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The Philatelic gazette



Philatelic
TVG



THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

VOLUME VIII

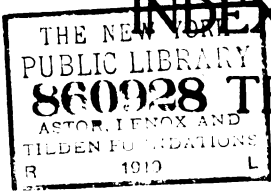
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To December, 1918

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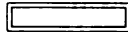
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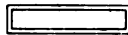
FEBRUARY, 1918

No. 2

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE



**An Illustrated Monthly
for
Stamp Collectors.**



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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

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<p>LEANS 5 1.</p>	<p>NO ROW MARK. OFFICE 2.</p>	<p>- HIGH "8" - NO ROW MARK. PAID OFFICE 3.</p>	<p>NO ROW MARK LE 4.</p>
<p>OBLEANS 5 9.</p>	<p>FACE 10.</p>	<p>IRL POST 11.</p>	<p>NO ROW MARK ANS 12.</p>
<p>LEANS 5 17.</p>	<p>PAID FACE 18.</p>	<p>IRLE 19.</p>	<p>NO ROW MARK POSITION AND ANGLE OF "8" 20.</p>
<p>- HIGH 8 - 5 OFFICE 25.</p>	<p>FACE 26.</p>	<p>IRLE POST OFFICE 27.</p>	<p>NO ROW MARK POST 28.</p>
<p>"8" IS SOLID 5 33.</p>	<p>LEANS FACE 34.</p>	<p>IRL - Low "8" - 35.</p>	<p>NO ROW MARK CENTS 36.</p>

DIAGRAM OF THE LEFT HALF OF THE SHEET. SHOWING THE CHARACTERISTIC DIFFERENCES OF EACH STAMP IN THE SHEET.

CONFEDERATE STATES.**The New Orleans 5c Provisional.**

E. S. KNAPP.

The sheet consists of 40 stamps, arranged in 8 vertical rows of 5. Every stamp is different. Only one stone was used. Every New Orleans 5c stamp has a certain position on the plate, which can be determined quite easily.

In the study of these stamps I have discovered that in at least six of the eight vertical rows there is a distinctive mark, which occurs on one row and on that row only. I have no doubt that the other two rows also each have their mark, but so far have not found them.

Using these marks, to start with, one may determine to which vertical row a stamp belongs. Next, I am giving extra marks, on many of the stamps, and last of all, one may make certain of the position of a stamp, by comparing the angle, shape, or position of the small figure 8 in the design. If care is taken to follow description and occasional use made of the photograph, for verification, the operation of plating is a simple one. There is also quite a supply of these stamps. Almost every moderate sized collection has a copy or so and it is perfectly possible to accumulate enough copies to plate it. Photographs of the sheet can be supplied by the Publishers at a nominal price.

I would be glad to determine any doubtful positions and to give full explanation of results arrived at. I trust it may interest some people as it has me.

Plating of the Left Half of the Sheet.

First Row Mark.



Second Row Mark.

First Vertical Row.

No. 1 shows FIRST ROW MARK. Small dot in "A" of "ORLEANS."

No. 9 shows FIRST ROW MARK. Rather large dot, just above center of right side of the "O" of "ORLEANS". Spur on the "R" of "ORLEANS", as shown in cut.

No. 17 shows FIRST ROW MARK. Distinct dot in the top of "L" of "ORLEANS". The "8" tips slightly to the right.

No. 25 shows FIRST ROW MARK. Figure "8" is very notably high; only stamp with first row mark having a high "8". Diagonal line of color crosses the top bar of first "F" of "OFFICE".

No. 33 shows FIRST ROW MARK. The "8" is solid.

Second Vertical Row.

No. 2 shows NO ROW MARK. Large dot in the center of "C" of "OFFICE".

No. 10 shows SECOND ROW MARK. Is very similar to No. 26 but may be distinguished by the "8" which is much lower than in that number. (Compare when doubtful).

No. 18 shows SECOND ROW MARK. Dot in the "I" of "PAID", about one-third of the distance from the top of that letter.

No. 26 shows SECOND ROW MARK. Similar to No. 10 (Compare height of "8"). Guide line at the bottom bends or breaks sharply downwards, under the "ID" of "RIDDELL".

No. 34 shows SECOND ROW MARK. Guide line at the top bends or breaks sharply downwards over the "ID" of "RIDDELL". Dot in upper half of "L" of "ORLEANS".



Third Row Mark.

Third Vertical Row.

No. 3 shows no ROW MARK. Tooth shaped ornament at left of "PAID", broken on center (or almost so) by vertical line of color. Highest 8 in the row and tilts a shade to the left. Blot of color in "O" of "OFFICE" as shown in the cut.

No. 11 shows THIRD ROW MARKS. Large blot of color on white space above "P" of "POST".

No. 19 shows THIRD ROW MARKS. Distinct break in the line above the last half of the upper horizontal stroke of the "E" of "ORLEANS".

No. 27 shows the THIRD ROW MARKS. Dot in "O" of "OFFICE" (see cut). Dot above and to the left of "O" of "POST" (see cut). Line of color may cross "E" of "ORLEANS" as shown in cut, but this does not occur always on first or blue paper impressions.

No. 35 shows THIRD ROW MARKS. "8" is very much the lowest in the row. Compare with photograph.

Fourth Vertical Row.

No. 4, NO ROW MARK. Blur or dots between and above "L" and "E" of "ORLEANS".

No. 12 NO ROW MARK. Break in right line, on level with highest point of "N" of "ORLEANS". This does not show plainly on stamps of impression 2 and careful comparison with the photograph will be found necessary. This is the most difficult of the positions to determine.

No. 20 NO ROW MARK. Position and angle of the "8" is different from any other in the plate and it may easily be determined by comparison with the photograph.

No. 28 NO ROW MARK. Small dot (distinct) above and to the right of "O" of "POST". Small dot on uncolored line directly above center of top bar of "P" of "POST". (In clear copies, dot is in center of uncolored space; in blurred ones, it may be touching the colored line above "P"). No. 29 shows a mark above "P" similar to this, but it is a shade further to the left on No. 29, (compare).

No. 36 NO ROW MARK. Dot or line in "C" of "CENTS" (see cut).
(To be continued.)

THE CIRCULAR DIE STAMPED ENVELOPES.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

In the September Gazette I related the facts concerning the circular dies of the current 2c stamped envelopes and stated that the first three dies must be rearranged in accordance with those facts.

In the February Gazette Dr. V. M. Berthold severely criticizes me for this rearrangement and makes an illogical argument for the retention of the original order of the dies, closing his criticism with the statement of some unnamed collector: "If it were always possible to procure the necessary information about new dies, or all the dies of a new design, before any envelopes are issued, Mr. Leavy's suggestion might hold water. This being, however, impossible, we can only letter or number the dies in the order of their appearance on envelopes." In relation to this statement Dr. Berthold says: "To my mind this is sound common sense." Yet he rejects the sound common sense and illogically adheres to the old arrangement because it necessitates a vast amount of trouble to rearrange the dies and collectors would become confused by the rearrangement.

"We can only letter or number the dies in the order of their appearance on envelopes." Right. Whoever you are, "Mr. Unnamed Collector," you are logically sound in that statement, and it is precisely what I was doing in rearranging the first three dies. The rejected die was the first

die manufactured and the first die from which stamped envelopes of this design were printed; specimens were delivered to the U. S. National Museum by the Post Office Department and placed in the exhibition frames of the 20th century section of the Government Collection of U. S. stamped envelopes before the first accepted die appeared. That the small stock printed from the rejected die was not generally delivered to post offices until after the first accepted die does not obviate the fact that the rejected die was the first "in the order of their appearance on envelopes." It was rejected because the lettering and numerals were too thin; these as well as the inner circle were recut, making them thicker, and the rejected die reappeared as the second accepted die.

I quote from my article in the September Gazette: "This can readily be verified by a close examination of the head, which is identical in both the rejected die and the die so far known as Die B., and entirely different from the head appearing on any of the other dies." In the February Gazette Dr. Berthold shows some magnificent illustrations entitled "HEADS OF THE TWO CENTS CIRCULAR DIE." and makes the statement: "According to Mr. Leavy, the head of Die C is the same as that of Die B, as the latter was made from the rejected one. An evasively involved acknowledgement that the second accepted die was the rejected die recut; of course he could not state that his die B was his die C recut—which was what he knew to be the fact—because it would be ridiculous to state that a daughter conceived and brought forth her own mother.

"Mr. Unnamed Collector" let me inform you that it is always possible to procure the necessary information about new dies, or all the dies of a new issue, and you or anyone else could have procured it before I did, if you had only thought it worth while to go after facts and not rely on theories and assumptions.

In the March Gazette, Dr. Berthold, in relating the discovery of a new die of the circular 2c stamped envelope, again amuses himself by quoting a portion of my article from the November Gazette, the portion which reads: "The sixth master die of the 3c stamped envelope is for the Hartford machine, which requires a flat die. As there was no master die of the 2c for this machine—electrotypes having been used in printing the 2c stamped envelopes from it—a new die was cut, so far the only die of the 3c to be completely cut. I have not seen this die, so cannot describe its distinguishing features, but any collector discovering a 3c stamped envelope that does not correspond with one of the five above mentioned 2c dies undoubtedly has a specimen of the Hartford die of the 3c." The underscoring is done by Dr. Berthold, I emphasized nothing. My statement was, and is, absolutely the facts, no more, no less. Dr. Berthold goes on to state: "Only a short time after the publication of Mr. Leavy's article there appeared a new 3 Cent die, easily recognized by the head which is totally different from any of the heads found on the 2 Cent circular dies. On the strength of Mr. Leavy's information it was believed that this was the sixth master-die of the 3 Cent stamped envelope, expressly made for use on the Hartford machine. Again, as it was also assumed that no 2 cent replica of this 3 Cent die could ever be issued, the last 3 Cent die received the nomenclature 'C'.—That assumption having proved to be erroneous, we must now give a different letter to the 3 Cent die, so that hereafter, both the former 3 Cent 'Die C' and the new 2 Cent, will be known and listed as 2c and 3c 'Die H.'"

It is astounding that Dr. Berthold should have overlooked the obvious deduction in this instance, namely: That if the 3c master dies were made from the 2c master dies—without altering the latter—that the process could most naturally be reversed, and that he should rush into print with an attempt to ridicule and belittle the facts in the case, before he had secured, or even attempted to secure, exact information as to the method and time of the manufacture of the new 2c circular Hartford machine flat die. Had Dr. Berthold followed the "sound common sense" of his "Mr. Unnamed Collector" and made inquiries and gone after facts before so doing he could never have stated that "The reason for the preparation of the new 2 Cent die is a mystery."

The facts are:—All ye stamped envelope collectors kindly note the little word facts—The Post Office Department not being satisfied with the

appearance of the electrotyped 2c stamped envelopes, and having found that the 3c master dies made from 2c master dies—in the manner described by me in the November Gazette—were in every way satisfactory, and the method a great saving in time and expense, issued instructions, in **November 1917**, that a 2c master die be manufactured from the then existing 3c master die for the Hartford machine. These instructions were fulfilled in **due** course of time, and on **January 14, 1918**, fourteen **working dies**, 2c denomination circular design, for the Hartford machine were delivered to the contractors for the manufacture of stamped envelopes, so that Dr. Berthold's newly discovered 2c circular die stamped envelope could not possibly have been delivered to the Post Office Department before February 1918, and the master die was not even in existence at the time my articles appeared in print.

The assumptions that electrotypes would continue to be used for the printing of stamped envelopes of the 2c denomination circular design from the Hartford machine, and that no die would be made for the 2c denomination corresponding with the die for the 3c denomination for the Hartford machine, were purely the erroneous assumptions of Dr. Berthold. In my articles on the 2c and 3c circular dies I merely stated **facts**, in no place did I assume anything, nor did I make any deductions, and **not even one of my statements was erroneous**. The man who attempts to disprove **facts** has undertaken an impossible task, and theories, assumptions, and deductions, cannot stand up before the official records of the Post Office Department.

There are but six master dies of the circular 2c stamped envelope in existence; there have never been more than six master dies made. There are but six master dies of the circular 3c stamped envelope; again there have never been more made. That is a statement of **facts** as they exist to-day. I do not state that no more dies of either denomination will be made, I do not know, nor for that matter does anyone else, it depends entirely on future contingencies.

Now for those wishing to make a **proper** arrangement and classification of the 2c circular dies, in accordance with the official records, and as marked by precedent in the arrangement of **past issues** by **Dr. Berthold himself**, I **recommend** the following arrangement as being the only logically correct one in view of the latest disclosed **facts**.

- Die A. The rejected die.
- Die A2. The rejected die recut, the second accepted die. Dr. Berthold's die B, listed by me in September Gazette as die C.
- Die B. First accepted die. Dr. Berthold's die A, listed by me in September Gazette as die B.
- Die C. Third accepted die. Dr. Berthold's die D, listed by me in September Gazette as die D.
- Die D. Fourth accepted die. Dr. Berthold's die E, listed by me in September Gazette as die E.
- Die D2. Electrotypes for Hartford machine. Dr. Berthold's die G, listed by me in September Gazette as electrotypes from die E.
- Die E. Fifth accepted die. Dr. Berthold's die F, listed by me in September Gazette as die F.
- Die F. Sixth accepted die. Dr. Berthold's die H. **Nonexistent at the time of my September listing.**

The 3c dies should be classified in accordance with their corresponding 2c dies, namely: as dies A2, B, C, D, E, and F.

Unfortunately this listing would necessitate considerable work in rearrangement, especially in a collection of entire, and I do not say collectors **will** or **must** arrange the dies in accordance with my listing. In a great many years devoted to philatelic study it has been my observation that serious and studious philatelists arrange their collections as they jolly well please and in accordance with their own ideas of the value of available information. I am not responsible for the rearrangement of a large dealers stock; if I were I might also be loath to undertake the work and expense, but, if I were a true collector of stamped envelopes I should want my collection arranged according to the best available information and do it myself in accordance with my own opinion of the value of the information to my hand and rearrange the collection as often as new and valuable information made it necessary to do so.

UNITED STATES LOCAL STAMPS.

A Concise History and Memoranda.

 COMPILED BY HENRY C. NEEDHAM.

 (Continued.)

GRAFFLIN'S DESPATCH.

Baltimore, Md.

In developing the history of this Post we have considered also the general postal and carrier situation at Baltimore. This City for many years was one of the chief ports of entry and commercial centres of America. In the Directory of the City for 1842, and in the newspapers of about that date, we find the following:

“By the regulations prescribed by the postmaster general, for a system of ‘Letter Carriers in the cities of the United States’, the Carriers are permitted to receive letters for deposit in the Post Office, at all places within their respective Districts, as also to establish, with the approbation of the Department, particular places of deposits within their respective Districts, for such letters as are intended to be sent to the Post Office.

In pursuance of these regulations, and with a view of extending the accommodations of the Post Office, by facilitating the transmission of letters to the Office, as well as from it, the following depots for the receipt of letters, to be placed in the Post Office, have been established in the several Districts of the Carriers, as named:

- In J. Musselman's District:
The Three Tun Tavern, cor. Pratt & Paca Sts.
- In J. D. Rayhoe's District:
The residence of the Carrier, Saratoga St., 9 doors west of Chatsworth.
- In J. Gallaher's District:
The Golden Horse Tavern, cor. Howard & Franklin Sts.
- In W. White's District:
At Wm. Moore's, cor. Pratt St. and Smith's Wharf.
- In E. A. Well's District:
At Messrs. Ahern & Boyd's, cor. Baltimore & Liberty Sts.
- In E. C. Johnson's District:
Cor. Thames & Market Sts. F. P. (Fell's Point).
- In H. Lusby's District:
Number 14 Exeter St. north of Pitt.

Thomas Finley, Post Master.”

We can check the respective addresses of the men above named in the directory for 1842, and note that H. (Henry) Lusby was also the proprietor of a Penny Post with an office on the east side of Exeter Street north of Pitt; all the other men are mentioned merely as letter carriers.

In a history of the City of Baltimore we find a statement that the penny postal arrangement, under which the private posts operated, was superseded in 1851 by the sub-postal system. Under the direction of the gov-

ernment postmaster this system followed out the lines on which the local posts operated, but charged two cents, instead of one, for delivery, &c.; the City was divided into fourteen districts, a carrier being appointed for each; this carrier both delivered and collected mail matter. It would seem from our knowledge of the local posts existing in the City after 1851 that the new system was not a complete success; that local posts continued to do business. The act did, however, force Blood & Company, with its main office at Philadelphia, to surrender this Baltimore business. We have been unable to procure the names of the carriers appointed; from hearsay evidence, however, we are convinced that Joseph Grafflin was one of the appointees; that he was working as such carrier in 1857. We have noted several of the carrier stamps, used officially by the Postmaster, bearing the initial "G" among others. We think this manuscript was made by Grafflin but have no sufficient proof. Joseph Grafflin did, however, conduct either a local post or acted as carrier, and he did procure certain of the business formerly handled by Blood & Co. He collected from and delivered mail to business houses in the City; we have seen covers bearing his stamp, cancelled with the Baltimore cancellation. A few covers bear also the 3 cent U. S. 1851 or 1857.

Joseph Grafflin is noted, in the Directory of 1856-7, as a book-keeper; residence No. 104 Franklin Street; from 1860 to 1864 he was a deputy sheriff, office Southwest corner State and Franklin Streets.

Mr. Grafflin was a large hearted generous fellow, but evidently not a man of great executive power; during the last years of his life, collectors and dealers repeatedly asked him for the stamps he had used in the early days; he apparently had none, but, to satisfy his friends, it is stated, without authentication however, that he made application to the lithographer who had made his original stone, for re-impressions therefrom; the stone having been lost or destroyed, a new one was made from which were printed stamps in sheets of 24—6x4. These impressions, however, do not show the characteristics of the original. Originals have an inverted comma between "N" and "S" of proprietor's name; the upper band about the monument should cross from right to left, whereas the new plate shows the band running from left to right. Original shows a faint line through the word "Baltimore".

We have never seen a cancelling device of the Post; we have, however, seen a lithographic stone showing impressions: Grafflin, strip of 7 and strip of 3, on this stone were impressed designs of other Locals, such as Blood and Jenkins. It is claimed that the stone was made by or for an old time dealer in Philadelphia. The Grafflin shows the characteristics of the counterfeit.



GRAFFLIN'S DESPATCH.

One Type Only. 1856. Lithographed.

1c Black.

COUNTERFEITS.

Many of these exist. The description above, as to originals, will show the correct status of any stamp being examined.

GUY'S CITY DESPATCH.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. F. A. Guy of New York City established this Post at Philadelphia early in April, 1879; its main office was at No. 1123 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. As many as eight carriers were employed and various sub-stations were established.

Early in June, 1879, the use of stamps by the Post and the business conducted by it was brought to the attention of the Post Office Department and Special Agent Barrett was assigned to the case; he took possession of the business and suppressed the use of stamps on June 16, 1879. Considerable civil and criminal litigation resulted, not only by or against the proprietor but against the concerns using the Post.

The section of the U. S. Revised Statutes relating to the unlawful use of stamps reads as follows:

"No person shall transmit by private express or other unlawful means, or deliver to any agent of such unlawful express, or deposit, or cause to be deposited, at any of the places for the purpose of being transmitted, any letter or package; for such offence the party convicted shall be liable to a fine of \$50."

At the time the use of stamps ceased Mr. Guy was on the point of extending his route to Germantown and other outlying sections.

While it is claimed that the stamps used by the Post were sold both perforate and imperforate, we have reached the conclusion that the imperforate issue consisted of unfinished remainders sold several years later by the printing firm making the stamps. A considerable quantity of remainders of the perforate issue were also sold to a New York dealer.

Stamps of this Post used on cover are scarce.

Printing was made in sheets of 25—5 vertical x 5 horizontal.



GUY'S CITY DESPATCH.

One Type Only. 1879.

Perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

No value (1c) Pink.

No value (1c) Blue.

Imperf.

No value (1c) Pink.

No value (1c) Blue.

COUNTERFEITS.

These are too poor to deserve mention.

(To be continued.)

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE.

J. B. LEAVY.

UNITED STATES. Surface Printed. 1918. No watermark, Perforated 11.

3c dark violet, deep bright violet, light grayish violet, light violet.

We forecast the appearance of this stamp in last month's Gazette, and gave the reason which necessitated its issuance, describing the method of manufacturing the plates, but should have stated that the plate number was etched upon the zinc plate, not upon the four hundred subject photo plate.

In cleaning up and strengthening the enlarged negative of the die proof the head was copiously retouched, showing many lines added to the hair on the top and forepart of the head, a marked accentuation of the shading of the eye, nostril and jaw,—the latter forming a most pronounced double chin—and several lines added to the drapery at the base of the neck, so that the finished stamps, in addition to being surface printed, may be classified as *retouched head*.

The offset printing presses use only one plate at a time, the plates are of thin zinc and curved; after each inking they transfer the impression to a cylinder of a special rubber preparation which cylinder in turn transfers the impression to the paper, hence the term *offset printing*. Not more than fifty thousand impressions, or sheets of 400 stamps, can be printed from any one offset plate, and many plates become too much worn long before the fifty thousand mark is reached. The shades of the stamps appear to vary with each printing, and so far each separate printing that we have seen has been uniform in shade and can be consistently classified. Up to April 5 the printings and plates used have been as follows:

- First Printing. March 12, dark violet, plate 8370.
- Second Printing. March 15, deep bright violet, plates 8375 and 8379.
- Third Printing. March 19, light grayish violet, plates 8381 and 8382.
- Fourth Printing. March 20, light violet, plate 8383.
- Fifth Printing. March 23, we have not seen, plate 8384.
- Sixth Printing. April 1, we have not seen, plates 8413, 8421 and 8556.
- Seventh Printing. April 2, we have not seen, plate 8420.
- Eighth Printing. April 4, we have not seen, plates 8559, 8560 and 8561.
- Ninth Printing. April 5, we have not seen, plates 8417 and 8563.

