character and extent of the influence which he exerted.

The earlier presidents had proceeded upon the theory that public office is a public trust, and not a reward for partisan services. They conducted the business of government upon business principles. Between April 30, 1789, and March 4, 1829, the total number of removals from office was seventy-four, and out of that number five were defaulters. Between March 4, 1829, and March 22, 1830, the number of changes made in the civil service was about 2,000. This was the inauguration upon a national scale of the so-called "spoils system." The phrase originated with William L. Marcy, of New York, who in a speech in the senate in 1831 declared that "to the victors belong the spoils." The system had been perfected in the state politics of New York and Pennsylvania, and it was probably inevitable that it should sooner or later be introduced into the sphere of national politics. The way was prepared in 1820 by Crawford, when he succeeded in getting the law passed that limits the tenure of office to four years. This dangerous measure excited very little discussion at the time. People could not understand that he was laying the foundations of a gigantic system of corruption, which within a few years would develop into the most serious of the dangers threatening the continuance of American freedom.

During Jackson's administration there came about a new division of political parties. The strict constructionists, opposing internal improvements, protective tariff, and national banks, retained the name of Democrats, which had long been applied to members of the old Republican party. The term Republican fell into disuse. The loose

constructionists, under the lead of Clay, took the name of Wigs, as it suited their purposes to describe Jackson as a kind of tyrant; and they tried to discredit their antagonists by calling them Tories.

Nullification was first attempted by Georgia in the case of the disputes with the Cherokee Indians. Under treaties with the Federal government these Indians occupied lands that were coveted by the white people. Adams had made himself unpopular in Georgia by resolutely defending the treaty rights of these Indians. Immediately upon Jackson's election, the state government assumed jurisdiction over the Indian lands and proceeded to legislate for them, passing laws that discriminated against them. Disputes at once arose, in the course of which Georgia twice refused to obey the supreme court of the United States. At the request of the governor of Georgia, Jackson withdrew the Federal troops from the Cherokee country, and refused to enforce the rights that had been granted to the Indians by the United States, his feelings toward Indians being those of a frontier fighter, and he asked with telling effect, whether an eastern state, such as New York, would endure the nuisance of an independent Indian state within her own boundary. In his sympathy with the people of Georgia on the particular question at issue, he seemed to be conniving at the dangerous principle of nullification.

The protectionist policy, which since the peace of 1815 had been growing in favor at the north, had culminated in 1828 in the so-called "tariff of abominations," which discriminated with especial unfairness against the southern people. A new tariff, passed in 1832, modified some of the most objectionable features of the old one, but still failed of justice to the southerners. Jackson was opposed to the principle of protective tariffs. South Carolina held a convention on November 19, 1832, and declared the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 to be null and void in South Carolina; all state officers and jurors were re-

quired to take an oath of obedience to this edict; appeals to the Federal supreme court were prohibited under penalties; and the Federal government was warned that an attempt on its part to enforce the revenue laws would immediately provoke South Carolina to secede from the Union. This ordinance of nullification was to take effect on February 1, 1833. On December 16, 1832, the president issued a proclamation in which he declared that he should enforce the laws in spite of any and all resistance that might be made, and he showed that he was in earnest by forthwith sending Lieut. Farragut with a naval force to Charleston harbor, and ordering Gen. Scott to have troops ready to enter South Carolina if necessary. In the proclamation the president thus defined his position: "I consider the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one state, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed." When the first of February came the nullifiers deferred action. During that month a bill for enforcing the tariff passed both houses of congress, and at the same time Clay's compromise tariff was adopted, providing for the gradual reduction of the duties until 1842, after which all duties were to be kept at 20%.

During the nullification controversy Jackson kept up the attacks upon the United States bank which he had begun in his first annual message to congress in 1829. The charter of the bank would expire in 1836, and Jackson was opposed to its renewal. The grounds of his opposition were partly sound and partly fanciful. There was a wholesome opposition to paper currency, combined with great ignorance of the natural principles of money and trade, as illustrated in a willingness to tolerate the notes of local banks. Then there was good reason for believing that the bank was in some respects mismanaged,

and for fearing that a great financial institution, so intimately related to the government, might be made an engine of political corruption. Jackson's suggestions with reference to the bank in his first message met with little favor, especially as he coupled them with suggestions for the distribution of the surplus revenue among the states. He returned to the attack in his two following messages, until, in 1832, the bank felt obliged in self-defence to apply, somewhat prematurely, for the renewal of its charter on the expiration of its term. Charges brought against the bank by Democratic representatives were investigated by a committee, which returned a majority report in favor of the bank. A minority report sustained the charges. After prolonged discussion, the bill to renew the charter passed both houses, and on July 10, 1832, was vetoed by the president. An attempt to pass the bill over the veto failed of the requisite two-third majority.

The action of congress and the president with regard to the bank charter virtually made the bank an issue in the campaign of 1832, it dragged the bank into politics in spite of itself, and, by thus affording justification for the fears to which Jackson had appealed, played directly into his hands. In this canvass all the candidates were for the first time nominated in national conventions. There were three conventions—all held at Baltimore. In September, 1831, the Anti-Masons nominated William Wirt of Virginia, in the hope of getting the Republicans or Wigs to unite with them; but the latter, in December, nominated Clay. In the following March the Democrats nominated Jackson, with Van Buren for vice-president. South Carolina voted for candidates of her own—John Floyd of Virginia, and Henry Lee of Massachusetts. There were 219 electoral votes for Jackson, 49 for Clay, 11 for Floyd, and 7 for Wirt. Jackson interpreted this overwhelming victory as a popular condemnation of the bank and approval of all his actions as

president. He now felt it his duty to demolish the bank. In his next message to congress he created some alarm by expressing doubts as to the bank's solvency and recommending an investigation to see if the deposits of public money were safe. The committee of ways and means investigated the matter, and reported the bank as sound, but a minority report threw doubt upon these conclusions. The conclusions of the members of the committee bore but little reference to the evidence before them and were determined purely by political partisanship. Jackson made up his mind that the deposits must be removed from the bank. The act of 1816, which created the bank, provided that the public funds might be removed from it by order of the secretary of the treasury, who must, however, inform congress of his reasons for the removal. As congress resolved by heavy majorities that the deposits were safe in the bank, the spring of 1833 was hardly a time when a secretary of the treasury would feel himself warranted, in accordance with the provisions of the act, to order their removal. Secretary McLane was accordingly unwilling to issue such an order. In May McLane was transferred to the state department, and was succeeded in the treasury by William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania. The new secretary was convinced that the removal was neither necessary nor wise, and, in spite of the president's utmost efforts, refused either to issue the order or to resign his office. In September, accordingly, Duane was removed and Roger B. Taney was appointed in his place. Taney at once ordered that after October 1 the public revenues should no longer be deposited with the national bank, but with sundry state banks, which soon came to be known as the "pet banks." Jackson alleged, as one chief reason for this proceeding, that if the bank were to continue to receive public revenues on deposit, it would unscrupulously use them in buying up all the members of congress and thus securing an indefinite renewal of its char-

ter. This he thought would be a death-blow to free government in America. His action caused intense excitement and some commercial distress, and prepared the way for further disturbance. Clay introduced a resolution of censure in the next session of the senate, which was carried after a debate which lasted all winter. Jackson protested against the resolution, but the senate refused to receive his protest. Many of his appointments were rejected by the senate, especially those of the directors of the bank, and of Taney as secretary of the treasury. Benton was Jackson's most powerful and steadfast ally in the senate. Benton was determined that the resolution of censure should be expunged from the record of the senate, and his motion continued to be the subject of acrimonious debate for two years. The contest was carried into the state elections, and some senators resigned in consequence of instructions received from their state legislatures. At length, on January 16, 1837, a few weeks before Jackson's retirement from office, Benton's persistency triumphed, and the resolution of censure was expunged.

Meanwhile the consequences of the violent method with which the finances had been handled were rapidly developing. Many state banks, including not a few of the "wildcat" species, had been formed, to supply the paper currency that was supposed to be needed. The abundance of paper, together with the rapid westward movement of population, caused reckless speculation and an inflation of values. Extensive purchases of public lands were paid for in paper until the treasury scented danger, and by the president's order, in July, 1836, the "specie circular" was issued, directing that only gold or silver should be received for public lands. This caused a demand for coin, which none but the "pet banks" could hope to succeed in meeting. But these banks were at the same time crippled by orders to surrender, on the following New Year's day, one fourth of the surplus revenues deposited with them, as it was

to be distributed as a loan among the states. The "pet banks" had regarded the deposits as capital to be used in loans, and they were now suddenly obliged to call in these loans. These events led to the great panic of 1837, which not only scattered thousands of private fortunes to the winds, but also wrecked Van Buren's administration and prepared the way for the Wig victory of 1840.

In foreign affairs Jackson's administration won great credit through its enforcement of the French spoliation claims. European nations which had claims for damages against France on account of spoliations committed by French cruisers during the Napoleonic wars had found no difficulty after the peace of 1815 in obtaining payment; but the claims of the United States had been superciliously neglected. In 1831, after much fruitless negotiation, a treaty was made by which France agreed to pay the United States \$5,000,000 in six annual installments. The first payment was due February 2, 1833, a draft for the amount was presented to the French minister of finance and payment was refused on the ground that no appropriation for that purpose had been made by the chambers. Louis Philippe brought the matter before the chambers, but no appropriation for that purpose was made. Jackson was not the man to be trifled with in this way. In his message of December, 1834, he gravely recommended to congress that a law be passed authorizing the capture of French vessels enough to make up the amount due. The French government was enraged, and threatened war unless the president should apologize; not a hopeful sort of demand to make of Andrew Jackson. Here Great Britain interposed with good advice to France, which led to the payment of the claim without further delay. The effect of Jackson's attitude was not lost on European governments, while at home hurrahs for "Old Hickory" were louder than ever.

The period of Jackson's presidency was one of the most remarkable in the history of the world, and nowhere more remarkable than in the United States. It was signalized by the introduction and rapid development of railroads, of ocean navigation through Ericsson's invention of the screw propeller, of agricultural machines, anthracite coal, and friction matches, of the modern type of daily newspaper, of the beginning of such cities as Chicago, of the steady immigration from Europe, of the rise of the Abolitionists and other reformers, and of the blooming of American literature, when to the names of Bryant, Cooper, and Irving were added those of Longfellow, Whittier, Prescott, Holmes, and Hawthorne. The rapid expansion of the country and the extensive changes in ideas and modes of living brought to the surface much crudeness of thought and action. As the typical popular hero of such a period, Andrew Jackson must always remain one of the most picturesque and interesting figures in American history. His ignorance of the principles of statesmanship, the crudeness of his methods, and the evils that have followed from some of his measures, are obvious enough and have often been remarked upon. But in having a president of this type, and at such a time, we were fortunate in securing a man so sound in most of his impulses, of such absolute probity, truthfulness, and courage, and such unflinching loyalty to the Union.

Andrew Jackson died at his home, "The Hermitage," near Nashville, Tenn. June 8, 1845, in the year that Texas was annexed to the United States.

We have searched assiduously, but no where can we find a biography of an artist by the name of Dodge, therefore we are forced to the conclusion that the official description is in error as to the name of the painter of Jackson's portrait.

(To be continued.)

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Egypt 1914 100m (cat. 65c)19
Soudan 1898 2pi13
Soudan 1898 5pi, 10pi50
Soudan 1902 2pi11
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THE CROWN ON STAMPS.

JOHN WALTER SCOTT.

The following article was given me by Walter S. Scott with the statement that it was the last article on stamps written by his father, John Walter Scott, and evidently finished but a short time prior to his death.—EDITOR.

Rowland Hill, an Englishman, invented the postage stamp and, after years of hard work, succeeded in having his plan for cheap postage, prepaid by means of adhesive stamps, introduced in his native country on May 1st, 1840. The selected design consisted of a profile of Queen Victoria encircled by a diadem. The postage stamp has now been adopted by all the nations of the world. Various designs have been selected by different countries but for legitimate use the portrait of the ruler, the national arms, or numerals of value, have proved the most popular, but in nearly all cases these designs have been supplemented by certain values bearing a crown as the chief device, when to these stamps are added those showing a crowned portrait of the ruler, or the various instances where a crown has been introduced as a subsidiary decoration, and the more important instances where the crown forms part of the armorial bearings of the nation, it will be seen that this emblem of royalty predominates on the legitimate stamps of the world. We say legitimate because there is a very large class of stamps which, although available for postage, were issued primarily for the purpose of raising funds, various celebrations, anniversaries, and charities being given as an excuse. The crown is usually absent from these issues, the place being taken by portraits, miniatures of historical events, scenic views of the country, its faunae or floral peculiarities, and lastly, mythological or angelic designs intended to excite the sympathy of philatelists.

The following notes on the crowns used on the stamps of the different nations may be found of interest. Unfortunately the stamps of the United States and other republics are, from the title of my article, excluded, such bau-

bles being foreign to our institutions, even when Queen Isabella's portrait is shown on the four dollar stamp of the Columbian issues she is pictured uncrowned.

ABYSSINIA. The head of the Negus Menelik is surmounted by a crown, probably the only representation of this emblem easily procured, it is supposed to represent the "crown of King Solomon" from whom the late negus claimed descent. We are inclined to believe that it is a glorification of the headdress of the high priest.

AUSTRIA. We are indebted to the first series of postage stamps of this country for the best representation of the imperial crown of Austria, unfortunately it is drawn on too small a scale to give even a faint idea of its beauty, for it is perhaps the most magnificent in Europe, but the form is accurate as far as its minute dimensions will allow. The crown also appears in the frame of the 50kr. 1867 issue and also on the arms series of 1883. An interesting feature of the Austrian crown is the magnificent pale yellow diamond, weighing 133 carats, and known as the Florentine, one of the celebrated jewels of the world.

BELGIUM. The crown of this country is shown on the low values of 1866-80 issues and to better advantage on the 1870 postage due stamps, also the first issue parcel post stamps. The crown is of conventional type and too modern to have any particular interest.

BRAZIL. Although a monarchy when its first postals were issued the country refrained from showing the royal emblem for forty-four years, then at last it forms the vignette on a solitary stamp, the 500 reis of 1887, it is modeled after the crown of Portugal, the parent country. Although Brazil is the second discovered home of the

diamond the crown does not contain any noteworthy specimen of the premier gem.

BRITISH EMPIRE. The story of the crown on postage stamps commences with the first issue of the first stamp. Victoria being depicted with a coronet such as used on festal or semi state occasions, the imperial emblem not being depicted on any stamps of the British Isles during her reign. The imperial crown of England was modeled after the crown of St. Edward, or perhaps part of the original crown remained, at any rate it was destroyed by the Commonwealth and was afterwards remade from drawings by Sir Robert Vyner. We find this crown on the earliest overseas issues, Canada beaver 1851, Natal, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, St. Vincent 5 shillings 1880, etc., and nearly all fiscals. At some later period the imperial crown was altered, the arches raised and without the inner cap which since the reign of Henry VII had been turned into a lining. We find this crown illustrated on British Colombia 1865 and British Honduras. This crown had the Black Prince's ruby in the center. After the death of Albert, the royal consort, (December 1861) we occasionally see the Queen's portrait adorned with a widows veil but with the inevitable crown or coronet. Canada gives the best representation of this headdress but does not enlighten us much, the 20 and 50 cents 1897 shows the veil apparently fastened to a coronet, the three-quarters face allowing more of this emblem to be seen than usual. The jubilee issue with double portrait of the Queen shows the large coronet on the young head and the widows face in the second oval, this is surmounted by a small crown of the British Honduras type, but the regular issue of the same year decorates the head with a small crown similar in design to the conventional coronet. The commemorative stamp of 1898 is decorated with a crown of still another design, Edward VII. This crown is best shown on the 1902 series of Labuan and is usually found on all the

issues of this monarch, not on the head, but in the frame directly above. The crown for this King was remade and somewhat modified, and was enriched by one of the smaller pieces of the Cullinan diamond, being substituted for the sapphire below the ruby. The Cullinan diamond was the largest ever found and weighed uncut $3025\frac{3}{4}$ carats ($1\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.). It came from the Premier mine in the Transvaal, and was presented to King Edward, it was then cut into nine large diamonds and a number of small brilliants, the four largest stones weigh 516, 309, 92, and 62 carats. The first two, now the largest brilliants in existence, were too large for any crown. Considerable importance must be attached to the design of the imperial crown as the error of continuing the crown of Queen Victoria on the late coins of her son was quickly corrected. Coin collectors and our Canadian friends will recollect that through some oversight the 5 cent silver pieces of King Edward were originally struck with the same crown on the reverse as had been used for this coin during the late Queen's reign, the error was soon discovered and the crown of Edward VII substituted. Newfoundland, which supplies several illustrations for this article, portrays the crown of Queen Mary, when Princess of Wales (4 cent 1901) and the smaller diadem provided for her when she reached the dignity of Queen of England. We find her portrait also on the 1910 issue of Rhodesia, this is pictured with the princess crown, although she was then queen and is paneled with her husband King George V.

The British crown contains many diamonds of great beauty and historic interest including the celebrated Koh-i-nor (mountain of light). In 1739 this stone was owned by Nadir Shah, the Persian conqueror, it was acquired by the East India Company, who, in 1850, presented it to Queen Victoria, after being recut it weighed over 106 carats. It has been supposed that this gem is part of the Great Mogul, which is the earliest known diamond of which

we have any record, it disappeared about 1675 and is thought to have been cut in two, the Orloff being the other half.

George V has followed in his fathers footsteps in having the crown shown in the frame above the head on the various colonial issues. According to the evidence on the stamps the design has been remodeled, making the band broader and the crown lower.

The British Colonies follow the mother country in the use of the crown, while India appears to be an exception always requiring something bigger. Thus we find that in the issues of the King's and some of the stamps of Victoria the crown is on the head instead of in the frame and even the coronet of Victoria had to be enlarged to suit the taste of her Indian subjects. The Federative States show some grand structures on the heads of various princes, potentates, sultans, rajahs, begums, and whatnots, but we take these to be simply jeweled turbans. Jamaica alone during the reign of Victoria must have had a strong leaning to republicanism, here we find the profile adorned with laurel leaves instead of the almost universal coronet.

BULGARIA. This country uses the royal bauble to some extent, notably on the 1911 commemorative issue, where the German upstart has the impudence to be delineated in the apparel and crown of St. Stephen. The crown is used as a decoration in other stamps of the set, mostly above the arms of the country, but as it appears in different forms it cannot be treated as a heraldic feature.

DENMARK. This country shows its partiality to the royal emblem on all stamps of 1864, it is modeled on the its early issues, best found on the same lines as represented on most European stamps. The colonies follow the mother country in exhibiting the crown on their postals.

FINLAND. The crown of this country as shown above the arms on the issues under Russia, is noticeable by the lattice decoration on the cap, which is

not found on any other crown.

FRANCE. This great country portrays the imperial crown only on the journal stamps of 1868. The design is original and of great beauty. Among the splendid jewels we can imagine we see the Great Regent or Pitt diamond, which has an eventful history. It was found in India and originally weighed 410 carats and was sold to Pitt for about \$100,000 in 1717, it was resold to the Duke of Orleans for \$675,000, and in recutting the weight was reduced to 136 carats, it was stolen with the other crown jewels during the Revolution but was afterwards recovered and still remains in France.

GERMAN EMPIRE. Founded in crime and continued in iniquity, this empire has now gone down together with its component parts in a red cloud of infamy, to be succeeded let us hope by new states under civilized government. The old crown is of considerable beauty and artistic merit, the idea (as usual with German works) being taken from the crown of the Holy Roman Empire. The design is fairly well shown on the current stamps; panels bearing the Prussian eagle with drooping wings alternating with others showing crosses of jewels. The kingdoms, duchies, etc., included in the empire and also one of the free cities, have their crowns. Those of Baden, Bavaria, etc., being shown as part of the royal arms are not necessarily representations of the crowns of the period although being of different types may be pictures of the royal emblems. Mecklenburg's and Oldenburg show the same crown, but as in each case they are given as part of the arms and are of the same design as usually employed by German princelings, probably do not indicate the actual emblem of royal dignity. Prussia strange to say does not give a representation of its crown on any part of its postals. Saxony and Wurtemberg, using their arms as principal design on most of their stamps, show the conventional emblem when used in place of a crest by royal per-

sonages. The crown of Saxony is noted as possessing the largest and most beautiful green diamond on record, it is known as the "Dresden green" and weighs 40 carats.

GREECE. Here no modern bauble of man's mastery over man is shown, but the country goes back to the dawn of history before crowns as we understand them were devised and represents the headdress of Hermes, the Mercury of the Romans, the messenger of the gods. The earliest stamps show only the head with the close fitting cap adorned with wings, but in 1901 we have a full fledged figure with winged ankle in addition to the cap and bearing the other attribute caduceus in right hand.

HUNGARY. This country possesses the most historic and widely known crown, supposed to contain a piece of iron which was originally a nail from the cross on which our Savior was crucified. This legend cannot be traced back a sufficient number of centuries to give it any credence and is rejected by Muratori and other antiquarians. The crown is always represented as shown on the stamps with the cross which ornaments it leaning at an acute angle to the left. In the one case (1900 newspaper stamps) in which it is used as an accessory to the arms the crown is the same as shown by itself, or on the Emperors head.

HOLLAND. There is slight use made of the crown as a device on the stamps of this country, it first appears on the low values used in 1869, where it can be seen to good advantage, the type being the same as nearly all crowns when thus used. The 1898 and late issues show the same crown in rays of glory above the Queen's head, while she is portrayed wearing a beautiful diadem of a distinct type, crowned arms are also found in the upper corners.

ITALY. Like other great nations this country is somewhat chary of depicting its king crowned on the postage stamps, but its emblem with or without the arms of Savoy is now ap-

pearing in rays of glory in the field of the stamps. The type, which is conventional, is given in different forms which detracts from its heraldic value. The old states, Modena, Parma, and Tuscany use their crowned arms as vignettes for their stamps and all are of the same type when thus used. San Marino the nominally independent republic has a crown of such simple design above its arms as shown on the first type that we should be warranted in believing it heraldically correct. The Papal crown being of great importance is given under its alphabetical order.

JAPAN. This country has never crowned its emperors or used the emblem in decorations. The imperial flower, the chrysanthemum, which is reserved entirely for the ruler is shown on all its late issues of postals.

LICHTENSTEIN. The arms of the country crowned are shown on its issues of postage stamps.

LUXEMBURG. Here again appears the conventional crowned arms on the early issues, while the low values of the Duke Wilhelm stamps show the crown given in such detail that we must presume it is correct.

MEXICO. The stamps of the brief reign of Maximilian show a crown on the head of the eagle, although small it appears to be differentiated sufficiently to be marked as a type.

MONTENEGRO. Perhaps modesty is responsible for King Nicholas being shown in the national cap in place of the crown which adorns the 1907 postage due stamps. This crown is of the Eastern type, similar to the imperial emblem of Russia's power.

NORWAY. While united to Sweden this country was quite partial to the crown as an emblem on its postage stamps, being shown above the arms and also on the posthorn issues. The crown is not noteworthy in any particular and was not continued after the separation of the two kingdoms. King Haakon was evidently catering to the republican sentiment of his new kingdom.

PERSIA. The postals give the por-

traits of four shahs all pictured wearing the national fez usually emblazoned with the celebrated diamond aigrette, later issues illustrate the ancient symbolic crown of the nation.

PORTUGAL. The first issue of this countries postals give a picture of Queen Maria and as usual with royal ladies the profile portrait is adorned with a diadem. The head being embossed without color leaves much to the imagination. Her successors being mere men are pictured without jewelry. The series issued to commemorate the achievements of Prince Henry the Navigator who was born March 4, 1394, show the crowned arms on the higher denominations but so small and indefinite that it cannot be told if they are the correct armorial bearings of the nation. The low values however bear a large crown but certainly not that of 1394, the designer, Weloso Salgado, missed a chance to give us something real antiquarian and of historic value. The stamp of the Geographical Society of Lisbon provides an accurate delineation of the crown of Portugal.

POLAND. The crown is shown on the solitary adhesive of the country, but on a very small scale, perhaps it will be seen to better advantage when this ancient kingdom is again included among the nations of the world and is represented by a new series of postage stamps.

ROMAN STATES. The postage stamps of the States of the Church commenced in January, 1852 and were discontinued in 1870, all being issued under the reign of Pope Pius IX. The type is the same for both issues and all values, the frame surrounding the papal arms being different for each value. The crossed keys are symbolic of an important part of the Catholic faith, taken from St. Mathew XVI, 18, 19, "Thou art Peter *** And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven." The crown is distinct from that of all temporal sovereigns, it is usually called a tiara, and on the stamps is correctly engraved with the infulae turned up above the

keys. The form as shown dates from the beginning of the 14th century. The crown of Pius VI was part of the loot of the first Napoleon, but the great emerald engraved with the arms of Gregory XIII was afterwards returned and now supports the cross on the summit.

ROUMANIA. The crown does not appear on the stamps of this country before the 1908 issue, where it is shown in the frame above the portrait of King Charles, it will be noted that the head piece springs from a narrow band instead of the usual broad base.

RUSSIA. This country has always been partial to the crown as a decorative part of its stamps and has copied it with a fair degree of accuracy. It is best seen on the 7 kopec of the 1913 series, above the head of the last of the Czar's, the ill fated Nicholas II. The divided head piece is unique among the crowns of the world. It is decorated with the great Orloff diamond, one of the most celebrated stones in the world. This diamond was stolen by a French soldier from the eye of an idol in a Brahmin temple, he lost it as he acquired it, the captain of his ship being the thief this time. It was sold to Prince Orloff for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The prince presented it to the Empress Catherine II. The same series of stamps introduces us to another crown, worn by Alexie Michaelovich, it resembles a jeweled helmet, that or a similar one appears on the head of Michael Feodoravitch.

SAMOA. King Malietoa apparently is not too poor to have a crown, at least one is shown on the 5 pence of 1894, but it is suspiciously like that of England and cannot be authentic.

SERBIA. The crown of Prince Michael Obrenovic III is shown on the first issue but too indistinct to be of heraldic value. It again appears on the last issue of King Alexander I but of the usual uninteresting type.

SPAIN. The first issue of this country, 1850, has the portrait of Isabella II, and as usual with Queens the head is adorned with a coronet, next year

this gives place to a circlet of bossed pearls, to be followed in 1852 by a simple band of ribbon, the coronet, but of a different pattern from the first follows in the succeeding year, and so on during her reign, the crown however soon made its appearance and is shown to good advantage on the series of 1854. The republic of 1870 with the head of Liberty decorated by a normal crown, this is better seen on the small $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de peso, where it re-

places the royal crown on the stamp of the same value and design.

SWEDEN. The crown of this country is of the common type but is drawn with great care on the issue of 1910, and also on the 1889 surcharge, and is doubtless a correct representation of the crown of the king.

As we finish this list crowns are falling in great profusion, and it is altogether likely that we shall never again see a new issue of postage stamps adorned with a crown.

PRECANCEL NOTES.

DR. C. W. HENNAN.

Please send in your precancel new issue notes to Dr. C. W. Hennan, 6450 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill., the Editor of this department.

Referring to the Columbus, Ohio, roller precancels, Mr. C. W. Sachs, of that city, writes that the 30c and the Special Delivery were used.

The precancel man at the main post office here informs me that none of the Victory stamps will be precancelled. Chicago is starting on the right road—less precancels.

Many collectors have asked the reason for the absence of plate numbers on the Chicago precancels, also why inverts are so common. Upon inquiry I find that the printer tears off the margins of the sheet and feeds them to the press any way they lie.

Coffeyville, Kansas, has precancelled the 1c, 2c, 3c and 5c postage due with the roller type (without bars). The cancellation comes normal and inverted, reading up and down, double, triple and one normal and one inverted.

The majority of precancels coming from Oldtown, Maine, are used by the Oldtown Canoe Co.

Since the distilleries have closed down few precancels are used by Covington, Ky.

Permit mail has lessened the number of precancels used by West Grove, Pa., and other cities where seed catalogues are mailed in large numbers.

In a recent purchase I found some valuable information on the first precancelled stamp club. Next month I will try to give you a complete history of the two societies.

Mr. J. B. Leavy has shown us a pair of the 3c Victory stamps precancelled Federalsburg, Maryland, vertically, reading up, in two lines of sans-serif capitals. On one stamp the two words are in the same size type, while on the other Maryland is in type nearly twice the size of Federalsburg.

Have you any precancel items of interest? Have you any data on the early precancels? Does your city issue precancels? Do you ever find anything new? Have you any questions to ask regarding your precancel stamps? Why not give the American Philatelist a chance? It will be appreciated.

ACTING PRESIDENT.

In honor and memory of John Walter Scott the Board of Directors has voted that this office be left vacant except that it shall be filled by Vice President F. S. Parmelee as acting President according to Section 2 of Article V of the By-Laws.

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Advertising Copy must reach Editor by the 1st of
each month to insure insertion.

Typewritten or printed copy should be furnished;
otherwise no responsibility will be assumed for errors.

Right is reserved to reject any advertisements
offered.

EXCHANGES—We will be pleased to exchange three
copies with all philatelic publications upon receipt
of request to do so. Kindly send one copy to Mr.
Adam E. Daum, Assistant Librarian, 421 Wood
St., Pittsburgh, Pa., one copy to the Chairman of
the Philatelic Literature Committee, W. R. Rick-
etts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, (Wilke-
barre) Pa., and one copy to the Editor.

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EDITORIAL.

Owing to a "bull" by the pressman
on last month's issue, the Philatelic In-
dex was incorrectly printed. We are
therefore printing eight pages of it
this month. Please destroy the four
pages as printed last month, it being
contained in the 8-pages this issue.

Dr. Carroll Chase having returned
from several years service in the French
Medical Corps, with the title of Med-
ecin Aide Major and the Cross of the
Legion of Honor, several of his close
philatelic friends took advantage of the
celebration in New York City in honor
of the return of "Our Boys" to tender
a small dinner to Dr. Chase, at the
Harvard Club, on the evening of March
24th.

After enjoying an epicurean repast
the small but select coterie enthusias-
tically discussed ways and means for
the more thorough advancement of phil-
atelic study and the betterment of
philately in general. The discussion
lasted till a late hour and the founda-
tion was laid for some great things in
the future of philately. That of chief
interest, for the moment, to the mem-
bers of the American Philatelic Soci-
ety, being the securing of Dr. Chase's
articles on the 1 cent and 3 cent 1851-
57 issues for publication in the Amer-
ican Philatelist, to begin in the May
number, and to be later published as a
series of hand-books. Also the privi-
lege of publishing as a hand-book a re-
vised edition of Dr. Chase's articles on
the 1847 issue.

Plans were formulated, that if they
can be matured, will place philately in
the United States upon a higher plane
than in any other country in the world.

Those present to welcome Dr. Chase
home on behalf of philately were:—
Messrs. A. E. Owen, John T. Coit, L.
B. Mason, H. P. Atherton, H. H. Wil-
son, J. A. Ritchie, L. B. Seely, J. B.
Leavy.

We have received No. 12 of the "Stamp Collecting" series of handbooks; "Postage Stamps of the Red Cross" by Derek Ingram. This is a most interesting handbook of 88 pp., giving all available data and information in regard to the various issues of stamps sold at an advance over their postal value, the increment being a contribution to the funds of the world charity whose wonderous work in alleviating the sufferings of the unfortunate victims of the atrocities and devastations of the titanic struggle just ended will forever gloriously emblazon the pages of history.

All serious collectors of war stamps have need for this valuable little book as a ready reference to the history of the Red Cross stamps. Published at the Office of Stamp Collecting, 89 Farringdon St., London, E. C. 4, England. Price 2 shillings and 6 pence net.

From Mr. Eugene Klein, of Philadelphia, Pa., we are in receipt of a catalogue of the specialized collection of the stamps of Egypt and Sudan formed by Mr. Edwin A. Fleisher. Mr. Klein is breaking up the collection and catalogues it in 75 separate lots each priced net. The catalogue contains four full page half-tone plates illustrating 48 of the rarities in blocks, strips, and singles. These illustrations make the catalogue a permanent reference book of considerable value to all students and specialists in the stamps of Egypt and Sudan. We congratulate Mr. Klein upon an artistic production.

We are omitting the Roll of Honor from this number as it has been thoroughly revised by the Secretary and will be published in the year book which is now on the press and will shortly be delivered to the members.

Last month we forgot to change the heading of our U. S. article, and let it run as "History and Biography of the 1851-60 Issue," when it should have been 1861-67 Issue. It is properly headed this month.

WAR ISSUES

We make a specialty of these interesting stamps, and have the largest assortment in the United States. Large list sent free upon request.

WANT TO PURCHASE ALL ISSUES
OF

UNITED STATES

All issues prior to 1890 used and unused, singles or blocks, also covers particularly desired. Later issues wanted in blocks, especially 1894, 1895 and 1898 issues. Let us know what you have for disposal. Only stamps in fine condition accepted.

Want Singles of Following in Any
Quantity:

Cancelled: # 241, 242, 243, 262, 277,
278, 292, 293, 313.

Uncancelled, Singles and Blocks:
242, 257, 259, 261, 262, 275,
276, 276a, 282a, 307, 310, 311,
329, 346, 351, 352, 353, 354, 365,
380, 384, 385, 386, 388, 398, 405,
429.

Coils 1902 1c, 2c, 5c.

Coils 1908 3c, 10c.

Plate Number Strips after 1901 issue to date.

Consignments or offers solicited. Payment will be made upon receipt.

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Members of A. S. D. Association.

151st SALE

April 23 & 24, 1919.

United States & Foreign

Catalogue mailed on request.

J. C. Morgenthau & Co.

87 Nassau St., N. Y. City

DON'T READ THIS

If British Colonial Stamps do not interest you, but if they do, it is absolutely essential that you should subscribe to my

New Issue Service of British Colonial Stamps
AT 10% OVER FACE VALUE

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Within the last 12 months nearly 200 different British Colonials have been sent out, among them

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14 Gold, etc., Medals at various International Philatelic Exhibitions.
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THE NEW LOCATION

of the headquarters of

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

is now at

33 WEST 44th STREET

New York

We Moved to Our New Home

The Latter Part of January.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE.

THE EDITOR.

It will be greatly appreciated if members having new or unchronicled varieties will submit them promptly for notation and description, due credit will in all cases be given.

International Office of The Universal
Postal Union
No. 193/7
Berne, January 24, 1919.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, on the part of the Offices interested, three specimens of each of the new postal values enumerated hereafter:

- 1st. **AUSTRIA. Principality of Lichtenstein:** Postage stamps of 20 heller (2 kinds);
- 2nd. **DENMARK:** Postage stamps of 27 ore, 27 on 38 ore, 27 on 41 ore, 27 on 68 ore, and 27 ore on 10 crowns;
- 3rd. **FINLAND (Interior service):** Postage stamps of 5, 10, 40, 50, 70 pennias, and 1 mark called of *Vasa*; postal card of 20 pennia in two varieties (the Finnish postage stamps above indicated will no longer be current after the present stock has been exhausted, and the stamp of 2½ pennia distributed by circular No. 1230/33, of April 25, 1918, has not been placed in circulation owing to a change in tariff);
- 4th. **GREAT BRITAIN.**
- (a) **Bahama (Islands):** Postage stamp of 1 penny bearing in surcharge the mention "War Charity 3. 6. 18," and of 2 pence;
- (b) **Cayman (Islands):** Postage stamps of ½ penny and of 1½ on 2½ pence bearing in surcharge the mention "War Stamp";
- (c) **China. British postal agencies:** Postal card of 1½ cent;
- (d) **Federated Malay States:** Postal cards simple and with paid reply of 2 cents, 2 cents on 1 cent and 4 on 3 cents (total: 6 values);
- (e) **Falkland (Islands):** Postage stamps of ½ penny, 1 penny and

- 1 shilling, bearing in surcharge the mention "War Stamp";
- (f) **Palestine (Occupied Territory):** Postage stamps of 3 millimes, 9, 10, and 20 piastres (these four values are distributed at the express request of the British Office);
- 5th. **MEXICO:** Official postage stamps of 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 centavos;
- 6th. **NORWAY:** Postage stamp of 5 crowns;
- 7th. **NEW ZEALAND. Niue:** Postage stamp of 5 shillings;
- 8th. **PORTUGUESE COLONIES.**
- (a) **Lourenzo Marques:** Postage stamps of ¼ centavo, ½ centavo, 1 centavo, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 70 centavos, and 1 escudo, bearing in surcharge the emblem of the Red Cross and the mention "9. 3. 18."
- (b) **Zambesia:** Postage stamps of 5, 10, 15, and 20 reis bearing in surcharge the mention "Republica";
- 9th. **SALVADOR (THE):** Postage stamp of 1 centavo on 6 centavos;
- 10th. **SWITZERLAND:** Postage stamp of 60 centimes;
- 11th. **TUNIS:** Postage stamp of 3 centimes.

I have the further honor to inform you, on the part of the Office of The Netherlands, that this office is disposed to forward direct to each Administration of the Union which will make the request, a copy of the Report of the Queen concerning the Postal Savings service of this country during the year 1917.

Will you agree with me, Sir, in the assurances of my highest considerations.

The Director,
RUFFY.

UNITED STATES. Offset Printing. Mr. J. Arthur Ritchie has shown us a 3c in which the left numeral 3 has an entirely white top, the shading line from the center up, which forms the top ball of the 3, having failed to photograph on the zinc plate. Unfortunately Mr. Ritchie does not know from what plate the stamp was taken, it is in a vertical block of six, the others being normal, and the bottom margin shows the variety to be in the eighth row of one of the bottom panes.

In the list of new plate numbers given this month it will be noted that there are four plates of the 3c and two plates of the 1c each of 1600 subjects. No new master negative was made for these plates, the existing 400 subject master negative being used to photograph the impressions on the zinc plate four times, making four separate plates on one, each complete in itself as to plate numbers, guide lines, etc. The printed sheets of 1600 subjects were cut into quarters of 400 subjects and sent to the gumming and perforating rooms in that condition. Other than the plate number there is no way of determining whether the finished sheet of 100 subjects, as sold, is from a 400 subject or a 1600 subject plate.

UNITED STATES. Engraved. It has been recently noted that a number of plates have a small F before the top plate number of the upper left frame. For those interested the information is given that the F is a mark placed there by an examiner in the engraving division to denote that the plate is "finished," that is properly hardened and ready to go to press. Formerly a small dot was placed before the top left plate number for the same purpose. This appears on the engraved plates only as the offset plates do not require hardening.

In the list of new plate numbers given this month will also be found two plates for the 3c vertical coils, these plates are from die 2, the hitherto unissued die of the 3c in vertical coils. At the time of writing none of the coils had been delivered but it is more than

probable that they will be on sale at some office by the first of May.

UNITED STATES. Stamped Envelopes. Evidently the Mercantile Corporation, the holders of the contract for the manufacture of the stamped envelopes, was jealous of the notoriety gained by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing when that institution issued a five cent postage stamp error in the color of the two cent, for the Mercantile Corporation has perpetrated a little error of color all its own. Recently the Bernham Chemical & Metal Corporation, of New York City, placed an order for 40,000 2c stamped envelopes, of the window type, bearing their special return request in the upper left corner, upon delivery of the order it was found that one box contained an error in the shade of the 3 cent stamped in red, the color of the 2 cent. When found the error alternated with the 2 cent throughout the packages of twenty-five envelopes. It is stated that 172 copies of the error were found in the entire lot, all being on white paper and of Die G, the flat die used for the Hartford machine. It remains to be seen if more of these errors turn up in the future or if this will be the only find. Mr. J. M. Bartels and the Nassau Stamp Company kindly submitted copies of the error for our inspection.

The Nassau Stamp Company has shown us a compound envelope bearing an impression of the 1 cent in green, in normal position, and directly beneath it an impression of the 2 cent in red, the latter impinging slightly upon the former. The 1 cent is circular die B and the 2 cent our circular die B. The envelope is white and cancelled "Cobleskill, N. Y., Feb. 7.", therefore of double interest as having performed duty at the 3 cent rate. Cobleskill is in Schoharie county about fifteen miles west of Schenectady.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. 1918. Official Stamps. Regular postage stamps overprinted M. G. for Ministry of War.

1916 Issue, honeycomb watermark:

12 centavos blue.

1917 Issue, honeycomb watermark:

- 1 centavo buff.
- 2 centavos lilac brown.
- 12 centavos blue.

1918 Issue, no watermark:

- 2 centavos lilac brown.
- 5 centavos red.
- 12 centavos blue.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

BOLIVIA. 1919. Revista Filatelica chronicles and illustrates a new series for this republic, but fails to state whether the stamps are lithographed or engraved, and what the perforation is. Design regulation oblong, fancy frame with CORREOS DE BOLIVIA in white sans-serif capitals upon curving ribbon label across top, scroll work at sides, and words of denomination in straight label at bottom, also in white sans-serif capitals on color, circles in each lower corner, placed above the denomination label, contain the numeral of denomination, also in white on color. Frames are the same for all denominations but the central medallion varies with each.

- 1 centavo green (Ruins of Thiahuacu).
- 2 centavos red (Cathedral at Thiahuacu).
- 5 centavos light brown (Ruins of Thiahuacu).
- 10 centavos violet (Bay Indijena Titicaca).
- 20 centavos orange (Lake Titicaca)
- 50 centavos blue (Guaqui and La Paz railroad).
- 1 boliviano carmine (Ruins of Thiahuacu).
- 2 bolivianos blue (Port of Guaqui).
- 5 bolivianos black (Coat of Arms).

CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC. 1918-19. Provisional Issue. Current Austrian postage stamps overprinted in black with a crowned lion, rampant, directly beneath which is the word

CESKO in a straight line, and curved upward beneath that again the words SLOVENSKY STAT, all in thin sans-serif capitals.

- 3 heller violet.
- 5 heller yellow green.
- 6 heller orange.
- 10 heller claret.
- 12 heller blue green.
- 15 heller brown red.
- 20 heller deep green.
- 25 heller blue.
- 30 heller lilac.
- 40 heller olive.
- 50 heller blue green.
- 60 heller deep blue.
- 80 heller red brown.
- 90 heller violet brown.
- 1 krone red on yellow.
- 2 kronen blue.
- 3 kronen deep rose.
- 4 kronen yellow green.
- 10 kronen gray violet.

Mr. Edouard Locher, the Swiss dealer, who chronicles the above series in his Bulletin d'information philateliques, states that he believes the issue to be a private speculation without authorization.

The Economist Stamp Company has shown us the current Austrian postage stamps from 3 heller to 1 krone, inclusive, overprinted in black with PROVISORNI — CESKOSLOVENSKA — VALDA, in three lines of Roman capitals beneath which is a shield bearing a crowned lion rampant. Also the same fifteen denominations overprinted in black CESKOSLOVENSKA — STATINI POSTA in two lines of thin Roman capitals, beneath which is a large shield of irregular outline filled in with scroll work and bearing a smaller shield upon which an uncrowned lion rampant appears. Both of these series appear to us to be "pups of the same breed" as those described by Mr. Locher.

Czecho-Slovak Republic
Ministry of Posts & Telegraphs.
No. 1384/V-1919.

Prague, January 17, 1919.

The postal administration of the Czecho-Slovak Republic has the intention to adhere to the Universal Postal Convention; but, in advance, it is still necessary to satisfy certain formalities, which will be done in a short time.

Until that moment, I hope that your Administration will oppose nothing to maintain the reciprocal relations between your Office and mine, in the manner agreed upon between your Administration and the postal Administration of former Austria, and that even more, because the territory of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, making part of the Austrian monarchy, belonged to the Universal Postal Union from its foundation.

On this occasion I have the honor to transmit you herewith as samples some stamps newly issued, which will be used even in the international service. A description of these stamps is annexed.

Hoping that the reciprocal relations between your Administration and mine will be governed by a friendly good will, I profit by this first occasion to assure you of my perfect consideration.

The Director General,
FASEN.

No. 1384/V-1919.

NEW STAMPS FOR POSTAGE, SPECIAL DELIVERY, NEWSPAPERS, POSTAGE DUE.

Soon there will be issued successively for all the territory of the Czecho-Slovak Republic the stamps hereafter shown, viz.:

1. For postage, of 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 100, 200, and 400 deniers.
2. Special Delivery, of 2 and 5 deniers.
3. For newspapers, of 2 and 10 deniers, and
4. For postage due, of 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, and 100 deniers.

Description of the stamps.

1. The stamps are issued in the following colors: 3 deniers red-violet; 5 deniers yellow green; 10 deniers deep

red; 20 deniers blue green; 25 deniers dark blue; 30 deniers yellow olive; 40 deniers cinnabar red; 100 deniers red brown; 200 deniers ultramarine; 400 deniers blue violet.

All the values bear in the central semi-circle the same design: The Hradchin (castle church) rayed by the sun, and are 27 mm long by 23 mm high.

The frame, formed by linden branches, bears on the upper and two vertical sides the inscription "Ceskoslovenska posta" in two designs; on the values 3 to 40 deniers there is white lettering upon a colored background, on the values 100 to 400 deniers colored lettering upon a white background.

The lower part of the frame is filled by ornaments in an original style; a dove and little hearts, in the middle of which is found a little oval design with the denominational numeral.

2. Stamps for Special Delivery.

Those of 2 deniers in color red violet, 5 deniers bright green. They show two doves seated on linden branches and holding in their beaks a heart. At the bottom, in the middle, is found the denomination numeral "2" or "5" on a colored background. On the three sides of the frame is found the inscription "Posta Ceskoslovenska." The stamps are in rectangular form, 27 mm long and 19 mm high.

3. Newspaper stamps. Those of 2 deniers in color deep green; 10 deniers red violet. The design is 23 mm square and bears a falcon with wings spread at a high angle across a double circle inscribed "Ceskoslovenska posta." In the two angles below is always a linden branch set obliquely with denomination numeral of value "2" or "10."

4. Postage due stamps. The 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, and 50 deniers in color deep olive, and the 100 deniers in color brown black, bearing in the lower part of the design the white denomination numeral on a colored background, in a frame of linden branches ending below in spirals. Above the numeral there is a white tablet bearing the colored inscription "Doplatit." The upper part of the whole design is filled by an orig-

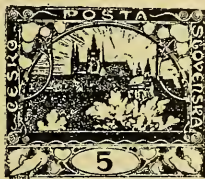
inal design of hearts and linden branches. The frame contains the inscription "Ceskoslovenska posta" on the four sides. The stamps are of rectangular form 27 mm high and 23 mm long.

The stamps for postage will be issued at first in sheets of which some will be perforated and some will be imperforate, the newspaper stamps only imperforate, the others in perforated sheets.

The stamps for postage, newspapers, and postage due are printed on white paper, those for special delivery on yellow paper, by the United Czech Printing Co., Inc., at Prague. The designs were furnished by the painter of the Academy, Professor Alfonse Mucha, and Mucha, in miniature, is placed beneath the lower margin of the design.

The Austrian stamps used until now are still provisionally available, in regard to their suppression special orders will follow.

The above are copies of a letter and circular sent to the Postmaster General, and forwarded from his office to the United States National Museum together with copies of the postage and newspaper stamps as herewith illustrated.



- 3 deniers mauve.
- 5 deniers yellow green.
- 10 deniers rose.
- 20 deniers turquoise green.
- 25 deniers blue.
- 30 deniers bistre olive.
- 40 deniers brown orange.
- 100 deniers orange brown.
- 200 deniers deep ultramarine.
- 400 deniers blue violet.

The above were all imperforate. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark. The Economist Stamp Co. has shown us two denominations perforated 11½.

- 5 deniers yellow green.
- 10 deniers red.

Newspaper Stamps. 1919. Design as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark.



- 2 deniers gray green.
- 10 deniers lilac brown.

We have not the slightest doubt but what the above listed stamps are the only legitimate ones so far issued by the Czecho-Slovak Republic, and that previous to their appearance only proper Austrian stamps were current. In our opinion the various fancy Czecho-Slovak overprints on Austrian stamps, of which we note three types in this chronicle, are out and out fakes. Had they the slightest claim to official recognition we believe they would have been mentioned in the official circular above reprinted, and the closing sentence of that circular would not have read "The Austrian stamps used until now are still provisionally available, in regard to their suppression special orders will follow."

DENMARK. 1918. Provisional Issue. Newspaper stamps surcharged POSTFRIM — ore 27 ore — DANMARK in black, in three lines. Watermarked multiple cross.

- 27 on 38 ore deep orange.
- 27 on 41 ore yellow brown.

In December through an oversight we chronicled the color of the 27 on 41 ore as yellow green, this should be deleted and the above substituted.

The current 3 ore gray and 7 ore orange have been issued in coils of 500 for automatic machines. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. state both denominations are printed on the same coil, alternately.

HAYTI. 1919. Provisional Issue. Stamp of 1906 issue surcharged in red, 2 cts. GOURDE, in two lines within single line frame.

- 2 cts on 20 centimes blue green.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

HUNGARY. 1918. Design with portrait of King Charles facing to left, wearing the "Iron Crown of Hungary" as described last month.

15 filler deep violet.

Design with portrait of Queen Zita in coronation regalia, facing to right. MARYAR KIR POSTA in straight line of small colored Roman capitals across top of stamp. At foot of stamp FILLER, also in a straight line of small colored Roman capitals, flanked by squares in each lower corner containing the numerals of denomination, also in color.

40 filler olive.

50 filler lilac.

Edouard Locher's Bulletin.

HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC. 1918. Current Hungarian postage stamps with portraits of King Charles and Queen Zita in coronation robes, overprinted in black thick sans-serif capitals KOZTARSASAG, diagonally from lower left to upper right corners.

10 filler carmine.

15 filler deep violet.

20 filler deep brown.

25 filler blue.

40 filler olive.

50 filler lilac.

Edouard Locher's Bulletin.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA. 1918-19. Current Italian postage stamps surcharged as shown.

5

centesimi

di corona

1 centesimi di corona brown.

2 centesimi di corona red brown.

5 centesimi di corona green.

10 centesimi di corona claret.

20 centesimi di corona brown orange.

25 centesimi di corona blue.

60 centesimi di corona claret lake.

1 lira di corona brown & green.

Postage Due. 1918-19. Current Italian postage due stamps surcharged as shown above.

20 centesimi di corona orange & magenta.

30 centesimi di corona orange & magenta.

Express Letter Stamps. 1918-19. Current Italian Express Letter Stamp surcharged as shown above.

25 centesimi di corona deep rose. L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

JUGO-SLAVIA. 1918-19. Provisional Issue. Postage stamps of Hungary, 1913 issue, overprinted HRVATSKA in small sans-serif capitals curved across top of stamp with ends downward, beneath appear the large heavy capitals S H S, and beneath that again a heavy horizontal line, all in black.

6 filler olive.

50 filler lake on blue.

Postage stamps of Hungary, 1916-17 issue, reaper type, overprinted in black as shown.

—
SHS

HRVATSKA

10 filler red.

20 filler gray brown.

Postage stamps of Hungary, 1916-17 issue, House of Parliament type, overprinted in black somewhat similar to above.

50 filler violet.

75 filler light blue.

80 filler light olive.

1 krona claret.

2 krona bistre brown.

3 krona deep lilac & gray.

5 krona black brown & brown.

10 krona brown violet & lilac.

Postage stamps of Hungary, 1918 issue, King Charles in coronation robes, overprinted in black as shown.

——
SHS

HRVATSKA

15 filler deep violet.

25 filler blue.

Postage stamps of Hungary, 1918 issue, Queen Zita in coronation robes, overprinted in black HRVATSKA in straight line of small sans-serif capitals with fancy ornament beneath, then

large capitals S H S with two leaf ornaments beneath, and at extreme bottom a heavy horizontal bar.	3 filler	859,000
40 filler olive.	5 filler	1,242,000
Charity Stamps of Hungary, 1916 issue, overprinted HRVATSKA in small sans-serif capitals curved above the large capitals S H S, beneath which are very small capitals zf za, and beneath that again Narod Vijur, all in black.	6 filler	306,000
10 + 2 filler rose.	10 filler	31,000
15 + 2 filler violet.	15 filler	100,000
Charity Stamp of Hungary, 1916 issue, overprinted zf za—Narod Vijur, in very small type, beneath which are the large capitals S H S and beneath that again HRVATSKA in small sans-serif capitals, all in black.	20 filler	250,000
40 + 2 filler red brown.	25 filler	497,000
Express Letter Stamp of Hungary overprinted in black HRVATSKA in small sans-serif capitals, with Roman capital S H S beneath, and beneath that again ZURMO in small sans-serif capitals, with short heavy upward curved bar at bottom.	35 filler	248,000
2 filler red & green.	40 filler	54,000
Newspaper stamp of Hungary, 1914 issue, overprinted in black with type of first illustration.	50 filler	434,000
2 filler orange.	75 filler	225,000
Postage due stamps of Hungary, 1915-16 issue, overprinted in black HRVATSKA in small sans-serif capitals at top, and S H S in Roman capitals at bottom.	80 filler	215,000
1 filler green & red.	1 krona	463,000
2 filler green & red.	2 krona	221,000
10 filler green & red.	3 krona	77,000
12 filler green & red.	5 krona	24,000
20 filler green & red.	10 krona	14,000
30 filler green & red.	1918 issue:	
50 filler green & red.	10 filler	2,293,000
Mrs. E. Paimann.	15 filler	2,500
Mr. Edouard Locher in his Bulletin gives the following as the quantities issued of each denomination of the above overprints and those we listed last month.	20 filler	2,275,000
1913 issue:	25 filler	100,000
6 filler	40 filler	412,000
50 filler	Charity:	
1916-17 issue:	10 + 2 filler	78,000
2 filler	15 + 2 filler	261,000
	40 + 2 filler	142,000
	Express:	
	2 filler	170,000
	Newspaper:	
	2 filler	1,382,000
	Postage Due:	
	1 filler	6,200
	2 filler	36,000
	10 filler	74,000
	12 filler	1,700
	20 filler	52,000
	30 filler	36,000
	50 filler	17,000
	LICHTENSTEIN. 1918. Design same as 1917 issue with portrait of Prince Johann II. Wove paper without watermark, perforated 12½.	
	20 heller deep blue green.	
	1918. Commemorative. Design same as above but with the dates 1858 and 1918 in the upper left and right corners, respectively, in white numerals.	
	20 heller deep blue green.	
	NICARAGUA. 1918. Provisional Issue. Postage stamps of 1914 issue surcharged Vale — (new denomination) — de cordoba, in three lines.	
1913 issue:		
6 filler	36,000	
50 filler	42,000	
1916-17 issue:		
2 filler	1,888,000	

un centavo on 20 centavos greenish black (brown).

cinco centavos on 6 centavos olive brown (black).

Nassau Stamp Co.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

POLAND. 1918. Provisional Issue. German stamps overprinted in black Gothic type, Gen.-Gouv. — Warschau, in two lines, with the original overprint, as well as Deutsches Reich, obliterated by horizontal lines, and re-overprinted, in one line of black type, Poczta Polska. As there is no mention of denomination other than the numerals on the stamps we presume they were issued as fen and so list them.

5 fen on 2½ pfennig gray.

5 fen on 3 pfennig brown.

10 fen carmine.

15 fen black violet.

20 fen ultramarine.

25 fen on 7½ pfennig orange.

30 fen orange & black on buff.

40 fen lake & black.

60 fen magenta.

E'ouard Locher's Bulletin.

POLAND. 1919. Provisional Issue. Warsaw local stamps surcharged with new denomination and overprinted POCZTA POLSKA, all in black, for general postal use in Poland. Designs as shown. White wove paper without watermark, perforated 11½.



5 fen on 2 grosezy grown & light buff.

10 fen on 6 grosezy gray green & light buff.

25 fen on 10 grosezy carmine & light buff.

50 fen on 20 grosezy deep blue & light buff.

Mrs. E. Paimann.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

LORENZO MARQUES. 1918. Red Cross. Postage stamps of 1914 design overprinted in center with a small heavy Geneva cross, directly beneath which is the date 9—3—18, all in red. Some provisional values have been manufactured by obliterating the original numeral of denomination, in the upper left corner, with two short heavy horizontal bars, and surcharging beneath the bars the dollar sign and numerals of new denomination, all in black.

¼ centavo olive brown.

½ centavo black.

1 centavo deep blue green.

2½ centavos light violet.

5 centavos deep blue.

10 centavos orange brown.

\$20 on 1½ centavos lilac brown.

30 centavos brown on light green.

\$40 on 2 centavos deep rose.

\$50 on 7½ centavos bistre brown.

\$70 on 8 centavos gray.

1\$ on 15 centavos plum.

In the case of the 1 escudo surcharge the numeral 1 precedes the dollar sign and both the 15 and the C in the upper corners are obliterated by the two short heavy bars. The series presents a very neat and attractive appearance and we have not the slightest doubt but what it will be eagerly absorbed by the philatelic lamb, especially as the colony has taken the precaution to give it the proper philatelic standing by seeing that it was distributed thru the Postal Union. Just the same we should like to know what proportion of the face value really finds its way to the coffers of the Red Cross, the Postal Union circular did not distribute that information with the stamps.

NYASSA. 1918. Provisional Issue. Postage stamps of 1901 issue overprinted REPUBLICA, diagonally, in red Roman capitals, and surcharged in black with new denomination in new currency.

$\frac{1}{4}$ centavo on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ reis black & red brown.

$\frac{1}{2}$ centavo on 5 reis black & violet.

1 centavo on 10 reis black & deep green.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos on 15 reis black & orange brown.

2 centavos on 20 reis black & orange red.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos on 25 reis black & orange.

5 centavos on 50 reis black & dull blue.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos on 75 reis black & carmine lake.

8 centavos on 80 reis black & lilac.

10 centavos on 100 reis black & brown bistre.

15 centavos on 150 reis black & deep orange.

20 centavos on 200 reis black & greenish blue.

30 centavos on 300 reis black & yellow green.

Postage stamps of 1903 issue overprinted REPUBLICA, diagonally, in red Roman capitals and surcharged in black with new denomination in new currency.

40 centavos on 65 on 80 reis black & lilac.

50 centavos on 115 on 150 reis black & deep orange.

100 centavos on 130 on 300 reis black & yellow green.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos on 15 reis black & orange brown (Provisorio).

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos on 25 reis black & orange (Provisorio).

Economist Stamp Co.

ZAMBESIA, 1918. Postage stamps of 1898 and 1903 issues locally overprinted REPUBLICA in red, in sans-serif capitals, conforming with the 1917 issue of which it is a continuation.

5 reis orange.

10 reis light green.

15 reis gray green.

20 reis gray violet.

RUSSIA, 1918. Offices in Turkey. Stamps of Russian offices in Turkey, 1900-10 issues, overprinted as shown.

P.O.U.T.F

4 paras on 1 kopec orange.

10 paras on 2 kopecs green.

20 paras on 4 kopecs carmine.

20 paras on 5 kopecs violet.

2 piastres on 20 kopecs blue & carmine.

5 piastres on 50 kopecs lilac & green.

7 piastres on 70 kopecs brown & orange.

Same stamps with same overprint, but surcharged with new denomination.

$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre on 4 paras on 1 kopec orange.

$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre on 10 paras on 2 kopecs green.

$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre on 20 paras on 4 kopecs carmine.

$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre on 20 paras on 5 kopecs violet.

1 piastre on 4 paras on 1 kopec orange.

1 piastre on 10 paras on 2 kopecs green.

1 piastre on 20 paras on 4 kopecs carmine.

1 piastre on 20 paras on 5 kopecs violet.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres on 4 paras on 1 kopec orange.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres on 10 paras on 2 kopecs green.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres on 20 paras on 4 kopecs carmine.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres on 20 paras on 5 kopecs violet.

2 piastres on 4 paras on 1 kopec orange.

2 piastres on 10 paras on 2 kopecs green.

2 piastres on 20 paras on 4 kopecs carmine.

2 piastres on 20 paras on 5 kopecs violet.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres on 4 paras on 1 kopec orange.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres on 10 paras on 2 kopecs green.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres on 20 paras on 4 kopecs carmine.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres on 20 paras on 5 kopecs violet.

- 2½ piastres on 2 piastres on 20 kopecs blue & carmine.
 3 piastres on 4 paras on 1 kopec orange.
 3 piastres on 10 paras on 2 kopecs green.
 3 piastres on 20 paras on 4 kopecs carmine.
 3 piastres on 20 paras on 5 kopecs violet.
 3 piastres on 2 piastres on 20 kopecs blue & carmine.
 5 piastres on 4 paras on 1 kopec orange.
 5 piastres on 10 paras on 2 kopecs green.
 5 piastres on 20 paras on 4 kopecs carmine.
 5 piastres on 20 paras on 5 kopecs violet.
 5 piastres on 2 piastres on 20 kopecs blue & carmine.
 10 piastres on 5 piastres on 50 kopecs lilac & green.
 10 piastres on 7 piastres on 70 kopecs brown & orange.
 Overprint larger, as shown.

Р. О. П и Т.

- 10 piastres on 1 ruble brown & orange.
 20 piastres on 10 piastres on 1 ruble brown & orange.
 30 piastres on 10 piastres on 1 ruble brown & orange.
 50 piastres on 35 piastres on 3½ rubles black & gray.
 100 piastres on 70 piastres on 7 rubles black & yellow.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

SALVADOR. 1918. Provisional Issue. Stamp of 1916 issue with numeral of original denomination at each side obliterated by very thick heavy vertical bar, CENTAVO in block capitals, preceded and followed by numeral 1, obliterates the original denomination at foot of design; numeral 1 at top center, all in black.

1 centavo on 6 centavos slate violet.

Squares obliterate numerals at each side, Centavo in Roman type preceded and followed by the numeral 1, in italics, at foot of design; numeral 1 in

italics at top center, all in black.

1 centavo on 6 centavos slate violet.

Discs obliterate numerals at each side, CENTAVO in Roman capitals preceded and followed by numeral 1, at foot of design; numeral 1 at top center, all in black or all in red.

1 centavo on 6 centavos slate violet.

The first and second types are known double surcharge, and the second type with Centado for Centavo. These stamps were mentioned in our January chronicle but not fully described.

SERBIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA. 1918. We illustrate herewith the type of the Serbian overprint used on the Bosnian stamps chronicled last month.

Д Р Ж А В А С Х С

1918

1918

Босна и Херцеговина

The stamps chronicled last month as having the overprint in German characters was an error, they do not exist. The following should be substituted. Overprint as shown.

DRZAVA S. H. S.

1918

1918

Bosna i Hercegovina

- 3 heller olive.
 10 heller carmine.
 20 heller dark brown.
 25 heller blue.
 60 on 50 heller lilac.
 90 on 35 heller deep green.

**DRZAVA
S. H. S.**

1918

1918

Bosna i Hercegovina

2 kronen gray green.

4 kronen claret.

SIAM. 1918. Current postage stamps overprinted VICTORY in thin sans-serif capitals, the Siamese characters for the word being overprinted immediately above the English, all in red.

5 satangs rose red.

15 satangs bright blue.

Mr. H. B. Mason.

SPAIN. The Madrid Filatelico states that one sheet of the current 4 pesetas printed in the color of the 1 peseta was found in a quantity of 1 peseta sheets purchased by the Spanish-American Bank of Madrid. Twelve of the stamps have been reclaimed by the National Printing Office with the intention of investigating the error. The Directors of the bank are holding the balance of the sheet and have already refused an offer of 8,800 pesetas for the lot.

Error of color.

4 pesetas lake.

TUNIS. 1918. Design same as that of the 1 centime of 1906. No watermark, perforated 14 by 13½.

3 centimes light red.

UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC. 1919. Provisional Issue. Russian stamps of 1909-12 designs, with lozenges of varnish on face, overprinted with a hieroglyphic device in various types.

Type I. Handstamped in black.



2 kopecs green, perforated 14 by 14½.

Type II. Handstamped in black.



3 kopecs rose red, perforated 14 by 14½.

4 kopecs carmine, perforated 14 by 14½.

5 kopecs claret, perforated 14 by 14½.

Type III. Printed in violet.



1 kopec orange, imperforate.

2 kopecs green, imperforate.

3 kopecs rose red, imperforate.

4 kopecs carmine, imperforate.

5 kopecs claret, imperforate.

7 kopecs blue, perforated 14 by 14½.

10 on 7 kopecs blue, perforated 14 by 14½.

14 kopecs deep blue & deep rose, perforated 14 by 14½.

15 kopecs brown violet & blue, imperforate.

20 kopecs blue & rose red, perforated 14 by 14½.

20 on 14 kopecs deep blue & deep rose, perforated 14 by 14½.

35 kopecs brown violet & green, perforated 14 by 14½.

70 kopecs brown & orange, perforated 14 by 14½.

1 ruble brown & orange, imperforate.

Type III. Printed in indigo.

2 kopecs green, imperforate.

Type IV. Printed in black.



1 kopec orange, imperforate.

5 kopecs claret, perforated 14 by 14½.

7 kopecs blue, perforated 14 by 14½.

20 kopecs blue & rose red, perforated 14 by 14½.

20 kopecs blue & rose red, perforated 14 by 14½.

35 kopecs brown violet & green, imperforate.

50 kopecs violet & green, perforated 14 by 14½.

70 kopecs brown & orange, perforated 14 by 14½.

Mrs. E. Paimann.

BRITISH COLONIES.

BAHAMAS. 1919. Current King George design.

2 pence gray.

Current Queen's staircase design.

3 pence brown & black.

BAHAMAS. 1918. War Tax. London overprint. Queen's staircase design.

3 pence red brown on yellow.

The earlier printings of this stamp were in gray brown.

1919. War Tax. London overprint. Queen's staircase design.

3 pence brown & black.

CAYMAN ISLANDS. 1918. Current King George design overprinted WAR STAMP.

We have noticed two distinct shades of the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, also that denomination on pinkish paper, this latter being an "accidental fake" if such a term is permissible. In sending invoices of stamps from the islands to dealers here it has been the habit to wrap the sheets in pink tissue paper, certain invoices of the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny were wrapped in an inferior quality of war tissue paper in the manufacture of which the pink die used was of an aniline nature and permeated the stamps wrapped in it, tinting them evenly and giving the appearance of pinkish paper, we have seen sheets in which about a quarter of an inch of the white margin had projected beyond the pink wrapping and that quarter of an inch was untinted.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny deep green.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny deep gray green.

DOMINICA. 1919. Current design surcharged $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, preceded and followed by two short horizontal bars, surcharge obliterating original denomination, above the surcharge are the words WAR TAX in medium size thick sans-serif capitals, all in red.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ on $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence orange.

Current stamp overprinted WAR TAX in red block capitals, same type as current $\frac{1}{2}$ penny overprint.

3 pence brown violet on yellow.

Economist Stamp Co.

GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.

1919. Current King George design.

3 pence violet on yellow.

Australian Philatelist.

MONTSERRAT. 1919. Current King George design overprinted WAR

STAMP in thick sans-serif capitals. The denomination square in upper right corner is blank with $1\frac{1}{2}$ d printed in black.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pence orange & black.

Mr. H. F. Dunkhorst.

NIUE. 1918. Postal fiscal stamp of New Zealand overprinted NIUE in large red sans-serif capitals.

5 shillings yellow green.

NORTH BORNEO. 1918. Red Cross. Stamps of 1909-11 issue overprinted with cross and FOUR CENTS, all in red.

1+4 cents chocolate & black.

2+4 cents yellow green & black.

3+4 cents deep rose & black.

4+4 cents scarlet & black.

5+4 cents yellow brown & black.

6+4 cents olive & black.

8+4 cents rose & black.

10+4 cents ultramarine & black.

12+4 cents deep blue & black.

16+4 cents red brown & black.

24+4 cents violet & black.

25+4 cents yellow green & black.

50+4 cents slate blue & black.

\$1+4 cents brown & black.

\$2+4 cents dark violet & black.

\$5+4 cents claret & black.

\$10+4 cents vermilion & black.

Economist Stamp Co.

It is astounding that collectors should buy sufficient of this worthless junk to make it worth the while of the British North Borneo Company to issue it, and it is still more astounding that a British Company should be allowed to provide in the name of a charity.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS. 1918. Current design. Watermarked multiple crown and C. A.

5 shillings olive & dull violet.

Economist Stamp Co.

ST. LUCIA. 1916. We have recently been shown the 1 penny with local WAR TAX overprint in a fine shade of carmine, quite different from the scarlet shade usually seen and listed. It is more than probable that this shade is the printing from plate 1 which our English contemporaries have recently noted.

1 penny carmine.

POSTAL CARDS.

BRITISH OFFICES IN CHINA.
1918. Current postal card of Hong Kong overprinted CHINA in black block capitals.

1½ cent orange, buff single card.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
1918. Design same as current postage stamps with numerals of original denomination in all four corners obliterated by solid squares, surcharged in center of design with large numeral of new denomination beneath which is the word CENTS in large sans-serif capitals, all in black.

2 CENTS on 1 cent green, buff single card.

2 CENTS on 1 cent green, buff reply card.

4 CENTS on 3 cents deep rose, buff single card.

4 CENTS on 3 cents deep rose, buff reply card.

Design same as current postage stamps.

2 cents green, buff single card.

2 cents green, buff reply card.

FINLAND REPUBLIC. 1918. Design same as Helsingfors printing of postage stamps, two 10 pennia to represent 20 pennia.

10 + 10 pennia rose, single white card.

Design same as Wasa printing of postage stamps.

20 pennia rose, single cream card.

THE SCRAP BAG.

The Origin of the Red Cross. One of his journeyings, wandering across the plains of Lombardy in 1859, a Swiss gentleman, M. Henri Dumant, chanced to find himself in the immediate neighborhood of Solferino on June 24, where the Austrians were beaten by the allied armies in a bloody battle. His mind became occupied with a great idea which had come to him on the stricken field of Solferino, and that was the neutralization of the ambulance in war. At the close of the campaign he lost no time in entering upon a vigorous campaign in favor of a special international flag which, in the field of battle, should protect both the wounded and those engaged in succoring them.

The first step was his publication of "The Souvenir of Solferino," in which he describes the horrors he witnessed. As the result of his efforts the first International Congress was held in 1863 at Geneva, that place being chosen as a suitable non-contentious site, belonging to a small independent nation with no standing army. The invitation was accepted by sixteen Powers, and the Congress opened with twenty-five rep-

resentatives, who deliberated for nearly a fortnight before they signed the Convention. Amongst other things, it was agreed that the distinctive Red Cross on white ground should be adopted as a flag to fly over military hospitals, to be painted on ambulance wagons, and to be worn as a badge on the arm of the medical and nursing staff. This emblem was decided on to show the Christian principles underlying the Convention, and as a delicate compliment to the Swiss Government, the design being similar to their national flag with the colors reversed.