The packages of surface printed 3c stamps delivered to post offices contain all one plate number, or upon rare occasions two plate numbers. As 250,000 surface printed 3c stamps were delivered to Washington office on March 23—the day they were first placed on sale—it seems very likely that Washington received the entire supply of the first four printings. Although as yet only lower right or lower left panes have been on sale, the supply of the first two printings, or first three plate numbers, of these panes, has been entirely exhausted, so far as Washington is concerned, and but very few of them have been saved by collectors; the first printings were so carelessly perforated as to be of practically no philatelic value, especially plate number blocks.

The following plates had been made but not placed in use up to April 5: 8380, 8385, 8411, 8412, 8414, 8415, 8418, 8554, 8558 and 8562. Some of these are defective and never will be used.

As soon as the supply of engraved plates for the 3c denomination can be brought up to the standard requirements the surface printing offset plates will be discontinued.

So far no offset plates have been manufactured for the 1c denomination and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has every hope of

bringing the supply of engraved plates up to the required number before the stamp supply has become low enough to necessitate new printings for this denomination.

UNITED STATES. 1917-18. Engraved, no watermark, perforated 11.

we have recently noticed the following shades not previously listed by us.

- 1c blue green.
- 3c deep purple.
- 5c deep greenish blue.
- 7c greenish black.
- 8c bistre olive.
- 50c deep gray lilac.
- 10c special delivery, light ultramarine.

Rumors have recently reached us to the effect that the \$2 and \$5 postage stamps of the new design, described by us in the Gazette of August 1917, were on sale in Washington. These rumors are absolutely false. The stamps have been printed, as stated by us in the September Gazette, but remain in the vaults of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in an imperforate condition, and are likely to so remain for some time to come, as there is sufficient supply of the old design of these denominations to meet all requirements for a long time. The postal demand for \$2 and \$5 stamps has been practically nil since the collapse of trade with Russia.

The 13c postage stamp, instructions for the preparation of which were issued some months ago, has progressed as far as the engraving of the die and the submitting of proofs therefrom; no plates have been made, and the color has not been definitely decided upon, so that it will be summer time, at the earliest, before the stamp makes its appearance.

Alleged part-perforated. We have seen notes in various philatelic publications of part-perforated 2c and 3c stamps of the current issue, and have personally seen 2c alleged imperforate between, both vertically and horizontally, but in the case of these 2c stamps one of the adjoining rows of stamps clearly showed the indentations of the perforating wheels through the center of each stamp, although the paper was not broken. In perforating the sheets of stamps pass between two sets of wheels fixed on revolving shafts, the upper set contains the perforating pins, the lower set a series of holes gauged to receive the perforating pins and thus cleanly puncture the paper. The wheels are kept in place on the shaft by "set screws"; should a "set screw" become loose, or drop out entirely, the wheel it holds will naturally move from its position, and the perforating pins not meeting the receiving holes, but the smooth part of the nether wheel, will make only indentations, of more or less depth, outside of the assigned alignment. Perforation freaks of this kind are due entirely to gross carelessness on the part of the operator running the perforating machine; they are neither part-perforated nor imperforate between, and cannot be considered catalogue varieties, though they are of interest to specialists as showing what freaks may occur through carelessness. We recently saw some 3c stamps with the vertical perforations of the entire sheet running through the center of each stamp, and consider them equally as collectible as these so called imperforate between.

UNITED STATES. 1917-18. Postage Due. No watermark, perforated 11.

- 5c carmine rose. Plates 5524 and 5531.
- 10c carmine rose. Plates 5525, 5532, 5540 and 6555.

1918. Stamped Envelope. Circular design. **Hartford machine flat die.**

- 2c carmine on white paper.

This die was noted and illustrated by Dr. V. M. Berthold in last month's Gazette. An article concerning the reason for, and manner of, its manufacture will be found elsewhere in this number.

AEROPLANE POST. Considerable has recently been written in the daily press, and some little in the philatelic press, concerning the establishing of an Aerial Post between Washington and New York, and the issuing of a special stamp of 24c denomination for the prepayment of mail transported in this manner. So far the Post Office Department has not even issued instructions for the manufacture of a stamp of 24c denomination, either of regular or special design, and if the Aerial Post is inaugurated on April 15, and the charge for delivery of mail should be 24c, letters will be prepaid by combinations of regular postage stamps making that amount. We trust that the dealer who advertised to supply these stamps at 35c each, as soon as issued, will not keep his customers waiting too long upon his promises. At present writing we are inclined to believe he had best advertise the stamps as a premium to be given with each package of "sparklets" bought for the children to celebrate the Fourth of July.

Since writing the above, we have heard from the Post Office Department that the date of the first Aerial Post delivery has been postponed to May 15.

PHILIPPINES. 1918. Watermarked single line P I P S, perforated 10.
20 centavos yellow orange.

Mr. H. F. Colman.

AITUTAKI. 1917. Current New Zealand stamp overprinted AITUTAKI in dark blue large sans-serif capitals, perforated 14 by 14½ or 14 by 13½.
3 pence violet brown.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. 1918. King George head type, watermarked multiple crown and single line A, perforated 14.
½ penny emerald green.
1 penny scarlet.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF ROUMANIA. 1917. Current Austrian Feldpost stamps surcharged with value in Roumanian currency.
10 lei on 10 kronen deep violet on gray.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.

BRITISH HONDURAS. 1918. Current stamp overprinted War.
3 cents orange buff.

COOK ISLANDS. 1918. Current design, watermarked single line N Z and star, perforated 14 by 15.
10 pence blue green.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

FINLAND. 1917. Stamps of new design described last month.
50 pennia brown.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.

An English dealer advertises the 1, 5 and 10 marks of this design, but we do not as yet know the colors.

GABON. 1918. Design of current 1 centime.
15 centimes red & violet brown.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

GERMAN EMPIRE. 1918. Current stamp overprinted for use in Lithuania and Courland.

15 pfennig black violet.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.

1918. Current stamp overprinted Gen. Gouv. Warschau, for use in Poland.

15 pfennig black violet.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.

HUNGARY. 1917. Charity stamps. Regular issue of 1916-17 surcharged with new denomination like charity stamps of 1915.

10 filler + 1 krone red.

15 filler + 1 krone violet.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.

LIBERIA. 1917. Triangular stamp of 1913 issue surcharged in red. Perforated 14.

3 CENTS on 10 cents plum & black.

The 3 is large, somewhat like the 3 of the 1910 surcharge, the CENTS, medium size Roman capitals. The surcharge appears to be type-set. We have seen two varieties, one with CENTS on a line with the center of 3, the other with the top of CENTS on a line with the bottom of 3.

1918. New designs engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., London. No watermark, perforated 13½, 12½.

1 cent deep yellow green & black (Bongo Tragelph or Lyre-horned Antelope).

2 cents rose & black (Two-spotted Paradoxure or Palm Civet).

5 cents gray blue & black (Shield Emblem and Motto of Liberia).

10 cents deep green (Numeral in machine engraved pattern).

15 cents black & dark green (Elias or Oil Palm with forest background).

20 cents claret & black (Figure of Mercury from Statue at Bologna).

25 cents dark green & yellow green (Traveller's Tree).

30 cents red violet & black (Gypohierax or black and white Fishing Vulture)

50 cents ultramarine & black (Periophthalmus or Bommi Fish).

75 cents olive bistre & black (Mandingoes).

Mr. J. N. Luff.

The 1, 5, 15, 20, 75 cents are long rectangular stamps, the 10 and 30 cents large rectangular stamps, the 25 cents triangular stamp, and the 2 and 50 cents large oblong stamps.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., in their monthly circular for March, chronicle the \$1 (Surf on the Coast), \$2 (Liberia College in 1900), and \$5 (Figure of Liberty), but do not give the colors, also stating that all the above denominations, printed in different colors, come with overprint of O S in monogram for official use.

MALTA. 1918. We should have stated last month that the 3 pence War Tax stamp was King Edward head.

PENRHYN ISLAND. 1917. Current New Zealand stamp overprinted Penrhyn Island in two lines of dark blue sans-serif capitals, perforated 14 by 14½ or 14 by 13½.

6 pence carmine rose.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

PERU. 1918. Design same as 1909 issue.

5 centavos deep bright blue & black (Manuel Pardo).

8 centavos pale red & black (Grau).

1918. Large oblong stamp, fanciful frame enclosing picture of Colon in the University at Salamanca, denomination in small circles in upper corners and small shields in lower corners.

50 centavos deep violet & black.

1918. Postage due. Current design, change of color.

5 centavos violet brown.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

RUSSIA. 1917. Design of 1909-12, perforated 14½ by 15.

35 kopecks red brown & green.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. circular.

SALVADOR. 1917. Official stamps of 1916 with OFICIAL barred and overprinted Corriente, all in red.

1 on 6 centavos gray violet.

5 centavos deep blue.

We chronicled these stamps in December on the authority of an official communication, but they have just been distributed by the Postal Union and we note the following peculiarities. On the 5 centavos the bar is handstamped while the Corriente is type-set, medium size type. On the 1 on 6 centavos the bar and CORRIENTE are handstamped, the CORRIENTE being in small san-serif capitals. The balance of the surcharge is type-set, consisting of the numeral 1 at top center and an italic 1 at each side over the 6, and Un Centavo at bottom over SEIS CENTAVOS. The bar and CORRIENTE vary considerably in their placement with regard to the rest of the surcharge.

SIAM. 1918. Current London printing overprinted with a small cross in a circle, in red, at left of stamp.

2 setangs orange brown.

3 setangs emerald green.

5 setangs rose red.

10 setangs black & olive.

15 setangs blue.

SPAIN. 1918. Current design, change of color.

40 centimos light red.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

SWEDEN. 1918. Current design.

65 ore apple green.

The stamps distributed through Berne under date of January 28, 1918 are as follows:

1st. **BELGIAN CONGO:** Illustrated postal card of 10 centimes, placed in circulation the 1st of November last and bearing the surcharge "Est Africain Allemand Occupation Belge. Deutsch Oost Afrika Belgische Bezetting" (this card is distributed at the express request of the Ministry of the Belgian Colonies);

2nd. **SOMALI COAST:** Postage stamp of 40 centimes;

- 3rd. **GREAT BRITAIN.** British Postal Agencies in Morocco: Postage stamps of 3 centimos on $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, 5 centimes on $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, 10 centimes on 1 penny, 15 centimes on $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence, 25 centimes on $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, 40 centimes on 4 pence and 1 franc on 10 pence;
- 4th. **LIBERIA:** Postage stamp of 3 on 10 cents;
- 5th. **NETHERLANDS:** Postal cards of 2 on $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent (4 varieties) and of 3 on $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent (the postal card of 2 on $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent of the NETHERLANDS distributed with circular No. 3982/197, of 17 of December last, was a double card and not a single card as indicated by that circular);
- 6th. **PERSIA:** Postage stamps of 1 chahi on 10 chahis, 3 on 10 chahis and 5 chahis on 1 kran;
- 7th. **PORTUGUESE COLONIES.** Macao: Letter card of 4+4 avos;
- 8th. **SALVADOR:** Postage stamps of 5 centavos and of 1 on 6 centavos bearing the surcharge "Corriente";
- 9th. **SWEDEN:** Postage stamp of 65 ore;
- 10th. **SWITZERLAND:** Postage stamps of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ centimes; postal cards of $7\frac{1}{2}$ centimes and of $7\frac{1}{2}$ on $5+7\frac{1}{2}$ on 5 centimes (these values are issued in consequence of the increase of certain postal taxes of the domestic service of Switzerland).

I have the further honor to make known to you:

- (a) On the part of the Office of BRAZIL, that the postage stamp of 100 reis issued on the occasion of the centennial of the republican revolution of Pernambuco and distributed with circular No. 2337/108, of the 11th of July last, is intended exclusively for the Brazilian domestic service;
- (b) On the part of the Office of CUBA, that the postage stamps of Cuba, map of the geographical situation of this country, ceased to be current the 1st of September last.

FRANCE 20 CENTIMES--BORDEAUX ISSUE.

Reconstruction of the 20c Type III, 1870 Matrix.

R. H. MOWER.

Plating is generally the pastime of the rich collector who can spend large sums of money in research work. It is also confined to first and early issues about which the information is meagre and the material limited.

However once in a while one comes across a stamp that has possibilities of plating and is cheap enough to be within reach of all. Then to add to this the pleasure of grouping together only fifteen stamps instead of the endless monotony of one or two hundred stamps! And in a popular country at that!

The Bordeaux Issue of France was authorized Oct. 22, 1870, the accepted design being drawn by M. Yon and the contract to manufacture the stamps given to M. Delebeque. The stamps were issued to the public Nov. 15, 1870. To expedite the making of the plates the design was made on the "mother stone" in a group or matrix of fifteen. This then was repeated twenty times to make the plate of three hundred impressions divided in two panes.

In the Third Type of the 20 centimes, the differences between the various settings in the matrix are easily apparent and the study of a few dozen copies will readily fill most of the positions. Naturally the repeating of the matrix reproduced the original distinctions and also added some slight minor ones as also did the use of the plate through wear and inking.



5



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Reproduced above is a copy of a print from the matrix showing the positions of the group of fifteen. There is also shown an enlargement emphasizing the principal distinctive features of the stamps.

Characteristic Differences of the 20c Type III.

The distance referred to is from the point of the bust to the circle of pearls; the shortest is in #7, the width of a color line or over 1/mm; the widest in #8 about 6/10mm. In stating the "bust points" reference is made to the vertical curved line of the neck continued to the point designated.

#1 Distance 3. Pearl above the level of the eye joined to white circle. Bust points into pearl. Left 2 small and raised. Right 2 narrow.

2 Distance 4. Bust points tangent to pearl. Left 2 small and raised. Right 2 narrow. 3rd line of shading under eye starts with a dash.

3 Distance 1½. Bust points into pearl and is left of vertical line of P. Curve of nostril broken. E in Repub. is weak, C in Franc has slight swelling in center. Left 2 has large top and is raised.

4 Distance 4. Bust flattened and points into pearl. Left 2 small. First dot in second line of shading under eye missing.

5 Distance 4. Bust points tangent to pearl. Right two lowered.

6 Distance 5. Bust flattened and points into pearl. Left 2 raised.

7 Distance 1. Pearl opposite lips broken to white circle. Busts points tangent to pearl and is left of P. Both 2 small.

8 Distance 6. Bust points tangent to pearl which is cut away a little. Right 2 has a slanting base.

9 Distance 1½. Bust flattened points into pearl. Left 2 small and raised.

10 Distance 3. Bust has sharper curve and points into pearl. Right 2 has large top and is slightly twisted.

11 Distance 4. Bust points tangent to pearl. C somewhat like G.

12 Distance 5. Bust points into pearl. Right 2 larger than left two series of dots in shading under eye heavy.

13 Distance 2½. Bust points tangent to pearl and is left of P.

14 Distance 4. Bust points into pearl. Second pearl from lower left frame line broken to white circle.

15 Distance 2. Bust points tangent to pearl which with two to right are cut into on top. Right 2 small, left 2 small and raised.

NEW PLATE NUMBERS.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. L. Wilmeth, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, we are enabled to furnish our readers with the list of plate numbers to March 21, 1918.

No.	Den.	Class	Subj.	8311	3c	Ordinary	400
8252	3c	Ordinary	400	8312	3c	"	400
8253	3c	"	400	8313	3c	"	400
8254	3c	"	400	8314	3c	"	400
8255	3c	"	400	8315	3c	"	400
8256	3c	"	400	8316	3c	"	400
8257	1c	"	400	8317	3c	"	400
8258	1c	"	400	8318	3c	"	400
8259	1c	"	400	8319	3c	"	400
8260	1c	"	400	8320	3c	"	400
8261	1c	"	400	8321	3c	"	400
8262	3c	"	400	8322	3c	"	400
8263	3c	"	400	8323	3c	"	400
8264	3c	"	400	8324	3c	"	400
8265	3c	"	400	8325	3c	"	400
8266	3c	"	400	8326	2c	Curved	170
8267	3c	"	400	8327	2c	Curved	170
8268	3c	"	400	8328	2c	Curved	170
8269	3c	Curved	170	8329	2c	Curved	170
8270	3c	Curved	170	8330	3c	"	400
8271	3c	Ordinary	400	8331	3c	Book	180
8272	3c	"	400	8332	3c	Book	180
8273	3c	"	400	8333	3c	Book	180
8274	3c	"	400	8334	3c	Book	180
8275	3c	Curved	170	8335	1c	"	400
8276	3c	Curved	170	8336	1c	Curved	170
8277	3c	Ordinary	400	8337	1c	Curved	170
8278	3c	"	400	8338	3c	"	400
8279	3c	"	400	8339	1c	Curved	170
8280	3c	"	400	8340	1c	Curved	170
8281	3c	Curved	170	8341	1c	"	400
8282	3c	Curved	170	8342	1c	"	400
8283	3c	"	400	8343	1c	"	400
8284	3c	"	400	8344	1c	"	400
8285	3c	"	400	8345	1c	"	400
8286	3c	"	400	8346	1c	"	400
8287	3c	"	400	8347	1c	"	400
8288	3c	"	400	8348	1c	"	400
8289	3c	"	400	8349	1c	"	400
8290	3c	"	400	8350	1c	"	400
8291	3c	"	400	8351	3c	"	400
8292	3c	"	400	8352	3c	"	400
8293	3c	"	400	8353	3c	"	400
8294	3c	"	400	8354	3c	"	400
8295	3c	"	400	8355	3c	"	400
8296	3c	"	400	8356	3c	"	400
8297	3c	"	400	8357	3c	"	400
8298	3c	"	400	8358	3c	"	400
8299	3c	"	400	8359	3c	"	400
8300	3c	"	400	8360	1c	"	400
8301	10c	"	400	8361	1c	"	400
8302	10c	"	400	8362	3c	"	400
8303	10c	"	400	8363	3c	"	400
8304	10c	"	400	8364	3c	"	400
8305	3c	"	400	8365	3c	"	400
8306	3c	"	400	8366	3c	"	400
8307	3c	"	400	8367	3c	"	400
8308	3c	"	400	8368	1c	"	400
8309	3c	"	400	8369	1c	"	400
8310	3c	"	400				

U. S. ENVELOPES.

NEW ISSUE CHRONICLE—MARCH 1-31, 1918.

J. M. BARTELS.

	Denom.	Die	Size	Knife	Wmk.	Paper
Oval.	1c	B	13	83	19	White
	2c	C	5	81	19	Amber
Circular.	1c	A	3	92	20	White
	1c	A	13:	89	20	White
	2c	A	8	102	19	Amber
	2c	E	13	89	20	White
	2c	F	13	89	19	Buff
	2c	H	5	81	20	White
	3c	A	3	80	19	White
	3c	A	3	80	20	White
	3c	A	7	51	19	Blue
	3c	A	9	61	20	White
	3c	A	9	71	20	Amber
	3c	A	13	89	20	Blue
	3c	E	5	87	20	Blue
	3c	E	5	87	20	Buff (Window)
	3c	F	13	89	19	Buff
	3c	F	13	89	20	Blue
	3c	H	9	61	20	White
	3c	H	13	83	19	Amber

MEMORIES OF AN OLD PHILATELIST.By **Eugen Lentz.**

Translation from the Swedish.

BY L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT.

(Continued.)

Of the 10 kop. unperforated, I found many copies on letters; I specially remember a notation: "30 kop. to be paid to the bearer." The Russian post at that time worked slowly but surely and for this reason it was customary to send express letters between Kronstadt and St. Petersburg by steamer in both directions. For this purpose, the steamer had a letter-box and when it reached its destination, the letters were speedily delivered on payment of above mentioned fee. The post office had nothing to do with this, so if an ordinary postage stamp was affixed to the letter, it could not be cancelled. Even later on, I often found such letters which furnished my "unused" specimens. It is really these few stamps, which only escaped cancellation by luck, that are the only truly unused 10 kop., unperforated, in existence, because neither Moen's, whom we have to thank for so many unused stamps, has had any nor have any remainders been discovered in the archives of the Russian post office. Consequently, I think I can safely state, that this stamp does not exist in mint condition. The stamp is also far scarcer than one realizes but is losing much on account of the many cleaned copies. According to official regulations, the first Russian issue was to be cancelled with pen and ink in the form of a cross. The old ink was easy to remove without damaging the stamp, and it is only with a magnifying glass that the traces of the pen points can be discovered. Many "unused" copies have been created in this way and afterwards provided with gum.

The watermarked issue suffers also from the same evil, especially the 10 kop. value because relatively speaking, more copies of this have been cancelled with ink than of the higher values. The fact that Moen's did not price these stamps in his oldest catalogues proves that he did not have them. In the archives of the post office in St. Petersburg, they had a sheet of 100 stamps of each value but these were overprinted diagonally, in large red letters, with the Russian word "OBRASETZ" which means "proof" in English. Only ten stamps in two opposite corners of the sheet escaped the red print. These 20 specimens of each value, which on two occasions have been put in the hands of collectors, constitute the total supply of mint copies, and what is more remarkable still, is that these twenty sets were separated into single copies so there is not a single pair in existence.

Thus, I had plenty of material for exchange. The question was how to dispose of it in the most satisfactory and profitable way. My fellow worker in the office was very helpful by giving me a number of different philatelic publications. I entered into relations with the best known stamp dealers of that time, such as Zeckmeier in Nuremberg, Zschiesche in Nauenburg, Kunast in Berlin, Moens in Brussels, Pemberton and Wilson in London, &c., chiefly to get rid of my wholesale stock in which I also succeeded although the results were not so very good. After this I tried advertising in the "General Anzeiger" which turned out better because, besides letters from collectors in Germany, I received a great number of philatelic journals from all over the world. Soon my transactions extended over the entire earth but queer enough, or perhaps I should say, fortunately enough, my Russian 20 and 30 kop. found very few buyers. At that time I did not know anything about watermarks and only differentiated between coarse and fine perforations. The former sold well, but the latter were slower because considered as belonging to the later issue on laid paper and therefore, too common. It was first after I understood their scarcity and exchanged them at a much higher rate on account of being watermarked that I soon found connoisseurs, but also met with misunderstandings as the following will show.

One day I received an American journal with a blue pencilled article in which one of my exchange friends, who also had received the watermarked issue from me, strongly warned his countrymen not to extend their exchange relations too far and especially not to countries beyond the ocean because they could get everything just as good and much cheaper at home. As a proof of this, he related an exchange transaction with a Mr. L. in St. Petersburg who in exchange for his good American stamps, to a value of five dollars, gave Russian stamps which he could get for 10 cents anywhere in U. S. A. The good man wrote this after I had called his attention to the scarcity of this issue. As I had exchange relations with several other collectors in the United States I could not leave this attack, based on ignorance, unanswered but sent the paper with a few words of explanation to Mr. Tiffany, who at that time was president of the American society, and asked him to take the matter in hand and set it right. After some time I again received a copy of the journal in which the erstwhile writer stated, that the stamps sent to him by Mr. L. were supposed to have some kind of a watermark which he failed to see. A real collector did not have to bother with watermarks, and consequently he warned again not to extend exchange relations to foreign countries. At the same time I received a very courteous letter from Mr. Tiffany in which, after joking a little at the expense of the article writer, he told me, that he had taken over the stamps in question, and thanked me for the opportunity of getting them, an opportunity which he had sought in vain during a number of years. Since that time I had exchange relations with Mr. Tiffany during many years and thus the unpleasant business lead to happy results. I really should not have taken to heart the action of the article writer because I know from my own experience how difficult it is to train the eye to see this watermark for the first time. As it is not, as usual, caused by a thinning of the paper but by a process of compression, it cannot be seen by holding against the light nor by immersion in benzine. The best way to find it is as follows: Place the stamp, face down, on a black surface, raise it to a level with the chin and a foot from the face, look at the stamp against the light and gradually the large figures will become visible against the somewhat darker background.

Sometimes it takes quite a while before the eye can detect them, but when they have been seen once, they are always found, providing, of course, they really exist.

And so came the year 1886 at which time I had a really handsome collection and had passed my colleagues long ago. Then, one day, a gentleman came into our office and introduced himself as Mr. Rummel, a civil engineer, and representative of a large insurance company in St. Petersburg. When I told him that all our insurances had been satisfactorily placed and that we did not desire to make any changes, he did not leave but started to talk about his travels, and his good connections in Finland. This he proved with letters of recommendation and repeatedly stated that those firms had always referred him to our firm. I did not quite know what to make of him until he mentioned the words "postage stamps" and asked permission to look for old stamps in our files. When I answered him, that we did not have any because I had, myself, been instrumental in bringing about their destruction, he did not seem able to grasp it. "You have destroyed much, not only in money value, but for Philately, especially by destroying many stamped envelopes. All firms gave me the same answer that your firm was the only one where I could find what I was looking for, because Finland had been searched through and there was nothing more to be had. At last he consoled himself with the thought, that for this very reason the stamps had become so scarce.

During our conversation I learned that there had for some time been a section of the "Internationaler Philatlisten Verein Dresden" in St. Petersburg. He said that he was a member of the section and advised me to apply for membership, offering to propose me. In his company I attended one of the meetings and became a member of the Society in 1887.

The society met regularly twice a month during the winter in the well known restaurant "Leinner". During the summer months there were no meetings because then everybody lived in the country. The membership consisted chiefly of older men among which several occupied high positions in the community, for instance General v. Fischer, Colonel v. Wolsky, the excellencies v. Alderberg, v. Kasanzew, v. Wiesel and others. For this reason it became possible to hold the meetings without interference by the police authorities, something which, on account of the inner political conditions, otherwise would have been absolutely impossible. The Society was naturally very careful in the election of new members, and the total membership was never allowed to exceed 30. Unimportant in the number of members, the Society was the more important in reference to the collections owned by these members.

The finest collection was owned by Mr. Breitfuss who at that time was the society's secretary. It was probably one of the largest collections of that period, and superior to all as far as the arrangement was concerned. It was mounted in 90 volumes, quarto size, and embraced entire and stamps, used and unused in all shades, types, perforation and cancellation varieties, proofs, and forgeries, sheets, blocks, panes and single copies. Each country could be said to form a specialised collection for itself. Each stamp was mounted on a piece of Bristol board, cut according to the shape of the stamp and having notations stating when the stamp was bought, price, seller etc. whereby many interesting memories could be recalled. Thus, for instance, the Saxony 3 pf. was bought for 5 groschen, Moldavia 81 parale for 70 francs, and the black 5 parale issued somewhat later, was bought at the same time for 75 francs. The latter stamp was thus originally worth more than the former while at the present time the 81 parale is valued at nearly 10 times as much as the 5p. These two stamps were bought in the early seventies from Moen who also delivered the many proofs at rock bottom prices. Thus Saxony 1851, $\frac{1}{2}$ neugroschen, in blue, rose and yellow, as well as the celebrated error, were all bought for 1 franc each. I also remember the Wurtemberg essays of the issue of 1857 with silk threads, all the values printed in pairs on the same sheet. From the yellow sheet a pair of 3kr. had been cut out, so somebody had evidently in this way secured a pair of originals because at that time this value could hardly be had.

(To be continued.)

THE HENRY L. WHITE COLLECTION NEW SOUTH WALES.

We are indebted to Mr. Gerald C. Flinn for the following clipping from the Sydney Mail for January 30, 1918 relating to the opening of the collection to the public view at the Mitchell Library, Sydney, N. S. W.

The ceremony was performed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Cullen, who referred to interesting philatelic developments arising out of the war.

The cases in which the stamps are housed are made of Australian timber and were provided by Mr. White.

No State or country in the world is more interesting to philatelists than New South Wales. This is due to several causes, the most important of which is the fact that when postage stamps were first issued here no machinery was available to duplicate the dies from which the printing was done. In order to permit of the printing of more than one stamp at a time, therefore separate dies had to be made and all blocked together so that a whole sheet could be produced at one impression. The sheets of those days were certainly smaller than those of to-day, but when it is realized that the engraver had to make anything up to 25 "identical dies," it can be easily understood that it was impossible for each to be an exact replica of the first; indeed, it is quite apparent from the sets that have been reconstructed that no two on any one plate were ever the same. In most cases the differences are so minute that none but an expert can detect them; in others they are quite noticeable. For instance, in one a word has been dropped altogether; in another the clouds have been omitted; in a third the shading on a hill has been left out. To the casual observer these details may mean nothing; to the collector they may mean a difference of £5, £10, or even £100 in value.

In the remarkable collection which has been presented to the Mitchell Library, Sydney, by Mr. Henry L. White, of Belltrees, Scone, some of these early sets are absolutely complete, the reconstruction of the groups having been the work of many years of ardent search and research. The gift is a most important one to the community. To-day it is estimated to be worth £15,000; as the years go by its value will increase and go on increasing. In looking through the collection, which is chronologically arranged, one is impressed by the wonderfully fine condition of nearly all the stamps. Many of the earlier ones (1850-1860) are spoiled from an artistic point of view by the obliterations, but so monstrously heavy were the cancelling stamps in use thenadays that it is surprising to see any at all fit for inclusion. No doubt the soft, porous nature of the paper has as much to do with this as the too liberal use of printer's ink; but it is quite apparent that the designers of the obliterations were intent on doing their work thoroughly. It has also to be remembered that philately was not included in the vocabulary of those days. But even the obliterations have an interest all their own. For instance, one finds quite a number of New South Wales stamps (1850 issue) cancelled by what is known as the "butterfly" postmarks of Victoria. The reason for this is not quite certain, but it may be that at that time letters going from Sydney to Melbourne by boat—it was before the days of the Melbourne express—were only postmarked at the place of destination. Anyhow, it is a problem that has never been satisfactorily cleared up.

The first adhesive stamps used in New South Wales were issued in June 1850. Their denominations were 1d, 2d, and 3d, and they were all of what is known as the Sydney Views design. Regarding this design there has been much controversy, but it is generally agreed to-day that it was really an imitation of the reverse of the colonial seal, which represented a view of the town of Sydney, with the addition of emblematic figures. According to one authority: "It represents a figure of Hope addressing three emblematic figures—Peace, Art, and Labour—on the shore of Sydney Cove, a ship, a few houses, and a church being in the background. Underneath is the word 'Etruria.'" Another generally accepted authority (Collins), on the other hand, says it represents "convicts landing at Botany Bay, received by Industry, who, surrounded by her attributes—a bale of merchandise,

a bee-hive, a pickaxe, and a shovel—is releasing them from their fetters, and pointing to oxen ploughing and a town rising on the summit of a hill, with a fort for its protection. The masts are seen in the bay." The "fort" certainly has every appearance of an ancient battlement, but as peace, not war, was the reigning note of the composition, it is now believed to have represented a church. Among many of the more or less imaginative ideas which have been set forth—some of them ridiculous in the extreme—the following is interesting:—"The fields, the trees, the flocks, the bees—the subjects of the four Georgics of Virgil—together with the ship and important buildings, are highly suggestive of ancient Ostia (the old port of Rome) while Britannia seated on her commercial bale and pointing with her left hand to the implements of labour, while she reminds her convict suppliants, 'Sic fortis Etruria crevit' ('Thus mighty Etruria grew'), not inaptly connects the idea of Sydney being a modern Ostia to the great Australian colonies." Whatever the correct interpretation of the original design, the man who engraved most of the Sydney Views (H. C. Jervis) made a few notable alterations. Thus, on the great seal the seated figure is a woman, holding in her right hand a distaff, whilst in the postage stamps the figure in every case holds a whip instead, and is an uncouth being apparently of the male sex, suggestive of a slave driver. Hundreds of collectors have attempted to compile sets of these Sydney Views, but none has been so successful as Mr. White. Of unused varieties the collection contains 34, all in perfect condition, and each worth anything up to £100, whilst of used varieties there are no fewer than 625, nearly all arranged in plates, many of which are complete. All the prominent collectors who have visited the exhibition proclaim them the finest specimens in the world.

Eighteen months after the issue of the Sydney Views came (in December, 1851) what is known as the Laureate stamps, and of these Mr. White's collection is very representative. The main features of the design of these in each denomination is practically the same, consisting of a laureated profile of Queen Victoria looking to the left, on a lined background, the shading of which differs in different plates. The laurel wreath is tied by a bow at the nape of the neck below the coils of the hair, and the background is rectangular, except at the top, where it is arched. Among these Laureates is one that is extremely rare—probably the rarest stamp in New South Wales—an unused copy of the 3d variety (1854), which is said to be worth about £200. The reason for this high value is to be found in the water-mark, in which an error was made. It is interesting to record in regard to the Laureates that about 30 years ago some of the original plates were stolen and prints made off them in a wholesale fashion. These met a ready sale at big prices, some even being auctioned by leading dealers. Before the fraud was discovered thousands of pounds had changed hands amongst those enthusiasts who had bought and sold largely. The Laureate stamps were followed by the "Diadems, of which Mr. White's collection is particularly extensive; indeed, of one value alone (the three penny) there are 981 varieties, and of another (the fivepenny) 629. The most valuable individual stamp of this issue is a 2d (watermarked in error double line "I"), which is worth at least £100. So far as is known, only two copies of this rarity are in existence.

Other high-priced stamps in the collection include the 5s of 1861, which is said to be one of the most beautiful stamps in the world. It was designed by T. W. Levinge, a clerk in the Postal Department, who also designed several of the Diadem varieties. Its value is placed somewhere about £150. For some of his designs the records show that Levinge was paid the handsome sum of £2 2s each; but even more remarkable is the fact that the engravers of the original Sydney Views and Laureate dies were paid at the rate of 5s 6d to 10s 6d per die.

Although postage stamps, as we now know them, were not introduced to Australia till 1850, a system of prepaid postage was in operation here twelve years earlier; in fact, New South Wales was the first country in the world to adopt this system. Instead of adhesive stamps embossed wrappers were supplied at 1½d each. A number of these, which continued in use from 1838 to 1852, are included in Mr. White's collection. Apparently they covered only the Sydney postal area, or such part of it as had previously been within the twopenny rate. The charges on single

letters (up to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz) outside that area were:—15 miles, 4d; 20 miles, 5d; 30 miles, 6d; and so on up to 300 miles for 1s. In those days (1838) there were 40 post-offices throughout the colony, and it is interesting to note that most of the correspondence then was with England, 221,479 letters and newspapers being sent abroad as compared with 14,967 delivered locally. The General Post Office (which had previously been in Bent-street) was situated on the site of the present building, the land having been bought by Govern or Macquarie for a hogshead of brandy and either £30 or £50. The population of New South Wales at the time postage stamps came into use was only about 200,000. Few persons old enough to be receiving letters then are now alive; but some of those who are may, on viewing Mr. White's collection, be more than surprised to see included in it wrappers or envelopes addressed to themselves, and for which considerable sums of money have been paid.

The collection, of course, does not stop with the stamps of the early days. It includes varieties of nearly all the issues up to date, but as there is little of historic interest in these, the majority of nonphilatelic visitors to the exhibition content themselves with an inspection of the Sydney Views, the Laureates, and the Diadems.

EDITOR'S NOTES.



THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

"It is a sacred duty of every citizen and it should be regarded as a glorious privilege by every patriot to uphold the Government's credit with the same kind of self-sacrifice and nobility of soul that their gallant sons exhibit when they die for us on the battle fields of Europe."

Secretary McAdoo has issued no stronger call upon the American people to support the Liberty Loan. The third loan will soon be opened. Behind every American soldier in France, back of every American sailor on the seas, there should be a worker and a bond buyer at home. There is the braver part, but we who remain at home can be no less useful if we exhibit that self-sacrifice that they demonstrate in risking their lives.

If the American people possess and put into effective force the same faith in Americanism that the Germans show for their kultur, the struggle between German culture and American civilization will be a short one and America's victory overwhelming.

The sooner the irresistible might of this great Republic is organized and put into full action the sooner the war will end. Every dollar invested in Government securities works to shorten the war, to save the lives of American soldiers and sailors.

The United States did not enter into this war unadvisedly, hastily, under stress of heat or passion. We took the step calmly, soberly, reluctantly, with a full sense of the awful responsibilities involved, the sacrifices demanded, the magnitude of the task.

There can be no peace with honor or safety to ourselves or to posterity, except a just peace, and there can and will be no other peace. Work for peace accomplishes nothing but the hampering of our effort, the delay of the real peace, and a greater toll of death of America's fighting men. Our duty is to war for a just and righteous peace; to work or speak for any other peace is treason.

The proceeds of the Liberty Loan, including the greater part of that loaned to our Allies, are being spent for American products—the products of our factories, our farms, our mines, and other industries. In lending to the United States the people of the United States are lending to their best and largest customer and obtaining the safest investment in the world.

The cycle of money invested in Liberty Bonds is short and complete. The people lend the money to the Government, the Government lends some to our Allies, and our Government and our Allies straightway spend the money, or the greater portion of it, among the people of the United States.

Every American can do an individual service to his country by working, saving, and buying Liberty Bonds.

To work, economize, and lend money to the Government is the duty of every American.

Have you done yours?

Buy Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps.

Our readers have been invited to "back up" our soldiers at the front by joining or forming a War Savings Society.

Members of War Savings Societies promise to avoid competing with the Government for labor, materials and transportation by buying only what they need and only when they need it, and agree to invest their savings weekly or monthly in Thrift or War Savings Stamps or in Liberty Bonds.

A War Savings Society may be formed within a society, class or club, or in any group of people who work together or eat together, who play together or otherwise frequently "get together". The Society will include all members of the group who are willing to sign the patriotic agreement to individually support the Government in two ways—(1) by each doing his buying thoughtfully and (2) by loaning his savings to the Government.

There will be a chairman and secretary whose first effort will be to secure as members of the War Savings Society all members of the group, each one signing the application blank and promising to purchase a certain number of Thrift or War Savings Stamps every week or every month. From time to time, the secretary will check up the stamp purchases of the members so that none may neglect their promises. Weekly or monthly reports of the total purchases and total number of members will be sent to the National War Savings Committee.

At such times as the members may determine ten minutes or more will be given to the War Savings Society of that group for war savings and other war time discussions. In some offices or factories occasional brief, informal talks may be practicable. For these talks and the more formal meetings speakers will be suggested and material will be supplied from time to time.

How to Organize a Society.

1. Call a meeting of your fellow-workers or other persons whom you wish to form into a society, or secure the use of ten or fifteen minutes of a regular session of a lodge, a church society, or other gathering.
2. Explain the plan, adopt a name for the society, select a chairman or president and a secretary.
3. Secure as many signatures as possible to the membership application.
4. Let the secretary fill out an application and mail it to the War-Savings Society Bureau, 51 Chambers Street, New York City. You will then receive a charter and full particulars.

"THE EYES OF THE NAVY"

"S. O. S." Call for Binoculars, Spy-Glasses, and Telescopes.

**NAVY DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON**

The Navy is still in urgent need of binoculars, spy-glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and sextants. The use of the submarine has so changed naval warfare that more "EYES" are needed on every ship, in order that a constant and efficient lookout may be maintained.

Heretofore the United States has largely relied upon foreign countries for its supply of such articles. These channels of supply are now closed, and it is necessary to appeal to the patriotism of private owners to assist the Navy.

Several weeks ago an appeal was made through the daily press, resulting in the receipt of over 3,000 glasses of various kinds, the great majority of which has proved satisfactory for naval use. **This number, however, is wholly insufficient, and the Navy needs many thousands more.**

All articles donated should be securely tagged, giving the name and address of the donor, and forwarded by mail or express to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, care of Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., so that they may be acknowledged by him.

Articles not suitable for naval use will be returned to the sender. Those accepted will be keyed, so that the name and address of the donor will be permanently recorded at the Navy Department, and every effort will be made to return them, with added historic interest, at the termination of the war. It is, of course, impossible to guarantee them against damage or loss.

As the Government cannot, under the law, accept services or material without making some payment therefor, one dollar will be paid for each article accepted, which sum will constitute the rental price, or, in the event of loss, the purchase price of such article.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

ENLIST YOUR LENS IN THE AIR SERVICE

If you have a powerful photographic lens, put it to work for our men "over there"; let it disclose from the skies of France hidden machine-gun nests waiting to spread death among advancing American troops; let it save hundreds of American lives from being snuffed out in the trenches by shells from concealed batteries. An official calls the situation "critical," brooking no delay.

What is especially desired at the present time are lenses of from 7 inches to 24 inches focal length and with speeds of from F 3.5 to F 7.7. Practically all lenses of this type will be purchased as soon as they can be found. The following are some of the foreign makes wanted: Carl Zeiss Tessars, Bausch & Lomb Tessars, Voigtlander Hellar, Euryplan, Cooke, Goerz, Bush, Ross, Ross-Zeiss, Krauss, Krauss-Zeiss, Steinheil-Isostigmat, Rodenstock. In addition, matched pairs of stereoscopic lenses, with speeds of F 4.5, focal lengths of 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 inches, are needed.

If you are in doubt as to the value of your lens, ask the nearest photographer.

Remember that you can probably replace your Anastigmat lenses with others just as serviceable for you but not adaptable for the army. If you have a lens such as your army needs, send at once its description and the price you think fair to

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1, 2 and \$5	set of 3 9.50
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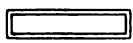
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Vol. VIII

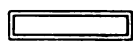
MAY, 1918

No. 5

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE



**An Illustrated Monthly
for
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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. VIII, No. 5. NEW YORK, MAY, 1918. WHOLE No. 105.

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JOHN A. KLEMMAN, Managing Editor.