At this Convention the delegate of Spain reminded the world, as well as his fellow-delegates, of the debt to the soldier by his country. His words may well be recalled. "Let us not forget that the aid of the soldier is something more obligatory than the act of private charity: it is a sacred debt which he claims, a debt which we all owe, whether rich or poor, humble or great, because the holy treasure of national honor, whose defence is entrusted to the men who compose our armies, concerns and belongs to us all—more than property, more than family, more than life itself."

The outcome of this assembly was the formation of the Red Cross Societies to co-operate with the military authorities in assisting the sick and the wounded, a duty which in the Great War the British Red Cross Society has used its powerful organization to discharge to the best advantage.

Previous to 1863 the working of the idea may be traced in the Order of St. Mary, instituted at the siege of Acre (1190); in the knightly orders (Teutonic, re-established 1834; Maltese, 1847); Societe de Secours, Zurich; and Florence Nightingale's Crimean Mission, 1855-6. — From The Postage Stamps of the Red Cross, by Derek-Ingram.

Fiume the Key to Hungary. If Trieste was the Bremen of Austria, Fiume was the Hamburg of the Hungarian Kingdom, a close rival for the brisk Adriatic trade of the period before the war.

Fiume is another of those footholds on the eastern Adriatic where Italians clung fast despite the steady influx of Slavs in the interior, and in this case even in Fiume itself. Thus the city bears evidence of early Italian culture, it figured as a potent Slav factor in the turmoil of Balkan politics, and it felt strongly the influence of Hungary upon its thriving industries and fast-growing commerce.

Magyar gerrymandering caused it to be annexed to Hungary in 1870, despite the protest of Croatia, to which it belonged since the revolution of 1848-49. Tender consideration for its value as a seaport, rather than for its citizens, prompted its establishment as a royal free town, making it a geographical slice of about seven square miles cut out of Croatia.

Despite the Hungarian interest in the city its pre-war population was 90% Italian and Slav, with the Italians slightly predominant. Only about half the remaining tenth were Hungarians. The Slavs included Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes. As important to Hungary as

are New York or Boston to the United States, Fiume's total population is not much greater than such suburbs of those American ports as East Orange, N. J., or Brockton, Mass.

Fiume is situated on the northeast shores of the Gulf of Quarnero, only seventy miles, by rail, southeast of its trade rival, Trieste. Across the bay is the popular summer resort, Abbazia, famed for its evergreen laurel and profusion of roses, to which tens of thousands of visitors formerly thronged each summer.

The older town, distinctively Italian, is built on the hillside, overlooking the gulf. The newer city lies nearer the waterfront. There are three harbors. The largest, accomodating 150 large vessels, is protected by a breakwater half a mile long. The quay is nearly two miles long.

Before the war Fiume's manufacturing plants included a government tobacco factory, the Whitehead torpedo works, a rice shelling factory, a petroleum refinery, and many smaller plants; among which were sawmills and paper mills. Its fisheries constituted an important industry. It exported sugar, grain, flour, horses, and timber.

Fiume had a governor, who was a member of the upper house of the Hungarian parliament, four representatives in the lower house, and two representatives in the diet of Croatsians and Slovenes.

Originating in Roman times, Fiume was destroyed by Charlemagne in 799. The Franks ruled it for a considerable period. Then it passed to feudal lords until the Emperor Frederick III made it a part of Austria.

This Emperor, who was Frederick V, as archduke of Austria, was the son of Ernest, the "man of iron," and Cymburga, a Polish woman, from whom the Hapsburgs are thought to have inherited the protruding lower lip which some times became a disfigurement. His long and inconsequential reign is recalled chiefly because he puzzled lexicographers by leaving on his books, pottery and having inscribed on his

tomb the initials "A. E. I. O. U.," a promissory note of the future Austrian greatness which Frederick did little to realize. The most generally accepted explanation is that the initials stood for the Latin "Austriae Est Imperari Orbi Universo," meaning "All the earth is subject to Austria."

Charles VI proclaimed Fiume a free port. Maria Theresa first united it with Hungary. Successively occupied by the French and British, it reverted to Austria and later was restored to Hungary before it was ceded to Croatia.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

Official Circular of the Mozambique Co.
Companhia de Mocambique.

Issue of Postage Stamps, 1918.

The Companhia de Mocambique holds a Charter from the Portuguese Government dated February 11, 1891, granting it sovereign rights over the territory of Manica and Sofala, Portuguese East Africa. The extent of this territory is about 60,000 square miles. Beira, its capital, is at the same time the chief port of entry and outlet for Rhodesia.

The Company's revenue is mainly derived from Customs receipts, native and other taxes, and from granting land, mining, and other concessions. The principal agricultural products are maize, sugar, cotton, fibre, copra, and other tropical and subtropical products. The Company is also interested in cattle breeding.

The authorized capital of the Companhia de Mocambique is 1,500,000 pounds, in shares of 1 pound each, of which 1,399,998 pounds has been issued and called up.

The new series of its postage stamps recently issued are actual views taken in the area of the Companhia de Mocambique, and illustrate the chief commercial and industrial undertakings within the territory under its administration, and comprise the following denominations:—

$\frac{1}{4}$ centavo, Labour; $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, Ivory; 1 centavo, Maize; $1\frac{1}{2}$ centavos,

Rubber; 2 centavos, Sugar; $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos, River Transport; 5 centavos, Port of Beira; $7\frac{1}{2}$ centavos, Oranges; 8 centavos, Cotton; 10 centavos, Fibre; 15 centavos, Cocoanuts; 40 centavos, Tanning Bark; 50 centavos, Cattle; 1 escudo, Arms of the Company.

The stamps are sold at face value, according to the rate of exchange of the day, which is at present per escudo. Minimum orders five pounds.

Ukrania. At first severance from Russian sovereignty, and while under the "protection" of Germany, the Ukraine was opposed to the Bolsheviks. Now the situation is reversed, and this fair land has fallen almost entirely into the hands of the Russian anarchists. Formerly Ukraine was the fairest and wealthiest part of Russia, the capital, Kieff, being universally acknowledged as the mother of Russian cities, a beautiful city spread over the hills upon the right bank of the Dnieper. There are few Russians whose hearts do not warm at memories of the smiling gardens and the churches of Kieff and the picturesque Dnieper, so poetically immortalized by one of the greatest Russian writers, the Ukrainian Gogol. Kieff, is the cradle of Russian civilization, and it was in the Dneiper that Prince Valdimir the Saint caused his people to be baptized. In the succeeding centuries Moscow overshadowed Kieff, and still later St. Petersburg gained predominance. But in the heart of every Russian, Kieff has remained the Holy of Holies among Russian cities, and Ukraine the gayest, most bounteous and romantic of all Russian lands. It is the land of the richest soil, of immense iron and coal deposits, and of the kindest climate.—Stamp Collecting.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Board of Directors have awarded contract to J. W. Stowell, Federalsburg, Md., for printing the Publications of the Society for the fiscal year 1918-19.

Specialized Selections

Are each fully described in our free
Pink List

recently issued. 135 of these are U. S. alone each covering a separate field. During the past season the entire series of attractive books comprising our flourishing

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Commerce Station,

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THE WAY THEY GO.

This is the number of stamps A. P. S. members took from one Exchange Circuit. And mind you these were men in or near New York City.

1st on list took	96 stamps
2nd on list took	41 "
3rd on list took	200 "
4th on list took	9 "
5th on list took	11 "
6th on list took	20 "
7th on list took	23 "
8th and last took	602 "

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ACTIVITIES OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

Pacific Philatelic Society, Branch No. 3, A. P. S.

The 351st regular meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held in our room in the Russ Building, 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco, and was called to order by President Blackwell, 20 members and 2 visitors being present. The regular routine business was conducted. Col. Chas. S. Hamilton being elected to regular membership. The application of Mr. Theo. Marc was posted.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy moved that the Secretary be instructed to write the Society's former Secretary, Mr. Edgar M. Bransford, thanking him for his able services during a period of nearly three years.

The members were entertained by a highly specialized exhibition of the stamps of Chile, shown by Mr. Louis Lazarus. A rare collection of cancellations on Chilean stamps used in Peru formed part of the exhibition, being mounted and classified according to the method of a well known British specialist in these provisionals. Argentine and Brazil, practically complete, were also shown by Mr. Lazarus and were much enjoyed and admired.

The members decided that the exhibition at future meetings should consist of the stamps of "Our Allies," one country to be shown at each meeting, starting with the stamps of Great Britain at the display at the March regular meeting to be held March 19th.

Visiting collectors are invited to attend any of our meetings.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.
M. C. DILLINGHAM, Sec.

The 352nd regular meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held in our room in the Russ Building, 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco, being called to order by President Blackwell, 19 members and several visitors being present. The regular routine business was conducted. Mr. Theo. Marc being elected to regular membership.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy announced that he had been able to obtain the use of a large well lighted room for the Society, rent free, where the large and valuable collection of Philatelic Literature belonging to the Society could be properly displayed on suitable book shelves. The Society expressed its appreciation and moved that Mr. O'Shaughnessy be appointed Assistant Librarian and that any member desiring books could obtain same by calling on this gentleman for the key to the room.

Mr. Hackmeier made a report on the meeting of representatives of the four Philatelic Societies around the Bay to arrange for the 1919 convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans. His report was set aside for consideration at a later date. It was decided that the exhibition for the next meeting should consist of the stamps of France and Colonies.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.
M. C. DILLINGHAM, Sec.

Philadelphia Stamp Club.

The regular meeting of the Philadelphia Branch No. 18, A. P. S., was held in the Club Room of the Philadelphia Stamp Club on the evening of March 4th at 8 o'clock. In the absence of the President and Vice-President the meeting was called to order by Secretary Henkels. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Secretary Henkels exhibited the \$5.00 gold coin offered by the Branch to the member of the A. P. S. securing the greatest number of new members for the year 1918-19.

The Treasurer of the Branch was instructed to hand over to the Philadelphia Stamp Club the cash balance in the treasury of the Branch as a token of appreciation for the privilege extended to the Branch of holding its meetings in the Philadelphia Stamp Club room.

Dr. Alf. P. Lee was proposed for membership in the Branch. There be-

ing no further business the meeting was adjourned to participate in the special A. P. S. entertainment provided by the Philadelphia Stamp Club.

A. F. HENKELS, Sec.

The regular meeting of the Philadelphia Stamp Club was held on the evening of March 4th, and designated as American Philatelic Society night, was called to order by President Henkels with 26 members and 5 visitors present. After the regular routine business had been concluded President Henkels introduced Mr. Joseph B. Leavy, of Washington, D. C., who delivered a short address upon the advantages to be derived for Philately from concerted action of all philatelic societies throughout the country for legislation permitting the illustration of United States stamps and their varieties in technical articles published by reputable editors.

Mr. Wolsieffer, Sales Manager of the American Philatelic Society, made an address upon the Sales Department and placed three circuits on exhibition.

Mr. Wm. S. F. Pierce then exhibited a very fine and interesting selection of United States and foreign stamps from his very excellent collection, the members enjoyed thoroughly this fine exhibit and especially Mr. Pierce's remarks in connection with the various special pieces.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

J. W. CHEW, Sec.

Cincinnati Philatelic Society, Branch No. 46, A. P. S.

At the meeting of March 11th, 1919, the following Officers and Trustees were elected for the year 1919-20: President, Adolph D. Fennel; Vice-President, Stanley B. Ashbrook; Secretary & Treasurer, Walter Ossege; Trustees Samuel W. Richey, Frederick G. Huntington, Philip M. Weiss, Rudolph Wurplitzer.

A special definite schedule will be adhered to for all meetings during the year 1919 and an effort made to make

the Society a real philatelic service to all its members. An auction sale of stamps will be held every other meeting throughout the year and when possible lists will be sent to members of items to be offered.

At the meeting of March 25th, in addition to the regular auction sale, Mr. Samuel W. Richey will deliver a short talk on "Covers used before stamps." While Mr. Richey does not pose as an expert on this subject he has accumulated a wonderful array of these interesting covers, the use of which with their varied interesting cancellations he will endeavor to explain. At some future meeting Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook, who is recognized as one of the authorities on the One Cent U. S. 1851, will give a talk on this most interesting stamp which will be of inestimable value to those fortunate enough to hear it.

It has been suggested that the Society conduct a new issue service for its members and all those wishing to co-operate are requested to notify the President as to their willingness. Every stamp issued in the world can be supplied at the very lowest prices or at a slight per centum over face if the members will take this matter up in a co-operative way.

No less than three exhibitions will be held throughout the year, and a prize will be given to the best collection exhibited. The first exhibition will comprise Denmark, Danish West Indies, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Russia. This will be held May 13th, 1919, and every member is asked to exhibit what he has of any one or more of these countries.

Michigan Stamp Club, Branch No. 47, A. P. S.

The members and their friends, 27 in all, assembled in the recently opened Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, on the evening of March 15, 1919, and seated around richly and well prepared supper tables enjoyed themselves to their hearts content. It was in the

early morning hours before the last detachment embarked homeward. Mr. Brisley made a most excellent toastmaster, and the timely remarks of the President and other speakers were appreciated by all present. Much laughter and applause was aroused when the following original poem, written for the occasion by Mr. Holden as a welcome to our fellow member, Col. Warren L. Babcock, just returned from France, was read.

The Bugs Are Marching On.

Whether you feel them crawling in the trenches,
Or see them with stamps on tables and benches,
You know that bugs have come on earth to stay,
Marching ever onward whether white or gray.

Though one specimen has deep penetration,
And operates without veneration,
Yet the two-footed species is not blind.
And well knows what constitutes a real find.

The war is over and both are home-ward bound—
The cootie stamped and boiled wherever found,
The other, fighting for freedom, has won,
And in our hearts is stamped a loyal son.

So to our midst we welcome with delight,
Colonel Babcock, on our annual night,
And in his encounters he will recite,
With six-footed specimens, he will please us quite.

Whether the female is worse than the male,
Is a subject that much thought does entail,
But the Doctor, aided by the X ray,
We hope can now with authority say.

Being bugs of a high and noble class,
We should view the lesser ones through a glass,
That hidden mysteries may be revealed,
And naked facts produced and not concealed.

Col. Babcock responded by relating some of his striking experiences in England and France while in the service of Uncle Sam, from which we gathered that the Colonel was not always hunting the Boch, but on occasions hunting for hidden philatelic treasures, in fact the Colonel had some of these trophies for exhibit, a very beautiful cover with the 90c 1869 being the chief prize, its splendid condition being remarked upon by all, and we venture to predict that Colonel Babcock will have a hard fight at home driving off prospective purchasers at double catalogue and many times over.

The occasion was so enjoyable that many members expressed the wish that a banquet might be held at every Club meeting.

KARL KOSLOWSKI.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

To The Stockholders of the American Philatelic Society:

Nominations of Candidates for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the Society for the fiscal year 1919-20 are now in order and will be received by the Secretary.

The election will be held at the 34th Annual Convention sometimes in August next at St. Louis, Mo. Acting President Parmelee will no doubt publish the call for the convention in the May number of this Journal, together with appointments of Arrangements and Credentials Committee.

New Plate Numbers.

ENGRAVED PLATES.			No.	Den.	Class.	Sub.	
No.	Den.	Class.	Sub.	9198	2c	"	400
9126	2c	Ordinary	400	9199	2c	"	400
9135	3c	Curved	170	9200	2c	"	400
9136	3c	"	170	9201	2c	"	400
9141	1c	"	170	9202	2c	"	400
9142	1c	"	170	9203	2c	"	400
9143	3c	"	170	9204	2c	"	400
9144	3c	"	170	9205	2c	"	400
9145	3c	"	170	9206	2c	"	400
9146	3c	"	170	9207	2c	"	400
9151	1c	"	170	9208	2c	"	400
9152	1c	"	170	9209	2c	"	400
9153	2c	"	170	9210	2c	"	400
9154	2c	"	170	9211	2c	"	400
9161	2c	Ordinary	400	9212	2c	"	400
9162	2c	"	400	9213	2c	"	400
9163	2c	"	400	9214	2c	"	400
9165	2c	"	400	9215	2c	"	400
9166	2c	"	400	9216	2c	"	400
9167	2c	"	400	9217	2c	"	400
9168	2c	"	400	9218	2c	"	400
9169	2c	"	400	9219	2c	"	400
9170	2c	"	400	9220	2c	"	400
9171	2c	"	400	9221	2c	"	400
9172	2c	"	400	9223	2c	"	400
9173	2c	"	400	9224	2c	"	400
9174	2c	"	400	9225	2c	"	400
9175	2c	"	400	9226	2c	"	400
9176	2c	"	400	9227	2c	"	400
9177	1c	Book	400	9228	2c	"	400
9178	1c	"	400	9229	2c	"	400
9179	1c	"	400	9230	2c	"	400
9180	1c	"	400	9231	2c	"	400
9181	3c	Curved	400	9232	2c	Curved	170
9182	3c	"	400	9233	2c	"	170
9183	2c	Ordinary	400	9234	2c	"	170
9184	2c	"	400	9235	2c	"	170
9185	2c	"	400	9236	2c	"	170
9186	2c	"	400	9237	2c	"	170
9187	2c	"	400	9238	2c	Ordinary	400
9188	2c	"	400	9239	2c	"	400
9189	2c	"	400	9240	2c	"	400
9190	2c	"	400	9241	2c	"	400
9191	2c	"	400	9410	2c	"	400
9192	2c	"	400	9411	2c	"	400
9193	3c	Curved	170	9420	2c	"	400
9194	3c	"	170	9421	2c	"	400
9195	3c	"	150	9422	2c	"	400
9196	3c	"	150	9423	2c	"	400
9197	2c	Ordinary	400	9424	2c	"	400

No.	Den.	Class.	Sub.	No.	Den.	Class.	Sub.
9425	2c	"	400	9551	3c	"	400
9434	2c	"	400	9552	3c	"	400
9435	2c	"	400	9560	3c	"	400
9436	2c	"	400	9563	3c	"	400
9437	2c	"	400	9564	3c	"	400
9438	2c	"	400	9565	3c	"	400
9439	2c	"	400	9567	3c	"	400
9440	2c	"	400	9568	3c	"	400
9441	2c	"	400	9569	3c	"	400
9442	2c	"	400	9570	3c	"	400
9443	2c	"	400	9571	3c	"	400
9444	2c	"	400	9582	3c	"	400
9445	2c	"	400	9584	3c	"	400
9446	2c	"	400	9610	3c	"	400
9447	2c	"	400	9642	1c	"	400
9448	2c	"	400	9644	3c	"	400
9449	2c	"	400	9645	3c	"	400
9450	1c	Curved	170	9663	3c	"	400
9451	1c	"	170	9664	1c	"	400
9452	1c	"	170	9665	1c	"	400
9453	1c	"	170	9678	1c	"	400
9454	2c	Ordinary	400	9683	1c	"	400
9455	2c	"	400	9684	1c	"	400
9456	2c	"	400	9697	3c	"	400
9457	2c	Curved	170	9701	1c	"	400
9458	2c	"	170	9719	1c	"	400
9459	2c	Ordinary	400	9722	1c	"	400
9460	2c	"	400	9724	1c	"	400
9461	2c	"	400	9733	3c	"	400
9462	2c	"	400	9734	3c	"	400
				9735	3c	"	400
				9736	3c	"	1600
				9737	3c	"	400
				9738	3c	"	400
9293	3c	Ordinary	400	9739	3c	"	400
9299	3c	"	400	9740	3c	"	400
9315	1c	"	400	9741	3c	"	400
9316	1c	"	400	9742	3c	"	400
9317	1c	"	400	9743	3c	"	400
9319	1c	"	400	9744	3c	"	400
9329	1c	"	400	9745	3c	"	400
9345	3c	"	400	9746	3c	"	400
9364	3c	"	400	9747	3c	"	400
9367	3c	"	400	9748	3c	"	400
9370	3c	"	400	9749	3c	"	400
9387	3c	"	400	9750	3c	"	400
9397	3c	"	400	9751	3c	"	400
9400	1c	"	400	9752	3c	"	400
9401	1c	"	400	9757	3c	"	400
9404	1c	"	400	9758	3c	"	400
9409	3c	"	400	9759	3c	"	400
9520	1c	"	400	9760	3c	"	400
9528	3c	"	400	9761	3c	"	400
9538	3c	"	400				
9542	1c	"	400				

OFFSET PLATES.

No.	Den.	Class.	Sub.	No.	Den.	Class.	Sub.
9762	3c	"	400	9870	1c	"	400
9763	1c	"	400	9871	1c	"	400
9769	3c	"	400	9872	1c	"	400
9770	3c	"	400	9873	1c	"	400
9771	3c	"	400	9874	1c	"	400
9775	3c	"	400	9875	1c	"	400
9776	3c	"	400	9876	1c	"	400
9777	3c	"	400	9877	1c	"	400
9778	1c	"	400	9878	1c	"	400
9781	1c	"	400	9879	1c	"	400
9783	1c	"	400	9880	3c	"	400
9793	3c	"	400	9881	3c	"	400
9794	3c	"	400	9884	3c	"	400
9795	3c	"	400	9888	3c	"	400
9796	3c	"	400	9889	3c	"	400
9797	3c	"	400	9890	1c	"	400
9798	3c	"	400	9891	1c	"	400
9805	1c	"	400	9892	1c	"	400
9806	1c	"	400	9893	1c	"	400
9807	1c	"	400	9894	1c	"	400
9808	1c	"	400	9895	1c	"	400
9809	1c	"	400	9896	1c	"	400
9810	1c	"	400	9897	1c	"	400
9817	1c	"	400	9898	3c	"	400
9818	1c	"	400	9899	3c	"	400
9821	1c	"	400	9900	3c	"	400
9822	1c	"	400	9901	3c	"	400
9823	1c	"	400	9902	3c	"	400
9825	1c	"	400	9903	3c	"	400
9826	1c	"	400	9904	3c	"	400
9827	1c	"	400	9905	3c	"	400
9828	1c	"	400	9906	1c	"	400
9829	1c	"	400	9907	1c	"	400
9830	1c	"	400	9908	1c	"	400
9831	3c	"	400	9909	1c	"	400
9833	3c	"	400	9910	3c	"	400
9834	3c	"	400	9911	3c	"	400
9835	3c	"	400	9912	3c	"	400
9836	3c	"	400	9913	3c	"	400
9837	3c	"	400	9914	3c	"	1600
9838	1c	"	400	9915	3c	"	1600
9839	1c	"	400	9916	1c	"	400
9840	1c	"	400	9917	1c	"	400
9841	1c	"	400	9918	1c	"	400
9842	1c	"	400	9919	1c	"	400
9843	1c	"	400	9920	1c	"	400
9844	1c	"	400	9921	1c	"	400
9859	1c	"	400	9922	3c	"	400
9860	1c	"	400	9923	3c	"	400
9861	1c	"	400	9924	3c	"	400
9862	3c	"	400	9925	3c	"	400
9868	3c	"	400	9926	3c	"	400
9869	3c	"	400	9927	3c	"	400

No.	Den.	Class.	Sub.	No.	Den.	Class.	Sub.
9928	3c	"	400	9966	1c	"	400
9929	3c	"	400	9967	1c	"	400
9930	3c	"	400	9968	1c	"	400
9931	3c	"	400	9969	1c	"	400
9932	3c	"	400	9970	1c	"	400
9933	3c	"	400	9971	1c	"	1600
9934	3c	"	400	9972	1c	"	400
9935	3c	"	400	9973	1c	"	400
9936	3c	"	400	9974	1c	"	400
9937	3c	"	400	9975	1c	"	400
9938	3c	"	400	9976	1c	"	400
9939	3c	"	400	9977	1c	"	400
9940	3c	"	400	9978	1c	"	400
9941	3c	"	400	9979	1c	"	400
9942	3c	"	400	9980	1c	"	400
9943	3c	"	400	9981	1c	"	400
9944	3c	"	400	9982	1c	"	400
9945	3c	"	400	9983	1c	"	400
9946	3c	"	400	9984	1c	"	400
9947	3c	"	400	9985	1c	"	400
9948	3c	"	1600	9986	1c	"	400
9949	1c	"	400	9987	1c	"	400
9950	1c	"	400	9988	1c	"	400
9951	1c	"	400	9989	1c	"	400
9952	1c	"	400	9990	1c	"	400
9953	1c	"	400	9991	1c	"	400
9954	1c	"	400	9992	1c	"	400
9955	3c	"	400	9993	1c	"	1600
9956	3c	"	400	9994	1c	"	1600
9957	3c	"	400	9995	1c	"	400
9958	3c	"	400	9996	1c	"	400
9959	3c	"	400	9997	1c	"	400
9960	3c	"	400	9998	1c	"	400
9961	3c	"	400	9999	1c	"	400
9962	3c	"	400	10000	1c	"	400
9963	3c	"	400	10001	1c	"	400
9964	3c	"	400	10002	1c	"	400
9965	1c	"	400	10003	1c	"	400

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Those receiving unsolicited approval sheets will kindly inform the Recorder of the Board of Vice Presidents of the names of dealers sending them, in order that the Board may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 8.

April 1, 1919.

Brooks, Harry J., 441 S. 51st St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 34; Electrician; Reference: Austin Construction Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein, #2275.

Applications Posted.

Andreassen, Andrew, Box 234, Great Falls, Mont.; Age 34; Clerk; Reference: Pauline, Stamp Dealer, Cascade, Mont.; Proposed by The Secretary.

Burton, Lyle R., 22 S. 6th St., Council Bluffs, Ia.; Age 24; Trav. Tariff Insp.

- Traffic Dept., M. P. R. R.; Reference: United Stamp Co., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by H. A. Whipple, #2467.
- Carley, Edward Fenton, 2017 Harrison St., Wilmington, Del.; Age 45; Adv. Mgr.; Reference: Wilmington Trust Co., Wilmington, Del.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Cadwallader, C. L., Box 4276, Germantown Station, Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 53; Secy. Funeral Benefit Assn. U. S.; Reference: Marshall T. Farra, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by William Evans, #2424.
- Cooper, Franklin, 108 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.; Age legal; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York; Proposed by Vahan Mozian, #2279.
- Durborow, E. R., 4933 Chancellor St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 59; Clerk; Reference: A. F. Henkels, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.
- Hills, W. E., 1111 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.; Age 32; Chief Clerk City Dept. Ryley-Wilson Wholesale Gros. Co.; Reference: A. B. Walter, 318 Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Jones, A. A., 1810 Jefferson St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 59; Physician; Reference: A. F. Henkels, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.
- Lamkin, Chas. F., 511 Fitzgerald St., Bay City, Mich.; Age 57; Carpenter; Reference: Dr. Miles Bristol, Bay City; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Llach, Eugenio, Aguiar 138, Havana, Cuba; Age 51; Stamp Dealer; Reference: J. M. Bartels Co., New York; Proposed by Henry Bennett, #1016.
- Myers, Dr. Lyman L., Naval Recruiting Station, Des Moines, Ia.; Age 25; Physician in Navy; Reference: Sheldon Savings Bank, Sheldon, Ia.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Northrop, M. E., 6701 Lucerne Ave., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 40; Office Manager, National Carbon Co.; Reference: Cleveland Stamp Co., Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by W. W. MacLaren, #170.
- Solosth, Dr. Robert E., Strand Theatre Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.; Age 29; Dr. of Optometry; Reference: Central Bank of Phoenix, Phoenix, Ariz.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Starr, Howard D., 604 E. Chalmers St., Champaign, Ill.; Age 21; Student, Univ. of Ill.; Reference: E. E. Paulin, Anderson, Ind.; Proposed by L. L. Steinley, #5231.
- Stilwell, A. E., Rougemont, Que., Canada; Age 49; Farmer and Cigar Store; Reference: A. Iedonx, Tres. Municipolite, Rougemont, Que.; Proposed by L. T. Brodstone, #1142.
- Tyler, C. M., 306 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Age 38; Ins. Adj.; Reference: A. E. Daum, 421 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Proposed by William Schwarz, #3956.
- Waitley, Geo. R., Box 225, Worthington, Ohio; Age legal; Dealer in Antiques; Reference: F. P. Hills, Delaware Savings Bank, Delaware, O.; Proposed by L. T. Brodstone, #1142.
- Woodward, W. M., 1477 California St., San Francisco, Cal.; Age legal; Boat Builder; Reference: G. C. Gallaghev, 437 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.; Proposed by Ross O'Shaughnessy, #1576.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 3153 Hyde, A. A., 603 S. Walnut St., Sherman, Tex.; Age 36; Mgr. Col. Dept., Coml. Natl. Bank; Reference: E. C. Hunter, Ed. Daily Democrat, Sherman, Tex.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- 2233 Lauritzen, L. A., 322 W. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 36; Photographer; Reference: H. N. Mudge, 6643 Normal Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by C. E. Severn, #65.
- 4585 Noack, Max, 11 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 45; Tool & Die Maker; Reference: C. E. Severn, Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.
- 250 Quincy, Chas. F., 90 West St., New York City; Age 63; Pres. Q. & C. Co.; Reference: F. F. Kister, 140 Cedar St., New York City; Proposed by the Secretary.

1199 Wylie, Duncan S., 46 Cedar St., New York City; Age 56; Broker; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York; Proposed by Vahan Mozian, #2279.

New Stockholders.

5264 Burke, J. Harmon, 2033 Dayton Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 5265*Chapin, Ward R., 1127 Helen Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 5266 Craighead, Robt. D., Craig Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.
 5267 Daniel, Jno. T., 662 Willow Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 6258 Diaz, B. Agustin, Box 122, Curacao, D. W. I.
 5269*Dulmage, Dale, Box 56, Atascadero, Calif.
 5270 Durand, Josy, Box 278, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
 5271 Edwards, Ira, Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.
 5272 Harris, Chas. E., Box 577, Raton, N. M.
 5273 Heath, C. A., Box 15, North Franklin, Conn.
 5274 Heffer, Frank G., Box 3, Port Richmond, Va.
 5275 Hills, F. A., 16 Custom House, Portland, Me.
 5276 Humphrey, W. F., Geneva, N. Y.
 5277 Loebenstein, D. A., 4th Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa.
 5278 Plate, F. C., 1825 Leavenworth St., San Francisco, Calif.
 5279 Rowell, Jas. W., 410 S. 18th St., Omaha, Neb.
 5280 Sittig, Chester A., 5608 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 5281 Thomson, D. J., 318 Miles Ave., Billings, Mont.
 5282 Tishlarich, O. M., 204 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
 5283 Tobi, Peter J., 615 Channing Av., Palo Alto, Calif.
 5284*Watterson, W. H., Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Mass.
 5285 Wilson, A. P., 1279 Wishon Ave., Fresno, Calif.
 5286 Yearout, C. G., Box 335, Berthoud, Colo.
 5287 Zumbro, Prof. Wm. M., American College, Madura, So. India.

5288 Stopa, Casimir, 219 Wisconsin St., Chicago, Ill.

Reinstated.

4492 Cohl, Augustus, 45 Bagg St., Detroit, Mich.

Application Returned.

Turnbull, H. Milton, Box 352, Digby, N. S.

Expelled by Board of Directors.

1720 Kelley, Edw. de Z., 231 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.
 5029 Aceves, Salvador N., Tampico, Mexico.

Change of Name.

The name of Branch #47 has been changed from "Collectors Philatelic Society" to "Michigan Stamp Club."

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

5109 Alig, Otto P.
 2339 Altschwager, Hugo
 4896 Austin, Wallace K.
 5128 Arnold, Bruce E.
 3171 Beatty, R. H.
 4731 Billinge, S. H.
 4794 Bowman, C. H.
 4465 Browne, F. D.
 4015 Buckingham, C. H.
 3014 Burch, Arthur C.
 5051 Burt, Carl D.
 4262 Butler, Ellis P.
 4885 Carleton, Geo. W.
 5064 Chancellor, A. C.
 4616 Chitraro, H.
 2086 Colburn, B. S.
 3977 Clymer, H. M.
 4518 Corner, K. R.
 4871 Denbo, J. W.
 1848 Doolittle, J. J.
 4872 Dunham, H. H.
 4792 Dunn, E. M.
 5052 Durland, A. O.
 3951 Emery, Walter
 2399 Emmert, W. H.
 3127 Estes, A. N.
 4695 Fast, T. E.
 2268 Fischer, Alfred
 4966 Flansburgh, H. W.

- 4451 Fonda, H. L.
 4900 Frabe, H. G.
 571 Frechie, S. M.
 4230 Freeman, N. McD.
 5076 Gilkyson, Richard
 3312 Gilley, W. H.
 4862 Graves, E. B.
 4606 Gregory, C. J.
 643 Gregory, W. F.
 4744 Gregory, Gertie M.
 4272 Grimes, J. G. B.
 5125 Guild, C., Jr.
 3726 Hagerman, H. J.
 2433 Hall, Chas. M.
 5054 Harlan, E. W.
 3548 Hart, Edw. G.
 4919 Hatzakordzian, M.
 4584 Hawaiian Philatelic Society
 4748 Hawley, A.
 4431 Hayden, H. E.
 4833 Hopkins, A. A.
 5032 Horton, A. H.
 2462 Hotz, R. S.
 2226 Houtkamp, A.
 4032 Hughes, Jas. E.
 5185 Immanuel, P.
 1901 Johnson, Louis
 5003 Kemeys-Tynte, F.
 2934 Kershaw, E. R.
 4806 Kinnicutt, Dr. W. H.
 3380 Knight, C. H.
 4821 Krivenak, J. J.
 4903 Lang, E. G.
 4276 Leach, C. R.
 4353 Lehman, Mrs. G. M.
 5182 Laudy, F. E.
 2288 Leighton, M. H.
 4600 Leland, H. J.
 5023 Limpert, F. A.
 4047 Loeb, M. W.
 4473 Mader, C. W.
 4807 Mardis, W. R.
 5099 Meek, T. J.
 5117 Michel, O. A.
 5017 Morningstern, W. B.
 4245 Neely, C. B.
 4970 Nold, R. V.
 3004 Oehler, A. E.
 5112 Otten, E. G.
 1900 Parham, H. V.
 4291 Porter, Chas.
 4698 Preston, W. D.
 3039 Protzmann, H. W.
 4784 Rickseeker, W.
 4526 Riegle, J. W. S.
 4890 Rood, E. A.
 5120 Rosen, L. M.
 4036 Rosenblatt, B. S.
 4924 Roush, G. A.
 3941 Ruckgaber, A.
 4377 Rumford, C. P. M.
 3776 Runyon, E. F.
 4593 St. Pierre, J. M.
 3456 Scallan, J. E.
 4476 Shirmer, Godfrey
 4891 Schumacker, C. W.
 3239 Smith, E. G.
 4649 Smith, H. L.
 4952 Speer, J. H. B.
 1977 Steinmetz, J. A.
 4644 Stenger, J. E.
 4974 Stier, W. B.
 5041 Stubbs, M. E.
 4882 Sutton, C. R.
 4944 Swanson, Roy E.
 4781 Tarr, R. P.
 3717 Taylor, C. O.
 2576 Tittman, A. O.
 5068 Tuttle, M.
 4816 Umstead, G. C.
 5009 Van Brunt, A. A.
 840 Wadsworth, F. T.
 500 Waring, Chas.
 3065 Weigel, A. W.
 4819 White, J. H.
 3549 Whittaker, W. G.
 4246 Wing, J. E.
 1365 Witherby, J. B.
 5046 York, A. W.
 407 Bent, Stedman
 2743 Marvin, J. W.
 3521 Phelps, Z. B.
 4656 Cresson, G. B.

Members dropped for Non-payment of dues may be replaced on the Roll by remitting \$1.80 to the Secretary before Aug. 31st, 1919. After Aug. 31st, 1919 a new application must be filled out and a fee of \$2.80.

Dropped, Members in Enemy Countries.

- 4022 Beck, Carl
 3942 Calvert, Eugene
 14 Clotz, Henry
 2555 Freidl, Rudolph
 3837 Kalckhoff, Dr. F.

4432 Katzaraky, Wladimir
 3282 Kolle, H.
 4023 Kuhne, Walther
 3885 Kuppers, Paul
 2173 Muller, Am.
 4192 Ochenfels, Fred.
 685 Stock, Ernest
 3760 Thier, Max
 3256 Traustel, C.
 1538 Wiladt, Carl
 1970 Yaremdji, A. P.
 3814 Yaremdji, M.

Summary.

Membership March 1, 1919	1675
New Stockholders	26
Reinstated	1
	<hr/>
	1701
Dropped for Non-payment of dues	122
Dropped in Enemy Countries	17
Expelled by Board of Di- rectors	2 141
	<hr/>
Total Membership April 1, 1919	1560

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1919.

Stock Fund.		Suspense Account.	
Balance	\$4948.66	Balance	\$ 14.85
Receipts	15.00	Receipts	.20
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$4963.66		\$9736.45
General Fund.		American Philatelist Account.	
Balance	\$2834.23	Debit Balance	\$2246.32
Receipts	\$103.20	Receipts	\$50.15
Disburse- ments	76.18 27.02	Disburse- ments	134.09 83.94
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2861.25		\$2330.26
Insurance Fund.		Resources.	
Balance	\$1890.12	Bonds	\$5489.34
Exchange Account.		Cash	1916.85
Balance	\$ 6.27		<hr/>
Receipts	\$10 \$ 6.37		\$7406.19
	<hr/>	J. E. SCOTT, Treasurer.	

REPORT OF SALES SUPERINTENDENT.

Philadelphia, Penna., Feb. 1st, 1919.	1761 Books in circulation Nov. 1st, 1918	Valued at \$41,686.47
Mr. H. A. Whipple, Recorder, Board of Vice Presidents, A. P. S.	171 New Books received	4,915.59
214 Farnum Bldg., Omaha, Neb.	1932	\$46,602.06
Dear Sir:	70 Books retired (Sales \$614.06 or 33.05%)	1,831.47
For the months of November, Decem- ber and January, my records show the following business done by the Sales Department:	1862 Books in circulation Feb. 1st, 1919	\$44,770.59

The Insurance on the 70 books retired amounted to \$10.79, which has been forwarded to the Treasurer to be added to the "Insurance Fund."

The cash sales for this quarter amounted to \$1579.29.

I am very glad that this Quarterly Report shows a decided improvement over my last Quarterly Report dated Nov. 1st, 1918. I report a larger number of new books received, the value of which is almost twice as much as those received during the previous quarter. The cash sales also show a slight improvement, but there is very much room for more improvement, and I trust that the next report will be still better.

Quite a number of our former participants in the Department have returned from Service, and are again taking the Circuits or sending in new books. This improvement I trust will continue, until we can complete our usual number of Circuits and secure sufficient new material to supply everybody.

Several owners have complained about the length of time that their books have been in the Department, for which I do not blame them, but we cannot sell stamps when the members do not receive the Circuits. Neither can the Sales Superintendent circulate the books quickly if the members hold them up beyond the time allowed according to the Rules & Regulations.

If the members will assist the Superintendent by forwarding the Circuits as quickly as possible it, will aid in the early retirement of books. I particularly appeal to the Branch Agents

to not permit the members of Branches to either hold up books beyond the allotted time, or to withhold payment for stamps that they may have purchased.

All Branch Agents must remit promptly when the books are returned. Members must remember that this Department is conducted on a strictly cash basis, and no Agent of a Branch has authority to give them credit. I have instructed Branch Agents to refuse the Circuits to any member who habitually retards the movement of a Circuit by either holding the Circuit beyond the allotted time, or withholding payment of stamps taken. This is the positive instructions of the Board of Vice Presidents under whose orders the Sales Department is conducted.

The Department is still in need of good books of U. S. stamps, particularly the older issues. Also good books of early European stamps as well as early British North America. Books of 20th Century stamps both used and unused are also in good demand.

Do not forget that books sell best where the stamps are neatly mounted, lined up at the top of the spaces with the correct catalog value and catalog number. Also that the different kinds of stamps be kept separate and the countries be mounted in their order according to the latest catalog. Also remember to use a good hinge, and only one kind of a hinge in a book. New members can obtain the Circuits by applying to the Sales Superintendent as soon as they receive their membership card from the General Secretary.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,

Sales Superintendent.

Double-Perforated Stamps of the 1892 Issue of Turkey

By LEON DOMINIAN.

Double perforated stamps form a class by themselves, and they are often catalogued by Scott as sub-varieties. It is of course impossible to establish a complete list of such stamps because some constitute very rare varieties of which very few escaped the attention of the inspectors detailed to examine the sheets before their issuance. To this class belong probably the two sub-varieties which I am describing. They are the 20 paras and 1 piastre stamps of the 1892 issue. Both are double perforated on the vertical side. I found these two stamps in a lot of 8000 stamps of the 1892 issue of Turkey which I bought in 1916 and which I have been examining by degrees as I found time. Only one copy of each was found and this, it seems to me, gives a good idea of their scarcity. The 20 paras is cancelled at Monastir—the date does not appear—showing that at least one sheet of this stamp found its way to that city—now in Serbia. The copy I have thus has the further attraction of being an extra-territorial cancellation. The cancellation of the 1 piastre stamp is illegible.

My attention was directed to these two stamps principally because of an incident which they brought up to my memory. Some twenty years ago I had wandered into a small village post office near the Bosphorus to mail a letter. I laid the required coin on the counter and to my amazement saw that the postmaster was actually detaching a stamp from a vertically double perforated sheet. Only he carefully tore off the doubly-perforated strip before handing me the stamp. I remonstrated with him saying that I was entitled to the full stamp and asked him to let me buy the balance of the sheet. I do not know what passed his mind but he refused to

sell me the remainder of that sheet and spoke words to the effect that he thought that I was off my mind. Of philately or stamp collecting he had not the faintest idea. The only thing he saw was a man standing before him and actually asking for what he considered a damaged sheet. I offered him double and treble value for the sheet but the only result of my endeavors was to convince him more and more that I was a new type of lunatic. I was greatly chagrined in my failure to secure the sheet.

I mention this to show that in the course of twenty years these are the only instances in which I have seen double perforated stamps of the 1892 issue. I also wish to show that these stamps deserve to be catalogued as sub-varieties.

Check List.

Turkey 1892—double perforated vertically.
 Scott No.
 20 paras
 1 piastre

Indian Expeditionary Force. It is learned that the use of Indian stamps overprinted "I. E. F." has been discontinued, and that they are replaced by ordinary unsurcharged Indian adhesives. Thus closing one of the most interesting chapters in the Book of War Stamps. The Indian Expeditionary Force landed in France on September 26, 1914, and the overprinted stamps appeared soon afterwards. After a few months, all the Indian troops were transferred to warmer climes, and specimens of the I. E. F. used on entire, showing French postmarks, are now of historic value.—Stamp Collecting.

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Necochea 193,

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No. 8.

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Official Journal of the American Philatelic Society

Vol. XXXII.

MAY 1, 1919.

No. 8.

History and Biography of the 1861-67 Issue.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

Our statement last month that we were unable to find any record of an artist named Dodge who had executed the portrait of Andrew Jackson copied by the engraver of the 2 cent stamp of 1863 has brought forth the following information, supplied by Mr. A. E. Owen.

Office of the Asst. Postmaster,
Post Office—New York.

January 18, 1904.

Mr. Richard Helbig,
Lenox Library, New York City.

Dear Brother Helbig:—

On behalf of a friend connected with the P. O. Department at Washington, I have been trying to learn something about a portrait of Andrew Jackson that was used by the Post Office as an illustration upon postage stamps, and have learned that possibly Mr. Frank Weitenkamp, Curator of the Print Dept., of Lenox Library, may be able to furnish some information.

To enable you to understand the situation I will quote from a letter from my correspondent which gives all the information that I have upon the subject—

"In 1842 John W. Dodge, originally of New York, painted a portrait (miniature in ivory) of Andrew Jackson. (Dodge then owned, I think, and lived on a farm on Cumberland Plateau near Crossville, Tenn.) In 1848, Mr. J. Danforth, probably of N. Y., engraved the face from this miniature on steel, and it was published finally by the artist (Dodge) and E. Anthony, 205 Broadway. In 1863, the Post Office Department took this engraving for its two

cent stamp. I have found the engraving in the Library of Congress, but I wish to learn where the ivory miniature is."

I am unable to obtain any information through the Anthony end, and take this opportunity of asking you to present this matter to W. Weitenkamp, with the assurance that anything that I can do will be appreciated.

Yours Fraternaly,

F. O. Muhlker,
Room 4, G. P. O.

John W. Dodge was born in New York City on November 4, 1807. With the common propensity of boys for making pictures, he bound himself to a sign painter at the age of seventeen, who was to instruct him in drawing, but was incapable. Young Dodge, however instructed himself and, borrowing a miniature from a friend succeeded so well in copying it, that he attempted painting from the life, and as soon as free from apprenticeship, he commenced miniature painting.

He has succeeded by making nature his instructor, and now stands among the prominent professors of the art in New York.

This short biography is taken from "A History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States" by William Dunlap, 1834.

The Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, empowered the Postmaster General to fix the registration fee at such rate as he should deem advisable, provided it did not, in any case, exceed twenty cents.

In 1866 the registration fee was fix-

ed at fifteen cents, and this made it necessary to issue a stamp of that denomination, which was accordingly done, and the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General states that it was placed on sale on June 17, 1866. The official description was as follows:—

Fifteen Cent.—The portrait of Lincoln appears upon a cross-hatched elliptical ground $9/16$ by $3/4$ of an inch. On each side of this are fasces, and above are the words "U. S. Postage" in white capitals upon a tablet curled at each end, and encircling the number "15," in Arabic figures, in each upper corner; the figures lean outward to the right and left and backward. At the bottom the words "Fifteen Cents" in similar letters to those above and on a like ground, except that the latter terminates abruptly at the ends when reaching the fasces. The letters "U. S." in the lower corners are in bold-faced white capitals, the letters leaning to correspond with the numerals in the upper corners. Color, Black.

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809. His father, Thomas Lincoln, a carpenter, seems to have been the ne'er do well of a rather prosperous line of ancestors. His mother, Nancy Hanks, was a handsome woman very much the superior of his father in intellect. The neighborhood in which Lincoln was born was one of the roughest, he once said of it: "It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods, and there were some schools, so called; but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education." In 1830, Thomas Lincoln, with his family, emigrated to Macon county, Ill. Abraham Lincoln had by this time attained his extraordinary stature of six feet four inches, and with

it enormous muscular strength, which his father put to good use in the building of the cabin, clearing of the fields, and splitting of walnut rails with which the farm was fenced. Lincoln soon left his father's cabin and hired himself to a man named Denton Offutt, assisting him to build a flat-boat and making a trading voyage with him to New Orleans, and upon his return acting as clerk in a general merchandise store opened by Offutt in New Salem, Menard county. In his clerical capacity he had abundant leisure, which he employed in constant reading and study, learning the elements of English grammar, and beginning the study of surveying and the principles of law. The return of Black Hawk from Iowa to Illinois, with his bands of Sacs and Foxes, occasioned the outbreak of an Indian war in 1832. Lincoln at once volunteered, and was elected captain of a company raised at Richland, Sangamon county, April 21, 1832, his command was brief however as the company was mustered out on May 27, he immediately re-enlisted as a private and served in that capacity till June 16, when he was finally mustered out by Lieut. Robert Anderson, who afterward commanded Fort Sumter at the beginning of the Civil War. Lincoln returned to New Salem and began a hasty canvass for election to the legislature, his name had been announced in the spring before his enlistment; but now only ten days remained before the election. Although defeated he made a good race and was far from the foot of the poll, New Salem giving him 277 votes out of 300. An opportunity presenting itself to buy the only store in the settlement Lincoln purchased it, giving his notes for the entire amount involved. Unfortunately he was associated with an idle and dissolute partner and the business was soon wrecked, leaving Lincoln with a burden of debt that required several years of frugality and industry to clear. Lincoln was appointed postmaster of New Salem in 1833, and at the same time deputy to John Calhoun, the county surveyor,

and, his modest wants being supplied by these two positions, he gave his remaining leisure unreservedly to the study of law and politics. He was a candidate for the legislature in August, 1834, and was elected this time at the head of the list. He was re-elected in 1836, 1838, and 1840, after which he declined further election. After entering the legislature Lincoln did not return to New Salem, but, having attained some proficiency in the law, removed to Springfield and entered into partnership with John T. Stuart. From the first he ranked among the leading members of the legislature, and was instrumental in having the state capital removed from Vandalia to Springfield.

In 1846 Lincoln was elected to Congress. The most important congressional measure with which his name was connected during his single term of service was a scheme for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, which in the prevailing temper of the time was refused consideration by congress. Lincoln was not a candidate for re-election, but for the first and only time in his life he applied for an executive appointment, the commissionership of the general land-office. The place was given to another man, but President Taylor's administration offered Lincoln the governorship of the territory of Oregon, which he declined.

After his return from congress Lincoln devoted himself with great assiduity and success to the practice of the law, and speedily gained a commanding position at the bar. He was losing his interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri compromise aroused him again, the profound agitation of the question of slavery, which in 1854 followed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, awakened all the energies of his nature. He regarded this act, in which Senator Douglas was the most prominent agent of the reactionary party, as a gross breach of faith, and began at once a series of earnest political discussions which immediately placed him at the head of the party

that, not only in Illinois but throughout the west, was speedily formed to protest against and oppose the throwing open of the territories to the encroachments of slavery. The legislature elected in Illinois in the heat of this discussion contained a majority of members opposed to the policy of Douglas. The duty of selecting a senator in place of Gen. Shields, whose term was closing, devolved upon this legislature, and Lincoln was the unanimous choice of the Whig members, but they did not command a clear majority. There were four members of Democratic antecedents who, while they were ardently opposed to the extension of slavery, were not willing to cast their votes for a Whig candidate, and adhered tenaciously through several ballots to Lyman Trumbull, a Democrat of their own way of thinking. Lincoln, fearing that this dissension among the anti-slavery men might result in the election of a supporter of Douglas, urged his friends to go over in a body to the support of Trumbull, and his influence was sufficient to accomplish this result. Trumbull was elected, and for many years served the Republican cause in the senate with ability and zeal.

As soon as the Republican party became organized in the nation, embracing in its ranks the anti-slavery members of the old Whig and Democratic parties, Lincoln, by general consent, took his place at the head of the party in Illinois; and when, in 1858, Senator Douglas sought a re-election to the senate, the Republicans with one voice selected Lincoln as his antagonist. He had already made several speeches of remarkable eloquence and power against the pro-slavery reaction of which the Nebraska bill was the significant beginning, and when Douglas returned to Illinois to begin his canvass for the senate, he was challenged by Lincoln to a series of joint discussions. The challenge was accepted, and the most remarkable oratorical combat the state has ever witnessed took place between them during the summer. Douglas de-

fended his thesis of non-intervention with slavery in the territories with remarkable adroitness and energy. The ground that Lincoln took was higher and bolder than had yet been assumed by any American statesman of his time. In the brief and sententious speech in which he accepted the championship of his party, before the Republican convention of June 16, 1858, he uttered the following pregnant and prophetic words: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect that it will cease to be divided. It will become all the one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the states, old as well as new, north as well as south." Throughout the contest Lincoln did not for an instant lower this lofty tone of opposition to slavery and hope of its extinction, and refused to be crowded by the fears of his friends or the denunciations of his enemies away from the strictly constitutional ground upon which his opposition was made. Lincoln and Douglas were perhaps equally matched in oratorical ability and adroitness in debate, but Lincoln's superiority in moral insight, and especially in farseeing political sagacity, soon become apparent. Douglas had asked Lincoln a series of questions intended to embarrass him, which Lincoln had without the slightest reserve answered by a categorical yes or no. At Freeport, where the most important and significant of the debates took place, Lincoln, taking his turn, inquired of Douglas whether the people of a territory could in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a state constitution.

By his reply, intimating that slavery might be excluded by unfriendly territorial legislation, Douglas gained a momentary advantage in the anti-slavery region in which he spoke, but dealt a fatal blow to his popularity in the south. The ground assumed by Senator Douglas was, in fact, utterly untenable, and Lincoln showed this in one of his terse sentences. "Judge Douglas holds that a thing may lawfully be driven away from a place where it has a lawful right to go."

This debate established the reputation of Lincoln as one of the leading orators of the Republican party of the Union, and a speech that he delivered at Cooper Institute, in New York, on February 27, 1860, in which he showed that the unbroken record of the founders of the republic was in favor of the restriction of slavery and against its extension, widened and confirmed his reputation; so that when the Republican convention came together in Chicago in May, 1860, he was nominated for the presidency on the third ballot, over William H. Seward, who was his principal competitor. The Democratic convention, which met in Charleston, S. C., broke up after numerous fruitless ballotings, and divided into two sections. The southern half, unable to trust Senator Douglas with the interests of slavery after his Freeport speech, first adjourned to Richmond, but again joined the other half at Baltimore, where a second disruption took place, after which the southern half nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and the northern portion nominated Senator Douglas. John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated by the so-called Constitutional Union party. Lincoln, therefore, supported by the entire anti-slavery sentiment in the north, gained an easy victory over the three other parties. The election took place on November 6, and when the electoral college cast their votes Lincoln was found to have 180, Breckinridge 72, Bell 39, and Douglas 12. The popular vote stood: for Lincoln, 1,866,462; for

Douglas, 1,375,157; for Breckinridge, 847,953; for Bell, 590,631.

The extreme partisans of slavery had not even waited for the election of Lincoln, to begin their preparations for an insurrection, and as soon as the result was declared a movement for separation was begun in South Carolina, and carried along with it the states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. A provisional government, styled the "Confederate States of America," of which Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was made president, was promptly organized, and seized, with few exceptions, all the posts, arsenals, and public property of the United States within their limits. Confronted by this extraordinary crisis, Lincoln kept his own counsel, and made no public expression of his intentions or his policy until he was inaugurated on March 4, 1861.

Lincoln called about him a cabinet of the most prominent members of the anti-slavery parties of the nation, giving no preference to any special faction. His secretary of state was William H. Seward, of New York, who had been his principal rival for the nomination, and whose eminence and abilities designated him as the leading member of the administration; the secretary of the treasury was Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, whose pre-eminence in the west was as unquestioned as Seward's in the east; secretary of war, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the most influential politician of that state; secretary of the navy, Gideon Welles, of Connecticut; secretary of the interior, Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana; the border slave-states were represented in the government by Edward Bates, of Missouri, attorney-general, and Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, postmaster-general—both of them men of great distinction of character and high standing as lawyers. Seward, Smith and Bates were of Whig antecedents; all the rest of Democratic. The cabinet underwent, in the course of Lincoln's term, the following modifications:—

Chase, after a brilliant administration of the finances, resigned in 1864 from personal reasons, and was succeeded by William P. Fessenden, of Maine; Cameron left the war department at the close of the year 1861, and was appointed minister to Russia, and his place was taken by Edwin M. Stanton, a war Democrat of singular energy and vigor, and equal ability and devotion; Smith, accepting a judgeship, gave way to John P. Usher, of Indiana; attorney-general Bates resigned in the last year of the administration, and was succeeded by James Speed, of Kentucky; and Postmaster-General Blair about the same time gave way to William Dennison, of Ohio.

In his inaugural address President Lincoln treated the acts of secession as a nullity. He declared the Union perpetual and inviolate, and announced with perfect firmness, though with the greatest moderation of speech and feeling, the intention of the government to maintain its authority and to hold the places under its jurisdiction. He made an elaborate and unanswerable argument against the legality as well as the justice of secession, and further showed, with convincing clearness, that peaceful secession was impossible. "Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends; Suppose you go to war; you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you." He pleaded for peace in a strain of equal tenderness and dignity, and in closing said: "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have a most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it." This speech

profoundly affected the public opinion of the north; but in the excited state of sentiment that then controlled the south it naturally met only contempt and defiance in that section. A few weeks later the inevitable war begun, in an attack upon Fort Sumter by the secessionists of South Carolina under Gen. G. T. Beauregard, and after a long bombardment the fort surrendered on April 13, 1861. The president instantly called for a force of 75,000 three-months' militiamen, and three weeks later ordered the enlistment of 64,000 soldiers and 18,000 seamen for three years. He set on foot a blockade of the southern ports, and called congress together in special session, choosing for their day of meeting July 4. The remaining states of the south rapidly arrayed themselves on one side or the other; all except Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri were drawn into the secession movement, and the western part of Virginia, adhering to the Union, under the name of West Virginia, separated itself from that ancient commonwealth.

The history of the balance of Abraham Lincoln's life is the history of the Civil War, and is too well known by all school children to need note or comment here beyond quoting a portion of his second inaugural address, the shortest and most exalted address ever delivered by a president of the United States. "Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces. But let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh.' If we shall

suppose that American slavery is one of those offences, which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both north and south this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drop drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.' With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

While attending a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's theatre in Tenth Street, Washington, D. C., on the night of April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth and died at seven o'clock on the morning of April 15, in a small house opposite the theatre, whither he had been conveyed after the shooting.

After the lapse of over fifty years, the high estimate of Lincoln that the world appears instinctively to have formed at the moment of his death, seems to have been increased rather than diminished, as his participation in the great events of his time has been more thoroughly studied and understood. His goodness of heart, his abounding charity, his quick wit and

overflowing humor, which made him the hero of many true stories and a thousand legends, are not less valued in themselves; but they are cast in the shade by the evidences that continually appear of his extraordinary qualities of mind and character. His powerful grasp of details, his analytic capacity, his unerring logic, his perception of human nature, would have made him unusual in any age of the world, while the quality that, in the opinion of many, made him the specially fitted agent of Providence in the salvation of the country, his absolute freedom from prejudice or passion in weighing the motives of his contemporaries and the deepest problems of state gives him pre-eminence even among the illustrious men that have preceded and followed him in his great office. Simple and modest as he was in his demeanor, he was one of the most self-respecting of rulers. He was at all times unquestionably the head of the government, and, though not inclined to interfere with the routine business of the departments, he tolerated no insubordination in important matters. His demeanor was, in general, extremely simple and careless, but he was not without a na-

tive dignity that always protected him from anything like presumption or impertinence.

There were few portraits of Lincoln painted in his lifetime; the vast number of engravings that have made his face one of the most familiar of all time have been mostly copied from photographs, such was the case of the portrait engraved upon the fifteen cent stamp.

The plates for the 2 cent and 15 cent stamps were of two hundred subjects, in two horizontal panes of one hundred subjects each, with imprints similar to those described for the 1861 series. The plates for each denomination were as follows:

2 cent. Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 50,
51, 53.

15 cent. No. 41.

On January 23, 1867, one hundred sets of the ten denominations of the 1861-66 series were overprinted SPECIMEN in Gothic type, and on February 28, 1867, the same overprint was applied to twenty thousand more sets. This was done by order of the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

(To be continued.)

The Ukraine Overprint on Russian Stamps.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

On August 20, 1918, the new government of the Ukraine issued orders to the Post Office Administration to surcharge the Russian postage stamps remaining in the offices within the jurisdiction of the new government.

The eight provinces composing the Ukraine Republic, and the principal city of each, are the following:—Kief, Kief; Volhynia, Zhitomir; Chernigof, Chernigof; Poltava, Poltava; Kharkof, Kharkof; Ekaterinoslaf, Ekaterinoslaf; Cherson including Taurida and Crimea, Odessa; and Podoliva, Kamenetz-Podolok. The minor offices were instructed to send in their supplies of stamps to the principal office in their

province, there to receive the overprint and to then be returned in exactly the same quantity and denominations as received. The postal employees of the principal offices applied the overprint, and worked to such good effect that by September 1 the task had been completed and the supplies were on their way back to the minor offices. This method of having the overprinting done at several offices, instead of at one head office, while it facilitated the work, brought into use many varieties of type of the overprint, and the hurry and rush in accomplishing the work created many varieties in inverts, doubles, splits, etc. The manner of applying the

overprint was various, in some cases plates of twenty-five electros, five by five, were used in presses, in other cases horizontal strips of five electros were used, and in still other cases the overprint was applied one stamp at a time by handstamps of metal or wood, this latter was nearly always the case with the high denominations. At the time all denominations were not in the possession of any one office in any one province, but some province had denominations which other provinces lacked and vice versa, so that all denominations may be found bearing the overprint but no complete set can be made of all denominations bearing any one particular type of overprint.

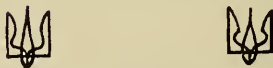
The overprints for the various provinces were applied at their principal offices at Kief, Poltava, Kharkof, Ekaterinoslaf, Odessa, and Kamenetz-Podolsk. The provinces of Volhynia and Chernigof sending their supplies to Kief. Both black and violet inks were used at Kief, Poltava, Kharkof, Ekaterinoslaf, and Kamenetz-Podolsk, while black ink only was used at Odessa.

We reprint from L'Echo de la Timbrologie illustrations of the various types of overprint so far known, and the towns from which they emanate.

KIEFF.



EKATERINOSLAF.



KHARKOF.



ODESSA.



POLTAVIA.



KAMENETZ-PODOLSK.



Kharkof had a large supply of stamps and furnished the other provinces with the high denominations with the large overprint. Odessa also had a considerable supply of stamps and furnished the high denominations to Poltava and Ekaterinoslaf after the supply at those offices had become exhausted. The overprints of Kamenetz-Podolsk are the most poorly printed of the lot, being applied by wooden handstamps and the ink in general being pale and oily.

Some sheets of the 35 kopecs, 1 ruble, 3½ and 7 rubles of the 1899-1904 issues, on vertically laid paper, were

sent in by some of the minor offices, these also were overprinted, the four denominations being known with the Poltava overprint, while in addition the 3½ rubles is known with the Kief overprint, and the 7 rubles with the Kief, Kharkof, and Odessa overprints. The 5 rubles of the 1906 issue on vertically laid paper was sent in by a small office in the province of Poltava and was treated with the overprint for that province. Some sheets of the 1, 5, and 10 kopecs savings stamps were overprinted at Poltava and Kharkof, these stamps without overprint served as postage stamps under ordinances issued on March 8 and 10, 1918.

On December 1, 1918, there remained nothing but the small denominations in the central office at Poltava and the high denominations sold were brought from Kharkof and Odessa. Ekaterinoslaf did not have higher than the 50 and 70 kopecs and the 1 ruble, the higher denominations being furnished from Odessa.

PRECANCEL NOTES.

DR. C. W. HENNAN.

Please send in your precancel new issue notes to Dr. C. W. Hennan, 6450 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill., the Editor of this department.

I have seen copies of the Missouri type on the 50c perforated 11. Kansas City, Mo., also copies of the 20c inverted, and the 3c surface print.

San Antonio, Texas is precancelling the entire set, both normal and inverted, and the 9c double. Don M. Harris is authority for the statement that they are precancelling the 16c aeroplane.

Houston, Texas, has precancelled the 9c with a double cancellation. I have a copy of the double and one of the normal in a pair.

Palmyra, Pa., precancelled a few of the 10c 1910 and used them with the current issue. The cancellation reads up. I believe them to be very scarce.

The first city to use the 1c surface print was Chicago. I have seen it imperforate, and with the Schermack coil perforation.

Austin, Texas, continues to use the small roller type cancellation along with the large printed type.

Mr. Otto Arco submits a block of 9 with the error in the center precancelled Duluth, Minn., inverted. This is a very scarce piece and without a doubt is authentic. Mr. Arco told me about it a short time after the error was discovered. Only two copies are known.

Mr. Don M. Harris shows me copies of the 3c Victory and the 16c Aeroplane precancelled Dallas, Texas, with the usual type.

I have copies of the 9c, 20c, and 30c, precancelled East Pittsburgh, Pa., with the Universal type U 16. A minor variety occurs on the 15c, the tail of the Y being broken off making it appear Pennsylvania.

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Advertising Copy must reach Editor by the 1st of each month to insure insertion.

Typewritten or printed copy should be furnished; otherwise no responsibility will be assumed for errors.

Right is reserved to reject any advertisements offered.

EXCHANGES—We will be pleased to exchange three copies with all philatelic publications upon receipt of request to do so. Kindly send one copy to Mr. Adam E. Daum, Assistant Librarian, 421 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa., one copy to the Chairman of the Philatelic Literature Committee, W. R. Ricketts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, (Wilke-Barre) Pa., and one copy to the Editor.

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EDITORIAL.

Bulletin 105 of the Smithsonian Institution, just issued on behalf of the United States National Museum, is a "Catalogue of the Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes of the United States and Possessions, Issued Prior to January 1, 1919." Compiled by Joseph B. Leavy, Philatelist, United States National Museum. The idea of the compiler was to present to the public a catalogue of what should be represented in the Government Collection of United States Postage Stamps, and by placing an asterisk after each item already in the collection to show clearly the status at the present time. 4,000 copies have been printed and are ready for distribution to those making application to the Chief of Correspondence of the United States National Museum, one copy only will be furnished an applicant. Those desiring extra copies may procure same from the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., upon payment of 25 cents for each extra copy desired.

We have received No. 11 of the "Stamp Collecting" handbooks, "Notes on Controls. Edwardian and Georgian Periods," by Mr. R. B. Rowell, A. R. I. B. A. This handbook is a revised edition of a former work brought up to date, and presents a fund of valuable information concerning the printings of the stamps of Great Britain of the Edwardian and Georgian periods. It should be in the hands of all specialists in the stamps of Great Britain. Published by "Stamp Collecting," 89 Farringdon St., London, E. C. 4, England. Price 1 shilling net.

We have received No. 13 of the "Stamp Collecting" handbooks, "Philatelic Advertisers 1919" compiled by Mr. F. Hugh Vallancey. This handbook is a list of all advertisers that have patronized the British philatelic papers during the past year, and is valuable as showing at a glance just who

are the live dealers throughout the world. There are also some very good comments upon the conditions existing throughout the stamp trade.

We quote the following two paragraphs from the "Compiler's Foreword": "I make no apology for presenting this booklet to the public. In my own business I have keenly felt the need of an up-to-date Philatelic Directory." "The names of one or two well-known 'undesirables' I have purposely omitted, although they are still admitted to the columns of certain contemporary publications. In the case of three or four others who dwell precar-

iously in a shadow borderland 'twixt roguery and square-dealing I have adopted a time-honored journalistic rule: 'When in doubt leave out.' It must not, however, be inferred that all the names admitted to this book are necessarily those of reliable individuals or firms, nor must it be thought that because any name is omitted, then that person or firm is necessarily 'undesirable.' Allowance must be made for sins both of omission and commission in a book which has been compiled by a very busy man who could ill afford the time necessary for the work."

Published by "Stamp Collecting," 89 Farringdon St., London, E. C. 4, England. Price 1 shilling net.

WAR ISSUES

We make a specialty of these interesting stamps, and have the largest assortment in the United States. Large list sent free upon request.

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Italy surcharged Di Corona	
6 varieties unused	.30
Italy, Vencie Tridentina	
3 varieties unused	.23
Lithuanian-Livonia. Emblematic circular design inscribed	
LATVIJA, 5 to 50 kap, 6 varieties unused on thin paper	1.25
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NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE.

THE EDITOR.

It will be greatly appreciated if members having new or unchronicled varieties will submit them promptly for notation and description, due credit will in all cases be given.

International Office
of

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
No. 600/26

Berne, March 4, 1919.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, on the part of the Offices interested, three specimens of each of the new postal values enumerated hereafter.

1st. **AUSTRALIA (COMMONWEALTH OF):** Postage stamp of 1½ pence; postal card of 1½ pence on 1 penny; letter cards of 1½ pence and of 1½ pence on 1 penny; stamped envelope of 1½ pence;

2nd. **DENMARK:** Postage stamps of 7, 30, 40 and 50 ore; postal cards of 7 ore and of 7+7 ore; letter card of 7 ore; stamped envelope of 7 ore; stamped wrapper of 7 ore;

3rd. **GREAT BRITAIN.**

(a) **Bahama (Islands):** Postage stamp of 3 pence and postage stamp of 3 pence bearing in surcharge the mention "War Tax";

(b) **Ceylon:** Postage stamps of 1 cent and of 1 cent on 5 cents; postage stamps of 1 cent on 5 cents, 2, 3 and 5 cents bearing in surcharge the mention "War Stamp";

(c) **Dominica:** Postage stamps of 1½ pence on 2½ pence and of 3 pence bearing in red surcharge the mention "War Tax"; postage stamp of 2 shillings;

(d) **Hong Kong:** Postage stamp of 25 cents;

(e) **Johore:** Postage stamp of 21 cents;

(f) **Mesopotamia:** Postage stamps of 5, 10, 20 paras, 1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 piastres bearing in surcharge the mention "Iraq in British Occupation" (these stamps are distrib-

uted at the express request of the British Office);

(g) **Montserrat:** Postage stamp of 1½ pence bearing in surcharge the mention "War Stamp";

(h) **Zanzibar:** Postage stamps of 15 and 75 cents, 5 and 10 rupees;

4th. **NETHERLANDS:** Postal cards of 3 and 5 cent;

5th. **DUTCH INDIES:** Postal card of 5+5 cent;

6th. **PORTUGUESE COLONIES. Mozambique Company:** Postage stamps of ¼ centavo, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 5, 7½, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 centavos, and 1 escudo;

7th. **SWEDEN:** Ordinary postage stamps of 27, 27 on 55, 27 on 65, and 27 on 80 ore; official postage stamp of 7 ore.

Will you agree, Sir, in the assurances of my highest considerations.

The Director,

RUFFY.

UNITED STATES OFFICE IN CHINA. 1919. Fluctuation in native currency has made it necessary for the Post Office Department to issue special postage stamps for the United States Office at Shanghai, China. The engraved stamps of the current series are to be treated with a surcharge in heavy sans-serif capitals and large numerals with character for cents of same size as numeral, the surcharge will be in three lines, SHANGHAI—denomination—CHINA. No watermark, perforated

11. 2c on 1 cent green.

4c on 2 cents rose.

6c on 3 cents violet.

8c on 4 cents brown.

10c on 5 cents blue.

12c on 6 cents deep orange.

14c on 7 cents black.

16c on 8 cents light olive.

- 18c on 9 cents salmon.
- 20c on 10 cents golden yellow.
- 24c on 12 cents maroon.
- 30c on 15 cents gray.
- 40c on 20 cents light gray blue.
- 60c on 30 cents vermilion.
- \$1 on 50 cents lilac.
- \$2 on 1 dollar violet brown.
- 20c on 10 cents ultramarine, special delivery.

The surcharge is in black on all denominations except the 14c on 7 cents and \$2 on 1 dollar, the surcharge being in red on those two denominations. The quantities printed of each denomination, and all data concerning them, will be given next month. At time of going to press the surcharges are being printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

UNITED STATES. Offset Printing.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has ceased to manufacture plates for printing postage stamps by the offset process. Plate 10054 of the 1 cent denomination, approved March 24 was the last plate used, and the printing of postage stamps from offset plates ceased entirely on March 25, 1919. Sufficient supplies of 3 cent stamps are in the hands of postmasters or remain in the vaults at the Bureau to meet all requirements between now and July 1, when the old 2 cent rate goes into effect again, and the small number of engraved plates of the 3 cent denomination that have not yet been placed in use will be sufficient to meet the vastly reduced demands for that denomination in the future. The great number of engraved plates of the 2 cent denomination recently manufactured and the supplies already printed therefrom, and still being printed, will be sufficient to meet the great demand for that denomination under the return to the old 2 cent rate. There are still some 1 cent engraved plates available for use which, with the new plates in course of manufacture, and the supply of offset printed stamps still in the vaults, will be ample to meet the reduced demand for

this denomination after July 1. Let us hope that finis has been written forever to the printing of United States postage stamps by the offset process.