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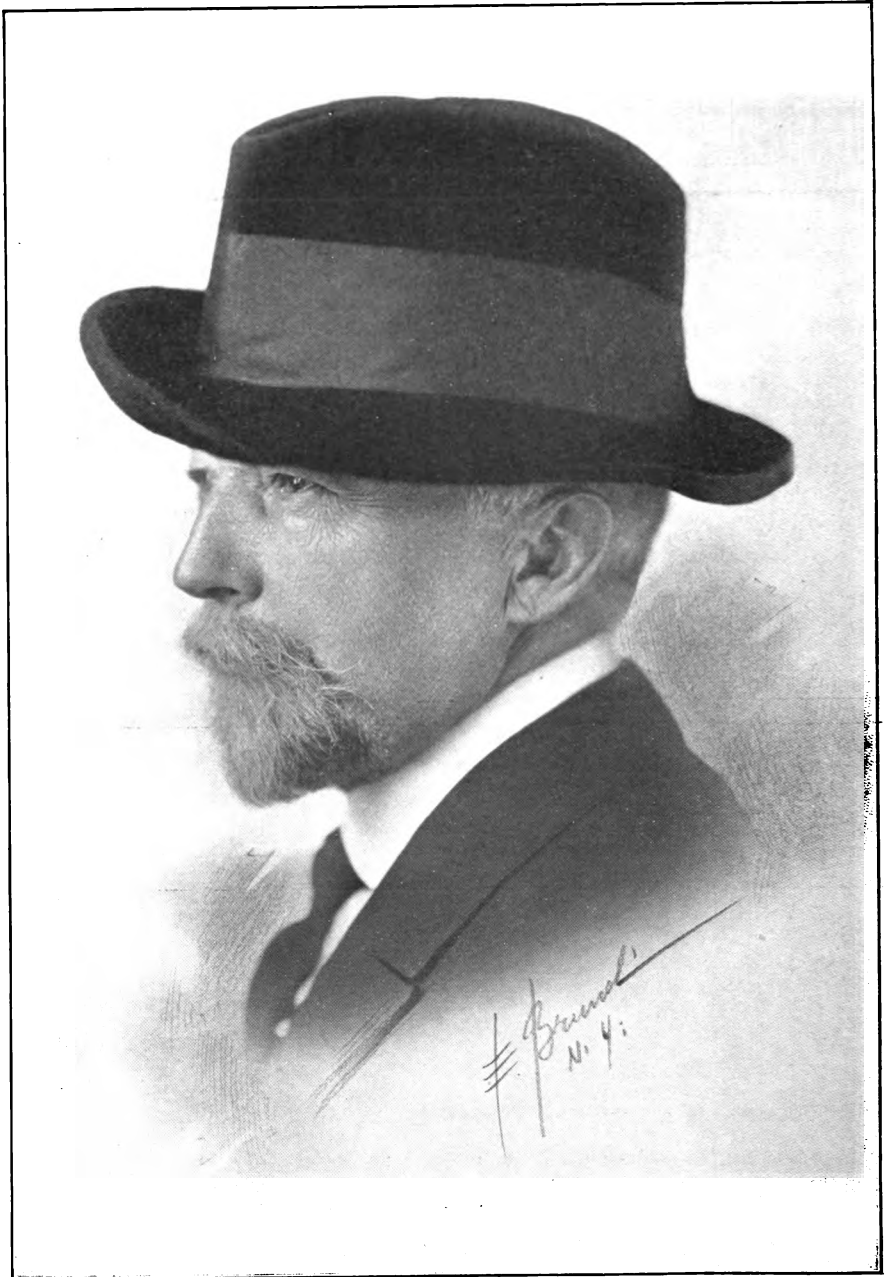
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Charles Lathrop Pack

EDITOR'S NOTES.

We were favored a few weeks ago with a splendid portrait of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack and it was so good of him that we decided to reproduce it for those who have never seen him.

As the leading American specialist, Mr. Pack stands preeminent among collectors in America, and we may add, throughout the world, as there is no collector living to whose credit can be placed so many philatelic discoveries of importance. His work on the early issues of Uruguay, the Substituted Heads of the 10 reis Brazil and last but not least, his wonderful accomplishments in regard to the Australian issues, more particularly, the Half Lengths of Victoria, which have been a stumbling block to some of the best philatelic minds in the world, are well-known to our older readers.

Since the war began, Mr. Pack has had little time for philatelic studies, devoting most of his time and energy to the development of the war garden idea, of which he was the originator.

In our February issue we called attention to the "Collectors' Digest", a new philatelic publication, to be issued by Mr. A. H. Pike. Since then the first number has appeared and it is all and more than that which the editor claimed for it. To the serious student of stamps, there is no publication which will help him more in many ways than the "Collectors' Digest", whose primary object is to index and classify all subjects which have been treated in the philatelic press during the period covered by the review as well as a general review of the philatelic publications as a whole. The service is worth many times the subscription price and whether you take one stamp paper or all of them the "Digest" is necessary to every stamp collector, as it brings all the scattering articles on any one subject into one convenient guide and saves much time and diligent search through unnecessary pages in order to find some particular information you are seeking. The "Collectors' Digest" is not an experiment but a decided success from its first number and it cannot be expected that a man with fifteen years experience in classifying and indexing should get out a publication of this kind for the pure love of it; so send along your subscription, 75c, to Mr. A. H. Pike, Station G, Buffalo, New York, for the year 1918, or, if you want to see for yourself first, he will send you a sample copy for free examination to be returned to him or paid for, 25c, after a limited time.

"By the sinking of the steamship "Andania" on January 30, 1918, advices from the British Postal Administration show there were lost 2,605 sacks of mail, of which 831 were for the United States, the contents of which originated in England, France, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Italy, Switzerland and the Netherlands (Amsterdam), the balance being mostly of British origin for countries beyond the United States, including Canada, Australia and New Zealand. In addition there were 23 sacks of mail from United States war vessels and 15 sacks from the United States Army Postal Service in France.

The sacks of mail from the Army post offices in France are estimated to have contained 30,000 letters and a small quantity of parcel post, the letters being those posted in France between the 15th and 20th of January, 1918."

As we go to press, the new 24c Aeroplane stamp was put on sale, a description of which is given by our new issue editor. No sheets or parts of sheets were available at the New York post offices and the clerks were instructed to sell single copies only, to be placed on letters which had to be handed in at the window. The reason of this order was to catch any inverts, as the New York office was advised that a sheet had been located at the Washington Post Office.

VICTORIA HALF-LENGTH PORTRAITS.

Earliest Dated Cancellations in the Collection of Half-Lengths With a Record of the Earliest Dates Known.

BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

Thomas Ham's Printings.

- 1 Penny, First Setting, orange-vermilion, unknown unused (earliest dated cover known, the late Mr. Hausburg, Melbourne, 10 Jan. 1850);
- 1 Penny, First Setting, red-brown, Melbourne, February 27, 1850;
- 1 Penny, First Setting, dull brown-red, Melbourne, March 4, 1850;
- 1 Penny, Second Setting, dull red, Melbourne, February 12, 1851;
- 1 Penny, Third Setting, early impression, veil shaded, Camperdown, May 8, 1851;
- 1 Penny, Third Setting, hair distinct against a white veil, Wimmera, Port Philip, June 3, 1851;
- 2 Pence, First Setting, lilac, Geelong, January 31, 1850; Mr. A. J. Derrick records one January 21, 1850; Mr. M. H. Horsley writes me he has one January 23, 1850. Both of these dates are somewhat earlier than Jan. 25, 1850, mentioned by the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg;
- 2 Pence, First Setting, brown-lilac, Geelong, February 18, 1850;
- 2 Pence, Second Setting, lilac, Fiery Creek (afterwards called Beauford) January 27, 1850. This is only 6 days later than earliest recorded date for a 2 pence first setting, (fine background and fine border), and is the earliest known date for a 2 pence of the second setting.
- 2 Pence, Third Setting, gray-lilac, August 17, 1851;
- 2 Pence, Third Setting, brown-lilac, Geelong, January 30, 1851;
- 2 Pence, Fourth Setting, dull lilac, Geelong, July 28, 1850;
- 2 Pence, Fourth Setting, gray-lilac, Flooding Creek, January 14, 1851;
- 2 Pence, Fourth Setting, lilac-brown, Port Fairy, September 3, 1850; (Mr. Hausburg had a cover, Geelong, May 31, 1850);
- 2 Pence, Fourth Setting, red-lilac (not listed by S. G.) Geelong, June 3, 1850; (Mr. Hausburg had a cover with a 2 pence red-lilac, Melbourne, July 2, 1850);
- 2 Pence, Fourth Setting, Cinnamon, Melbourne, May 23, 1851; The earliest recorded date for a 2 pence fourth setting is mentioned by the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg as May 31, 1850; Mr. M. H. Horsley has a 2 pence, cinnamon, May 12, 1851;
- 3 Pence, First Setting, Melbourne, February 27, 1850; Mr. M. H. Horsley writes me he has one with date February 9, 1850. Mr. Hausburg had a cover, Melbourne, Jan. 10, 1850, with both this 3 pence and the 1 penny of Ham's first setting;
- 3 Pence, Second Setting, Melbourne, March 31, 1852; The late Mr. M. P. Castle wrote me in 1916 that he had one dated Feb. 3, 1852.
- 3 Pence, Third Setting, early impression, veil shaded, Melbourne, June 13, 1853; Mr. M. H. Horsley writes me he has one with date January —1853.
- 3 Pence, Third Setting, hair distinct against a white veil, Geelong, May 24, 1854.

J. S. Campbell and Company Printings.

- 1 Penny, orange-red, Melbourne, March 11, 1854; This is, I believe, a very early date, and the earliest recorded. Mr. David H. Hill says these stamps were issued in February or March, 1854. Although contrary to the usual catalog arrangement, I believe this shade was the first shade printed by J. S. Campbell and Company.
- 1 Penny, brown-rose, Melbourne, August 10, 1854; The late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg had a cover dated Melbourne, May 9, 1854;
- 1 Penny, brick-red, Ballan, May 3, 1855; Mr. M. H. Horsley has a 1 penny brick-red, May 26, 1854.
- 3 Pence, blue, Melbourne, July 3, 1854; It is believed this 3 pence was issued in June, 1854.
- 3 Pence, pale blue, Geelong, Oct. 24, 1854.
- 3 Pence, greenish blue, Castlemaine, Dec. 4, 1858.

- 3 Pence, Prussian blue, worn later impression, Sandhurst, Nov. 14, 1856.
 3 Pence, rouletted, Melbourne, August 3, 1854; A very early date.
 3 Pence, Perf. 12, Melbourne, May 17, 1859; Believed to be a very early date. The late Mr. Hausburg had a pair perforated all around on piece of envelope postmarked, Nelson, New Zealand, May 21, 1859. In the late Mr. Hausburg's collection there was found after his death an entire envelope with a pair imperf. vertically; envelope postmarked Melbourne, Fe. 2, 59 and London Ap 1, 59. If this Melbourne date can be relied on it places the use of these stamps three months earlier than has been supposed from other evidence.

Campbell and Fergusson Printings.

- 1 Penny, dull rose, Castlemaine, February 2, 1855; The late Mr. Hausburg had a cover dated Feb. 1, 1855. I believe the 1 penny was issued in July, 1854, but was not in general use until later.
 1 Penny, bright rose, Portland, July 2, 1855;
 3 Pence, Ballan, May 3, 1855, on same cover as 1 penny brick-red. I believe this 3 pence was issued in January 1855.
 Lakewood, New Jersey.

CONFEDERATE STATES.

The New Orleans 5c Provisional.

E. S. KNAPP.

(Continued.)

Plating of the Right Half of the Sheet.

Fifth Vertical Row. (No Row Mark).

No. 5 shows NO ROW MARK. If stamp has wide margin at the top it will show part of the imprint, otherwise use photograph to plate.

No. 13 shows NO ROW MARK. Bottom half of the "8" blurred. Eliminate other blurred 8s, by comparison. Dot in the "T" of "CENTS".

No. 21 shows NO ROW MARK. Dot like a period, after the "O" of "OFFICE".

No. 29 shows NO ROW MARK. The "8" is high and tilted to the right. Can only be confused with No. 28 and comparison is simple.

No. 37 shows NO ROW MARK. Dot in "O" of "OFFICE" (not distinguishable in last impression) use photograph.



Sixth Row Mark.

Sixth Vertical Row.

No. 6 shows SIXTH ROW MARK. Easily confused with No. 22 (compare carefully). The "8" in No. 6 is heavily-lined while in No. 22 it is thin-lined and generally has a blurred lower half.

No. 14 shows SIXTH ROW MARK. The "8" has blurred lower half. Slightly HIGHER than in No. 22 (compare these).

No. 22 shows SIXTH ROW MARK. The "8" has blurred lower half. Slightly LOWER than in No. 14.

No. 30 shows SIXTH ROW MARK. The "8" is high and looks like a "6".

No. 38 shows SIXTH ROW MARK. The "8" is low and tilted to the left.



Seventh Row Mark.

Eighth Row Mark.

Seventh Vertical Row.

- No. 7 shows SEVENTH ROW MARK. The "8" is high and solid.
 No. 15 shows SEVENTH ROW MARK. The "8" has blurred lower half.
 No. 23 shows SEVENTH ROW MARK. Compare with photograph.
 No. 31 shows SEVENTH ROW MARK. Plate from photograph.
 No. 39 shows SEVENTH ROW MARK. The "8" is low and solid.

Eighth Vertical Row.

- No. 8 shows EIGHTH ROW MARKS. Compare with other stamps showing eighth row marks.
 No. 16 shows ONLY ONE EIGHTH ROW MARK, having no connecting lines in upper right corner. Other distinctive marks of the eighth row are present.
 No. 24 shows EIGHTH ROW MARKS. Compare as in No. 8.
 No. 32 shows EIGHTH ROW MARKS. Compare as in Nos. 8 and 24.
 No. 40 shows EIGHTH ROW MARKS. Dot in the upper half of the vertical stroke of the "L" of "ORLEANS".

There is one position in the plate which may show connecting lines in the upper right corner, similar to the mark of the eighth row. This is No. 18.

CANCELLATIONS.

In compiling my notes for dates, on the 5c New Orleans, it has been necessary to examine postmarks with care and, as many of the readers of these articles may be interested in cancellations, a few remarks concerning the different types may be of interest.

I have noticed three main types of cancellations and THE COLOR OF THE OBLITERATION HAS ALWAYS BEEN BLACK. I will take them in order.

No. 1, has a diameter of 31mm. Letters about 5mm. high. Heavy blurred lettering, WITH SERIFS, more like a smudge than a postmark. Solid outer circle. This appears only in June and early July and then apparently was changed to No. 2, which is also heavy lettering and of similar size. The letters, however, are clearly decipherable and WITHOUT SERIFS. The circle was apparently in sections and often shows flat parts. Letters 5mm. in height. This is the commonest cancellation and was used until the end of the issue.

No. 3, the rarest New Orleans postmark used on the 5c, is the small double-circle, 26mm. in diameter. It is the only one to show the FULL YEAR DATE and is similar in type to the double-circle cancellations, which appear on the provisional stamps of Macon, Mobile and Charleston.

In the two early impressions of the 5c New Orleans, the general method of cancellation seems to have been to use an EXTRA obliterating mark and, except on rare occasions, where the double-lined "PD 5 CTS N. O. P. O." was used, this extra mark has been the word "PAID", in type 6mm. in height. The custom, however, apparently changed, as I HAVE NEVER found a stamp of the last impression cancelled "PAID", while on the early and blue paper impression it is the commonest of all the obliterations.

Cancellation No. 3 (the small double circle), was used in New Orleans before and after the war, and may be found, at very rare intervals, on ALL the impressions.

Although many letters must have left New Orleans by railroad and steamboat, I have NEVER found a New Orleans 5c cancelled "WAY" or

"STEAM", although I own two copies, with the word "PAID" altered, to resemble "STEAM".
















<p>No Row MARK.</p> <p>5.</p>	 <p>6.</p>	 <p>7.</p>	 <p>8.</p>
<p>No. Row MARK</p> <p>8</p> <p>CENTS</p> <p>13.</p>	 <p>14.</p>	 <p>15.</p>	 <p>16.</p>
<p>No Row MARK</p> <p>21.</p>	 <p>22.</p>	 <p>23.</p>	 <p>24.</p>
<p>No Row MARK</p> <p>29.</p>	 <p>30.</p>	 <p>31.</p>	 <p>32.</p>
<p>No Row MARK</p> <p>37.</p>	 <p>38.</p>	 <p>39.</p>	 <p>40.</p>

DIAGRAM OF THE RIGHT HALF OF THE SHEET. SHOWING THE CHARACTERISTIC DIFFERENCES OF EACH STAMP IN THE SHEET.

UNITED STATES LOCAL STAMPS.

A Concise History and Memoranda.

 COMPILED BY HENRY C. NEEDHAM.

 (Continued.)

HALE & COMPANY.

Independent Mail Route.

This concern was one of the largest and most prosperous of the early express and mail forwarding companies.

James W. Hale, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, settled in New York in the Spring of 1836. He at once secured a position as clerk in the news room of Robert E. Hudson, Tontine Building, Wall and Water Streets; he was evidently a man of great executive power for within a few years he became the owner not only of the business but of the building as well. In 1841 he ran it under the name of "The Tontine Reading Room"; he was, in that year, the local agent of the steamer "John W. Richmond", Captain J. W. Townsend, running from New York to Providence; he was New York reporter or news gatherer for the Boston papers, and sent forward on each trip of the steamer, newspapers, letters, data and memoranda; he was also agent for other lines of steamers, and, prior to 1842, had developed a large and profitable business in collecting and forwarding express and mail matter. Following the example of Harnden he established offices in different cities and towns throughout the East and in various foreign countries; his European letter and express business was tremendous. He associated with him, as a partner, Mr. W. B. Kimball of Boston.

Charles H. Brainard (see Brainard & Co.) was Manager of the Boston offices.

In 1843 so-called cheap postage associations were formed, and by 1844 the agitation for lower postal rates was in full swing. Public opinion, as expressed in this movement, brought into the field many of the local posts and caused the issuing of stamps by many of the express companies, which concerns materially developed their mail carrying business.

Mr. Hale died at Brooklyn, New York, in 1893; during his lifetime he stated that his stamps were issued first about January 1st, 1844; that they were sold twenty for One Dollar; that the red stamp was generally sold at a slight advance over that price and insured delivery of the letter, not only the forwarding to the Company's office in the City where the mail was addressed; in other words, a carrier fee was added.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 20; four vertical by five horizontal; they were issued un gummed, and a glue preparation was applied to sheets as wanted.

The first Boston office was at 13 Court Street, removing early in the year 1844 to 23 State Street. The first stamps issued contained the former Boston address. About June, 1844, the new business location was indicated on its stamps by a manuscript erasure; this was occasionally made with a mere line, but usually with the line through the address, with the initials "P. N. K." (Phillip N. Kimball), and we have found the address 23 State Street in red ink manuscript.

We give to this Post the honor of having prepared the first surcharged stamp. About July, 1844, a printed surcharge was impressed upon our Type I, reading "City Despatch Office, 23 State Street"; but few of these were prepared, probably merely enough to last while the plate was being altered by the erasure of the Boston address and new stamps printed.

The manuscript surcharge, appearing on certain of the stamps, such as Salem; Edgartown; M. V. (Martha's Vineyard); N. Y. (New York); &c.;

are of little moment from a philatelic standpoint; they simply indicate the place where the stamp was cancelled and are merely the clerk's endorsement and cancellation.

In the Metropolitan Philatelist for January, 1894, Mr. Charles Gregory has a most interesting article on the type surcharged stamps.

Advertisements of the business of the Company may be found in the Boston, New York and Philadelphia papers throughout the year 1844, &c.

Postage rates to foreign ports 18¼ cents; Boston to New York 6¼ cents; Boston mail closed at 3 P. M. daily.

The Government, in its campaign to keep open its Post Route and maintain its claim of sovereignty over the waters of the country and City Streets, brought action against Hale & Company, and finally forced the Post to cease the use of stamps. We have not seen a stamp cancelled later than the first half of 1845.

The following advertisements are of interest:

"The Boston Advertiser and Patriot" of August 22, 1844, contains as follows:

"People's Mail"

"As the United States Government has provided no way mail from Boston to New Bedford, West Randolph, Bridgewater or Marlboro, Hale & Co., 23 State Street, have at the solicitation of the merchants and others in the above places, made arrangements to run a private mail to and from East and West Randolph, North, West and South Bridgewater and Marlboro Four Corners to New Bedford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Letters must be left at the above offices prior to half past eight o'clock on the mornings above stated."

In the same paper under date of July 25, 1844, the addresses of the following agencies are given:

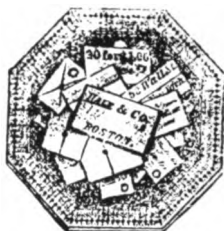
Boston, Hale & Co., 23 State Street; New York, Hale & Co., 58 Wall Street; Providence, Hale & Co., North Main Street & Market Square; Philadelphia, Hale & Co., 37 South Third Street; Nahant, P. Drew, Esq.; New Bedford, Amos Bates, 92 Union Street; Worcester, B. Gleason, 155 Main Street; Haverhill, J. Bradley; Norwich, John H. Grace, 130 Main Street; Salem, S. Phelps, 14 Washington Street; Manchester, J. S. Tappen; Danvers, C. W. Simpson; Topsfield, Joel Lake; Newburyport, H. T. Crowfoot; Portsmouth, T. E. Blunt; Portland, C. Racklyst, Canal Bank Building; East Thomaston, C. B. Fales; Belfast, D. Lane, Jr.; Bucksport, F. Spofford; Frankfort, J. Hersey, Jr.; Hampton, F. Davies; Camden, E. Cushing; Bangor, Jerome & Co.; Bath, Peter Knights; Gardner, H. Smith & Co.; Hallowell, Glazer, Master & Smith; Augusta, E. Friend; Eastport, J. Gunnison; Lubec, Andrew Ring; Calais, Below & Lafavor; St. Andrews, N. B., Thomas Sime; St. John's, N. B., J. D. Andrews; Northampton, A. W. Fair; Springfield, W. Bishop; Hartford, Hale & Co.; New Haven, Webb & Plant; Pittsfield, E. T. Little; Albany, Pomeroy & Co., 5 Exchange Place; Utica, D. H. Davidson; Rome, B. Leonard; Syracuse, F. A. Smith; Auburn, J. P. Lightbody; Geneva, John Fargo, 230 River Street; Rochester, L. Farwell, 230 River Street; Batavia, L. A. Smith; Buffalo, Charles Wells.

At this time letters were forwarded from Boston to Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago at a cost of 12½ cents and the mails closed for New Bedford and Providence twice daily, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Albany, Troy and the West at 8 o'clock P. M. For Worcester, Norwich, New York and Philadelphia, at 4 P. M. daily. For Nahant at 8.30 P. M. daily. For Salem, Danvers, Topsfield and Manchester, at 12 M. and 5 P. M. daily. For Newburyport and Portsmouth at 1.45 P. M. daily. For Bath, Hallowell and Gardiner at 6 P. M. Bangor and intermediate points Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M., Calais, Marlboro, St. John's and St. Andrews, N. B., Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 A. M.

West of Buffalo mail matter was sent over the line of the Letter Express Company; the 6¼ cents being added at Boston to cover such forwarding charge, Hale & Company receiving 6¼ cents to Buffalo, the Letter Express 6¼ cents for points West.



Type I.



Type II.

HALE & COMPANY.

1844.

Type I.

Light Blue on very thin bluish white.

Dark Blue on very thin bluish.

Red on medium thin wove.

Blue on medium heavy wove.

Dark Blue on medium heavy wove.

Blue on medium heavy wove, address erased by brush or quill.

Blue on medium heavy wove, address erased in mss. and initialed "P. N. K."

Red on medium heavy wove, address erased in mss. and initialed "P. N. K."

Blue on thin wove, surcharge typeset "City Despatch Office, 23 State St." in red.

Red on thin wove, surcharge typeset "City Despatch Office, 23 State St." in bluish black.

Type II.

Light Blue on thin wove paper.

Light Blue on thin bluish, surcharged mss. in red "23 State St."

Note: The paper used in both types varies from a very thin India pelure to a medium thick bluish white wove. There is no red stamp of Type II.

COUNTERFEITS.

Colors differ from originals; paper too heavy; impression too rough; letters of the words "New York" touch central design of stamp.

(To be continued.)

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE.

J. B. LEAVY.

TWO DIES OF ENGRAVED 3c STAMP.

Recently, both Mr. E. M. Sperling and Mr. R. B. Smith of New York City, called our attention to the fact that in carefully examining the numerous blocks of the current 3c engraved stamps in their collections they had discovered two distinct types, which they believed to be from two different dies, and asked us to verify this assumption. Upon inquiry at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing we learned that a new die of the 3c denomination was approved on December 8, 1917, and that the first plates, made from transfers of the new die, went to press on January 10, 1918, the first plate being 8262.

Formerly the demand for the 2c denomination was vastly in excess of that for any other denomination, and the 2c die was cut deeper than any of the other dies, so that the transfers would lay down the plates with deeper lines, consequently making the plates stand more wear and last longer. When the rate of postage was raised from 2c to 3c, for all de-

liveries other than local, the demand for the 3c denominations became vastly in excess of that for any other denomination, so that it was necessary to have the 3c plates as deeply "bitten" as the 2c plates in order that they might stand the extra work and not wear so rapidly. This required a deeper cut die than the existing one, and a new die was therefore made.

The new die was made in the following manner: It was "laid down" by a transfer from the old die and then carefully "worked over", that is it was re-engraved by having every line cut deeper. Some lines were necessarily added, notably to the hair above the ear, the lines of the hair on top of the head and the lines of shading on the forehead were extended slightly forward, the shading of the eye, nostril, and mouth was slightly altered, and the heavy diagonal lines of shading in the drapery, from the front of the neck to the button, were all extended. The cross-hatching at right, between the medallion oval and the wreath, was also slightly altered. The re-cutting was executed in an exceedingly clever manner and the differences are minute, but they exist none the less.

All engraved plates, beginning with 8262, have been, and will be, laid down by transfers from the new die.

A proof from the old die was intentionally used for the photographic plate of the surface printed stamp, as it was considered that the finer lines of the old die lent themselves more readily to the manufacture of offset plates.

We have therefore:

Engraved die 1.

Engraved die 2. Head and shading to right of medallion slightly altered.

Surface printed, die 1. Head redrawn.

We have seen the two dies of the engraved 3c denomination in the following shades:

Die I. Deep lilac, pale violet, deep violet, dark violet, dull violet, pale gray violet, gray violet, dark gray violet, red violet, dark red violet, purple, red violet slightly pink back.

Die II. Deep lilac, deep red lilac, violet, dull violet, red violet pink back, deep purple, blue violet.

All of the imperforate stamps that we have seen are of the first die.

AEROPLANE POST. The dealers who have been advertising for over a month past a special stamp for aeroplane mail service between Washington and New York, seem to be utterly ignorant of the laws governing the United States Mails, and quite oblivious to the fact that an Act of Congress must authorize any innovation in the mail service of the country. While a bill for the establishing of aeroplane mail delivery between Washington, Philadelphia and New York was pending in congress no action, had been taken up to May 8th., and if the bill was to be passed and signed in time to inaugurate the service on May 15th., as planned, there would not be time left to prepare a special stamp for the service.

The authority vested in the Postmaster General provides that he may order the issuing of postage stamps of such denominations as he may deem necessary to the expeditious handling of the mails; accordingly, during the forepart of May, instructions were issued to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to prepare a stamp of the denomination of 24 cents bearing an aeroplane as the main design.

Through permission of the War Department the Bureau of Engraving and Printing secured a photograph of one of the aeroplanes to be used in the service, which photograph was used as a model for the central design of the **new 24 cents postage stamp**. Dies were engraved, transfer rolls made, plates laid down, and stamps printed, gummed, and perforated, in time to be delivered to Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, so as to be placed on sale in all three offices on Tuesday May 14th., so that those desiring could frank their aeroplane letters for the first delivery with the new 24 cents stamp, although combinations of ordinary postage stamps were equally efficient. We be-

lieve this to be a record piece of work, of this character, in the engraving line.

[Since the above was written the Senate on May 6 adopted a bill fixing the rate at 24c; on May 9th it was reported that Postmaster General Burleson had ordered a new twenty-four cent postage stamp for the aeroplane service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York to begin May 15, and on May 11th the President signed the bill].

FAKE PERFORATIONS. Recently we have received several inquiries concerning some sheets of 2c stamps, 1912 issue, single line watermark, imperforate horizontally and perforated 14 vertically every other row only, which it was claimed by the party exploiting them was an experiment made about the time the 12 perforation was discontinued. Unfortunately for the exploiter the perforation was changed on account of complaints from postmasters that the 12 perforation did not hold the stamps together sufficiently, and that stamps would break from the sheets in stock causing considerable loss. A 14 perforation would cause the stamps to separate still more readily, consequently as an experiment it was not likely to be tried, and which in itself should be sufficient to condemn the things for the fakes that they are. However, as we always advocate facts in explanations, we will state those governing the method of perforating stamps at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

It is first necessary to state that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing does not gauge nor record perforations as philatelists do, by the number of holes to the space of 20 mm., but by the number of pins in the perforating wheels; these wheels have always been of the same circumference, therefore the 12 perforation, which was the first used by the Bureau, was known as 192, there being that number of pins in the wheels. The first variation from the 12 perforation was made on coil stamps, known philatelically as 8½, but recorded by the Bureau as 136, the number of pins to the wheel. The second change for coil stamps and the first for ordinary postage stamps, was the 10 perforation, known to the Bureau as 160, again the number of pins to the wheel. The last change made, the current 11 perforation, is known as 176. These four varieties are the only perforations that have ever been used by the Bureau, and taking them as a basis for calculation it can be readily figured that a 14 perforation would have 224 pins to the wheel, and no wheels with so many pins have been delivered to the Bureau at any time; in fact nothing above 192 pins or the 12 perforation. **The perforating machines that are manufactured in this country all contain perforating wheels of a standard circumference, and the only one using a wheel with 224 pins—14 perforation—is a single line machine. No single line machines are in use at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.**

The stamps in question are printed from 400 subject plates and sheets of this size go first to the perforating machines on which the wheels are spaced for the horizontal perforations; these machines perforate every horizontal row simultaneously except the center or guide line row, and a knife set in the center of the machine cuts the sheet along this center row. The sheets of two hundred subjects thus created are therefore all perforated horizontally and in that condition go to the machines on which the wheels are spaced for the vertical perforation; here again every vertical row is perforated simultaneously except the center or guide line row, which is cut by a knife, and the sheets are thus completely perforated sheets of one hundred subjects as delivered to the Post Office Department for sale to the public. No sheets of one hundred subjects printed from a four hundred subject plate can exist entirely part-perforated, either way, as they must receive both way perforations to be cut to one hundred subjects.

The plates for stamp booklets, of the type of 2c in question, are of 360 subjects, and while the sheets from these plates receive a vertical perforation of every other row only, they have first received their distinctive horizontal perforation of peculiar spacing and been reduced to sheets of 180 subjects, and when receiving the every other

row vertical perforation are reduced to sheets of 90 subjects. Undoubtedly the faker of the sheets in question had this booklet perforation in mind, but, never having viewed the perforating of stamps at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was ignorant of the fact that stamps printed from 400 subject plates could not possibly exist part-perforated, either way, in one hundred subject sheets, and had no knowledge whatever of the fact that only single line machines used the 14 perforation.

The only perforations that have ever been used at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for ordinary postage stamps are 12, 10, and 11, in the order named, and the only perforations that have ever been used for coiled stamps are 12, 8½, and 10, in the order named.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES. 1918. New design, no watermark, perforated 11.

24 cents carmine & blue.

24 cents carmine & blue, center inverted.

The stamp is of the same dimensions as the other postage stamps, but the long axis is horizontal. The central half oval, with flat side to the bottom, contains the picture of an aeroplane, beneath which is a label that contains the word CENTS; in each lower corner an ellipse contains the numerals 24; following the curve of the half oval at top is the inscription U. S. POSTAGE, both inscriptions and both numerals are colorless, the space between the curve of the central half oval and the frame line is filled with closely ruled horizontal lines, and in the upper corners, midway between the half oval and the frame lines, is a fancy triangular ornament.

The plates are laid down for one hundred subjects, the frame plate being numbered 8492 and the aeroplane medallion plate 8493. While the stamp will be used almost exclusively for aeroplane mail, on which the fee is 24 cents, it is a regular postage stamp and available for all postal service fees. The stamp is decidedly patriotic as it can truly be said to bear the national colors, red, white and blue.

1918. We have seen the following shades not previously noted by us.

2c rose red, very pale rose.

5c deep bright blue.

50c light violet.

1918. Stamped envelopes of the new circular design of the 4c and 5c denominations are being printed by the contracting manufacturers and will shortly be issued to the public. There is one die of each denomination, manufactured for the Huchins machine in the following manner: A transfer was taken of the Huchins machine master die of the 1c denomination, the numerals 1 and the word CENT cut away from the transfer, a new die made from the cut-away transfer with these spaces blank; upon the blank spaces were cut the numerals 4 and the word CENTS and the new die then became the master die of the 4c denomination from which one working die or hub was made and delivered to the manufacturers. A transfer was taken of the Huchins machine master die of the 2c denomination, the numerals 2 cut away from the transfer, a new die made from the cut-away transfer with the numeral circles blank; upon the blank circles were cut the numerals 5 and the new die then became the master die of the 5c denomination from which one working die or hub was made and delivered to the manufacturers. We understand that the colors are to conform to those of the same denominations of the oval dies, but as the finished envelopes have not been delivered to the Post Office Department at the present writing we cannot positively state the shade in which they are printed. Stamped envelope collectors will please note these are facts, kindly furnished us by the Post Office Department.

We have recently noticed some 2c stamped envelopes printed in aniline ink which runs frightfully when wet.

U. S. ENVELOPES.

NEW ISSUE CHRONICLE—APRIL, 1918.

J. M. BARTELS.

	Denom.	Die	Size	Knife	Wmk.	Paper	
Oval Dies	2c	A	3	80	16	Blue	
Circular Dies	1c	A	5	87	19	Amber	
	1c	A	13	89	20	Amber	
	2c	F	13	89	20	White	
	2c	H	5	81	19	White	
	3c	A	3	92	19	Buff	
	3c	A	7	51	19	Buff	
	3c	F	5	81	19	White	
	3c	F	8	91	19	Amber	Wd.
	3c	H	7	51	19	White	
	3c	H	7	51	20	Amber	

BRAZIL. 1918. Typographed, no watermark, perforated 12½. Design an oval containing allegorical female head with flowing hair, facing to right, laurel branches at each side of oval, ribbon bands at top containing the words BRAZIL CORREIO, labels at bottom containing REIS 20 REIS, all resting on background of horizontal lines.

20 reis purple slate.

Design an oval containing allegorical head of Liberty with cap and wreath, facing to left, banded at each side by eleven stars, ribbons at top containing the words BRAZIL CORREIO, at bottom white oblong containing figures of denomination in color, flanked by labels containing REIS in white on color, all resting on horizontally lined background.

100 reis rose.
300 reis orange.
500 reis dull violet.

Mr. D. E. Lance and Mr. J. N. Luff.

DENMARK. 1918. Official stamp of current design watermarked multiple crosses.

3 ore gray.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.

FINLAND. 1917-18. Design same as described in March Gazette.

2½ pennia gray.
20 pennia yellow.
30 pennia olive.
40 pennia violet.
1 mark carmine & black.
5 marks violet & black.
10 marks brown & black.

Stamp Collecting.

HUNGARY. 1918. Current designs for filler and kroner denominations.

35 filler brown.
40 filler olive.
3 kroner indigo & deep violet.
5 kroner red brown & brown.
10 kroner lilac & red lilac.

Current design but with numerals of denomination in color on white.

- 10 filler rose.
- 15 filler violet.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.

ITALY. La Philatelie Pour Tous states that the Italian stamps surcharged for use in the Chinese offices were sent out from Turin the end of March. These stamps are to succeed the Pechino and Tientsin local surcharges.

JAPAN. Stamp Collecting for March 30th publishes an interesting check list of the perforations for the current design which we reprint herewith for the benefit of those of our readers who specialize in these stamps.

- 1913 issue perforated 12, single line machine, $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25 sen, 1 yen.
- 1913 issue perforated 12 by $12\frac{1}{2}$, comb machine, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25 sen.
- 1913 issue perforated 13 by $13\frac{1}{2}$, comb machine, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25 sen.
- 1914 issue perforated 12, single line machine, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 sen, 1, 5, 10 yen.
- 1914 issue perforated 12 by $12\frac{1}{2}$, comb machine, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25 sen.
- 1914 issue perforated 13 by $13\frac{1}{2}$; comb machine, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25 sen.
- 1913 issue overprinted for use in China perforated 12, single line machine, 1 yen.
- 1913 issue overprinted for use in China perforated 12 by $12\frac{1}{2}$, comb machine, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25 sen.
- 1913 issue overprinted for use in China perforated 13 by $13\frac{1}{2}$, comb machine, $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3 sen.
- 1914 issue overprinted for use in China perforated 12, single line machine, 10 sen, 1, 5, 10 yen.
- 1914 issue overprinted for use in China perforated 12 by $12\frac{1}{2}$, comb machine, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25 sen.
- 1914 issue overprinted for use in China perforated 13 by $13\frac{1}{2}$, comb machine, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25 sen.

LIBERIA. 1918. Mr. J. N. Luff has kindly shown us the denominations completing the sets partially chronicled last month.

- \$1 orange brown & indigo (Coast scene).
- \$2 purple & black (Liberia College).
- \$5 brown (Allegorical figure of Liberia).

1918. Official stamps. The new designs overprinted with O. S. in a monogram, in black, indigo, or red.

- 1 cent green & red brown (black).
- 2 cents red & black (indigo).
- 5 cents ultramarine & black (red).
- 10 cents ultramarine (red).
- 15 cents chocolate & dark green (indigo).
- 20 cents gray lilac & black (red).
- 25 cents chocolate & green (black).
- 30 cents dark lilac & black (red).
- 50 cents maroon & black (indigo).
- 75 cents maroon & black (indigo).
- \$1 olive bistre & turquoise blue (black).
- \$2 olive bistre & black (red).
- \$5 bright yellow green (black).

NICARAGUA. 1918. Stamps of 1914 issue surcharged in ordinary black type, in three lines, Vale—new denomination—de cordoba.

Medio centavo on 50 centavos light blue.

Dos centavos on 4 centavos bright red.
 Cinco centavos on 6 centavos olive brown.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

PERU. 1918. Design same as 1909 issue.

2 centavos green & black (Bolivar).
 4 centavos pale rose & black (Jose Galvez).

Design same as 50 centavos described last month.

1 sol prussian blue & black (Funeral of Atahualpa).
 2 sol ultramarine & black (Arica—The last cartridge).

Mr. J. N. Luff.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

AZORES. 1918. Design same as 1912 issue.

1 centavo violet brown.
 1½ centavos deep green.
 2 centavos orange.
 3 centavos rose.
 5 centavos yellow brown.
 7½ centavos deep blue.

PORTUGUESE INDIA. 1918. Various stamps overprinted **REPUBLICA** in red, type same as used for 1914 issue.

On 1902 issue, 2½ on 4 tangas gray violet.

3 reis on 1 tanga light blue.

On 1912-13 issue, 1½ reis on 4 tangas blue on blue.

2 reis on 4 tangas blue on blue.

1 reis on 5 tangas on 4 tangas blue.

Champion's Bulletin.

RUSSIA. 1917-18. Design of 1905 issue, lozenges of varnish on face, imperf.

5 rubles dark blue, green, & light blue.
 10 rubles scarlet, yellow, & gray.

Design of 1909-12 issue, imperforate.

15 kopecs red violet & blue.

La Philatelie Pour Tous.

Design of 1909-12 issue, perforated 14½ by 15.

15 kopecs red brown & deep blue.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. circular.

SIAM. 1918. London printing of current design.

5 bahts violet & black.
 10 bahts violet & purple.
 20 bahts green & brown.

1918. Current London printing overprinted with a small cross in a circle, in red, at bottom of stamp.

1 baht blue & gray black.
 2 bahts carmine rose & sepia.
 3 bahts yellow green & black.
 5 bahts violet & black.
 10 bahts violet & purple.
 20 bahts green & brown.

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

SPANISH COLONIES. According to the Madrid Filatelica the stamps of 5, 10, 15, and 25 centimos for Guinea and Rio de Oro, overprinted "1917", had already been exhausted in December last, which necessitated the surcharging of these denominations on the 20 and 40 centimos and 4 and 10 pesetas with the 1917 overprint.

RIO DE ORO. 1918. Stamps of 1912 issue overprinted 1917 and surcharged with new denomination.

- 5 on 40 centimos blue green.
- 10 centimos on 4 pesetas claret.
- 15 on 20 centimos brown.
- 25 centimos on 10 pesetas dark brown.

SPANISH GUINEA. 1918. Stamps of 1912 issue overprinted 1917 and surcharged with new denomination.

- 5 on 40 centimos carmine rose.
- 10 centimos on 4 pesetas lilac.
- 15 on 20 centimos red.
- 25 centimos on 10 pesetas blue green.

URUGUAY. 1918. Commemorating the Reform of the Constitution. Large stamps, central design of allegorical female figure holding a laurel branch above a span of horses.

- 2 centavos green & red.
- 5 centavos orange & blue.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie.

GREAT BRITAIN. 1918. Morocco Agencies. Current stamp of Great Britain overprinted Morocco Agencies in black, in two lines at top of stamp.

- 2 pence orange.

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

BRITISH COLONIES.

FIJI. 1918. Current stamp in change of shade.

- 2 pence slate.

Stamp Collecting.

NORTH BORNEO. 1918. Issue of 1909-11 surcharged RED CROSS TWO CENTS in two lines of san-serif capitals.

- 1+2 cents chocolate & black.
- 2+2 cents yellow green & black.
- 3+2 cents lake & black.
- 4+2 cents scarlet & black.
- 5+2 cents yellow brown & black.
- 6+2 cents olive & black.
- 8+2 cents rose & black.
- 10+2 cents ultramarine & black.
- 12+2 cents deep blue & black.
- 16+2 cents red brown & black.
- 18+2 cents blue green & black.
- 24+2 cents violet & black.
- 25+2 cents yellow green & black.
- 50+2 cents slate blue & black.
- \$1+2 cents brown & black.
- \$2+2 cents dark violet & black.
- \$5+2 cents claret & black.
- \$10+2 cents vermilion & black.

It seems to us that this issue is about the limit in philatelic war profiteering; it represents \$20.20 face of which the Red Cross receives 36c and the colony of North Borneo \$19.84. The hypocrisy of a postal administration that promotes such buncombe is disgusting in its bold smugness.

SAMOA. 1918. Current New Zealand, typographed, overprinted SAMOA in usual type.

2 pence yellow.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO. 1918. Mr. J. N. Luff has shown us the fifth type of War Tax overprint on the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny green.

The following information regarding British Colonial Stamps is reprinted from the Colonial Journal.

BRITISH HONDURAS:—The 10 cents stamp has been printed from plate 2, and a supply of 1 cent, green, plate 2 has been overprinted in black with the word "War" in wide block type.

CEYLON:—The 3 cents plate No. 4 were recently supplied. Plates 1 and 2 used to produce the 5 cents stamps have been destroyed and two new plates made, each 240 set and numbered 3 and 4 respectively.

DOMINICA:—The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sea View design overprinted "War Tax" in block type in black is in course of printing.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES:—On and from the 1st January, 1918, the local equivalents of the Postal Union values of 5, 10, 15 and 25 centimes will be 2, 4, 6 and 10 cents respectively. Two new stamps, viz., 2 cents and 6 cents are in course of preparation. The 2 cents and four cents stamps will be printed from single working plates, and the 6 cents in two operations from the existing key plate, a new duty plate being provided. In order to save time a supply of 4 cents in red will be printed from the existing plates. The colours of the stamps will be as follows, viz.:—1 cent, brown; 2 cents, green; 3 cents, gray; 4 cents, red; 6 cents, orange; 10 cents, blue. The 5, 20 and 50 cents, and \$1, \$2, \$5, \$25 and \$250 will remain as before. The 1 cent and 3 cents post cards will be discontinued, and 2 cents and 4 cents cards, single and reply substituted, colours green and red respectively.

FIJI:—A supply of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d. and 4d. postage due stamps printed in singly fugitive black has been despatched.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS:—The penny duty plate 5 has been overprinted "War Tax" in black, and a new duty 3d. colour duty S. F. purple, head D. F. purple, on C. A. multiple yellow paper is in preparation.

GOLD COAST:—The one penny postage stamps have been overprinted in black with the words "War Tax" "One Penny" in two lines.

JOHORE:—A supply of 2 cents and 4 cents postage and revenue stamps printed from plate No. 1 on C. A. multiple white paper has been despatched.