Mr. H. F. Colman has shown us a defect in the 3 cent denomination in which the lines of shading to the lower ball of the right hand 3 have failed to photograph properly on the zinc plate giving the 3 very much the appearance of an 8, the variety is constant and occurs in the ninety-second stamp of the lower left pane. Unfortunately the party sending in several blocks to Mr. Colman had failed to include the plate number, so that at present writing we cannot state the plate.

UNITED STATES. 1919. Stamped Envelopes.

The 3 cent red error has been pretty thoroughly traced down by the Stamp Division of the Post Office Department, and the information gained is that the error was gross carelessness on the part of the contracting manufacturers. The error was made as far back as last December and represented a two days run on the press, all the envelopes were size 14 of the window variety, and quite a large quantity remained in the hands of the manufacturers, the figures are not available but all have been already destroyed. As envelopes of this size and the window type are not issued to postmasters for general sale to the public, but only upon order for special return request, all those sent out bore the return request of some firm. Over 6,000 have already been returned for redemption by the firms receiving them, these firms were scattered all over the country, from New York to California, the largest individual lot being returned through the postmaster at Brooklyn, N. Y., and consisting of 1925 out of an order of 2,000 delivered to the Board of Charities at Brooklyn, N. Y. The records show that in the lots returned for redemption all four papers were represented, so that whether or no all four papers come into the hands of collectors they must be chronicled as having been regularly issued,

Error in Color.

Special request window envelope, size 14.

3c red on white paper.

3c red on amber paper.

3c red on blue paper.

3c red on buff paper.

And now for news of a still more startling envelope error, the current 1 cent printed in red on white paper. One lone copy has been sent in to the Stamp Division of the Post Office Department by a fortunate western collector with the request for information as to how it occurred. The Post Office Department has forwarded the copy to the manufacturers at Dayton, Ohio, and asked for an explanation concerning its existence, but at present writing no information has been returned from the contracting manufacturers.

ANGOLA. 1918. Stamps of 1911 issue with numeral of denomination in upper right corner obliterated by two short horizontal bars and surcharged in upper left corner with numeral of new denomination and capital C.

½c on 75 reis lilac.

Stamps of 1912 issue with numerals of denomination in each lower corner obliterated by two short horizontal bars and surcharged in upper left corner with numerals of new denomination and capital C.

½C on 75 reis light brown.

½C on 100 reis brown on light green.

2½C on 100 reis gray brown on light green.

Stamps of 1914 issue with numeral of denomination in upper right corner obliterated by two short horizontal bars and surcharged in upper left corner with numeral of new denomination and capital C.

½C on 75 reis red violet.

2½C on 100 reis blue on blue.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. 1919. Current design, no watermark.

20 centavos pale gray blue.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

We have seen a most remarkable flaw in the 2 centavos brown on no water-

mark paper. A scratch or damage to the plate has caused a thick white line to appear in the hair, running from top of head to forehead but not extending beyond the line of the hair in either direction, thus giving the appearance of a part in the hair.

AUSTRIA. 1918. Current Austrian postage stamps overprinted in black German characters "Deutschosterreich," diagonally from lower left to upper right corners. The entire series of nineteen denominations has appeared with this overprint, but we are inclined to believe the issue entirely a private speculation of some "enterprising" German dealer.

AUSTRIA. 1918. Charity Stamps. Karlfond's design similar to that of the same type of stamp for Bosnia except that inscription at top reads K-UND-K FELDPOST. No watermark, perforated 12½ by 13.

10 heller green (Emperor Charles.)

20 heller claret (Empress Zita.)

45 heller deep blue (Emperor Charles.)

BAVARIA. 1918. Current King's head design, watermarked horizontal wavy lines close together, perforated 14 by 14½.

2 pfennigs gray.

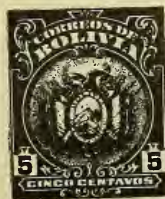
Madrid Filatelico.

BELGIUM UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION. 1918. Current German Empire stamp surcharged 2 cent in black Gothic type.

2 cent on 2 pfennig gray.

Madrid Filatelico.

BOLIVIA. 1918. Design as shown. Engraved on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 12.



1 centavo carmine.

5 centavos green.

10 centavos red.

- 20 centavos deep blue.
- 22 centavos light blue.
- 24 centavos violet.
- 50 centavos orange.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

This issue apparently preceded that chronicled by us last month.

BRAZIL. 1919. Design same as current 10 reis. Watermarked Casa da Moda in sheet, perforated 12½.

- 25 reis olive.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC. 1918. Provisional Issue. Current Austrian stamps overprinted Ceskoslovenska Republika, diagonally, in two lines of black sans-serif type.

- 6 heller red orange.
- 12 heller blue green.
- 15 heller dull red.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

We imagine that the entire current Austrian series exists bearing the above overprint and we believe them to be a private speculation without official sanction.

CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC. 1919. Design as shown, no watermark, perforated 11.



- 20 deniers turquoise green.

CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC. 1919. Postage Due. We illustrate herewith the design described in the official circular published last month. Typographed on white wove paper without watermark; imperforate.



- 5 deniers bistre olive.

- 10 deniers bistre olive.
- 15 deniers bistre olive.
- 20 deniers bistre olive.
- 30 deniers bistre olive.
- 50 deniers bistre olive.
- 100 deniers dark brown.

DENMARK. 1919. Current design with portrait of King Christian X, watermarked multiple crosses, perforated 14 by 14½.

- 50 ore lake & blue black.

DENMARK. 1918. Newspaper Stamp. Current design, watermarked multiple crosses, perforated 14 by 14½.

- 38 ore orange.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. 1919. Provisional Issue. Stamp of 1915 issue overprinted 1917 in red.

- ½ centavo violet & black.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

FIUME. 1919. Provisional Issue. Stamps of Hungary, 1916-18 issue reaper type, overprinted FIUME in thin black Roman capitals, as shown.

FIUME

- 2 filler orange brown.
- 3 filler mauve.
- 5 filler green.
- 10 filler red.
- 15 filler violet.
- 20 filler gray brown.
- 25 filler blue.
- 35 filler red brown.
- 40 filler olive green.

Same overprint on House of Parliament type.

- 50 filler violet.
- 75 filler light blue.
- 80 filler light olive.
- 1 krone claret.
- 2 kronen bistre brown.
- 3 kronen deep lilac & gray.
- 5 kronen black brown & brown.
- 10 kronen brown violet & lilac.

Same overprint on reaper type with colored numerals on white ground.

- 10 filler red.
- 15 filler violet.

Same overprint on stamps of Hungary 1918 issue, Emperor Charles type as shown.



- 10 filler bright rose.
- 20 filler deep brown.

Same overprint on Empress Zita type of Hungary 1918 issue.

- 40 filler olive.

Charity stamps of Hungary, 1916-18 issues, same overprint.

- 10 + 2 filler rose pink.
- 15 + 2 filler violet.
- 40 + 2 filler brown red.

Special Delivery stamp of Hungary, 1916 issue, same overprint.

- 2 filler gray green & red.

Newspaper stamp of Hungary, 1914 issue, same overprint.

- 2 filler orange.

Postage Due stamps of Hungary, 1913 issue, same overprint.

- 6 filler green & black.
- 12 filler green & black.
- 20 filler green & black.
- 50 filler green & black.

Postage Due stamps of Hungary, 1915-16 issue, same overprint.

- 1 filler green & red.
- 2 filler green & red.
- 5 filler green & red.
- 6 filler green & red.
- 10 filler green & red.
- 12 filler green & red.
- 15 filler green & red.
- 20 filler green & red.
- 30 filler green & red.

FIUME. 1919. Coronation stamp of Hungary, 1916 issue, surcharged FRANCO FIUME and new denomination in Italian currency.

- 15 centesimi on 10 filler violet.

Postage Due stamps of Hungary, 1915-16 issue, with similar surcharge.

- 45 centesimi on 6 filler green & red.
- 45 centesimi on 20 filler green & red.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

FIUME. 1919. Design as shown, typographed on white wove paper with-

out watermark, perforated 11.



- 10 centesimi red.
- 15 centesimi violet.
- 20 centesimi emerald green.

Mrs. E. Paimann.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie illustrates and describes additional denominations for this series as follows:—5 centesimi, head of a young woman with hair encircled by a band surmounted by a star; 25 and 45 centesimi, female figure with right arm encircling neck of a lion, left arm extended above head and brandishing a torch. The inscriptions and numerals on the above two designs are placed the same as in the 10 centesimi illustrated. The design for the 60 centesimi, 1 and 10 crowns is oblong, and represents a sailor with left hand upon a staff from which waves the Italian flag, his right arm is extended waving his cap in welcome to a steamer arriving in the port of Fiume. At bottom of design is a straight colored label containing FIUME, flanked on the left by Cor and on the right by numerals of denomination, all in white.

- 5 centesimi green.
- 25 centesimi deep blue.
- 45 centesimi orange.
- 60 centesimi claret.
- 1 crown brown red.
- 10 crowns olive.

The issue, printed at Trieste, was placed in circulation on January 30, and we are informed that additional denominations are in course of preparation.

FRANCE. 1919. Charity Stamp. Design, a young boy, with his arm about a small girl, gazing in sorrow upon a view of devastated country. In a straight line across top of design, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE, in color-

ed sans-serif capitals, beneath which, and to the right, appears ORPHELINS—DE LA—GUERRE, in three lines of smaller colored sans-serif capitals. At foot of design is POSTES, in sans-serif capitals, flanked by 5c at left and +5c at right, all in white. Perforated 14 by 14½.

5 + 5 centimes light green.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

GERMAN EMPIRE. 1918. Current Germania design, watermarked lozenges, perforated 14 or 14½.

2 pfennig gray.

35 pfennig red brown.

75 pfennig green & black.

Madrid Filatelico.

HAYTI. 1919. Provisional Issue. Stamps of 1914 provisional issue bearing the black overprint Gl O. Z.—7 Fev. 1914, surcharged at bottom 1 Ct. GOURDE and with additional numeral 1 at top center and sidewise at center of each side, that at left facing downward and that at right upward, all in red.

1 Ct. on 15 centimes dark olive.

1 Ct. on 20 centimes elow green & black.

Stamp of 1914 provisional issue bearing the black overprint Gl O. Z.—7 Fev. 1914, surcharged 2 cts GOURDE, in two lines, within an oblong single line frame, all in blue.

2 cts on 50 centimes red.

Mr. A. C. Roessler.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA. 1918. Current Italian postage stamps overprinted as shown.

Venezia

Giulia

1 centesimi brown.

2 centesimi red brown.

Venezia

Giulia

5 Heller

5 heller on 5 centesimi green.

20 heller on 20 centesimi brown orange.

5

centesimi

di corona

40 centesimi brown.

45 centesimi olive.

Postage Due stamps of Italy with above overprint.

10 centesimi orange & magenta.

40 centesimi orange & magenta.

50 centesimi orange & magenta.

1 lira blue & magenta.

2 lire blue & magenta.

5 lire blue & magenta.

Express Letter stamp of Italy with above overprint.

30 centesimi blue & rose.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA. 1918. Austrian postage stamps of 1916-17 issues overprinted in black as shown. Locally overprinted at Trentino.

Regno d'Italia

Trentino

3 nov. 1918

90 heller red violet.

10 kronen deep violet.

Madrid Filatelico.

The Madrid Filatelico gives the quantities printed of the above overprint as follows:—

3 heller	15,000
5 heller	42,100
6 heller	1,900
10 heller	46,200
12 heller	900
15 heller	4,700
20 heller	29,600
25 heller	20,000
30 heller	2,600
40 heller	1,400
50 heller	2,300
60 heller	1,800
80 heller	800
90 heller	100
1 krone	900
2 kronen	250
4 kronen	110
10 kronen	11

These figures are somewhat in excess of those given by us in March on the authority of L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

The Madrid Filatelico gives the quantities printed of the following Italian overprint on Austrian stamps as follows:—

Regno d'Italia
Venezia Giulia
3. XI. 18

3 heller	102,000
5 heller	210,000
6 heller	32,000
10 heller	240,000
12 heller	22,000
15 heller	230,000
20 heller	390,000
25 heller	9,000
30 heller	32,000
40 heller	2,000
50 heller	22,000
60 heller	12,000
80 heller	22,000
1 krone	22,000
2 kronen	2,000
3 kronen	1,800
4 kronen	1,600
10 kronen	37

JUGO-SLAVIA. (Crotia, Slavonia, Bosnia, etc.). 1919. Laibach issue. Designs as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 11.



- 3 heller deep gray violet.
- 5 heller gray green, emerald green.
- 10 heller deep rose.



- 20 heller violet brown, dark brown.
- 25 heller dark blue.

Mr. H. F. Dunkhorst.

These stamps supplant the Bosnian stamps with Cyrillian overprint listed in March under Serbian Occupation of Bosnia, the overprint for which was illustrated last month. It is more than probable that additional denominations will soon appear.

JUGO-SLAVIA. (Crotia, etc.). 1919. Designs as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 11.



- 2 filler orange brown.
- 3 filler violet.
- 5 filler green.



- 10 filler light red, carmine.
- 20 filler dark brown.
- 25 filler deep blue.
- 45 filler dark gray.



- 1 krone carmine.
2 kronen violet brown.
5 kronen dark brown.

Mrs. E. Paimann.

NICARAGUA. 1919. Mr. H. B. Mason has shown us the 2 centavos red orange of the 1914 issue cut in half diagonally and used as 1 centavo, the copy was on the original cover and cancelled Bluefields, Mar. 13, 1919.

PERSIA. 1918. Postage stamps of 1909 issue surcharged with new denomination.

- 24 chahis on 4 krans silver, blue,
& bistre brown.
10 krans on 5 krans gold, brown,
& bistre brown.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

POLAND. 1918. Provisional Issue. Charity stamps of Austria, 1918 Karlsfonds issue, with face of portrait of Emperor Charles or Empress Zita obliterated by a black disc containing the Polish eagle in white, POLSKA in large black capitals curved above disc with ends downwards, POZTA in large black sans-serif capitals curved beneath disc with ends upwards. Stamps said to have been issued at Lublin.

- 10 heller green.
20 heller claret.
45 heller deep blue.

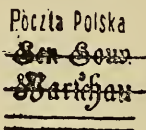
Mrs. E. Paimann.

POLAND. 1919. Provisional Issue. Austrian Military stamps, 1917 issue, with portrait of Emperor Charles obliterated by a black disc bearing the Polish eagle in white; above the disc is curved, with ends downward, POLSK-APOCZTA, in sans-serif capitals. The original numerals of denomination in each lower corner are obliterated by an eight pointed star and numerals of new denomination surcharged in center of frame at bottom of portrait. Said to have been issued at Krakow.

- 3 on 15 heller rose.
10 on 30 heller deep green.
25 on 40 heller brown olive.
45 on 60 heller claret.
45 on 80 heller dark blue.
50 on 60 heller claret.
90 heller violet.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

POLAND. 1918. Provisional Issue. We illustrate herewith the type of overprint chronicled last month on the German occupation stamps, and list a few additional values as well.

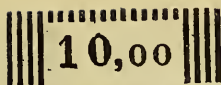


- 3 fen brown.
5 fen green.
20 fen blue.

POLAND. 1919. Two sets have been regularly issued for this new republic, identical in design except that one has the value expressed in fen and mark, and the other in halerzy and korona. Said to have been issued from Warsaw. Typographed on white wove paper without watermark, imperforate.



- 5 fen green.
15 fen dark red.
20 fen deep blue.
25 fen gray olive.
Perforated 11.
3 fen gray brown.
5 fen green
10 fen dull red violet.
15 fen dark red.
20 fen deep blue.
25 fen gray olive.
50 fen deep blue green.



1 mark violet blue.

Designs identically the same as above for each denomination except that the letter H replaces the letter F alongside the numerals in the lower denominations and the letter K replaces the letter M in the high denomination. Typographed on white wove paper without watermark, imperforate.

- 3 halerzy deep red brown.
- 5 halerzy emerald green.
- 15 halerzy scarlet.
- 20 halerzy gray brown.
- 25 halerzy light blue.
- 50 halerzy bright red brown.
- 1 krone deep blue green.

The 3 to 15 inclusive are of the first type illustrated, the 20 to 50 inclusive of the second type.

Mrs. E. Paimann.

These stamps supplant the provisional issue on German occupation stamps.

RUSSIAN OFFICES IN TURKEY.

We have been informed by a correspondent that the overprints illustrated and chronicled last month represent the initials of the Russian Steam Navigation Company, whose head office is at Odessa, and that the stamps chronicled were issued by that company to frank letters carried by their steamers.

RUSSIA. Bolshevik Government.

1918. We illustrate herewith the stamps chronicled in January. Surface printed on white wove paper with lozenges of varnish on face, perforated 13½.



35 kopecs deep blue.

70 kopecs gray brown.

RUSSIA. Don Cossacks Republic. 1919. Russian stamps of 1909-12 issues surcharged with large black numeral of new denomination. Imperforate.

25 on 1 kopec orange.

25 on 2 kopecs green.

Perforated 14 by 14½.

50 on 7 kopecs blue.

Stamp Collecting.

RUSSIAN BALTIC REPUBLICS. Estonia. 1919. Crude rectangular frame of flower design containing a colored oblong upon which appears EESTI POST in two lines of white sans-serif capitals, small colored oblongs in all four corners contain the numeral of denomination and the letter K, all in white. Lithographed on thin white wove paper without watermark, imperforate.

5 kopecs salmon.

15 kopecs turquoise blue.

Same design as above except that the colored corner oblongs are blank and at bottom center there is a small white square containing the numerals of denomination in color.

35 kopecs bistre brown.

70 kopecs olive.

Mrs. E. Paimann.

It is said that the above labels were issued at Reval and franked correspondence in northern Russia and across the Gulf to Finland. The copies shown to us appear to have been cancelled to order.

RUSSIAN BALTIC REPUBLICS.
1919. Design as shown. Lithographed
on thick heavy paper on the back of
which a map is printed, perforated 11.



- 5 kopecs carmine.
- 10 kopecs blue.
- 15 kopecs deep green.

Lithographed on stiff white wove pa-
per ruled on the back with gray blue
horizontal lines, imperforate.

- 5 kopecs deep red.
- 10 kopecs deep blue.
- 15 kopecs deep green.
- 20 kopecs orange.

Lithographed on thin white wove pa-
per without watermark, imperforate.

- 5 kopecs red.
- 10 kopecs deep blue.
- 15 kopecs deep green.
- 20 kopecs orange.
- 35 kopecs brown.
- 50 kopecs violet.

Mr. J. N. Luff, Mrs. E. Paimann, Mr.
A. C. Roessler.

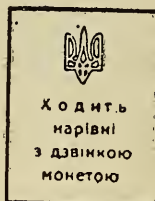
We understand these labels were for
rural postage only. We have seen them
cancelled to order Latvija, Lupaja, 26-
2-19.

RUSSIA. Ukranian Republic. 1918.
Designs as shown. Typographed on
thin white wove paper without water-
mark, imperforate.



- 10 schagiw orange brown.
- 30 schagiw ultramarine.
- 40 schagiw green.
- 50 schagiw scarlet.

Same designs printed on thin card
board with inscription printed on back,
in black, as shown. Perforated 11.



- 10 schagiw orange brown on buff.
- 40 schagiw green.
- 50 schagiw red.

These latter were available either as
stamps or money.

Mrs. E. Paimann, Mr. A. C. Roessler.

These stamps supplant the provision-
al overprints on Russian stamps chron-
icled last month.

ROUMANIA. 1919. Design of 1908
issue.

- 1 leu green.
- 2 lei orange.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

SIAM. 1918. Victory Stamps. Cur-
rent postage stamps overprinted VIC-
TORY in thin sans-serif capitals, the
Siamese characters for the word being
overprinted immediately above the Eng-
lish, all in red.

- 2 satangs orange brown.
- 3 satangs emerald green.
- 10 satangs black & olive.
- 1 baht blue & brown.
- 2 bahts carmine rose & brown.
- 3 bahts yellow green & black.
- 5 bahts deep violet & black.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

SPANISH COLONIES.

SPANISH GUINEA. 1919. Rectangular design with portrait of King Alfonso XIII. in circle, at lower portion of the circle and partly encroaching upon it, are white squares, that at left containing numeral of denomination and that at right Co, Cs, Pa, or Ps. Beneath the portrait circle and squares of denomination is a straight white label across foot of stamp bearing the inscription TERRITORIOS ESPANOL—DEL GOLFO DE GUINEA, in two lines of small thin Roman capitals. All lettering in color on white. The triangles in upper corners, between the portrait circle and frame line, are filled with a leaf design. No watermark, perforated 12½.

- 1 centimo lilac.
- 2 centimos rose.
- 5 centimos vermilion.
- 10 centimos violet.
- 15 centimos brown.
- 20 centimos blue.
- 25 centimos green.
- 30 centimos orange.
- 40 centimos orange.
- 50 centimos red.
- 1 peseta light green.
- 4 pesetas claret.
- 10 pesetas brown.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

RIO DE ORO. 1919. Design in every way similar to that described for Spanish Guinea, except that inscription in bottom label reads COLONIA—DE RIO DE ORO, in two lines. No watermark, perforated 12½.

- 1 centimo brown.
- 2 centimos claret.
- 5 centimos light green.
- 10 centimos carmine.
- 15 centimos orange.
- 20 centimos orange.
- 25 centimos blue.
- 30 centimos green.
- 40 centimos vermilion.
- 50 centimos brown.
- 1 peseta lilac.
- 4 pesetas rose.
- 10 pesetas violet.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

SWEDEN. 1919. Current King's head design, no watermark, perforated 13 by 13½.

27 ore light blue.

BRITISH COLONIES.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. 1919. Current design watermarked multiple crown and C A.

1½ pence dark violet brown.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

BAHAMAS. 1919. According to the Colonial Journal the current King George ¼ and 1 penny, 2 pence, and 1 shilling have been printed in sheets of 120 stamps, one pane of 60 being from plate 1 and the other pane of 60 being from plate 2.

BARBADOS. 1917. War Tax. In printing the stamps proper two plates are used, one having the design except for the small shield containing numeral of denomination, the other plate having only the shield with numeral of denomination. The WAR TAX overprint is still another plate. We have recently seen the 1 penny with WAR TAX overprint in which the stamp was printed in dull rose while the denomination shield was printed in carmine.

BERMUDA. 1919. Current ship design, watermarked multiple crown and C A, perforated 14.

4 pence orange.

Colonial Journal.

CANADA. 1919. Coil Stamp. Current design in horizontal coil, perforated 12 vertically imperforate horizontally.

3 cents brown.

Mr. Joseph Moert.

CEYLON. 1919. Current King George design.

1 cent brown.

CEYLON. 1918. The One Cent surcharge was applied to 5 cent stamps from plates 1, 2, 3, and 4, and exists on printings from these plates both with and without the WAR STAMP overprint. The 2 cent and 3 cent with WAR STAMP overprint are from plates 3 and 4, and the 5 cent with the same overprint from plates 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Mr. A. C. Roessler informs us that in the One Cent on 5 cent, both with and without the WAR STAMP overprint, number 43 in the sheet is an error, reading WAP STAMP. Mr. Roessler also states that in a lot recently received by him this error had been removed by the postmaster from all the sheets. In this lot the stamps were all from plate 3.

COOK ISLANDS. 1919. Current design, printed on chalky paper, perforated 15 by 14.

1 shilling carmine rose.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

DOMINICA. 1919. Current design. Change in colors.

2 shillings blue & violet on blue.

FIJI ISLANDS. 1919. War Stamp. The 1 penny printed from the new plate 6 has appeared in a rose red, entirely different in shade from any heretofore seen. The WAR STAMP overprint appears also to be from a new plate with letters a trifle thinner and sharper than previous printings.

1 penny rose red.

HONG KONG. 1919. An error having been discovered in the Chinese character for "two" appearing at the top of the left hand panel of the 25 cents stamp, a new plate was manufactured with the characters corrected. We illustrate the two plates.



Old Plate



New Plate

MESOPOTAMIA. 1918. Stamps of Turkey. 1913 pictorial issue, surcharged Iraq in British Occupation and new denomination in annas or rupees.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna on 5 paras brown.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 10 paras emerald green.

1 anna on 20 paras red.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ annas on 1 piastre deep blue.

3 annas on $1\frac{1}{2}$ piastres carmine & black.

4 annas on $1\frac{3}{4}$ piastres bluish gray & red brown.

6 annas on 2 piastres green & black.

8 annas on $2\frac{1}{2}$ piastres orange & olive.

12 annas on 5 piastres brown violet.

1 rupee on 10 piastres deep red brown.

2 rupees on 25 piastres olive green.

5 rupees on 50 piastres rose red.

10 rupees on 100 piastres dark blue.

The surcharge measures 28 by 17 mm. on the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, $27\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 mm. on the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, $27\frac{1}{2}$ by $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. on the 1 anna, 24 by 17 mm. on the $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, $32\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 mm. on the 3 annas, 27 by $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. on the 4 annas, $32\frac{1}{2}$ by $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. on the 6 annas, $30\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 mm. on the 8 annas, $33\frac{1}{2}$ by 21 mm. on the 12 annas, 32 by $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. on the 1 rupee, 30 by 20 mm. on the 2 rupees, $32\frac{1}{2}$ by 20 mm. on the 5 rupees, and 27 by 23 mm. on the 10 rupees. The surcharging was done by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London, England, and as the same firm had manufactured the plates and printed the original issue of the Turkish stamps, there can be no question but what the present issue is a special printing of the Turkish stamps surcharged. The colors vary slightly from the original Turkish stamps.

MONTSERRAT. 1919. War Stamp. While recently examining some sheets of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence WAR STAMP we made some interesting discoveries of minor varieties and method of setting up. It appears that the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d was type set in a block of six, double horizontal row of three, and from this type setting ten electros were made and put together for the plate of sixty, each pane receiving the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d printing from this sixty plate. The type setting in the block of six was irregular as regards spacing in the $1\frac{1}{2}$, each one be-

ing set slightly different from the other. These differences are as follows:

No. 1. The 1 of $\frac{1}{2}$ is spaced 1 mm. from the large figure 1, the fraction bar is a shade over $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.

No. 2. The 1 of $\frac{1}{2}$ is spaced $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the large figure 1, the fraction bar is just $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.

No. 3. The 1 of $\frac{1}{2}$ is spaced $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from the large figure 1, the fraction bar is a shade short of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.

No. 4. The 1 of $\frac{1}{2}$ is spaced 1 mm. from the large figure 1, the fraction bar is a shade short of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.

No. 5. The 1 of $\frac{1}{2}$ is spaced 1 mm. from the large figure 1, the fraction bar is just $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.

No. 6. The 1 of $\frac{1}{2}$ is spaced 1 mm. from the large figure 1, the fraction bar is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. long. The serif at the foot of the 1 of $\frac{1}{2}$ is slightly shorter at the left than in the other five.

In casting the electros slight variations took place, in some a small break in the end of the fraction bar, in others a joining of the tail of the 2 of $\frac{1}{2}$ with the body of the figure, but the most noticeable occurred in No. 1 in which the fraction bar was lengthened to a full $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. This occurs consistently in all the sheets we have seen on the first and fourth stamps in the ninth row of each pane. We have also noticed a slight variation in the thickness of the paper, the stamps on the slightly thicker paper being somewhat brighter in color than those on the thinner paper.

SAMOA. 1919. Current New Zealand stamp overprinted SAMOA in red block capitals.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pence orange brown.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

JOHORE. 1919. Current design watermarked multiple crown and C A. 21 cents dull violet & orange.

KEDAH. 1919. Current designs. Change in color.

2 cents green.

4 cents red.

Colonial Journal.

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS. 1918. War Tax. Local Printing. We have recently noticed the 3 pence locally overprinted WAR TAX in brown red. We account for this color on the theory that the plate was not clean when the first printings in red were made and that the black ink remaining on the plate mixing with the red ink caused the brown red printing for the first few sheets.

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS. 1919. War Tax, London Printing. Current stamp overprinted WAR TAX in two lines of red block capitals, same as last London printing.

3 pence violet on yellow.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO. 1919. The $\frac{1}{2}$ penny and 6 pence stamps have been printed from a new plate 2, 240 subject size.

Colonial Journal.

VIRGIN ISLANDS. 1919. War Stamp. Both the 1 penny and 3 pence have appeared printed from plate 6, the 1 penny in a light rose red. The 3 pence in gray brown on yellow, both being in marked contrast to the printings from plate 5.

1 penny light rose red.

3 pence gray brown on yellow.

ZANZIBAR. 1919. Current designs watermarked multiple crown and C A.

15 cents deep ultramarine.

75 cents deep gray.

5 rupees blue.

10 rupees orange brown & dark green.

POSTAL CARDS.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. 1918. Design same as current King George head postage stamps. Surcharged THREE HALFPENCE in two lines of large sans-serif capitals.

THREE HALFPENCE in black on 1 penny carmine, buff single card.

THREE HALFPENCE in purple on 1 penny violet brown, gray letter card.

Design same as current King George head postage stamp.

1½ pence violet brown, gray letter card.

DENMARK. 1919. Design same as current King's head postage stamps.

7 ore orange, buff single card.

7 ore orange, buff reply card.

7 ore orange, light green letter card.

NETHERLANDS. 1919. Design same as current postage stamps.

3 cents green, buff single card.

5 cents carmine, buff single card.

DUTCH INDIES. 1919. Design same as current postage stamps.

5 cents carmine, buff reply card.

STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. 1918. Design a diamond upon a square, forming an eight pointed star, embossed white head of King George V in center, flanked by white numerals 1½; on ribbon curved above head cross-hatched in white appears AUSTRALIA in sans-serif colored capitals, while curved beneath the head is THREE HALFPENCE in thin white sans-serif capitals.

1½ pence deep brown on gray.

DENMARK. 1919. Design same as all previous stamped envelopes, crown over numeral.

7 ore orange on white.

Design same as current King's head postage stamp.

7 ore orange, buff paper, wrapper.

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THE SCRAP BAG.

AIR POST, LONDON-COLOGNE.

An air post between England and the Continent started on March 1, when four Royal Air Force machines carried twenty-three bags of mail from Hawkings Aerodrome, three miles from Folkestone, to the British troops in France and Germany.

The mails are conveyed to Folkestone by train, then taken by lorry to the aerodrome, and long before the mail-boat leaves the aeroplanes are on their way to France. The mails are delivered to an aerodrome at Maison Selle, in Belgium, eighty miles away. Here they are transferred to other aeroplanes and so delivered at Cologne and other centres.

It is computed that the aerial service will mean letters from London to Cologne in ten hours instead of the five days taken up by the existing method of train, boat, and then train or lorry.

The first mail aeroplanes were back at Hawkings six hours after their start. The 120th Squadron is being employed on the service, and fourteen ex-bombing machines are to be utilized for the service, which will be daily unless the weather conditions are too bad.

NO AERIAL MAIL STAMPS FOR FRANCE.

Apropos of recent references to a forthcoming Aerial Mail stamp for France a correspondent in that country writes to Mr. A. C. Roessler:

"Postage stamps for airplane letter with Guynemer's picture were never seriously intended. Some months ago an aerial postal service carrying letters was created from Paris to Nantes-St. Nazaire; current postage stamps of the Sower type, large size stamps, were used, but I have no knowledge of a special obliteration. At this time some philatelic papers proposed that a special stamp with Guynemer's picture be issued, but the philatelic press, no more than the philatelic public or opinion, have here no influence on the postal

authorities, and the proposal found no favor. The post department has not sufficient stock of paper to issue a new stamp."

GERMAN AERIAL POST.

A Frankfort telegram states that an aerial post has been established between Frankfort-on-Main and Berlin. The journey takes about four hours.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

Independence of Lithuania is becoming clearer. Shortly the question of Baltic states, Finland, Esthonia, Livonia and Courland will be discussed by the peace conference.

Lithuania's claim to be recognized as an independent State has been presented to the Peace Conference. Dr. John Szlupas, President of the Lithuanian National Council in Washington, is in London supporting the demand and has had several interviews with Mr. Balfour. There are nearly 6,000,000 people of Lithuanian birth, there is an area of 47,000 square miles. These facts alone, says Dr. Szlupas, constitute a more reasonable claim to independence than Bulgaria, Serbia, Denmark, and other small States can show. The allies are sending a mission to investigate Lithuanian conditions.

The Russian embassy at Washington recently made public the outline of the plan presented to the Peace Conference by the Russian representatives at Paris to solve the Russian problem. It asks recognition as de facto of all national authorities who "are inspired by democratic ideals and enjoy the support of the population," pending the setting up of a federation of Russian states.

Private advices received in Washington from London are to the effect that the United States and the allies already have determined upon recognition of the Omsk government. No information has been received as to the reception accorded the more elaborate plan.

THE CHINESE DRAGON.

The Chinese dragon, which figures on so many stamps of the Celestial Empire, used to be the national emblem of China. This yellow dragon or lung is supposed to have had the head of a camel, the horns of a deer, the eyes of a rabbit, the ears of a cow, the neck of a snake, the belly of a frog, the scales of a carp, the claws of a hawk, and the palms of a tiger. The dragon is shown with five claws on each foot and this shows that the stamps were issued with the Emperor's authority. No one was permitted to draw this creature with more than four claws without the Emperor's permission. It is said that the great Emperor of China, Fu Hsi, was one day walking by the side of the Yellow River when a dragon rose from the waters. Instead of devouring him the dragon showed him the secret of writing and the elements of philosophy as contained in the Pa Kua signs. These Pa Kua signs are made up of different combinations of lines of various lengths. The eight different sets of these signs can be found on the 3 candarin value of 1894.

The Emperor was so thankful for this great gift that he ordered the representation of the yellow dragon to be the Imperial Emblem. The dragon is always shown guarding a round object which is supposed to be the magical pearl of healing.—The Stamp Collector.

JAMAICA WAR TAX COUNTERFEIT.

The half-penny war tax stamp of 1916, with the words "WAR TAX" in one line, has recently appeared with inverted overprint and has been offered extensively to dealers in this country. On comparing the normal and inverted overprints we find their general appearance very similar but the latter seems to be from new and clean type with thin strokes to the letters, whereas the normal overprint has many defective letters and the lines are thick, as if the face of the type had been flattened by long use. On submitting samples of the stamps to the Manager of our printing department we are informed that, though the two overprints have a marked resemblance, they are from two different styles of type, the normal being termed "Caslon" and the inverted "Roman." It is obvious that the latter is a counterfeit.—Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular.

STAMPS AS CHANGE.

Although Australia produces a fair share of the world's copper it is suffering from a shortage of copper coinage, and, in many towns penny postage stamps are being used as change.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.**Pacific Philatelic Society,
Branch No. 3, A. P. S.**

The 353rd regular meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held in our room in the Russ Building, 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco, on Wednesday evening April 16, 1919. The meeting was called to order by President Blackwell, 18 members and 6 visitors being present. After the regular routine business was concluded, the President welcomed the visiting guests.

Mr. Hooper of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society was asked to make a few

remarks and responded with a most interesting discourse on his experiences and "finds" while a Government official in the Post Office at Winnipeg.

Mr. John A. Klemann, of New York, was welcomed by his many friends, who had not seen him since his last visit to California in Exhibition year, 1915. Mr. Klemann gave an interesting talk on the great strides that philately had made and the increased interest being taken in it at the present time. He remarked that a stamp exhibition in New York City during the year 1920 was be-

ing contemplated.

The large 19th Century section of President Blackwell was exhibited, as well as collections of France and Colonies by Mr. Lazarus and Mr. Dillingham, all of which created keen interest. The exchanging of duplicates was much in evidence and the meeting was voted an unqualified success.

The members decided to exhibit the stamps of Italy, Italian States, and Italian Colonies at the May meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p. m.

M. C. DILLINGHAM, Sec.

Philadelphia Branch No. 18, A. P. S.

The regular meeting of Philadelphia Branch No. 18, A. P. S., was held in the Club Room of the Philadelphia Stamp Club on the evening of April 22, 1919. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Secretary Henkels presided. Six members were present.

Mr. Wolsieffer made an address bearing upon nominations for Directors of the American Philatelic Society, and upon resolution, duly seconded, and unanimously carried, the following Directors were nominated for the fiscal year 1919-1920:

For President, H. H. Wilson, of New York.

For Vice-President, F. S. Parmelee, of Nebraska; H. A. Whipple, of Nebraska; Dr. W. P. Wherry, of Nebraska.

For Secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis, of Colorado.

For Treasurer, J. E. Scott, of Michigan.

For International Sec., Philip Dengler, of Pennsylvania.

For Director at Large, H. B. Phillips of California; Alvin Good, of Ohio.

There being no further business before the Branch the meeting adjourned. After the meeting several special circuits of stamps were passed among the members by Sales Manager Wolsieffer.

A. F. HENKELS, Sec.

The New York Stamp Society, Branch No. 44, A. P. S.

The New York Stamp Society is now meeting every Wednesday evening at 125 West 42nd St., New York City, in very pleasant surroundings, and shall be glad to welcome visitors.

At the meeting on April 2, 1919, 22 members were present and 3 candidates were elected to membership. The ample facilities for trading and exchange were appreciated by everybody.

For the present season the following programme of Exhibits has been arranged:

U. S. Twentieth Century, Dr. Hartley.

British Colonies Twentieth Century, H. Meininger.

East Africa & Zanzibar, E. Koller.

War Stamps, H. Moye.

Holland, Percy Doane.

Turkey, J. Mouhib.

Alsace-Lorraine, A. Wagner.

India, Eugene Klein.

Counterfeits, V. Mozian.

General, B. Schlesinger.

HENRY MEININGER, Sec.

Rochester Philatelic Association, Branch No. 41, A. P. S.

At a regular meeting of the Rochester Philatelic Association the following letter was placed before the members and it was unanimously voted that it be forwarded to Postmaster General Burleson:

Postmaster General Burleson,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

At the regular meeting of our Society, a resolution was passed suggesting that when peace is finally declared that the United States Government issue a set of stamps to commemorate the occasion and that you, the Postmaster General, have the subjects prepared, submitted and passed by the proper authorities so that the issue can be in the hands of the public as soon after the signing of the Treaty of Peace as is possible. We trust that you will give this matter your careful consideration.

You have given us a Victory stamp! Why not give us a Peace Set to com-

memorate the immortal deeds of our Gallant Boys?

We respectfully submit the following subjects for your consideration:

- 1c—Pennsylvania State House, Philadelphia.
- 2c—Liberty Statue, New York Harbor.
- 3c—Capitol Building, Washington.
- 4c—Meeting of Lafayette and Washington.
- 5c—Liberty Bell.
- 6c—Betsy Ross Flag House, Philadelphia.
- 7c—Faneuil Hall, Boston.
- 8c—Landing of the Pilgrims, Plymouth Rock.
- 9c—Washington Crossing the Delaware.
- 10c—Signing of the Declaration or any other suitable subject.

Yours very truly,

ROCHESTER PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

**Detroit Philatelic Society,
Branch No. 25, A. P. S.**

The Detroit Philatelic Society is to celebrate the anniversary of its one hundredth business meeting by a banquet at the University Club of Detroit on the evening of May 7, 1919. After the banquet an auction sale will be held, the conditions governing this sale are so well thought out that we print them here for the careful study of those of our members who conduct or patronize auction sales.

TERMS OF SALE.

- 1.—Stamps sold by lot—not by quart.
- 2.—In case of a dispute between bid-

ders, each shall pay for lot and fight it out in adjacent alley.

- 3.—The auctioneer has the right to require a deposit of 99% from successful bidders—known to him—but it is doubtful if he gets it.
- 4.—Every stamp is warranted genuine or otherwise—Lots have been carefully examined—but in case of errors, any lot may be returned—but the money? No—No—we need it.
- 5.—Lots will be paid for after sale—or you may get them without paying if you can but old Mr. Treasurer is a “wise guy.”
- 6.—Mail or female bidders will as usual get the “short end” of it—as far as any “gem” lots go, but should not despair as they are sure of bum lots.
- 7.—Don’t expect original gum unless especially mentioned but a desirable stick of gum will be furnished for 2c plus war tax.
- 8.—Lots described—as superb, fine and choice for fear of offending owners—choice is the worst we dare say.
- 9.—Please don’t find fault with the auctioneer—his wife can do that.

Maryland Philatelic Association.

The Maryland Philatelic Association has been instrumental in starting a Philatelic Section in The Maryland Academy of Sciences. We believe this to be the first institution in this country to give official recognition to Philately as a science. Mr. C. Lat Wilhelm, President of the Maryland Philatelic Association, is chairman of the section.

THE LAST OF THE OFFSET PLATES.

No.	Den.	Class.	Sub.	No.	Den.	Class.	Sub.
10004	1c	Ordinary	400	10014	1c	“	400
10005	1c	“	400	10015	1c	“	400
10006	1c	“	400	10016	1c	“	400
10007	1c	“	400	10017	1c	“	400
10008	1c	“	400	10018	1c	“	400
10009	1c	“	400	10019	1c	“	400
10010	1c	“	400	10020	1c	“	400
10011	1c	“	400	10021	1c	“	400
10012	1c	“	400	10022	1c	“	400
10013	1c	“	400	10023	1c	“	400

No.	Den.	Class.	Sub.
10024	1c	"	400
10025	1c	"	400
10026	1c	"	400
10027	1c	"	400
10028	1c	"	400
10029	1c	"	400
10030	1c	"	400
10031	1c	"	400
10032	1c	"	400
10033	1c	"	400
10034	1c	"	400
10035	1c	"	400
10036	1c	"	400
10037	1c	"	400
10038	1c	"	400
10039	1c	"	400
10040	1c	"	400
10041	1c	"	400
10042	1c	"	400
10043	1c	"	400
10044	1c	"	400
10045	1c	"	400
10046	1c	"	400
10047	1c	"	400
10048	1c	"	400
10049	1c	"	400
10050	1c	"	400
10051	1c	"	400
10052	1c	"	400
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10054	1c	"	400
10055	1c	"	400
10056	1c	"	400
10057	1c	"	400
10058	1c	"	400
10059	1c	"	400
10060	1c	"	400
10061	1c	"	400
10062	1c	"	400
10063	1c	"	400
10064	1c	"	400
10065	1c	"	400
10066	1c	"	400
10067	1c	"	400
10068	1c	"	400
10069	1c	"	400
10070	1c	"	400
10071	1c	"	400
10072	1c	"	400


was cancelled on March 26, 1919. The plates above 10054, with the exception of the three before mentioned, are all perfect but have never been placed in use, and are being held in reserve for a time before being cancelled. Unless some unforeseen emergency arises they will never be printed from.

A number of the 3c offset plates that have been approved have never been placed in use, and, like the 1c plates, are being held in reserve for a time before being cancelled. These plates bear the following numbers.

No.	Den.	Class.	Sub.
9345		9758	9934
9364		9759	9935
9551		9760	9936
9552		9761	9937
9582		9762	9938
9645		9769	9939
9734		9770	9940
9735		9771	9941
9736		9775	9942
9738		9776	9943
9739		9777	9944
9740		9773	9945
9741		9794	9946
9742		9795	9947
9743		9796	9948
9745		9797	9955
9746		9798	9956
9747		9834	9957
9748		9835	9958
9749		9836	9959
9750		9880	9960
9751		9881	9962
9752		9915	9963
9757		9929	9964
		9932	

Of the above plate numbers 10057, 10062, and 10069 were defective and immediately cancelled. Plate 10054 was the last to be placed in use and

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Necochea 193,

LOMAS DE ZAMORA,

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Those receiving unsolicited approval sheets will kindly inform the Recorder of the Board of Vice Presidents of the names of dealers sending them, in order that the Board may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 9.

May 1, 1919.

Applications Posted.

- Aicholz, Stanley, 212 E. College St., Covina, Calif.; Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. Sarah Aicholz; Reference: H. F. Larkin, Hdw. Merchant, Covina, Calif.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Ames, Theodore H., 71 Christopher St., Montclair, N. J.; Age 21; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Cooperative Stamp Exchange, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by Morton Dean Joyce, #4426.
- Barnes, Wm. H., 218 Iron Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 53; Office Manager; Reference: H. S. Swensen, Sales Mgr., S. P. A.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Bealer, Lewis Winkler, 1424 Longfellow St., Washington, D. C.; Age 18; Student; Guaranteed by Pierre M. Bealer, Gen. Supt., 621 7th St., N. W.; Reference: G. V. Watson, Liberty Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.; Proposed by L. T. Brodstone, #1142.
- Bellinger, H. S., Box 57, Litchfield, Conn.; Age 56; Apple Grower; Reference: First Natl. Bank, Litchfield, Conn.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Cröse, Captain Jno. O., 113 Calhoun St., Battle Creek, Mich.; Age 28; Capt. U. S. Army; Reference: I. A. Dawsett, Druggist, Battle Creek, Mich.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Gordon, F., Adelphi P. O., B. C., Canada; Age Legal; Rancher; Reference: E. W. Spocio, Adelphi, B. C.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Gordon, Robert Sloan, 612 N. Second Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.; Age 21; Filing Clerk and Translator; Reference: Ellis M. Potter, 850 West End Ave., New York City; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Haase, Charles, M. D., 309 South Main St., Elmira, N. Y.; Age 40; Physician and Surgeon; Reference: Chémung Canal Trust Co., Elmira, N. Y.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Mitchell, George B., 1835 Castillo St., Santa Barbara, Calif.; Age 56; Laundryman; Reference: O. W. Boeseké, 225 State St., Santa Barbara, Calif.; Proposed by L. T. Brodstone, #1142.
- Ortiz, R. Carlos, P. O. Box 3, Panama, Rep. Panama; Age Legal; Bookkeeper; Reference: S. H. Salmon, Electrical Stores Co., Colon, Panama; Proposed by J. P. Coveleski, #5203.
- Sanford, J. L., Tilton, N. H.; Age 35; Wholesale Optical; Reference: Beuluyt Optical Co., Tilton, N. H.; Proposed by Carroll D. Piper, #915.
- Sheets, Guy J. C., 50 W. Market St., York, Pa.; Age 38; Mgr. Clothing Store; Reference: R. F. Polack, Jeweler, York, Pa.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Smyth, Edward J., 1312 7th Ave. No., Nashville, Tenn.; Age 33; U. S. Letter Carrier; Reference: P. H. Cain, Pres. Cain Sloan Co., Nashville, Tenn. Proposed by L.L.Batchelder, #3667.
- Thomas, Henson H., 1010 Grand Traverse, Flint, Mich.; Age 30; Teacher; Reference: F. E. Curtis, Pharmacist, Flint, Mich.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Wade, Robert H., 20 Charles St., London, Ont., Canada; Age 40; Clerk; Reference: R. Janes, Blackfriars St., London, Ont., Canada; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Wiser, J. M., Box 432, Manor, Pa.; Age 48; Machinist; Reference: Manor National Bank, Manor, Pa.; Proposed by W. S. Ledbetter, #5253.
- Young, Frank C., 31 Derby St., Derby, Conn.; Age Legal; Printer; Reference: Daniel H. Bacon, Derby, Conn.; Proposed by Henry M. Bradley, Jr., #4344.
- Young, L. D., 208 Patterson Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Age 32; Secy.

F. B. Collins Co.; Reference: H. B. Carson, V. Pres. Am. Natl. Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Proposed by J. Emory Renoll, #4076.

Applications for Reinstatement.

Chapman, Captain Lyle B., Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, Calif.; Age 29; Captain U. S. Army; Reference: U. T. K. Stamp Co., Utica, N. Y.; Proposed by the Secretary.

Hill, Edwin B., Box 188, El Paso, Tex.; Age 52; U. S. Reclamation Service; Reference: Toledo Stamp Co.; Proposed by A. C. Stewart, #1643.

Walter, Rev. Lloyd C., 402 S. Grand Ave., Okmulgee, Okla.; Age 45; Clergyman; Reference: Central Natl. Bank, Okmulgee, Okla.; Proposed by the Secretary.

New Stockholders.

- 5289 Andreassen, Andrew, Box 234, Great Falls, Mont.
- 5290 Brooks, Harry J., 441 S. 51st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5291 Burton, Lyle R., 22 S. 6th St., Council Bluffs, Ia.
- 5292 Carley, Edward Fenton, 2017 Harrison St., Wilmington, Del.
- 5293 Cadwallader, C. L., Box 4276, Germantown Sta., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5294 Cooper, Franklin, 108 Claremont St., Jersey City, N. J.
- 5295 Durborow, E. R., 4933 Chancellor St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5296 Hills, W. E., 1111 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.
- 5297 Jones, Dr. A. A., 1810 Jefferson St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5298 Lamkin, Charles F., 511 Fitzgerald St., Bay City, Mich.
- 5299 Llach, Egenio, Aguiar 138, Havana, Cuba.
- 5300 Myers, Dr. Lyman L., Naval Recruiting Station, Des Moines, Ia.
- 5301 Northrop, M. E., 6701 Lucerne Ave., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 5302 Solosth, Dr. R. E., Strand Theatre Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
- 5303 Starr, Howard D., 604 E. Chalmers St., Champaign, Ill.
- 5304 Stilwell, A. E., Rougemont, Que., Canada.
- 5305 Tyler, C. M., 306 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 5306 Waitley, George R., Box 225, Worthington, Ohio.
- 5307 Woodward, W. M., 1477 California St., San Francisco, Calif.

Reinstated.

- 3153 Hyde, A. A., 603 S. Walnut St., Sherman, Tex.
- 2233 Lauritzen, L. A., 322 W. 63 St., Chicago, Ill.
- 4585 Noack, Max, 11 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
- 250 Quincy, Charles F., 90 West St., New York City.
- 1199 Wylie, Duncan S., 46 Cedar St., New York City.
- 2254 Colorado State Branch #22, H. A. Davis, Secy., 11 Hamilton Apts., Denver, Col.

Replaced on Roll.

The following having paid dues in full are replaced on the Roll:

- 2086 Colburn, B. S., Brevard Road, West Asheville, N. C.
- 2433 Hall, Rev. Chas. Mercer, Box 175, Asheville, N. C.
- 4806 Kinnicutt, Dr. W. H., 914 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 4600 Leland, Harry J., 500 Hall of Records, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 4698 Preston, W. D., 10528 Wilbur Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 4036 Shoreblatt, B. S., 7240 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- 4377 Rumford, C. P. M., 1519 W. 14th St., Wilmington, Del.
- 4974 Stier, W. B., 817 36th St., Omaha, Neb.
- 1365 Witherby, J. B., Room 345, 30 Church St., New York City.
- 4606 Gregory, C. J., 66 New St., New York City.
- 643 Gregory, W. F., 95 Nassau St., New York City.
- 4744 Gregory, Gertie M., 272 Union Ave., Rutherford, N. J.

The Secretary having just learned

that the following is in Government Military Service, the name is replaced on the Roll.

1977 Steinmetz, J. A., 736 W. View St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Deaths Reported.

4858 Bransford, Edgar M., 341 20th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

3565 Jenney, Chas. E., Box 263, Colfax, Calif.

3227 Weissheimer, Captain J. Warren. Died in Service, A. E. F.

Membership Summary.

Membership April 1, 1919	1560
New Stockholders	19
Reinstated	6
Replaced on Roll	13
	<hr/>
	1598
Deaths Reported	3
	<hr/>
Total Membership May 1, 1919	1595

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations for the election of a Board of Directors for the fiscal year 1919-20 have been received by the Secretary.

By the Philadelphia Branch #18.

For President, H. H. Wilson, New York.
Board of Vice Presidents:

- F. S. Parmelee, Nebraska.
- H. A. Whipple, Nebraska.
- Dr. W. P. Wherry, Nebraska.
- Secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis, Colorado.
- Treasurer, J. E. Scott, Michigan.
- Intl. Secy., Philip Dengler, Pennsylvania.
- Directors at Large:
- H. B. Phillips, California.
- Alvin Good, Ohio.

H. A. DAVIS, Secy.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1919.

Stock Fund.

Balance	\$4963.66
Receipts	\$17.00
Disbursements	1.00 16.00
	<hr/>
	\$4979.66

General Fund.

Balance	\$2861.25
Receipts	\$78.30
Disbursements	85.78 7.48
	<hr/>
	\$2853.77

Insurance Fund.

Balance	\$1890.12
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Exchange Acc't.

Balance	\$ 6.37
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Suspense Acc't.

Balance	\$15.05
Receipts	1.80
	<hr/>
	\$ 16.85
	<hr/>
	\$9746.77

American Philatelist Acc't.

Debit Balance	\$2330.26
Receipts	\$114.63
Disbursements	102.03 12.60
	<hr/>
	\$2317.66
	<hr/>
	\$7429.11

Resources.

Bonds	\$5489.34
Cash	1939.77
	<hr/>
	\$7429.11

J. E. SCOTT, Treasurer.

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MEXICO—EARLY ISSUES ONLY, 1856 to 1883. Single copies, used or unused, pairs, strips or blocks, on or off cover. I will buy or give liberal exchange in other stamps. Correspondence desired with collectors early Mexico. H. A. Diamond, 208 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo. A. P. S. 2030.

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WANTED—Current 3 cent plate numbers 7266 and up. Top singles preferred, but bottom Nos. taken. No. 8370 in pair or block, also 8375 left side No. in block. H. M. Southgate, Chevy Chase, Md.

WANTED—France #44 & Brazil #7, in pairs and blocks. Also others of same issue in fine used condition. Highest prices paid. R. H. Mower, 609 Trust Bldg., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED FOR CASH, the local stamp issues of all countries, including single copies, pairs, sheets, errors, etc. Sydney M. Mulhall, A. P. S. 3808, 444 F. Avenue, Coronado, California.

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U. S. and Foreign stamps on approval at 50 per cent and Net. Want lists solicited. D. W. I., Iceland, Luxembourg, & Sweden almost complete. U. S. and Confederates bought. Thos. I. Johnston, Saltsburg, Pa.

APPROVAL selections for the general collector at 50% discount. Want lists solicited at the same discount. B. F. Grant, 147 West Park Ave., Eagle Rock, California.

EGYPT and SUDAN. My wholesale price list of these two countries will be sent to any dealer free on application. E. L. Angeloglous, P. O. Box 873, Cairo, Egypt.

WANTED. FRENCH STAMPS of 19th CENTURY. Need for my collection pairs, strips, blocks, and covers. Must be in good condition. Franklin S. Billings, Woodstock, Vermont (A. P. S. 4946.)

PRECANCELLED AEROPLANE Stamps Purchased. I will pay 7c for the 6c, 12c for the 16c, and 18c for the 24c. Must be perforated on all four sides. I am also prepared to buy or sell any grade of precancels. C. W. Hennan, M. D., 6450 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Triangle Capes and New Foundland. Any quantity, also buy entire collections. H. T. Kleinman, Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A line of stamps such as no other dealer can supply at 70% discount. Selections gladly sent on request. Fidelity Co., 2135 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—United States 1847 and 1851-57 Issues, singles, pairs or strips on or off cover. Willing to buy, sell or exchange with other U. S. Specialists. Have a few books to send out on approval. Alvin Good, Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

ROUMANIA.—1872-1900. Sets or single stamps for sale. Also a few early issues. Philip Denglar, 1216 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—German states used only in fine condition, also German Colonies on and off covers, town, field, ship cancellations. German stamps used in Colonies before surcharges appeared. Blocks, strips, etc. Ronald Tidemann, 130 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. P. S. 5093.

WANTED for my specialized collection of U. S. 1870-73, 7 cent vermilion. Pairs, strips or blocks, also singles with odd cancellations, town post marks, etc. Covers particularly desired. Will pay more than market quotations for specimens I need. Submit anything you have. J. W. Sampson, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

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Vol. XXXII.

June, 1919.

No. 9.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

• INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF MINNESOTA •

• ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 14, 1886 •

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Official Journal of the American Philatelic Society

Vol. XXXII.

JUNE, 1919.

No. 9.

History and Biography of the 1861-67 Issue.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

There was a great variation in the paper used for printing the stamps of the 1861-66 series. The thin, tough, almost silky paper used for the premier gravure was followed by a thin, hard, bond paper of very fine quality, then by a somewhat thicker hard crisp paper, then a thick much poorer quality paper, and lastly a thin rather soft paper. We believe that these variations in the thickness and quality of the paper were not accidental, but made as experiments to determine a quality and thickness of paper that would readily absorb the cancellation ink and prevent washing of cancelled stamps, a practice from which the postal revenues suffered severely at this time.

The 1, 2, 3, and 5 cent denominations are known on a thin laid paper similar to that used for the document revenues of the time.

The 2 and 3 cent exist on a brown paper and are known as the "Francis patent" stamps. This was a patent granted to Dr. S. W. Francis of New York City, the principal features of which covered the treatment of the paper by an alkaline fluid, which turned it brown, and the subsequent cancelling of the stamps by means of a thumb pad saturated with some acid which turned the brown paper to a deep blue wherever applied.

By order of the Third Assistant Postmaster General the National Bank Note Company printed 10,000 stamps on the Francis patent paper, and a supply was delivered to the postmaster at Newport, R. I. as an experiment. Under date of March 30, 1865, the Newport postmaster wrote to Dr. Francis as follows:

"I have this day personally tested your method of cancelling postage stamps. After thorough and systematic experiments, I feel it due you to certify hereby to the valuableness of your invention. I shall communicate with the Hon. Third Assistant Postmaster General of my experiments."

Upon this letter is based the belief that the stamps on brown Francis patent paper were actually used at Newport, R. I.

All denominations were regularly issued perforated 12. The most improved perforating machine of the time was used, that known as the rotary perforating machine, patented by George C. Howard of Philadelphia on May 21, 1861, and described in our February number.

The records of the Stamp Agent stationed at the National Bank Note Company show that the following quantities of stamps of all denominations were printed by that company and delivered to the Post Office Department on or between the dates specified:

1861.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 24.
1 cent	1,623,000	620,500	368,000	14,000	572,000
3 cents.	3,281,000	1,726,000	945,000	81,000	1,451,500
5 cents	32,600	18,100	16,400	1,500	18,540
10 cents	87,800	50,800	50,200	12,800	339,600
12 cents	39,750	25,200	32,700	1,300	51,700

24 cents	28,250	17,100	12,550	1,200	65,500
30 cents	18,260	10,950	8,700	500	5,430
90 cents	3,500	550			50

1861.	Aug. 28	Aug. 29.	Aug. 31.
1 cent	705,000	497,000	320,400
3 cents	1,430,000	928,000	540,000
5 cents	6,900	28,100	4,800
10 cents	39,900	26,200	15,500
12 cents	12,400	900	8,900
24 cents	81,000	12,050	9,600
30 cents	35,000	15,050	4,600
90 cents	100		700

1861.	Sept. 1 to Nov. 29	Nov. 29 to Dec. 31
1 cent	12,577,900	3,838,500
3 cents	40,752,500	12,596,000
5 cents	196,340	92,500
10 cents	1,136,590	241,100
12 cents	295,525	57,300
24 cents	219,925	74,050
30 cents	71,240	31,280
90 cents	4,140	55,600

	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
1c.	47,548,800	36,930,400	1,453,570	4,525,700	7,843,800	10,330,000
2c.		28,151,500	50,514,900	50,098,500	51,146,500	58,046,700
3c.	182,559,820	243,977,700	314,942,400	304,914,550	288,912,000	294,818,700
5c.	1,858,220	992,400	963,840	1,204,820	1,134,260	949,760
10c.	4,347,040	3,226,250	3,672,500	4,025,200	4,135,660	4,478,890
12c.	773,800	723,570	1,094,325	960,275	938,850	1,193,775
15c.					578,460	1,256,900
24c.	817,250	1,090,925	1,706,825	1,843,340	1,969,875	1,898,850
30c.	338,950	320,800	513,360	522,830	579,580	534,460
90c.	14,830	29,970	41,840	64,860	69,320	72,670

It is certain that part of the quantities given for each denomination for the year 1867 were embossed with grills, as stamps so treated were issued in August of that year.

As before stated, the practice of removing cancellations from stamps and using them for postal duty a second time was most annoying to the Post Office Department at this time, and measures of all kinds were being taken to prevent the fraud. More than thirty patents had been granted for methods designed to prevent the cleaning and re-use of stamps, but only one received an extended trial. The report of the Postmaster General, dated No-

ember 26, 1867, states:

"Experiments are in progress with a postage stamp printed on embossed paper, which seems to afford good security against fraud. The fibres of the paper being broken, cancelling marks almost necessarily penetrate, so that they cannot easily be removed without destroying the stamp. The adhesive properties are also promoted and other advantages secured which commend the invention to favorable notice."

The device for grilling stamps is covered by patent No. 70,147, granted October 22, 1867, to Charles F. Steel, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The recorded description is as follows:

Patent Postage Stamp.

No. 70,147.

Charles F. Steel, Brooklyn, N. Y.

October 22, 1867.

The paper is gummed, embossed so as to impair its texture in parts, smoothed, and printed on portions of its face. In cancelling, the paper in its broken portions absorbs the ink, rendering the latter irremovable and preventing the fraudulent second use of the stamp.

Claim—First, A postage stamp having the paper partly broken, opened, and weakened, the use and for the purposes herein set forth.

Second, In the above, applying the gum or equivalent adhesive material before such treatment of the paper, as and for the purposes herein specified.

Third, In combination with above steps, the flattening of the whole or a portion of the surface of the paper prior to the printing operation, as and for the purposes herein explained.

Fourth, Leaving a space which is embossed and partially broken, as indicated, and not flattened, substantially as and for the purposes herein specified.

Steel sold or transferred the rights in this patent to the National Bank Note Company, as set forth in the following letter:

New York, Aug. 11, 1868.

Sir:—

At the instance of the National Bank Note Company of this city, I beg to advise you that I have granted to that company the sole and exclusive right to manufacture embossed postage stamps under my patent for embossed stamps.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. F. STEEL.

Hon. Alex. W. Randall,

Postmaster General,

Washington, D. C.

The fact that the Government required its postage stamps to be embossed, and that the National Bank Note Company held the exclusive rights to the patent covering the process, undoubtedly

secured for that company the extension of its contract for the manufacture of postage stamps for four years from October 3, 1868, the date upon which the existing contract expired.

Mr. John N. Luff, in his standard work, "The Postage Stamps of the United States," describes the process of embossing as follows:

"The grill is produced by a roller and not, as is generally supposed, by a plate. To make this roller, a cylinder of soft steel is placed in a turning lathe and a knurl pressed firmly against it. A knurl, it may be explained, is a small steel wheel which is fitted in a clamp and has its rim covered with small pyramidal bosses. As the cylinder slowly revolves in the lathe the bosses of the knurl are forced into it and produce on its surface similar protuberances and depressions. When finished the entire surface of the roller is covered with tiny pyramids which form a continuous spiral around it, if, while in this shape, it is applied to stamps the variety known as 'grilled all over' will result. If, however, it is desired to produce the small rectangular grills it is only necessary to plane off a sufficient number of rows or points, in vertical and horizontal bands.

"When in use, the roller rests above a bed of sheet lead into which its points press corresponding depressions. When a sheet of stamps is laid upon this bed and passed beneath the roller the paper is forced into the depressions and embossing is produced.

"The intention of the grill was to break the fibre of the paper, so that the cancelling ink would penetrate it instead of merely spreading over the surface. This result was accomplished in the stamps with grill covering the entire surface and those with the large grills, 18 by 15 and 13 by 16 mm. But the later and smaller forms seem to have been less effective. They rarely produced more than a roughening of the surface and, the paper not being sufficiently broken, the cancelling ink failed to penetrate it.

"In its first form the grill covered

the entire stamp. This process so weakened the perforated sheets that they were difficult to handle and when the stamps were torn apart their margins were ragged and unsightly. To remedy this the embossing was reduced to rectangles which covered only a part of the surface of each stamp. The size of these rectangles was gradually reduced and the impressions, which were at first clear, sharp and deep, became fainter and less distinct."

More than one type of knurl was used in manufacturing the various embossing rollers, and the study of the forms of the minute punctures is most interesting.

The date at which the embossed stamps came into use is unsettled. The American Journal of Philately for June 1871 gives the date as August 8, 1867. Tiffany's History of the Postage Stamps of the United States, adopted May 8, 1867. The patent was granted October 22, 1867, but no doubt the process had been put into use prior to the granting of the patent, probably shortly after application had been made. There exists a pair of the three cents grilled all over on the original cover cancelled Savannah, Ga. Aug. 23, 1867.

The 5 cents with embossing covering the entire stamp was first noted in the American Journal of Philately for July, 1891, while the 30 cents in same condition was first mentioned in the Philatelic Journal of America for May, 1889.

The plates of the 1861-66 issues were used for printing the embossed stamps of the 1867 issue, and the following plates are known to have been used:

1 cent.	Nos. 10, 22, 27.
2 cents.	Nos. 28, 29, 30, 50, 51, 53.
3 cents.	Nos. 11, 14, 32, 34, 52, 55.
5 cents.	No. 17.
10 cents.	Nos. 15, 26.
12 cents.	No. 16.
15 cents.	No. 41.
24 cents.	No. 6.
30 cents.	No. 7.
90 cents.	No. 18.

The paper used for the embossed stamps was white wove, without watermark, and without so much sizing as the paper for the unembossed stamps, there is a variation in the thickness from medium thin to thin, the latter being the last used.

The records of the Stamp Agent show that the following quantities of the various denominations were delivered to him, presumably all were embossed.

1868.	Jan. to Mch.	Apl. to June.	July to Sept.
1 cent	1,489,800	3,219,800	2,814,600
2 cents	14,400,200	15,475,900	14,558,400
3 cents	42,864,700	47,431,400	76,486,200
5 cents	262,300	222,920	168,820
10 cents	671,770	1,281,720	854,150
12 cents	639,100	759,175	624,800
15 cents	303,940	206,420	333,340
24 cents	110,425	43,425	58,850
30 cents	73,620	83,910	55,890
90 cents	8,280	7,630	10,880
1868.	Oct. to Dec.	1869 Jan. to Mch.	Apl. to June.
1 cent	3,004,200	3,351,200	475,300
2 cents	16,405,700	15,718,900	
3 cents	80,855,700	76,266,200	
5 cents	174,960	290,520	149,180
10 cents	940,200	902,130	639,410
12 cents	703,600	810,925	48,000
15 cents	428,420	706,420	489,580
24 cents	68,775	62,275	46,050
30 cents	74,210	69,940	53,730
90 cents	8,360	11,310	4,400

1869	July to Sept.	
1 cent	—————	
2 cents	—————	
3 cents	—————	
5 cents	67,520	
10 cents	—————	
12 cents	—————	
15 cents	372,180	
24 cents	57,075	
30 cents	84,860	
99 cents	6,750	

At the foot of this record is a note of the following quantities of stamps "burned by Stamp Agent":

3 cents.	400,000
5 cents.	424,100
15 cents.	3,040
24 cents.	268,450
30 cents.	73,100
90 cents.	123,930

It will be noted that certain denominations of the 1867 embossed series continued to be delivered to the Government Agent long after the 1869 series was placed in use.

When, in 1875, the Post Office Department decided to reproduce all the United States postal issues for display and sale at the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, the dies and some of the original plates of the 1861-66 series were in the possession of the Continental Bank Note Company of New York, at that time the holders of the contract for the manufacture of the United States postage stamps. Some of the original plates and transfer rolls had long since been destroyed, but it was an easy matter for the contracting company to manufacture new transfer rolls from the original dies in their possession and with the new transfer rolls lay down new plates. Original plates of two hundred subjects of the 3, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents were in existence, and they were used to print the re-issue. New transfer rolls were made of the 1, 2, 5, 10 and 12 cents and from them new plates of one hundred subjects were laid down and used for printing the reissue. These one hundred subject plates were numbered 56,

57, 58, 59 and 60 in the order of the denominations. It is not definitely known whether plate 54 or 55 was the one used for reprinting the 3 cents, as only one plate each had been made for the September design of the series of the 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, plates 41, 6, 7, and 18 were respectively used for these denominations.

The paper used was the very white hard paper which has come to be known as characteristic of the re-issues. The colors are brighter or deeper than the original colors and the stamps are easily distinguished by comparison.

Ten thousand complete sets were printed and delivered, and the following quantities of each denomination were sold or disposed of prior to July 16, 1884, after which date their sale was discontinued and the quantities remaining on hand were shortly after burned.

1 cent.	3,195
2 cents.	979
3 cents.	465
5 cents.	672
10 cents.	451
12 cents.	389
15 cents.	397
24 cents.	346
30 cents.	346
90 cents.	317

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PRECANCEL NOTES.

DR. C. W. HENNAN.

Please send in your precancel new issue notes to Dr. C. W. Hennan, 6450 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill., the Editor of this department.

Mr. Wm. H. Field is authority for the statement that Bluefield, W. Va. and Westfield, N. Y., are precancelling the victory stamps.

In a recent shipment of aeroplane precancels I received the 16c reading up and down, printed type, also roller type, from San Antonio, Tex. I found one copy of the roller type double, also one copy precancelled horizontally. In the same shipment I found a 6c aeroplane precancelled Fort Worth, Texas.

Monroe, La., is precancelling the 3c victory.

It has been reported that a new set of stamps is to be issued by Herrin, Ill. My informant is A. A. Jones. He states that the plates have been received and we should expect copies soon.

The new 13c is being precancelled, the latest I have seen being San Antonio and Cincinnati.

It is reported that Mt. Vernon, N. Y. will issue a set of precancels soon. I also note that a new stamp paper is coming from Mr. Vernon, N. Y.

The following is copied from a letter received by me from Mr. C. J. Hohenstein:

Jacksonville, Ill., 2c. perf. 10, U-Type 3, reading up.

Davenport, Ia., 1cc. perf. 10, double, one normal, one diagonal.

Wichita, Kans., 5c. perf. 11, U-Type I.

Albert Lea, Minn., 5c. perf. 11, U-Type I.

Minneapolis, Minn., 3c. perf. 12, 1908, Type VI.

Redwing, Minn., 8c. perf. 10, 1914, U-Type 14?

Winona, Minn., 5c. perf. 10, 1914, U-Type 2.

Buffalo, N. Y., 1c. perf. 12, 1908, No. 40b double, one diagonal.

Buffalo, N. Y., 1c. perf. 12, 1917, No. 96a inverted.