MALTA:—A quantity of the 3d. King Edward design on single C. A. paper has been regummed and overprinted with the words "War Tax."

SEYCHELLES:—The new 75 cents, R 1.50 and R 2.25, printed from plate No. 5, have been shipped. The 30 cents plate 5, colours duty S. F. sage green, head D. F. purple, has been printed.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—The 10 cents and \$5 stamps have been printed from plate 5. The changes chronicled under F. M. S. apply also to the Straits Settlements stamps and cards. The 1 cent stamps will be printed in black, 2 cents in green, 4 cents in red, 6 cents in claret (similar to the old 1872 issue, Victoria design, 30 cents), 10 cents in blue. The 2 cents stamps will be printed from a new single working plate, the design with slight alterations following the present 2 cents stamp. The 6 cents will be of the same design, but will be printed in two operations. A new border duty plate will be made, and the head will be printed from the existing "Nyasaland" head plate. New post cards, single and reply, 2 cents and 4 cents in green and red respectively, will be prepared.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editor of the GAZETTE:—

I have read with interest Mr. Joseph B. Leavy's article "The Circular Die Stamped Envelopes," published in the Philatelic Gazette of April 1918, and am glad to have the details concerning the six circular master dies of the 2 and 3 Cent values. The writer is entitled to a good deal of credit for his efforts to supply collectors of U. S. envelopes with official information.

I am, however, entirely at a loss to understand what Mr. Leavy refers to when he writes that I "rushed into print with an attempt to ridicule and belittle facts"; neither am I aware that I have ever penned a line in which I made an "evasively involved acknowledgment" of anything whatever, for the simple reason that in all my philatelic writings there has never been anything to evade. Neither can I subscribe to Mr. Leavy's assumption, en passant, quite erroneous, that in my article, published in the March Gazette, I "amused" myself by quoting a portion of his article contained in the November Gazette. I quoted his statements as the best authority then available, because he is at the very source of every officially obtainable information.

I plead, however, guilty of not having written to the Post Office to get the facts in connection with the last 2 Cent circular Die H, but, with Mr. Leavy's kind permission, I beg to say that I am somewhat reluctant to correspond too frequently with the Department, acting, perhaps, under another erroneous impression that such inquiries may be considered an unwarranted intrusion upon officials who now, more than ever, are rushed to death with a lot of additional work.

Finally, while it may be astounding to Mr. Leavy's mind that I should have overlooked the "obvious deduction" that if the 3 Cent master dies were made from the 2 Cent master dies without altering the latter, the same process could "most naturally" be reversed, I trust he might be inclined to feel a little more lenient towards my short-comings when I suggest to him that even now I fail to see that such a deduction was "obvious." On the contrary, when the new 3 Cent "Die H" appeared I asked myself, in agreement with the usual procedure of the P. O. Dept., another 2 Cent master die might not have existed, to which the 3 Cent circular "Die H" owed its appearance.

As I am always loath to speak of any mere personal matters, which after all are most trivial, I shall drop that part of the subject now.

Now the gist of Mr. Leavy's contention, as regards the lettering of the dies, depends, as I see it, upon the interpretation of the sentence "we can only letter or number dies in the order of their appearance on envelopes." Right here I admit that it would have been better to add the word "authorized," the sentence thus reading "in the order of the actual appearance of authorized envelopes." Voicing merely my opinion, a U. S. envelope, even though obtained by the public, whose delivery to the public was not authorized, but whose delivery to the public, on the contrary, was officially forbidden, is to be considered a trial envelope or an error, and the die which such envelope bears, though cut first, does not constitute the first authorized circular die, its place being taken by the authorized die first used on the regular envelopes supplied to the public.

That the delivery of the envelopes bearing the rejected die was not authorized by the Department is plainly stated in a letter of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Nov. 23, 1916, which I received in answer to my letter of October 25 from which I quote:—

"You are informed that a quantity of 2 Cent stamped envelopes was printed in the factory from the subsequently rejected die with fine lettering, design of 1915 to test reembossing qualities of that die." * * *

It seems difficult to definitely account for the appearance of envelopes on the market bearing the stamp embossed from dies with the fine lettering, as the intention was to macerate all that were reported in my letter of January 18, after the matter had been taken up with

the Department. If there has been an actual appearance of these envelopes, the only way it can be accounted for is that some of the envelopes may have gotten into the regular stock through some unaccountable circumstance at the time the test was being made."

In other words, it is up to the serious and studious philatelist to decide for himself if he wishes to call the die which was first known to collectors "Die A" or attach this letter to the rejected die, known as "Die C," and, after weighing various other important reasons, and not depending merely upon my own fallible opinion, it was decided to attach the letter "A" to the 2 Cent circular die, first known to collectors. Personally, I also think that, while theoretically it might be just as well to classify the 3 Cent circular dies as "Die A2," "B," "C," "D," "E," and "F," the great body of collectors will always prefer to have Die A and not a Die A2 of the 3 Cent circular.

If the only logically correct method is to distinguish recut dies by adding a number to the letter, then we must also abandon the nomenclature of the 3 new oval dies that appeared in the early Spring of 1916, known as 2 Cent dies F, G, and H, as it is fairly certain that these dies are recuts, and there is no doubt whatsoever that Die H, which has the same arrangement of the hair as 2 Cent Die A2, is a second recut of the latter, and thus we would be obliged to call it Die A3 instead of Die H. I am not aware that Mr. Leavy has hitherto claimed that the lettering of this die is logically incorrect, nor have I heard any serious objections from any of the collectors of U. S. envelopes.

V. M. BERTHOLD.

Editor, The Philatelic Gazette:

Being the "Unnamed Collector" mentioned by Dr. V. M. Berthold in his last communication published in The Philatelic Gazette, and alluded to in the article of Mr. Joseph B. Leavy, I take the liberty of making a few comments, with special reference to Mr. Leavy's statement that "it is always possible to procure the necessary information about new dies, or all of a new issue, and you or anyone else could have procured it before I did, if you had only thought it worth while to go after facts", etc.

To the above I, as a collector of long standing in U. S. envelope issues, desire to say that information from Washington in relation to envelope dies has in the past often been exceedingly inaccurate, since the envelopes themselves are not printed (embossed) in Washington, and the contractor does not always follow instructions. To mention only a few of such instances, I might quote the appearance of Bartels No. 2185 A, being a 2 Cent envelope size 1 on amber paper, of Bartels No. 2201 A, being a 2 Cent envelope size 10 on amber paper, and both not on the official schedule, and the recent appearance of the so-called "Dayton 2c Die", variety 7 (Die 125) with the 1915 watermark, several years after this had been withdrawn as a rejected die.

The contractor may receive certain dies from Washington and never use them. These, of course, must of necessity be listed under Mr. Leavy's system, but these, altho of interest to collectors, should not be included in the regular series of dies.

Bearing the above in mind I doubt that "it is always possible to procure the necessary information about new dies," etc., from the Post Office Department, or to use it when and if obtained, and I am also inclined to think that many other collectors will subscribe to my opinion. I therefore am convinced that my statement quoted by Mr. Leavy in his last communication is true and wellfounded, that collectors will continue, and per force must continue, to number or letter envelope dies in the order of their appearance on envelopes in actual commercial use, and that any attempt to rename the dies, now well known to the collectors, would produce much inconvenience and confusion, and seriously hurt this fascinating branch of philately.

Respectfully,

D. D. BEROLZHEIMER.

We are indebted to Mr. H. M. Clark for a copy of the Regulations Governing the Export and Import of Postage Stamps, which we print herewith.

Postage Stamps, foreign and domestic, cancelled and uncanceled, have been placed on the Conservation List for Export, effective April 15, 1918.

EXPORT: On April 9, 1918, the following was passed by the War Trade Board, and license has been issued by the Export Bureau.

SECTION 21. Postage Stamps, Revenue Stamps and Stamps of Similar Character.—Licenses for the exportation of postage stamps, revenue stamps and other stamps of similar character may be granted freely but all such licenses shall be valid only for the transmission of said stamps by registered or first-class mails. The parcel containing the said stamps shall bear, plainly marked on the wrapper, the license number and description of contents, and must be addressed to the consignee in care of the Executive Postal Censorship Committee, 641 Washington Street, New York City. The name and address of the consignor must also appear on the wrapper and the postage must be fully prepaid to the country of final destination. (W. T. B. 4-9-18.)

Licenses may only be obtained from the Bureau of Exports, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

IMPORT: A general license has been issued to the people of the United States by the War Trade Board to import all commodities to this Country, of under \$100.00 in value. This includes cancelled and uncanceled postage stamps. Where a consignment of postage stamps is over \$100.00 in value, individual import license is required, and must be obtained from the War Trade Board, Bureau of Imports, Washington, D. C.

MEMORIES OF AN OLD PHILATELIST.

By Eugen Lentz.

Translation from the Swedish.

BY L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT.

(Continued.)

One cannot wonder that there were many poor stamps in such a large collection especially as Breitfuss would never part with a stamp which had been in his boyhood collection. But all the time he was securing finer copies because he had an open eye for the beautiful notwithstanding statements to the contrary. It was for this purpose he bought the Notthaft collection which was known for the extraordinary fine condition of the single copies. Shortly before his death Breitfuss sold the whole collection with the exception of Russia, Finland, Colombia, and the Seebeck States. The price was a secret but Mr. Phillips once told me that it was the largest collection he had ever bought, and I believe I come close to the truth if I state that the price paid was close to 120,000 dollars.

Next to Breitfuss' collection, I must mention that of bank president Notthaft which was arranged in the same way but in small, compact volumes. It was not by far as extensive as Breitfuss' collection but was prominent in the quality of the stamps and in the number of rarities which Breitfuss had not been able to secure.

Far behind these came the collection of Wiese, a director of parks, but even this contained many fine things; among other items an unused block of 4 of Great Britain 4p. with marginal inscription, and "medium garter", probably unique in this condition. It also had many other good stamps which I can testify to as I bought the collection after the death of its owner.

As something entirely out of the ordinary, I will now mention the collection of General Fischer. He was very difficult to satisfy in regard to

the condition of the stamps. As a used stamp was destroyed, according to his opinion, he collected only unused, and had Europe practically complete. The other continents were not neglected although there were a few empty spaces in the oldest issues, and this cannot be avoided when it comes to unused stamps. This collection also came into other hands after the death of its owner. At first the general restricted his collecting to stamps not exceeding a face value of 5 marks, but later on he disregarded this principle at a considerable extra cost. Thus, for instance, he failed to buy the first 3½ and 7 rubles when they could be had at the post office at face, but waited a few years when they already cost three times as much. In the same way, he neglected to secure the high value English stamps on his visits to London, and this cost him a good deal later. His principle was not to collect pairs. Once in the early seventies he stayed in Odessa and there had cut out for him a single copy of each of the first Levant stamps, 10pa. and 1 plaster, barbarisms which at the present time can hardly be understood. But how many old collectors have not done the same!

The chairman of the society at that time was bank president Ludecke. He also had a very fine collection, although lacking in real rarities. Aside from this collection, he had a specialized collection of Spain in which the first issues were represented very beautifully.

The collections of the excellencies von Adlerberg and von Wiesel must not be omitted. They were both very old general collectors from the time when the condition of a stamp was of no special importance. The main thing was that the collector had it. Von Adlerberg was very close when it came to stamps, and unnecessarily so because he was quite well off. Consequently he secured the facsimiles of the great rarities which were put out by Senf, and to the uninitiated who did not look very close, his collection had an overwhelming effect. His high position in the postal administration put many fine things in his way. He had the first pick of the many old, beautiful Russian envelopes, but most of these were passed over to Breitfuss.

One of the most enthusiastic collectors, was, and is his excellency von Wiesel who this year (1916) had his 90th birthday and for a long time had been the nestor of the philatelic branch society. At the beginning of our acquaintance, he had a quite modest general collection, but as he did not want to spend much money, and besides uphold the principle that a stamp should not be collected unless it had fulfilled its mission he consequently only collected stamps which had been cancelled good and hard, and his collection left much to be desired. Fortunately we were successful in getting him away from this principle, and today he has a very important general collection in which Russia in particular, and the Rural stamps are represented by very prominent rarities. He has the only copies in existence of several Russian proofs.

One of the founders, and the first president of the Branch, Sabanin, had a small but very beautiful general collection with Great Britain as a specialty, collected according to plate numbers and corner letters. He soon lost his enthusiasm but remained for many years a faithful member of the Branch.

This shows, that even at this early period there were several specialists although all of them had general collections on the side. Several in our crowd specialized altogether as, for instance, Colonel von Wolski who only collected Russia and Rural stamps. Of the latter, he possessed a particularly beautiful collection which later on, through the president of the Moscow Branch, Consul Steudel, was sold to Tapling and now rests in the British Museum.

I may further mention Messrs. Koscheuroff and Riaboff, both full blooded Russians, who only collected Russia and Rural stamps, and both, especially the latter, were very particular about the condition of the stamps. Koscheuroff died altogether too young and his collection went to Riaboff. Together with Riaboff I bought the first large collection of Mr. Pleske who afterwards became minister of finance. Riaboff reserved Russia and the Rural stamps for himself. I took the rest, and got among other things a beautiful Saxony 3pf., my first copy. Before very long Riaboff left the Society and sold his collections of which I secured the Rural collection.

Many years later I met him in a museum engaged in the copying of celebrated paintings. He told me that he had taken up this as his hobby after he had abandoned postage stamps. I asked him to come and look over my own modest collection of paintings. The next Sunday he came, and after he had courteously admired the paintings, I showed him my collection of Rural stamps of which his own collection had once formed the beginning. He had the opportunity of seeing the difference between a collection of yesterday and today. In his own collection there was only one copy of each stamp but now he could see many copies of each, and in addition blocks, reconstructed plates, and sheets which made a special album necessary for many a community. The collection impressed him so that the old love was awakened. He again became a member of the Society, which now was incorporated, and resumed his old office of club manager.

Mr. Rummel, whom I have mentioned before, had no real collection but had the good luck and opportunity of digging up fine things which, as he used to say, he sold for the benefit of a fund for his son. He only stayed a few years in St. Petersburg, and then returned to Germany.

An old member from Reval, lieutenant colonel Woldemar Jurgens, was a frequent and well liked guest, who always brought along good things from Finland. He carried on a considerable exchange, and after having received his discharge as a colonel, he moved to Finland and devoted himself entirely to this exchange. He limited his activities to Finland and Russia. He is the one who discovered the rare Russian stamp 7 Kop., gray and rose, with the fiscal watermark, a hexagon. Breitfuss secured the first copy and I the balance which consisted of three stamps.

I now come to the present vice president of the Society, George Kirchner, and in connection with him I can say that I am keeping the best to the last. Although the youngest in years he had the finest taste, and had such a sharp eye for things philatelic that he was not even a second to Breitfuss. It often happened that the latter had to change his opinion on account of Kirchner's statement.

(To be continued.)

The United States Government Collection of Postage Stamps.

BY JOSEPH B. LEAVY

Philatelist, U. S. National Museum.

(Continued.)

Nossi Be.

1893, 25 on 20c red on green, 50 on 10c black on lavender, 50 on 10c black on grayish, 75 on 15c blue, 1f on 5c green on greenish, 10c black on lavender, vermilion overprint, 10c black on lavender, carmine overprint, 10c black on lavender, overprint inverted, 15c blue, 20c red on green, blue overprint.

1894, 1c black on lilac blue, 2c brown on buff, 2c red brown on yellowish, 4c claret on lavender, 5c green on greenish, 10c black on lavender, 15c blue, 20c red on green, 25c black on rose, 30c brown on bistre, 40c red on straw, 50c carmine on rose, 75c deep violet on orange, 1f bronze green on straw.

Postage Due, 1891, 10 on 5c green on greenish, 15 on 20c red on green.

Madagascar.

1889-91, 05 on 10c black on lavender, used, 05 on 25c black on rose, used, 05 on 40c red on straw, 15 on 25c black on rose, 25 on 40c red on straw, 5 on 10c black on lavender, 5 on 10c black on grayish, 5 on 25c black on rose, 5 on 25c gray black on pale rose.

1891, 5c black on green, used, 10c black on light blue, used, 15c ultramarine on pale blue, used, 25c brown on buff, 1f black on yellow, used, 5f violet on lilac, used.

- 1895, 5c green on greenish, 10c black on lavender, 15c blue, 25c black on rose, 50c rose on rose, 75c deep violet on orange, 1f bronze green on straw, 5f violet on lavender.
- 1896-99, 1c black on lilac blue, 2c brown on buff, 4c claret on lavender, 5c green on greenish, 10c black on lavender, 15c blue, 20c red on green, 25c black on rose, 30c brown on bistre, 40c red on straw, 50c carmine on rose, 75c deep violet on orange, 1f bronze green on straw, name in red, 1f bronze green on straw, name in blue, 5f red lilac on lavender.
- 1900, 10c red, 15c gray on light gray, 25c blue, 50c brown on azure, name in carmine.
- 1901, 5c yellow green.
- 1902, 05 on 50c carmine on rose, 10c on 5f red lilac on lavender, 15c on 1f bronze green on straw, 0,01 on 2c brown on buff, type I, 0,01 on 2c brown on buff, type II, 0,05 on 30c brown on bistre, type I, 0,05 on 30c brown on bistre, type II, 0,10 on 50c carmine on rose, type I, 0,10 on 50c carmine on rose, type II, 0,15 on 75c deep violet on orange, 0,15 on 1f bronze green on straw, 0,05 on 30c brown on bistre, Diego Suarez, type I, 0,05 on 30c brown on bistre, Diego Suarez, type II.
- 1903, 1c dark violet, 1c dark violet on bluish, 2c olive brown, 4c brown, 5c yellow green, 10c red, 15c carmine, 20c orange, 25c dull blue, 30c pale red, 40c gray violet, 50c brown orange, 75c orange yellow, 1f deep green, 2f slate, 5f gray black.
- 1906, 35c black on yellow.
- 1908, 1c violet & olive, 2c red & olive, 4c olive brown & brown, 5c blue green & olive, 10c rose & brown violet, 20c orange & brown, 25c blue & black, 30c brown & black, 35c vermilion & black, 40c violet brown & black, 45c green & black, 50c violet & black, 75c rose & black, 1f brown & olive, 2f blue & olive, 5f violet & violet brown.
- 1912, on 1896-1900, 5 on 15c gray, 5 on 20c red on green, 5 on 30c pale brown, 10 on 75c violet on orange; on 1903, 5 on 2c olive brown, 5 on 20c orange, 5 on 30c pale red, 10 on 40c gray violet, 10 on 50c brown orange, 10 on 75c orange yellow.
- 1915, Red Cross, 10+5c rose & brown.
- Postage Due, 1897, 5c blue & vermilion, 10c brown & vermilion, 20c yellow & deep blue, 30c rose & deep blue, 40c lilac & vermilion, 50c gray violet & deep blue, 1f dark green & vermilion.
- 1908, 2c violet brown, 4c violet, 5c green, 10c deep rose, 20c olive green, 40c brown on straw, 50c brown on blue, 1f dark blue.

St. Marie de Madagascar.

- 1894, 1c black on lilac blue, 2c brown on buff, 4c claret on lavender, 5c green on greenish, 10c black on lavender, 15c blue, 20c red on green, 25c black on rose, 30c brown on bistre, 40c red on straw, 50c carmine on rose, 75c deep violet on orange, 75c black on yellow, 1f bronze green on straw.

Grand Comoro Islands.

- 1897, 1c black on lilac blue, 2c brown on buff, 4c claret on lavender, 5c green on greenish, 10c black on lavender, 15c blue, 20c red on green, 25c black on rose, 30c brown on bistre, 40c red on straw, 50c carmine on rose, 75c deep violet on orange, 1f bronze green on straw.
- 1900, 10c red, 15c gray on light gray, 25c blue, 50c brown on azure.
- 1906-07, 35c black on yellow, 45c black on gray green.
- 1912, 5 on 2c brown on buff, 5 on 4c claret on lavender, 5 on 15c blue, 5 on 20c red on green, 5 on 25c black on rose, 5 on 30c brown on bistre, 10 on 40c red on straw, 10 on 45c black on gray green, 10 on 50c carmine on rose, 10 on 75c deep violet on orange.

Reunion.

- 1852, Reprints, 15c black on bluish, two types, 30c black on bluish.
- 1886, 5 on 30c brown, type I, 5 on 30c brown, type II, 5 on 40c orange, type I, 5 on 40c orange, type II, 5 on 40c orange, type III, 10 on 40c orange, 20 on 30c brown, 25 on 40c orange.

- 1891, 30c brown on bistre, 40c red on straw, 80c carmine on pinkish, 1f bronze green on straw; 1c black on lilac blue, 1c black on lilac blue, "Riunion", 2c brown on buff, 4c claret on lavender, 5c green on greenish, 5c green on greenish, "Riunion", 10c black on lavender, 15c blue, 20c red on green, 25c black on rose, 35c deep violet on orange, 35c violet on yellow, 40c red on straw, 75c carmine on rose.
- 1891-93, 2 on 20c red on green, type I, 2 on 20c red on green, type II, 2 on 20c red on green, type III, 02 on 20c red on green, 15 on 20c red on green, 2 on 20c red on green, types III & VI in pair, 2c on 20c red on green, type V.
- 1892, 1c black on lilac blue, 2c brown on buff, 4c claret on lavender, 5c green on greenish, 10c black on lavender, 15c blue, 20c red on green, 25c black on rose, 30c brown on bistre, 40c red on straw, 50c carmine on rose, 75c deep violet on orange, 1f bronze green on straw.
- 1900, 5c yellow green, 10c red, 15c gray, 15c deep gray, 25c blue, 50c brown on azure, name in carmine.
- 1902, 5 on 40c red on straw, 5 on 50c carmine on rose, 15 on 75c deep violet on orange, 15c on 1f bronze green on straw.
- 1905, 50c brown on azure, name in blue.
- 1907, 1c violet & carmine rose, 2c brown & ultramarine, 4c olive & red, 5c green & red, 10c carmine & green, 20c gray green & blue green, 25c deep blue & violet brown, 30c yellow brown & green, 35c olive & blue, 45c violet & carmine, 50c red brown & ultramarine, 75c red & carmine rose, 1f olive green & blue, 2f red & green, 5f carmine & violet brown.
- 1912, 5 on 2c brown on buff, 5 on 15c gray, 5 on 20c red on green, 5 on 25c black on rose, 5 on 30c brown on bistre, 10 on 40c red on straw, 10 on 50c brown on azure, 10 on 75c deep violet on orange.
- Postage Due, 1887, 5c black, 10c black, 15c black, 20c black, used, 30c black.
- 1907, 5c carmine on yellow, 10c blue on blue, 15c black on bluish, 20c carmine, 30c green on greenish, 50c red on green, 60c carmine on bluish, 1f violet.

Oubangui-Chari-Tchad.

- 1915, 1c olive gray & brown, 2c violet & brown, 4c blue & brown, 5c dark green & blue, 10c carmine & blue, 20c brown & blue, 25c blue & green, 30c scarlet & green, 35c violet brown & blue, 40c dull green & brown, 50c blue green & red, 75c brown & blue, 1f deep green & violet, 2f violet & gray green, 5f blue & rose.

FRENCH COLONIES IN ASIA.

Annam and Tonkin.

- 1888, 1 on 2c brown on buff, type I, 1 on 2c brown on buff, type III, 1 on 4c claret on lavender, type I, 1 on 4c claret on lavender, type II, 5 on 10c black on lavender, type I, 5 on 10c black on lavender, type II, 5 on 10c black on lavender, type III.

Cochin China.

- 1886-87, 5 on 25c yellow, 5 on 2c brown on buff, 5 on 25c black on rose.
1888, 15 on half of 30c brown on bistre, both halves unsevered.

Indo China.

- 1889, 5 on 35c deep violet on orange, black surcharge, 5 on 35c deep violet on orange, red surcharge.
- 1892-96, 1c black on lilac blue, 2c brown on buff, 4c claret on lavender, 5c green on greenish, 10c black on lavender, 10c black on grayish, 15c blue, 20c red on green, 25c black on rose, 30c brown on bistre, 40c red on straw, 50c carmine on rose, 75c deep violet on orange, 75c black brown on orange, 1f bronze green on straw, 5f red lilac on lavender.
- 1900, 5c yellow green, 10c red, 15c gray on light gray, 25c blue, 50c brown on azure.

(To be continued.)

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No. 3, broad square points	50c	No. 6, broad rounded points ...	75c
		No. 7, broad rounded points	75c

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116 Nassau St.

New York, N. Y.

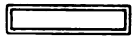
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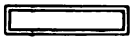
JUNE, 1918

No. 6

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE



**An Illustrated Monthly
for
Stamp Collectors.**



**NASSAU STAMP COMPANY
116 Nassau Street
NEW YORK**

THE NASSAU STAMP CO.

The A. P. CUMMING COLLECTION
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116 Nassau St. New York, N. Y.

PHILATELIC ^{THE} GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. VIII, No. 5. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1918. WHOLE No. 106.
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NASSAU STAMP CO., Publishers, 116 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

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EDITOR'S NOTES.

The matter of licenses to export postage stamps is still more or less puzzling but with every day, it is becoming more clear what may not be done, and eventually by this process of elimination what can be done and the method of procedure will be made clear.

We thought we had set forth this matter clearly and finally in our last issue but we have since learned of certain modifications.

The War Trade Board has adopted the following additional rules and regulations with respect to the issuance of licenses to export any commodity to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Belgium (excluding their respective colonies, possessions and protectorates).

Applicants, before filing applications for licenses to export any commodity to the above named countries, must obtain thereon the written approval of the mission in the United States of the country to which the exportation is to be made. To secure this approval, applicants should forward their applications, duly executed, in triplicate, with proper supplemental sheets attached thereto, including Supplemental Sheet X-11 or X-12, as may be required, to:

- The British War Mission, Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C. For shipments to the United Kingdom.
- The French High Commission, 1954 Columbia Road, N. W.,
Washington, D. C. For shipments to France.
- The Italian High Commission, 1712 New Hampshire Ave., N. W.,
Washington, D. C. For shipments to Italy.
- The Belgian Commission, Room 202, Council National Defense Bldg.
Washington, D. C. For shipments to Belgium.

One copy of approved applications will be forwarded by the Mission directly to the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports, Washington, D. C.; one copy retained; and the other copy returned to the applicant for his convenience in keeping a record.

Applicants should use Form X, together with any supplemental information sheets required by the Rules and Regulations of the War Trade Board, and in addition thereto Supplemental Information Sheets.

On July 1, 1918, all outstanding licenses granted on or before May 14, 1918, will be revoked. Any goods not then exported against such licenses may thereafter be shipped only if licenses are secured after being applied for as above set forth.

From the Official Bulletin of the Post Office Department we clip the following which may be of interest.

Referring to the Postmaster General's Order No. 211 of April 7, 1917, under which mail service to and via Germany was suspended notice is hereby given that mail service is also suspended for Roumania, Bessarabia, and the Ukraine, comprising the Governments of Ekaterinoslav, Kharkov, Kheron, Kiev, Podolia (Podolsk), Rostoff (Don Cossacks), Tchernigoff (Tchernigov), Volhynia, and Tauride, including the Crimean and part of the Government of Kholm, because the territory herein described is occupied by the enemy.

This modifies the notice of February 20, 1918, as far as Roumania and Russia are concerned.

The Department has been advised by the Postal Administration of Great Britain that commencing June 3, 1918, the rate of postage on letters mailed in the United Kingdom and addressed for delivery in the United States will be increased to one and a half pence (1-½ d.) for the first ounce or fraction thereof and one penny for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the new postage stamps of 24-cent denomination is intended primarily for the new aeroplane mail service, but will be valid for all purposes for which postage stamps of the regular issue are used.

The official description follows:

The stamp is rectangular in shape, about $\frac{7}{8}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high. The central design is a mail areoplane in flight. Above, in a curved line of Roman capital letters, are the words "U. S. Postage". Triangular ornaments appear in the two upper corners. Below, the aeroplane, in a straight line of Roman capital letters, is the word "Cents" with the numerals "24" within circles in the two lower corners. The body design is red and the aeroplane is blue.

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union states that the Government of the Dominican Republic has authorized the printing and issuing of the following postage stamps: 500,000 of the denomination \$0.005; 2,000,000 of \$0.01; and 2,000,000 of \$0.02. These stamps will be in the same style as those now in use.

"The Panama Morning Journal states that residents of Panama and the Canal Zone can post letters anywhere in the American Postal Union for 2 cents, the postal rates not having been raised as they were in the United States. Letters can, therefore, be sent from Panama to any part of the American Union at a lower rate than that charged for a similar service in the United States."

The Philatelic Sun and Illinois Philatelist have given notice of suspension with the April number, because one of the publishers was selected by the draft and the other is in training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

All claims for readjustment of unexpired subscriptions and advertising contracts will receive prompt attention if sent to S. J. Brown, 4840 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The 1918 edition of "Who's Who in Philately" has appeared and has been revised up to February 28, 1918. There is a noticeable increase in the number of biographies presented and especially in those of Americans.

The volume is published by the Philatelic Magazine, 87 Emmanuel Road, Balham, London, and edited by Mr. Albert H. Harris, the editor of the magazine. There is no cloth bound edition this year and paper copies may be had from Mr. A. C. Roessler, East Orange, N. J.

* The Junior Philatelic Society War Books No. 1 and No. 2, edited by that well-known philatelic writer, Fred J. Melville, have just come to hand.

No. 1, entitled "The Soldier and His Stamps", is a sixty page booklet, containing the following chapters: I. The Hobby for the Hospital and the Home by Fred J. Melville; II. The Finest Tonic in the World by Lieut. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge; III. Philately at the Front by Major R. Lockhart; IV. The Junior Philatelic Society Roll of Honour; including some splendid pictures of those members of the society who have entered the service, some of whom have already made the great sacrifice for the cause.

No. 2, entitled "Stamp Collections for War Museums" is a short treatise on the war issues due to the great war and is more in the form of an outline showing how a war stamp collection traces the history and development of the war in no uncertain terms. The book is well illustrated throughout and gives illustrations of some of the rare stamps of which very few are in existence.

The booklets are published for the Junior Philatelic Society by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. and copies may be had for 7d. each from Mr. R. Wedmore, the Secretary of the Society.

The second edition of Mr. Power's priced check list of twentieth century United States stamps is just off the press and there is nothing to add to what we have already said in regard to this booklet. Some few minor errors have been corrected but otherwise the subject matter is identical. The book is advertised elsewhere in the columns of the Gazette.

We cannot close this page without again urging our readers to buy War Savings Stamps. Every collector should have them in every shade possible and no collection is complete without at least a page of them. During July the cost is \$4.18 and the limit any one person may possibly have is \$1,000 worth. Remember that the soldier's chance of life depends upon the support given him by the folks back home. Help! Save and buy War Savings Stamps.

THE COIL STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By PHILLIP H. WARD, Jr.

(Continued from page 184).

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND NOTES.

In the annual report of the Postmaster General for the year ending June 30, 1907 he speaks in detail of the new automatic vending machines and tells of the advantages to be derived from them. Mention is made that a committee had been appointed to inspect and examine those machines submitted and out of twelve so examined, three proved valueless for the purpose of the department, "while others possess unquestioned merits." None however were "found immediately available for use, due to defects in minor parts of construction". Additional time however was granted the manufacturers to make these minor changes with the understanding that the devices were to be "finally submitted" in December (1907).

In the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the same period he also briefly states that a series of experiments were being made. "These tests", he says "will demonstrate whether the adoption of this method of selling stamps would be feasible and desirable, and will also indicate the best existing type of machine. If the claims made for this method of selling postage stamped paper are substantiated it will prove a valuable adjunct to the service and a decided step in advance".

How successful these inventors were in their tests we learn from the 1908 report of the Postmaster General wherein he informs us that "twenty five machines were submitted to a committee of this department for test during the year, and six were found to possess sufficient merit to warrant practical trials under actual selling conditions in post offices. * * * * * I have every expectation that satisfactory machines will result from the work now going on, but this department is not yet prepared to accept any make for its own use."

The Third Assistant Postmaster General in his report for the same year goes further and states that the owners of those six machines that possessed merit were "given permission to install machines in their home post offices, without expense to the department, for a period of thirty days practical test. The owners of five of these machines have responded, and tests have been made in the post offices at Baltimore, Minneapolis, New York and Washington, while the fifth machine is now undergoing tests at Indianapolis. While the machines tested have not been so perfected as to give wholly satisfactory results, the experiments have been sufficiently encouraging to justify a continuance of the investigation."

The interesting part of the report however is as follows. "The department is now prepared to fill requisitions of postmasters for limited quantities of stamps in coils or rolls for use in stamp vending and stamp affixing machines. There is a growing demand for stamps put up in this form, which the department will endeavor to meet".

The next report of the Postmaster General, that is the report of 1909 makes no mention of either these vending or affixing machines and this is without doubt due to the fact that George von L. Meyer was succeeded by Frank H. Hitchcock as Postmaster General. It will be recalled that the former always took an interest in this subject from the first whereas the latter so far as his annual reports show never mentioned the subject. The Third Assistant's report shows the continued interest nevertheless for in his report of 1909 we find, "recognizing that a field exists for stamp affixing and vending machines, and that coiled stamps are needed for the successful operation of many of these devices, the department has undertaken to supply stamps in coils, in limited quantities. The coils contain 500 and 1000 stamps, arranged endwise or sidewise, and are issued with or without perforations between the stamps, as preferred by purchasers. The rolls are made by cutting sheets of stamps into strips, pasting the strips together, and coiling them upon pasteboard cores one-half inch in diameter. This method

is laborious and expensive, but it is the best that can be done with present facilities."

"The demand for stamps in coils will increase. Usefulness of the coils is not confined to vending and affixing machines. It would be a great convenience if they could be produced in sufficient quantities to supply post offices for retail sale at stamp windows. The coils would also be a convenient form for sale of stamps to business houses for general purposes. I recommend that steps be taken looking to a change in the method of printing our postage stamps which will enable the department to provide the service."

The Postmaster General acted on the recommendation of his Assistant and during 1910 authorized an expenditure of \$5,600.00 from the appropriation for expenses incident to the investigation and testing of mechanical and labor saving devices, for the construction of an experimental machine, after plans prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, designed to print adhesive postage stamps from rotary hardened-steel intaglio plates upon dry paper in continuous rolls.

In the meantime the vending machines did not produce the results that had been hoped and expected but the affixing machines had begun more than to surpass expectation. As a result, many business houses began to install these devices and the demand for coils started. Prior to March 22, 1910 the Post Office Department counted the coil stamps in with the ordinary but beginning on that day they kept a separate record. During the period beginning March 22nd and ending June 30th the post office issued 42,144 coils having a value of \$388,161.39. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing had begun to distinguish the coil stamps from the ordinary beginning with the fiscal year of July 1, 1909 so that during the year ending June 30, 1910 there were actually issued 63,323 coils. Previous to that time no record was kept of the number of coils issued.

In the 1910 report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General we are told of the new machine installed by the Bureau for coiling stamps, to be used in place of the old method of cutting the sheets into strips and pasting them together by hand, but this new machine, however, must not be confused with the rotary press which came along later. I will explain all of these methods in detail. In this report we learn that "the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has recently completed a machine for coiling postage stamps which greatly reduces the cost of putting them up in that form. It is of simple and effective construction and performs the work of about 10 operatives. Under the old method of coiling the cost is from 6c to 12c per coil. During the past year the demand for coiled stamps grew to such an extent as to make this expense something of a burden, and it became necessary to charge it to the user but with the new machine, however, the coiling is done at a cost of a fraction of a cent and the extra charge can probably be discontinued. If a sufficient number of machines can be installed during the coming year, it should be possible to supply coiled stamps for general purposes. The coils will be a very great convenience to users of postage stamps in quantities, whether an affixing device is used or not. They are particularly adapted also to retail sales in post offices, as stamps can be torn from strips much more conveniently than from sheets."

During the following year, that is the one ending June 30, 1911 the department issued 276,285 coils valued at \$2,549,568.75 an increase of 557.13% over the previous report. During this year the department filled 1,342 requisitions for coil stamps from postmasters in comparison with 424 requisitions the previous year or an increase of 216.51% which is indeed a wonderful showing. In fact, the demand for coils increased very much more than the demand for any other class of stamps.

The machine previously mentioned for coiling stamps so reduced the cost during 1911 that we find it could coil rolls of 500 stamps at a cost of 3c to the department and coils of 1000 at 6c whereas by the old method coils of 500 perforated cost .0761c, the same unperforated .0547c and coils of 1000 respectively .1122c and .0885c.

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for 1911 in speaking of these coil-using vending and affixing devices says that "the department

has been pleased to do what it could, by preparing stamps in coils, to facilitate the development and use of these appliances, but it has been compelled to deny many applications for coils in special forms different from the adopted standards. Obviously it is impracticable to keep on sale in post offices coils constructed to meet the special needs of many different vendors and affixers, and if an exception were made in favor of one manufacturer, the demands of others for special construction could not consistently be denied. This office has therefore taken the position that vending and affixing devices requiring coiled stamps should be made to conform to the standards which have been adopted by the department. The standard coils now furnished have 500 and 1000 stamps, perforated or unperforated, arranged endwise or sidewise, as may be desired by users. From this it will be seen that a considerable variety is provided."

Coils were becoming more popular from month to month and the department seemed to desire their extensive use. On November 29, 1911 the Postmaster General in order No. 5944 instructed postmasters on and after January 1, 1912 to sell coils of 500 stamps at 3c above face value and those of a 1000 at 6c. It may be of interest to mention here that when coils were first issued no extra charge was made for the work of coiling. When the demand became large however this extra burden became quite an item and during the latter part of 1909 the department charged the public 8c in excess of face value for perforated coils of 500, 6c for similar coils unperforated and 12c and 9c for coils of 1000 perforated and unperforated. As will be seen by the order of November 29, 1911 this price was reduced on January 1st to 3c and 6c for coils of 500 and 1000 and it remains at this figure today.

On the close of business June 30, 1912 the department reported sales during the past year of 459,204 coils valued at \$4,363,273.60 an increase of 71.54% over the previous year.

In the 1912 report of the same official he tells us that the coils are made by pasting strips of 20 stamps together but that the new experimental rotary machine for which the Postmaster General authorized an expenditure of several thousand dollars in 1910 is now completed and that with these machines in use they hope to be able to eliminate the coiling charge to the public altogether. He goes into great detail as to the advantages of a machine of this type and says, "steps will be taken in due course to equip the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with these new machines."

In 1913 we are told that the "coils of 500 and 1000 stamps continue to grow in popular demand" and that during the year 766,030 coils were issued having a value of \$7,510,597.07 an increase of 72.44% over the previous year.

The next year sales increased to 1,212,283 coils this being 58% in excess of the previous year. The report calls our attention to the fact that the first coiled stamps from the rotary press were issued on June 30, 1914. The close of the fiscal year 1915 shows sales of 1,924,908 coils, an increase of 31%; the year 1916 1,924,908 coils, an increase of 21% and the year closing June 30, 1917 a quantity of 2,195,168 coils increasing the previous years' business by about 15%. The distribution of coils is increasing year by year as can be seen by these reports and no one reading them will have the slightest doubt as to the growing importance of the coil stamp from the point of view of the post office.

During these years of development of the coil stamp the Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing make no mention of the subject outside of the quantity issued each year to the postmasters, with the exception of the reports for 1914 and 1915. In the report of 1914 we are told, "a rotary web plate printing press was constructed from plans designed by the mechanical expert of this bureau, and after several years experimenting it is now working satisfactorily". Four more of the presses have been ordered and it is expected that "an annual economy of several hundred thousand dollars will be effected". The report of the year 1915 simply informs us that three more of these rotary web plate printing presses are now in successful operation and that two others are being erected.

(To be continued).

UNITED STATES LOCAL STAMPS.

A Concise History and Memoranda.

 COMPILED BY HENRY C. NEEDHAM.

 (Continued.)

HILL'S POST.

Boston, Mass.

This Penny Post was established by Oliver B. Hill of Boston, Mass., early in 1847, and was conducted by him until the Spring of 1851.

We think the stamp was in use for but a few months, three copies only have been brought to our attention, all on covers dated between October, 1849, and April, 1850. The stamp is very rare.

In 1848 the Boston Post Office was in the Merchant's Exchange, State Street; Nathaniel Green, Post Master, Thomas M. Pomroy, Chief Clerk, and Edwin C. Bailey, Superintendent, City Delivery. "Eight Penny Posts attached to the office. Letters delivered to all persons in the City who desire so to receive them."

Evidently this Post ceased to exist for the reason shown in the Report of the Postmaster General for 1851, as follows:

"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."


HILL'S POST.

One Type Only. 1849 (?)

1c Black on Rose paper, wove, colored through.

A. M. HINKLEY'S EXPRESS COMPANY.

New York City.

Organized as a co-partnership early in 1855 by Abraham M. Hinkley, Hiram Dixon and Hiram R. Dixon; main office at No. 11 Pine Street. Hiram Dixon for several years prior to associating himself with Mr. Hinkley was an employee of Adams & Company. In August, 1855, the business of this Post and its assets were transferred to the Metropolitan Errand & Carrier Express Company. The stock in which new concern was owned quite largely by Hinkley and his partners.

Hinkley's first stamp was in use for about three months; used on cover it is a great rarity.

The stamps were lithographed by Baldwin, Bald & Cousland, 40 Wall Street, 100 to the sheet and somewhat unevenly placed thereon. Stamps measure 23 mm. x 28 mm. The stone was obtained by Mr. Hussey in 1866; he made reprints therefrom, usually in a light brick red on a white wove paper. Originals are on paper of a bluish tint. Originals, unused, are rare.

Proofs exist in red, black and blue.

Two handstamps were used; one oblong frame within which is the word "PAID", and an oval within which are the words "A. M. Hinkley & Co. Express, New York".

See Metropolitan Errand & Carrier Express Co.



A. M. HINKLEY'S EXPRESS COMPANY.

One Type Only. Lithographed. 1855.

1c Dark Brick Red on greenish-blue.

HOMAN'S EMPIRE EXPRESS.

New York City.

Richard S. Homan was apparently the proprietor of this Post with his main office at No. 21 Ann Street, New York City; at that address he conducted business from at least early in 1852 until the Spring of 1855.

The few stamps we have seen show dates of 1852 or 1853.

Stamps are typeset and show varieties. Value, one cent each.

We may note that other stamps, purporting to have been issued by Mr. Homan, have been offered as authentic emissions of this Post; we have been able, however, to authenticate the type here listed.



HOMAN'S EMPIRE EXPRESS.

One Type Only. Typeset. 1852.

No value (1c) Black on Yellow.

HOPEDALE.

These are what are known as "Community" stamps, and were for many years improperly classed as Carriers.

The "Community" was established on a large farm in the Westerly part of Milford, Massachusetts, in 1841. The purchase of the farm was noted at a meeting of the "Community" on August 26th, 1841. On February 2nd, 1849 at a stated meeting it was voted that arrangements be made for the regular transportation of mail, and that letters and papers be taxed to defray the expenses. The nearest Post Office to the "Community" of Hopedale was at Milford, Massachusetts, a mile and a half distant. In 1849 or 1850 the stamps were duly printed and were used as late as 1854. The Directors of the "Community" appointed the Postmaster, prescribed his duties and determined his salary; they also contracted with the Mail Carrier and determined the hours of opening and closing mail, rates of postage, etc.