Philadelphia, Pa., \$1. 1908, No. 52a, one normal, one inverted.

The other day I found a vertical pair of Chicago, Ill., 1914, perf. 10, clear impression, without any bars. This seems an abnormality, though it is of the same type as the ordinary.

Could not a more complete and single volume precancel catalogue be gotten up by some one, say by the I. P. C.? And that at a faster rate than we are getting them completed at present? Or could not we get precancel fans to co-operate more with Mr. Bushnell in gathering the necessary data for his catalogue? A more complete catalogue and price list would surely be welcomed by many.

Your precancel notes in the American Philatelist are very interesting they only should be more numerous, I think.

Hoping my few notes above may be of use to your column, I am

Precancelly yours

C. J. HOHENSTEIN.

Letters of this sort are appreciated and I will be glad to have them published at any time. Mr. Hohenstein's reference to the catalogue is one that is interesting.

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C. P. MEGO,

Necochea 193,

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The American Philatelist

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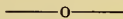
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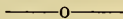
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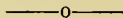
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THE EDITOR.

It will be greatly appreciated if members having new or unchronicled varieties will submit them promptly for notation and description, due credit will in all cases be given.

International Office
of
THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
No. 890/41

Berne, March 31, 1919.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, on the part of the Offices interested, three specimens of each of the new postal values enumerated hereafter:

1st. **ETHIOPIA:** Postage stamps of $\frac{1}{8}$ of guerche, $\frac{1}{4}$ of guerche, $\frac{1}{2}$ guerche, 1 guerche, 8 and 12 guerches, 1 talaris and 5 talaris;

2nd. **GREAT BRITAIN.**

(a) **Seychelles:** Postage stamps of 12, 18 and 45 cents;

(b) **Somaliland:** Postage stamps of 2, 3 and 5 rupees;

(c) **Turks (Islands):** Postage stamps of 3 pence bearing in surcharge red the mention "War Tax";

3rd. **ITALY:** Postage stamps ordinary of 20, 20 on 15 and 60 centesimi; stamps of 20+20 centesimi for parcel post; letter cards of 10 and 20 centesimi;

4th. **PORTUGUESE COLONIES.**

(a) **Mozambique Company:** Postage stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo on 700 reis; $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos on 500 reis and 5 centavos on 400 reis, bearing in surcharge the word "Republica";

(b) **Mozambique:** Postage stamps of $2\frac{1}{2}$ on 5 centavos.

Will you agree with me, Sir, in the assurances of the highest considerations.

The Director,

RUFFY.

UNITED STATES. 1919. Government Coils, rotary press. No watermark paper. Vertical coil, perforated 10 horizontally imperforate vertically.

1 cent light green.

Horizontal coil, perforated 10 verti-

cally imperforate horizontally.

4 cent orange brown.

UNITED STATES. 1919. Stamped Envelopes. Another error is noted by Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr., this time the 3 cent in black on amber paper. The copy seen by Mr. Ward was cancelled April 26, 1919, and bore the return request of a New York business firm.

3 cent black on amber paper.

UNITED STATES. 1919. Offset printing. Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr. states he has been shown a block of the 3 cent printed from offset plates showing a double impression, the second impression being to the left of the normal, the block was imperforate.

UNITED STATES OFFICE IN CHINA. The following is a copy of the official notice sent out concerning the United States stamps surcharged for Shanghai:

Postage Stamps Surcharged Shanghai, China.

Office Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l,

Washington, May 5, 1919.

1. Postage stamps have been issued to the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China, in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 50-cent, and \$1; also 10-cent special delivery stamps, surcharged "Shanghai, China," at double their face value. The surcharge is printed in black letters on all denominations except 7-cent and \$1, which are surcharged with red ink. For example, the 1-cent stamp is surcharged as follows:

SHANGHAI

2-Cent

CHINA

2. These stamps are intended for sale by the Postal Agency at Shanghai at their surcharged value in local currency, and will be valid to the amount of their original values for the

prepayment of postage on mail dispatched from the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai to addresses in the United States.

3. The Shanghai surcharged stamps will not be issued to postmasters in the United States.

A. M. DOCKERY,

Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

The stamps will be shipped from Washington in time to catch the steamer sailing from Seattle on June 12 and due to arrive at Shanghai on June 28. Following are the quantities of each denomination surcharged:

2c on 1 cent	250,000
4c on 2 cents	250,000
6c on 3 cents	100,000
8c on 4 cents	100,000
10c on 5 cents	100,000
12c on 6 cents	100,000
14c on 7 cents	100,000
16c on 8 cents	100,000
18c on 9 cents	100,000
20c on 10 cents	100,000
24c on 12 cents	50,000
30c on 15 cents	50,000
40c on 20 cents	50,000
60c on 30 cents	50,000
\$1 on 50 cents	10,000
\$2 on 1 dollar	10,000

Although it was at first intended to surcharge the special delivery stamp, it was later decided, that in view of the small quantity ordered by the postmaster, there was no real postal need for this stamp surcharged and it was therefore struck from the order and will not be supplied. The quantities of each denomination that were supplied were greatly in excess of the requisition of the postmaster, this was done to prevent the buying up of any denomination for the purpose of philatelic profiteering.

The surcharging was done in the Surface Printing Division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from electrotypes made from a type setting of twenty-five, the type being especially made for the purpose, and applied to finished sheets of one hundred stamps. The task was completed and

the supply delivered to the Post Office Department by May 27.

Surcharged Special Delivery Stamps Not to Be Issued to Shanghai, China—How to Get Surcharged Postage Stamps.

Office Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l,

Washington, May 6, 1919.

Special Delivery Stamps.

1. Owing to the small demand for 10-cent special delivery stamps at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China, the issuance of surcharged stamps of this denomination, as listed in The Postal Bulletin dated May 6th, has been canceled. No 10-cent special delivery stamps surcharged "Shanghai, China" have been printed.

How to Get Postage Stamps Surcharged "Shanghai, China."

2. The denominations of United States postage stamps surcharged "Shanghai, China," are as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 50-cent, and 1-dollar. The surcharged value is double the original value of the stamps; that is to say, the 1-cent stamp is surcharged "2 cents," the 2-cent stamp is surcharged "4 cents," and so on through the list.

3. The Department is receiving inquiries from collectors as to how the surcharged stamps may be purchased. They will not be placed on sale in the United States post offices, for the reason that they are to be sold only for the local money current in Shankhai, known as "Mexican."

4. The best method of obtaining the surcharged stamps is to remit their value, with return postage and registry fee, in United States domestic money orders to the order of the U. S. Postal Agent, Shanghai, China. He will convert the money orders into local currency at the prevailing rate of exchange and send the stamps by registered mail to the purchaser's address, wrapped in paraffin paper to prevent them from sticking prematurely.

5. The rate of exchange for the

"Mexican" money current in Shanghai fluctuates, but is now quoted at about 124. It will probably be advisable to calculate it at 125. At this rate of exchange, 80 cents should be remitted to the U. S. Postal Agent in Shanghai for each \$1 worth of stamps at their surcharged value, and the amount to be remitted for one complete set of all the denominations as listed in paragraph 2 hereof would be \$4.52, to which should be added 12 cents for reply postage and registration, making a total of \$4.64 in American money for a complete set of surcharged stamps.

6. It is advisable to authorize the Postal Agent in Shanghai to make proportionate changes in the order if the remittance does not exactly equal it, so that there shall be no delay in filling it.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

PHILIPPINES. 1919. Special Delivery. Current design, no watermark paper, perforated 11.

20 centavos ultramarine.

ABYSSINIA. 1919. Large designs, 23½ by 38 mm., rectangular or oblong, artistically barbaric in conception. There are four types of frame for the eight denominations, each enclosing medallions of various subjects. Our descriptive powers are but mediocre and we dare not attempt a word portrayal of the eight designs because we know that we would be permanently crippled with writers cramp long before the task was finished, and our readers would think we had forestalled the advent of prohibition by going on a "rip snorting jag" and attempting to describe our visions during the resultant delirium. All the frame designs contain the name of the country and denomination in native characters, ETHIOPIE in artistic capitals, and Arabic numerals of denomination. At bottom center, outside the design, there appears in small colored capitals the name Busag, Berne. Whether this is the name of the printer or the artist we do not know, either one however may be justly proud of

the barbaric splendor of their work. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 11½.

¼ guerche violet & chocolate (antelope).

¼ guerche bright green & drab (giraffe).

½ guerche scarlet & dark olive (tiger).

1 guerche red lilac & black (male portrait).

8 guerches gray olive & brown black (rhinoceros).

12 guerches deep lilac & gray black (ostriches).

1 talari rose carmine & black (elephant).

5 talaris carmine & dark gray (female portrait).

BAVARIA, REPUBLIC OF. 1919. Current postage stamps of Bavaria overprinted Volkstaat Bayern, in two lines of black German type.

3 pfennig brown.

5 pfennig yellow green.

10 pfennig carmine rose.

15 pfennig vermilion.

20 pfennig dull blue.

25 pfennig gray.

30 pfennig orange.

40 pfennig olive green.

50 pfennig red brown.

60 pfennig blue green.

80 pfennig violet.

1 mark brown.

2 marks violet.

3 marks scarlet.

5 marks deep blue.

10 marks yellow green.

20 marks brown.

Edouard Locher's Bulletin.

BELGIAN OCCUPATION OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA. 1919. Postage Due. The stamps of Belgian Congo overprinted for use in German East Africa in 1916 have been treated with an additional overprint of the word TAXES in Roman capitals enclosed in an oblong single line frame.

5 centimes green & black.

10 centimes carmine & black.

15 centimes blue green & black.

25 centimes blue & black.

40 centimes dark red & black.

50 centimes brown lake & black.
 1 franc olive bistre & black.
 5 francs ochre & black.

Stamp Collecting.

BOSNIA. 1919. The newspaper stamps of the 1913 issue have been perforated and used as regular postage stamps.

2 heller ultramarine.
 6 heller violet.
 10 heller rose.
 20 heller green.

Newspaper stamps of 1913 issue, imperforate, with original denomination obliterated by black squares, surcharged with thin black figure of new denomination at bottom of portrait oval.

3 on 2 heller ultramarine.
 5 on 6 heller.

Edouard Locher's Bulletin.

BOSNIA. 1918. Postage Due. Design same as 1916 issue of postage due.

2 heller rose red.
 4 heller rose red.
 6 heller rose red.

CHINA. The following notification was sent out from the Chinese post office at Shanghai.

Chinese Post Office,
 Shanghai, March 4, 1919.
 Notification No. 391.

Withdrawal of the 7 and 15 cent Denominations of Postage Stamps and the introduction of 1½ and 13 cent Denominations.

1. The public are hereby notified that, with the exhaustion of the present stock of 7 and 15 cent denominations of postage stamps, no further stamps of these values will be printed.

2. Two new denominations of postage stamps—viz. 1½-cent, of the same design and color as the 7-cent, and 13-cent, of the same design and color as the 15-cent, are being introduced instead, and will be put on sale in the near future. The 1½-cent stamp is intended as domestic postage for picture postcards, newspapers, etc., and the 13-cent for express letters.

by Order of the
 Co-Director-General.

CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC. 1919.

We illustrate herewith the special delivery stamp described in the official circular published in April. Lithographed on straw colored paper without watermark, imperforate.



2 deniers deep violet on straw.
 5 deniers yellow green on straw.

DENMARK. 1919. Provisional Issue. Current stamp bearing portrait of King Christian X surcharged with large figure 2 above the word ORE in capitals, all in black.

2 on 5 ore yellow green.
 Stamp Collecting.

It is stated that the supply of 2 ore stamps being exhausted in the Faroe Islands, 10,000 of the 5 ore stamps were surcharged as above described pending the arrival of a fresh supply of 2 ore stamps from Denmark.

FIUME. At the time of the occupation of Fiume by the allied troops the Postal Administration sent the larger portion of the Hungarian stamps on hand in the post office to a printing establishment of the town to be overprinted with the word FIUME as shown.

FIUME

Two electrotype plates were made, one for the sheets of small stamps of the reaper and Emperor Charles type, the other for the larger stamps of the Parliament House type. Both plates were identical as to type of the overprint, the difference being in the spacing between overprints, to accord with the difference in size of the stamps. Although the printer had but little time in which to perform the work it was done with great care and the overprint is very clear and sharp, and only a few inverted and doubly overprinted sheets slipped through. Near the end of the printing one electro in the plate for the small size stamps became damaged and one stamp in the sheets of some of the

low denominations bears the word FIUME, the defect was soon discovered and a new electro substituted for the damaged one. The printer completed his task and the stamps were placed on sale December 2, 1918, after which date Hungarian stamps were not accepted for postage, but for a certain period of time could be exchanged for those bearing the FIUME overprint.

These exchanges, the increased postal requirements, and large purchases by dealers, quickly exhausted the supply, and the Postal Administration ordered the overprinting of the remaining stock on hand of Hungarian stamps and also those that had been turned in for exchange. In this second printing, which was begun December 12, 1918, and finished within a few days, all complete sheets of stamps were overprinted from the same plates used for the first printing, but the great majority of the stamps turned in for exchange were in broken sheets, and these were handstamped FIUME in similar type to the electros, but distinguishable by the letters being somewhat thicker and not so sharp and clean cut. A certain number of the 6 and 20 filler postage due stamps were treated with an additional handstamp of FRANCO 45 and a bar obliterating MAGYAR KIR POSTA, making with the word FIUME a four line surcharge, and used for regular postage. Nearly all were affixed to registered letters by the postal employees and only a very few of these surcharges reached the hands of the public in unused condition.

A very small quantity of the postal saving stamp received a handstamped surcharge of FRANCO—FIUME—15, in three lines, and were used for regular postage.

We are indebted to Messrs. Yvert & Tellier for the above information.

Mr. Edouard Locher in his Bulletin gives the quantities of each denomination overprinted as follows:

1916-18 issue, reaper type:	
2 filler	89,500
3 filler	85,200
5 filler	99,200

6 filler	49,900
10 filler, white figures	1,440
10 filler, colored figures	1,800
15 filler, white figures	4,900
15 filler, colored figures	112,100
20 filler	156,100
25 filler	26,900
35 filler	20,300
40 filler	13,100
1916-18 issue, Parliament:	
50 filler	34,400
75 filler	21,000
80 filler	26,000
1 krone	12,000
2 kronen	32,600
3 kronen	11,700
5 kronen	10,600
10 kronen	669
1918 issue, Charles:	
10 filler	164,500
20 filler	80,500
Zita:	
40 filler	15,900
Charity stamps:	
10 + 2 filler	46,300
15 + 2 filler	39,800
40 + 2 filler	24,000
Special Delivery:	
2 filler	25,700
Newspaper stamp:	
2 filler	75,500
Postage Due, black figures:	
6 filler	2,000
12 filler	1,800
50 filler	2,354
Postage Due, red figures:	
1 filler	2,240
2 filler	33,680
5 filler	15,600
6 filler	68,300
10 filler	2,250
12 filler	18,530
15 filler	2,250
20 filler	45,140
30 filler	2,160
45 on 6 filler	20,000
45 on 20 filler	8,000

FIUME. 1919. We illustrate here with the designs described last month, and rechronicle the stamps listed at that time together with several additional denominations making the series complete. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.



- 2 centesimi blue.
- 3 centesimi brown.
- 5 centesimi dull green.



- 10 centesimi red.
- 15 centesimi violet.
- 20 centesimi green.



- 25 centesimi deep blue.
- 40 centesimi brown.
- 45 centesimi orange.



- 60 centesimi claret.
- 1 corona ochre.
- 2 coronas blue.
- 3 coronas vermilion.
- 5 coronas brown.
- 10 coronas olive.

The stamps were printed at Trieste and placed in circulation on January 30, 1919.

GREECE. Mr. Edouard Locher, the Swiss dealer, states that he is informed by a correspondent in Athens that the K. P. surcharges on the Olympian games series of 1906 are forgeries.

HUNGARY. 1918. Design of 1916-18 issue, reaper type.

4 filler steel blue.

HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC. 1918. Hungarian stamps of 1916-18 issue, reaper type, overprinted KOZTARSA-SAG, diagonally, in thick black sans-serif capitals.

- 2 filler orange brown.
- 3 filler red lilac.
- 4 filler steel blue.
- 5 filler green.
- 10 filler rose, colored figures.
- 20 filler gray brown.
- 40 filler olive.

Parliament House type with same overprint horizontally.

- 1 krone deep red.
- 2 kronen bistre brown.
- 3 kronen deep lilac & gray.
- 5 kronen black brown & brown.
- 10 kronen brown violet & lilac.

Charity stamps of Hungary 1916-18 issue with same overprint diagonally.

- 10+2 filler rose pink.
- 15+2 filler violet.
- 40+2 filler brown red.

Postage due stamps of Hungary with same overprint.

- 50 filler green & black.
- 2 filler green & red.
- 5 filler green & red.
- 10 filler green & red.
- 20 filler green & red.
- 50 filler green & red.

HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC. 1919. Design the same as reaper type of 1916-18 issue of Hungary except that inscription in bottom label reads MAGYAR POSTA. The simple elimination from the inscription of the word KIR, the Hungarian abbreviation for "royal," changing the design from the emblem of royal sovereignty to one of democracy.

- 10 filler rose.
- 20 filler gray brown.

25 filler blue.

45 filler olive.

Edouard Locher's Bulletin.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA. Mr. Edouard Locher, in his Bulletin, gives the quantities printed of the Italian stamps with the following overprints:

Venezia

Giulia

Ordinary postage stamps:

1 centesimi	30,000
2 centesimi	30,000
5 centesimi	1,100,000
10 centesimi	2,840,000
20 centesimi	120,000
25 centesimi	240,000
40 centesimi	32,000
45 centesimi	100,000
50 centesimi	40,000
60 centesimi	12,000
1 lira	20,000

Special Delivery:

25 centesimi	10,000
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Postage Due:

5 centesimi	152,000
10 centesimi	186,000
20 centesimi	85,000
30 centesimi	23,000
40 centesimi	10,000
50 centesimi	6,000
1 lira	3,000

Venezia Tridentina

Ordinary postage stamps:

1 centesime	30,000
2 centesimi	30,000
5 centesimi	70,000
10 centesimi	200,000
20 centesimi	50,000
40 centesimi	4,100
45 centesimi	5,000
50 centesimi	5,000
1 lira	5,000

Venezia Tridentina

5 Heller

Ordinary postage stamps:

5 heller on 5 centesimi	600,000
10 heller on 10 centesimi	1,400,000
20 heller on 20 centesimi	1,000,000

ITALIAN OFFICES IN CHINA. 1919. Current Italian stamps overprinted Pechino in black type.

10 lire gray green & rose.

Current Italian stamp overprinted Tientsin in black type.

10 lire gray green & rose.

Champion's Bulletin.

JUGO-SLAVIA. 1919. Laibach Issue. Design as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 11.



40 heller ochre.

JUGO-SLAVIA. 1919. Newspaper Stamp. Design as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, imperforate.



2 heller orange.

JUGO-SLAVIA. (Serbo-Croatia). 1919. Postage Due. Postage due stamps of Bosnia overprinted DRZAVAS. H. S.—BOSNA I—HERCEGOVINA in three lines black Roman capitals, at top of stamp, with the denomination word heller obliterated by the word HELERA in thinner smaller black Roman capitals. On several denominations the same overprint is in Cyrillian characters instead of Roman.

- 2 helera red (Cyrillian).
- 4 helera red.
- 5 helera red (Cyrillian).
- 6 helera red.
- 10 helera red (Cyrillian).
- 20 helera red (Cyrillian).
- 25 helera red.
- 30 helera red (Cyrillian).
- 40 helera red.
- 50 helera red (Cyrillian).

Same overprint in red, the word KRUNA being substituted for HELE-RA.

- 1 kruna blue.
- 3 kruna blue (Cyrillian).

JUGO-SLAVIA. (Serbo-Croatia). 1919. Charity Stamps. Charity stamps of Bosnia, 1918 issue, overprinted DRZAVAS. H. S.—BOSNA I—HERCEGOVINA in three lines of Roman capitals or Cyrillian characters.

- 10 heller greenish black (Cyrillian red).
- 15 heller red brown (Roman black).

Same overprint in black on special delivery stamps of Bosnia, 1916 issue, with addition of word HELERA obliterating the word HELLER at foot of stamp.

- 2 heller vermilion (Cyrillian).
- 5 heller green (Roman).

Locher's Bulletin.

MEXICO. 1919. Official Stamps. Postage stamps of 1916-17 issue overprinted OFICIAL in red Roman capitals, overprint 22 mm. long, letters and measurement being different from the stamps chronicled in January.

- 40 centavos violet.
- 1 peso gray blue & gray black.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

MEXICO. 1919. Special Delivery. Large oblong stamp. Ornate frame bearing the inscription CORREOS-MEXICO in white capitals on colored label curved across top of design. ENTREGA INMEDIATA, also in white capitals, on straight colored label at foot of design, above the label, in lower left corner, large white numerals 20 followed by CENTAVOS in small white capitals. An irregular medallion contains a picture

of a road with telegraph poles, trees, and factory as background, while in the foreground appears a uniformed messenger on a delivery motor cycle. At bottom center, outside the frame, is the inscription OFICINA IMP DE HACIENDA—MEXICO in small thin colored capitals. Engraved. White wove paper without watermark, perforated 12.

20 centavos carmine & black.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

MONTENEGRO. 1917. Austrian Military stamps of 1916-17 issue, portrait of Emperor Franz Joseph, overprinted MONTENEGRO, diagonally, in black.

10 heller gray blue.

15 heller carmine rose.

Mr. Edouard Locher states that these stamps were prepared for issue but never placed in use.

NICARAGUA. 1918-19. Provisional Issue. Stamps of 1914 issue surcharged in three lines, Vale—(new denomination)—de cordoba.

Medio centavo on 15 centavos deep violet (black).

Medio centavo on 50 centavos pale blue (magenta).

Un centavo on 15 centavos deep violet (black).

Un centavo on 20 centavos slate (black).

2 centavos on 4 centavos vermilion (black).

Double surcharge.

Un centavo on 3 centavos red brown (black).

Dos centavos on 4 centavos vermilion (black).

Cinco centavos on 6 centavos olive brown (black).

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

PARAGUAY. 1918. Provisional Issue. Stamp of 1913 issue surcharged in black Habilitado—en 0.30—1918, in three lines.

0.30 on 40 centavos rose.

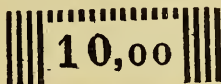
PERSIA. 1919. Provisional Issue. Stamp of 1911 issue surcharged 5 CHAHIS in sans-serif capitals curved above the Persian characters of similar meaning, beneath which is a thin horizontal

line, and beneath that again the date 1334 in Persian numerals, all in black.

5 cahis on 1 kran ultramarine & carmine.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

POLAND. 1919. Design as shown. Typographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 11½.



2 marks gray brown.

Same size stamp as above. Design a Polish cavalry man with drawn sword, mounted on rearing charger, background of charging cavalry and cloud obscuring the sun, rays from which extend in all directions from the cloud, M 5 M in lower left corner, all appearing upon a pedestal tablet bearing POCZTA POLSKA in two lines of white Roman capitals. Typographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 11½.

5 marks red violet.

POLAND. 1919. Designs as shown except that the small capital letter H is substituted for the small capital F alongside the numerals. Typographed on white wove paper without watermark, imperforate.



10 halerzy orange brown.

Perforated 11½.

5 halerzy emerald green.

10 halerzy orange brown.

15 halerzy scarlet.

20 halerzy gray brown.

25 halerzy light blue.

50 halerzy bright red brown.

Mr. H. F. Dunkhorst.

POLAND. 1918. Local Issue for Kalish. German stamps with Gen. Gouv. Warschau overprint with additional overprint of POCZTA POLSKA and Polish eagle handstamped in violet.

3 pfennig brown.

5 pfennig green.

7½ pfennig orange.

10 pfennig carmine.

15 pfennig violet black.

20 pfennig ultramarine.

30 pfennig orange & black on buff.

40 pfennig lake & black.

60 pfennig magenta.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular.

POLAND. 1919. Local Issue for Ostroleka. German stamps bearing Gen. Gouv. Warschau overprint with additional overprint of Polska Poczta Ostroleka in three lines of black type.

2½ pfennig gray.

3 pfennig brown.

5 pfennig green.

7½ pfennig orange.

10 pfennig carmine.

15 pfennig black violet.

20 pfennig ultramarine.

30 pfennig orange & black on buff.

40 pfennig lake & black.

60 pfennig magenta.

Edouard Locher's Bulletin.

POLAND. 1919. Local Issue for Ostrow. German stamps bearing Gen. Gouv. Warschau overprint with additional overprint of Polska Poczta Ostrow in three lines of black type.

2½ pfennig gray.

3 pfennig brown.

7½ pfennig orange.

10 pfennig carmine.

15 pfennig violet black.

20 pfennig ultramarine.

30 pfennig orange & black on buff.

Edouard Locher's Bulletin.

POLAND. 1919. Local Issue for Otwock. German stamps bearing Gen. Gouv. Warschau overprint with additional overprint of Polish eagle and Poczta Polska in two lines of Roman capitals, all in red.

- 2½ pfennig gray.
- 3 pfennig brown.
- 5 pfennig green.
- 7½ pfennig orange.
- 10 pfennig carmine.
- 15 pfennig violet black.
- 20 pfennig ultramarine.
- 30 pfennig orange & black on buff.
- 40 pfennig lake & black.
- 60 pfennig magenta.

Edouard Locher's Bulletin.

POLAND. 1919. Local Issue for Oderberg. Current Austrian stamps overprinted POCTZA POLSKA in two lines of large black Roman capitals.

- 6 heller deep orange.
- 12 heller blue green.
- 15 heller carmine.
- 20 heller blue green.
- 25 on 80 heller red brown.
- 30 heller violet.
- 40 heller olive.
- 50 heller deep green.
- 60 heller deep blue.
- 80 heller red brown.
- 1 krone scarlet on yellow.
- 2 kronen peacock blue.

Austrian newspaper stamps bearing same overprint.

- 2 heller brown.
- 4 heller green.
- 6 heller deep blue, blue.
- 10 heller orange.
- 30 heller claret.

Austrian postage due stamp bearing same overprint.

- 25 heller carmine.

Mr. J. N. Luff and Edouard Locher's Bulletin.

POLAND. 1919. Local Issue for Myslenice. Current Austrian stamps overprinted Poczta Polska in two lines of heavy black type.

- 3 heller violet.
- 5 heller light green.
- 6 heller deep orange.
- 10 heller claret.
- 12 heller blue green.
- 15 heller carmine.
- 20 heller blue green.
- 25 heller blue.
- 30 heller violet.

Edouard Locher's Bulletin.

POLAND. 1919. Local Issue for Krakow. Austrian Military stamps of 1917 issue with portrait of Emperor Charles obliterated by a black disc bearing the Polish eagle in white, above the disc is curved, with ends downward, POLSKAPOCZTA, in black sans-serif capitals. Additional denominations to those chronicled last month.

- 3 heller gray.
- 50 heller dark green.
- 60 heller carmine.

POLAND. 1919. Charity Stamps. German stamps bearing Gen. Gouv. Warschau overprint with additional overprint of Na Skarb Narodowy in two lines of black type.

- 2½ pfennig gray.
- 3 pfennig brown.
- 5 pfennig green.
- 7½ pfennig orange.
- 10 pfennig carmine.
- 15 pfennig violet black.
- 20 pfennig ultramarine.
- 30 pfennig orange & black on buff.
- 40 pfennig lake & black.
- 60 pfennig magenta.

Edouard Locher's Bulletin.

POLAND. 1919. Local Issue for Krakow. Design as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, imperforate.



- 2 halerze gray.
- 3 halerze gray violet.
- 5 halerzy green.
- 10 halerzy deep red.
- 15 halerzy gray brown.
- 20 halerzy gray olive.
- 25 halerzy rose red.
- 50 halerzy dark blue.
- 70 halerzy deep ultramarine.
- 1 krona deep gray & red.

Mrs. E. Paimann.

ROUMANIA. 1919. Provisional Issue. Stamp of 1908-14 issue surcharg-

ed 10 BANI in black, in two lines.

10 BANI on 3 bani red brown.

ROUMANIA. 1918. Commemorating the re-entry of Roumanians to Transylvania. Roumanian stamps of 1904-14 issues overprinted with a circle containing the letters PFTFT in a monogramme of fancy design.

1 bani black (red).

5 bani yellow green (black).

10 bani rose (black).

Edouard Locher's Bulletin.

ROUMANIAN OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY. 1918. Regarding the Hungarian stamps overprinted BANI, which we chronicled in March, Mr. Edouard Locher, the Swiss dealer, states that he has been unable to verify their official sanction, in spite of the fact that he has seen covers on which they were regularly used for postage. Any customers who have purchased these stamps from him may have their money refunded, if desired, upon the return of the stamps.

RUSSIA. We have recently seen a consignment of the 1909-12 designs just received by Mr. Fred Michael in which the colors for some denominations are markedly different from any we have heretofore seen, and judge them to be the last printings of this series, probably made some time in 1916. The denominations which we consider worthy of mention are:

2 kopecs gray green.

4 kopecs dull red.

5 kopecs deep red brown.

10 kopecs very dark blue.

15 kopecs deep red lilac & deep blue.

35 kopecs very deep red lilac & gray green.

50 kopecs violet brown & deep green.

All are on wove paper with lozenges of varnish on face and perforated 14½ by 15.

RUSSIA. South Russian Republic. 1919. Russian stamps of 1909-12 issues, imperforate, surcharged with new denomination in black. Locally surcharged at Elizavetgrad.

—1p on 3 kopecs red (small surcharge).

1p on 3 kopecs red (large surcharge).

—25 on 1 kopec orange.

—50 on 2 kopecs green.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

We judge these stamps to be a provisional issue of the Bolshevik army since Elizavetgrad is one of the principal cities in the northern part of the province of Cherson, one of the eight provinces composing the Ukraine Republic, and the city itself is situated in almost the exact center of the republic. Elizavetgrad was one of the cities that sent its total supply of Russian stamps to Odessa to receive the trident overprint of the Ukraine Republic, as detailed in our article of last month, and could therefore have no further supply to be locally surcharged at some later date. The invading Bolshevik army penetrated as far south as the regions surrounding Odessa and were supposedly in control of a considerable portion of the Ukraine Republic.

RUSSIA. Ukraine Republic. 1919. Provisional Issue. Russian stamps of 1909-12 designs overprinted as shown in violet. Overprinted at Kief.



1 kopec orange, perforated 14 by 14½.

5 kopecs claret, perforated 14 by 14½.

10 kopecs dark blue, perforated 14 by 14½.

15 kopecs brown violet & blue, perforated 14 by 14½.

50 kopecs violet & green, perforated 14 by 14½.

3½ rubles black & gray, perforated 13½.

5 rubles dark blue, green, & pale blue, imperforate.

7 rubles black & yellow, imperforate.

10 rubles scarlet, yellow, & gray,
perforated 13½.



Overprinted in black at Odessa as shown.

- 1 kopec orange, perforated 14 by 14½.
- 2 kopecs green, perforated 14 by 14½.
- 4 kopecs carmine, perforated 14 by 14½.
- 20 on 14 kopecs blue & rose red, perforated 14 by 14½.
- 35 kopecs brown violet & green, perforated 14 by 14½.
- 50 kopecs violet & green.

RUSSIA. Ukraine Republic. 1919.
Design as shown. Typographed on thin white wove paper, imperforate.



20 schagiw chocolate.

Same designs. Printed on cardboard, perforated 11½. Printed on the back as shown. For use either as money or postage.



20 schagiw chocolate on buff.

30 schagiwa ultramarine on white.

SWITZERLAND. 1919. Charity Stamp for Red Cross. Design the same as 1911 issue of charity stamps. Watermarked Greek cross, perforated 11½.

15 centimes olive & red on blue.

SWITZERLAND. 1919. Air Mail. Current postage stamps overprinted in red with a winged air plane propeller.

50 centimes gray green & pale green.

On April 28, 1919, an air post was inaugurated between Zurich and Lausanne, via Berne and Neuchatel, and the above stamp was issued for the service.

SWITZERLAND. 1918. Official Stamps. Current postage stamps overprinted in black, in three lines, Industrielle Kriegswirtschaft, in heavy black sans-serif type, complete overprint measuring 12½ by 8 mm. This being Type II as chronicled by us in January. The following denominations were not known to exist in this type at that time, but have since come to hand.

5 centimes green.

10 centimes red on buff.

20 centimes scarlet & pale yellow.

All parties writing to the Swiss Postal Administration for information concerning the stamps bearing this overprint have received a circular letter in reply, of which the following is a translation:

"In response to your request concerning the postage stamps overprinted Industrielle Kriegswirtschaft we have the honor to inform you that:

"The Division of the Industrial Economies of War (Industrielle Kriegswirtschaft) of the Swiss Department of Public Economies has been authorized to supply its stamps with an overprint as a mark of control. The other commissions using the posts may also characterize their stamps, with their social reason, by an overprint, or by the medium of a perforation, etc.

"In that which concerns the stamps of the Division of the Industrial Economies of War, they are not a special issue for our needs and this Administration does not supply them. The overprint is made privately by the commission after the stamps have been bought and paid for to this Administration. The printing is unlimited: the Commission of Division of Industrial Economies of War ordering the overprinting of the stamps as they are needed. The stamps may not be utilized for the payment of postage except by that commission, in other hands they have no postal value."

WURTEMBERG. 1918. Official Stamps. Official stamps of 1906-07 issue, type 2 surcharged 50 Pf in black.

50 Pf on 50 pfennig deep maroon. Edouard Locher's Bulletin.

GREAT BRITAIN & COLONIES.

GREAT BRITAIN. 1919. The 2½, 5, and 10 shillings have been printed and supplied by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., from new plates in which the stamps are about ½ mm. larger each way than the De La Rue and Waterlow printings. Although the colors are not so good as heretofore, being lighter and more washy, the engraving is, in our opinion, superior, as the slight difference in size has enabled the engraver to idealize the head of King George V by lengthening the profile and the head has now a truly regal appearance and not the bull-dog roundness of the De La Rue and Waterlow printings.

BRITISH OFFICES IN CHINA. 1918. Stamp of Hong Kong, current King George design, overprinted CHINA in heavy black sans-serif capitals.

50 cents black on green surface paper.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular.

AITUTAKI. 1919. Current stamp of New Zealand overprinted AITUTAKI in large red sans-serif capitals.

1½ pence orange brown.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

BAHAMAS. 1919. The 2½ and 6 pence denominations have been printed from the combined plates Nos. 1 and 2. A new War Tax issue is in course of preparation, the ½ and 1 penny and 1 shilling King George, and the 3 pence Queen's Staircase, are being overprinted WAR TAX in two lines at London. Colonial Journal.

CEYLON. 1919. The 15 cents has been supplied from plate No. 7, the 1 cent and 3 cents from the new single working plate No. 1, and the 5 rupees from plate No. 6. Colonial Journal.

FIJI ISLANDS. 1919. The 1 penny and 2 pence have been printed from plate No. 6. Colonial Journal,

GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS. 1919. The 3 pence has been supplied from plate No. 6.

Colonial Journal.

GOLD COAST. 1919. The 2, 2½, 3, and 6 pence, 1, 2, 5, and 10 shillings, and 1 pound, have been supplied from plate No. 6.

Colonial Journal.

JAMAICA. 1919. A new 1½ pence pictorial stamp depicting the Jamaica contingent embarking, has been engraved and will be printed, by the copper plate process, in light green color. The stamp is oblong in shape, about 1½ by 1 in., and each sheet contains forty stamps. A supply of 5 shillings stamps, from the King George plate, is in course of preparation.

Colonial Journal.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. 1919. The farthing stamp has been printed from plate No. 6.

Colonial Journal.

MAURITIUS. 1919. The 12 and 25 cents, and the 1 and 10 rupees, have been supplied from plate No. 6.

Colonial Journal.

MALTA. 1919. War Tax. The ½ penny stamp in grayish green on chalk-surface paper is now appearing with WAR TAX overprint.

Stamp Collecting.

MESOPOTAMIA. 1919. Provisional Issue for town and Division of Mosul. Turkish fiscal stamps overprinted POSTAGE—I. E. F. "D", and new denomination in three lines, all in black. Wove paper without watermark or watermarked wavy lines, perforated 11½ or 12.

½ anna on 1 piastre green & reddish brown.

1 anna on 20 paras black on red.

2½ annas on 1 piastre yellow & dull violet.

3 annas on 20 paras green.

4 annas on 1 piastre dull violet.

8 annas on 10 paras red.

The Stamp Lover.

The following official notice regarding these provisionals was published in the "Basra Times,"

Issue of Postage Stamps for Use in the Civil Posts in Mosul Town and Division.

Stamps bearing Turkish designs overprinted "Postage I. E. F. "D" and surcharged with values in the under-mentioned denominations, ½ anna, 1 anna, 2 ½ annas, 3 annas, 4 annas and 8 annas, have been issued for use in payment of postage and postal fees in the Civil Posts in Mosul Town and Division.

(2) The stamps shall be sold at their surcharged value and can be obtained at any Civil Post Office in the Mosul Division. They are also available at the Head Civil Post Office at Baghdad, but only in complete sets.

E. CLERICI,

Deputy Director, Postal Services,

(Civil) Iraq.

Baghdad,

The 1st February, 1919.

NIGERIA. 1919. The 1 shilling stamp has been printed from plate No. 6.

Colonial Journal.

NIUE. 1919. Current stamp of New Zealand overprinted NIUE in large red sans-serif capitals.

1 ½ pence orange brown.

Mr. Fred Michael.

NORTH WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS. 1918. Current stamp of Australian Commonwealth overprinted N. W.—PACIFIC—ISLANDS, in three lines, in black, watermarked narrow crown and narrow A.

1 shilling blue green.

Australian Philatelist.

NYASSALAND PROTECTORATE. 1919. Owing to the destruction of the main stock of stamps in the Protectorate, a new supply, from ½ penny to 10 pounds, has been printed and despatched.

Colonial Journal.

PENRHYN ISLAND. 1919. Current stamp of New Zealand overprinted PENRHYN ISLAND in two lines of red sans-serif capitals.

1 ½ pence orange brown.

Mr. Fred Michael,

ST. KITTS-NEVIS. 1919. A fourth printing of the 1 ½ pence, overprinted WAR STAMP, has been despatched. Colonial Journal.

SEYCHELLES. 1919. Current King George designs.

12 cents gray.

18 cents violet on yellow.

45 cents dull violet & orange.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE. 1919. Current King George design.

2 rupees mauve & dull violet.

3 rupees black & gray green.

5 rupees bright rose & black.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. 1919. The 5, 10, 25, 30, and 50 cents, 1 and 5 dollars have been printed from plate No. 6.

Colonial Journal.

JOHORE. 1918. Current design watermarked multiple flower.

50 cents dull violet & red.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

KEDAH. 1919. A small supply of the 4 cents in red has been supplied from the old plate, needing two workings, but future supplies, as well as the supplies of 2 cents in green, will be from the new single working plates. The 1 cent will be printed in chocolate, and a new duty plate is in preparation for a 21 cent stamp, which will be printed in purple.

Colonial Journal.

TOGO. 1919. The 2 ½, 3, and 6 pence, 1, 2, 2 ½, and 5 shillings, have been printed from plate No. 6.

Colonial Journal.

TRINIDAD. 1919. The 1 penny and 4 pence have been printed from plate No. 2.

Colonial Journal.

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS. 1918. War Tax local overprinting in red. We have seen a complete sheet of sixty of the 3 pence with double overprint, one being in normal position, and the other 8 mm. to left of normal, both overprints are on a line so that in the one to the left of normal the WAR falls between the stamps while the TAX overprints the WAR of the normal. We

have also been shown, by Mr. H. F. Dunkhorst, a sheet with the overprint in red misplaced, running too much to the left, so that it reads R TAX WA on all stamps except those in the sixth vertical row, on these the overprint is R TAX only. We have been shown, also by Mr. Dunkhorst, a sheet with the brown red overprint in the center of the stamp instead of at the bottom.

Local overprint in red, WAR TAX double.

3 pence violet on yellow.

Local overprint in brown red, WAR TAX in center of stamp.

3 pence violet on yellow.

Local overprint in red, R TAX WA.

3 pence violet on yellow.

We have been informed on excellent authority that the local overprint in red and brown red consisted of 250 sheets of sixty stamps each, a total of 15,000 stamps. One half of this supply, or 125 sheets, 7,500 stamps, was sent to England on orders from dealers, the balance was used for postal duty and to fill orders from dealers in this country. Our correspondent was unable to state the actual number of this overprint used for postal duty, nor what proportion of the entire printing was in brown red.

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS. 1919. War Tax local printing in violet. Owing to a shortage for the 1 penny WAR TAX London printing the postmaster was compelled to overprint a small supply of the 1 penny with the single line local WAR TAX, pending the arrival of a fresh supply from London. The local overprint in this case was in violet at bottom of stamp.

Local overprint WAR TAX in violet.

1 penny scarlet.

Mr. A. C. Roessler.

VIRGIN ISLANDS. 1919. The ½ and 1 penny have been supplied from plate No. 6.

Colonial Journal.

POSTAL CARDS.

ITALY. 1918. Current postage stamp designs.

10 centesimi claret, gray letter card.

20 centesimi brown orange, orange letter card.

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do. do. Official.04
Mexico 23 Special Dly. Bi-Colored.15
Papua ½ Bi-Colored.02
Poland Red Cross 4 var.40
Poland 3h to 50h Eagle, 7 varieties, Perforated.80
Portugal War Tax 9 varieties complete.50
Switzerland 2½c, 3c, 7½c, 60c, 80c.44
Jugoslavia on Bosnia Pictorials: 12 var.—3h to 90h.	3.00
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Samoa 2sh at .64; 2sh at .80; 5sh at 1.75; 10sh at 3.50; £1 at.	6.75

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THE SCRAP BAG.

Mailing Regulations to Reconstructed Central Europe.

Articles of mail under the Postal Union postage rates, condition, and classification will be accepted for Czechoslovakia for dispatch from New York to Switzerland for onward transmission to destination.

Letters and postal cards will be accepted for transmission to the following sections of South Russia: Odessa, Sevastopol, Ekaterinodar, Novorossikaia, and through that latter town for Caucasia.

All articles are subject to the censorship in Switzerland to which dispatched for onward transmission. No registered letters will be accepted to these sections.

Mail for the Straits Settlements.

The Post Office Department announces that mail for the Straits Settlements heretofore sent via the Pacific Coast will, commencing at once, be dispatched to New York for onward transmission via the Suez Canal. Mail especially addressed for dispatch via Pacific Coast will be dispatched in accordance with the special directions of the sender.

Aerial Route Beacons.

By an ingenious arrangement of a phonograph operated by an electric motor and attached to a powerful radio telephone, demonstrated for the first time last month by the signal corps at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, the phonograph "Voice" now announces to the celestial navigator, by day, or night, or in the densest fog, the fact that he has arrived at the National Capitol. This "voice" will be to the aerial navigator, no matter what his altitude, what the lighthouse is to the mariner.

The demonstration of this remarkable development, "Washington Beacon No. 1," as it is called, was made by Lieut. R. D. Duncan, Jr., of Washing-

ton, and is the result of efforts made by Maj. Gen. George O. Squier to make the navigation of the air as safe for the aviator in fog, night or storm, as the sea is for the sailor.

All that is necessary for any town in the country to provide such a "talking beacon" is a phonograph run automatically by a motor, the record of which repeats a single phrase, such as "New York Beacon, No. 2," or "Springfield Beacon, No. 46," the entire apparatus being attached to the usual antennae used in wireless telephony.

In the test conducted by Lieut. Duncan the motor attached to the phonograph was started and the power of the wireless transmitter adjusted to a range of five miles and the "wave length" of the oscillations to about 600 meters. An hour later as he came sailing through the sky at an elevation of 5000 feet in a Bolling field airplane, equipped with a wireless telephone set and receiver, Lieut. Duncan distinctly heard the beacon repeat the phrase, "Washington Beacon, No. 1."

Montenegro Ends 1,000 Year Career.

There are only three animals in the world reared exclusively for fighting. They are the game-cock, the pit-bred bull terrier, and the Montenegrin man.

Friends of Montenegro are asked to modify their indignation. The Montenegrin man is hereinbefore described as an animal only to distinguish him from items of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. Considered as a man he is no more of an animal than is the male of any other primitive, courageous, forceful race. His one reason for existence is that he may fight and wear pretty clothes. His women do the work.

Politically, Montenegro has been an anachronism and, economically, an impossibility. The state has no industries or exports worth speaking of and cannot produce enough to feed its people. Yet it has existed unconquered for more than a thousand years.

No other state on the continent of Europe has such a record. It was once the sole barrier against the Turk. It had the first printing plant in Eastern Europe, but the type was melted into bullets during one of its wars to maintain its independence. Its army is not equal in fighting force to two regiments of American regulars, but it declared war against Austria without a moments hesitation when Serbia was attacked.

Recently the Montenegrin legislature voted to merge the state in the new state of Jugo-Slavia. The Jugo-Slavs are all Serbe in blood, but the Montenegrins have the purest blood of them all. No foreign army ever overran the land. Strangers were until very recently no more welcome than unknown foreigners would be in any military camp in time of war. Of late years the existence of Montenegro was only made possible by the fact that Russia paid an annual subsidy to her king in order that the army might ever be a check upon the anti-Slav intrigues of Austria-Hungary. Without that subsidy Montenegrin men must have sought work in other countries.

Houses are hidden away in the bare rocks, without enough vegetation about them to support a goat, yet always there is a big man, a little woman, and a herd of children in the house. The explanation is, of course, that the man of the house was—until Russia went to pieces—a salaried soldier. The Montenegrin man is almost always a huge fellow. His dress is a striking confection of black and white and red and black. He literally never works. The Montenegrin woman is tiny as compared to her huge master, she takes little care of her dress and farm work leaves little time for housework. One thinks involuntarily of the little brown hen and the magnificently caparisoned gamecock in seeing Montenegrin man and wife together. But the woman is extraordinarily sturdy.

The Montenegrin men are by no means well armed, according to modern military standards, but they are

100% brave. For centuries it has not been possible for a coward to live in Montenegro. The least he could expect was to be dressed up in woman's clothes and made to work and live with the women—until he ran away. Usually the nearest relative killed the family disgrace with no more compunction than would be shown in drowning a superfluous kitten. This process has naturally resulted in the production of a heroic race, the women are as brave as the men and even more impassioned fighters. When the Montenegrin goes to war he is not encumbered by a baggage train, he merely loads up his wife or sister or mother with a few necessities and she trots along. They live on the country.

Montenegro has preserved an independent existence because a small army of invaders would be defeated and a large one would starve to death. The country is all rock and cliff. It would be difficult to import food if an army was present in any force. An invader, too, would find the entire Montenegrin people in arms. Every man able to bear arms is a soldier, and the ability of the Montenegrin male to bear arms to an advanced age has been amply illustrated. Every woman would play her part as dangerously as the male.

Some day the truth of the part the Montenegrin dynasty played in the war will be made known. A good part of Europe firmly believes that Czar Nicholas sold out his country to the Austrians. This may be true, but in judging Nicholas it should be remembered that the Montenegrin Army has in effect been one of mercenaries for generations. Its arms were sold to Russia in order that Montenegro might live. Perhaps Czar Nicholas saw no wrong in selling to a higher bidder. His is a peasant family in reality. He used to sit at the door of his two-story "palace" in Cetinje and deal out patriarchal justice to his people, and held the love and veneration of the people. Since that unexplained event early in the war Czar Nicholas has been the "guest" of the Allied Powers at Paris. Some say

he is a prisoner. Certain it is that he would not have been permitted to leave France. But there is no indication that his people as a whole have felt any resentment toward him. They have voted to join Serbia and the Jugo-Slavs, but that is because the pull of race has been superior to the pride they have felt in their dynasty.

For the first time in centuries the Jugo-Slavs have a chance to become independent. For 20 years their leaders have worked to overthrow the artificial barriers of church and of the regionalism set up by Austria, and have preached the unification of the Slav. This resulted in the revolution of the Jugo-Slavs against domination at the first moment that revolution became possible. To this racial feeling is due the submergence of unconquered Montenegro in the greater state and the end of a picturesque dynasty.

Political Conditions Governing the Regeneration of Poland.

To most people in this western hemisphere Danzig is a mere name, familiar only through the fact that the heroine of Sardou's celebrated drama entitled "Madama Sans-Gené" bore the title Duchess of Danzig.

The future of Danzig is, however, one of the principal problems that are engaging the attention of the powers of the entente in their negotiations now in progress with the plenipotentiaries of Germany assembled at Versailles. It is one of the chief issues now before the rival delegates, and the regeneration of Poland depends entirely upon the final decision reached in regard to the apportionment of the city. It is no exaggeration to assert that Germany attaches more importance to the disposition of Danzig than to any other question bearing upon the terms to which she is required to submit by the Paris peace congress.

There is no end to the sacrifices that Germany would be willing to make to retain possession of Danzig. Her whole political and economic future depends

thereon. It is doubtful whether France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy, and Japan, really appreciated until quite recently the role which the destiny of Danzig was to play in the determination of the conditions of a lasting peace. Danzig must be regarded today in the light of a cornerstone for lasting peace in central Europe.

Many years ago Prince Bismarck, who always saw in the Slavs generally, and in Russia more particularly, the principal peril to the mighty German Empire which he had brought into existence, conceived the plan of creating, in conjunction with Austria-Hungary, an impenetrable barrier from the Baltic to the Black Sea by means of a highly Germanized, highly Austrianized Polish autonomous state, which was to serve as a bulwark against Slav aggression.

It was at the time when Alexander III of Russia had cut loose from the three emperors' alliance, and had made clear his intention of opening the arms of Russia to France. He realized then that Germany would have to look to the dual empire as her only ally against the Muscovite danger, and some negotiations ensued between Berlin and Vienna regarding this projected Polish barrier from the Baltic to the Black Sea, negotiations upon which a curious light is shed by the recent discovery and publication of some remarkable and illuminating autograph letters of the ill-fated Crown Prince Rudolf. This brilliantly gifted scion and hope of the house of Hapsburg hated Bismarck, abominated Prussia and distrusted everybody and everything that came from Berlin or from Potsdam. He saw in the old Chancellor's plan a conspiracy to bring about a Prussian control of the Austrian provinces of Poland, especially Galicia. Whereas Prussia had always treated Poles in her province of Posen and of East Prussia with particular harshness and tyranny the Poles of Austria enjoyed high favor under the rule of Emperor Francis Joseph, and had no reason to be discontented. Their happiness and their prosperity were a source of perpetual exasperation to the

kaiser's officials in Posen and East Prussia, and Crown Prince Rudolf felt convinced that the Hohenzollerns entertained designs upon Galicia. It was largely owing to his vigorous public and private opposition to Bismarck's scheme for a buffer Polish state, embracing Austrian Poland, but which would be controlled from Berlin, that it was courteously turned down at Vienna.

After the lapse of all these years a new effort is being made to put into execution this scheme of Bismarck for a buffer state or a federation of buffer states between Russia on the one hand and what remains of Germany and of Austria-Hungary on the other. This time the plan is put forward from Paris in lieu of from Berlin. Its champions are not the Prussians, but the powers of the entente. Its aim is not to protect Germany and Austria from Russia, but to preserve the latter from the political, the economic and, in natural sequence, the military domination of Prussia.

Berlin brought about the great war which plunged the entire world in a welter of blood, of ruin, of unparalleled horror and misery, for the particular purpose of obtaining this stranglehold upon the markets and upon the riches, exploited or still undeveloped, of European and Asiatic Russia. The break came when Nicholas II made it known at Berlin that his government would refuse to renew the treaties of commerce with Germany, due to expire in 1915, save on terms far more advantageous to Muscovite interests and proportionately unfavorable to the trade and industry of Germany, and that for the sake of promoting Muscovite industries he was about to adopt a policy of high protection.

Unless the entente arranges for a strong Poland to serve as buffer between Germany and Russia, a bulwark powerful enough to keep them apart and to shield the latter from Teuton aggression of the economic or political order, Germany will find herself on the final conclusion of peace with the spoils of victory within her grasp. She will

have practically won the object for which she went to war.

It may be argued that the Polish nation has recovered its independence and that it has obtained the recognition of the powers of the entente as an entirely independent state. But as long as sovereign Poland, now embracing Posen, Galicia and the former Polish provinces of the Czars, with a population of some 35,000,000, has no access to the sea, she must necessarily remain in economic and political subjection to the nations by which she is surrounded, or at any rate, to that one of them which is the most powerful, and the most unscrupulous with regard to its treaties and pledges.

Poland, if she receives full justice at the hands of the entente, bids fair to become once more one of the richest and most prosperous nations of Europe. Before the war, even with all the restrictions placed upon their development by her Muscovite Bureaucracy, recruited almost entirely from men of German birth or origin, the Polish provinces in Russia were the most flourishing of the whole empire of the Czars. The entire country was dotted with manufactories and with industries of every conceivable character. The production was enormous. It was the most extensive cotton and other textile manufacturing district in the world. Its city of Lodz used often to be described as the Manchester of eastern Europe, and the population showed a degree of industry, enterprise, and of thrift, without parallel anywhere in that part of the world.

Posen and Galicia, too, are rich in natural resources. Of course, the territory of these former Polish provinces of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have been subjected to the most appalling devastation during the war. They have furnished, so to speak, the battleground of most of the hard fighting on Germany's and Austria's eastern front, and some idea of what they have suffered may be gathered from the fact that a year ago not a single child remained alive in Poland under the age of ten. But if left free to reconstruct their in-

dustries, to rebuild their cities, their towns, and their villages, to restock their farms, to reopen their mines, etc., it will not be long before Poland is once more a land of riches, a land flowing with milk and honey, as in the days before her piratical partitions in the eighteenth century between Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

But Poland's rebirth, after all her generations of foreign tyranny, oppression, and cruel persecution, will depend entirely upon whether she is to enjoy free access to the sea, and to the outer world, by means of the possession of her former seaport of Danzig, which for centuries formed part of the republic and of the kingdom of Poland. And with Danzig the Poles must have the land around the city, and a broad stretch of territory on either bank of the Vistula, extending from its mouth, seventy miles up the river to Thorn, where it enters what was Russian Poland until the recent war. The Vistula may be said to drain Poland. It is the principal waterway of the entire country. It is the chief means of conveyance of the produce and manufactures of Poland, to its outlet into the Baltic at Danzig.

The lower portion of the valley of the Vistula was even left to Poland after her first partition in 1772, but was shamefully surrendered to Prussia 21 years later, by the wretched Stanislas Poniatowski, at the time of the second partition of the kingdom, or rather we should say, of the remnants thereof.

It may be recalled that in 1791, England's celebrated premier, William Pitt, had recommended the cession of Danzig and of the Vistula Valley, up to Thorn, to Prussia, actually guaranteeing the latter's solemn pledges that the Poles south of Thorn, no matter whether independent or autonomous, or subject to Muscovite rule, should always have free access to the sea, by way of the river. These Hohenzollern pledges were never kept. Nor were the guarantees. Pitt had been prompted to advocate this course by insistence that Prussia have access by land to her province of East Prussia—lying east of the Vistula,

It is curious that after the near 130 years which have elapsed since then, that Prussia should again be employing identically the same arguments against the demand made upon her by the entente for the surrender of the lower Vistula valley, including Thorn and Danzig, to the Poles, namely, that it would cut her off from any contact on land with her province of East Prussia, now mainly peopled by Poles, and that Great Britain and the United States the former forgetful of Pitt's sorry experience, should manifest a disposition to accept as serious and as reliable, the pledges of Prussia to allow Poland free access to the sea, by the Vistula, if she is allowed to retain the lower valley of the river, and converts Danzig into a free port. But a free port—under German sovereignty—is a farce. Were Danzig to be internationalized, and permitted to remain subject to Prussian domination it would merely serve to facilitate Teuton penetration into Poland. Danzig was a free port—one of the Hanseatic group—during a period of 300 years. But that was while subject to the sovereignty of the Polish crown. The Hanseatic administration of the city attracted many Germans—but mostly Germans who were opposed to the tyrannical rule of the Teutonic order, and of its successors, the Hohenzollerns of Brandenburg and Prussia.

It is a matter of historical record that when Danzig passed into Prussian hands, in 1793, Schoppenhauer's father, one of its leading German bergers, and bankers, deserted his native city, with all his family, in token of his abhorance of Prussia, while those of his German-speaking fellow townsmen who remained fought to the very last in the streets, and from their houses, to prevent the entry of King Frederick William's Grenadiers from Potsdam.

Internationalization has been tried over and over again, and has always been found wanting. If the Suez Canal is an international waterway it is only because it passes through what is now to all intents and purposes British territory, and is safeguarded by England.

The Rhine was supposed to have been internationalized from the Swiss border to its mouth, and Germany's guarantees of absolute freedom of navigation were explicit. Yet this did not prevent her from imposing all sorts of tolls and of creating obstructions, so as to compel the Swiss to use Teuton railroads and Teuton markets for their exports; nor the Dutch from extorting dues after the river had reached the Netherlands frontier. The Danube was supposed to be internationalized, and was placed under control of a costly international commission, with headquarters at Galatz. But when the first Balkan war broke out in 1912, the internationalization of the Danube went by the board, and nothing has been heard of it since.

There can only be internationalization where nations that honor treaty obligations as something absolutely sacred and inviolable are concerned. But the record of what nation is wholly immaculate in this respect? Broken treaties form a hetacomb mountains high. And now, after the experiences of the last five years can any one in his senses attach the slightest credence to any treaty pledge or obligation subscribed by Germany?

To internationalize Danzig, under German sovereignty, to leave Germany in possession of the lower Vistula valley, from Thorn to its mouth, would be equivalent to our abandonment of Poland to the Hun. It would enable the Germans to throttle her foreign trade, and consequently her industry, to such an extent as to reduce her to a condition of complete economic, political and military subserviency to Berlin.

Without an entirely free and independent Poland the independence of the Czecho-Slovak Republic and of the other new sovereign states that have been brought into existence under the auspices of the entente will become a mere figure of speech. They will all fall under Teuton influence and control. Our projects of a buffer state or federation of states, to serve as a bulwark against Germany's penetration and domination

of Russia will be defeated, and with Danzig, commercially the most important seaport of the Baltic, the Huns will enjoy a virtual monopoly of Baltic maritime trade, to the exclusion of that of Great Britain and of the United States.

It is contended, in behalf of Prussia, that there are more Germans in Danzig and in the lower valley of the Vistula than Poles. But this is placing a premium upon Prussia's particularly cruel and brutal methods of expelling without compensation non-German citizens who are not precisely in love with her rule; as, for instance, the Poles from Posen, the Danes from Schleswig and Holstein and the Alsatians and Lorrainers from the Reichsland before the war. It is idle to dream of applying this principle of self-determination in regions thus forcibly cleared of those who yearn for relief, which has something suggestive of the policy pursued by Enver, Talaat and other pro-German pashas in Turkey, who conceived that the best way of putting an end to the aspirations for national autonomy of the Armenians was to massacre the entire race under circumstances of the most atrocious savagery.

It is but fair to Italy to point out that she has been innocent of any such methods as the Germans have employed at Danzig to get rid of the Slav inhabitants of Fiume and to render its population overwhelmingly Italian. This beautiful city, nestling so picturesquely on the Bay of Queraro, has by an almost unanimous vote of its inhabitants, expressed, on October last, and again the other day, its firm resolve to unite itself to the kingdom of Italy, to which it proclaimed its union last November, hoisting the Italian flag over its public buildings. Its rights of self-determination were recognized as far back as in 1779, when Empress Maria Theresa, in response to a spirited appeal to its people issued a decree emancipating the city from all further connection with or subjection to Croatia, and transferred it to the crown of Hungary.

In 1848 the Croats took advantage of

the Magyar insurrection to recover possession of Fiume by force of arms. In 1870 Emperor Francis Joseph, who had fifteen years previously accorded to Fiume a certain measure of home rule, once more completely severed its connection with Croatia and restored it to Hungary, who converted it into her principal seaport.

Fiume can claim at the hands of the entente at least as much regard of the principle of self-determination as was accorded to her by the Hapsburg Monarchy, for President Wilson has on several memorable occasions placed himself on record as claiming that "no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty, as if they were property, and without regard to their consent or self-determination." It is difficult to see how, in view of these widely proclaimed principles, and of the recently renewed plebiscite of the people of Fiume, either President Wilson or the other powers of the entente can any longer insist upon the city being handed over to its former foes and oppressors, from whom even Austria felt compelled to free them—namely, the Croats, now forming part of the new Jugo-Slav republic.

Had the President accorded more attention to the plebiscite of the people of Fiume in last October and to their action in proclaiming their union to Italy by raising the Italian flag, he would assuredly have refrained from the address of his recent sensational manifesto about the city over the heads of the Italian cabinet to the Italian people. And it may be added that Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino acted with undue precipitancy in withdrawing from the congress and returning to Rome. If the big five had shown the calmness and deliberation on the subject of Fiume which has characterized all their other protracted negotiations since the new year, much unnecessary friction and temporary misunderstanding between Italy and the other powers of the entente could have been avoided.

Confronted by a demand on the part of Italy for the possession of Fiume as

a spoil of victory over and above that which had been pledged to her by France and Great Britain under the terms of the two treaties of London, President Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George could not but demur, in view of the fact that the entente had already in a measure undertaken to assign Fiume as the chief seaport for the Jugoslav confederation. But the appeal of the people of Fiume and the arguments which they presented for not being handed over to their hereditary archenemies—appeals now backed up by the well-nigh unanimous vote of the Italian parliament—appear irresistible in view of the principles of self-determination of President Wilson.

But Fiume is not indispensable to the existence and welfare of Italy, and it is a question whether her government has acted with prudence in making it the subject of a quarrel with two nations upon the friendship of which the country is so wholly dependent in an economic sense as Great Britain and the United States.

MONTSERRAT 1876, VARIETY OF SURCHARGE.

In September, 1876, the 1 penny and 6 pence of Antigua type 1, printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., were brought into use in Montserrat overprinted "MONTSERRAT" in sans-serif capitals and a bar cancelling ANTIGUA, ALL IN BLACK. These stamps are fairly common both unused and used, and yet there occurs on both values a variety, which, as far as I can see, is only noted by Mr. Gordon Smith in his description of the stamps of this country in the Tapling collection, which was published on page 8 of vol. 6 of Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal.

Watermarked Crown and C C. Perforated 14.

1 penny black & carmine (surcharge 16 mm. long).

1 penny black & carmine (surcharge 16½ mm. long).

This only mentions the 1 penny although I have seen and measured both the 1 penny and 6 pence. Neither the

Royal Philatelic Society of London's handbook "Postage Stamps, etc., of the West Indies" nor Gibbons' Catalogue mention it, even Moens, who catalogued most things, did not catalogue this variety. Now when it was allowed by such a competent authority as the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, surely it is worthy of catalogue rank?

This variety measures 16½ mm., the 16 measurement hitting exactly between the arms of the "T" where they join the stem. It is both in thinner type and (on the 1 penny at any rate) more lightly printed than the usual, so that the "heavy printing" theory will not, in this case, hold water. That this is not merely a "proof" is proved by the fact that I have seen an undoubtedly used specimen of the 6 pence, this variety seems to occur only on the CC issue, at least I have never seen it on any other.

That varieties in the lengths of surcharges are worth notice is surely demonstrated by a number of examples taken from Gibbons' Catalogue.

If this variety is a forgery it is not mentioned by Earee, and seeing that his book was published in 1905 and the volume of Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal appeared in 1895-96, this is hardly probable.—Iain D. Jex Long, in The Philatelic Magazine.

FORGERIES OF NYASALAND STAMPS.

Clever forgeries of the Nyasaland August 1897 issue have recently made their appearance. The values so far seen are the 1 and 10 pounds, they were offered from Italy, and would deceive many philatelists. The forgeries are on watermarked paper, and are made by taking some British Colonial Fiscal Stamp that is watermarked and cleaning off the design and reproducing the Nyasaland design by means of colour photography. Some of the chief differences between the genuine stamps and the forgeries are as follows:—

Paper. The paper of the forgeries has a very transparent appearance. This is evidently caused by the cleaning off

of the other design, and apparently some substance has been removed from the paper by the cleaning process. The paper has a very "greasy" feel as compared to the genuine stamps.

Perforation. The perforation of the genuine stamps is 14, whilst in the forgery it is 15. I cannot, however, advise collectors to rely too much on this test, as it was probably an oversight of the forger in selecting a Fiscal stamp perforated 15 instead of 14.

Postmarks. The postmarks on the three forgeries that I have before me are all different. They are absurd and utterly wrong, as such postmarks do not exist.

Colour. The forgeries are in an entirely different shades from the genuine.

Background. The white background around the Arms in the center of stamp should be perfectly white, whereas in the forgeries the background has a dirty gray appearance. This may be due to the inability of the forger to remove all the colouring of the previous design.

Shading. The lines of shading in the corner angles of the forgeries are coarse and blurred. In the genuine stamps the lines of shading are extremely fine, clear, and well defined. The same remarks also apply to the lines of shading in the scrolls on the left and right-hand side of the stamp.

Details. There are a few other minor details that differ from the genuine stamp but I do not think it necessary to publish these.—Mr. T. Allen in Stamp Collecting.

U. S. WANTED

There is a greater demand for good United States stamps in fine condition, by members participating in the Sales Department, than supply.

If you can make up some good books, particularly early issues, they will receive immediate circulation over Special U. S. Circuits.

The Department also requires more good books of 20th Century stamps. Blank Sales Books to hold 120 stamps furnished by the Superintendent at 5c each.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

SALES SUPT.

21 S. 17th St.

PHILA., PA.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Those receiving unsolicited approval sheets will kindly inform the Recorder of the Board of Vice Presidents of the names of dealers sending them, in order that the Board may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 10. June 1, 1919.

Applications Posted.

Beek, Harvey O., 900 Goodrich Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; Age 14; Student; Reference: Francis B. Tiffany, 890 Goodrich Ave. and Edward P. Davis, 1944 Goodrich Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; Guaranteed and bond furnished by Jos. M.H. Beek; Proposed by The Secretary, #1925.

Collins, Roy E., 289 State St., Flushing, N. Y.; Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by S. (?) Collins, Treasurer R. A. Kearbey (?) Co., New York. Address 445 West St., New York City; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Edelmann, Jean, Waldstratterstrasse 29, Lucerne, Switzerland; Age 32; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Dr. Schumacher Emil, Lucerne, Switzerland, and J. Hartman, Ex American Consulate, Lucerne, Switzerland; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Fennel, Adolph D., 807 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Age legal; Reference: Stanley Ashbrook and Second Natl. Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Harris, James A., Jr., The Union Club, Cleveland, Ohio; Age 33; Automobile Mfg.; Reference: Lake Shore Banking & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by Alvin Good, #2054.

Fitz-Hugh, Scribner, 210 Mayflower Road, Lake Forest, Ill.; Age 15; Student; Reference: Scott Stamp & Coin Co., and Edgewood Stamp Co.; Guaranteed by Carter H. Fitz-Hugh, Lake Forest, Ill.; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Humrickhouse, Ralph R., 437 S. 4th St., Coshocton, Ohio; Age 21; Student Case School of Applied Science; Reference: Edw. Wimmer, Coshocton,

Ohio; Proposed by Paul R. Hudson, #5138.

Kahn, Simon, 2014 Amelia St., New Orleans, La.; Age 31; Traveling Salesman; Reference: Heyman-Hirsch Ribbon Co., New Orleans, La.; Proposed by Jos. H. Pullen, #1350.

Ladwig, A. R., 4903 N. 27th St., Omaha, Neb.; Age 27; Accountant; Reference: D. B. Van Every, Omaha Genl. Iron Works, Omaha, Neb.; Proposed by H. A. Whipple, #2467.

Lam, Cornelius, 850 S. 23 St., Omaha, Neb.; Age 28; Asst. Accountant, Western Electric Co.; Reference: W. C. Phillips & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Proposed by H. A. Whipple, #2467.

Locke, John H., 4418 Forest Park Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 30; Asst. to Gen. Mgr. Commonwealth Steel Co.; Reference: National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Moon, George T., Jr., 9 Fulton Market, New York City; Age 36; Wholesale Fish; Geo. T. Moon Co.; Reference: J. C. Morgenthau & Co., 87 Nassau St., New York; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Morgridge, George B., 19 West Live Oak Ave., Sierra Madre, Calif.; Age 37; Postmaster; Prop. Sierra Madre News; Reference: First Natl. Bank; Dun & Co.; Bradstreets; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Northup, Joseph C., Box 136, Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 39; Night City Editor Los Angeles Examiner; Reference: Robt. M. Davis, 410½ S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by W. Parker Lyon, #4158.

Picher, O. S., 208 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 43; Pres. Eagle-Picher Lead Co.; Reference: G. M. Mosler, Brighton German Bank, Cincinnati, O., and Geo. H. Worthington, Cleve-

- land, Ohio; Proposed by Alvin Good, #2054.
- Poteet, Floyd S., Care Swift & Co., 13th & Leavenworth Sts., Omaha, Neb.; Age 23; Bookkeeper; Swift & Co.; Reference: Henry Schuler, Office Mgr., Townsend, Wyatt & Wall, St. Joseph, Mo.; Proposed by H. A. Whipple, #2467.
- Roe, Robert E. B., 257 W. 92 St., New York City; Age 53; Solicitor, Supreme Court England, Retired; Reference: J. Ireland, Secy. J. P. S., Brighton, Eng.; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.
- Rosenthal, Aaron B., 1012 1st National Bank Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 32; Lawyer; Reference: First Natl. Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by C. Steinmetz, Jr., #3371.
- Schmitt, R. F., 1845 E. 75th St., Cleveland, Ohio; Age 39; Electrical Engineer; Cleve. Elec. & Illuminating Co.; Reference: W. W. McLaren, Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by Alvin Good, #2054.
- Stipes, Royal A., 121 W. Church St., Champaign, Ill.; Age 38; Sand, Gravel & Coal Dealer; Reference: Champaign National Bank, Champaign, Ill.; Proposed by Frank D. Garland, #5180.
- Stott, James Roland, 119 N. 2nd St., Evansville, Wis.; Age 39; Molder; Baker Mfg. Co.; Reference: Robert Hartley, F. & M. Bank, Evansville, Wis.; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- Cullers, Wm. A., 771 W. Scott St., Springfield, Mo.; Age 37; Letter Carrier; Reference: American Savings Bank, Springfield, Mo.; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.
- Burnett, Thos., 1133 N. 32 St., Camden, N. J.; Age 40; Printer & Publisher; Reference: Percy McGraw Mann, Philadelphia, Pa.; proposed by Wm. E. Ault, #1908.
- Hook, Frank E., 301 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 54; Life Insurance; Reference: Theo. P. Ladue, 185 Can-
- field Ave., W., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by J. E. Scott, #3916.
- King, Francis, 110 Orchard St., Alma, Mich.; Age 56; Banker; First State Bank, Alma, Mich.; Reference: First State Bank, Alma, Mich.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.

New Stockholders.

- 5308* Aichholz, Stanley, 212 E. College St., Covina, Calif.
- 5309 Ames, Theodire H., 71 Christopher St., Montclair, N. J.
- 5310 Barnes, Wm. H., 218 Iron Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 5311* Bealer, Lewis W., 1424 Longfellow St., Washington, D. C.
- 5312 Bellinger, H. S., Box 57, Litchfield, Conn.
- 5313 Crose, Capt. Jno. O., 113 Calhoun St., Battle Creek, Mich.
- 5314 Gordon, F., Adelphi P. O., B. C., Canada.
- 5315 Gordon, Robt. S., 612 N. Second Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.
- 5316 Haase, Dr. Charles, 309 S. Main St., Elmira, N. Y.
- 5317 Mitchell, George B., 1825 Castello St., Santa Barbara, Calif.
- 5318 Ortiz, R. Carlos, Box 3, Panama, Rep. Panama.
- 5319 Sanford, J. L., Tilton, N. H.
- 5320 Sheets, Guy J. C., 50 W. Market St., York, Pa.
- 5321 Smyth, Edw. J., 1312 Seventh Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.
- 5322 Thomas, Henson H., 1010 Grand Traverse, Flint, Mich.
- 5323 Wade, Robt. H., 20 Charles St., London, Ont., Canada.
- 5324 Wiser, J. M., Box 432, Manor, Pa.
- 5325 Young, Frank C., 31 Derby Ave., Derby, Conn.
- 5326 Young, L. D., 208 Patterson Bldg. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Reinstated.

- 2898 Chapman, Capt. Lyle B., Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, Calif.
- 2444 Hill, Edwin B., Box 188, El Paso, Tex.
- 2616 Walter, Rev. Lloyd C., 402 S. Grand Ave., Okmulgee, Okla.

Replaced on Roll.

- 4245 Neely, C. B., 4929 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 4246 Wing, John C., 72 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
- 4262 Butler, Ellis Parker, 242 State St., Flushing, N. Y.
- 4656 Cresson, Geo. B., 25 Amherst Ave. Swarthmore, Pa.
- 4924 Roush, G. A., Box 89, South Bethlehem, Pa.
- 5023 Limpert, Frank A., 365 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Hdqts. 16th Field Co., to Care British Military Mission, Vladivostok, Siberia.

- 2725 Gammans, E. H., Jr., from Brooklyn, N. Y. to Greenwich Hotel, Springfield, Mass.
- 3624 Harris, Mark H., from Philadelphia to 108 Henderson St., Lock Haven, Pa.
- 547 Hinton, Thos. H., from East Putney to 26 Cromford Rd., London, S. W. 18, Eng.
- 4573 Regan, Chas. A., from 1424 Buf-fum St., to 329 27th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1099 Schou, Chas., from Manila to Del Carmen, Pampanga, P. I.
- 4543 Seldes, Geo. H., from Paris, France to 712 Times Bldg., New York City.
- 2594 WorriLOW, Lt. Col. U. G., from Cincinnati, O. to 1662 Westmoreland Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Deaths Reported.

- 3876 Leland, Ralph Marshall, 435 6th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 5159 Chun, Chi, 10 Treacher St., Ipoh, Perak.

Change of Address.

- 5104 Bangs, J. A., from 95 W. 162 St. to Broadway Grand View, New York.
- 80 Burnham, Chas. W., from U. S. Fish Hatchery to R. R. 22, Box 26, Louisville, Ky.
- 4471 Chapman, Geo. S., from Box 15, R. F. D., to 4136 Elk St., New Orleans, La.
- 4517 Churchill, C. D., from 51 High St., to 96 Danforth St., Portland, Me.
- 5115 Clarke, Lieut. Edw. I., from

Membership Summary.

Membership May 1, 1919	1595
New Stockholders	19
Reinstated	3
Replaced on Roll	6
	1623
Deaths reported	2
	1621
Total Membership June 1, 1919	
H. A. DAVIS, Secy.	

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1919.

Stock Fund.

Balance	\$4979.66	
Receipts	25.00	\$5004.66

General Fund.

Balance	\$2853.77	
Receipts	\$ 41.90	
Disbursements	112.14	70.24
		\$2783.53

Insurance Fund.

Balance	\$1890.12	
Receipts	10.79	\$1900.91

Exchange Account.

Balance	\$ 6.37	
Receipts .....	.64	\$ 7.01

Suspense Account.

Balance	\$ 16.85	
Receipts	5.40	\$ 22.25

\$9718.36**American Philatelist Account.**

Debit Balance	\$2317.66	
Receipts	\$ 21.95	
Disbursements	124.35	102.39

\$2420.05**Resources.**

Bonds	\$5489.34	
Cash	1808.97	

\$7298.31

J. E. SCOTT, Treasurer.

REPORT OF SALES SUPERINTENDENT.

Phila., Pa., May 1st, 1919.
Mr. H. A. Whipple, Recorder,
Board of Vice Presidents, A. P. S.,
214 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Dear Sir:

For the past quarter comprising the months of February, March and April, I have the following report to offer:

	Valued
1862 Books in circulation	
Feb. 1st, 1919	\$44,770.59
162 New Books received..	3,752.33
2024 Total	\$48,522.92
369 Books retired (Sales	
\$3253.10 or 40%) ..	8,147.74
1655 Books in circulation	
May 1st	\$40,375.18

On the 369 retired books the Insurance amounted to \$49.21 for which a

check has been forwarded to the Treasurer to be added to the II Insurance Fund."

The Cash Sales for this period amounted to \$2297.73, which is a decided improvement over the last report and other reports for several years.

I want to call special attention to those members who are owners of good duplicate stamps in fine condition that there is a bigger demand for this class of stamps than there is a supply. The most of the demand at the present time is for better grade stamps, and I regret to say that the majority of new books being sent in are not of this desirable class.

As I have stated many times before in these reports, the membership is composed mostly of advanced collectors, or collectors that have reached a stage beyond stamps that are generally found on 50% Approval Sheets. I would urge

members not to include stamps in their books that catalog at less than 10c. The better the grade of stamps, the better will be the sales.

We hear considerable criticism and talk about stamps that are defective or slightly damaged, but such stamps if of the popular kind, and priced in accordance with their condition, seem to find a ready sale.

Branch Agents, as well as members on the individual Circuits, are urged to "speed up" the Circuits. There is really no reason why a member should take a Circuit and hold it for a longer period than the Rules and Regulations permit.

I have known of members who received Circuits from different Societies holding them for weeks at a time for the purpose of having a large selection before them and comparing prices. This is one of the faults that greatly hinder the smooth working of the Department, and also retards the quick retirement of books. Owners do not feel like sending good books to the Sales Department when it takes so long for books to circulate and be retired. That may be one of the principal reasons why better class books and finer stamps are not contributed to the Sales Department. The Sales Department is just exactly what the members make it. The Superintendent cannot control a Circuit of books after it leaves his hands, as it is up to the members to strictly observe the Rules & Regulations and use their best efforts to speed up the Circuits.

Once more I desire to call the attention of members and Branches to the fact that they are responsible for all Circuits and books while in their possession, for any stamps that may be lost from books, and payment of stamps removed by members of Branches. There seems to be still a doubt in the minds of some of the members who think that the Insurance Fund takes care of any losses that they may be responsible for.

A few members still insist on sending Circuits by Parcel Post, when the

Rules and Regulations distinctly state they must be sent by Sealed Registered Letter Mail. The Post Office Department has ruled that there is entirely too much writing in the books to permit of them being classified in any other way. Members misrepresent the contents of a Circuit when they send them by Parcel Post. I have written numerous personal letters and requested in nearly all my reports that good books of U. S. Stamps, books of British North America and Books of 20th Century stamps both used and unused be sent in for Circulation.

Books made up in this way sell well, and if condition is right, good prices can be obtained, but do not expect to get full catalog or close to catalog for stamps that are not of the better grade or stamps that you see advertised by many dealers at low prices.

Members who live in smaller cities or towns in which there are not many collectors, will find it a great advantage to try and influence the collectors who are not members of the American Philatelic Society to join. This will give them an opportunity, if it is possible to get 4 or 5 members from one locality to receive more Circuits. Five or more members in any one locality have the privilege of forming a Branch of the A. P. S. and securing more books from the Sales Department or having a regular Branch Circuit sent to them. Better service can be given to a number of the members in one locality by the Sales Department than isolated members could expect to receive. For example, if there are three members in one town, each one on a different mail Circuit, they have the privilege of getting together and making purchases from the different Circuits.

In closing this report, I want to again appeal to the members who receive the Circuits to use great care in handling the books, not to use rubber stamps that overlap the spaces, not to figure on the cover pages of the books, or the inside pages, in fact to make no markings whatever on the books excepting

their names in the spaces from which they remove stamps. Also to be sure and forward the green Report slips to the next member on the white Route Sheet with the Circuit Books. Please use other methods of keeping your memoranda of any purchase that you may make.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
Sales Superintendent.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Call for Convention.

To the Stockholders of the American Philatelic Society:

The Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of this Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of August, 1919 at 10 o'clock in the morning, and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Credentials:

Mr. Charles E. Severn, Chairman,
Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer,
Mr. D. T. Eaton,
Mr. August Bollman, and
Mr. Wm. E. Ault.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements:

Mr. H. A. Diaman, Chairman.
Dr. Lister Tuhloski,
Mr. Chester Myers,
Mr. R. M. Boisseleir, and
Mr. Ralph Eilers.

Announcement of the Convention Headquarters, Committees, etc. will be made in due season in the American Philatelist.

F. S. PARMELEE, Vice President.
H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Nominations.

The following nominations for the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the fiscal year 1919-20 have been received by the Secretary:

For President: Mr. H. H. Wilson, New York.

For Vice Presidents:

Mr. F. S. Parmelee, Nebraska.

Mr. H. A. Whipple, Nebraska.

Dr. W. P. Wherry, Nebraska.

For Secretary: Dr. H. A. Davis, Colorado.

For Treasurer: Mr. J. E. Scott, Michigan.

For International Secretary: Mr. Philip Dengler, Pennsylvania.

For Directors at Large:

Mr. H. B. Phillips, California.

Mr. Alvin Good, Ohio.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

The following Nominations have been made by Detroit Branch #25:

For President: Dr. Carroll Chase, New York.

For Vice Presidents:

T. R. Hungerford, District of Columbia.

H. F. Dunkhorst, District of Columbia.

J. B. Leavy, District of Columbia.

For Secretary: Dr. H. A. Davis, Colorado.

For Treasurer: J. E. Scott, Michigan.

For International Secretary: Philip Dengler, Pennsylvania.

For Directors at Large:

H. B. Phillips, California.

Alvin Good, Ohio.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.



ACTIVITIES OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

Branch No. 3. Pacific Philatelic Society. . . .

The 354th (regular) meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held in our Club rooms 333 Russ Building, 235 Montgomery Street, on Wednesday evening, May 21st, 1919. The meeting was called to order by President Blackwell, 15 members being present.

Mr. Eugene D. Swartout was elected a regular member of the Society.

A large collection of Philatelic literature was donated by Mr. Louis Lazarus to the Society's library for which a vote of thanks was extended to him.

The special exhibit for the evening

consisted of the stamps of Italy and Italian States and collections were shown by Messrs. Doscher and Dillingham. Mr. Doscher also exhibited a recently acquired collection of the first imperforate issues of Uruguay, consisting of superb singles and pairs, all in mint condition.

Colonel Chas. Hamilton courteously offered to provide the special attraction at the June meeting through the exhibition of his specialized Mexican Collection of old and new issues.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

MATT C. DILLINGHAM,
Secretary.

STAMP TRADE A Monthly Journal for DEALERS

Devoted exclusively to the interests of Stamp Dealers.

Subscription price 50 cents per year. Advertising rates on application.

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Owned by the

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Will be "extra fine" for this time of the year. Many of the old classics in "exceptionally fine" condition, and fine U. S., also a nice lot 20th Cent. wholesale etc., making a sale no one should miss. Don't let hot weather make you miss this splendid sale.

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June 4 & 5, 1919.

United States & Foreign

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for the man with a Hobby

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Milford, Conn.**

ANNOUNCEMENT

The

"COLLECTORS DIGEST"

(Annual 1919 edition No. 2) will be ready for distribution as early in February as possible. It will follow closely the lines of the 1916 issue, listing all hobby publications, both periodicals and hand-books, with a complete cumulative index of the literature published in the English language.

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Airplane Stamp News.

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No. 10.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Official Journal of the American Philatelic Society

Vol. XXXII

JULY, 1919.

No. 10.

History and Biography of the 1869 Issue.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

The issue of the 1869 series was preceded by a bitter contest between two of the bidders for the award of the contract, a contest that was carried to Congress for final decision. Messrs. Butler & Carpenter, of Philadelphia, protested against the contract being awarded to the National Bank Note Company, of New York, on the ground that their firm had made the lowest bid. Congress appointed a commission to investigate the protest and the relative merits of the bids of the contesting parties. This commission reported in favor of the National Bank Note Company, and, in accordance with the finding, the contract was awarded to that company on October 3, 1868. Many details of this contest may be found in the files of the Congressional Globe for the latter part of 1868. It seems very likely that the final award of the commission was much influenced by the National Bank Note Company having exclusive control of the Steel patent for the embossing of stamps. The control of this patent was detailed in our article last month.

By the terms of the contract the stamps were to be ready February 1, 1869, but, due no doubt to the delay caused by the contesting of the award, were apparently not ready until sometime in March, as the following circular notice of the Post Office Department would seem to attest.

Post Office Department.
Finance Office, March 1, 1869.

Sir:—

At an early day, in the regular course of business, the Department will issue to Postmasters stamps of new designs. (See description annexed). In the proposed issue the six cent stamp is sub-

stituted for the five cents. You are required to exhaust all of the present style on hand, before supplying the public with the new; and in no case will you be allowed to make exchanges for individuals, or to return stamps to the Department to be exchanged. The stamps now in use are not to be disregarded, but must be recognized in all cases equally with the new ones.

Special attention is called to the fact that sheets of all denominations below 15 cents contain 150 stamps. The 15 cents and all higher denominations contain 100 stamps on each sheet. This must be borne in mind to prevent mistakes in counting, as in the present issue each denomination has but 100 stamps to the sheet. Special requests for the new style of stamps will be disregarded until the stock of the present issue in possession of the Department is exhausted. Due notice will be given of the date of issue of any new design of stamped envelopes, therefore all inquiries respecting them will be disregarded.

A. N. Zeverly,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The following is the official description given for each denomination:

One-cent.—Head of Franklin, after bust by Ceracchi, looking to the left, surrounded by a circle of pearls; "U. S. Postage" on a curved tablet at top, "One cent" on two similar tablets at bottom, with the numeral "1" in a small panel between the words. Color, Roman ocher.

Two-cent.—Post horse and rider, facing to left, surrounded by ornamental scroll work; "United States Postage" on a fringed curtain at top, "Two cents"

on a scroll at bottom, with large numeral "2" between the words. Color, light brown.

Three-cent.—Locomotive, heading to right, surrounded by ornamental scroll work; "United States Postage" on a curved and a horizontal tablet at top; "Three cents" on wide curved tablets at bottom, with large numeral "3" between the words. Color, ultramarine blue.

Six-cent.—Head of Washington, after Stuart's painting, three-quarter face, looking to right; frame square, tessellated near the corners, with a circular opening, lined with pearls; "U. S." in upper left and right corners of frame, respectively; the word "Postage" in upper bar of frame; "Six cents" in lower, with the large numeral "6" between the words, and "United States" on each side. Color, ultramarine blue.

Ten-cent.—Shield, on which is resting an eagle with outspread wings, eagle looking to left; "United States Postage" in upper section of shield; the number "10" in lower; the words "Ten cents" in a scroll at bottom; the whole design surmounted by thirteen stars arranged in a semicircle. Color, orange.

Twelve-cent.—Ocean steamship, surrounded by ornamental scroll work; "United States postage" at top; "Twelve cents" at bottom, with large numeral "12" between the words. Color, milori green.

Fifteen-cent.—Landing of Columbus, after the painting by Vanderlyn in the Capitol at Washington; ornamental scroll work at top and bottom; "U. S. Postage" at top; "Fifteen cents" at bottom, with numeral "15" underneath. Colors: Picture, Prussian blue; scroll and ornamental work, light brown.

Twenty-four-cent.—Declaration of Independence, after the painting by Trumbull in the Capitol at Washington; ornamental and scroll work at top and bottom; "U. S." surrounded by circles at upper left and right corners, respectively; the word "Postage" between the two; "Twenty-four cents" in scroll at bottom, with numeral "24" underneath. Colors: The picture, purple lake; scroll and ornamental work, light milori green.

Thirty-cent.—Eagle, facing to left with outspread wings, resting on shield, with flags grouped on either side; the words "United States Postage" in upper section of shield; the numeral "30" in lower; the words "thirty cents" across the bottom; thirteen stars arranged in semi-circle at top of design. Colors: Eagle and shield, carmine; flags and other parts, blue.

Ninety-cent.—Head of Lincoln, from a photograph, in an ellipse, three-quarters face, looking to right, surrounded by ornamental and scroll work; numeral "90" at each of the upper corners; "U. S. Postage" at top; "ninety" and "cents" in scroll at lower left and right corners of medallion, respectively; "U." and "S." in German text at lower left and right corners of stamp, respectively. Colors: Portrait in black; surrounding ornamental and scroll work, carmine.

The size of these stamps varies from the 13-16 of an inch circle on the 1 cent to 13-16 by 27-32 of an inch in dimensions.

The designs were furnished by the National Bank Note Company of New York with their bid, upon which contract was entered on 12th of December, 1868.

The records of the Post Office Department do not give the dates of issue to the public of each denomination, only state that the series was in force from March 1, 1869 to April 9, 1870.

In the entire series we have nothing new to learn in biography except that of the artist of the "Landing of Columbus" portrayed on the twenty-four cent stamp.

John Vanderlyn was born in Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., on October 15, 1775. After receiving an education at Kingston academy he went to New York City, where he engaged in business, and devoted his leisure time to art, attending the drawing-school of Archibald Robertson. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia, where he spent some time in the studio of Gilbert Stuart, and copied Stuart's portraits of Aaron Burr and Egbert Benson. Through the generosity of Aaron Burr, Vanderlyn was enabled to go to France in 1796, and

continue his studies there for five years. He returned to this country in 1802 and painted the portraits of Aaron Burr and his daughter, also two views of Niagara Falls, which latter were engraved and published in London in 1804, Vanderlyn having gone to England in 1803. From 1805 to 1808, Vanderlyn resided in Rome, and while there painted his famous picture of "Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage," which, upon his return to Paris, gained him the award of the Napoleon gold medal at the Paris Salon of 1808. This painting now belongs to Bishop Kip of California. In 1812, Vanderlyn executed his famous painting "Ariadne," which was subsequently bought and engraved by Asher B. Durand, and is now in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He returned to the United States in 1815, and painted portraits of various eminent men, including Washington, for the National house of representatives.

Vanderlyn financed and erected in New York City the "Rotunda," a build-

ing where he exhibited panoramas, painted by himself, of Paris, Athens, Mexico City, Versailles, and some battle-pieces; but the enterprise was not successful, and the building passed out of his hands. This, and the want of appreciation for the arts in this country, seem to have embittered him. His last large composition, "The Landing of Columbus," painted for one of the panels in the capitol at Washington, is hardly more than respectable. It was engraved for the United States five-dollar bank-notes.

Vanderlyn will always be known as the painter of "Marius" and "Ariadne," which latter, though scarcely showing great originality, is a noble work. The New York Historical Society owns his portraits of Aaron Burr, Robert H. Livingston, Roger Strong, and Henry Benson.

John Vanderlyn died in Kingston, the town of his birth, on September 24, 1852.

(To be continued.)

U. S. Inland Steam Boat Route Cancellations Prior to August 1, 1861.

By CARROLL CHASE.

In this list will be found only route cancellations to the exclusion of all those giving the name of the Packet or Steamer. These latter will appear soon in a separate list. Most, but not all, of these route cancellations were used on the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

One postmark—the "N. Y. & Boston Stmb. & R. R. R." (meaning "New York & Boston Steamboat and Rail Road Route") obviously indicates a route which used both a railroad and steamboat, so is given with the railroad cancellation as well as here. Another—the "N. O. & Vicksburgh R. R." might easily be mistaken for a rail road cancellation but a study of similar route cancellations leads to the conclusion that the "R. R." in this case means "River Route" and not "Rail Road." The "Route 7309" was seemingly used both ways between Natchez, Miss. and New Orleans, La. The date, month and day

only, is included in the postmark unless otherwise noted in the column headed "Remarks."

The table speaks for itself. Occasionally it happened that the stamps of one issue were used after the succeeding set appeared, and when the stamp or cover shows no year date it is placed under the column dated for that issue. The various colors of ink used for the postmarks are noted in these columns. Cancellations are placed in the columns headed for stamped envelopes only when they have not been seen on covers bearing adhesives. A list of partly identified postmarks follows the main list.

The writer will be pleased to examine, for the purpose of listing in a later revised table, any of these cancellations, for these periods only, not here given; or to have any such submitted on approval. Address, Carroll Chase, 986 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Name as it appears in the Postmark	Approximate Size in mm.	Shape	Before July 1 1847	"1847" July 1 1847 to July 1 1851	"1851" July 1 1851 to Feb. 24 1857	"1857" Feb. 24 1857 to Sept. 1 1861	1853 issue of stamped envelopes	1857 issue of stamped envelopes	Remarks
Route 7309	37x18 outer 25x7 inner	Oval			Blue				Between an inner and outer oval. No date.
Route 7309	33x10 outer 20x7 inner	Oval			Blue				Between an inner and outer oval. No date.
Route 7309	34x27 outer 20x12 inner	Oval			Blue				Between an inner and outer oval. No date.
Buffalo N. Y. Steamboat	10 cts. 23 long 22 high	Roughly Square		Blue					Frame curved at the top and straight at the bottom with the two lower corners cut off. No date.
Cincinnati & Louisville Mail Route	32	Circular			Blue				One or two letters at the bottom that are legible.
Hudson Riv. Mail N. Y.	35	Circular	Red		Black				"Mail Line" at top under "Hudson Riv. & Cincinnati."
Lake Champlain	33	Circular	Red		Black				"Mail Line" at bottom. The red "1851" at bottom. The frame curved at the top and straight at the bottom with the two lower corners cut off. No date.
Louisville & Cincinnati Mail Line	39	Circular	Red		Red				Shows an ornament under the date. The centre. The blue "1847" shows a "5" under the date in the center.
Louisville & Cincinnati Mail Line	37	Circular	Blue		Blue				
Lville & Cinti Mail Line	32	Circular			Blue				
Lou. & Cin. S. B. Mail Line	34	Circular			Black				
Louisville & St. Louis S. B.	32	Circular			Red				"S. B." means "Steam Boat"
N. O. & Vicksburg R. M.	36	Circular			Blue				"S. B." means "Steam Boat"
N. O. & Vicksburg Riv. M.	36	Circular			Black				"S. B." means "Steam Boat"
N. O. & Vicks. Riv. M.	34	Circular			Black				"R. M." means "River Mail"
N. O. & Vicksburgh R. R.	33	Circular			Black				"R. R." means "River Route."
N. Y. & Boston Stmb. & R. R.	36	Circular			Blue				New York & Boston Steamboat and Rail Road Route
Potomac Steamboat	30	Circular	Brown		Black				
St. Louis & Keokuk Steam	33	Circular	Red		Black				
St. Louis & Keokuk S. B.	32	Circular			Black				"S. B." means "Steam Boat"
St. Louis & Memphis R. M.	34	Circular			Black				"R. M." probably means "River Mail."
Troy & New York Steam Boat	32 long 12 high	Rectangular			Blue				No date.
St. Ls. & K	S.	Circular	Blue						May be "St. Ls. & Kk. S. B. Route."
S & Cairo Riv.	E.	Circular	Red						May be "St. Louis & Cairo Riv. Mail."

PARTLY IDENTIFIED.

WAR STAMPS, ETC.

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Top block of 12 showing plates			— 2g #111 rare* 2.50
and arrow* 24c*		5.90	— ¼g Prov. #116* .35
Top block of 6 showing, plate and			— ½g Prov. #117* .35
arrow, 16c*		1.95	— 1g Prov. #118* .50
\$5. green 1916 U. S.		.95	— 2g on 16g #119* .60
\$2. red & black 1918 U. S.		.68	32 sets Port. Col. Angola to Zambesia
\$5. green & black U. S. (fine)		1.25	1914. Vasco de Gama issues of Mac-
\$2. blue 1916		.60	ao, Port. Africa & Timor surcharged
U. S. Compounds —Perf. 11x10, rotary			¼ to 15c on ½ to 24a*. The lot of
press sheets. We have them at cur-			256 stamps \$26.90
rent prices, 1c, 2c, 3c*, singles or in			Fernando Po. 1900 5, 10, 15, 20, 40,
blocks.			60, 80c* 1.45
U. S. 1869 15c (very fine)		.95	Philippines 1864 6 2-8c green* .29
Trentino on Austria 14 var.	\$132.00		— 12 4-3c blue* (cat 1.50) .48
Congo 1908 50c bistre & black		.19	— 1906 2p black (superb) (cat 2.50) .68
— 1fr red & black		.23	Russia 1918 Imp. 7 rubles 2.25
— 5fr red & black		.98	Tunis 1906 Pict. 1fr* .12
— 1909 50c bistre & black		.22	— — Pict. 40c .05
Italian Austria—Trieste—"Venezia			Obock 1894 5frs* (triangular) 1.75
Giulia"			Japanese China 1902 5y green 1.75
1L brown & green*		2.00	— — 10y violet 2.60
1c, or 2c* each		.65	Liberia 1906 1c to \$5. 3.95
On Austria 6h orange*		1.75	— — Off. 1c to \$5 3.95
— 12h green*		2.50	— 1909 1c to 75c regular or Off. ea. .35
— 30h violet*		1.75	Roumania 1914 1b to 1L* #224-232 1.25
			U. S. Pac. Postal Teleg. 10, 15, 40c,
			50c 7.60

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STAMP AUCTION.

American Philatelic Society Convention Week of August 18th, at St. Louis. The Arrangement Committee will try to make this auction one of interest to visiting members.

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For this sale, only in perfect condition, and of all countries. About 600 more lots required. Each lot will be a single item, consisting of a single stamp, pair, strip or block, either unused, used or on cover, and a catalogue value of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$50.00. No combination lots of any kind.

There will be no charge for selling. The only cost will be the catalogue and postage which will be divided prorata according to the value of the stamps.

Send stamps by Registered mail direct to me and I will be personally responsible to owners.

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A. P. S. 2036

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President St. Louis Stamp Collectors Society.

Official Notices.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

To the Stockholders of the American Philatelic Society:

The Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of this Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of August, 1919 at 10 o'clock in the morning, and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Credentials:

Mr. Charles E. Severn, Chairman,
Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer,
Mr. D. T. Eaton,
Mr. August Bollman, and
Mr. Wm. E. Ault.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements:

Mr. H. A. Diamant, Chairman,
Dr. Lister Tuhloski,
Mr. Chester Myers,
Mr. R. M. Boisseleir, and
Mr. Ralph Eilers.

Announcement of the Convention Headquarters, Committees, etc. will be made in due season in the American Philatelist.

F. S. PARMELEE, Vice President.
H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations for the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the fiscal year 1919-20 have been received by the Secretary:

For President: H. H. Wilson, New York.
For Vice Presidents: Vote for three,

F. S. Parmelee, Nebraska.
H. A. Whipple, Nebraska.
Dr. W. P. Wherry, Nebraska.
T. R. Hungerford, Dist. Columbia.
H. F. Dunkhorst, Dist. Columbia.
J. B. Leavy, Dist. Columbia.

For Secretary: Dr. H. A. Davis, Colorado.

For Treasurer: J. E. Scott, Michigan.
For Intl. Secretary: Philip Dengler, Pennsylvania.

For Directors at Large:
H. B. Phillips, California.
Alvin Good, Ohio.

DR. CHASE DECLINES NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

986 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 14, 1919.

Dr. H. A. Davis,
Sec'y A. P. S.,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dear Doctor Davis:—

I have just learned that I have been nominated for president of the A. P. S. by the Detroit Philatelic Society and the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club.

I fully appreciate the honor and the kindly feelings that prompted the nomination, but I feel that I must decline to run, for the following reasons: First, Mr. H. H. Wilson, a very good friend of mine, has already been nominated, and I desire to withdraw in his favor. I feel that he is more deserving of the honor than I, and that he will make a most excellent president; and besides this I am, and will be for the coming year, overwhelmingly busy, and do not feel that I can spare the requisite time.

Trusting that you will take the necessary steps to carry out my wishes, and with kind regards, I am

Very truly,
Carroll Chase.

At a meeting of Garfield-Perry Stamp Club held June 5th the Detroit ticket was unanimously endorsed.

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS.

The convention headquarters for the 34th Annual Convention has been selected by the St. Louis Branch and appointed by Vice President Parmelee. Planters Hotel. Parlors A and B will be used by the Convention. The former seating about 200 people which will be used as the Convention Hall, the latter

seating from 40 to 50 people may be used for sectional and committee meetings, etc.

Rates to A. P. S. Members are as follows:

Single rooms without bath, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day.

Double rooms without bath, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.

Single rooms with bath, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.

Double rooms with bath, \$3.50, \$4.00,

\$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 per day.

Altho the Planters is conducted on the European Plan, Club Breakfasts, and Table D'Hote Luncheon are served at 75c and a Table D'Hote Dinner at \$1.25.

Reservation of rooms may be made by addressing Mr. Ralph Eilers, Secy. of the St. Louis Branch, 1627a Euclid St., St. Louis, Mo.

F. S. PARMELEE, Vice President.
H. A. DAVIS, Secy.

OBITUARY.

Edgar M. Bransford, A. P. S. #4858, died at San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1919. Mr. Bransford was a collector in a general way and a hard worker for The Pacific Philatelic Society, Branch #3, he had served the Society as Secretary for two and a half years, up to December, 1918, at which time he was stricken with influenza, developing into complications which resulted in his death. Besides his many friends amongst local A. P. S. members, Mr. Bransford leaves a sister to mourn his loss.

Charles Elmer Jenny, A.P.S. #3565, died at Fresno, Cal., April 8, 1919. Mr. Jenny was well known as a philatelic writer and student of many years standing. The following obituary appeared in the San Francisco "Bulletin" of April 9, 1919:

"Charles Elmer Jenny, noted California poet and naturalist, died suddenly last night near here. Mr. Jenny was the author of several volumes of poetry and was a frequent contributor to periodicals and magazines. He was a recognized authority on the natural history of California. He was also noted as a philatelist. He was a native of Massachusetts and had resided for 30 years in Fresno County."

John F. Mayer died at his home in Richmond, Virginia, on May 29th, 1919 in the 79th year of his age.

A Virginian by birth, he served in the Confederate army as well as in its Departments in various capacities. He

was a 33° Mason.

It is but a modest tribute to say, that in him were blended all those traits which go to make the ideal stamp collector of the old school—geniality, kindness, and generosity, combined with the inherent qualities of the Old Virginia gentleman.

"Captain Johnny Mayer," as he was lovingly called by every Richmonder, began collecting at the close of the Civil War, and succeeded in accumulating a vast quantity of stamps. His natural preference was for United States and Confederates, beyond these he "played no favorites." He simply loved stamps and his loyalty but ceased when his spirit fled.

Aside from his stamp collection, which will probably be offered at auction, he possessed a wonderful "Confederate Scrap-Book," a huge, handsomely bound volume, into which he had gathered—during and after the war—photographs and autographs, and letters, of every Confederate celebrity, official papers and proclamations, historical newspaper clippings, rare engravings of that stirring period, and many other relics of interest to the student and historian.

He possessed probably one of the finest libraries of Masonic publications and Virginiana in the South.

The two big well-worn volumes and the countless cigar-boxes of duplicates, over which many of us of a younger generation have spent happy hours, are closed—a precious page is torn from the heart's album.

The American Philatelist

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JOSEPH B. LEAVY, EDITOR,
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60 Cents Per Year in Advance.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Membership List - - - 50 cents
Convention Proceedings - - - 25 cents
By-Laws, - - - 15 cents

ADVERTISEMENTS—

One page, per insertion, - - - \$8.00
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Quarter page, (4 inches) per insertion - - 2.00
Eighth page, (2 inches) per insertion, - - 1.25
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Five per cent (5%) discount allowed on yearly
contract.

Advertising Copy must reach Editor by the 1st of
each month to insure insertion.

Typewritten or printed copy should be furnished;
otherwise no responsibility will be assumed for errors.
Right is reserved to reject any advertisements
offered.

EXCHANGES—We will be pleased to exchange three
copies with all philatelic publications upon receipt
of request to do so. Kindly send one copy to Mr.
Adam E. Daum, Assistant Librarian, 421 Wood
St., Pittsburgh, Pa., one copy to the Chairman of
the Philatelic Literature Committee, W. R. Rick-
etts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, (Wilke-
Barre) Pa., and one copy to the Editor.

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EDITORIAL.

Several editorials have appeared dur-
ing the past year in one or two of our
contemporaries arraigning the American
Philatelic Society as a nonentity in the
philatelic world, and our secretary has
called my attention to them in a letter
stating he thought some editorial reply
might well be made. Unfortunately we
agree, in the main, with our contempo-
raries. The American Philatelic Socie-
ty has been a nonentity in so far as ac-
complishing anything of importance and
lasting benefit to philately. The socie-
ty has grown steadily, become thorough-
ly sound financially, and in consequence,
very self complaisant, self laudatory,
and thoroughly lazy. It has not accom-
plished, nor attempted to accomplish,
one solitary thing to which it can point
with just pride as an achievement of
lasting benefit to philately.

The officers of the society have at all
times been men of ability, capable of,
and desirous of, accomplishing some
lasting benefit to philately, but what-
ever their ideas and dreams may have
been they have not received the united
support and backing of the members of
the society. With but a very few ex-
ceptions, each member has thought on-
ly of himself and what would benefit
only his own particular branch of phil-
ately, simply imbued with the idea of
getting a thousand per cent. return on
his yearly dollar eighty, no thought for
the other fellow.

It does not matter whether philately
means to you a science, a pastime, a
hobby, an investment, a speculation, or
a business, whatever helps the other
fellow must help you, either directly
or indirectly, anything tending to the
general benefit of philately is worth
your attention, time, labor, and, if need
be, money. The American Philatelic
Society is a powerful organization, if it
would only awaken to a realization of
its full strength and power, let it arise
from its lethargy into dominant action
by instructing its members, attending
the forthcoming convention, to consid-
er ways and means of accomplishing
the following lasting benefits to philat-
ely:

An Act of Congress permitting the illustrating of United States and foreign postage stamps in stamp albums, catalogues, reference works, and periodicals of unquestioned standing.

A request to the Postmaster-General to establish a Bureau, in charge of a philatelist, where supplies of all current United States stamp paper should be kept on sale, in their various varieties, and in a condition such as required by collectors.

A keen interest in the proper advancement and expansion of the Government Collection of Postage Stamps

housed in the United States National Museum, which collection has never received its due in consideration and advancement from the authorities on account of the lack of organized interest therein.

The accomplishing of any one of the three would be a lasting monument to the American Philatelic Society, let the Society show that it is at last alive to the general interests of philately and cognizant of its own power and strength by accomplishing all three.

This does not rest with the officers, but with each and every individual member.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1919.

Stock Fund.

Balance	\$5004.66	
Receipts	19.00	\$5023.66

General Fund.

Balance	\$2783.53	
Receipts	\$122.40	
Disbursements	61.22	61.18
		\$2844.71

Insurance Fund.

Balance	\$1900.91	
Receipts	49.21	\$1950.12

Exchange Account.

Balance	\$	7.01
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Suspense Account.

Balance	\$	22.25
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\$9847.75

American Philatelist Account.

Debit Balance	\$2420	
Receipts	\$18.60	
Disbursements00	18.60
		\$2401.45

\$7446.30

Resources.

Bonds	\$5489.34	
Cash	1956.96	

\$7446.30

J. E. SCOTT, Treasurer,

DON'T READ THIS

If British Colonial Stamps do not interest you, but if they do, it is absolutely essential that you should subscribe to my

**New Issue Service of British Colonial Stamps
AT 10% OVER FACE VALUE**

or actual cost.

Within the last 12 months nearly 200 different British Colonials have been sent out, among them

71 BRITISH COLONIAL WAR STAMPS

for which my subscribers had to pay

ONLY 10% OVER FACE VALUE.

PROSPECTUS GRATIS.

Old European, British Colonial & South American

STAMPS IN SUPERFINE condition.

VALUABLE GENERAL & SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS

bought for ready cash up to any amount.

HUGO GRIEBERT,

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ESTABLISHED 33 YEARS.

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THE NEW LOCATION

of the headquarters of

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

is now at

33 WEST 44th STREET

New York

New Edition of the 1919 Standard Postage Stamp

Catalogue Now on Sale.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE.

THE EDITOR.

It will be greatly appreciated if members having new or unchronicled varieties will submit them promptly for notation and description, due credit will in all cases be given.

International Office
of
THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
No. 1463/65
Berne, May 15, 1919.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, on the part of the Offices interested, three specimens of each of the new postal values enumerated hereafter:

- 1st. **BOLIVIA:** Postage stamps of 1 centavo, 5, 10, 20, 22, 24 and 50 centavos;
- 2nd. **BRAZIL:** Postage stamp of 25 reis;
- 3rd. **DENMARK:** Ordinary postal cards and response paid cards of 5 on 3 ore; official postal card of 5 on 3 ore; stamped envelope of 7 on 5 ore; letter card of 7 on 5 ore; stamped wrappers of 5 on 2 ore, 5 on 3 ore and 5 on 4 ore;
- 4th. **ETHIOPIA:** Postage stamps of 2 guerches, 3 and 4 talaris;
- 5th. **GREAT BRITAIN:**

- (a) **Bermudas:** Postage stamp of 4 pence;
- (b) **Mesopotamia (British Occupation):** Postal cards of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1+1 annas; stamped envelope of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas for registered sendings (3 forms); stamped wrapper of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna; bearing in surcharge the mention "Iraq in British Occupation";
- (c) **St. Helena:** Postage stamp of 1 penny bearing in surcharge the mention "War Tax 1d";
- (d) **Trengganu:** Postage stamp of 4 cents; postal cards of 2 and 4 cents;
- (e) **Village of Mosul (on Tigris River):** Postage stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, and 8

annas bearing in surcharge the mention "Postage I. E. F. 'D.'"

The values mentioned under letters (b) and (e) are distributed at the express request of the British Office;

6th. **LUXEMBURG:** (GRAND DUCHY): Postage stamp of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ centimes;

7th. **PORTUGAL:** Letter card of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos;

8th. **SALVADOR (THE):** Postage stamp of 1 colon and postal card of 5 centavos with response paid.

Referring to my circular of 31 March and 12 April last, Nos. 895-42 and 1062-52, I have the additional honor to request of you:

(a) To transmit directly to the Minister of Posts, at Warsaw (Poland) also to the Regency of the Republic of San Marino, at San Marino, a triple collection of all the postal values (postage stamps, postal cards, wrappers and stamped envelopes, etc.) actually in use in your service; and

(b) To send me hereafter 381 specimens, instead of 375 as before—see my circular of May 31, 1918, No. 1623-52—of the new postal values that you may wish to have distributed, to the end that the Offices of Poland and of the Republic of San Marino may be included in future distributions in accordance with article XXXIX, section 2, paragraph 2, of the Regulations of the principle of execution of the Convention.

Will you agree with me, Sir, in the assurances of the Highest considerations.

The Director,
RUFFY.

UNITED STATES. 1919. Engraved. Current design printed from 170 subject plates by the Stickney rotary

press. No watermark. **Perforated 11 by 10.**

1c light green.

2c carmine rose, carmine.

3c pale violet, lilac, reddish lilac, type II.

Under an invoice dated June 14, 1919 there was shipped from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the New York Post Office the following quantities of the above stamps:

1c 4,800 sheets, equals 816,000 stamps.

2c 7,200 sheets, equals 1,224,000 stamps.

3c 7,200 sheets, equals 1,224,000 stamps.

In cutting up the coil lengths from the large rolls of stamps printed by the Stickney rotary press there is always a certain number of short lengths left over, these being perfectly good stamps it was decided they should be put to use and not destroyed as waste, which was formerly the case. The short lengths had, of course, received the regulation one way coil perforation while forming part of the large rolls. The coil perforating machines are revolving cylinders of the 10 gauge perforation and only fitted for perforating large rolls of stamps, cannot perforate sheets, so the short lengths had to be perforated the other way on the regulation 11 gauge machines for perforating the regulation flat sheets, hence the compound perforation. In order to keep accounts straight New York is to be the only office to receive these stamps, and they will continue to be issued to that office as the short lengths of horizontal coil stamps accumulate. The stamps were regularly issued under instructions from the Post Office Department, conforming with the economical and conservation rules of that Department under the present administration. No decision has as yet been reached as regards the short lengths of the 4c and 5c coils, nor the short lengths of the 1c, 2c, and 3c vertical coil stamps from the 150 subject plates. At present there is not a sufficient quantity of these short lengths on hand to bother about, but they are being conserved by the Bureau pending

some future instructions from the Post Office Department.

The sheets of 170 subjects, perforated 11 by 10, as issued, all bear an open star in the upper left corner margin, directly above the upper left corner of the first stamp in the sheet, and plate number in the top margin only, directly over the ninth stamp in the top row. The 1c and 2c plates also bear S 30 in the top margin, directly over the tenth stamp in the top row. There are no side margins as the stamps were printed in a continuous ribbon of ten horizontal rows by an indefinite number of vertical rows from two curved plates of 170 subjects each tightly fitted to a shaft, there is, in the ribbon, a vertical line after every seventeenth vertical row, this is not a guide line, but is caused by the collection of ink in the crevice where the plates join. This line shows on most sheets of the 11 by 10 perforation under discussion, either at right or left side of sheet just inside the perforation. There are no straight edges to these 170 subject sheets every stamp on the sheet being perforated on all four sides.

We have seen sheets bearing the following plate numbers:

1c. 8340, 9099, 9111, 9112, 9113, 9114, 9151.

2c. 9103, 9104, 9153, 9154, 9233.

3c. 8482, 8483, 8923, 8924, 9145, 9146.

The S 30 appearing above the tenth stamp in the top row of the plates of the 1c and 2c is a distinguishing mark of the Bureau for the type of plate. When the first curved plates were made it was found the outer frame of the stamp design was cut too deep on the original die to produce good printing results from the rotary press curved plates, therefore the outer frame of the design on the transfer roll, where the design is in relief, was cut down 20% and plates laid down from these transfer rolls were marked S 20. The 20% cut down was found to be insufficient and was increased to 40% and the plates laid down from the increased cut down transfers were marked S 40, these plates however printed too "thin" or light a

frame, and the medium of a 30% cut down was tried and found to produce the desired results. Plates laid down from the 30% cut down outer frame transfers were marked S 30. These experiments were made with the 1c and 2c transfers only, the correct percentage of cut down having been established before the 3c plates of type II were laid down. The original die of the 3c, type I, was not so deeply cut as the 1c and 2c dies and never required any cutting down of the outer frame. Plates of the S 20 and S 40 type were not in use at the time the Bureau commenced conserving the short lengths of coil stamps.

UNITED STATES. 1919. Stamped Envelopes. Mr. J. M. Bartels kindly sends us a copy of a letter received by him from the Post Office Department in answer to an inquiry from him regarding the 3c black error.

June 10, 1919.

Mr. J. M. Bartels,
99 Nassau St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:—

Referring to your letter of May 19th, submitting a return-card stamped envelope with the 3c stamp embossed in black ink, you are advised that an investigation was made to establish, if possible, the cause of this error.

It has been found impossible to prove definitely how only part of the order could have been printed with stamps in black ink without being detected, but it seems probable that this order was printed at night and some black ink was inadvertently put in a purple fountain, or that a palette-knife carrying black ink was used in a purple fountain, and the difference in color escaped notice in the artificial light.

The black ink for the printed return-card and the stamp ink are close together in the press machine, and it has been suggested that a piece of paper may have lodged in the receptacle containing black ink in such a manner as to syphon a sufficient quantity into the stamp ink as to produce the black impressions.

No more definite explanation of the error can at present be given.

(Signed) W. J. Barrows,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster Gen.

ABYSSINIA. 1919. Additional denominations to the barbaric wonders last month. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 11½.

2 guerches deep blue & red brown
(Heir to Throne).

3 talaris green & light red (Lion).

4 talaris light brown & lilac rose
(Empress Zionditiou).

AUSTRIA. 1919. Letters recently received in Washington, D. C. from Vienna, have been franked by the Austrian stamps bearing black Gothic overprint "Deutschosterreich." The rate on single letters is 25 heller.

BOLIVIA. 1919. Design as shown. Engraved on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 12.



1 centavo dull carmine.

BULGARIA. 1919. Designs as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 13½ by 13.



1 centime gray olive.



Perforated 12½.

25 stotinki blue.



Perforated 13 by 14.

1 stotinki gray.

CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC. 1919. Design as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, imperforate.



1 denier deep brown.
15 deniers vermilion.
50 deniers dark violet.
60 deniers orange.
80 deniers olive.
300 deniers green.

CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC. 1919. Postage Due. Design as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, imperforate.



40 deniers deep bistre.
1000 deniers violet.

DENMARK. 1919. Ferry Post. Current postage stamps overprinted POSTFAERGE in black Roman capitals.

15 ore violet.

This stamp is used as a packet stamp on the steamers plying between the mainland and the islands, or Jutland.

FIUME. 1919. Design as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 11½.



30 centesimi violet.

50 centesimi light green.

There is a great deal of variation in the paper used for the so-called permanent current series. We have noted that the first printings were on a coarse yellowish white wove paper with yellow gum, later printings being on a coarse white wove paper with yellow gum, medium white paper with white gum, and thin white paper with white gum.

FRANCE. 1919. Air Mail Stamp. The following paragraph appeared in a recent issue of "Aeroplane."

"The French postal authorities propose to charge a surtax of 75c on packets of 500 gr., 1fr. from 500-800 gr., and 1 fr. 25c. above that weight, on packages or letters carried by aerial post. A special stamp is being printed at the Boulevard Brune works, designed by M. Leon Ruffe. In the centre of the design is the head of Capt. Guynemer; on the left a view of Issy-les Moulineaux, the cradle of French aviation; and on the right an aeroplane flying over the Seine. The stamp is to be issued in three colors for the different denominations—black, blue, and red respectively. It will not be issued to the public, but will be affixed to correspondence by the Post Office to show that the proper fee has been paid."

FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.

CANTON. 1919. Stamps of 1908 issue surcharged with new denomination in Chinese currency.

2 cents on 5 centimes green & black (black).

6 cents on 15 centimes violet & black (black).

8 cents on 20 centimes violet & black (black).

10 cents on 25 centimes blue & black (black).

12 cents on 30 centimes brown & black (black).

16 cents on 40 centimes brown & black (black).

20 cents on 50 centimes carmine & black (blue).

30 cents on 75 centimes vermilion & black (blue).

40 cents on 1 franc carmine & black (blue).

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

HOI HAO. 1919. Stamps of 1908 issue surcharged with new denomination in Chinese currency.

2/5 cent on 1 centime olive brown & black (black).

2 cents on 5 centimes green & black (black).

4 cents on 10 centimes carmine & black (blue).

6 cents on 15 centimes violet & black (black).

10 cents on 25 centimes blue & black (black).

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

KOUANG TCHEOU WAN. 1919. Stamps of 1908 issue surcharged with new denomination in Chinese currency.

14 cents on 35 centimes olive & black (black).

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

MONGTSEU. 1919. Stamps of 1908 issue surcharged with new denomination in Chinese currency.

2 cents on 5 centimes green & black (black).

6 cents on 15 centimes violet & black (black).

10 cents on 25 centimes blue & black (black).

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

PACKHOI. 1919. Stamps of 1908 issue surcharged with new denomination in Chinese currency.

2/5 cent on 1 centime olive brown & black (black).

4/5 cent on 2 centimes brown & black (black).

1 3/5 cents on 4 centimes blue & black (red).

6 cents on 15 cents violet & black (black).

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

TCHONG KING. 1919. Stamps of 1908 issue surcharged with new denomination in Chinese currency.

2 cents on 5 centimes green & black (black).

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

YUNNAN FOU. 1919. Stamps of 1908 issue surcharged with new denomination in Chinese currency.

2/5 cent on 1 centime olive brown & black (black).

4/5 cent on 2 centimes brown & black (black).

1 3/5 cents on 4 centimes blue & black (red).

4 cents on 10 centimes red & black (blue).

8 cents on 20 centimes violet & black (black).

10 cents on 25 centimes blue & black (black).

12 cents on 30 centimes brown & black (black).

15 cents on 40 centimes bistre & black (black).

20 cents on 50 centimes carmine & black (blue).

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

GUATEMALA. 1918. Oblong stamps various styles of ornate frames containing medallion pictures of different subjects. Engraved on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 14 to 15.

30 centavos red & black (Wireless station).

60 centavos olive & black (Mater-
nity Asylum).
90 centavos deep red brown & black
(Technical School).
3 pesos blue green & black (Coat
of Arms).

Mr. A. C. Roessler.

HAYTI. 1918-19. Provisional Issue.
Stamps of 1910 issue surcharged as
shown.



1 ct. on 4 centimes olive (red).
1 ct. on 15 centimes yellow (red).
1 ct. on 20 centimes yellow green
& black (black).
1 ct. on 50 centimes yellow orange
(black).
5 cts. on 15 centimes yellow (red).

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

Same surcharge in red on stamps of
1914 provisional issue bearing the black
overprint Gl O. Z.—7 Fev. 1914.

1 ct. on 20 centimes blue green.
2 cts. on 8 centimes olive.

The following are the quantities is-
sued of the above surcharges and others
previously chronicled by us, as given by
L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

On 1906 issue.

1 ct. on 4 centimes carmine (black)
130,000.
1 ct. on 20 centimes blue green
(black). 59,500.
1 ct. on 20 centimes blue green
(red). 60,000.
1 ct. on 50 centimes vermilion
(black). 71,400.
59,100.
1 ct. on 50 centimes vermilion
2 cts. on 3 centimes brown (red).
51,100.
2 cts. on 8 centimes rose (black).
106,800.

2 cts. on 8 centimes rose (red).
133,600.
2 cts. on 20 centimes blue green
(red). 95,000.
2 cts. on 1 piastre lilac (red). 134,-
400.

On 1910 issue.

1 ct. on 20 centimes yellow green
& black. 5,400.

On 1913-14 issue.

1 ct. on 4 centimes olive (red).
26,000.
1 ct. on 7 centimes vermilion
(black). 23,000.
1 ct. on 15 centimes yellow (red).
20,000.
1 ct. on 50 centimes yellow orange
(black). 8,900.
1 ct. on 1 piastre vermilion (black)
9,000.
2 cts. on 3 centimes bistre (red).
23,000.
2 cts. on 8 centimes olive (red).
27,000.
2 cts. on 10 centimes brown red
(black). 50,000.
2 cts. on 15 centimes yellow (red).
19,000.
5 cts. on 10 centimes brown red
(black). 16,000.
5 cts. on 15 centimes yellow (red).
4,000.

On Gl. O. Z. issue.

1 ct. on 15 centimes yellow (red).
100,000.
1 ct. on 20 centimes blue green
(red). 100,000.
1 ct. on 20 centimes yellow green
& black (red). 37,000.
1 ct. on 1 piastre lilac (red).
10,000.
1 ct. on 1 piastre lilac (black).
135,000.
2 cts. on 50 centimes vermilion
(green). 150,000.
2 cts. on 50 centimes yellow (red).
30,000.
5 cts. on 1 piastre vermilion
(brown). 45,000.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF AUS-
TRIA. 1919. Current Italian stamp
overprinted as shown.

5

centesimi
di corona

50 centesimi di corona on 50 centesimi violet.

Stamp Collecting.

The various types of overprinted stamps have been discontinued and ordinary Italian postage stamps are now in use throughout this territory.

ITALIAN OFFICES IN CHINA. Pe-kin. 1919. Current stamps of Italian Offices in China overprinted Pechino in black type.

- ½ cent on 1 centesimi brown.
- 1 cent on 2 centesimi orange brown.
- 2 cents on 5 centesimi green.
- 4 cents on 10 centesimi claret.
- 8 cents on 20 centesimi brown orange.
- 10 cents on 25 centesimi blue.
- 40 cents on 1 lire brown & green.
- 2 dollari on 5-lira blue & rose (dollari small).
- 2 dollari on 5 lira blue & rose (dollari large).

Special Delivery.

- 12 cents on 30 centesimi blue & rose.

Postage Due.

- 8 cents on 20 centesimi orange & magenta.
- 12 cents on 30 centesimi orange & magenta.
- 16 cents on 40 centesimi orange & magenta.

Champion's Bulletin.

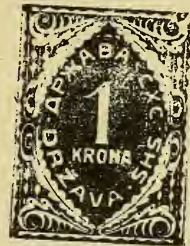
JUGO-SLAVIA. 1919. We illustrate herewith the designs of the Bosnia special delivery and charity stamps overprinted for use in Jugo-Slavia, and chronicled last month.



JUGO-SLAVIA. 1919. Postage Due. Designs as shown. Lithographed on thick white wove paper without watermark, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.



- 5 helera rose red.
- 10 helera rose red.
- 20 helera rose red.
- 50 helera rose red.



Lithographed on thick bluish wove paper without watermark, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1 krona blue.
- 5 krona blue.
- 10 krona blue.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

JUGO-SLAVIA. 1919. Designs as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.



Mr. H. F. Dunkhorst has recently shown us a consignment of several sheets of each denomination from which we are able to gather the following interesting information. The stamps of smaller design, as shown above, were lithographed from stones of one hundred subjects, ten minor varieties in a horizontal row, repeated ten times to the stone. The minor varieties are most easily distinguished by the length and number of rays crossing the numerals in upper left corner, and are quite marked in the 3 and 5 helera, but exceedingly slight in the 10 helera. In any horizontal strip all the stamps will always be different minor varieties, while in any vertical strip all stamps will be the same minor variety. We also note that the stamps come on two papers; a medium thin, semi-transparent paper, and a thicker opaque paper.

- 3 helera deep grey violet (thin paper).
- 3 helera deep gray lilac (thick paper).
- 5 helera bright green (thin paper).
- 5 helera gray green (thick paper).
- 5 helera emerald green (thick paper).
- 10 helera bright rose (thin paper).
- 10 helera dull rose (thin paper).
- 10 helera use red (thick paper).



The 20 helera of above design was at

first lithographed from a stone of fifty subjects, five minor varieties in a horizontal row repeated ten times to the stone, later a new stone was made of one hundred subjects, ten minor varieties in a horizontal row repeated ten times to the stone. In this later stone there are but five new minor varieties, as Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, in the horizontal row of ten minor varieties, are the same as the five minor varieties of the fifty subject stone. We have seen but one stone of the 25 helera, the first, fifty subjects, five minor varieties in a horizontal row repeated ten times to the stone. We believe that there is a second stone of the 25 helera of one hundred subjects but as yet have seen no sheets of stamps printed from it. There is but one stone of the 40 helera, one hundred subjects, ten minor varieties in a horizontal row repeated ten times. The minor varieties are much more pronounced in the 40 helera than in the 20 and 25 helera.

- 20 helera deep brown (thick paper), five minor varieties.
- 20 helera violet brown (thick paper), ten minor varieties.
- 25 helera deep blue (thick paper), five minor varieties.
- 40 helera ochre (thick paper), ten minor varieties.

JUGO-SLAVIA. 1919. Large rectangular stamps. Design an allegorical female figure within a tablet frame, numerals of denomination in each upper corner, two line Cyrillian inscription in inlaid label at foot of design. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 11½.

- 50 helera green.
- 60 helera violet gray.

Large rectangular stamps. Design a nude figure of child arising from a pile of ruins and skulls, arms extended holding an olive branch curved above head, enclosed in an oval surrounded by a Cyrillian inscription all in color on white, beneath oval an irregular label containing numeral of denomination and capital K, in white on color, fancy

leaf design filling background between oval and outer frame. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 11½.

- 1 krona red.
- 2 krona blue.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

JAPAN. We understand that a series of Victory stamps is in active preparation by the Department of Communications, Tokio, as well as a separate issue commemorating the Coronation of the young ruler.

Stamp Collecting.

LUXEMBURG. 1919. Design same as current 1 centime. No watermark, perforated 12½. Printed by Messrs. Enschede of Holland.

- 7½ centimes orange.

Official Stamp. Above stamp overprinted Official in black fancy script type.

- 7½ centimes orange.

PANAMA. We quote the following paragraph from the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain for June, 1919.

"We have received the 10c. of 1906-07 (portrait of Obaldia) surcharged with a large capital 'H' followed, in smaller type, by B.0,02, on the upper part of the stamp, and 'Ley 24—De 1915' in two lines below the portrait, all in red."

PERU. 1919. Current design. Change of color.

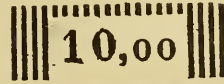
- 2 centavos deep green & black.

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

POLAND. 1918. Designs as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, imperforate.



- 3 fen gray brown.
- 10 fen dull red violet.
- 50 fen deep blue green.



- 1 mark violet blue.
 - 1½ marks green.
 - 2 marks gray brown.
 - 1½ kronen red brown.
 - 2 kronen deep blue.
- Perforated 11½.
- 1½ marks green.
 - 1½ kronen red brown.
 - 2 kronen deep blue.



- Imperforate.
- 2½ marks red brown.
 - 2½ kronen dark violet.
- Perforated 11½.
- 2½ marks red brown.
 - 2½ kronen dark violet.



- Imperforate.
- 5 marks red violet.
 - 5 kronen deep gray.
- Perforated 11½.
- 5 kronen deep gray.

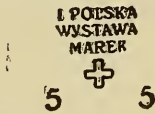
An entire new series for general use will shortly be issued, supplanting the above designs and the many local issues in current use. This new issue is

in the nature of a celebration of the admission of Poland to the Universal Postal Union, as announced in the Berne circular of May 15, 1919, published at the head of this chronicle.

POLAND. 1919. Charity Stamps. Current designs as illustrated above, imperforate or perforated 11½, and surcharged as shown, in violet.



5 fen green.
10 fen dull red violet.
15 fen deep red.



25 fen light olive.
50 fen deep blue green.

Economist Stamp Co.

POLAND. Messrs. Bright & Son state that they have a set of Austrian stamps handstamped "Poczta Polska" and "Eagle" in violet, both on postage stamps, postage due, and newspaper stamps, all with the Przemysl cancellation.

POLAND. 1919. Charity Stamps. We illustrate herewith the type of overprint on the German stamps bearing Gen. Gouv. Warschau overprint, chronicled last month.

Na Skarb
Narodowy

PERSIA. 1919. Postage stamps of 1911 issue surcharged in black as shown.



6 chahis on 10 chahis orange brown & red.

6 chahis on 1 kran carmine & ultramarine.

Last month through a typographical error we chronicled a 5 chahis on 1 kran, we do not know of such a surcharge, it should have been the 6 chahis on 1 kran listed above.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES. 1919. War Tax. Current large oblong Portuguese Colonial fiscal stamp overprinted TAXA DE GUERRA diagonally, and stated to have been issued for postal use. The overprint is heavy sans-serif capitals.

0\$01 gray green (black).
0\$04 gray green (red).
0\$05 gray green (carmine).

The above stamps are intended for use in all the Portuguese Colonies except Portuguese India, Macao, and Timor.

PORTUGUESE INDIA. 1919. War Tax. Current large oblong Portuguese Colonial fiscal stamp overprinted TAXA DE GUERRA diagonally, in heavy sans-serif capitals.

0.00,05,48 gray green (black).
0.01,00,04 gray green (black).
0.02,03,43 gray green (carmine).

MACAO AND TIMOR. 1919. War Tax. Current large oblong Portuguese Colonial fiscal stamp overprinted TAXA DE GUERRA diagonally, in heavy sans-serif capitals.

2 avos gray green (black).
9 avos gray green (red).
11 avos gray green (carmine).

Economist Stamp Co. and Mr. J. N. Luff.

LOURENÇO MARQUES. 1919. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. state that in a consignment of 100 sheets of the ½ centavo black, recently received by them, one sheet contained a singular error, the first stamp in the sixth row having the value omitted, both tablets being wholly blank. The other ninety-nine sheets of the consignment being quite normal, only the one sheet containing the error.

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE ISLANDS. 1919. Provisional Issue. Stamps of various issues overprinted REPUBLICA in blue and surcharged with new denomination in changed currency.

On 1902 issue,

2½ centavos on 15 reis brown.

On 1911 issue,

½ centavo on 2½ reis gray.

1 centavo on 2½ reis gray.

2½ centavos on 2½ reis gray.

On 1914 issue,

½ centavo on ¼ centavo olive brown.

2 centavos on ¼ centavo olive brown.

2½ centavos on ¼ centavo olive brown.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

AZORES. 1919. Stamps of current series overprinted PORTEADO, diagonally, in heavy sans-serif capitals. Overprint measuring 22 by 3½ mm.

½ centavo black (red).

1 centavo deep blue green (carmine).

W. C. Phillips & Co.

ROUMANIA. 1918. Design of 1893-98 issue, white wove paper without watermark, perforated 13½ by 11½.

50 bani rose.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular.

ROUMANIA. 1918. Charity Stamp. Design of 1916 issue of Charity stamps.

5 bani green.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular.

RUSSIA. 1918. Bolshevist Government.



A correspondent of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. states that the two stamps,

of the design shown above, were the work of the Russian artist Sarring, who designed the Romanoff stamps, and were done by order of M. Nikitin, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in Kerensky's last cabinet. The two stamps were issued two months before the fall of Kerensky, and were only part of a complete series for which designs were made, but the other denominations were not printed because the Bolsheviki abolished the use of postage stamps altogether and allowed letters to be sent post free without stamps. The Bolsheviki had nothing to do with either the production or the issue of these stamps.

RUSSIA. Balkan Republics. Lithuania. 1919. Type set design as shown. White wove paper without watermark, perforated 11½.



10 schagiw black.

15 schagiw black.

20 schagiw black.

30 schagiw black.

40 schagiw black.

50 schagiw black.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

RUSSIA. Balkan Republics. Latvia. 1919. Design as shown. Lithographed on thin white wove paper without watermark, imperforate.



3 kopecs deep lilac.

Lithographed on white wove paper with honey-comb watermark, imperforate.

- 3 kopecs deep lilac.
- 10 kopecs deep blue.
- 15 kopecs dull green.
- 20 kopecs orange.
- 35 kopecs brown.
- 50 kopecs bright violet.
- 70 kopecs emerald green.

Economist Stamp Co.

Letters have been received in Washington, D. C. franked by the 15 kopecs on thin paper without watermark, which denomination appears to be the single letter rate to this country.

The honey-comb watermark paper used in the printing of the above stamps seems to us identical with the paper of German manufacture used by the Argentine Republic. The inference is that Latvia was at the time under German control and that the Bolsheviki were the governing power. This deduction appears to be supported by the following cable dispatches:

"Paris, June 25, 1919.—Gen. Zukauskas, with a Lithuanian army of 25,000, has expelled the Bolshevik forces from the greater part of Lithuania and is now commencing an offensive against the Bolsheviki near Dvinsk and Czarascy, according to a dispatch received from Capt. Howell Forman, of the American Baltic relief administration headquarters, dated Kovno, Lithuania, June 24, 1919."

"Paris, June 30, 1919.—After waiting in refuge on a boat in Libau harbor since April 16, Premier Ullman, formerly an American university professor, landed triumphantly with his cabinet at Libau on June 27 and resumed control of the Lettish government, from which he had been displaced by a man named Needra, who usurped the premiership with German support and who is now under guard in a Libau hotel."

The War Trade Board of the United States has given the name Latvia to a section of the Baltic Provinces inhabited by the Lettish people. This section includes the southern half of Livonia and all of Courland. Riga, the prin-

cipal city of Latvia, was founded in 1201 by Albert, Bishop of Livonia, but in the early part of the thirteenth century, when the German merchants from Bremen landed there, it became one of the ports of the Hanseatic League, and the Lettish people were, from that time on, dominated by the Order of Teutonic Knights.

Leepaja, which is the obliteration mark on most of the cancelled to order stamps, is the native name for the port of Libau.

RUSSIA. GERMAN OCCUPATION; OF LITHUANIA AND COURLAND. 1918. Current stamps of German Empire overprinted "Postgebiet—Ob. Ost." in black, in two lines of German Gothic type.

25 pfennig red & black on yellow.
Mr. J. N. Luff.

RUSSIA. Balkan Republics. Estonia. Stamp Collecting states that the Esthonian (Provisional) Legation in London received by telegram from Reval the text of the declaration of Esthonian independence, which was adopted on May 19, 1919, by the Constituent Assembly with practical unanimity. All the Esthonian parties, with the exception of the Germans, were present, and voted for the declaration, but a Russian representative abstained. After reciting the history of the loss of Esthonian independence seven centuries ago, and stating the desire of the people to order their own lives in freedom and independence, the declaration expresses the "determination and will of Esthonia to be free from all subordination to Russia," and concludes: "On February 24, 1918, the bonds between Russia and the Esthonian Republic were broken. Esthonia is now an independent and democratic republic. Esthonia is fighting for her existence against Bolshevik and tyrannical Russia, and will defend herself to the last drop of blood."

SIAM. 1919. According to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the Siamese overprint on the Victory stamps is "WUN

CHAI," which translated means "Day of Victory." The same authorities state that there have been two printings of the Victory stamps and that the quantities of each denomination in the combined printings were as follows:

2 satangs	330,000
3 satangs	111,118
5 satangs	110,000
10 satangs	66,000
15 satangs	55,000
1 baht	5,500
2 baht	3,300
3 baht	2,468
5 baht	1,918

SALVADOR. 1919. Central design a portrait of the President (so we presume) curved at top **CORREOS** in short heavy sans-serif capitals, beneath that is curved **EL SALVADOR** in thick Roman capitals, all in white on color. At bottom of portrait **UN COLON** in short heavy white sans-serif capitals, flanking the portrait, and some little distance from the lower corners of design, are small labels containing \$1, also in white on color. Engraved by the American Bank Note Company. White wove paper without watermark, perforated 12.

1 colon dark blue & black.

TUNIS. Aeroplane Post. 1919. Stamp of 1906 issue surcharged in red as shown.



Poste Aérienne

30 on 35 centimes olive & brown.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

BRITISH COLONIES.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. 1919. Change in color. Current design, multiple watermark, perforated 14.

1½ pence red brown.

Economist Stamp Co.

BERMUDA. 1919. Current ship design. Engraved, multiple watermark, perforated 14.

4 pence red on yellow.

This is apparently the 4 pence orange chronicled in May on authority of the Colonial Journal.

EAST AFRICA & UGANDA. 1919. Provisional Issue. Current postage stamp surcharged 4 Cents, in two lines of heavy black sans-serif type.

4 Cents on 6 cents scarlet.

Stamp Collecting.

INDIA. 1919. Design an oval containing the crowned portrait of King George V., above which is curved the inscription **INDIA POSTAGE**, and below oval **ONE AND A HALF ANNA**, the denomination in numerals, 1½ A, is placed in each upper corner.

1½ annas maroon.

Stamp Collecting.

MALTA. 1919. Current design watermarked multiple crown and C A.

2½ shillings olive gray.

MOSUL. 1919. Large rectangular Turkish revenue stamps bearing a three line black surcharge; **POSTAGE** in Roman capitals, the word measuring 14 by 2¾ mm; I. E. F. 'D' in sans-serif capitals, the line measuring 13¾ by 2 mm; and numerals of denomination with Anna or Annas in sans-serif type, Anna measuring 7 by 3 and 2½ mm, and Annas 8¼ by 3 and 2½ mm.

½ anna on 1 piastre green & red.

1 anna on 20 paras black on rose.

2½ annas on 1 piastre violet & orange (watermark Turkish characters).

3 annas on 20 paras green & orange (watermark Turkish characters).

3 annas on 20 paras green (watermarked diagonal wavy lines).

4 annas on 1 piastre violet (watermarked diagonal wavy lines).

8 annas on 10 paras deep red (watermarked diagonal wavy lines).

The total height of the surcharge is 20½ mm in the ½ and 2½ annas, and 18 mm. in the other denominations.

The above chronicle supplants that given last month, we had not at that time seen the stamps.

NEWFOUNDLAND. 1919. Trans-Atlantic Air Post. The 15 cent of the Cabot issue of 1897 overprinted in black Trans - Atlantic—AIR POST—1919—ONE DOLLAR in four lines. Issued on June 9 for prepayment of mail by the Vickers-Vimy machine, Alcock and Brown flight.

One Dollar on 15 cents scarlet.

There are a number of period and comma varieties in the setting.

Half of the amount for which each stamp was sold was apportioned, by the government, to the Marine Disasters Fund.

NEW ZEALAND. 1919. The current 3 pence King George type is now being printed from typographical plates similar to those used for the other surface printed stamps.

3 pence deep brown.

Stamp Collecting.

NEW ZEALAND. 1919. Official Stamp. Current postage stamp overprinted OFFICIAL, vertically, reading up, in black sans-serif capitals.

1½ pence orange brown.

Economist Stamp Co.

NORTH WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS. 1919. Current design watermarked crown and narrow A.

6 pence mauve.

Australian Philatelist.

PAPUA. 1919. Change in color. Current design watermarked crown and single line A, perforated 14.

½ penny pale yellow green & dull gray green.

Economist Stamp Co.

PENRHYN ISLAND. 1919. The Australian Philatelist states that the two varieties of spacing between the words PENRHYN and ISLANDS exists on the new 1½ pence denomination the same as on the other denominations previously noted.

RAROTONGA. 1919. Current postage stamps of New Zealand overprinted RAROTONGA in sans-serif capitals, and additionally overprinted, in smaller sans-serif capitals, with value in native language.

RUA PENE on 2 pence orange, surface printing (red).

TORU PENE on 3 pence violet brown (blue).

A PENE on 4 pence purple (blue).

A PENE—TEAPA (two lines) on 4½ pence myrtle green (black).

ITU PENE—TEAPA (two lines) on 7½ pence mauve (blue).

IVA PENE on 9 pence olive (red).

Mr. H. F. Dunkhorst.

Rarotonga is the capital of the group of islands known as the Cook Islands, and which include Atiu, Mauke, and Mangaia, at all of which there are post offices.

ST. HELENA. 1919. War Tax, London printing. Current 1 penny stamp overprinted WAR TAX in black, as before, but with a large thick ld., also in black, in place of the ONE PENNY of the previous type. The figure 1 is 2½ by 8½ mm. with a foot 4½ mm.

1d on 1 penny scarlet & black.

TRENGGANU. 1919. Current design, change in color.

4 cents scarlet.

TRENGGANU. 1919. 'Red Cross. A new printing has been made of the 2 on 3 cents in which six stamps on the sheet have a heavy 2 in different type from the ordinary.

Stamp Collecting.

POSTAL CARDS.

DENMARK. 1919. Design similar to 1 ore postage stamp, surcharged with a large figure 5, in dark blue, completely obliterating the original denomination. The figure 5 is 6 by 10 mm.

- 5 on 3 ore gray, white single card.
- 5 on 3 ore gray, white reply card.

Design same as 5 ore postage stamp, surcharged with a large dark blue 7 over portrait, figure 7 is $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 mm.

- 7 on 5 ore green, light gray letter sheet.

Official postal card. Design same as official stamps, surcharged with large dark blue 5 as above.

- 5 on 3 ore gray, white single card.

MESOPOTAMIA. 1919. Turkish postal cards surcharged over stamp, IRAQ at top in sans-serif capitals, measuring 10 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm; IN BRITISH at left, in sans-serif capitals, measuring $18\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 mm; OCCUPATION at right, in sans-serif capitals, measuring 21 by 2 mm; numeral of new denomination and An. in Roman type at bottom, An. measuring 8 by 4 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. $\frac{1}{2}$ is $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high, 1 is $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high. Total measurement of surcharge is $34\frac{3}{4}$ by 31 mm. All in black.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ An. on 10 paper green, light buff single card.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ An. on 10 paras green, light buff reply card.
- 1 An. on 20 paras red, light buff single card.
- 1 An. on 20 paras red, light buff reply card.

PORTUGAL. 1919. Design same as current postage stamps.

- $3\frac{1}{2}$ centavos yellow green, buff letter sheet.

SALVADOR. 1919. Design same as new 1 colon postage stamp chronicled in this number.

- 5 centavos deep blue, white reply card.

TRENGGANU. 1919. Design same as current postage stamps.

- 2 cents green, light manila single card.
- 4 cents carmine, light manila single card.

STAMPED ENVELOPES & WRAPPERS.

DENMARK. 1919. Design same as current low denomination postage stamps, surcharged with large dark blue 5, same as postal cards described above.

- 5 on 2 ore rose red, cream newspaper band.
- 5 on 3 ore gray, cream newspaper band.
- 5 on 4 ore light blue, cream newspaper band.

Design the regulation oval one current for stamped envelopes, surcharged with a large dark blue 7, same as letter sheet.

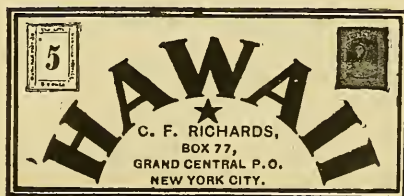
- 7 on 5 ore light green, white envelope.

MESOPOTAMIA. 1919. Turkish newspaper wrapper surcharged as described for postal cards.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ An. on 10 paras green, glazed manila wrapper.

Turkish registration envelope, with stamp on flap, surcharged IRAQ at top of stamp, $2\frac{1}{2}$ An. at bottom of stamp, and beneath stamp IN BRITISH—OCCUPATION, in two lines, all in black. Total measurement of surcharge is $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $41\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

- $2\frac{1}{2}$ An. on 1 piastre gray brown, white envelope (three sizes).



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No Redemption of 3c Postage Stamps.

The postal rate has now returned to two cents, but parties holding supplies of three cent postage stamps are not to be allowed to exchange them for postage stamps of other denominations. Those holding supplies of two cent postal cards and three cent stamped envelopes will, however, be permitted to exchange same for their equivalent value in lower denominations.

Faked G. R. I.'s and First Setting Marshalls.

We reprint the following from the Australian Philatelist for March:

"We must warn our readers against a numerous quantity of fakes of the 'G. R. I.' stamps that have come under our notice. Evidently some unscrupulous person, possessed of a number of the late German Pacific Islands stamps, has been able to manipulate the type at the Rabaul printing office, and surcharged quite a number of these stamps. We have seen several hundred of the 3d. on the 25 pf. and 30pf.; also other values, the majority attached to pieces of thick card. Amongst the fakes were fancy surcharges and double prints. The stamps with the 'O. S.' overprint were also faked, but in this instance the forger used slightly different type of letters. We have also seen the 2d. 'G. R. I.' on 20pf. Marshall Islands surcharged with a thick figure '1,' similar to that on the 10pf. These, we have it on official authority, were never issued, nor even thus overprinted; consequently they are bogus, although the genuine type was used. This irregular state of things is easily explained, as the minor officials in the printing office are Chinese, or similar class of people, who apparently have connived at the frauds, probably for a consideration.

"The principal officials in charge of this branch are not to blame in this matter, as the administrative offices are about 250 yards away from the printing office, and are not easily overlooked. Thus anything might happen when the senior officials are absent.

"Now as regards the so-called first setting of 6 mm., on the Marshall Islands 'G. R. I.'s' chronicled about eight months ago, and listed in Gibbon's war catalogue, these are also fakes. It is a well-established fact that the only lot of stamps overprinted with the first setting were the German New Guinea stamps of the 'Ship' type found at Rabaul when the Australian troops occupied the place; and when the overprinting of these stamps had been completed the type was 'pied,' i. e., distributed. Any of the German 'Ship' stamps that were found afterwards were overprinted with a new setting, the spacing between the two lines measuring only 5 mm. instead of 6 mm. The first and only lot of Marshall Islands stamps found at Nauru were taken to Rabaul, but they arrived there after the first setting had been completed, and they were overprinted with the second setting.

"It is now 'common property' that certain individuals used to send unsurcharged German stamps ('Ship' type) to friends at Rabaul, and they would come back with the 'G. R. I.' overprint. One large lot, however, was intercepted by the authorities and destroyed. We were told they represented a catalogue value of 3,000 pounds."

Forgeries of British Solomon Islands.

The Australian Philatelist gives some distinguishing features by which a dangerous counterfeit of the 1907 issue of the British Solomon Islands may be distinguished from the original, stating that the counterfeit is probably made from a photographic reproduction of the original. The main differences are as follows:

Genuine

Letters of British Solomon Islands Protectorate all of same thickness.

Top of label bearing the above words is joined to curve of label by five lines on each side.

Marginal lines of centre design join the figure shield at each end.

Canoe and rowers well drawn.
Perforation 11.

Forgery

Letters varying in thickness, especially the word Islands.

Top of label bearing the inscription British Solomon Islands Protectorate is joined to curve of label by only four short lines on the left, and blurred lines on the right.

The inner line goes through line of shield, and the outer line is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. away from it, on the left only.

Bow of canoe on right thicker, and rowers blurred.

Perforation an irregular gauge, ranging from 15 to 17.

Other differences exist but they are minor ones.

The counterfeits bear a faked postmark, the only letters visible being "E. Hainan" whatever that means.

Siam Faked Postmarks.

It may not be generally known to the philatelic public that most of the values of the first issue of Siam, which in unused condition have of recent years been seen in large quantities on the market, are not easy to find in genuinely used condition. In fact, the solot ($\frac{1}{2}$ att.), the sik (4 atts.), and the salung (16 atts.) are, in Siam at least, rare in this condition. The members of the Siam Philatelic Society have, however, been aware for some years past of the presence on the market of considerable numbers of the three values just mentioned above, bearing Siamese postmarks of various inland towns of Siam, which, though purporting to be genuinely applied, were obviously suspect as regards their origin. Yet, since there was no proof to offer, the society has hitherto not been able to issue any definite information or warning on this subject. But now, through the kindness of the Siamese postal and financial authorities, the society has at last been able to confirm its suspicions as to the genuineness of these postmarked copies, which have been traced to the action of a German official formerly connected with the Royal Siamese Postal Depart-

ment. The date-stamps, used by the German official in question, had been lying in the Central Post Office at Bangkok for many years untouched, and had been made for very small inland post offices which were only opened some considerable time after the general use of the first issue had ceased.—Australian Philatelist.

The First Trans-Atlantic Air Post.

Here's some news about the Newfoundland aero stamps: Hawker and Grieve (Sopwith machine) carried 110 letters altogether. These have been salvaged with the machine and are now delivered in England. The stamps used on these letters were the ordinary 3c Caribou stamps overprinted (at the Royal Gazette office, St. John's,) "First Trans-Atlantic Air Post April 1919," in black. The following is the summary of the 200 stamps overprinted:

Damaged and destroyed	18
Cancelled on first air mail	95
Presentation copies	11
To be sold at \$25 each (benefit fund)	76
Total	200

These 76 stamps have been sold at \$25. each. I do not see how these stamps can claim to be legal issue even though they have been authorized by P. M. G. Robinson. They are no doubt interesting souvenirs. The point is this: They were not sold over the counter to the public but special invites were sent to our snob-ocracy to enable them to buy this stamp and send their letter across. Having a surplus on hand owing to the Martynside machine crashing, they, the P. O., decided to get clear of the remainder at the small sum of \$25 each. Of course the public could get one of them on payment of the 25 bones.—The Philatelic Tribune.

Colombia Plans Aerial Mails.

Colombia plans to institute an aerial mail service over three routes—one between Bogota, the capital, and Barranquilla; the second between Bogota and Pasto and the third between Bogota

and Curuta.

Dr. Carlos Adolfo Urueta, the Colombian Minister at Washington, D. C., has been advised that bids for carrying the mail will be opened November 20, 1919.

Liechtenstein Would End 53 Years War With Germany.

A Vienna dispatch states that Prince Edward of Liechtenstein left for Paris the latter part of May in an effort to obtain a place at the Peace Conference on the ground that he wishes to conclude peace with Germany, with which Liechtenstein has been in a state of war for 53 years. Prince Edward carries credentials from Prince Johann II, reigning prince of Liechtenstein, and is accompanied by the president of German Austria, Dr. Seitz.

The Prince will lay before the Peace Conference a protest against the joining of the province of Voralberg to Switzerland.

Liechtenstein, the third smallest state in Europe, lies between the province of Voralberg and Switzerland. It has a population of about 10,000.

For more than two centuries Liechtenstein was a German state, but in 1866, when Austria and Prussia went to war, Liechtenstein changed its allegiance to Austria. It is probable that diplomatic relations were severed at that time, which may account for the fact that Liechtenstein has considered itself in a state of war with Germany.

The small state has no army, and its inhabitants pay no direct tax. It declared its neutrality in the European war in June 1915.

Nauru.

A recent cable from the headquarters (Paris) of the Peace Plenipotentiaries states that the problem of the possession of Nauru Island was solved by Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand each acquiring a third interest in the island's resources.

This is interesting news from a philatelic standpoint. When the island was occupied by the Australian forces the stamps of the Marshall Islands—current

there—were annexed, and sent to Rabaul, where they were overprinted "G. R. I." and value in English, same as the German New Guinea stamps. A few of the "G. R. I.'s" found their way back to Nauru, and were used there for postage. But the official despatch of stamps for Nauru from Rabaul consisted of a parcel of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., 2d., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values of the "North-West Pacific Islands" on Australian stamps. Later on, at the special request of the postmaster at Nauru, a few sets of all the values up to 1 shilling were sent. Then arrived the British stamps overprinted "Nauru," the British Government evidently having taken over control of the island.

These stamps are still current there, but it is quite possible that for convenience sake Australia, or perhaps New Zealand, may be asked to supply stamps. At the same time, we fail to see where New Zealand comes in.—Australian Philatelist.

Soviet Set Up in South Seas.

A sort of communist republic has been set up in the Island of Mauke by soldiers who returned recently from the battlefields of France. Mauke is one of the Cook group of islands west of Tahiti.

Reports from Mauke say that the soldiers have taken entire charge of the island, displacing the government resident, assumed direction of the trading stores, setting prices on the goods for sale and have established government by committee.

Cook Islands are under the British flag with direct supervision in the hands of the New Zealand government.

Better Stamp Paper for British Colonies.

Deterioration in the paper used for many Colonial stamps has been marked during the war, and we explained on a previous occasion that this was due to the fact that for the past three years the C. A. white watermarked papers have been manufactured at a mill not specially adapted for such papers, and the paper has therefore not been so uniform in substance or so white in colour as papers hitherto used by the Crown

Agents for postage stamps. We now learn that the supply has been undertaken by the mill which previously supplied the watermarked papers. The paper from this mill is extremely white and very uniform in substance. The papers used have considerable influence on the colours of the stamps, and the change of mill will no doubt be apparent as the stamps come into use.—The Philatelic Magazine.

New Britain.

A correspondent of the Australian Philatelist, writing from out back in New Britain, says that a post office had been established at Ablingi for some time, but although postage stamps were obtainable there, they had no cancelling stamp. The correspondent wrote from Gasmatta, which will be one of the principal military stations in New Britain. At present no post office existed, but it would be established shortly. All letters from both Ablingi and Gasmatta are sent to Rabaul. The mail leaves from these places once in every six or seven weeks.

The Kapa of Montenegro.

Nicholas I., of Montenegro, is shown on the stamps of 1907 wearing the national headgear of the country. Its proper name is a kapa and is shaped like a pork pie. It is made of crimson cloth around which a broad black border is fastened, and these two colours were chosen so that the people should never forget their enemy the Turk. In 1386, while Montenegro was part of the Serbian Kingdom, the Turks invaded the country. The Montenegrins won a small victory, which enraged the Sultan. He vowed revenge and a great battle was fought at Kossovo. The battle was fought on June 15th, 1389, and through the treachery of a Serbian the Turks were victorious. For many years after this Montenegro was a part of the Turkish Empire. The red kapa stands for the blood lost in this great battle and the black band is a token of mourning. This cap is worn by women as well as by men.—W. Gardner in The Stamp Collector.

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Fiume Pictorials 40c to 60c 3 var.50
Jugoslavia 3 var.10
Luxemburg 17½ on 30c, 37½ on 1fr.60
Luxemburg 7½ orange Regular04
do. do. Official04
Mexico 23 Special Dly. Bi-Colored.15
Papua ½ Bi-Colored02
Poland Red Cross 4 var.40
Poland 3h to 50h Eagle, 7 varieties, Perforated80
Portugal War Tax 9 varieties complete50
Switzerland 2½c, 3c, 7½c, 60c, 80c44
Jugoslavia on Bosnia Pictorials: 12 var.—3h to 90h	3.00
2k to 10kr—4 var.	3.50
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New Plate Numbers.

In May we published a list entitled "The Last of the Offset Plates," but on the list of plate numbers furnished us by the Bureau this month we find four additional offset plates. We are assured that these are positively the last and were overlooked in the list previously furnished us.

No.	Den.	Class	Sub.	No.	Den.	Class	Sub.
				10093	6c	"	400
				10094	6c	"	400
				10095	6c	"	400
				10096	6c	"	400
				10097	2c	Ord. Curved	170
				10098	2c	"	170
				10099	1c	Ordinary	400
				10100	1c	"	400
				10101	1c	"	400
				10102	1c	"	400
				10103	1c	Ord. Curved	170
				10104	1c	Ordinary	400
				10105	1c	"	400
				10106	1c	"	400
				10107	1c	"	400
				10108	1c	"	400
				10109	1c	"	400
				10110	1c	"	400
				10111	1c	"	400
				10112	1c	"	400
				10113	1c	"	400
				10114	1c	"	400
				10115	2c	Ord. Curved	170
				10116	2c	"	170
				10117	1c	Ordinary	400
				10118	1c	"	400
				10119	1c	"	400
				10120	1c	"	400
				10121	1c	"	400
				10122	1c	"	400
				10123	1c	"	400
				10124	1c	"	400
				10125	2c	"	400
				10126	2c	"	400
				10127	1c	"	400
				10128	1c	"	400
				10129	1c	"	400
				10130	1c	"	400
				10131	1c	"	400
				10132	1c	"	400
				10133	1c	"	400
				10134	1c	"	400
				10135	20c	"	400
				10136	20c	"	400
				10137	20c	"	400
				10138	20c	"	400
				10139	5c	"	400
				10140	5c	"	400
				10141	5c	"	400
				10142	5c	"	400
				10143	10c	"	400

No.	Den.	Class	Sub.	Plates 10151 and 10152 are curved plates of 400 subjects to be used on the Stickney rotary press for printing ordinary postage stamps, the two plates fitted together will form the printing cylinder. It is expected that these plates will go to press about the middle of July, in which case we will be able to furnish a description of the stamps therefrom in the August number. Herebefore only plates of 170 and 150 subjects have been used on the Stickney press, and only coil stamps have been printed therefrom.
10144	10c	"	400	
10145	10c	"	400	
10146	10c	"	400	
10147	2c	Ord. Book	360	
10148	2c	"	360	
10149	2c	"	360	
10150	2c	"	360	
10151	1c	Ord. Curved	400	
10152	1c	"	400	
10153	1c	Ordinary	400	
10154	1c	"	400	

ACTIVITIES OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

Pacific Philatelic Society, Branch No. 3, A. P. S.

The 355th. (regular) meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held in our club rooms 333 Russ Building, 235 Montgomery Street, on Wednesday evening, June 18th, 1919. The meeting was called to order by President Blackwell, eighteen members and visitors being present.

Two applications for membership were received, to be voted upon at the next regular meeting.

The special attraction for the evening was the exhibition by Col. Charles Hamilton of his magnificent collection of Mexican Revolutionary stamps, contained in ten volumes. Four volumes contained only stamps on entire covers and included many rarities. Much original research work had been done and a number of uncatalogued varieties were shown.

At the conclusion of the meeting a rising vote of thanks was extended to the Colonel for his exhibition.

It was decided that the exhibit for the next meeting in July should consist of the stamps of China and Japan.

The meeting adjourned at 10.50 p.m.

M. C. Dillingham, Secretary.

The Detroit Philatelic Society.

May 12th, 1919.

The Detroit Philatelic Society held its hundredth anniversary of business meetings on Wednesday last at the Univer-

sity Club, with an attendance of thirty-two members and six guests. The guests from this city were Dr. John T. Watkins and Thomas F. Cashin, the Assistant Postmaster; and the out-of-town guests were Alfred F. Lichtenstein, of New York, and Alvin Good, W. N. McLaren and L. A. Hanford, of Cleveland.

After the dinner Mr. Lichtenstein exhibited his collection of Canada; later the Society held an auction of fifty-five lots at which \$146.45 was realized.

The souvenirs distributed to members and guests by the Society were leather pocketbooks for carrying postage stamps.

Yours very truly,

Fred R. Schmalzreidt.

Branch #5, Affiliated with "Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh."

June 17th saw the first regular meeting of the above Branch held for a considerable length of time. Mr. W. Schwarz the Secretary of the Branch called the meeting to order and as for some time all efforts had failed to have the officers call a meeting of the Branch, an election of new officers was held with the following result—

Mr. W. J. Price, A. P. S. 5166, President.

Mr. N. Hagenauer, A. P. S. 4859, Vice President.

Mr. William Schwarz, A. P. S. 3956, Secretary & Sales Superintendent.

It was further decided that the regular meetings of the Branch shall be held in connection with the meetings of the "Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh" at the Hotel Henry at 8 o'clock of the first and third Tuesday of each month. During July and August only one meeting per month, will be held at July 15th and August 19th.

After the president had closed the meeting Mr. Rudy, A. P. S. 1457, read a paper on the "General Issues of the Stamps of the Confederate States of America," which held the interest of all present from beginning to end. In connection with this paper Mr. Rudy exhibited part of his collection contain-

ing many curious items on and off cover, such as soldiers letters, envelopes made of old paper, wall paper, newspaper or used on both sides. Particular attention was drawn to a stamped envelope of the United States of America over the stamp of which a Confederate Stamp had been placed and postally used.

Mr. Kuhn, a member of the "Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh" exhibited his stamps of Turks and Caicos Island which attracted considerable attention.

If you are in Pittsburgh at the time of the meetings come in and see us.

N. Hagenauer, A. P. S. 4859,
Vice President.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Those receiving unsolicited approval sheets will kindly inform the Recorder of the Board of Vice Presidents of the names of dealers sending them, in order that the Board may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 11.

July 1, 1919.

Applications Posted.

Applications Pending.

Beek, Harvey O.
Collins, Roy E.
Edelmann, Jean
Fennel, Adolph D.
Harris, Jas. A., Jr.
Fitz-Hugh, Scribner
Humrickhouse, Ralph R.
Kahn, Simon
Ladwig, A. R.
Lam, Cornelius
Locke, Jno. H.
Moon, Geo. T., Jr.
Morgridge, Geo. B.
Northup, Jos. C.
Picher, O. S.
Poteet, Floyd S.
Roe, Robt. E. B.
Rosenthal, Aaron B.
Schmitt, R. F.
Stipes, Royal A.
Stott, Jas. R.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending

Cullers, Wm. A.
Burnett, Thos.
Hook, Frank E.
King, Francis.

Barnes, Dr. A. S., 210 Central Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 48; Physician; Reference: Dr. Lister Tuholeske, St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by Ralph Eilers, #3853.
Bratrud, O. A., 3701 Fourth Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 29; Mgr. Clerica Purchasing, The Dayton Co.; Reference: The Dayton Co. Department Store & Mercantile State Bank; Proposed by The Secretary, #1925.
Ek, Gustaf C., 1212 5th Ave., Scottsbluff, Neb.; Age 42; Mechanical Draughtsman, Great Western Sugar Co.; Reference: Walter Peterson, Pres. Pioneer State Bank, Denver, Colo.; Proposed by The Secretary, #1925.
Greene, M. M., Wheeler Apts., Mass. Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.; Age 38; Federal Mgr's. Office, B. & O. R. R.; Reference: R. M. Begien, B. & O. R. R., Cincinnati, Ohio; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.
Groves, Fred G., 5513 Morris St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 34; Electrician; Reference: Germantown Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein, #2275.

- Janista, Adolph W., 3442 A. Crittenden St., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 27; Clerk; Reference: H. A. Diamant, 208 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by Ralph Eilers, # 3853.
- Keegan, E. W., 458 14th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 22; Asst. Cashr. Globe Indemnity Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Reference: J. E. Handshaw, 36 John St., New York; Proposed by Jno. R. Miller, # 2191.
- Lafferty, J. W., 823 Cherry St., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Age 21; Advertising. Advertising Service Lafferty; Reference: Grand Rapids Savings Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Proposed by the Secretary, # 1925.
- Mannheimer, William, 6th & Robert Sts., St. Paul, Minn.; Age 28; Supt.; Reference: Leo Goodkind, Mannheimer Bros., St. Paul, Minn.; Proposed by the Secretary, # 1925.
- Marchand, J. O., 63 Fabre St., Montreal, Canada; Age 62; Chief Dry Goods Dept.; Reference: The Letendre Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada; Proposed by the Secretary, # 1925.
- Mayhew, W. Nelson, 117 E. Mt. Pleasant Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 40; Mfg. and Contractor; Reference: Milton Lyons, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein, # 2275.
- Monkiewicz, Rev. M., 2645 E. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 41; Clergyman; Reference: Beneficial Savings Fund Society, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein, # 2275.
- Oliver, Mrs. Stauffer, Box 1, Moylan, Rose Valley, Pa.; Age legal; Reference: Land Title & Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein, # 2275.
- Orear, L. W., care Dodge Bros. Electrical Dept., Detroit, Mich.; Age 40; Electrical Engineer; Reference: Dale Underwood, 224 Pasadena Ave., Highland Park, Detroit; Proposed by J. E. Scott, # 3916.
- Parker, Jos. B., care Dep. Provincial Treasurer, Regina, Sask., Canada; Age 55; Chief Clerk; Reference: H. A. Davis, 11 Hamilton Apts., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by Alvin Good, # 2054.
- Pujalte, Ramon, 302 Columbus Ave., New York City; Age 59; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Yvert & Tellier, Amiens, France; T. H. Champion, 13 rue Droit, Paris, France; Proposed by the Secretary, # 1925.
- Roberts, Howard C., 513 W. Main St., Norristown, Pa.; Age 39; R. E. Agent; Reference: Carroll Slingluff, Norristown, Pa.; Proposed by Geo. G. Umstead, # 4816.
- Salmon, S. H., 106 Central Ave., Panama, R. P.; Age legal; Electrical, Auto and Motor Boat Supplies; Reference: V. W. Rotnem, Minneapolis, Minn., Panama Banking Co., Panama, R. P.; Proposed by the Secretary, # 1925.
- Smyth, Jas. H., 50 Castlereagh St., Sidney, N. S. W.; Age 62; Stamp Dealer; J. H. Smyth, Ltd.; Reference: C. L. Pack, W. O. Wylie; J. N. Luff; Economist Stamp Co.; Proposed by the Secretary, # 1925.
- Snyder, Harold J., 140 Nassau St., Room 1211, New York City; Age 27; Insurance Broker; Reference: Percy C. Mackey, 354 Senator St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by M. Ohlman, # 4073.
- Vogel, Hermann, 11 Parkton Road, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.; Age 39; Head bookkeeper; Reference: L. H. Downs, 1529 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by the Secretary, # 1925.
- Wessbecher, Carl T., 2900½ Shenandoah Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 21; Clerk, Berger Mfg. Co.; Reference: H. A. Diamant, 208 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by Ralph Eilers, # 3853.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- Gardner, C. G., 315 Orchard Place, Jackson, Mich.; Age legal; Stamp Dealer; Reference: E. C. Dodd, La Grange, Ill., P. M. Wolsieffer; Proposed by the Secretary, # 1925.
- Huberich, V. H., Box 1271, Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 47; Accountant; Reference: H. W. Clement, Llewellyn Iron Works, Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, # 38.

- Rivers, Albert G., 1997 Montreal Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; Age 43; Farm Supt; Reference: Cooperative Exchange, 1496 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by L. T. Brodstone, #1142.
- Wollenberger, Hermann, 5121 University Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 51; Banker; Reference: J. M. Bartels & J. C. Morgenthau, New York City; Proposed by C. F. Richards, #18.
- 3824 Carpenter, A. E., from New York to 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5131 Cohn, P. H., from Creede, Colo. to Box 153, Chama, N. M.
- 4986 Curtis, Gerald, from New York to 719 N. Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
- 4675 Henriot, Jules M., from Arlington, N. J. to 475 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Replaced on Roll.

The following having paid dues in full are hereby replaced on the Roll:

- 4476 Schirmer, Godfrey, 1350 Franklin St., Denver, Colo.
- 4816 Umstead, George G., Jeffersonville, Montgomery Co., Pa.
- 2399 Emmert, W. H., New Oxford, Pa.
- 3727 King, Dr. W. W., from San Juan, P. R. to U. S. Pub. Health Service, 51 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
- 4456 Morse, W. L., from 234 Comstock to 453 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.
- 5091 Ogden, Henry, from Chicago, Ill. to 141 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Additions to Honor Roll.

- Webb, C. V., Medical Corps, Camp Crane, Pa.
- Sargent, Zeigler, Field Artillery, Central Officers Training School.

Replaced on Roll, Previously Reported Deceased.

The death of Alvin Feasel, R. F. D. #4, Fostoria, Ohio was reported in Secretary's report #6. Mr. Feasel was in the 148th U. S. Inf. and was reported by the U. S. Government as killed in action. This was in error. Mr. Feasel is alive and well at the above address.

Change of Address.

- 4013 Bendix, B., from 824 Mellon St. to 727 N. Euclid, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 4614 Blumenthal, Dr. Philip L., from Lexington, Ky. to Babcock Testing Laboratory, Lackawana, N.Y.
- 5278 Plate, F. C., from San Francisco to 808 Title Guarantee Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 2064 Pratt, W. E., from 35 W. Lake to R. 400, 190 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
- 5167 Skinner, Chas. P., from 100 Cathedral Parkway to 400 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.
- 3195 Wilms, John H., should be 2103 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky.

Membership Summary.

Total membership June 1, 1919	1621
Replaced on Roll, dues paid in full	3
Replaced on Roll, previously reported deceased	1
Total membership July 1, 1919	1625

H. A. DAVIS, Secy.

TO THE COLLECTOR & DEALER: I am interested in U. S. Scott's No. 213, 3-cent vermilion, 1887, singles, pairs, strips, blocks and covers. Poor, fair, good and fine. Anything and everything in No. 213 to complete my unique collection of this stamp. Please submit what you have, one or a thousand. If you have only one, it may be the one I am looking for. Submit with prices, also lowest cash price for whole lot, if many. If reasonable prices, cash by return mail; if not, stamps with postage outlay returned at once. **H. A. DAVIS**, Secretary, American Philatelic Society.

Dr. T. Henry Tubman, A. P. S. #3962, 746 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. White and Green Seal Sonora Mexican wanted, especially in sheets for cash or will exchange rare old and other war Mexican; rare foreign and U. S. for same. Several thousand Mexican duplicates for sale or exchange.

WANTED. Parcel Post, Aeroplane, current, used, any quantity. **For Sale:** Excellent variety old U. S. or British Col. bargain \$10.00 wholesale lots. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charles King, Wincanton, England.

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Vol. XXXII.

AUGUST, 1919.

No. 11.

History and Biography of the 1869 Issue.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

The plates of the 1869 issue were of three hundred subjects, in two horizontal panes of 150 subjects each, for all denominations up to and including the 12 cents. The plates of the four higher denominations were of one hundred subjects each. The imprint on the plates is NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO., NEW YORK, in small white capitals on a colored label with rounded ends, surrounded by two thin lines of color. On the three hundred subject plates this imprint appears four times; once at top and bottom center of each pane, while at the top and bottom of the second vertical row of each pane appears "No." and numeral of recorded number of each plate. On the four higher denominations, the imprint appears at top and bottom center of the plate, with plate number for both medallion and frame. Proof sheets of the 24 cents are known with plate number for medallion only, and of the 30 cents without any plate numbers.

The plates were as follows:

- 1 cent. No. 1, 2.
- 2 cents. No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 27, 28.
- 3 cents. No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 25, 26, 29, 30.
- 6 cents. No. 13, 14.
- 10 cents. No. 15, 16.
- 12 cents. No. 17, 18.
- 15 cents. Frame No. 19.
Medallion No. 19.
- Frame No. 23.
Medallion No. 23.
- Frame No. 31.
Medallion No. 23.
- 24 cents. Frame No. 20.
Medallion No. 20.
- Frame No. 20.
Medallion No. 24.

- Frame No. —.
- Medallion No. 20.
- 30 cents. Frame No. 21.
Medallion No. 21.
- Frame No. —.
- Medallion No. —.
- 90 cents. Frame No. 22.
Medallion No. 22.

There are two types of frame for the 15 cents, which Mr. J. N. Luff describes as follows: "In type 1 the central picture is surrounded by a frame of three parallel lines. Across the top of the picture the middle line of the three is thicker than the other two and at the middle of the top the lines form a diamond-shaped ornament. This type is usually spoken of as 'with diamond' or 'picture framed.' In type 1 there is also, within the space for the picture, a band about $\frac{3}{4}$ MM. wide, formed of short diagonal lines. This band extends across the bottom and the two ends of the tablet, but not across the top. In type 2 the frame lines and the diamond are omitted. There is a band of lines, as in type 1, but it is 1 MM. wide, the lines are horizontal and the band extends all around the inside of the tablet." Frame plates Nos. 19 and 31 are of type 1, and No. 23 of type 2.

The paper upon which the stamps of the 1869 issue were printed was white wove, moderately thick and quite hard. The stamps bear a grill having the same characteristics as that on the 1867 issue, but smaller and nearly square. The normal position of the grill is with points down.

This issue is particularly interesting in that it contains the first errors in the manufacture of United States stamps: The 15 and 24 cents with in-

verted medallion, and the 30 cents with flags inverted.

In printing bi-colored stamps, by the recess engraving process, two plates are used, each plate containing only a portion of the entire design. Generally that portion of the design which contains the denomination is printed first—with the stamps in question this was the frame of the 15 and 24 cents, and the eagle and shield of the 30 cents—the partially printed sheets, when the ink has dried, receive the remainder of the design from the second plates. Stamps of this character are printed on a hand press such as used for printing bank-notes. In printing from such a hand press the plate is removed after one impression, placed on a heated block, re-inked, wiped, and then returned to the press for the next impression; this is all done by the plate printer. The plate printer's assistant feeds and removes each sheet to and from the press. Inverts can occur by the assistant feeding the partially printed sheets to the press in an inverted manner when receiving the secondary design, or they

can occur by the plate printer reversing his plate when returning it to the press from the heating block, after re-inking.

It is very doubtful if more than one sheet of each of the inverted errors passed the examiner and reached the hands of the public, as considerably less than one hundred of each denomination are known.

The records show the following quantities of stamps to have been delivered by the National Bank Note Company to the Government agent:

1 cent	11,077,050	5,528,100
2 cents. . . .	57,387,500	26,356,100
3 cents. . . .	268,857,750	117,618,150
6 cents. . . .	2,593,600	2,289,150
10 cents. . . .	1,960,280	1,339,420
12 cents. . . .	2,595,400	417,550
15 cents. . . .	776,180	662,760
24 cents. . . .	139,975	95,375
30 cents. . . .	151,520	92,590
90 cents. . . .	34,940	12,520

The report of the Postmaster General, dated November 15, 1870, gives the following quantities of stamps supplied to deputy postmasters:

Quarter ending—	Sept.30,1869.	Dec.31,1869.	Mch.31,1870.	June 30,1870
1 cent	3,179,300	3,944,100	5,284,900	4,835,800
2 cents	17,493,600	19,285,300	23,151,250	17,900,500
3 cents	87,559,900	84,567,400	97,434,900	89,449,100
5 cents	67,520	.....	.....	.....
6 cents	706,500	741,050	2,091,750	1,678,450
10 cents	821,500	744,340	1,282,250	986,210
12 cents	909,500	809,625	399,825	234,975
15 cents	470,620	482,780	576,700	439,780
24 cents	66,675	67,725	78,350	30,700
30 cents	108,340	84,980	82,570	60,660
90 cents	12,060	12,300	12,330	8,330

This table is not of any particular value as a guide to philatelists, as during the periods covered supplies were delivered to the deputy postmasters of stamps of the 1867, 1869 and 1870 issues.

This exquisitely engraved series, such a joy to philatelists, from its first appearance met with adverse criticism by the public. The American Journal of Philately for September, 1869, states: "A new set of adhesives are in preparation for our country, all of the 1869 set having been withdrawn from circulation in the city except the four lowest values, and those of 1861 used

in their stead." The same journal, in the October, 1869, number, states: "At present the National Bank Note Company is working upon 2 and 3 cent stamps only, as the post office authorities propose to call in the rest of the new issue, owing to manifold objections made by the community at large."

When, in 1875, the Post Office Department decided to reproduce all the United States postal issues for display and sale at the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, original plates of all denominations of the 1869 series, with the exception of the 1 cent, and frame plate of the 15 cents, were

in the possession of the Continental Bank Note Company of New York, at that time the holders of the contract for the manufacture of the United States postage stamps. A new plate was made of the 1 cent denomination; this plate was of 150 subjects, or half the size of the original plates, and was numbered 33. A new plate of one hundred subjects was made of the frame for the 15 cent stamp, differing slightly in type from the two types of frame for the original stamp. This type of frame, which exists only in the re-issue, is known as type 3, and is similar to type 2 of the original, except that the band of ruled lines extending around the inner edge of the space for the medallion has been omitted, with the exception of a solitary line which crosses the top of the tablet below the letters of POSTAGE. This new plate was numbered 32.

The following are the plates believed to have been used for printing the re-issue:

1 cent.	No. 33.
2 cents.	No. 4.
3 cents.	No. 30.
6 cents.	No. 13.
10 cents.	No. 15.
12 cents.	No. 17.
15 cents.	Frame No. 32.
	Medallion No. 23.
24 cents.	Frame No. 20.
	Medallion No. 24.
30 cents.	Frame No. 21.
	Medallion No. 21.
90 cents.	Frame No. 22.
	Medallion No. 22.

The colors differ very slightly from

those of the original stamps, although appearing brighter and fresher, which is probably due to lack of discoloring action from the gum, which is white, and not the heavy deep brown of the originals. The paper used was the very white hard paper which has come to be known as characteristic of the re-issues.

The re-issue is readily distinguished from the original issue by the absence of the grill, or in the case of the very rare originals without grill, by the color of the gum and quality of the paper.

Ten thousand complete sets were printed and delivered, and the following quantities of each denomination were sold or disposed of prior to July 16, 1884, after which date their sale was discontinued and the quantities remaining on hand were shortly after burned:

1 cent,	8,252.
2 cents,	4,755.
3 cents,	1,406.
6 cents,	2,226.
10 cents,	1,947.
12 cents,	1,584.
15 cents,	1,981.
24 cents,	2,091.
30 cents,	1,535.
90 cents,	1,356.

The 1 cent re-issue is more frequently found on the soft porous paper characteristic of the American Bank Note Company printings, which would seem to indicate a reprinting by that company, but the records have nothing to say concerning the matter and we must perforce be contented with the mere knowledge that the stamp exists.

(Finis.)

THE PASSING OF THE 3c ENVELOPE.

By J. MURRAY BARTELS.

After a course of 20 months, during which period the 3c rate for inland letter postage was in force, the sale of the 3c envelope practically ceased on July 1, and we understand that all stock remaining in post offices is to be returned to the P. O. Department by August 1st for credit.

The designation of the four different

dies corresponds with those of the 2c, with which they agree in every detail, except the two numerals. Surely a task for a real collector it would be to attempt to get together a complete set of these envelopes entire, but those desiring them only cut square or collecting only dies and papers will we well repaid for their efforts.

A review of the issue which has treated us to three of the most interesting U. S. color errors will not fail in interesting features.

The chronicle of this 3c as corrected to date shows 117 envelopes, if we consider dies, sizes, paper, watermark and knife. Those who collect cut square only can reduce the list to just 20 and still include two dies on white paper First Quality.

There are, to begin with, the four dies, all easily distinguished most readily, as follows:

Die A: Large head and D S far apart.

Die E: Small head. D S near. T S near at base.

Die F: Small head, hair in "bumps" instead of strands. T S further apart at bottom.

Die H: Clear cut lettering, especially the O in POSTAGE. Ear shows distinctly.

Die A is by far the most common and embraces 54 out of the 117 envelopes, including the rare error with stamp in black on amber. This die is found on all sizes in which the 3c exists, namely 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14. Only one window envelope has been seen so far, size 13 on buff. It seems safe to say that between 70 and 80 per cent. of all 3c envelopes printed are die A.

Die E exists only on sizes 5 and 13, of which the first is quite common and the latter decidedly rare, our firm having been unable to secure any stock at all. The rare errors in red are all die E. They have been found only on white and blue paper, though it is claimed that the amber and buff were probably also printed. Of each of the above only one box was ever discovered. Both are window envelopes with the usual return request in upper corner and appeared alternating with the regular 3c. The white paper was found in New York and the entire lot of 250 errors was saved and distributed among eight

concerns. The one on blue paper bears return request: Blue Ribbon Garage, Waterbury, Conn. Some of these were used before the error was discovered. The total supply, including three used copies, was 120, to which 20 more were added as being subsequently discovered, therefore 140 in all. All window envelopes size 5 are die E. Including the errors, papers and watermarks nine are now known. For some reason watermark 20 is very rarely found "window." In all die E number 20 envelopes.

Die F appears only on sizes 8 and 13 and is quite rare with watermark 20. It has been listed on size 5, but latest investigations seem to prove this to be an error. Twenty-one envelopes, including six "windows," are known, but half of them are very rare and this will be the most difficult of the four dies to complete.

Die H exists on sizes 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13. It includes three "extra quality" on white, and all are what are known as "high back" envelopes. These are shapes (or knives) in which the bottom flap is broad at top and the sides do not meet. A total of 22 envelopes are known with this die and most of those on white and amber are not scarce. It comes on blue (size 7) and is rare. Quite recently a used copy, same size, was found on buff, and this may turn out to be one of the rareties of the series. No unused copy has been seen so far. Window envelopes die H are not known.

It may be said in a general way that no one post office was ever supplied with any sets comprising papers or sizes. Many are known only with printed return request. In numerous instances only from 25 to 50 copies were saved unused and are therefore destined to become quite rare.

THE SPECIALIST.

Being Some of His Letters on U. S. and Confederates.
An Imaginary Correspondence by STANLEY B. ASHBROOK.

June 5, 1919.

My Dear Stan.

I certainly owe you an apology for not having replied ere this to your kind letter with information about the U. S. one cent 1851. Many thanks for your efforts. You have me quite interested and I am quite proud of the copy showing the double recutting top and bottom, and note you say this is plate position 79L of type four. I am getting all my one cents together and hope to find time later on to give them some study.

Digging through my "good stuff" the other night I spent some time examining my Confederates with "outer frame lines" and was struck with some differences in them that I thought I would ask you about. First noted that three of my copies were undoubtedly re-touched or recut, and as each one was quite different it would seem as if this stamp should be in the same class as your pet "One Cent 1851."

Is it a fact that these stamps were recut after being transferred to the plate? If so, can the stamp be plated?

I know you take a great interest in the stamps of the "Lost Cause" and won't mind giving me some information. I can hardly be blamed for not knowing about them, as I have never run across any good articles on the stamps of the Confederacy. Why was the "frame line" put around the stamp, and why was the stamp in use for so short a time, as indicated by the scarcity of copies?

Have you paid any attention to the character of the "frame lines"? I ask this because on one of my copies I note that the vertical line on the left runs just up to the top horizontal line and ends there. It seems to me that this is rather peculiar, as on all my other copies the line seems to continue on through. I am familiar, of course, with the "flaw" in the hatching under the head, but I have one copy that does not

show the "flaw"; it appears to have been redrawn. Did you ever notice this variety, and how do you account for it? Do you think that there were two reliefs on the transfer roll?

Would like to run across some data relative to dates of issues of Confederate stamps. Do you know approximately the dates of issue of the "TEN" and the "outer line"?

Will surely appreciate the information you send and hope I shall have time to drop off at Cincinnati for a day with you on my way to the A. P. S. Convention in St. Louis in August.

How is your friend who specializes in Afghanistan? Tell him I enjoyed meeting him at your home last month, but am still at a loss to understand why he picked Afghanistan to specialize in. However, far be it from me to criticize the other fellow, for not all collectors follow the same line; some specialize and some don't; some like one country and some another. They are all on the right track, but the collector who is all wrong is the one who thinks Bill Jones is foolish because he makes a specialty of Austria instead of devoting himself to Brazil. As for me, I never try to show my fellow collector that he should collect as I do, but rejoice with him that he is getting a lot of pleasure out of his collection, the same as I am doing. All power to the general collector, to the specialist, to the precancel collector, etc., etc. They, all together, are today making Philately the most pleasurable pursuit in the world, so why try to change things.

But enough of this for the present, for am I not already aware that you agree with my sentiments.

Fraternally yours,

BOB.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15, 1919.

My Dear Bob.

I don't understand why you don't concentrate on that grand old Franklin stamp, instead of delving into the mys-

terious Confederate outer line. Suppose you think that Chase, Good, Jacobs, myself and others have found out about all there is to learn regarding the One Cent 1851; if you do, you are wrong, but far be it from me to urge you away from the "outer line." It is certainly some stamp, and also some job to undertake, on account of the scarcity of material. Of course, I am glad to be of such assistance as I can, but understand at the outset that I do not pose as an authority, and though I believe what I tell you to be correct, that does not necessarily make it so.

Some six months ago my friend H. P. Atherton inquired of me, just as you have, if I had noted any recutting on the "outer line," and, though I was doubtful of any such theory, I went over my copies with a powerful glass, finding to my surprise that such was really the case. Naturally, if all the stamps were recut it would be a plate stamp, though I doubt if anyone can ever get half enough material to accomplish it. I ran an ad. in the Weekly some time ago offering to buy these stamps and had very few copies submitted. My appetite being whetted it occurred to me to attempt to borrow the necessary material and try photography to keep a record of it. It was at first rather difficult to get fine negatives, as a blue color does not photograph well, but with the assistance of a friend who deals in photographic supplies I have now a complete outfit for this kind of work, and the results have been very gratifying. I can now keep an exact record of every stamp I can secure the loan of from fellow collectors who are kind enough to assist me. My friend E. S. Knapp, a most ardent student of the stamps of the Confederacy, has been of immeasurable assistance, and some of the pointers I can give you result from theories advanced by him.

I am certain that the "TEN" cent was issued before the "outer line"; it probably was placed on sale in March, 1863, perhaps as early as February. I have a copy of the "TEN" off cover cancelled Richmond, Mar. 25, 186-. The last figure of the year date does not

fall on the stamp, but I am sure it is 1863. If I am correct this is the earliest known date of use. I have made quite a study of the Richmond cancellations and have never found any covers used in March, 1864, or 1865, bearing the same type of cancellation as that used in March, 1863.

There must have been a great shortage of small coins in the South during the Civil War and stamps were unquestionably used for this purpose, just as they are now doing in Russia. You have probably seen Confederate stamps that were "greasy" or appeared to have been soaked in oil. I have heard it said that the soldiers used the stamps in place of small coins, especially in Virginia, where the money was not so greatly depreciated, and carried them in their hat bands, which is one explanation for the oily appearing copies so frequently found.

The 10c blue lithograph in use in 1862 was a very crude affair, and the need of an engraved stamp must have been apparent to the officials to avoid counterfeiting, especially if the stamps were to be used as money. The "TEN" cent appeared first, and I believe that one of the reasons it was considered unsatisfactory was due to the inability of the soldiers to make out the value when spelled out instead of being in figures. A number of explanations have been advanced to account for the early discarding of the "TEN" cent stamp, but none of them seem quite as reasonable to me as this one.

Soon after the "TEN" made its appearance the engraver was, no doubt, instructed to engrave a new die with the value to read "10 cents" in figures. In the absence of a perforating machine the lines we know as the "outer line" or "frame lines" were drawn on the plate to facilitate the separation of the stamps. This brings up up to a very important question regarding the "outer line" stamps. Why was the plate discarded so soon after the issue of the stamps? Any student of the One Cent 1851 knows that plate 2 of that stamp was discarded because of a crack in the plate, and so is it unreasonable

to suppose that a crack in the plate was the cause of the early discontinuance of the "outer line" plate? The following is, therefore, my theory: The lines were cut rather deep on the plate, as an examination of the stamps themselves prove, and this, together with the heating of the plate before being put to press probably caused the plate to crack very early. The crack or break must have been pretty bad, as the plate was entirely discontinued. So far I have been unable to discover any evidence of this crack, which is of course not unusual when taking into consideration the theory that the plate must have cracked along one of the "frame lines."

As a great majority of the stamps found bear the "Mobile" cancellation, it is evident that the largest supply was sent to that office. I have a copy cancelled Richmond, April, 1863, the day date missing. A study of the Richmond cancellations reveals the fact that no day date was used from about April 8 to 27. So far as I know, this is the earliest known dated copy, and shows how soon after the issue of the "TEN" cent the "outer line" was placed on sale. Some writers place the date of issue as late as June, 1863; Melville says probably May, but also that he has heard of a cover bearing date of April, 1863. The study of Confederate cancellations is a very fascinating side line and at some future time I shall write you some of my observations thereon.

You ask me as to what is known regarding the number of subjects on the plate. This is a point I have been working on recently and my present theory is that the plate undoubtedly consisted of 100 subjects, arranged 10 by 10. I have a record at this writing of 107 copies which I have had no difficulty in classifying. Of these I find 65 are absolutely different, the other 42 being duplicates. This proves to me that there could hardly have been 200 subjects on the plate, as I probably would not find 65 different in only 107 copies if that were the case. Pairs and strips are scarce and I think it will be impossible to reconstruct the plate; but as I

find considerable exaggeration as to the real scarcity of strips of this stamp I still have hopes of getting a better record than I have at present. It may be of interest to you to know that I now have a record of several pairs, two strips of three, two strips of four, a strip of five, and a strip of six. I doubt if you were aware that anything like a strip of four, much less a strip of six, existed.

You mention a copy in your lot which shows the left vertical line ending at the top horizontal line. If your copy was not cut close you would see that the right vertical line ended the same way. Your copy is from the top row. Copies from the sides of the plate can also be identified because the horizontal lines end in the same manner at the sides. This makes the identification of the corner stamps easy, and I have located two such copies, one being the right lower corner, or No. 100, and the other the left lower corner, or No. 91 on the plate, if my theory of a 100-subject plate is correct. I believe this is the first attempt that has ever been made toward reconstructing the plate, but let us hope it will not be the last.

In regard to the "flaw." I do not think this existed on the die, but rather in the transfer roll, and I feel sure there was on'y one relief on the roll and not two, as you suggest. Copies which do not show the "flaw" are from positions where the engraver went over the plate and recut and corrected the line. He evidently missed more than he recut, as the corrected copies are exceedingly scarce.

I wish you would send me your copies so that I can make a record of them, and please speak to any of your collecting friends, even if they only have a single copy, and try to secure me the loan of them for a few days. This will be greatly appreciated, and each copy I get a photographic record of it will go a long way toward unraveling the mystery of this stamp. I do all the photographic work myself, and I assure you that no copy can or will be harmed in the slightest degree. Don't you think it would be an unusually in-

interesting thing to get an approximate record of all of these stamps that are known?

The first printings of the stamp were a deep blue (my earliest copies prove this), while the later printings look like the ink was considerably thinned. The deep blue shades are the scarcest and add much to a specialized collection.

This is about all I can think of just now in answer to your queries, but as my study progresses I shall be glad to give you the benefit of whatever I learn. By the way, that 20c green Confederate

cover that you sent me is a faked cover. It is cancelled Memphis, Dec. 20, no year date. Memphis was captured by the Union forces long before the 20c green was issued. Be very careful in purchasing Confederate covers, as many fakes exist.

I am going to make it a point to get to the A. P. S. Convention, and as you intend to go hope you will make good on your promise to drop off to see me. Why not make it a few days in advance and go over to St. Louis with me?

With best wishes, sincerely,

Stan.

THE 3 PFENNIG SAXONY OF 1850.

HUGO GRIEBERT.

(Rewritten From Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers for July, 1919.)

The history of the 3 Pf. Saxony, one of the most popular of all old European stamps, is so well known that I think brief mention of it only is all that is necessary, before giving a detailed description of some of the prominent forgeries that have been puzzling collectors for many years.

The 3 Pfennig red was issued on July 1st, 1850. The stamps were typographed and printed by J. B. Hirschfeld, in Leipzig, in sheets of 20 stamps, some of the stamps varying in size as much as $1\frac{3}{4}$ MM. The whole issue consisted of 500,000 stamps, nearly all of which were sold to the public within one year, and a small remainder of 36,922 stamps was burned in 1851.

Blocks of this stamp in an unused condition are practically unknown, with the exception of an original sheet discovered some twenty-five years ago in a very mutilated condition. Many of its stamps, badly damaged, were afterward not very successfully repaired. The sheet was offered on the Continent, in England and in America, and was eventually sold, but as I have never heard of it since, it may have been broken up.

All forgeries of the 3 Pfennig Saxony were lithographed, while the genuine stamps were produced by typography, and owing to the latter procedure the letter of the words "DREI,"

"SACHSEN," FRANCO" and "PFENNIG" all show an impress upon the paper, which is more or less visible on the genuine stamps. In all the forgeries the letters are flat, besides showing the usual inaccuracies in the design.

The really dangerous forgery was produced by photo-lithography years ago. It has many characteristics of the genuine stamp; it has the same colour as the genuine variety, even the little break in the line under "I" of "DREI" is plainly noticeable; and it has often proved a difficulty, even to connoisseurs, to distinguish this stamp from the originals. But photo-lithography has its shortcomings too, and if the following test is borne in mind by collectors I think that every one can be his own expert, and determine whether his copy is a genuine one or a forgery, as all the other imitations are not in any way dangerous. On looking at the genuine stamp one will find that the left horizontal top stroke of "N" in "SACHSEN" comes very near to the preceding "E," while it is scarcely visible in the dangerous forgery, and the "N" has the appearance of being further removed from the "E." Another good test is that in the originals the feet of the letters "AN" of "FRANCO" are nearly always connected with each other, while they are plainly severed in the forgery. The rosette in the right

upper corner differs slightly in this forgery. These photo-lithographic forgeries were printed in sheets of 18 stamps, including three tete-beche pairs.

Other forgeries all show marked differences from the original. The letters of the inscriptions vary considerably, but the best distinguishing marks are the four corners containing the stars. The forgeries are usually found with the lattice postmark, which is very rare on the original stamp. The forgeries are also found bearing town cancellations, such as Leipzig, Reichenbach, Lobau, Bautzen, Annaberg, Freiburg (instead of Freiberg), Marienberg and others. Except the photo-lithograph all are poor forgeries, easily distinguishable by their four corners.

The 3 Pf. red of Saxony is undoubtedly one of the most popular old European stamps, and although 463,078 copies were actually sold within one year by the various post offices in Saxony, very few were saved by business

firms, as the stamps were nearly all used for the dispatch of newspapers and circulars, and most of the wrappers were destroyed, for stamp collecting did not exist in 1850. The value of this stamp in the 'sixties was about three shillings, and in the next fifteen years it rose to twenty shillings. In 1884 I offered a beautiful used pair on original wrapper to Mr. Moens for 50 francs, but owing to the high price it was returned to me. In the 'nineties the price was stationary, fine copies usually fetching from fifty to eighty shillings.

In 1904 the price rose to five pounds or a little more, and ever since then this stamp has had a continual rise, the record price in England being now a little over sixty pounds, while on the Continent it is fetching one hundred pounds and more, which proves it to be one of the most fashionable stamps in existence.

THE HISTORY OF THE 1894 ISSUE OF BOLIVIA.

THOMAS G. RICHARDS.

(An Article Originally Written for The Collectors' Journal and Reprinted by The Stamp Lover.)

So many theories have appeared at different times in philatelic journals regarding the 1894 issue of Bolivia on thin and thick papers, and so many incorrect statements based on pure surmise have been made, that I think I should give my brother philatelists in general, and those who specialize in the stamps of Bolivia in particular, the benefit of the knowledge I have gained of this particular issue during some years' residence in Bolivia, during which time I have made the different issues of the country a special study.

At the beginning of 1893 it was found that the stock of the lower values of the finely engraved issue of 1890 was running short, and it was proposed to again ask the American Bank Note Company of New York to tender for a fresh issue. In the meantime Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London, presented a proposal, through Senor

Jose Paravicini, for the supply of the necessary stamps.

As the price at which Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. offered to engrave the necessary plates and supply the stamps was lower than what had previously been paid to the American Bank Note Company, the Postmaster General of Bolivia, in a communication dated March 13th, 1893 to the Minister of Government, opined that the offer of the former company should be accepted, which was done. The due fulfillment of the contract was placed under the supervision of the Bolivian Legation in Paris, there being, at that time, no Bolivian Minister resident in London.

The contract called for the supply of the following stamps:

1 cent	650,000 stamps.
2 cents	400,000 stamps.
5 cents	920,000 stamps.
10 cents	930,000 stamps.

20 cents	300,000 stamps.
50 cents	30,000 stamps.
100 cents	20,000 stamps.
<hr/>	
Total	3,250,000 stamps.

The colours in which the stamps were to be supplied were as follows:

- 1 cent, Ochre.
- 2 cents, Orange-vermilion.
- 5 cents, Green.
- 10 cents, Brown.
- 20 cents, Blue.
- 50 cents, Claret.
- 100 cents, Carmine-red.

At the same time the Government asked Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. to supply a quantity of stamped envelopes, to be despatched to Bolivia together with the stamps ordered.

The first consignment despatched by the printers consisted of 100,000 stamped envelopes and 1,625,000 stamps (half the quantity of stamps ordered). These were enclosed in eight cases, and were received by the Postmaster General in La Paz on March 30th, 1894. These were received in perfectly good condition, and there is no doubt but what they were received in exactly the same state as when despatched by the printers in London. The whole of this consignment was distributed amongst the various post offices in Bolivia in the month following its receipt.

On the 11th July, 1894, the Postmaster General received the remainder of the order, consisting of 69 cases of stamped envelopes, and two cases containing stamps. These two cases, as will be shown later, had been tampered with. It will now be necessary to diverge for a moment to introduce a trio of speculators, viz., Simon Gainsborg, a German, working as a clerk in the Bolivian Legation in Paris; J. Emilio Lassus, Bolivian Consul in New York, and Jose Manuel Paz, Secretary of the Bolivian Legation in Paris, and a distant relation of the then Bolivian Minister.

Simon Gainsborg had become known in matters philatelic through a petition

presented to the Bolivian Government in January, 1893, in which Antonio Gainsborg (the father) proposed, through the intermediary of Simon Gainsborg (the son), to supply the Bolivian Government with 1,900,000 stamps for three years without charge to the Government, on consideration of the Government changing the issue each year, and allowing the Gainsborgs to assume the ownership of the plates or lithographic stones thereafter for their own use and profit, "a la Seebeck." The Government wisely decided to have nothing to do with such a proposition. Antonio Gainsborg had at that time a watchmaker's and jeweler's business in Sucre, Bolivia.

Simon Gainsborg was also the author of the celebrated "Newspaper Stamps" of Bolivia, exhibited in the name of the Bolivian Legation at a philatelic exhibition held in Paris in 1892, and which were widely accepted by European dealers as a genuine issue.

J. Emilio Lassus, in March, 1894, had shown his "interest" in philately by presenting a proposal to the Government of Bolivia, asking:

1. Authority to withdraw from the custody of the American Bank Note Company of New York the plates in their possession from which previous issues of Bolivian stamps had been printed.
2. Authority to print therefrom 500,000 stamps of each value.
3. Authority to sell such stamps for his own benefit.

In return for the permission asked for, he offered to pay the Government of Bolivia the "fabulous" sum of 10,000 bolivianos (say \$4000 American money), and as an incentive to the acceptance of his offer he promised to pay the money in exchange for the delivery of the order giving him possession of the plates. It is interesting to note that the Postmaster General reported against the acceptance of the offer on the same day as it was presented. The application was refused by the Government.

Can anyone imagine the disgrace which would have been attached to the

Government of Bolivia had it been permitted that the philatelic world should have been flooded with half a million of the precious 500 cents of 1868 and 1871, of which only 5000 and 1000, respectively, were issued? It is doubtful if the reprints, being printed in black, would have been easy to distinguish.

We must now hark back to the original theme of this article. The trio conceived a plan by which they hoped to, and did, reap a rich harvest. Jose Manuel Paz wrote an order to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. on the Legation notepaper, ordering them to forward the second half of the consignment, together with the plates from which the 3,250,000 stamps had been printed, to the Bolivian Legation at Paris. To this letter he signed the signature of the Bolivian Minister.

On arrival of the plates in Paris they were at once taken to the printing establishment of Messrs. Eudes & Chassepot and an order given in the name of the Bolivian Legation for the supply of the following stamps:

1 cent,	1,000,000	stamps.
2 cents,	800,000	stamps.
5 cents,	1,500,000	stamps.
10 cents,	1,500,000	stamps.
20 cents,	600,000	stamps.
50 cents,	600,000	stamps.
100 cents,	600,000	stamps.

Total, 6,600,000 stamps.

Or more than double the quantity ordered from Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Whether Messrs. Eudes & Chassepot could not supply a paper similar in quality to that on which Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. had printed the stamps, or whether the second half of the order did not arrive with the plates, and could not serve as a guide for the illegal printing, cannot be stated with any certainty, but probably the latter is the case, as men of the ingenuity of Paz and Gainsborg would not have let such damning evidence as the extremely thick paper on which the reprinting was done to have escaped them.

Once the reprinted stamps were in

their possession Paz and Gainsborg opened the two cases recently arrived from London, took out the genuine stamps and replaced them by their Paris-made ones. These two cases, together with the 69 cases containing stamped envelopes, were then despatched to Bolivia, and were received by the Postmaster General at La Paz on July 11th, 1894. The stamps were put into stock, and issued to the various post offices throughout the country as requirements demanded.

It was not until the following year that suspicion began to be thrown on the stamps printed on thick paper, as information reached the Government that large quantities were being offered abroad. After enquiry the Government satisfied itself that a large fraud had been committed. In September of that year, 1895, the Minister of Government and Justice addressed an enquiry to the Postmaster General at La Paz respecting the matter, and in reply the latter stated that, after fully going into the matter, he had discovered that on receipt of the 71 cases of envelopes and stamps received in July of the previous year, it was noticed that the 69 containing the envelopes had each a star marked at each corner of the lids, this mark being absent in the case of the two containing the stamps. Moreover, the serial number on the 69 cases was marked by stencil, while the numbers "114" and "115" on the stamp cases had been put on by hand.

On opening the two cases, the Postmaster General goes on to say, it was found that the stamps were packed in packets of 500 sheets each, a piece of grey card being placed at the top and bottom of each packet, whereas in the case of the first lot printed on thin paper received from Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. the card used was of a yellow colour.

Each packet had written on it in blue pencil, in Spanish, the words "Papel Grueso" (thick paper).

It was also noticed on receipt of the stamps that they differed greatly from the first lot received, that sheets of several shades were included in the same

packet, and that the ink from the stamps readily transferred itself to the hands of those revising the packets and counting the sheets.

Notwithstanding all the differences presented by the second lot as compared with the first, both in the packing, the paper and the ink, no suspicion would appear to have been aroused as to their fraudulent nature. The difference in perforation, 13-13½ as compared with the Bradbury-Wilkinson 14-14½, would appear to have passed unnoticed, although one would have thought that the clean-cut Bradbury-Wilkinson on the thin paper would have drawn attention to the extremely rough-cut perforation on the thick paper.

In the meantime Mr. Gainsborg was busy selling the stolen stamps in Europe, and Mr. Lassus was equally busy in New York. Their excuse for having such quantities in their possession was that, as their Government was "hard up," their salaries were being paid in current postage stamps.

After the fraud was discovered, and the Government of Bolivia had satisfied itself as to the authors, Lassus disappeared from New York, leaving "many little things behind him," in the shape of debts far and wide. Paz returned to La Paz, Bolivia, where, some years later, he died under circumstances of great mystery.

In the absence of used specimens bearing dated postmarks to prove the contrary, it is fair to assume that the stamps printed on thick paper remained in use in Bolivia, and paid postage on mail matter, from August, 1894, until replaced by the locally lithographed is-

sue of 1897. On October 5th, 1895, the Postmaster General certified that the stock of stamps on hand unsold at post offices in Bolivia amounted to Bs. 236,307.03, and there is no evidence to show that these were withdrawn. Moreover, there was no stock of the lower values of the previous issues available, by which they could have been replaced, and the revenue stamps authorized for postal use in 1893 were not used in quantities sufficient to warrant the assumption that they took the place of the unsold stock of thick paper postals.

As a very large number of stamps on thick paper retained in Paris (4,975,000) were sold to dealers in sheets obliterated by an oval stamp composed of heavy bars, I think stamps cancelled in this way should be deleted from the catalogues, and only genuine postally used specimens quoted for, as the former are nothing else than rank frauds, while the latter were allowed to frank postal matter by permission of the Government, who sold them to the public at post offices in Bolivia as genuine, and accepted them as such. The obliterated ones with the oval stamp are not even in the same category as the obliterated-to-order stamps of North Borneo and Labuan, as these are genuine postage stamps, while the former are not.

The unused stamps on thick paper, and those genuinely cancelled at Bolivian post offices, are perfectly collectable, as they were sold at face value at post offices in Bolivia, for the express purpose of franking mail matter long after the Government knew their status.

PRECANCEL NOTES.

DR. C. W. HENNAN.

Please send in your precancel new issue notes to Dr. C. W. Hennan, 6450 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill., the Editor of this department.

Vancouver, Washington, is precancelling the 1c and 2c War Tax with a rubber roller. The cancellation reads down or up.

H. S. Powell writes that he has a sheet of the 2c error, perforated 10, precancelled Techny, Ill. He also states that the postmaster at Techny has re-

ceived instructions to precancel all aeroplane stamps used on bags.

The late ruling to make any stamps acceptable on the aeroplane mail will tend to make precancelled aeroplane stamps scarce. Very few were used and they are usually in poor condition.

THE WAR'S POSTAGE STAMPS.

(From Providence Sunday Journal, July 27. Clipping from Wm. F. Goerner.)

The dawn of peace in Europe appears in an era replete with activities which are as fascinating for stamp collectors as any which have ever been known in the nearly 80 years of philatelic history. The world war was responsible for the production of approximately 4000 varieties of postage stamps actually printed between August 1, 1914, and November 11, 1918, by governments in all quarters of the globe, and collectors have come to look upon that stretch of years as the most interesting period, philatelically, ever experienced.

But the ways of the armistice, ushering in the period of reconstruction, are becoming equally significant in this respect, for within the past eight months the new-born nations of Europe have put forth more than 700 varieties of franking adhesives—and this prolific production has only begun.

Postage stamp albums will require many new pages to accommodate all these issues of the reconstruction days, and must include names which have never before been found, among them Cicilia, Czecho-Slovakia, German Austria, Hungarian Republic, Jugo-Slavia, Lithuania, Republic of Poland, Republic of Finland, Esthonia, Italian Austria, Fiume, Lettonia, Transylvania, Udine and Ukrania.

A few of their stamps, printed provisionally for temporary use until permanent stamps could be prepared, came forth in limited numbers only, and the law of supply and demand applies equally to postage stamps and grain. Prices offered for some of them have repeatedly risen, and today several are worth hundreds of dollars each. One is being quoted at as high as \$1500, because only 11 copies as known to exist.

For philatelic purposes the term "Neurope" applies to the countries which are issuing most of the reconstruction stamps. "Neurope" was coined probably by Fred J. Melville, one of England's leading philatelic authorities, who was instrumental in the recent

launching of the London Stamp Club, to which King George of England, himself possessor of a rare collection of stamps, sent a message of greeting.

A large proportion of the "Neurope" stamps have emanated from lands populated by slav races long in subjugation; some in Southern Europe which were dominated by the Hapsburg dynasty, and others which were for centuries under the Romanoffs and which have organized politically as independent States that formerly were parts of the old Russian Empire.

When Czecho-Slovakia declared its freedom 29 values of stamps of Austria of ante-war days were surcharged with the text "Cesco-Slovensky State," and these were placed in circulation provisionally, the currency terms being heiler and krone. Meanwhile permanent issues were being printed, and these appeared at Prague, 21 values expressed in deniers, some picturing the Hradschin fortress, the seat of the Government, and others the falcon, the national bird. This last series was supplemented by a short set of newspaper stamps, appearing in 1919.

Jugo-Slavia's first series consisted of stamps significant of the occupation of Bosnia - Herzegovina by Jugo-Slav troops. Bosnia's pictorial 1910 adhesives, together with other Bosnian stamps, 36 varieties, were given an appropriate overprint to indicate their new use. About the same time, late in 1918, 42 varieties of Hungarian labels were similarly confiscated and surcharged.

While all these were in use the Jugo-Slav Government had prepared a special series of four varieties to commemorate the liberation of the race, and these appeared early in 1919. These were supplemented or superseded shortly by a definitive issue of 20 varieties, with some containing a picturesque design showing a man breaking a chain while standing in the light of the rising sun, symbolical of the dawn of freedom

for the Jugo-Slavs. Still later another definitive set appeared, 11 varieties, including several with the new nation's flag as part of the design.

The independence of the Esths was proclaimed at Reval on the day the armistice was signed, and Esthonia promptly issued provisional stamps. Esthonia is within the terrain where the Germans during the war forced the people to use German stamps which had been overprinted with "Postgebiet Ob. Ost," equivalent to "Command of the Upper East." The Esthonians seized stocks of these and placed upon them a new surcharge, "Eesti," and these doubly overprinted labels were in circulation until Esthonia could, in the last days of 1918, put forth a series of four stamps of simple design, which probably were of provisional character, although, so far as is known, they have not yet been displaced by a definitive set.

Stamps issued by Finland must come within the reconstruction classification, for the reason that the Republic of Finland arose out of the disintegration of old Russia. The republic stamps were issued at Helsingfors, nine varieties, some in 1917 and some in 1918. The "Reds" centred at Wasa refused to recognize these and issued their own, which appeared in 1918, eight varieties, the 10 marks value of this set being worth \$25 today.

The history of Fiume's stamps is in effect the story of the memorable discussions at Paris regarding the disposition of this former Hungarian port. First, the Jugo-Slavs in 1918 overprinted 44 varieties of the stamps of the Hungary of monarchical days with the text "Fiume" or "Franco Fiume." As philatelists know the situation, the Italians occupying Fiume were not favorably disposed toward these stamps, and in 1919 a series appeared, understood to have been put forth by the Italians, inasmuch as the values are expressed in Italian centesimi and corona rather than the Hungarian filler and in use generally in Jugo-Slavia. The Italian Fiume issue, 17 varieties, showed scenes including the Govern-

ment House and the Port of Fiume with the Italian flag flying. This set today costs \$14 or more.

Just before the armistice was signed Italian troops had occupied parts of Austria. For use in Trieste 18 varieties of Austrian stamps, showing the portrait of the then Emperor Karl, were overprinted "Regno d'Italia—Venezia Giulia 3 xi. 18," and at the same time 21 varieties of Italian stamps were surcharged "Venezia Giulia." For the Trentino 30 varieties of Austrian and Italian stamps were overprinted with "Regno d'Italia, 3 Nov. 1918," or simply "Venezia Triventina."

It is the 10-krone denomination of the "3.xi.18" series which today is perhaps the most valuable of all the reconstruction stamps, as only 11 copies are known to philately, and \$1500 is considered a small price for it. For use in occupied Italian Austria generally a special series of 22 varieties of Italian stamps was provided by overprinting them "centesimi di corona."

Some of the most interesting "Neurope" stamps have come forth from Lettonia, or "Latvija," the Republic of the Letts. Here white paper was scarce, so German military maps which had been captured were used, a complete map being employed for 228 stamps. On the back of these maps designs were printed showing three ears of wheat, significant of the chief occupation of the Letts; and two varieties were issued. Next ordinary ruled writing paper was used, three varieties appearing, and subsequently regular paper was obtained and 13 varieties were put forth.

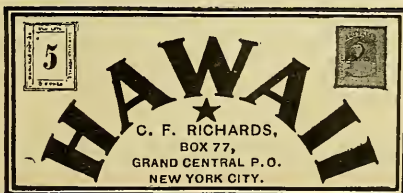
Lithuania's first series were somewhat crude, indicating lack of printing facilities customarily used for stamp-making. Sheets of white paper were typographed at Vilna early in 1919, 20 stamps to a sheet, inscribed "Lietuvos" (Lithuania), and a value, and the native word for "post," all within a framework composed of cyphers from an ordinary font used by printers. Successive sets of these, together with a later set showing a design representing St. George on a circular shield, has brought

the number of Lithuanian stamps up to 27 varieties.

Poland also seized stock of former German stamps and used them. These were German labels which Germany forced the Poles to use during the war, stamps overprinted "Gen.-Gouv. Warschau." A new surcharge, "Poczta Polska" (Polish Republic) was placed upon these, 60 varieties appearing, some having the additional overprint of the name of a Polish city to signify the use of these particular stamps in that city. Similarly Bosnian and Austrian stamps, and labels which the Germans permitted the citizens of Warsaw to issue during the war, were overprinted by the Poles, thus producing 29 more varieties.

Finally all these Polish stamps were superseded by definitive issues, some in the currency of fennig and marks, some in heller and corona, and others in halenze and halerzy, for use in various districts where those coins were in circulation, 50 varieties appearing. It is reported that several other sets have since been put forth, and the philatelist has become disgusted with M. Paderewski's government.

Apparently the Bolsheviki have never issued distinctive stamps. A set of two values appeared with the design showing a man's hand wielding a sword in the act of slashing a chain in twain, and for a long time it was the accepted theory that this was a Bolshevik issue, inasmuch as the stamps were circulated after the Lenine regime began. It transpires now, however, that these two stamps, parts of an intended series of which the other denominations have never appeared, were issued a few months before the fall of Kerensky. These labels, typifying "Freedom Breaking the Chain of Bondage," have consequently been transferred from the "enemy" to "friendly" list of stamps.



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EXCHANGES—We will be pleased to exchange three
copies with all philatelic publications upon receipt
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Adam E. Daum, Assistant Librarian, 421 Wood
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the Philatelic Literature Committee, W. R. Rick-
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EDITORIAL.

The article entitled "THE SPECIAL-IST" is the first of a series of "letters" which will appear from time to time in the ensuing numbers of the American Philatelist. Mr. Ashbrook, their author, makes a specialty of the stamps of the United States and Confederate States, and his articles will deal solely with these stamps. They are to be published in the form of "letters" and are a novel departure from the usual method of publishing notes and specialized articles on various stamps and issues. Mr. Ashbrook wishes the fact emphasized that these letters are purely imaginary.

The firsts of the series deals with the "outer line" Confederate, a stamp to which Mr. Ashbrook is devoting quite a bit of study at the present time, and it is his hope that the publication of the article may be the means of furnishing him with further information and material. Letters to follow will deal with many interesting features of the stamps of our country and the Confederacy, such as the types of the One Cent 1851 and the reconstruction of its plates, U. S. and Confederate cancellations, etc.

Mr. Ashbrook assures us that he will depart at times from the study of the stamps themselves and deal with some of the problems facing philately at the present, such as the market on United States stamps and other points of general interest to all concerned.

Last month there was a typographical error in our New Issue Chronicle. The Russian States were noted as Balkan Republics, when what was really meant was BALTIC REPUBLICS.

Mr. A. H. Pike informs us that the "Collectors' Digest" is assured of publication early in August. Manuscript has been in the printer's hands for two months past. It required 200 pages of manuscript to cover the material for the 1919 Annual. Every item in U. S. publications, covering all hobbies, is indexed, as well as items in the leading

foreign publications. Mr. Pike regrets exceedingly the delay in publication, but three months' severe illness made the preparation of copy a herculean task.

All this work is done as a labor of love to satisfy a hobby ambition of Mr. Pike, and editors, publishers and readers of hobby periodicals will benefit immeasurably thereby. The "Collectors' Digest" caters only to the better element; only to those who want the literature of hobbies to live.

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NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE.

THE EDITOR.

It will be greatly appreciated if members having new or unchronicled varieties will submit them promptly for notation and description, due credit will in all cases be given.

International Office
of
THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
No. 1806/77

Berne, June 14, 1919.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, on the part of the Offices interested, three specimens of each of the new postal values enumerated hereafter:

1st. GERMANY.

German and Wurtemberg Imperial Postal Territory: Postage stamps of 2, 35 and 75 pfennig; postal card with paid response of 10+10 pfennig (interior service); postal money orders of 15 and 25 pfennig;

Bavaria:

(a) Postage stamp of 2 pfennig; postal card of 10 pfennig; postal card with paid response of 10+10 pfennig; postal money orders of 15 and 25 pfennig (these values do not bear a surcharge);

(b) Postage stamps of 3, 5, 7½, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80 pfennig, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 mark; postal cards of 7½ and 10 pfennig; postal cards with paid response of 7½+7½ and 10+10 pfennig; letter card of 15 pfennig; postal money orders of 15 and 25 pfennig (these values bear in surcharge the words "Volksstaat Bayern");

2nd. ETHIOPIA: Postage stamps of 4 and 6 guercches, 2 and 10 talaris;
GREAT BRITAIN.

(a) **Bahama (Islands):** Postage stamps of ½ penny, 1 penny and 1 shilling bearing in surcharge the mention "War Tax";

(b) **Jamaica:** Postage stamps of 1½ pence and 5 shillings;

(c) **Kedah:** Postage stamps of 2 and 4 cents;

4th. ROUMANIA: Postage stamps of 5 and 10 bani bearing in surcharge the

date "1918"; postage stamp of 25 bani on 1 ban; postage stamps ("de ajutor") of 5 and 10 bani bearing in surcharge the date "1918"; postage due stamp of 10 bani; postage due stamps ("de ajutor") of 5 and 10 bani (these values were issued in 1918).

I have the further honor to inform you, on the part of the German Office, that Bavaria will soon issue postage stamps, postal cards and postal money orders of the Imperial German Postal Administration with the figure of "Germania" (1902), bearing in surcharge the mention "Freistaat Bayern." For the moment, the duration of the validity of these values is not limited. The Bavarian values actually in circulation will continue to run concurrent with the new stamps.

Will you agree, sir, in the assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Director,

The Vice-Director,

ROTTNER.

UNITED STATES. 1919. Current design. No watermark. Perforated 11. 1 dollar sepia.

The above stamp cannot be classed as a shade, as there is not the least trace of purple or violet in it. In our opinion it should be regarded as a change in color, unofficial, of course, but none the less a changed color.

UNITED STATES. 1919. Sheets of 170 stamps perforated 11 by 10. It is now the intention of the Bureau to perforate the waste ends of the coil stamps at the end of each month. The Post Office Department has decided to distribute the stamps to other offices than New York, and in consequence a lot of the stamps was placed on sale at the Washington office last month. We have noted the following additional

plate numbers since publication last month:

- 1 cent. 8336, 8339, 9141, 9142, 9152, 9463, 9464.
- 2 cent. 8327, 8328, 8939, 8940, 9105, 9106, 9232, 9465, 9466.
- 3 cent. 8454, 8949, 8950, 8951, 9133, 9134, 9143, 9144.

PHILIPPINES. 1919. Current design. Watermarked single line P I P S. Perforated 11.

15 centavos yellow olive.

Mr. H. F. Colman.

PHILIPPINES. 1919. Current design. No watermark. Perforated 11.

6 centavos violet.

ABYSSINIA. 1919. Additional denominations of barbaric splendor. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark. Perforated 11½.

4 guerches turquoise, green and dull orange (Heir to Throne).

6 guerches blue and dull orange (Palace).

2 talaris black and red brown (African Buffalo).

10 talaris dark green and ochre (Heir to Throne).

ALBANIA. 1919. Austrian fiscal stamps inscribed "Administratie Financavet te Shqipiris" and surcharged "POSTA-e Shkodres-SHOYPNIS" and new denomination. Perforated.

2 qint on 2 heller brown (red).

5 qint on 16 heller green (red).

10 qint on 8 heller red (green).

25 qint on 64 heller blue (red).

50 qint on 32 heller violet (red).

1 franc on 128 heller brown on green (red).

Same surcharge on stamp inscribed "Administrata E Financave E Shoyrenies."

25 qint on 64 heller blue (red).

Stamp Collector.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. 1919. The paper on which the stamps were printed, from the beginning of the year, bore a trade watermark. On some sheets this watermark was SERRA BOND, repeated four times to the sheet, and on other sheets the watermark was RIVERDALE BOND, also repeated four times to the sheet. The vagaries of printing caused the letters RA only to appear on some stamps in each sheet

of the SERRA BOND watermark, which gave rise to the statement that the stamps were being printed on paper watermarked RA for Republica Argentina.

AZORES. 1919. Current stamp of Portugal with usual Azores overprint.

30 centavos brown on yellow.

Champion's Bulletin.

BAVARIA. 1919. Volkstaat. We illustrate herewith the type of overprint used on the stamps chronicled by us in June,

Volkstaat Bayern

These stamps having been distributed through the Postal Union, as stated in the circular at the head of this column, Bavaria must perforce now be considered as a republic, especially as the same circular gives notice of a further issue, this time stamps of the German Empire, to be overprinted "Freistaat Bayern."

BELGIUM. The journal "Le Soir" has reproduced the type of postage stamps that are in course of preparation at Haarlem and which are to be issued in honor of the Soldier King. They bear the helmeted portrait of Albert I and the date 1914-1918 and were designed by the popular artist patriot J. de Bast.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

POLIVIA. 1919. Mr. Theodore Champion states, in his Bulletin, that the quantities delivered of the new American Bank Note Company issue are as follows:

1 centavo rose,	1,450,000
5 centavos green,	1,500,000
10 centavos red,	1,500,000
20 centavos dark blue,	500,000
22 centavos light blue,	1,000,000
24 centavos violet,	1,000,000
50 centavos orange,	50,000

BRAZIL. 1919. Official stamps. New design bearing portrait of Wenceslao Braz.

10 reis brown.

20 reis violet.

50 reis green.

100 reis carmine.

200 reis blue.

500 reis orange.

- 600 reis brown.
- 1,000 reis bistre.
- 2,000 reis purple.
- 5,000 reis emerald green.
- 10,000 reis vermilion.

Madrid Filarelico.

CAPE JUBY. 1919. Current Spanish stamps overprinted as shown, diagonally,

CABO JUBY

- 2 centimos brown (red).
- 5 centimos green (red).
- 10 centimos carmine (black).
- 15 centimos ochre (black).
- 20 centimos olive (red).
- 25 centimos blue (red).
- 30 centimos blue green (red).
- 40 centimos light red (black).
- 50 centimos slate blue (red).
- 1 peseta lake (black).
- 4 pesetas lilac (red).
- 10 pesetas orange (black).

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

CILICIA. 1919. Turkish stamps of various issues handstamped in gray black with one or the other of the types here shown.

CILICIE *Cilicie*

- On pictorial issue of 1913,
 - 2 para red lilac.
 - 4 para dark brown.
 - 6 para dark blue.
- 1 3/4 piastres slate & red brown.
- On commemorative issue of 1916,
 - 20 paras ultramarine.
 - 1 piastre violet & black.
 - 5 piastres yellow, brown & black.
- On pictorial issue of 1916-18,
 - 10 paras green.
 - 50 paras ultramarine,
 - 25 piastres carmine on straw.
 - 50 piastres carmine.
 - 50 piastres indigo.

On 1915 provisional issue. Stamps of 1909 issue overprinted with six-pointed star and crescent.

- 20 paras carmine rose.
- 1 piastre bright blue.
- 5 on 10 paras gray green (news-paper stamp).

Collectionneur de Timbre Postes.

Cilicia is in the southeast section of

Asia Minor, in the valley of Adana and Tarsus, which was the center of ancient Greek civilization, with a Mediterranean coast line north of the Island of Cyprus. Adana, the principal town of the section, is 528 miles southeast of Constantinople. The section was occupied by a French army corps, which received the ancient Greek name for the country when overprinting the Turkish stamps found in the post offices throughout the section.

CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC. 1919. Designs as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark. Perforated 13 1/2, clean cut.



- 25 deniers dark blue.
- Perforated 9 1/2 rough.
- 3 deniers mauve.
- 5 deniers light green.
- 10 deniers deep rose.
- 20 deniers emerald green.
- 30 deniers olive bistre.
- 40 deniers red orange.
- Perforated 10 1/2 rough.
- 25 deniers ultramarine.



- Perforated 9 1/2 rough.
- 1 denier brown.
- 50 deniers dark violet.
- 60 deniers orange,



Special delivery. Perforated 9 1/2 rough.

- 2 deniers red violet on straw.
- 5 deniers yellow green on straw.



Newspaper Stamp. Imperforate.
6 deniers scarlet.



Postage due stamps. Imperforate.
25 deniers bistre.

500 deniers blue green.

Economist Stamp Co.

DENMARK. 1919. Official stamp.
Current design, watermarked multiple
crosses.

10 ore scarlet.

Stamp Collecting.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. . 1919.
Stamp of 1915 issue overprinted 1917
in large red numerals.

5 centavos magenta & black.

We know that things move slowly in
the tropics, but, a stamp being just
placed in use bearing a provisional
overprint dated two years back!

ERITREA. 1916-17. Parcel Post.
Italian parcel post stamps 1914-17 is-
sues overprinted ERITREA in small
black sans-serif capitals.

5 centesimi brown.

10 centesimi deep blue.

25 centesimi red.

50 centesimi orange.

1 lira violet.

2 lire green.

3 lire bistre.

4 lire slate.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular.

FIUME. 1919. Design as shown,
but with inscription changed to POSTA
FIUME.



30 centesimi violet.

40 centesimi yellow brown.

50 centesimi yellow green.

60 centesimi claret.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

FIUME. 1919. Special Delivery.
Design an inverted triangle bearing the
inscription across top POSTA FIUME,
at left reading down CENTESIMI, at
right reading up DI CORONA, all in
white sans-serif capitals on colored
band. At bottom center a colored rec-
tangle bears the white numeral 2 sur-
mounted by an eagle with wings spread
and head turned to left, in color on
white ground. Lithographed on white
wove paper without watermark, per-
forated 11 1/2.

2 centesimi yellow brown.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

FIUME. 1919. Charity Stamps.
Three designs in series of four denom-
inations, the first and third rectangu-
lar, the second oblong. The first is a
circle containing what we take to be
a picture of the mythical wolf suckling
Romulus and Remus, banded by the in-
scription PRO FONDAZIONE STUDIO
LIRE 5. The space between the band-
ed circle and outer frame is filled in
by lath work. Across the top of design
appears 30x1918, at bottom POSTA DI
FIUME, flanked by squares in each
lower corner, that at left containing
Cent, that at right numeral of denom-
ination.

5 centesimi + 5 lire green.

10 centesimi + 5 lire carmine.

15 centesimi + 5 lire gray,

20 centesimi + 5 lire orange,

Ancient caraval under full sail, hand-
ed by frame containing inscription PRO
FONDAZIONE STUDIO LIRE 5. Start-
ing at lower left corner of frame read-

ing up across top and down at right, frame broken at top center by label containing 30x1918. Bottom frame contains POSTA DI FIUME. Circles in each lower corner, that at left containing Cent. or Cor., that at right numeral of denomination.

- 45 centesimi + 5 lire gray olive.
- 60 centesimi + 5 lire rose carmine
- 80 centesimi + 5 lire violet.
- 1 corona + 5 lire slate.

Educational Institution in background, staff with flying flag in foreground, enclosed in frame containing the inscription PRO FONDAZIONE STUDIO LIRE 5. Starting at left lower corner of frame reading up across top and down at right. In bottom of frame 30x1918. Beneath bottom of frame POSTA DI FIUME, in two lines, flanked by squares, that at left containing Cor., that at right numeral of denomination.

- 2 corona + 5 lire brown red.
- 3 corona + 5 lire yellow bistre.
- 10 corona + 5 lire gray violet.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

Each stamp of the above series carries a surplus of 5 corona over its face value, the surplus being destined for a fund to defray the expenses of such students of Fiume as desire to finish their studies in Italy. This series was prepared with the surplus in lire, but at the last minute the price was established in coronas.

For some years we have constantly lectured upon the educational advantages of philately, but must confess that it has remained for the 'fine Italian hand' to open up a perspective of the educational possibilities of philately entirely undreamed of by us. That the Croats do not take kindly to Italian education is evidenced by a dispatch from Argam stating that on July 25 last eight carabinieri and four Jugo-Slavs were killed in a clash at Volosca, near Fiume, the encounter having occurred after the Italians tried to break up a meeting called to consider sending Slav children to Croatia, so that they would not have to attend Italian schools.

FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA. 1919.
Canton Stamp of 1908 issue surcharged

with new denomination in Chinese currency.

- 2 cents on 5 centimes green & black.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

GRECIAN OCCUPATION OF TURKISH TERRITORY. 1919. L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that a Turkish stamp has been overprinted with two lines of Greek characters, which, translated, means "GREEK CONTROL," and surcharged 25 lepta. The stamp was issued in May last at Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, which section is at present occupied by Grecian troops. No mention is made of design, denomination or color of the Turkish stamp.

GERMAN AUSTRIA. 1919. Current Austrian stamps overprinted in black as shown, diagonally.

Deutschösterreich

- 3 heller bright violet.
- 5 heller light green.
- 6 heller deep orange.
- 10 heller claret.
- 12 heller greenish blue.
- 15 heller dull red.
- 20 heller blue green.
- 25 heller blue.
- 30 heller dull violet.
- 40 heller olive.
- 50 heller deep green.
- 60 heller deep blue.
- 80 heller orange brown.
- 90 heller red violet.
- 1 krone carmine on yellow.

Special Delivery.

- 2 heller claret on straw.
- 5 heller green on straw.

Newspaper Stamps.

- 2 heller brown.
- 4 heller green.
- 10 heller orange.

Postage Due.

- 5 heller rose red.
- 10 heller rose red.
- 40 heller rose red.

We mentioned the above stamps in May chronicle, but at that time considered them as unofficial. As all correspondence recently received in Washington, D. C., from Vienna and vicinity bear Austrian stamps with above over-

print we must rescind our censure of May and declare the stamps an official issue.

HAYTI. 1919. Provisional Issue. Stamp of 1914 provisional issue bearing black GL-Oz-Fev. 1914 overprint, surcharged at bottom 1 Ct. GOURDE, and with additional number 1 at top center and sidewise at center of each side, that at left facing downward and that at right upward, all in red.

1 Ct. on 20 centimes dark blue green. Black.

Stamp bearing GL-Oz-Fev. 1914 overprint surcharged 2 Cts. GOURDE in single line oblong frame all in green.

2 Cts. on 8 centimes rose.

HUNGARY. 1917. Stamps of 1916-18 issue, reaper type with white numerals, overprinted in dull red, in four lines of small sans-serif type, Jozsef foherzeg - vynezerdes - hadi kiallitasal Krona, the top line being curved downward, the other lines horizontal.

10 filler rose.

15 filler violet.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

These stamps were issued for the benefit of an exhibition held at Budapest.

HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC. 1918-19. Postage Due. Postage due stamps of Hungary overprinted in black as shown, diagonally.

KÖZTÁRSASÁG

3 filler green & red.

40 filler green & red.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular.

ITALIAN OFFICES IN CHINA. 1918-19. Peking. Italian stamps of 1901-18 issues overprinted as shown, and surcharged with denomination in Chinese currency.

Pechino

20 cents on 50 centesimi violet.

Postage Due.

4 cents on 10 centesimi orange & magenta.

ITALIAN OFFICES IN CHINA. 1918-19. Tientsin. Italian stamps of 1901-18 issues overprinted as shown, and surcharged with new denomination in Chinese currency.

Tientsin

½ cent on 1 centesimi brown.

1 cent on 2 centesimi orange brown.

2 cents on 5 centesimi green.

4 cents on 10 centesimi claret.

8 cents on 20 centesimi brown orange.

10 cents on 25 centesimi blue.

20 cents on 50 centesimi violet.

40 cents on 1 lira brown & green

2 dolori on 5 lira blue & rose.

Special Delivery.

12 cents on 30 centesimi blue & rose.

Postage Due.

4 cents on 10 centesimi orange & magenta.

8 cents on 20 centesimi orange & magenta.

12 cents on 30 centesimi orange & magenta.

16 cents on 40 centesimi orange & magenta.

Champion's Bulletin.

ITALY. To conform with the new postal rates postage stamps are being prepared of the denominations of 15, 55 and 85 centesimi, and a special delivery stamp of 50 centesimi.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA. 1919. Current Italian stamp surcharged UNA CORONA.

1 corona on 1 lira brown & green L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

INDO-CHINA. 1919. Stamps of 1908 issue surcharged with new denomination in Chinese currency.

4/5 cent on 2 centimes brown & black.

16 cents on 40 centimes brown & black.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

JAPAN. 1919. Peace Stamps.

Tokio, June 30, 1919.

Sir:—

On the occasion of arriving at the end of the calamity of war which has continued since 1914, my Administration has just issued commemorative postage stamps and illustrated post cards representing peace, as congratulations upon the re-establishment of the peace of the world.

I have the honor to present to you herewith the said postage stamps and post cards.

Will you agree, sir, in the assurances of my highest consideration.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of the Ministry of Communications of Japan.

NAREKIEHI YONEDA.

Design 23 ½ by 21 MM., small medallion circle containing a dove, enclosed in circular band containing Japanese inscriptions and surmounted by chrysanthemum, outside circle, at bottom center of design, a small oblong label containing Japanese denomination inscription, at left center, outside circle, square label containing Arabic denomination numerals; similar square at right center contains Sn. Olive branches in wreath formation surround central medallion, small squares in all four corners contain Japanese characters. Exquisitely engraved on white wove paper without watermark. Perforated 12 ½.

1 ½ sen deep brown.

4 sent bright rose.

Design 22 ½ by 36 ½ MM. Design an olive branch starting in lower left corner and curving gracefully across a shaded background to end at right center, a dove with spread wings alighting on the olive branch. Straight label across top of design contains inscription of Japanese characters with chrysanthemum in center. Straight label at bottom contains Japanese characters for denomination, together with Arabic numerals for denomination and letters Sn, Exquisitely engraved on white wove paper without watermark. Perforated 13 ½.

3 sen gray green.

10 sen indigo.

It is impossible to describe the dainty delicacy of art portrayed in the two designs. The Japanese have given to philately, in these stamps, examples of the most finished technique in the art of designing and engraving.

JUGO-SLAVIA. 1919. Large rectangular design, fancy frame enclosing portrait. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark. Perforated

11 ½.

5 krona carmine.

Madrid Filatelico.

JUGO-SLAVIA. 1919. We illustrate herewith the design of the 50 and 60 helera chronicled last month.



POLAND. 1919. Local issue for Krakow, Postage due. Design as shown overprinted with a square frame of two single lines with wavy line between, containing the word Porto, diagonally from lower left to upper right corners, a six-pointed open star above and below the word being placed in upper left and lower right corners. Overprint hand-stamped in gray black.



15 halerzy brown.

25 halerzy red.

Economist Stamp Co.

POLAND. 1919. Local issue for Lyczca. German occupation stamps with black Gen-Gouv. Warschau overprint, handstamped in blue Polska Poczta Lyczca.

2 ½ pfennig gray.

10 pfennig carmine.

15 pfennig violet black.

20 pfennig ultramarine.

30 pfennig orange & black on buff.

Bright & Son Circular.

POLAND. 1919. Charity Stamps. We are informed that the inscription I - POLSKA - WYSTAWA - MAREK, on the stamps illustrated and chronicled last month, means, First Polish Philatelic Exhibition, and that the surplus of 5 fen on each denomination is for the

benefit of the Polish White Cross.

ROUMANIA. 1919. We illustrate herewith the type of overprint used on the stamps chronicled by us in June.



RUSSIA. 1915-16. Charity Stamp. White paper.

7 kopecks dark brown & dark gray green.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular.

RUSSIA. UKRAIN REPUBLIC. 1919. Current Austrian stamps overprinted in black as shown.



- 3 heller bright violet.
- 5 heller yellow green.
- 6 heller orange.
- 10 heller claret.
- 12 heller blue green.
- 15 heller brown red.
- 20 heller chocolate.
- 25 heller blue.
- 30 heller slate.
- 40 heller olive.
- 50 heller blue green.
- 60 heller dark blue.
- 80 heller orange brown.
- 90 heller red violet.
- 1 krone red on yellow.

RUSSIA. DON COSSACKS REPUBLIC. 1919. Design as shown. Lithographed on coarse white wove paper without watermark, imperforate.



- 5 kopecs orange.
- 10 kopecs gray green.
- 15 kopecs red.
- 35 kopecs blue.
- 70 kopecs indigo.

Mr. A. C. Roessler,

SWEDEN. 1919. Official Stamp. Current design, watermarked wavy lines, perforated 13 by 13 1/2.

15 ore deep brown.

TURKEY. 1919. Design in every way similar to stamp of 1916-18 issue, showing field artillery in action, except for change in characters of Turkish inscription in label at top of design. No watermark. Perforated 12 1/2.

2 paras violet.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

BRITISH COLONIES.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. 1919. Current design, watermarked single line A over crown.

1 1/2 pence red brown.

BAHAMAS. 1919. War Tax. Current King George design, overprinted at London, WAR TAX in two lines of heavy sans-serif capitals, the words are 12 MM. apart, WAR is 12 MM. long and TAX is 10 1/2 MM., letters are all 2MM. high.

1/2 penny green (red).

1 penny carmine (black).

1 shilling black & scarlet (red).

Current Queens staircase design, overprinted at London, WAR TAX in two lines thick sans-serif capitals, the words are 12 MM. apart, WAR is 12 1/2 MM. long and TAX is 11 MM., letters are all 3 MM. high.

3 pence brown & black (black).

JAMAICA. 1918. War Stamp. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co.'s Monthly Circular states that a sheet of sixty of the current 3 pence, with large WAR STAMP overprint in two lines, has come to hand with the overprint inverted.

JAMAICA. 1919. Current King George design.

5 shillings scarlet & gray green on yellow.

MESOPOTAMIA. The West End Philatelist is authority for a statement that a definite issue of postage stamps is in course of manufacture. The Koran prohibits the reproduction in art of any animate object, therefore, as a concession to the religious scruples of the Mohammedan natives, the designs of the new definitive issue will be similar to those of the Hedjaz stamps.

MOSUL. 1919. The West End Philatelist states that "From an official

source we have now received the figures of the Mosul Provisionals overprinted I. E. F. 'D'".

½ anna 650,000 3 annas 65,000
1 anna 245,000 4 annas 85,000
2½ annas 130,000 8 annas 45,000

NORTH WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS.

1919. Current stamps of Australian Commonwealth, kangaroo type, with usual N. W. PACIFIC ISLANDS overprint of the uniform setting, water-marked narrow crown and narrow A.

1 shilling emerald green.
2 shillings chocolate.
5 shillings yellow & gray.

Stamp Collecting.

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS. 1919. War Tax. Indications seems to be that there were two printings of the local WAR TAX overprint in violet on the 1 penny. The first supplies to reach this country were overprinted on the 1 penny in rose red, while supplies just arriving are on the 1 penny in light scarlet. The two shades are quite distinct, and have also been noted in the two line black London overprint.

POSTAL CARDS.

BAVARIA. 1918. Design the current coat of arms type.

10 pfennig carmine, buff single card.

10+10 pfennig carmine, buff reply card.

BAVARIAN REPUBLIC. 1919. Current Bavarian designs overprinted in black Volksstaat Bayern, in two lines of Gothic type, as shown for postage stamps.

7½ pfennig deep green, buff single card.

7½+7½ pfennig deep green, buff reply card.

10 pfennig carmine, buff single card.

10+10 pfennig carmine, buff reply card.

15 pfennig red, buff letter sheet.

GERMAN EMPIRE. 1918. Design same as that for current postage stamps.

10+10 pfennig rose, buff reply card.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The "COLLECTORS DIGEST"

(Annual 1919 edition No. 2) will be ready for distribution as early in February as possible. It will follow closely the lines of the 1916 issue, listing all hobby publications, both periodicals and hand-books, with a complete cumulative index of the literature published in the English language.

Published as a
"LABOR OF LOVE"
and appreciation and without profit
by

A. H. PIKE
Sta. G., Buffalo, N. Y.

PRICE 25c.

Edition limited to orders received in advance of publication. A few copies of the 1918 issue still available at 25c.

The Collectors Journal

for the man with a Hobby

A monthly magazine devoted to the interest of collectors of stamps coins, etc.

Subscription price 50c per year in the United States and colonies. Postage extra on all foreign subscriptions.

Published by

The Edgewood Press,
Milford, Conn.

THE SCRAP BAG.

Rate Now 2 Cents for Airplane Mail.

On July 18 Postmaster General Burleson announced that airplane mail would thereafter be carried for 2 cents an ounce, the same as other first-class matter.

Planes turned over by the War Department and a great volume of mail made the decrease possible. The effect of the order is to place all first-class mail on the same basis, and the question of time in mailing will determine whether or not a letter will go by airplane instead of by train. Letters in transit which miss train connections will be forwarded by airplane to make up the lost time.

Persons may go to post office stations where airplane mail sacks are made up and request that their letters be put in these sacks.

Special airplane stamps will be abandoned and letters need not be marked "Via air post."

The Post Office Department announced that arrangements are being made to place on the New York-Washington route the three fastest aeroplanes in the air mail service, each having a capacity of 18,000 letters and a maximum speed in calm weather of 132 miles an hour.

Forgeries of Italian Occupation Stamps.

Mr. Hugo Griebert makes the following statement in his *Philatelic Notes and Offers* for July, 1919:

"We particularly wish to warn collectors to exercise the greatest care in purchasing Austrian stamps that were provisionally surcharged for Trieste and the Trentino, as quantities of the rare values are being offered with forged surcharges, and on a close examination it has been observed that rare high values have been forged and mixed with genuine ones of the commoner varieties. We are also told that practically 90 per cent. of the rarities hailing from Fiume bear forged overprints. This may be a slight exaggeration by our correspondent, but it would be advisable

to purchase these stamps only from most reliable sources."

Newfoundland Trans-Atlantic Airmail.

In a letter addressed to the editor of the *St. John's Daily Star*, St. Johns, Newfoundland, Postmaster General Robinson makes the following statements and explanations in connection with the recent Trans-Atlantic flights:

Dear Sir:

Now that the gallant attempt made by Pilot Hawker and Lieutenant Commander Grieve has met with a large share of success, it may be of interest to the public to obtain some information as to the mail, which, I am unofficially informed, has been recovered, though in what condition it is at the present time impossible to say.

The first trans-Atlantic air flight must ever remain a matter of historic interest. It was felt that some preparation should be made for the conveyance of at least a congratulatory mail from this country to the old country, and that the intrepid men who purposed undertaking the perilous journey, with those who represented the enterprising firms that essayed the adventure, should have the opportunity of sending greetings across the ocean to their friends.

The Sopwith machine was the only one in the island early in April, and it then seemed certain that the flight would be essayed during the month; as a matter of fact, attempts were made on April 11th and 12th. On April 5th the following letter was sent to Captain Fenn:

"On what terms will you carry a small official mail, the number of letters not to exceed ten, and the weight not to exceed one pound?"

"As an alternative proposition, and subject to such limitation as may be agreed upon, on what terms will you carry a general letter mail?"

"The above enquiries are made on the supposition that yours will be the first attempt to cross the Atlantic by

airship."

Captain Fenn replied as follows:

"With regard to your proposition for carrying an official mail of ten letters, weight not exceeding one pound, my company will be prepared to accept this on the two following conditions:

"(1) That the Sopwith Aviation Co., Ltd., be allowed to carry a maximum of 100 letters in excess of the ten mentioned above.

"(2) That the Sopwith Aviation Co., Ltd., be paid the sum of one dollar, to be paid them by cheque made payable to the company.

"It is clearly understood that in the event of the Sopwith aeroplane being subsidized by the Newfoundland Government, it must be the first to attempt the crossing of the Atlantic by air."

This arrangement was confirmed by the following letter to Captain Fenn, dated April 10, 1919:

"Referring to your letter of April 8th, in reply to mine of April 5th, I now confirm the arrangement, as follows:

"You agree, on behalf of your company, to carry an official mail of ten letters, the total weight not to exceed one pound. On behalf of the postal service of Newfoundland, and in consideration of your so doing, I agree to allow you to carry a maximum of 100 letters, in excess of the ten official letters, and to entrust you with a total of 110 letters, more or less, to be transferred to the care of Mr. Hawker for transmission as the first trans-Atlantic air mail.

"It is, however, to be understood between us that should the Martinsyde or any other airship get away before the Sopwith machine you will agree on your part to promptly return the bag to my order, so that it may be sent by the first airship to leave. As a nominal consideration for carrying the official mail the Sopwith Aviation Co. will be paid the sum of \$1.00 on the morning after the flight takes place.

"I regret that you cannot see your way clear to carrying a general letter mail, but can readily understand the great difficulty, if not the impossibility, of doing so."

Although at the time there seemed very little likelihood of any machine getting away before that of the Sopwith Co., you will observe that a distinct reservation was made in the event of such a contingency arising, and it is most pleasing to note the sportsmanlike manner in which the loyal friends, though rival aviators, accepted the position after the arrival of the Martinsyde machine.

The Sopwith mail carried a surcharged stamp. On the three cent of the "Caribou" issue the following words were printed, "First Trans-Atlantic Air Post, April, 1919." At the Royal Gazette Office, 200 of these stamps had been surcharged. Of this number 18 were damaged and will be destroyed in the presence of the Auditor General. Two have been sent to His Excellency the Governor, with the request that one may be transmitted by him to His Majesty the King. Five were presented to Captain Fenn, representing the Sopwith Aviation Co.; one has been sent, through Major Partridge, to the Aero Club, and one to himself, in his capacity as official sealer. Two have been sent to the Curator of the Museum. The number of stamps cancelled and used in the mail was 95. This leaves 75 unaccounted for. For these stamps many offers have been made, ranging from three cents upward, applications having come from collectors and speculators.

After giving the matter careful consideration the conclusion arrived at is that these historic stamps, commemorating, as they do, the first air flight across the ocean and the first air mail despatched across the Atlantic, should, from the financial standpoint, benefit, so far as possible, not speculators, but people of the island from whose shores the airship flew. I know of no way in which this could be better done than by helping the widows and orphans of the fishermen and sailors who have been or may be lost in the prosecution of their hazardous calling. I have, therefore, purchased the 76 stamps at face value on behalf of the Permanent Marine Disasters Fund, and as Secretary of that organization offer them for sale

at \$25.00 each. This offer will remain open for a fortnight, unless all are previously disposed of. If any remain after that time the right to demand a higher figure will be exercised. These stamps may be obtained upon application to Mr. Campbell, of the G. P. O., and will be delivered on the principle of "first come first served."

The fear was that the perilous enterprise had terminated in a historic tragedy, and there was hesitation as to whether it would be right or seemly to commercialize to any degree the unique adventure, but there need not have been hesitancy, for men of the character of Hawker and Grieve, fearless aviators, who have dared death again and again, living or dying could know no greater joy than that through their efforts, direct or indirect, the widows and fatherless might benefit.

In conclusion, may I add that a small mail has been aboard the Martinsyde machine for some time. From the official standpoint it was to some extent a duplication of letters sent by the Sopwith machine. The ordinary three cent stamp was used, with the words "Aerial Trans-Atlantic Mail" written across the face.

Later on it is the intention to issue a special air stamp which will be used should the opportunity of sending mails by aeroplane again be presented. The public, however, will recognize the great difficulty in connection with arranging for the carriage of mails across the ocean by airships. Yurs truly,

J. ALEX. ROBINSON,
Postmaster General.

G. P. O., St. Johns, May 29, 1919.

New Finnish President.

The Finnish Diet, on July 25 last, elected Prof. K. J. Stahlberg President of the republic. Professor Stahlberg received 143 votes, while General Justus Mannerheim, who has been acting as Regent, was given 50 votes.

Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg has been for several years the leader of the National Progressive party in the Finnish Diet and was elected Speaker in 1914. He was born in 1865. He is president of

the highest administrative court in Finland and professor of laws in the University of Helsingfors.

President Stahlberg's advocacy of democratic principles brought him under the ban of the old Russian Imperialist regime and at one time he was expelled from the Diet by the Russian Governor General. He has traveled extensively and is well known in European university circles.

Ukrainians And Poles End War.

Fighting between the Poles and the Ukrainians has ceased. General Petlura, Ukrainian leader, has sent a mission to the Poles with the object of discussing co-operation in fighting the Bolsheviki and driving them from the Ukraine. The Polish-Bolsheviki front near Bridt is inactive.

Petlura declares that if the Allies ever arrive at a point of understanding on the Ukrainian situation and furnish him with munitions he will be able to wrest Ukrainia from the Bolsheviki within a month. The objection to the plan in Poland is said to be the possibility of Petlura renewing his conflict with the Poles later.

Petlura and his followers say they are opposed to interference from the outside or the advent of foreign soldiers, even to defeat the Bolsheviki, so it is thought unlikely that General Denikine, Russian Anti-Bolshevik leader, will be welcomed by them. The Ukrainians are outspoken in their intentions to disregard the Anglo-French reconstruction plan in Russia under Admiral Kolchak.

The whole of Galicia, up to the old Austro-Russian frontier along the River Zbrucz, is in Polish hands.

Croatians In Revolt.

Dispatches from Agram and Gratz report a serious military condition in Croatia.

A revolt is taking the form of a movement for separation from Serbia and the formation of a republic. Troops are leaving their units, officers and subalterns are tearing off their insignia and the army is in a state of dissolu-

tion. The railroads and telegraphs are tied up from Caktornys southward. The Serbians are trying to suppress the revolution by the use of troops, both Serbian and Croatian.

The Agram advices do not record any disorder in that city, the Croatian capital. They, however, state that the independent Croatian republic has been proclaimed by soldiers in several of the Croatian towns.

Rumors of mutiny and other troubles in Jugoslavia were denied officially at Laibach. It was stated that order and tranquillity prevailed throughout the country.

Warnings of an impending crisis in Croatia were received in Washington prior to its outbreak at Marburg. M. Hinkobich, the former head of the Yugoslav bureau in Washington, predicted an uprising last fall when he left for Paris to work against inclusion of Croatia in the Serbian combination. The Croatians, it is said, never will be satisfied with anything less than independence.

In diplomatic circles it is expected a semi-independent Croatia, forming part of a federation of Slav States, will result from a successful revolution.

The Mecca Issues.

The stamps were, and still are, lithographed and issued by the Survey of Egypt Department, Finance Ministry, Egyptian Government. The first issue, perforated, was only a small one, the actual numbers being as follows:

1 piastre, blue,	35,550
20 paras, red,	19,700
10 paras, green,	17,000

Of the above less than 10 per cent. were sold in Egypt through the Alexandria post office. The remainder were sent in one consignment to Jedda for distribution between that port and Mecca. Most of this issue was bought up by a speculator in Alexandria, who fortunately did not hold them, and the lot that actually did get to the Hedjaz disappeared with great rapidity.

Owing to the imperfect way in which the old perforating machine at the Sur-

vey carried out its work the second issue was rouletted "straight."

The denominations and numbers of this second issue were:

1 piastre, blue,	49,600
20 paras, red,	48,850
10 paras, green,	215,450
5 paras, yellow,	180,000

Most of the above denominations have now been issued zigzag rouletted, plus the denominations of 1 para, 2 piastres, and 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres, postage due.

The stamps are no longer sold in the Alexandria Post Office and the export is forbidden from the Hedjaz. This course was adopted owing to the scarcity and difficulty in obtaining paper; and as the Alexandria sale was only for the stamp collecting world, and not for postage proper, the stock there when sold out was not replaced. About 5 per cent. only of the second issue was sold at Alexandria.—Philatelic Journal of India.

Peace Conference Post Cards.

It is estimated that 1,500,000 post cards were stamped on Peace Day at the special Peace Conference post office at Versailles. Apparently every one who went there to watch the arrival and departure of the delegates wished to have a souvenir of the occasion. So great was the strain on the postal staff that some took cramp in the hand.

Submarine Mail Service.

The honor belongs to the Canal Zone of establishing the first underseas mail service. As in the Fourth Liberty Loan, the postal authorities used the new idea of aeroplanes in connection with application, so, in the last loan, a similar plan was worked out, only in this instance a U. S. submarine, C #, was used. Cristobal and Balboa were the receiving and distributing points, and the service will go into history as the first submarine mail service, and more particularly "ocean to ocean." The special postmark applied to the envelopes will be the feature of most interest to stamp collectors.

The Chinese Dollar And The Shanghai Surcharges.

Before the war the Chinese, or Mexican, dollar stood at 2 for 1 American, but since the enormous rise in the price of silver the Chinese dollar has risen to the parity of about 1.20 dollars to 1 of American money, the latter being on a gold currency basis. The American post office did not accept Chinese dollars at their parity value, but kept the ratio the same as it was before the war (2 Chinese for 1 American), but would accept American currency from those who tendered it. It came about, therefore, that anyone wishing to purchase American postage stamps, money orders, etc., first obtained American money at the local Chinese money-changer's, and bought each American dollar at its parity value, which at one time went down to 1.04 dollars Chinese, and so saved money. But it frequently happened that one found one's self without time to go to the money-changer's to buy American dollars, and so had to pay in on the parity rate of 2 to 1. This opened a way for dishonest practices on the part of the Chinese counter assistant in the American post office, who would be able to pay in on the parity rate for stamps he had sold while having received on the 2 for 1 basis. Now if anyone finds himself in a position of having to pay 2 for 1 he will receive a stamp showing the double value, and thus the change of any dishonest practices on the part of the native post office staff will be eliminated.

Baar-le-Duc.

Baar-le-Duc, the Belgian enclave in Dutch territory, dates from the Peace of Munster, in 1648, and is a survival of feudal days. Various commissions have been appointed from time to time to determine its status, but they never arrived at any definite result. The war rendered the situation most complicated, as there was a wireless station in the enclave, and this in direct communication with the Belgian front. The Dutch authorities vainly tried to take it under their control.

The isolation of Baar-le-Duc is ex-

plained as the result of an oversight committed, not in 1648, but in 1839, when the Great Powers elaborated the Peace Treaty on April 19 of that year. This treaty had only just been signed when it was observed, too late, that the boundaries of Holland and Belgium had been defined without taking count of the fact that Baar-le-Duc, though nominally Belgian soil, was entirely surrounded by Dutch territory. Holland, which had already been deprived of nine provinces, and which was confronted with the possibility of losing two more, refused to go back on what had been provided for by the Treaty. Therefore, during the war, the Belgians were able to establish and carry on, without fear of molestation by the Germans, a complete wireless telegraphic service.

France May Regain Mauritius.

Rumors are current to the effect that the Island of Mauritius may ere long be restored by Great Britain to France, a nation whose associations with this rather lonely island in the Indian Ocean are both of a historic, romantic and assuredly sentimental character. Admirably described by Bernardin de St. Pierre in his world-famed story of "Paul and Virginia," it was long known as the "Ile de France," and although it was captured from the French more than 100 years ago, the legal procedure of the island, all the customs, mode of life and language are French, while the majority of the families on the island bear French names, many of them of historic interest, being descended from younger sons of the old French aristocracy who established themselves there in the reign of Louis XIV.

Administered as a crown colony by England, she has been exceedingly liberal in leaving to the population the religion, the culture and the methods of their French ancestors. Indeed, the British yoke, if yoke it can be called, has pressed very lightly on the people, who still follow the sugar industries as organized by La Bourdonnais in 1735 to 1740. The labor is mostly in the hands of immigrants from British India, who today constitute the bulk of

the population. It is only the question of their interests which would cause England to hesitate about restoring the island to France.

It is nearer to the French colonial dependency of Madagascar and, above all, to the French Island of Reunion than to any British territory, being more than 3,000 miles from Bombay and 2,300 miles from the Cape of Good Hope. Indeed, the duty of protecting it has always been a difficulty and a subject of dissension between the Indian and the African naval commands of Great Britain, each wishing to saddle the other with the task. France, from her colony of Reunion, which is barely 100 miles distant, and from Madagascar, which is about four times as

far, is much better equipped to shield the Mauritius from any piratic coup de main than Great Britain.

The island owes its name of Mauritius to the fact that when it was first occupied by the Dutch, in 1598, it was named after their national hero and stadtholder, Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, who emancipated the Netherlands from the yoke of Spain. In 1710 it was taken from the Hollanders by the naval forces of Louis XIV of France, who transformed its name into the Ile de France. A hundred years later the English on acquiring possession thereof, restyled it the Mauritius, though it is still termed the Ile de France by all the old inhabitants.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Those receiving unsolicited approval sheets will kindly inform the Recorder of the Board of Vice Presidents of the names of dealers sending them, in order that the Board may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 12. August 1, 1919.

Applications Posted.

Williamson, F. E., 1025 17th St., Denver, Colo.; Age 23; Salesman; Reference: Central Savings Bank (Savings Dept.), Denver, Colo.; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Bates, Warner, 262 West Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.; Age 31; Sec'y. Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers' Assn.; Reference: D. C. Ford and F. C. Davis, Mohawk, N. Y.; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Bradbury, Wymond W., 1536 Putnam Ave., Santa Barbara, Calif.; Age 40; None; Reference: Santa Barbara County Natl. Bank, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Proposed by G. B. Mitchell, #5317.

Brinkerhoff, C. C., 618 West 60th St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 37; Office Mgr., Chicago Nut Co.; Reference: E. C. Pradley, 6326 South Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Determann, E. W., 718 Broadway, Vincennes, Ind.; Age 59; Traveling Agt.; Reference: American National Bank,

Vincennes, Ind.; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Elkins, William L., Elkins Park, Pa.; Age 13; Student; Guaranteed by W. M. Elkins, Investment broker, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.

Hermann, William, 1808 West 5th St., Sioux City, Ia.; Age 35; Mgr. Sioux City Engine and Machine Co.; Reference: E. M. Corbett, 409 Security Bldg., Sioux City, Ia.; Proposed by H. A. Whipple, #2467.

Osman, C. T., 678 Arcadia Ave., Toledo, Ohio; Age 28; Stock and Record Clerk; Reference: W. C. Phillips & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Pauly, Robert, 431 E. Taylor St., Portland, Ore.; Age 42; Chemist; Reference: Wolsieffer - Bartels - Ohlman. Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Pfeiffer, George L., Villa Froenze, Lemon City, Fla.; Age 57; Architect; Reference: C. E. Hussman Stamp Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by Ralph H. Eilers, #3853.

Young, Earle A., 363 Third Ave., West Haven, Conn.; Age 36; U. S. Ry. Mail

Service; Reference: Wm. F. Bishop,
42 Church St., New Haven, Conn.;
Proposed by M. Ray Sanborn, #5141.

Application for Reinstatement.

4317 Noske, Fred W., 1297 33rd St.,
Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 29; Ac-
countant; Reference: National
Exchange Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.;
Proposed by Charles A. Regan,
#4573.

New Stockholders.

5327 Beek, Harvey O., 900 Goodrich
Ave., St. Poul, Minn.
5328 Collins, Roy E., 289 State St.,
Flushing, N. Y.
5329 Edlemann, Jean, Waldstatter-
strasse 29, Lucerne, Switzerland.
5330 Harris, James A., The Union
Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
5331 Fitz-Hugh, Scribner, 210 May-
flower Road, Lake Forest, Ill.
5332 Humrickhouse, R. R., 437 South
4th St., Coshocton, Ohio.
5333 Kahn, Simon, 2014 Amelia St.,
New Orleans, La.
5334 Ladwig, A. R., 4903 27th St.,
Omaha, Neb.
5335 Lam, Carneliuș, 850 S. 23rd St.,
Omaha, Neb.
5336 Locke, John H., 4418 Forest Park
Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
5337 Moon, George T., Jr., 9 Fulton
Market, New York City.
5338 Morgridge, George B., 19 West
Live Oak Ave., Sierra Madre,
Calif.
5339 Northup, Joseph C., Box 136, Los
Angeles, Calif.
5340 Picher, O. S., 208 S. La Salle St.,
Chicago, Ill.
5341 Poteet, Floyd S., 13th and Leav-
enworth Sts., Omaha, Neb.
5342 Roe, Robert E. B., 257 W. 92nd
St., New York City.
5343 Rosenthal, Aaron B., 1012 First
Natl. Bank Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
5344 Schmitt, R. F., 1845 E. 75th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
5345 Stipes, R. A., 121 W. Church St.,
Champaign, Ill.
5346 Stott, James R., 119 N. 2nd St.,
Evansville, Wis.

5347 Barnes, Dr. A. S., 214 Central
Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
5348 Bratrud, O. A., 3701 4th Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
5349 Ek, Gustaf C., 1212 5th Ave.,
Scottsbluff, Neb.
5350 Greene, M. M., Roslyn Apts., Clif-
ton, Cincinnati, Ohio.
5351 Groves, Fred. G., 5513 Morris St.,
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
5352 Jenista, Adolph W., 3442A Cret-
tenden St., St. Louis, Mo.
5353 Keegan, E. W., 459 14th St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
5354 Lafferty, J. W., 823 Cherry St.
S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
5355 Mannheimer, William, 6th and
Robert Sts., St. Paul, Minn.
5356 Marchand, J. O., 63 Fabre St.,
Montreal, Canada.
5357 Mayhew, W. Nelson, 117 E. Mt.
Pleasant Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
5358 Monkiewicz, Rev. M., 2645 E. Al-
legheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
5359 Oliver, Mrs. Stauffer, Box 1, Moy-
lan, Rose Valley, Pa.
5360 Orear, L. W., care Dodge Bros.,
Electric Dept., Detroit, Mich.
5361 Parker, Joseph B., Dept. Prov.
Treas. Office, Regina, Sask., Can-
ada.
5362 Pujalte, Ramon, 302 Columbus
Ave., New York City.
5363 Roberts, Howard C., 513 W. Main
St., Norristown, Pa.
5364 Salmon, S. H., 106 Central Ave.,
Panama, Rep. Pan.
5365 Smyth, James H., 50 Castlereagh
St., Sydney, N. S. W.
5366 Snyder, Harold Jay, Room 1211,
140 Nassau St., New York City.
5367 Vogel, Hermann, 11 Parkton
Road, Jamaica Plain, Boston,
Mass.
5368 Wessbecher, Carl, 2900½ Shen-
andoah Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Reinstated.

4773 Gardner, C. G., 315 Orchard
Place, Jackson, Mich.
4320 Burnette, Thomas, 1133 N. 32nd
St., Camden, N. J.
2413 Hook, Frank E., 301 Lincoln Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

- 1924 King, Francis, 110 Orchard St., Alma, Mich.
- 3560 Cullers, Wm. A., 771 W. Scott St., Springfield, Mo.
- 280 Huberich, V. H., Box 1271, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 3172 Rivers, Albert C., 1997 Montreal Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
- 1198 Wollenberger, Hermann, 5121 University Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 2452 Linn, George W., from Hunginton Bldg. to 320 Clinton Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
- 5024 Martin, H., from Midland, Ont., to 533 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Canada.
- 1625 Merell, A. F., should be 971 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 130 Osborn, Charles E., from 13 S. 17th St. to 11 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Replaced on Roll.

- 3065 Weigel, A. W., 1245 E. 123d St., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 3548 Hart, Edw. G., 1760 Avalon Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 3549 Whittaker, Willis G., 324 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 4806 Mardis, W. R., 324 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 5106 Saxton, Burton H., from Fort Dodge to Box 1014, Sioux City, Ia.
- 4811 Silvester, Rev. Clarence C., from Jenkintown to Hollows Rectory, Wyncote, Pa.
- 3188 Sioco - Gonzalez, Dr. F., from Pasig, Rizal, to San Fernando, Pampanga, P. I.
- 5322 Thomas, Henson H., from Flint, Mich., to care C. A. Davidson, Halleck, Calif.
- 3631 Tudbury, Warren C., from 925 Modoc St. to 1939 Marin Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
- 4817 Vawter, Lt. W. S., from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Baldwin, Mich.

New Branch Society.

The Board of Vice Presidents have granted a Charter to members resident of Champaign, Ill., to be known as Branch No. 49, A. P. S.

- 5369 Branch No. 49, A. P. S., L. L. Stimley, Pres.; F. D. Garland, Secy.; 316 W. John St., Champaign, Ill.

Death Reported.

- 4363 Mayer, John F., 2620 Hanover St., Richmond, Va.

Additions to Roll of Honor.

Joyce, Martin Dean; Student, Army Training Corps; Princeton, N. J.

Rotnem, Victor; Student, Army Training Corps; Minneapolis, Minn.

Change of Address.

- 2147 Ackerman, H. S., from Bridgeport, Conn. to 7 Wall St., New York City.
- 742 Averill, A. M., from 301½ Clackamas St. to 595 E. Ash, Portland, Ore.
- 4768 Hall, R. N., from Newton Centre to 205 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.
- 4426 Joyce, Morton Dean, from Beverly Hills, Calif., to Box 76, Princeton, N. J.
- 4123 Krueger, Fred, from Dazey, N. D., to 1115 6th St. South, Fargo, N. D.

Membership Summary.	
Membership July 1, 1919,	1625
New Stockholders	42
Reinstated	8
Replaced on Roll	4
New Branch Society added	1

Death Reported	1
----------------	---

Total Membership August 1, 1919, 1679

A. W. Dunning Prize Awards.

The prize for April was won by P. M. Wolsieffer.

The prize was not awarded for May.

In June Mr. Wolsieffer and Mr. Alvin Good each introduced three new members, being a tie.

Mr. Eugene Klein is the winner of the last of the Dunning prizes, he having introduced four new members during the month of July.

Official Notices.

As published on page 366 of the July number, under the following titles:

"Call for Conventions."

"Nominations."

"Convention Headquarters."

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1919.

Stock Fund.			
Balance		\$5023.66	
Receipts		19.00	
		\$5042.66	
General Fund.			
Balance		\$2844.71	
Receipts	\$46.50		
Disbursements	54.22	7.72	
		\$2836.99	
Insurance Fund.			
Balance			\$1950.12
Exchange Account.			
Balance		\$ 7.01	
Receipts .....		.10	\$ 7.11
Suspense Account.			
Balance		\$ 22.25	
Receipts		1.80	
		24.05	
			\$9860.93
American Philatelist Account.			
Debit Balance		\$2401.45	
Receipts	\$91.96		
Disbursements	428.96	337.00	
		\$2738.45	
			\$7122.48
Resources.			
Bonds		\$5489.34	
Cash		1633.14	
		\$7122.48	

J. E. SCOTT, Treasurer.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.**Branch No. 3.****PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**

The 356th (regular) meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held in our club rooms, 333 Russ Building, 235 Montgomery street, on Wednesday evening, July 16th, 1919. The meeting was called to order by President Blackwell, fifteen members being present.

Messrs. Charles B. Turrill and F. S. Clarke, both of San Francisco, were elected as regular members.

The special exhibition for the evening was the stamps of China and Japan, an Mr. Lazarus showed his interesting

collection of these countries. The Secretary exhibited a collection of old Europeans on entire covers.

Great activity was noticed in the exchange of stamps going on between members and numerous desirable stamps changed hands.

It was voted that the members should exhibit their favorite countries at the August meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

MATT C. DILLINGHAM,
Secretary.

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CON-
GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.**

Of The American Philatelist published Monthly at Federalburg, Maryland for October 1st, 1918.

City of Washington }
District of Columbia } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the District aforesaid, personally appeared Joseph B. Leavy, who, having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that he is the Editor of The American Philatelist and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 433, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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

Publisher American Philatelic Society.

Editor Joseph B. Leavy, 3600 13th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Managing Editor None.

Business Managers None.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and address of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

American Philatelic Society.

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

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and se-

curities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owners; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (not required). (This information is required from daily publications only).

JOSEPH B. LEAVY, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of August, 1919.

(Seal)

Harry A. Hegarty,

(My commission expires March 26, 1920).

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PROGRAMME OF CONVENTION

St. Louis, Mo., August 19, 1919.

MONDAY NIGHT: Reception at Planters' Hotel.

TUESDAY MORNING: 10.30 SPECIAL. First Aerila Flight to Chicago. (Members who cannot attend can send their letters to the Committee.)

AFTERNOON: Society Session.

NIGHT: Fashion show. Open Air Municipal Theatre (largest in the United States) at Forest Park. Bring the ladies, here's a treat for them.

WEDNESDAY MORNING: Society Session.

AFTERNOON: Automobile sight-seeing ride.

NIGHT: Public lecture, "The Charm of Stamp Collecting and Auction Sale.

THURSDAY MORNING: Society Session.

AFTERNOON: Automobile sight-seeing ride.

NIGHT: Banquet and Vaudeville at Forest Park Highlands.

FRIDAY: Stamp Bourse, trading and selling stamps. Bring some with you.

Please write if you intend to come. We would like to be prepared to receive you.

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Special medals will be awarded for the best arrangement of 30 stamps or more of each classification as below named, mounted in white sheets, each 9 1/2 x 11 in size. 1, Agriculture; 2, Allegorical; 3, Anamils; 4, Antiquities; 5, Architecture; 6, Battles; 7, Birds; 8, Fishes; 9, Flags; 10, Fruits, Flowers, Plants; 11, Geography, Maps; 12, Heraldry, Arms; 13, Historical Events; 14, Land Views; 15, Languages; 16, Mythology; 17, Races; 18, Rulers, 19, Sea Views; 20, Sports; 21, Standard of Money Values; 22, Statesmen, Heroes; 23, Statuary, Monuments; 24, Transportation; 25, Simplest; 26, Most Elaborate.

Contentants may send any divisions or all of them for competition by registered mail to

HENRY A. DIAMANT;

Chairman Reception Committee,
208 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

U. S. 3c VERMILION: Scott's #213 wanted in singles, pairs, strips, blocks and covers, sheets and plate numbers, anything and everything in #213. Please submit what you have, one or a thousand. If you have but one, it may be the one I am looking for. Submit with price, also lowest cash price for whole lot if many. If reasonable prices, cash by return mail; if not, stamps with your postage outlay returned at once. H. A. Davis, 11 Hamilton Apts., Denver, Colo.

Dr. T. Henry Tubman, A. P. S. #3962, 746 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. White and Green Seal Sonora Mexican wanted, especially in sheets for cash or will exchange rare old and other war Mexican; rare foreign and U. S. for same. Several thousand Mexican duplicates for sale or exchange.

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COLLECTORS DIGEST (review, index, directory) A world review of "things collectable," a digest of the best in literature, a complete cumulative index of hobby periodicals and handbooks, and a general summary of news, topics and events. Annual editions 1918 and 1919, 25c each. A. H. Pike, Editor, Sta. G., Buffalo, N. Y.

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WANTED—France #44 & Brazil #7, in pairs and blocks. Also others of same issue in fine used condition. Highest prices paid. R. H. Mower, 609 Trust Bldg., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED FOR CASH, the local stamp issues of all countries, including single copies, pairs, sheets, errors, etc. Sydney M. Mulhall, A. P. S. 3808, 444 F. Avenue, Coronado, California.

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WANTED—German states used only in fine condition, also German Colonies on and off covers, town, field, ship cancellations. German stamps used in Colonies before surcharges appeared. Blocks, strips, etc. Ronald Tidemann, 130 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. P. S. 5093.

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Sept., 1919.

No. 12.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Official Journal of the American Philatelic Society

Vol. XXXII,

SEPTEMBER, 1919.

No. 12.

History and Biography of the 1870 Issue.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

The report of the Postmaster General, dated November 15, 1870, explains the reasons for the change in the series of postage stamps and gives a brief description of the new designs:

"The adhesive stamps adopted by my predecessor in 1869, having failed to give satisfaction to the public, on account of their small size, their unshapely form, the inappropriateness of their designs, the difficulty of cancelling them effectually, and the inferior quality of the gum used in their manufacture, I found it necessary, in April last, to issue new stamps, of larger size, superior quality of gum, and improved designs. As the contract then in force contained a provision that the stamps should be changed, and new designs and plates furnished at the pleasure of the Postmaster General, without additional cost to the Department, I decided to substitute an entire new series, one-third larger in size, and to adopt for designs the heads, in profile, of distinguished deceased Americans. This style was deemed the most eligible because it not only afforded the best opportunity for the exercise of the highest grade of artistic skill in composition and execution, but also appeared to be the most difficult to counterfeit. The designs were selected from marble busts of acknowledged excellence, as follows:

"One cent, Franklin, after Rubricht; two cents, Jackson, after Powers; three cents, Washington, after Houdon; six cents, Lincoln, after Volk; ten cents, Jefferson, after Power's statue; twelve cents, Clay, after Hart; fifteen cents, Webster, after Clevenger; twenty-four cents, Scott, after Coffee; thirty cents,

Hamilton, after Cerrachi; ninety cents, Commodore O. H. Perry, profile bust, after Wolcott's statue.

"The stamps were completed and issues of them began in April last. The superior gum with which they are coated is not the least of the advantages derived from the change."

The stamps were placed on sale about the middle of April, 1870, as announced by the following official circular:

CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.

Post Office Department,
Office of Third Assistant Postmaster
General.

April 9th, 1870.

NEW SERIES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

At an early date, in the regular course of business, the Department will issue to Postmasters, postage stamps of a new design. (See description annexed.)

You are required to exhaust all of the present style on hand before supplying the public with the new; and in no case will you be allowed to make exchanges for individuals or to return the stamps to the Department to be exchanged.

The stamps now in use are not to be disregarded, but must be recognized in all cases, equally with the new ones. The stamps known as the series of 1861, of which a few are supposed to be yet outstanding, are also to be recognized. Those issued prior to the commencement of the War of the Rebellion were long since declared to be valueless.

Special attention is called to the fact that each sheet, of all denominations of the new series, contains but 100 stamps. This must be borne in mind to prevent mistakes in counting, as in the present issue some of the denominations have 150 stamps to the sheet.

Special requests for the new style of stamps will be disregarded until the stock of the present issue, in possession of the Department, is exhausted.

WM. H. TERRELL,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The seven cents stamp did not appear with the other denominations of the series, that rate not being established until April 7, 1870. Concerning this denomination the report of the Postmaster General, above quoted, continues:

"Upon the conclusion of the postal treaty with the North German Confederation, fixing the single letter rate by direct steamers at seven cents, to take effect the 1st of July last, a stamp of that denomination was adopted, and the profile bust of the late Edwin M. Stanton selected for the design. This has been completed in a satisfactory manner, but, owing to the temporary discontinuance of the direct mail steamship service to North Germany, it has not been issued to postmasters."

The discontinuance referred to was caused by the Franco-Prussian war.

The records of the contractors show that no seven cents stamps were printed until March, 1871.

On April 20, 1871, the American Journal of Philately reported that the seven cents stamp had at last made its appearance. At that late date it was of practically no avail for correspondence to Germany, as the letter rate to that country was reduced to six cents by the postal treaty which was signed at Washington on March 3, and at Berlin on May 14, 1871, taking effect on the date of the dispatch of the first mail.

On December 1, 1871 a treaty was made with Denmark which established a rate of seven cents for letters to that country, beginning January 1, 1872;

thus the usefulness of the seven-cent denomination was renewed.

The official description of the designs of the 1870 series is as follows:

One-cent.—A lined rectangular ground is left uncovered near the edges of the stamp on all sides. Inside this a more distinctly outlined border of scroll work and conventionally foliated ornaments fills the space to the medallion, which contains a profile bust of Franklin. The sides of this border are symmetrically curved inward, the corners being ornamentally rounded; on it, and resting upon and following the upper curve of the medallion, is a narrow panel bearing the words "U. S. Postage." The words "One" and "Cent" in white capitals at the bottom appear in two curves, drooping at the ends and separated by an ornate heavy-faced white figure "1." Color, blue.

Two-cent.—An elliptical medallion, containing the profile bust of Jackson, after Power's statue, rests upon a shield covering almost the entire stamp and placed upon a faint-lined rectangular ground. On this shield, above the medallion, is an ornamented tablet, curving with the ellipse except at the ends of the line, which tend outward, and bearing the words "U. S. Postage." Faint trace of leafy branches curving upward fill the space at the bottom and sides of the shield not covered by the medallion. Across this, upon a ribbon-like double-curved tablet flowing at the ends, are the words, in white capitals, "Two" and "Cents," divided by the denomination figure "2." Color, brown.

Three-cent.—Nearly the whole face of the stamp is taken up by a shield resting upon a dimly lined ground, on which shield the bust of Washington, after Houdon's statue, in an elliptical opening, is placed, surmounted by a curved ornamented tablet bearing the words "U. S. Postage." Under the portrait, on a flowing ribbon with forked ends, are the words "Three Cents," separated by a large Arabic white-faced figure "3."

Six-cent.—On a delicately lined ground appears a dark rectangular mass of color, with heavy side projections nearly one-third of the length, on

which is the bust of Lincoln in an elliptical medallion, surmounted by a panel bearing the words "U. S. Postage." Below the medallion, on a wavy ribbon with forked ends, are the words "Six Cents," in white capitals, separated by a large white Arabic figure "6." Color red.

Seven-cent.—A large rectangular tablet, ornamented at the four corners with heavy balls, rests upon a background, the edges of which alone appear. On this tablet is an elliptical medallion containing the profile bust of Stanton, surmounted by a curved panel bearing the words "U. S. Postage," while below the medallion is a similar panel bearing the words "Seven Cents" in white capitals, separated by a white Arabic figure "7."

Ten-cent.—A large faint-lined shield rests upon a darker rectangular ground. On this shield is a profile bust of Jefferson, in an elliptical medallion, with the words "U. S. Postage" above and "Ten Cents," separated by the number "10" below, displayed in the same way as the legends on the 6-cent stamp. Color, chocolate.

Twelve-cent.—On a lined rectangular frame is a raised panel of the same shape, with beveled edges. On this panel rests an elliptical medallion bearing the profile bust of Henry Clay. Above and below, in curved tablets, connected on the sides by triangular joints, are, respectively, the words, in white capitals, "U. S. Postage" and "Twelve Cents," the latter words being separated by the number "12" in Arabic figures. The words of denomination are of block letters. Color, purple (neutral).

Fifteen-cent.—On a lined rectangular frame, with triangular panels set in each corner, is an elliptical medallion bearing the profile bust of Daniel Webster. Above, in a curved tablet, ending on either side in a circular knob, are the words, in shaded white letters, "U. S. Postage." Below, in a similar tablet, but without knobs, in small white letters, are the words "Fifteen Cents," separated by the number "15" in ornamented Arabic figures. Color, orange.

Twenty-four-cent. — The denomination numerals, "24," in Gothic type, are in each of the upper corners, conforming in their position to the curve of an ornamental tablet, placed immediately above an elliptical medallion bearing a profile bust of Gen. Winfield Scott. Thirteen five-pointed stars are placed on this tablet; two at each end are blank white, while each of the eleven remaining bears a small Gothic capital letter, constituting the legend "U. S. Postage" in the color of the stamp. The denomination is given at the bottom in small white Gothic capitals, "Twenty-four" close up to and following the ellipse line, and "Cents" in a straight line, in the middle below.

In the left corner appears a flag loosely gathered around its staff, the muzzle end and part of the wheels of a piece of field artillery, and a pile of shells; in the right are three muskets stacked. Color, purple.

Thirty-cent.—On a rectangular-lined ground is placed a heavy beveled tablet, rounded in a half circle at the bottom, and with the upper corners described by bastion-like projections. From this point down to the half circle—a distance of half an inch—the tablet is straight lined on its sides and narrower than the stamp by about one-sixteenth of an inch. On the tablet is an elliptical medallion bearing the profile bust of Alexander Hamilton. The legend, "U. S. Postage," above the medallion, is curved as on the 6-cent stamp, except that no panel incloses it, and the words "Thirty" and "Cents" appear in black capitals at the bottom, on a double curved ribbon dropping inward with forked ends. Color, black.

Ninety-cent.—The upper half of an elliptical medallion bearing the profile bust of Commodore Perry is bounded by a rope attached at each end by eye-splices to a swinging panel describing the lower half of the ellipse, and bearing the words "Ninety" and "Cents" in block letters assigned to the left and right of the number 90. A plain tablet is the basis of the stamp, and is beveled except within one-eighth of an inch of the corners, where it exhibits sharp edges. In each upper corner is

a five-pointed star raised in the center, and in each lower corner the flukes of an anchor and part of the shank project from under the panel. Color, carmine.

The plates for all denominations of the 1870 series were of two hundred subjects, in two horizontal panes of one hundred subjects each. The imprint appears at the top and bottom center of each pane, those on the left pane being followed by "No." and numerals of plate in script, and those on the right pane being preceded by the same. The first imprint was NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK, in white capitals on a small colored label with rounded ends, enclosed by two thin lines of color. Later the imprint was changed to ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE — NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW OYRK, in two lines of white capitals on a colored tablet with pearled edge and enclosed by a single thin line of color. The second type of imprint is found on all plates from 32 on. Following is the list of plate numbers:

1 cent.	Nos. 16, 17, 50, 51, 52, 53.
2 cents.	Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 28, 30, 34, 35, 45, 46, 47.
3 cents.	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 25, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 54, 55.
6 cents.	Nos. 26, 27.
7 cents.	No. 33.
10 cents.	Nos. 18, 19, 48, 49.
12 cents.	No. 24.
15 cents.	No. 20.
24 cents.	No. 21.
30 cents.	No. 22.
90 cents.	No. 23.

The stamps of the 1870 series were issued both with and without grill, or embossing, and both appear to have been in use at the same time.

Regarding the grill Mr. Luff states, in his work "The Postage Stamps of the United States":

"It had long been evident that the grill did not produce the results claimed for it nor add anything to the usefulness of the stamps. A clause in the contract required the stamps to be embossed and some pretense of applying the process was maintained at first. But it was not regularly used and finally was abandoned altogether. At such times as it was used the result was generally insignificant. On the majority of the stamps only a portion of the grill can be seen, on some of them only a few points. There are also strips in which some stamps show the grill while others have absolutely no trace of it. They are due to the deterioration of the leaden bed on which the sheet of stamps rested. This bed had so yielded to pressure that it did not hold the sheets firmly against the roller and, as a consequence, the grill was often imperfect and sometimes lacking entirely. The pressure of the hydraulic press also helped to obliterate the grill.

"Philatelists have had much cause to regret that this obsolete device was ever impressed on the stamps of this issue. Many values are rare with the grill, and, as a consequence, have tempted the forgers. When a grill is strongly impressed it is usually possible to decide as to its merits or demerits. When, however, it is indistinct, it becomes extremely difficult to pronounce upon its character. It is impossible to establish any fixed rules for distinguishing the good from the bad. A thorough understanding of the characteristics of all genuine grills, as well as of the paper, gum and shades of the stamps of this particular issue, are the most reliable guides. With study and experience there comes an instinctive knowledge of the subject, to which one cannot give adequate verbal expression.

"It may be of passing interest to know what became of the grill rollers—the only important part of the machinery—after their use was discontinued. In 1884 the American Bank Note Co., who held the contract for printing the tickets for the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, were called upon

to provide a machine to destroy the tickets which had been used. The grill rollers were utilized to make this machine. Around them were cut alternate grooves and knife-like edges and they were placed in such juxtaposition that, when the tickets passed between

them, they were cut into shreds. The machine was afterwards abandoned for some other process, but its interest for philatelists ceased when there was no further possibility of it being used to produce grills."

(To be Continued.)

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Notice to Printers and Publishers.

Bids are asked for printing the American Philatelist and other Publications of the American Philatelic Society for the fiscal year 1919-20.

Bids must be in the Secretary's hands on or before October 15th, 1919. Specifications and copies of publications will be sent on request to reliable printers and publishers.

Address the Secretary, H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfav Ave., Denver, Colo.

Attention, Members.

Will you please co-operate with the officers of the Society in order to save work, time and postage? Dues amounting to \$1.80 are payable September 1st, 1919. Why not send your dues now to the Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Scott, 238 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich.? It takes but a few moments and then it's over with for a whole year. It will aid the Treasurer and Secretary, conserve their time and expense, and bring out the new Membership Directory at an earlier date. Won't you please co-operate with us?

The Philadelphia Branch Prize.

The Philadelphia Branch offered a \$5 gold piece to the member securing the largest number of new members for the fiscal year 1918-19. The largest number was secured by P. M. Wolsiefer, with 16 recruits to his credit. The next three highest are: Eugene Klein, 12; L. T. Brodstone, 9, and H. A. Whipple, 6.

Custodian of Publications.

On account of the room being needed, Mr. H. E. Deats, the present Custodian of Records and Publications of the Society, informs me he will eventually have to turn these over to some other member. Who among our members has a small room to donate for the purpose and act as Custodian? A permanent place is desired. The nearer to Flemington, N. J., the better, on account of moving the publications. If interested, please write the Secretary for further information.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

Branch No. 3.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The 357th (regular) meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held in our rooms, 333 Russ Building, 235 Montgomery street, and was called to order by President Blackwell, fourteen members being present.

After the routine business was gone through with the members were entertained by a collection of Roumanian stamps issued prior to 1890, shown by

Mr. Dillingham. A general discussion in regard to things philatelic rounded out a very enjoyable evening.

It was decided that the special attraction for the September meeting should be a continuation of the stamps of "Our Favorite Country."

The meeting adjourned at 10.30.

Matt C. Dillingham,
Secretary.

The American Philatelist

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JOSEPH B. LEAVY, EDITOR,
 U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

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EXCHANGES—We will be pleased to exchange three
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 of request to do so. Kindly send one copy to Mr.
 Adam E. Daum, Assistant Librarian, 421 Wood
 St., Pittsburgh, Pa., one copy to the Chairman of
 the Philatelic Literature Committee, W. R. Rick-
 etts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, (Wilke-
 Barre) Pa., and one copy to the Editor.

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EDITORIAL.

We are indebted to Mr. August Dietz for a set of fac-simile die-proofs of the postage stamps of the Confederate States of America, as advertised by the Southern Publishing Company on page 452 of this number. The proofs are enlarged to about twice their normal size and reproduced, by photo-lithography, in as nearly their exact colors as present-day inks will permit, which is practically exact in most instances. They are a splendid piece of reproduction work which everyone interested in the stamps of the "Lost Cause" should add to their collection, and we consider the advertised price of \$2.50 for the set of twenty pieces exceedingly reasonable for such fine color plates.

Mr. Dietz has favored us with extracts from the "Foreword" of his forthcoming book, "The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps," which we herewith reprint, advising all those interested to book their order immediately, before the publication is off the press.

FOREWORD.

This book is the realization of a plan that has been in the making for years.

I do not now recall when the idea first occurred to me to write the Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps. An inherent inclination to "collect things" must have started me on this venture and the very atmosphere of my surroundings did the rest.

A few official documents, some incomplete files of newspapers which escaped destruction at the fall of Richmond, and the finding of the only complete set of Postmaster General Reagan's Reports offered the chief source of information upon which the data in this book is founded, for all but a few of those who were directly connected with the Department, or those who engraved and printed the stamps,

more than a half century ago, have answered the "last roll-call." The rest of the story—the narrative—is gleaned from the reminiscent chats of the last living printers of Confederate postage stamps.

I have felt it a sort of obligation, too—an unregistered legacy—to make this book. Remarkable as such coincidences are, I served an apprenticeship under two men—one a lithographer, the other a printer—who were in the employ of Hoyer & Ludwig and Archer & Daly when those concerns printed postage stamps for the Confederate Government. And another coincidence came to light during my researches: it appears, from the proceedings of the final session of the Confederate Congress, that the building in which I started my first modest printery, and where, too, was located the office of "The Virginia Philatelist" (1897-1901), old "Goddin Hall," housed the last postoffice of the Confederacy.

It would seem, if I neglect to tell this story while I may, I shall fail in carrying out an unspoken but nevertheless sacred trust.

Until the time of collating my notes for the final draft of the manuscript I have refrained from reading earlier writers on this subject, relying entirely upon my own researches for the facts to be presented. But after the last page of the old papers had been scanned, I turned to the many excellent articles on Confederate stamps appearing in our philatelic journals during the latter years of last century. I have found much information there (and mis-information too) — many statements now beyond the possibility of verification, gathered by those writers while other men still lived who could tell the story. I have freely made use of this material, and gratefully credit these earlier authors. At the close of this volume the reader will

find the most important of these articles reprinted in full.

Here, in the low-pitched room where the "Richmond Enquirer" was edited and printed during those years of storm and stress, in the very building oft frequented by Edgar Allen Poe; within sight of the Capitol where the Confederate Congress held its sessions on the hill in the "Square"; and over yonder, silhouetted against the sky-line, the building of Hoyer & Ludwig's lithography; within easy reach of these two old printer friends—I attempt to paint my picture on the canvas of that yesterday.

Other men have helped in the making of this book—men well known to philately here and abroad, who have elevated the study of stamps to the dignity of a science. They, too, have given years to the subject, and now offer freely the fruits of their labor so that this book may contain all that we know on the subject of the Stamps of the General Issue.

To these men, and to others, whose names appear on another tableted page, belongs the credit for the philatelic discoveries recorded in this work. For my part, I shall be repaid if the Story affords an hour of pleasure to the reader.

* * *

A Page of the South's Story had been carelessly torn from the Book and misplaced by her Children. The Book was marred. I loved that Book, and I started out on the Quest of the Lost Page. It has been a Search of years. Now I have found it. But it was torn and scarred and blurred, and some of the lines of its Iliad are lost. I have carefully fitted the fragments together as best I could—and now the Book is nearly whole.

AUTUST DIETZ.

Richmond, Virginia, in the Summer of 1918.

THE STAMPS OF
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1850 TO 1854

BY
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WITH A SPECIAL STUDY OF THE STAMPS OF THE FIRST ISSUE, 1850, INCLUDING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES, TRANSFER ERRORS, OBLITERATIONS, ETC. ILLUSTRATED BY 14 PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES.

LIST OF PLATES.

1. Reconstructed Group of the 6 Cuartos, 1850, Plate I.
2. Retouched Varieties and Flaws of the 6 Cuartos, 1850, Plate I.
3. Reconstructed Group of the 6 Cuartos, 1853, Plate II.
4. Sub-types, Flaws, etc., of the 6 Cuartos, 1850, Plate II.
5. Transfer Errors, etc., of the 6 Cuartos, 1850, Plate II.
- 6-7. Varieties of Obliterations, 1850.
8. Reconstructed Group of the 12 Cuartos, 1850.
9. Reconstructed Group of the 5 reales, 1850.
10. Reconstructed Group of the 6 reales, 1850.
11. Transfer Errors of the 6 reales, 1850.
12. The 30 Varieties of the 10 reales, 1850.
13. Cover Franked with a Strip of Six 10 reales, two single copies, and Two Stamps of 5 reales, dated 9 Dec., 1850.
14. Scarce Varieties of 1850-4, Essays, Proofs, etc.

The above monograph, of the same size as the publications of the Royal Philatelic Society, will be published in October. Owing to the very costly production the issue will be small, and orders for this work should be sent in as early as possible. The price will be £2 post free. Bound copies and an "Edition de Luxe," the latter printed on special paper, can be supplied at slightly above cost price. The "Edition de Luxe" is extremely small, and orders for this should reach me IMMEDIATELY.

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NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE.

THE EDITOR.

It will be greatly appreciated if members having new or unchronicled varieties will submit them promptly for notation and description, due credit will in all cases be given.

UNITED STATES. 1919. Offset Printing. No watermark. Perforated 12½ small holes. 20c grayish blue with dull olive spots and streaks.

1c Light gray green.

1c dull gray green.

Some months ago a perforating machine manufactured by the Rossback Co., of Benton Harbor, Mich., was set up in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for trial. We believe that the machine perforated several sheets of stamps, both ways, at the same time; however, it did not prove satisfactory and was rejected, and just recently shipped back to Benton Harbor. In making the trial 6,641 sheets of 400 of the 1c offset printing were perforated by the Rossback machine; of these 3,175 were imperfect and destroyed as such, the remaining 3,466 sheets of 400, 13,864 post office sheets of 100, or 1,386,400 stamps, were considered perfect by the Bureau and the Post Office Department was asked to accept them, in pursuance of small economies practiced by the present administration, the total amount of the saving being but slightly in excess of one hundred dollars.

The Post Office Department, under date of August 5, ordered the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to deliver the entire lot of 1,386,400 stamps to the Washington, D. C., post office, and they were placed on sale August 12, at the general post office and all branch offices, the Post Office Department desiring to get rid of them as quickly as possible. It was estimated that the supply would be entirely exhausted in about two weeks.

We have seen the following plate numbers: 9985, 9993, 10001, 10025, 10032 and 10052.

UNITED STATES. 9119. Engraved. No watermark. Perforated 11.

A sheet of the above stamps in the described condition was found in a western post office, a block of nine was sent to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with request that the peculiar condition of the stamps be explained, and the following reply was received:

"In reply, I beg to say that a micro-chemical examination of these stamps indicate the presence of both chromium and lead, which are not normally present in the ink used for printing this denomination. These elements are present in the inks used for the 8c and 10c stamps, and when inks for these denominations are mixed with the 20c ink the olive green in the stamps submitted by you is matched. The assumption, therefore, is that in printing some one of these stamps inks got on the plate from the rag, roller or wiper pad of the press and produced the effect shown."

UNITED STATES. 1919. Engraved. Printed from rotary coil press. Perforated 11 by 10.

Mr. Arthur Owen has submitted to us plate blocks of the 2c showing 7462 S 20, and 7463 S 20. The information given us that only the short ends of the S 30 plates were used was, therefore, erroneous. Possibly the S 40 plates may also turn up.

We have the following additional plate numbers to add to those already published:

2 cents.	8172, 8173, 8298, 9234, 9235, 9236, 9469, 9470.
3 cents.	9107, 9108, 9109, 9110, 9135, 9136.

UNITED STATES. 1919. Engraved. Printed on rotary press. Perforated 11 horizontally, imperforate vertically.

2c carmine rose.

Mr. Edward Stern of the Economist Stamp Co. has shown us a block as listed above. The block shows the vertical line between stamps. Undoubtedly it came from one of the recently issued 170 subject sheets, and it would be interesting to know just how many vertical rows escaped perforation in the sheet.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. 1918. Current design, no watermark, perforated 13 ½, 13 ½ by 12 ½.

3 centavos light green.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular.

AUSTRIA. 1919. Current designs printed on granite paper. Perforated 11 ½, 12 ½.

2 kronen blue.
3 kronen carmine rose.
4 kronen yellow green.
10 kronen deep violet.

Deutschoesterreichische Briefmarken Zeitung.

GERMAN AUSTRIA. 1919. Current Austrian stamps, on granite paper, diagonally overprinted in black, as shown.

Deutschösterreich

2 kronen blue.
3 kronen carmine rose.
4 kronen yellow green.
10 kronen deep violet.

Deutschoesterreichische Briefmarken Zeitung.

BRAZIL. 1919. Postage due. Ob-long design of lathe work containing a small central square of white upon which numerals of denomination appear in color, curved above the square is a solid color ribbon upon which appears, in small sans-serif white capitals, BRASIL—CORREIO. Directly beneath the central square is a solid color horizontal label containing REIS in white Roman capitals, and curved beneath that a solid color ribbon containing TAXA DEVIDA, in small white

sans-serif capitals. Engraved. Perforated 12.

5 reis brown red.
10 reis violet.
20 reis gray olive.
50 reis green.
100 reis carmine.
200 reis blue.

CILICIA. 1919. We reprint from Stamp Collecting a list of varieties of these overprints on Turkish stamps, giving the quantities issued of each variety.

CILICIE *Lilicie*

Type 1. Type 111.

Type 1. Issued March 4, 1919.

On 1892 Provisional Issue, 5 on
10 paras gray green. 34,815
On 1913 Issue, 2 paras lilac. 25,000
4 paras brown. 27,350
6 paras blue. 800
1 ¾ piastres dark gray & red
brown. 20,402
On 1916 Jubilee Issue.
5 paras green. 25,371
20 paras ultramarine. 27,666
1 piastre violet & black. 23,375
5 piastres yellow brown &
black. 52,450
On 1901 Issue with star and
crescent overprint of 1915.
1 piastre blue. 68,100
On 1901 Issue with star and
crescent charity overprint of
1915.
1 piastre blue. 20,000
On 1909 commercial stamps with
star and crescent overprint of
1915.
20 paras rose. 11,200
1 piastre blue. 27,450
On 1909 Issue with star and
crescent overprint of 1915.
20 paras rose. 75,650
On 1913 Issue with star and
crescent overprint of 1915.
20 paras rose. 4,400
On 1917 Issue. 50 paras blue. 1,700
25 piastres carmine on
straw. 21,016
50 piastres carmine. 25,360

50 piastres indigo.	5,232
5 piastres on 2 paras green blue.	11,800
On 1914 Issue Postage Due,	
5 paras claret.	7,310
20 paras red.	7,710
1 piastre blue.	4,211
2 piastres blue gray.	3,300
Type 2. Issued March 14, 1919.	
Similar to type 1, but letters smaller.	
On 1892 Provisional Issue,	
5 on 10 paras gray green.	6,900
On 1913 Issue.	
2 paras lilac.	40,350
4 paras brown.	13,500
On 1916 Jubilee Issue,	
20 paras ultramarine.	12,000
1 piastre violet & black.	43,350
On 1901 Issue with star and crescent overprint of 1915.	
1 piastre blue.	15,000
On 1901 Issue with star and crescent charity overprint of 1915.	
1 piastre blue.	30,000
On 1909 Issue with star and crescent overprint of 1915.	
2 paras rose.	53,766
On 1913 Issue with star and crescent overprint of 1915.	
20 paras rose.	32,700
On 1917 Issue, 5 piastres on 2 paras blue green.	14,800
On 1914 Issue Postage Due,	
5 paras claret.	6,200
20 paras red.	5,400
1 piastre blue.	4,211
2 piastres blue gray.	4,200
Type 3. Issued April 1, 1919.	
On 1892 Provisional Issue,	
5 on 10 paras gray green.	21,570
On 1913 Issue,	
2 paras lilac.	18,900
4 paras brown.	60,100
On 1916 Jubilee Issue,	
20 paras ultramarine.	43,100
1 piastre violet & black.	48,950
5 piastres yellow brown & black.	17,700
On 1901 Issue with star and crescent overprint of 1915.	
1 piastre blue.	36,900
On 1901 Issue with star and crescent charity overprint of 1915.	

1 piastre blue.	5,700
On 1909 Issue with star and crescent overprint of 1915.	
20 paras rose.	16,200
On 1913 Issue with star and crescent overprint of 1915.	
5 paras bistre.	2,000
20 paras rose.	59,200
On 1917 Issue,	
1 piastre blue.	15,500
50 piastres green.	5,000
5 piastres on 2 paras blue green.	5,900
On 1918 Issue,	
5 paras orange.	2,000
On 1914 Issue Postage Due,	
5 paras claret.	7,200
20 paras red.	7,300
1 piastre blue.	4,211
2 piastres blue gray.	5,299

CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC. 1919.
Design as shown. Perforated 13½.



20 deniers turquoise green.

We have been in error in recently chronicling the stamps with horizontal inscription CESKO SLOVENSKA directly over the denomination, as all of one design; there are three designs, herewith illustrated, and we rechronicle the various denominations under their correct type.



Imperforate.

1 denier brown.
50 deniers dark violet.

Unofficial perforation 9½ rough.

1 denier brown.
50 deniers dark violet.



Imperforate.

- 15 deniers orange vermilion.
- 25 deniers dull violet.
- 75 deniers dark green.
- 120 deniers slate.

Perforate 11½.

- 15 deniers salmon.

Perforate 13½.

- 15 deniers orange vermilion.



Imperforate.

- 60 deniers orange.
- 80 deniers gray olive.
- 300 deniers green.
- 1000 deniers violet.

Unofficial perforation 9½ rough.

- 60 deniers orange.

CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC. 1919. Newspaper Stamp. Design as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark. Imperforate.



- 20 deniers deep blue.

Economist Stamp Co.

DENMARK. 1919. Current design with portrait of King Christian XI.

- 35 ore orange & black.
- Stamp Collecting.

DENMARK. 1919. Parcel Post. Current 1 krone stamp overprinted in black capitals POST-FAERGE.

- 1 krone yellow brown.

Alfred Smith & Sons Monthly Circular.

FIUME. 1919. We illustrate here with the three types of the Student Charity Stamps chronicled last month.



GERMAN REPUBLIC. 1919. Designs as shown. Lithographed on thin white wove paper without watermark. Perforated 13 by 14.



- 10 pfennig deep rose.



15 pfennig brown & blue.



25 pfennig green & vermilion.

Economist Stamp Co.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA. 1918. Design same as the 1905 issue, but much large, measuring 27 by 36 MM. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 2½ heller bistre.
- 4 heller green.
- 7½ heller red.
- 15 heller deep ultramarine.
- 30 heller red lilac.

Above five stamps overprinted G.E.A. in large black Roman capitals $3\frac{1}{2}$ MM. high, beneath which is an additional two line overprint BRITISH OCCUPATION, also in black Roman capitals, but $2\frac{1}{4}$ MM. high.

Nassau Stamp Co.

Champion's Bulletin Mensuel states that a correspondent of theirs sent on these stamps from Karissimbi, stating that the regular issue of 1905 design having all been used up, and there being no hope of getting a further supply from Germany, the above set was manufactured locally and used for a time, or until the total occupation of the country by the troops of the Allies, when the small supply captured was overprinted as above described. We understand that the consignment sent to Mr. Champion was franked with the overprinted stamps.

HAYTI. 1918. Stamps of various issues surcharged with new denomination in an oval.

- On 1906 overprinted issue,
 - 1 on 50 centimes rose brown (red).
 - 1 centime on 1 gourde red violet (red).

- On 1910-11 Issue,
 - 1 on 20 centimes yellow green & black (black).

- On 1912-13 Issue,
 - 1 on 4 centimes light olive (red).
 - 1 on 15 centimes yellow (red).
 - 1 on 50 centimes yellow (black).
 - 5 on 15 centimes yellow (red).

- On 1914 O. Z. Issue,
 - 1 on 20 centimes blue green (red).
 - 1 centime on 1 piastre clarèt (red).
 - 2 on 8 centimes olive (red).
 - 2 on 50 centimes red (black).

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular.

JAPAN. 1919. The Peace Stamps described last month were printed at the Japanese Government Printing Bureau. The designs were prepared by the noted Japanese artists Saburosuke Okada and Somei Yuki.

JUGO-SLAVIA. 1919. Design as shown. Lithographed on thin white ome paper without watermark. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.



20 heller gray brown.

We have noted that the $11\frac{1}{2}$ perforation appears to have been supplied by two machines, one punching small holes and the other medium size holes. Many of the stamps show a compounding of these rather distinctive perforations.

JUGO-SLAVIA. 1919. We illustrate herewith the designs of the 1 and 2 krona chronicled in July, and the 5 krona chronicled last month.



JUGO-SLAV OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY. 1919. Hungarian stamps of various issues overprinted 1919—BARANYA, in two lines, and several varieties of type.

On 1913-16 Issue,

6 filler olive (red).	45,300
50 filler lake on blue (black).	231,900
60 filler green on salmon (black).	54,200
70 filler red brown & green (red).	20,000
70 filler red brown & green (black).	181,500
80 filler dull violet (red).	12,500

On 1916-18 Issue,

2 filler brown orange (black).	9,200
2 filler brown orange (red).	256,700
3 filler red lilack (black)	159,400
3 filler red lilac (red).	91,000
5 filler green (black).	49,500
5 filler green (red).	277,800
6 filler blue green (black).	23,000
6 filler blue green (red).	18,900

15 filler violet (black).	120,100
20 filler gray brown (black).	2,000
25 filler deep blue (black).	12,000
35 filler chocolate (black).	7,000
40 filler olive (black).	2,000
50 filler red violet & lilac (black).	19,300
75 filler light blue (black).	103,300
80 filler yellow green (black).	63,200
1 krona red brown & claret (black).	72,100
2 krone olive brown & bistre (black).	64,400
3 krone dark violet & indigo (black).	61,800
5 krone dark brown & light brown (black).	31,000
10 krone violet brown & violet (black).	10,200
45 on 2 filler brown orange (black).	120,000
45 on 5 filler green (black).	450,000
45 on 15 filler violet (black).	500,000
On 1918 Issue,	
10 filler scarlet (black)	557,900
20 filler dark brown (black).	478,200
20 filler dark brown (red).	300
25 filler bright blue (black).	65,900
25 filler bright blue (red).	10,000
40 filler olive (black).	500
40 filler olive (red).	2,000
On 1918-19 Issue Koztarsasag,	
2 filler brown orange (black).	12,000
40 filler olive (black).	500
40 filler olive (red).	2,000
45 on 2 filler brown orange (black).	30,000
45 on 2 filler brown orange (red).	90,000
On Charity Stamps, 1915-16 Issue.	
50 + 2 filler loke on blue (black).	4,880
On Charity Stamps, 1916 Issue,	
10 + 2 filler rose red (black),	127,400

15 + 2 filler violet (black).	101,200
On Special Delivery Stamp, 1916 Issue, 105 on 2 filler green & red (black).	35,000
On Postage Due Stamps, 1915-16 Issue, 2 filler green & red (black).	10,500
10 filler green & red (black).	31,100
20 filler green & red (black).	25,000
40 on 2 filler green & red (black).	27,000

Mr. J. N. Luff.

Baranya is a province of Hungary, to the south of Budapest, which was to remain under Hungarian control according to the scheme of the Peace Conference, but its inhabitants were not in sympathy with the Bolschevik revolt which took place at Budapest and declared to govern themselves rather than submit to Bolschevik control. The overprinting of the Hungarian stamps in use in the province, as described above, was one of the methods of protest. The stamps were overprinted at Paks, the principal city of the province, and issued about May 5. Paks is a city that glories in a multiplicity of names, being known as Pecuh, Pecs and Funfkirchen, according to the language or dialect spoken.

There is not the slightest doubt, however, but that the stamps were issued mainly with the object of deriving a considerable revenue from the brisk business it was expected would be carried on in disposing of them to the ever ready dealer and collector. It is said that the issue is about three times the quantity that has heretofore been required for postal purposes. Our advice to our readers is "Leave them be."

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA. 1919. Stamp of current issue overprinted 1519 and 1919 in the upper left and right corners, respectively, and surcharged with the numeral 2 in each lower corner, over the original denomi-

ination, the numerals connected by the word CENTESIMOS in sans-serif capitals. All in dark blue.

2 on 2½ centesimos vermilion & black.

We are indebted to Mr. J. P. Coveleski for the above described stamp, and the information that the issue, consisting of 50,000 stamps, was made in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the founding of Old Panama City, August 15, 1519, and that the stamps will be on sale for thirty days only; any of the 50,000 left over after September 15 will be destroyed. Not more than five sheets will be sold to any one person, and that number only upon written request to the Postmaster of Panama City. The stamps are supposedly for local use only and not to be placed upon mail going outside of the Republic of Panama. Nevertheless, one was the sole franking power to Mr. Coveleski's letter of information.

PERSIA. 1918. Stamps of 1915 overprinted, in two lines, Novembre—1837 (Persian)—1918 (Arabic).

- 2 krans silver, blue, & rose
(black).
- 3 krans silver, violet, & brown
(red).
- 5 krans silver, brown, & green
(red).
- 1 toman gold, purple, & black
(red).
- 2 tomans gold, green, & brown
(black).
- 3 tomans gold, claret, & red
brown (black).
- 5 tomans gold, blue, & indigo
(red).

PERSIA. 1919. Stamps of 1909 issue overprinted with year date 1837 in Persian numerals.

- 10 krans gold, orange, & bistre
brown.
- 30 krans gold, carmine, & bistre
brown.

London Philatelist.

PERSIA. 1919. Stamp of 1915 issue surcharged with new denomination.

3 on 12 chahis ultramarine.

London Philatelist.

PERSIA. 1919. Design same as that of 1908 issue but with blank white circles in upper corners and bottom center, upon which are printed in black, Persian characters for denomination in upper corners circles, and small numeral of denomination over small ch in bottom center circle. The stamps bear a three-line surcharge: Provisoire—1919—numeral chari or chahis. Poorly lithographed on white wove paper without watermark. Black printing, type set. Roughly perforated 11.

- 1 chahi yellow & black.
- 3 chahis gray green & black.
- 5 chahis claret & black.
- 6 chahis violet & black.
- 12 chahis gray blue & black.

POLAND. 1919. Local Issue for Krakow. Design as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark. Imperforate.



6 halerzy orange.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

POLAND. 1919. General Issue. Designs as shown. Surface printed on white wove paper without watermark. Perforated 11 1/2.



10 fenigow red violet.



15 fenigow lake.



20 fenigow gray brown.



25 fenigow olive.



50 fenigow blue green.



1 krona purple.

Economist Stamp Co.

ROUMANIA. 1918. Design of 1893-98 Issue. Perforated 13 1/2 by 11 1/2.

25 bani deep blue.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular.

RUSSIA. BATOUM. 1919. According to Mr. Arthur Maury, a set of five distinctive postage stamps has been

issued at this Black Sea port, the design showing a tree set in an ornamental frame, at top of which is the inscription "Poste de Batoum" in Russian characters, with the numerals of denomination in the lower corners.

- 5 kopecs green.
- 10 kopecs blue.
- 50 kopecs yellow.
- 1 rouble purple brown.
- 3 roubles lilac.

Stamp Collecting.

No information is given as to the circumstances governing this issue, so nothing can be said regarding its status.

RUSSIA. GEORGIAN REPUBLIC. 1919. Design as shown. Surface printed on white wove paper without watermark. Imperforate.



- 40 kopecs vermilion.
- 60 kopecs red.
- 70 kopecs red violet.



- 1 rouble orange brown.

The stamps were issued on May 26, 1919. The kopec denominations are printed in sheets of 238 stamps. In the 40 kopecs plate there were twelve inverted clichés in a block, the four last in each of the third, fourth and fifth rows, so that there are nine tete-beche pairs in each sheet of this denomination only.

Georgia is in Transcaucasia, and in ancient times was called Iberia, but in the Middle Ages assumed the name of Georgia, or Gurzia. The Georgians, however, termed themselves Karti, after Kartlos, reputed sixth in descent from Noah, and the legendary founder of the race. In 1455 the Georgians founded Tiflis, which later became their capital. Erzeroum was also founded by them. In the ninth century Georgia extended from the Black Sea to the Caspian, but centuries of rapid decline followed, until in 1783 Irakli III, then king, placed the country under the protection of Russia. In 1802 Georgia was annexed to the Russian Empire and became the Governments of Tiflis and Kutais. On the outbreak of the Bolshevik revolt the Georgians formed themselves into an independent republic and declared for the Entente. The population of Georgia is probably between two and three hundred thousand.

RUSSIA. LATVIA. 1919. New design as shown. Lithographed on white wove paper with honeycomb watermark. Imperforate.



- 5 kopecs deep aniline rose.
- 15 kopecs gray green.
- 35 kopecs deep brown.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

The above stamps were issued by the Needra Government in commemoration of the liberation of Riga from the Bolsheviks.

RUSSIA. LITHUANIA. 1919. Type set design as shown. White wove paper without watermark. Perforated 11 1/2.



60 schagiw black.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

RUSSIA. LITHUANIA. 1919. Design as shown. Lithographed on blue gray granite paper, watermarked network. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$, 14.



- 10 skatiku deep rose.
- 15 skatiku violet.
- 20 skatiku dark blue.
- 30 skatiku deep orange.
- 40 skatiku dark brown.

Thick white paper, watermarked wavy lines. Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, 14.

- 10 skatiku dull rose.
- 15 skatiku violet.
- 20 skatiku dark blue.
- 30 skatiku orange.
- 40 skatiku red brown.

Thin white paper, watermarked wavy lines. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$, 14.

- 10 skatiku red.
- 15 skatiku lilac.
- 20 skatiku dull blue.
- 30 skatiku buff.
- 40 skatiku gray brown.



Blue gray granite paper, watermarked network. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$, 14.

- 50 skatiku blue green.
- 75 skatiku orange & deep rose.

Thick white paper, watermarked wavy lines. Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, 14.

- 50 skatiku green.
- 75 skatiku yellow & deep rose.

Thin white paper, watermarked wavy lines. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$, 14.

- 50 skatiku light green.
- 60 skatiku violet & red.
- 75 skatiku bistre & red.



Blue gray granite paper. watermarked network. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$, 14.

- 1 auksinas, gray & rose.
- 3 auksinas bistre brown & rose.
- 5 auksinas blue green & rose.

Thick white paper, watermarked wavy lines. Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, 14.

- 1 auksinas gray & rose.
- 3 auksinas yellow brown & rose.
- 5 auksinas blue green & rose.



Thin white paper, watermarked wavy lines. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$, 14.

- 1 auksinas gray & red.
- 3 auksinas light brown & red.
- 5 auksinas blue green & red.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

The blue granite paper is the same as that on which the bread cards were printed.

RUSSIA. SOUTH RUSSIAN REPUBLIC. 1919. Russian stamp of 1909-12 Issue, surcharged with new denomination in black numerals. Perforated 14 by $14\frac{1}{2}$.

—25 on 1 kopec orange.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

RUSSIA. UKRAINE. 1919. Whitfield King's Monthly List states that the overprint on Austrian stamps, illustrated by us last month, is known as the Hetman badge; that the letters in the two upper corners are the equivalent of Z. U., standing for Western Ukraine, while the H. P. in lower corners are equivalent to N. P., signifying Russian Republic.

RUSSIA. UKRAINE. 1919. Provisional Issue. Russian stamps of 1909-12 designs, with lozenges of varnish on face, overprinted with the Ukrainian hieroglyphic device in various types.



Overprinted in black at Kharkof.

Perforated 14. by $14\frac{1}{2}$.

2 kopecs green.

10 kopecs dark blue.



Overprinted in black at Kamenetz-Podolsk.

Perforated 14 by $14\frac{1}{2}$.

2 kopecs green.

7 kopecs blue.

20 kopecs blue & carmine.

35 kopecs violet brown & blue green.

70 kopecs purple brown & orange vermilion.

Imperforate.

1 rouble brown & orange red.



Overprinted in violet at Kieff.
Imperforate.

1 kopec orange.

3 kopecs red.

1 roubles brown & orange red.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ roubles claret & pale green.

5 roubles dark blue, light blue,
& greenish gray.

Perforated 14 by $14\frac{1}{2}$.

20 on 14 kopecs blue & rose.



Overprinted in violet at Kieff.
Imperforate.

1 kopec orange.

3 kopecs dark rose.

4 kopecs dark rose.

1 rouble brown & orange red.

Perforated 14 by $14\frac{1}{2}$.

7 kopecs light blue.

14 kopecs blue & deep rose.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ by 13.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ roubles claret & pale green.



Overprinted in violet at Kieff.
Imperforate.

2 kopecs green.

Perforated 14 by $14\frac{1}{2}$.

10 kopecs dark blue.

15 kopecs brown violet & blue.

20 kopecs blue & carmine.

35 kopecs dull lilac & green.

50 kopecs brown violet & green.

70 kopecs brown & red orange.



Overprinted in violet at Kieff.
Imperforate.

- 2 kopecs green.
- 7 roubles dark green & light pink.



Overprinted in black at Odessa.
Imperforate.

- 2 kopecs green.
- 3 kopecs red.
- 15 kopecs brown violet & deep blue.
- 70 kopecs brown & red orange.

Perforate 14 by 14½.

- 3 kopecs red.
- 10 on 7 kopecs blue.
- 14 kopecs blue & carmine.
- 15 kopecs brown violet & deep blue.
- 15 kopecs brown lilac & deep blue.
- 25 kopecs green & dark violet.



Overprinted in black at Odessa.
Imperforate.

- 1 kopec orange.
- 15 kopecs brown violet & deep blue.
- 35 kopecs violet brown & gray green.
- 50 kopecs violet brown & green.
- 70 kopecs rich brown & red orange.

Perforated 14 by 14½.

- 5 kopecs violet brown.
- 10 kopecs blue.
- 10 kopecs dark blue.
- 14 kopecs deep blue & carmine.
- 20 kopecs blue & rose red.
- 25 kopecs gray green & violet.
- 35 kopecs violet brown & gray green.

- 50 kopecs violet brown & green.
- 70 kopecs rich brown & red orange.



Overprinted in black at Odessa.
Imperforate.

- 2 kopecs green.
- 3 kopecs red.
- 5 kopecs violet brown.
- 15 kopecs brown violet & deep blue.

Perforated 14 by 14½.

- 2 kopecs green.
- 7 kopecs light blue.
- 14 kopecs blue & deep rose.
- 15 kopecs brown violet & deep blue.
- 15 kopecs brown lilac & deep blue.



Overprinted in black at Odessa.
Imperforate.

- 1 kopec orange.
- 2 kopecs green.

Perforated 14 by 14½.

- 2 kopecs green.
- 10 on 7 kopecs light blue.
- 25 kopecs green & dark violet.



Overprinted in black at Odessa.
Perforated 14 by 14½.

- 3 kopecs rose red.
- 1 rouble brown & orange vermilion.

Imperforate.

- 5 kopecs violet brown.
- 1 rouble brown & orange vermilion.

RUSSIA. ESTONIA. 1919. Issue for Rakwere. Russian fiscal stamp of 2 kopecs overprinted at top Esti in heavy Roman type; (Rakwere) in center in thin sans-serif type, and surcharged with numeral of new denomination at bottom center. Imperforate.

- 10 on 2 kopecs green.
- 15 on 2 kopecs green.
- 20 on 2 kopecs green.

Stamp of 1913 Romanoff Issue with same overprint and surcharge.

- 35 on 1 kopecs brown orange.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.

RUSSIA. ESTONIA. 1919. Small rectangular design. Central oval of scalloped outline containing EESTI curved above numeral of denomination, and POST curved beneath numeral, all in white on color; oval rests upon a background of fine horizontal wavy lines. Beneath the oval appears PEHHI in colored capitals with white outline; fancy colored leaf ornaments in corners. All inclosed in wavy line frame. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark.

- 5 pennia orange, imperforate.
- 10 pennia green, perforated 11½.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS. 1919. Stamps of various issues overprinted REPUBLICA, diagonally, in blue sans-serif capitals, and surcharged with new denomination in black.

- On 1902 Issue,
- 2½ centavos on 15 reis brown.
- On 1911 Issue,
- ½ centavo on 2½ reis gray.
- 1 centavo on 2½ reis gray.
- 2½ centavos on 2½ reis gray.
- On 1914 Issue,
- ½ centavo on ¼ centavo olive brown.
- 2 centavos on ¼ centavo olive brown.
- 2½ centavos on ¼ centavo olive brown.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Circular.

SWEDEN. 1919. From July 1, 1919, the postal rates have been in-

creased as follows: Post cards and letters for local delivery, from 7 to 10 ore; outgoing letters, from 12 to 15 ore; registered letters, from 27 to 30 ore. In order to use up the supply of the 7, 12 and 27 ore, a new denomination of 3 ore has been issued, which, used in conjunction with the stamp for old rates makes up the increased rates.

Current design for low denominations of postage stamps, watermarked wavy lines. Perforated 13.

- 3 ore light gray brown.

The 7, 12 and 27 ore will be discontinued until after the present supply has been exhausted. A new issue of postage stamps of various designs is in course of preparation.

SWEDEN. 1919. Official Stamp. Current design for official stamps, watermarked wavy lines, perforated 13.

- 3 ore light gray brown.

SWITZERLAND. 1919. Peace Stamps. Director General of Swiss Posts.

Berne, July 7, 1919.

Peace Postage Stamps of Switzerland.

Sir:—

The postal administration of Switzerland proposed to issue, on August 1st next, three Peace postage stamps, prepared some time ago, in view of the conclusion of peace.

I take the liberty of submitting to you herewith two specimens of each of these stamps. They will not be sold by the Swiss postoffices until the end of the present year, but their validity will not be limited at this time.

I have the honor to inquire if your administration will consent to recognize as valid those of these stamps that will be used for the prepayment of postage on articles destined for the postal territory under your jurisdiction. I would be, moreover, much obliged to you to tell me if you would be contingently disposed to give the necessary instructions to your postoffices.

In the hope of your kind reply, I beg you to accept with my thanks, etc,

The Director General,

NENG.

Oblong design 37 by 22 MM. Two bare-headed soldiers clasping hands over a battered gun-carriage, a sunburst at top, above the clasped hands, contains the date 1919 in color. The numerals of denomination, 7½, are in upper right corner, in white on color. The word HELVETIA, in large white Roman capitals, occupies a colored label at left of design. The soldiers, gun-carriage and ground are drawn in black on color. In the bottom left corner, outside the frame line, is the name of the artist, ED. VALLET, in very small sans-serif black capitals, while in the same position at bottom right is the name of the lithographer, J. SPRENGER, also in very small sans-serif black capitals. Lithographed on chalk surfaced white wove paper without watermark. Imperforate, or perforate 11½.

7½ centimes olive & black.

Oblong design 17 by 22 MM. A floating female figure, symbolizing peace, with flowing draperies, facing to left, extended right hand holding an olive branch. Figure white with colored shading on solid color ground. Numeral 10 in upper right corner, 1919 in lower right corner, HELVETIA in Roman capitals in lower left corner. Name of artist, P. TH. ROBERT, in very small sans-serif capitals, in bottom left corner, outside frame line; name of lithographer, J. SPRENGER, in same position in bottom right corner. Lithographed on chalk surfaced white wove paper without watermark. Perforated 11½.

10 centimes deep red & pale yellow.

Oblong design 17 by 22 MM. A dying gladiator with broken sword, directly above the figure a sunburst containing the word PAX in outline capitals. Extending across the entire top of the design the word HELVETIA in large Roman capitals, at left and right center are the numerals 15, and widely spaced across the entire foot of design is the date 1919. In the bottom left

corner, outside the frame line, is the name of the artist, A. BAUMBERGER, in very small sans-serif capitals, while the name of the lithographer, J. SPRENGER, is in the same position in bottom right corner. Lithographed on chalk surfaced white wove paper without watermark. Perforated 11½.

15 centimes dull purple & pale yellow.

TURKEY. 1919. Newspaper stamp of 1911 issue overprinted in center with Turkish imperial device, beneath which, in a horizontal line of small figures, are the dates 1919 (Arabic)—1335 (Turkish), all in red. Surcharged at top of stamp with the inscription, in Turkish characters, "Inscribed 5 paras," and at bottom, over the original denomination, 5 (Arabic) and 5 (Turkish), all in black.

5 on 2 paras light olive.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

TURKEY. 1919. Charity Stamp. Stamp of 1916-18 overprinted with the P.T.T. device of 1917, beneath which is an inscription in Turkish characters which freely translated means "Students' Fund." All in black.

25 piastres carmine on straw.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

The copy shown us was cancelled Adana, a town in Cilicia, 20-2-10.

URUGUAY. 1919. Peace Stamps. Rectangular design 21½ by 33 MM. Central design of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, enclosed by a very neat frame, in lower corners of which appear the numerals of denomination connected by the word CENTESIMOS, all in white on color. The top of frame contains REPUBLICA O. in white on color, while just beneath and to the right, inside the frame, appears del URUGUAY in two lines of colored capitals. To the left and right of the base of the statue appear, respectively, the dates 1914-1919. Engraved on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 14.

2 centesimos carmine & deep brown.

4 centesimos orange & dark brown.

5 centesimos peacock blue & black brown.

8 centesimos yellow brown & deep blue.

20 centesimos olive bistre & black.

23 centesimos green & greenish black.

Mr. A. C. Roessler.

URUGUAY. 1919. Rectangular design 21 by 26 MM. Central oblong medallion of view of Montevideo Harbor enclosed in beaded frame surmounted by a rising sun, above which is the two line legend REPUBLICA O del URUGUAY, in white Roman capitals on solid color. Beneath the medallion appears CORREOS in a horizontal line of white Roman capitals, while in each lower corner a pear shaped label contains the numeral 5 in color on white, the labels being connected by a curving ribbon bearing the word MIL-ESIMOS in colored capitals. Lithographed on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 11.

5 milesimos bright violet & slate.

Mr. A. C. Roessler.

WURTEMBERG. 1918. Municipal Service. Current design, watermarked circles and crosses, perforated 11½ by 11.

35 pfennig red brown.

Same design surcharged with a large numeral 2 in blue.

2 on 2½ pfennig gray.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

WURTEMBERG. 1918. Official Stamps. Current design, watermarked circles and crosses, perforated 11½ by 11.

35 pfennig brown.

Same design surcharged with a large numeral 2 in blue.

2 on 2½ pfennig gray.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

WURTEMBERG REPUBLIC. 1919. Municipal Service Stamps overprinted

in black Gothic type, Volksstaat at top of stamp, and Wurttemberg at foot of stamp. Watermarked circles and crosses, perforated 11½ by 11.

½ pfennig gray.

3 pfennig brown.

5 pfennig green.

7½ pfennig orange.

12 pfennig carmine.

15 pfennig purple.

20 pfennig ultramarine.

25 pfennig brown & black.

35 pfennig red brown.

50 pfennig claret.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

WURTEMBERG REPUBLIC. 1919. Official Stamps. Current design overprinted in black Gothic type, Volksstaat at top of stamp, and Wurttemberg at foot of stamp. Watermarked circles and crosses, perforated 11½ by 11.

2½ pfennig dark gray.

3 pfennig deep brown.

5 pfennig green.

7½ pfennig orange.

10 pfennig deep rose.

15 pfennig purple.

20 pfennig ultramarine.

25 pfennig red brown & black.

35 pfennig brown.

40 pfennig deep rose & black.

1 mark slate & black.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

BRITISH COLONIES.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA. 1919. Messrs. Bright & Son report having seen the recent 4 on 6 cents with double surcharge.

With regard to this provisional 4 cents on 6 cents, chronicled in July number, we learn that on April 1st last the postal rate was raised to 10 cents. To meet the increased demand for stamps of 10 cents a quantity of the 6 cents was surcharged 4 cents, the new surcharged stamp being used in conjunction with the current 6 cents to make up to 10 cents postal rate. The surcharging was done at the Government Printing Press, Nairobi, British East Africa, and the stamps were placed in circulation about April 7th.

As a 10 cents stamp was already in

existence it was not deemed advisable to create confusion by issuing a 10 cents surcharge as well, but deemed best to issue a 4 cents surcharge, a denomination not in existence at the time, and to use the old rate 6 cents stamp for the purpose. Thus, after the surcharges were issued, enabling the postal authorities to quickly use up the large supplies of the 6 cents stamp by using it in conjunction with the surcharged variety, and furthermore assisting in conserving the small supply of 10 cents stamps until a new consignment should arrive.

JAMAICA. 1919. War Stamp. Current designs overprinted WAR STAMP in one line of red sans-serif capitals. London printing.

½ penny green.

3 pence violet on yellow.

KEDAH. 1919. Current design, change in color.

1 cent brown.

Current design of 10 cents denomination.

21 cents claret & lilac.

Current designs surcharged with new denomination in two lines of black Roman capitals 2 MM. high, one line above; the other below the central medallion.

FIFTY CENTS on 2 dollars brown & green.

ONE DOLLAR on 3 dollars black & blue on blue.

RAROTONGA. 1919. Current stamps of New Zealand overprinted RAROTONGA in sans-serif capitals, and additionally overprinted, in smaller sans-serif capitals, with value in native language. Perforated 14 by 14½, 14 by 13½.

APA PENE on ½ penny green (red).

TAI PENE on 1 penny carmine (indigo).

TAI PENE—TEAPA (2 lines) on 1½ pence orange brown (red).

RUA PENE—TEAPA (2 lines) on 2½ pence dull blue (red).

ONO PENE on 6 pence rose carmine (indigo).

TAI TIRINGI on 1 shilling orange vermilion (indigo).

RHODESIA. 1919. Whitfield King's Monthly List states that an error of color has occurred in the current 1 shilling stamp. In a recent consignment sent out to Southern Rhodesia the stamp was printed in green and black instead of blue and black.

Engraved on white wove paper without watermark, perforated 14.

1 shilling green & black.

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British East Africa.	
4 cents on 6c E. Africa & Uganda10
Bolivia New Arms type.	
1c, 5c and 10c, three varieties... 20c, 2c, 24c and 50c, four varieties65
Jamaica (Contingent Embarking).	
1½D green, large size.....	.06
Hungary Airpost.	
4.50K on 2K REPULO POSTA... 6 varieties, new design.....	.18
Siam Victory Issue.	
2 varieties25
Ukraine on Austria.	
5 varieties60
Newfoundland Aero Post.	
15c Cabot surcharged One Dollar \$1.40 Postage extra on orders under 50c. Send for Monthly Bulletin. It will be mailed to you upon receipt of 12c to cover postage.	
5c Cabot surcharged One Dollar 1.40U,	

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References: Fenix. International Filatelisforeningen I Goteborg. Abo Frimarkssamlareforening.

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THE 34th ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The 34th Annual Convention was called to order by the Secretary at 10.30 o'clock, Tuesday, August 19th, in the Convention Hall of the Planters' Hotel, at St. Louis.

H. A. Diamant was called to the chair by unanimous vote. After reading the call for the Annual Meeting, the reading of the minutes of the previous convention being dispensed with, the report of the Credentials Committee was received. The following officers were declared elected:

H. H. Wilson, President.

F. S. Parmelee, H. A. Whipple and Dr. W. P. Wherry, Board of Vice Presidents.

Dr. H. A. Davis, Secretary.

J. E. Scott, Treasurer.

Philip Dengler, International Secretary.

Alvin Good and H. B. Phillips, Directors at Large.

Mr. Diamant called the newly elected president to the chair and presented the gavel in an appropriate speech. The meeting was then addressed by the Hon. Colin N. Selph, Postmaster of St. Louis. Mr. Selph's address was the longest and best speech of welcome ever heard at a Philatelic Convention, embodying as it did a condensed historical account of the issue of postage stamps, their improvement as time advanced, drawing a parallel, as it were, with America's first in patriotism and determination to win whatever its people set out to do. The rise and fall of the Hohenzollerns interwoven in the account of the great war, and how the people of the United States met the situation won the hearts of the delegates present. Mr. Selph traveled 1600 miles to address this gathering.

An adjournment of five minutes at rest was voted and acted upon in memory of "our dear old beloved friend, J. W. Scott, the father of Philately" in this country.

The Secretary's report showed a membership of 1680, with 185 new stockholders admitted during the year.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of nearly \$7000.00.

The Sales Superintendent's report, a credit to our Society, showed great advancement during the year; in fact, reports of all officers reflected a steady advancement in each department of the Society.

Among the enactments of the convention was the creation of a "Look-out Committee," to guard against unwarranted legislation or other enactment that may be harmful to the interests of stamp collectors. This committee, to be appointed by the President and to be instructed to use all proper influences to secure the repeal of the regulations prohibiting the illustration of postage stamps in philatelic publications.

The Preident was also authorized to appoint a Publicity, or Educational Committee, whose aim shall be, by the exercise of due diligence, to secure the insertion of news and instructive information on philatelic subjects in the newspapers and press generally from sources to be determined by the Committee. That members be asked to obtain suitable material for the requirements of this committee for publication in various localities. That a Clipping Bureau be established and maintained, which shall be supported by the receipt of material and clippings from members in different parts of the country.

The resignation of the Editor of the American Philatelist was referred to the Board of Directors. (It is probable that the Board will enter into some arrangement with Mr. Leavy whereby we may retain his services as Editor and thus keep the Journal on the same high plane which through his efforts has been established.)

The Treasurer's salary was increased from twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars.

It was voted that instead of raising the dues of foreign members that a commission of 25 per cent. should be

charged against their books in the Sales Department, 12½ per cent. of which is to be credited to the Insurance Fund.

Through an invitation by Providence, R. I., Collectors, presented by Mr. A. B. Slater, Providence was voted the next Convention city for 1920.

The Secretary was authorized to have prepared a suitable certificate of Life Membership. Eighteen members present signified their desire to be enrolled at once, and many \$20 bills rolled towards the Secretary's desk, showing much enthusiasm aroused over our Life Membership plan.

O that I had the wit and the flow of language of some of those present that I might with due commendation tell you of the splendid entertainment prepared and carried out by the St. Louis Branch, I can only say, Wonderful! Wonderful! and again Wonderful! The indefatigable efforts of Diamond, Eilers, Ault, Bollman and others, whose personality was in evidence at every turn, will redound to their credit

for years to come, and live as green spots in the memory of those who were privileged to enjoy the excellent program arranged by the St. Louis Branch.

I am not even going to attempt to describe the result of these Live Wires in St. Louis; it's beyond my feeble effort; suffice for the present to say that "there was something doing every minute." At every turn, on every corner, could be seen, felt and heard the result of the splendid preparations that had been made for our entertainment and enjoyment. Not a wish, not a whim, but what was anticipated beforehand for the comfort and happiness of their guests.

Of the details, "Our Charley" will tell you in the Book of Proceedings, which will be in your hands in the next few weeks. And the excellent entertainment for the ladies will be described by Lilly C. H. Aldrich, from the standpoint of one who enjoyed every minute.

The Secretary.

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THE SCRAP BAG.

Peace Stamps for France.

On the very day that peace was signed a motion was put forward in the French Chamber of Deputies by Messrs. Nibelle, Petitjean and Carre-Bouvelet, proposing the preparation and issue of special postage stamps celebrating the great event. Among the subjects suggested for portrayal on these vignettes are the historic scene in the Chamber on February 17, 1871, when Deputy Keller read the protest of Alsace-Lorraine against their annexation by the Germans. Another suggested subject is the equally historic sitting of November 11, 1918, when the news of the signing of the armistice was announced in the House. The devastation of Rheims, Arras, Verdun and other ruined cities was also proposed as a suitable subject for reproduction on the peace stamps. Probably a definite announcement will soon be made, for a resolution was passed by the Chamber "inviting the Minister of Commerce, Industries and Posts and Telegraphs to create and put into circulation as speedily as possible a series of commemorative postage stamps recalling some of the principal achievements of the war, 1914-1918."

Stamp Collecting.

War Commemoratives From New Zealand.

Following the example of Newfoundland and Jamaica, it is understood that the New Zealand Government has decided to commemorate on a special issue of postage stamps the achievements of the soldier sons of the young Dominion upon the battle fields of Europe.

A set of three striking and appropriate designs is said to have been recently approved by Sir Joseph Ward, which will shortly see the light in postage stamp form.

The Australian Philatelist,

The New Abyssinian Stamps.

Owing to pressure of work at the French Government Printing Establishment in Paris, the new series of Abyssinian postage stamps recently issued were printed by a Swiss firm in Berne, the name Busag, Berne, appearing on each stamp, in small letters outside the bottom frame line. The drawings of the designs were prepared by a young Swiss painter named Walter Plattner. The order for the stamps was originally placed in 1917, but war-time conditions delayed their completion until now. All the former issues of Abyssinia were produced by the French Government Printing Office in Paris, the first in 1894 being presented to the Negus Menelik gratis.

Postage Stamps of Bolshevism.

The red hand of Bolshevism, in spreading itself over the map of Europe, has not failed to leave its imprint upon the postage stamps of the hapless nations held in its thrall. Russia's new postage stamps, now in the course of preparation, bear for the first time the fateful legend "Russian Republic"; the high values being issued first to meet the exorbitant postal rates in force under the Bolshevik regime. The designs, with singular anachronism, are symbolic of the arts of peace. On the 7 roubles stamp is depicted a sickle and sheaf of corn, whilst the 10 roubles has a plough and harrow.

The inauguration of the "Red Government" at Budapest was marked by the overprinting of the contemporary Hungarian postage stamps with the single word "Koztarsasag" diagonally across their faces. In Munich the Soviet authorities have defaced the existing series bearing the likeness of the ex-Regent with the significant inscription "Volksstaat Bayern" in Gothic characters. These represent the vanguard of the stamps of Bolshevism, which are

even now finding their way into the stamp marts of the world. The Australian Philatelist.

Fraudulent Eesti Overprints.

Esthonia was occupied by the Germans for a considerable period of time, during which the German stamps with the Postgebiet Ob. Ost overprint were in constant use. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. now give timely warning in regard to the fraudulent overprinting of these stamps with the word EESTI. It appears that a correspondent of theirs at Reval, after fruitless inquiries for the stamps at the post office, obtained a personal interview with the postmaster, and was informed that the Postgebiet Ob. Ost stamps with EESTI overprint were never issued in Estonia, but were "made in Germany" and sold from there by a former resident of Reval, who placed them on the English and Continental market through the medium of dealers in neutral countries.

It would appear as if some of the multiplicity of so-called local overprints upon the German stamps with Gen-Gouv Warschau overprint might have had their origin at the same source.

Japan Starting Airmails.

Mr. W. D. Cameron sends A. C. Roessler's Stamp News a clipping from the Japan Advertiser, and some comments upon the same:

"Pioneer Flight With Mail.—The first aeroplane mail flight in Japan will be undertaken by the Japan Aeroplane Works at Otamachi, Germmaken, in the way of an experiment. It is planned to have a machine, in charge of Lieut. Midzuta and Expert Sato, leave the Ojima aerodrome on June 15, taking mail weighing 12 kwan. They will fly to Kobe, by way of Tokyo and Osaka, and will return by the same route."

Mr. Cameron comments that it is not quite accurate to state that the proposed flight will be the first one, as the Japanese Military Aviation Corps car-

ried out a long-distance flight from Tokio to Osaka in February, 1915. A small quantity of mail was carried on that occasion, although it was not an official affair.

With respect to the present proposed flight, Mr. Cameron communicated with the aeroplane works named, and had the pleasure of receiving a visit from the owner of the same, who kindly informed him that the matter is being looked after by the Imperial Aviation Association, and that it is probable that arrangements will be made for the experimental flight to take place in July or August.

Aviation is making rapid progress in Japan, although accompanied by heavy sacrifices, and it appears to be only a question of time when regular aerial mail routes will be established.

Remittances for Shanghai Surcharged Stamps.

Third Asst. Postmaster General,
Washington, August 15, 1919.

1. Owing to fluctuating exchange rates for "Mexican" or local money current in Shanghai it is impossible to calculate in advance the exact cost of postage stamps surcharged "Shanghai, China," when orders are received there a month later. To avoid delay and misunderstanding it is suggested that persons ordering these stamps remit to the United States postal agent, Shanghai, domestic money orders at the rate of \$5.64, the total surcharged value of the stamps, for each complete set desired. The postal agent will convert the money orders into local currency at the prevailing rate of exchange, and in addition to the full sets ordered will send other values, of denominations such as purchasers may indicate, to equal the full amount of the Mexican or local money received, less the cost of return postage and registration.

2. If full sets are not desired, the amount remitted should equal the total surcharged value of the stamps ordered.

3. International money orders or in-

ternational reply coupons cannot be accepted for these stamps.

4. This notice supersedes section 23, page 30, 1919, Postal Guide.

A. M. DOCKERY,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Russians Form Democratic Government and Recognize Esthonia.

A dispatch from Reval, dated August 15, states that General Marsh, in behalf of the Allied and Associated Powers, convened a meeting consisting of Russian political notabilities of all parties. In the course of a short address General Marsh pointed out that the position of the Russian army was critical and it was essential that the Russians form a democratic government which is capable of undertaking administration of the northwestern provinces, when freed, and restoring the confidence and democratic intentions of the Russian leaders, who should also recognize the independence of Esthonia, since without that recognition Esthonia's army refuses to move against Petrograd, and

the Russians are, for the moment, incapable of taking the capital without their aid.

As a result, the government has been formed on democratic lines under the presidency of Stephen Penezov, a well-known and respected Moscow financier, and will be supported by the authority of a special consultative congress at Zemstvos. The congress is intended to exist only until a constituent assembly meets. An agreement with Esthonia was signed by the new ministers, including General Judenich, thus insuring Esthonian co-operation in the advance on Petrograd. An agreement between the Russians and Esthonians was actually signed by Generals Judenich and Liancovov on August 12.

The present step constitutes the beginning of the reconstruction of Northern Russia on a federative basis advocated by many patriotic Russian democrats. When all Russia is freed the constituents can decide the future of the whole country. In the meantime, from a practical point of view, the new agreement is a milestone on the road toward victory.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Those receiving unsolicited approval sheets will kindly inform the Recorder of the Board of Vice Presidents of the names of dealers sending them, in order that the Board may take action to eradicate this evil.

- No. 1. September 1, 1919.
- Applications Posted.**
- Aldrich, Lilly C. H., 802 W. 4th St., Willmar, Minn.; Age legal; Reference: Security State Bank, Benson, Minn.; Proposed by Clifford W. Kissinger, #343.
- Berresford, Arthur B., 201 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. A. W. Berresford; Reference: Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.
- Bigelow, Paul, 39 Courtland St., New York City; Age legal; Reference: (none given, Secretary has requested same); Proposed by Philip H. Ward, Jr., B2234,
- Clark, Teresa M., 400 W. 150th St., New York City. Age legal; Reference: John N. Luff, New York; Proposed by Chas. E. Hatfield, #3426.
- Cook, R. E., 416 S. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn.; Age 35; Builder, Pike & Cook Co.; Reference: H. L. Griffith, care Kildall Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by Harry S. Swensen, #1162.
- Duvall, Walter P., 200 E. Redwood St., Baltimore, Md.; Age 40; Teller, Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co.; Reference: John H. Hurst, 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.; Proposed by J. R. Wilson, #2575.
- Frost, Alice L., 387 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; Age legal; Treasurer; Reference: Hugh M. Clark, New

- York City; Proposed by Chas. E. Hatfield, #3426.
- Gerding, Herbert L., Jr., 3136 Shenandoah Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 14; Student; Reference: Union Elec. Light & Power Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Guaranteed by Herbert L. Gerding, Sr.; Proposed by Carl Wessbecher, #5368.
- Hagerman, Lee W., Rialto Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 46; Lawyer; Reference: National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by R. H. Eilers, #3853.
- Kahle, R. L., 825 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 34; Sales Mgr.; Reference: Franklin Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by C. N. Smith, #5153.
- Kissinger, Nora E., 335 Walnut St., Reading, Pa.; Age legal; Reference: H. A. Davis, Denver, Colo.; Proposed by C. W. Kissinger, #343.
- MacLaughlin, Ernest W., 802 W. 4th St., Willmar, Minn.; Age 19; Student; Guaranteed by Lilly C. H. Aldrich; Reference: 34th Annual Convention attendants; Proposed by H. A. Diamant, #2036.
- Meister, Rev. L., 2653 Ohio Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 46; Priest; Reference: H. A. Diamant, St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by R. H. Eilers, #3853.
- Meyer, Henry A., 516 Read St., Evansville, Ind.; Age 25; Teacher; Reference: North Side Bank, Evansville, Ind.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer, #38.
- Myers, Chester G., Howard and Mason Aves., York, Pa.; Age 32; Manufacturer, York Cigar Box Co.; Reference: Carl Lafean, York Paper Mfg. Co., York, Pa.; Proposed by John S. Reynolds, #4619.
- Sague, J. D., Box 444, Central Palma, Oriente, Cuba; Age 41; Captain of Cavalry; Reference: Cuban Military Affairs; Proposed N. Joseph, #5048.
- Schuette, A. O., 239 John St., Detroit, Mich.; Age 46; Traveling Salesman; Reference: Carl Koslowski, Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Geo. W. Linn, #2453.
- Wintermute, H. S., Box 943, Bremer-ton, Wash.; Age 27; Marine Archi-
tect; Reference: Panhorst, Hull Drafting Office, Navy Yard, Puget Sound; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.
- Yeomans, Simpson, 3530 Gladstone Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.; Age 23; Real Estate Salesman; Reference: Wilson D. Wood, Kansas City, Mo.; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- Kissinger, Harold W., Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by C. W. Kissinger, Reading, Pa.; Reference: H. A. Davis, Denver, Colo.; Proposed by C. W. Kissinger, #343.
- Koch, Alfred Frank, Fife Road, Havelock Town, Colombo, Ceylon; Age 33; Philatelist; Reference: Wm. v.d. Wettern, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Proposed by the Secretary, #1925.

New Stockholders.

- 5370 Fennell, Adolph D., 807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 5371 Bates, Warner, 262 West Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 5372 Bradbury, Wymond, 1536 Putnam Ave., Santa Barbara, Cal.
- 5373 Brinkerhox, C. C., 618 N. 60th St., Chicago, Ill.
- 5374 Determann, E. W., 718 Broadway, Vincennes, Ind.
- 5375 Elkins, Wm. L., Elkins Park, Pa.
- 5376 Hermann, William, 1808 W. 5th St., Sioux City, Ia.
- 5377 Osman, C. T., 678 Arcadia Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
- 5378 Pauly, Robert, 431 East Taylor St., Portland, Ore.
- 5379 Pfeiffer, George L., Villa Florenze, Lemon City, IFa.
- 5380 Young, Earle A., 363 Third Ave., West Haven, Conn.
- 5381 Williamson, F. E., 1025 17th St., Denver, Colo.

Replaced on Roll.

- 3942 Calvet, Eugene, Poste-restante Rue Colbert, Marseilles, France.

Reinstated.

- 4317 Noske, Fred W., 1297 33rd St.,
2nd Fl., Milwaukee, Wis.

**Elected Membership by the 34th
Annual Convention.**

- 32 Aldrich, Lilly C. H., 802 W. 4th
St., Willmar, Minn.

Resignations Received.

- 4207 Kimbark, G. C., 815 13th St.,
N. W., Canton, Ohio.
2857 Kreidt, Rev. A. J., 1501 Central
Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
4258 White, William Wallace, Wool-
worth Bldg., New York City.
4660 Richards, F. T., 1710 Jefferson
St., Philadelphia, Pa.
4637 Hollers, Victor D., 2460 Webb
Ave., New York City.
4960 Vale, John H., Box 9, Manila,
P. I.
4921 Jacobs, Frank, 92c Park Ave.,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
3332 Morgan, F. L., 831 Kingsley
Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
5090 McIntosh, W. G., Mount Airy,
N. C.
5104 Bangs, J. A., Grand View, New
York City.

**Correction in Membership
Directory.**

From #1226, last column of first
page of numerical list, to #1451 in
first column of second page of numeri-
cal list the numbers are mixed. Cross
out names and numbers where in wrong
position and insert numerically.

Cosby, raFnk Clark, should appear
in Geographical List under Boston,
Mass., on page 66.

Change of Address.

- 2826 Booth, E. E., from Park Ridge,
Ill., to Sarasota, Fla.

- 2519 Hamilton, Col. C. S., from San
Francisco to Motor Transport
Corps, Camp Lewis, Wash.
4042 Heyman, Laurence J., from 312
Madison Pl. to 303 Madison
Pl., Lexington, Ky.
1080 Holt, Dr. John M., from Cleve-
land, Ohio, to U. S. Public
Health Service, 313 Mason
Bldg., Houston, Texas.
4089 Leonard, Clifford, from New
Haven, Conn., to 348 Carew
St., Springfield, Mass.
5277 Loebenstein, Lieut. D. A., from
U. S. S. Corona, New London,
Conn., to 919 6th St., San
Diego, Calif.
5360 Orear, L. W., from Dodge Bros.
Elect. Dept. to 177 Bethune
St., Detroit, Mich.
3742 Whitney, George W., from Som-
erville, Mass., to 124 Syc-
amore St., Winter Hill, Mass.
5307 Woodward, W. M., from 1477
California St. to 1492 Larkin
St., San Francisco, Calif.
1925 Davis, H. A., from Box 613 to
3421 Colfax A., Denver, Colo.

New Life Members.

Note.—About 18 to 20 members sig-
nified their desire to take a Life Mem-
bership. Numbers will be assigned in
order of receipt of the necessary 2\$0.

Membership Summary.

Membership August 1, 1919.	1679
New Stockholders.	12
Replaced on Roll.	1
Reinstated.	1
Elected to Membership by 34th Annual Convention.	1
New Life Member, previously re- signed, replaced on Roll.	1
Total membership Sept. 1, 1919.	1695
H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.	



Dr. T. Henry Tubman, A. P. S. #3962,
746 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. White
and Green Seal Sonora Mexican wanted,
especially in sheets for cash or will ex-
change rare old and other war Mexican;
rare foreign and U. S. for same. Several
thousand Mexican duplicates for sale or
exchange.

WANTS AND EXCHANGES.

RATES.—Per line including address single insertion, 5 cents. Standing notices, one year per line, 12½c. Minimum charge for yearly notice, 50c.

U. S. 3c VERMILION: Scott's #213 wanted in singles, pairs, strips, blocks and covers, sheets and plate numbers, anything and everything in #213. Please submit what you have, one or a thousand. If you have but one, it may be the one I am looking for. Submit with price, also lowest cash price for whole lot if many. If reasonable prices, cash by return mail; if not, stamps with your postage outlay returned at once. H. A. Davis, 11 Hamilton Apts., Denver, Colo.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES of Postal Cards and Letter Cards. Approval selections to responsible collectors. S. Schachne, Chillicothe, Ohio.

EXCHANGE. For anything good cat. 4c up I allow two-thirds catalog. Satisfactory exchange, your selection, or your own stamps returned. Harry C. Bradley, Dorchester Center, Mass.

COLLECTORS DIGEST (review, index, directory) A world review of "things collectable," a digest of the best in literature, a complete cumulative index of hobby periodicals and handbooks, and a general summary of news, topics and events. Annual editions 1918 and 1919, 25c each. A. H. Pike, Editor, Sta. G., Buffalo, N. Y.

MEXICO—EARLY ISSUES ONLY, 1856 to 1883. Single copies, used or unused, pairs, strips or blocks, on or off cover. I will buy or give liberal exchange in other stamps. Correspondence desired with collectors early Mexico. H. A. Diamant, 203 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo. A. P. S. 2030.

WANTED—Current 3 cent plate numbers 7266 and up. Top singles preferred, but bottom Nos. taken. No. 8370 in pair or block, also 8375 left side No. in block. H. M. Southgate, Chevy Chase, Md.

WANTED—France #44 & Brazil #7, in pairs and blocks. Also others of same issue in fine used condition. Highest prices paid. R. H. Mower, 609 Trust Bldg., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED FOR CASH, the local stamp issues of all countries, including single copies, pairs, sheets, errors, etc. Sydney M. Mulhall, A. P. S. 3808, 444 F. Avenue, Coronado, California.

MUTUAL STAMP EXCHANGE is run for benefit of A. P. S. members. Send 3c stamp for rules. Box 343, Dept. 2, Fitchburg, Mass.

U. S. and Foreign stamps on approval at 50 per cent and Net. Want lists solicited. D. W. I., Iceland, Luxemburg, & Sweden almost complete. U. S. and Confederates bought. Thos. R. Johnston, Saltsburg, Pa.

APPROVAL selections for the general collector at 50% discount. Want lists solicited at the same discount. B. F. Grant, 147 West Park Ave., Eagle Rock, California.

PLATE NUMBERS FOR SALE—Quantities of unused U. S. Plate Numbers, perforated and imperforate, from 1895 to 1912, in strips and blocks, including good ones, such as 282a in a strip of three and 292 and 293 in pairs, others to \$1.00. Correspondence solicited. Edwin Caswell, 301 McKay Building, Portland, Oregon. A. P. S. #2764.

CANCELLATIONS WANTED—2c vermilion. Letters I, J, M, N, O, P, Q, S to Z. Bar cancellation numbers 25, 33 to 50. City and odd ones wanted. Reasonable Ring cancellations 5, 6, 7, 15, etc. Also prices paid, 3c vermilion, any kind of cancellation, singles and pairs. Will pay postage both ways. eHrman W. Boers, 389 Maple St., Detroit, Mich.

EGYPT AND SUDAN. My wholesale price list of these two countries will be sent to any dealer free on application. E. L. Angeloglous, P. O. Box 873, Cairo, Egypt.

PRECANCELLED AEROPLANE Stamps Purchased. I will pay 7c for the 6c, 12c for the 16c, and 18c for the 24c. Must be perforated on all four sides. I am also prepared to buy or sell any grade of precancels. C. W. Hennan, M. D., 6450 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Triangle Capes and New Foundland. Any quantity, also buy entire collections. H. T. Kleinman, Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A line of stamps such as no other dealer can supply at 70% discount. Selections gladly sent on request, Fidelity Co., 2135 Porter, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—United States 1847 and 1851-57 issues, singles, pairs or strips on or off cover. Willing to buy, sell or exchange with other U. S. Specialists. Have a few books to send out on approval. Alvin Good, Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

..WANTED—German states used only in fine condition, also German Colonies on and off covers, town, field, ship cancellations. German stamps used in Colonies before surcharges appeared. Blocks, strips, etc. Ronald Tidemann, 130 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. P. S. 5093.

WANTED for my specialized collection of U. S. 1870-73, 7 cent vermilion. Pairs, strips or blocks, also singles with odd cancellations, town post marks, etc. Covers particularly desired. Will pay more than market quotations for specimens I need. Submit anything you have. J. W. Sampson, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

GOOD BARGAINS IN CANADA. #16 cat. \$1.50, net \$1.; #35 cat. \$1.50, net \$1.; #60 cat. \$1.25, net 80c; Ecuador #53 cat. \$3., net \$2. To introduce our approvals we will give check with stamp adhering free to applicants. 5c coupon with 50c purchases. We challenge your patronage. Wholesale lists wanted. The Ward R. Chapin Stamp Co., 1127 Helen Ave., Detroit, Mich.

DOUBLE TO 100 TIMES LIST PAID. For such 3c U. S. 1851 as I need, I collect nothing else. Submit any you have for immediate cash. H. S. Bellinger, Litchfield, Conn. (A. P. S. 5312).

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