A full history of this "Community" is found in a work entitled "The Hopedale Community" published by Thompson and Hill, Lowell, Massachusetts, 1897.

HOPEDALE.

Three types. 1849-1854.



Type I



Type II



Type III

Type I.

Black on pink glazed paper; rectangular.

Type II.

Similar to above, except that corner ornaments vary.

Type III.

Black on yellow wove paper; circular.

Black on buff; wove paper; circular.

HOYT'S LETTER EXPRESS.

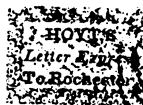
Rochester, New York.

David Hoyt, the proprietor of this Post, was in 1843-1844 a bookseller at No. 6 State Street; residence No. 96 South Fitzhugh Street. In the last named year he became the Rochester agent of Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy; in h's later life he moved to New York City where he re-established his business as a bookseller, and resided in Brooklyn.

We do not know from what point in the neighborhood of Rochester the express conducted business; it was evidently, however, an adjunct to and part of the Pomeroy Line.

The stamp is typeset with one known error in the spelling of the word "Letter" which appears "Letter"; other errors and varieties may exist. The stamp is a rarity, but few copies being known. Stamps were sold at five cents each.

The Post probably existed for a few months only, and that during the year 1844, when, in all probability, it was taken over by Pomeroy & Company.



HOYT'S LETTER EXPRESS.

One Type Only. 1844.

No value (5c) Black on vermilion surfaced paper.

HUMBOLDT EXPRESS.

Nevada.

This express or business was a branch of Langton's Pioneer Express. It was named "Humboldt" by Mr. Langton after the River of that name in the State of Nevada; it connected with the main line or Pioneer Express at Carson City, Nevada, and made tri-weekly trips from that City via Unionville, Star City, Santa Clara, Prince Royal, to Humboldt City and the Sierra District.

Langton's Pioneer Express, the parent company was started in February, 1850, by Samuel W. Langton a native of Washington, D. C. Mr. Langton was a printer and veteran of the Mexican War and a Royal Arch Mason; he died at Silver City, Utah, August 24, 1864. His express business was absorbed by Wells, Fargo & Company about 1865-6.

The charge for carrying a letter of one-half ounce over the Humboldt line was 25 cents. Mail matter originating on the Pioneer Line or elsewhere paid in addition the U. S. postage and the main line rates. These

latter rates being indicated usually by franked envelopes. The stamps were prepared about 1860, lithographed in dark brown on a medium white wove paper of fine texture. No varieties are known. The stone must have been destroyed as no reprints have appeared in the market.

Mr. John E. Ager was the Superintendent and Manager of the Langton Express; he later moved to New York, and for many years was in the employ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.



HUMBOLDT EXPRESS.

One Type Only. 1860.
25c Brown.

COUNTERFEITS.

These are not dangerous; most of them are a very rough lithograph, originating in Boston, the letter "G" of "LANGTON" resembling a "C". There is a counterfeit of different type purporting to have been used for money packages; in this counterfeit the "G" of "LANGTON" is closed and resembles an "O". These frauds purport to have been issued thirty for \$1.00, or forty for \$1.00, etc. (To be continued).

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE.

J. B. LEAVY.

UNITED STATES. 1918. 3c surface printed. In our article last month we stated erroneously that pyrites was a basic of inks used for engraved printing; the word should have been barytes. Pyrites is a compound of sulphur with arsenic and copper, iron, or other metal, and is largely used for making sulphuric acid, while barytes is a natural barium sulphate mineral.

We have recently seen a complete sheet and several blocks and singles showing a faint double impression, the faint impression being in the several cases shifted either to right or left of the full color impression. Upon inquiry at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as to how such a printing could occur we were informed that the plate had probably shifted its position slightly on the shaft and the offset roller had in all probability retained a faint amount of ink from the impression previous to the shifting of the plate and in consequence transferred that, and the full quantity of ink from the plate in its shifted position at the same time, thus making a double impression. This explanation would tend to make the stamps legitimate printing errors collectible as double impressions.

NEW STAMPS FOR AERO MAIL. 1918. A new stamp of 16 cents denomination similar in every way to the 24c except for change of numerals. No watermark, perforated 11.

16 cents green.

A new die was made by transfers from the frame and medallion dies of the 24c, the frame die transfer having the numerals 24 cut away leaving those spaces blank on the new die, the numerals 16 being then engraved thereon. The plate is of 100 subjects, arrows and guide lines as on the 24c, and plate number 8900 over the seventh stamp in the top row. The aero mail rate has been reduced to 16c, to take effect from July 15, and the above stamp goes into use on that date.

There has been a delay in placing the new \$2 and \$5 stamps on sale, as the Department desires to be sure that no inverted medallions exist in the lot.

ALBANIA. 1917. Design a double-headed eagle in a rectangular frame inscribed "Republica—Korce—Shqipitare."

1 centime red brown and green.
5 centimes green and black.

Postage Due. 1917. Design, typeset rectangle. Republica at left, reading up, Shqipitare at right, reading down, both in sans-serif capitals; at top Korce in Roman capitals, at bottom, TAXE in large heavy faced capitals, in center "centimes" surmounted by numeral of denomination, all in black. A double-headed eagle handstamped in magenta over the denomination.

5 centimes black and magenta.
10 centimes black and magenta.

Somewhat larger stamp with inscriptions changed; at left Shqiperie and at right Vetqeveritare, both in Roman capitals.

30 centimes black and magenta.

ALBANIA. 1918. Stamps of 1915 issue for northern Epirus surcharged with the Epirote double eagle and new denomination in centimes.

10 centimes on 2 lepta rose.
25 centimes on 3 lepta orange.
25 centimes on 25 lepta pale blue.
25 centimes on 50 lepta dark blue.

Champion's Bulletin.

BRAZIL. Coil stamp. We have seen copies of the 100 reis of the 1906 design perforated horizontally and imperforate vertically, from vertical coils.

BULGARIA. 1916-17. Stamp of 1915-16 issue overprinted vertically, reading up, with Bulgarian inscription at left and 1916-1917 at right, all in red, for use in the conquered territory of Roumania.

1 stotinki dark blue green.

Mekeel's Weekly.

CHILE. 1918. Design of 1911 issue, typographed, perforated 13½ by 14.

2 pesos vermilion and black.
50 centavos dark green and black.

The 4 centavos has appeared with a smaller head of Columbus in the central oval, in every way similar to the head on the 1 centavo; the frame remains the same. Typographed, perforated 13½ by 14.

4 centavos dark brown.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC. 1918. Design of 1904-08, surcharged vertically, in red, in three lines, Especie Provisional \$0,00½, reading down on stamp with J. L. Arango imprint, and reading up on stamp with Lith. Nacional imprint.

\$0,00½ on 20 centavos black.

There is a variety in which the first 0 is smaller than the last two.

Stamp Collecting informs us that the above stamps are part of a provisional issue made in accordance with a Decree of March 4, on account of the non-arrival of a new series ordered from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. of London, and lists the following additional denominations.

- \$0.01 on 2 centavos rose. (black).
- \$0.02 on 5 centavos blue (black).
- \$0.03 on 10 centavos violet (red).
- \$0.15 on 10 centavos red-mauve (red).

stating, "The stamps surcharged are of the 1908 series." (which would be the Lith. Nacional imprint) but does not state whether the surcharges are vertical or horizontal.

DENMARK. 1918. Official stamp of current design watermarked multiple crosses, perforated 14.

10 ore scarlet.

FRENCH COLONIES.

MAURITANIA. 1918. Current stamp with usual Paris red cross surcharge.

15 + 5 centimes dark brown and black.

SENEGAL. 1918. Current stamp with usual Paris red cross surcharge.

15 + 5 centimes orange red & violet brown.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

We have recently seen several stamps with the Paris red cross surcharge on a somewhat thicker chalk surface paper, in deeper brighter colors than the former printings.

FRENCH GUINEA. 1917. 10 + 5 centimes deep vermilion and rose.

IVORY COAST. 1917. 10 + 5 centimes deep vermilion and rose.

MAURITANIA. 1917. 10 + 5 centimes rose and deep vermilion.

SENEGAL. 1917. 10 + 5 centimes deep vermilion and deep rose.

The chalk surface paper was apparently first placed in use sometime during 1915 and continued to be used well into 1917 when a return was made to the ordinary paper. We know of the existence of the current set of the following colonies on both ordinary and chalk surface paper. DAHOMEY, FRENCH GUINEA, MAURITANIA, MIDDLE CONGO, IVORY COAST, SENEGAL, UPPER SENEGAL & NIGER, MIDDLE CONGO overprinted for CAMEROONS. DAHOMEY overprinted for TOGO. In the latter set we believe the 15, 25 and 35 centimes exist only on the chalk surface paper.

The following colonies we have seen only on chalk surface papers: SOMALI COAST, MIDDLE CONGO overprinted OUBANGUI CHARI TCHAD. In this latter set the recent 15 centimes exists only on ordinary paper, which is also the case in Middle Congo and Cameroons.

We have seen the Paris red cross surcharge double on the following colonies (we had not just returned from Baltimore either).

INDO CHINA. 1916-17. 5 + 5 centimes green and black.
15 + 5 centimes violet and black.

NEW CALEDONIA. 1917. 10 + 5 centimes rose.

GREECE. 1916. Lithographed stamp with crown and monogram overprint inverted.

40 lepta indigo (red).

HAYTI. 1918. Stamp of 1906 issue surcharged 1ct. Gourde, in two lines, in oblong frame.

1ct. on 20 centimes deep blue green (black).
1ct. on 20 centimes deep blue green (red).

HONDURAS. 1918. Official stamp of 1915-16 with OFICIAL barred and a new overprint of CORRIENTE in black Roman capitals.

5 centavos blue.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

MOROCCO. Last month we chronicled the current design 15 centimes slate and 40 centimes ultramarine overprinted "protectorate francais", this was incorrect, the translation from the Madrid Filatelico read "The new 15c and 40c values of Morocco, with overprint protectorate Francais, have been placed on sale at the Tangier Post Office." We therefore chronicled stamps that do not exist.

The overprinted set for Tangier chronicled last month should read overprinted "TANGER."

MOROCCO. 1918. Postage due. French postage due stamps overprinted TANGER in large black sans-serif capitals, white paper.

20 centimes olive.

50 centimes lilac.

1 franc rose.

Grayish granite paper.

5 centimes light blue.

10 centimes chocolate.

15 centimes light green.

30 centimes orange red.

Mr. J. N. Luff.

NICARAGUA. 1918. Design of 1914 issue.

1 centavo on 3 centavos red brown (black).

5 cts. on 15 centavos dark violet (red).

The "cinco" centavos on 15 centavos chronicled last month was incorrect, we do not know of such a surcharge at present.

NORWAY. 1918. Current design.

12 ore deep mauve.

Stamp Collecting.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

LORENZO MARQUES. 1918. Red Cross. Stamps of 1914 issue overprinted with a Geneva Cross beneath which is the date 9. 3. 18.

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 centavos yellow green.

30 centavos brown on green.

40 centavos brown on pink.

50 centavos orange on salmon.

1 escudo green on blue.

Owing to a shortage of certain denominations the following surcharges were made and given the red cross overprint.

20 on 1½ centavos lilac brown.

40 on 2 centavos carmine.

50 on 7½ centavos yellow brown.

70 on 8 centavos slate.

1 escudo on 15 centavos plum.

MOZAMBIQUE. 1918. Current design war tax stamps perforated.

1 centavo green.

5 centavos rose.

Champion's Bulletin.

RUSSIA. 1917-18. Designs of 1909-12 issues, imperforate.

7 kopecs light blue.

14 kopecs blue and rose.

15 kopecs red brown and deep blue.
35 kopecs violet and green.

Collectionneur de Timbre-Postes.

SAN MARINO. 1918. Stamp of 1907 issue surcharged with new denomination.

20 on 15 centesime gray.

Champion's Bulletin informs us that there shortly will be issued a set of special design for the benefit of the Fund "Pro Combattenti" in accordance with a Decree of March 5, 1918, following a decision of the Grand General Council. The centesimi denominations will bear a representation of the statue of Liberty, while "La Rocca" will be the main feature of the lire denominations. All the stamps will bear a surtax of 5 centesimi, which is destined for the Committee "Pro Combattenti."

2 centesimi violet.
5 centesimi green.
10 centesimi red.
20 centesimi orange.
25 centesimi blue.
45 centesimi nut brown.
1 lira green.
2 lire violet.
3 lire red.

The quantities ordered are 200,000 of each of the centesimi denominations, and 100,000 of each of the lire denominations.

SIAM. 1917-18. London printings. In December and May we chronicled the baht denominations on the authority of foreign contemporaries; having now seen the Postal Union distribution we wish to change somewhat the color nomenclature of the previous chronicle and to state that the stamps are perforated 14 and 14½, and that all are on semi-glazed paper of a quality poorer than the Waterlow Company is in the habit of using.

1 baht blue & black brown.
2 baht carmine and dark brown.
3 baht yellow green and black.
5 baht deep violet and black.
10 baht grayish olive and violet brown.
20 baht sea green and rich brown.

The above changes in color nomenclature also apply to the red cross overprints.

SWITZERLAND. 1918. The 3 francs stamp in the changed color chronicled last month on the authority of Champion's Bulletin has appeared, but we find it to be red and not brown red.

TURKEY. 1918. Design same size and similar to that for the 1916 issue commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of local postage, except that the central picture is the light house at the Dardanelles. Surface printed, no watermark, perforated 12½.

10 paras green.

1917. Postage Due. P. T. T. type, Scott's #1086, with second surcharge double.

40 on 10 on 40 paras blue.

GREAT BRITAIN. 1918. Current stamp overprinted Morocco Agencies in black, in two lines at top of stamp.

½ penny green.

The 3 centimes on ½ penny chronicled in March has come to hand and we find the surcharge is in red, not in black as was the balance of the set.

BRITISH COLONIES.

BRITISH HONDURAS. 1918. Current stamp locally overprinted WAR in small black Roman capitals.

3 cents brown orange.

FIJI ISLANDS. 1918. Postage Due. Design a scroll-work frame enclosing a white circle which contains large black numeral of denomination, a straight label at top contains FIJI, while one at bottom contains POSTAGE DUE, all in white sans-serif capitals upon black ground. Watermarked multiple crown and C A, perforated 14.

½ penny black.

1 penny black.

2 pence black.

3 pence black.

4 pence black.

GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS. 1918. Current stamp overprinted WAR TAX in black medium size sans-serif capitals.

1 penny scarlet.

INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

COCHIN. 1918. Design portrait of new Rajah, curved above which is the inscription Cochin Anchal & Revenue, with native inscriptions between the words Anchal & revenue and the portrait, and at the bottom of the design; the four corners are filled with a small umbrella and other ornaments. Watermarked an umbrella, perforated 13½.

1 anna brown orange.

Stamp Collecting.

DUTTIA. 1917. Design of 1899 issue, imperforate.

½ anna ultramarine.

1 anna rose.

2 annas violet.

Perforated 12.

½ anna black.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. circular.

MONTSERRAT. 1918. Current stamp overprinted WAR STAMP in black, same type as red overprint.

½ penny green.

SARAWAK. 1918. Portrait of new Rajah.

2 cents green.

3 cents dull violet.

4 cents rose carmine.

8 cents yellow & black.

10 cents ultramarine.

12 cents violet.

16 cents pale brown & blue green.

20 cents bistre & violet.

25 cents brown & blue.

50 cents sage green & rose.

1 Dollar rose carmine & green

Stamp Collecting.

SEYCHELLES. 1918. Current Postage & Revenue design.

30 cents dull violet & olive.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

JOHORE. 1918. Current design, watermarked multiple crown and C. A.

2 cents dull violet & orange.

4 cents dull violet & red.

TOGO. 1916. Stamp of Gold Coast with London overprint, TOGO Anglo-French Occupation, inverted.

1 penny scarlet.

PALESTINE. We quote the following from Stamp Collecting:

"Through the courtesy of the editor of our latest newspaper, 'The Palestine News,' I am able to inform you that the special postage stamps of the 'E. E. F.', which were described fully in my recent interview in Stamp Collecting, were brought into use by the post offices in occupied enemy territory some time in February. They are not on sale to the public unused, but are affixed by the postal authorities to letters upon which the postage in cash has already been prepaid. As yet there are two denominations only—viz. 1 piastre, ultramarine, for external postage; and the same surcharged '5 millienmes' vertically in black in English and Arabic, for use on local letters. In this case the original value tablets are obliterated by their diagonal lines in the form of small squares. There are at least four distinct shades in each value, and the earliest printing was without gum.

"As previously stated, the stamps are surface-printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons upon paper identical with that of the current British postage stamps, watermarked Multiple Crown over G. R. Separation is in the form of a fine roulette, gauging 19. I have not been privileged to examine a complete sheet, so am unable to say anything as to their size or make-up.

"The Chief Administrator has been urged to place the stamps on sale to the public, but at present the available supply is not sufficient to permit of this being done, although it will doubtless come about in due course."

Berne Distribution, April 30, 1918. Circular No. 1253/34.

- 1st. **BRAZIL:** Postage stamps of 20, 100, 300 and 500 reis;
- 2nd. **DENMARK:** Official postage stamps of 3 and 10 ore; wrapper of 3 ore;
- 3rd. **GREAT BRITAIN:**
 - (a) **Fiji Islands:** Postage due stamps of ½ penny, 1 penny, 2, 3 and 4 pence;
 - (b) **Gilbert & Ellice Islands:** Postage stamp of 1 penny bearing in surcharge the mention "War Tax";
 - (c) **Grenada:** Stamped envelope of 2 pence for registration;
 - (d) **British Honduras:** Postage stamp of 1 cent bearing in surcharge the word "War";
 - (e) **Johore:** Postage stamps of 2 and of 4 cents;
 - (f) **Seychelles:** Postage stamp of 30 cents;
- 4th **AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. Papua (British New Guinea):** Postage stamps of ½ penny, 2, 2½, 4, 6 pence and 2 shillings 6 pence bearing in surcharge the mention "One penny"; stamped envelope of 4 pence for registration;
- 5th. **PERU:** Postage stamps of 2, 12 and 20 centavos;
- 6th. **PORTUGUESE COLONIES:**
 - (a) **Inhambane:** Postage stamps of 2½, 5, 15, 20, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500 and 700 reis bearing in surcharge the word "Republica";

- (b) **Lourenzo Marques:** Postage stamp of 400 reis bearing in surcharge the word "Republica";
- (c) **Zambesia:** Postage stamps of 2½, 25, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, and 700 re's bearing in surcharge the word "Republica";
- 7th **Siam:** Postage stamps of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 baht; postal cards of 2, 3, 3, 5, 5, 5+5 and 5+5 satang;
- 8th. **SWITZERLAND:** Postage stamp of 3 francs.
Circular, No. 1623/52.
- 1st. **FRANCE:** Postage stamps of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 40, 50 centimes and 1 franc, utilized by the French post office of Tanger (Morocco);
- 2nd. **GREAT BRITAIN:**
- (a) **British postal agencies in Morocco:** Postage stamps of ½ penny, 1 penny, 2 pence and 3 centimes on ½ penny;
- (b) **Bahamas (Islands):** Postage stamp of 5 pence;
- (c) **Dominica:** Postage stamp of ½ penny bearing in surcharge the mention "War Tax";
- (d) **British Honduras:** Postage stamp of 3 cents bearing in surcharge the mention "War";
- 3rd. **NEW ZEALAND:**
- (a) **Aitutaki:** Postage stamps of 1½, 3, 6 pence and 1 shilling;
- (b) **Niue:** Postage stamps of 1 penny, 1½ and 3 pence;
- (c) **Penrhyn (Island):** Postage stamps of 1½ and 6 pence.
- (d) **Samoa (British Military Occupation):** Postage stamp of 2 pence (this stamp is distributed at the express request of the New Zealand office);
- 4th. **PERU:** Postage stamps of 5 centavos, 50 centavos and 2 soles;
- 5th **PORTUGAL:**
- (a) **Continental Portugal:** Postage stamps of 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5, and 7½ centavos; Postal cards of 3 and 3+3 centavos; Letter cards of 7½ centavos;
- (b) **Azores:** Postage stamps of 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5 and 7½ centavos; postal cards of 3 and 3+3 centavos; letter card of 7½ centavos;
- 6th. **TURKEY:** Postage stamp of 10 paras.

The Office of GREAT BRITAIN has requested me to transmit to them hereafter no more than 68 specimens, instead of 71, or postage stamps, etc., which are distributed in conformity with Article XXXIX, Section 2, Figure 2 of the Regulations for the Execution of the Universal Postal Convention of Rome.

In consequence I would be very much obliged to you to transmit to me hereafter 375 specimens, instead of 378 as heretofore—see my circular of April 25, 1918, No. 1230/33—of the postal values (postage stamps, postal cards, wrappers and stamped envelopes, etc.), which you have occasion to place in distribution.

Referring to my circular of March 18 last, No. 890/18, I have the further honor to request that you will be so kind as to transmit direct to the department of communications of the Senate of Finland, at Helsingfors, as soon as circumstances will permit, a triple collection of all the postal values actually in use in your service, with the exception of such as may have been already addressed to my Office on behalf of the Finland Office.

MEMORIES OF AN OLD PHILATELIST.

By Eugen Lentz.

Translation from the Swedish.

BY L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT.

(Continued.)

At another meeting in Breitfuss' home, in the beginning of 1890, I met a Mr. Michailoff from Viborg who also was a member of the Intern. Phil. Verein although not of the same section to which I belonged. He had come to St. Petersburg in order to sell a very rare Finnish envelope, "20 kop. black", of the same type as the stamps of 1865.

This envelope was known at the time, Breitfuss having established the fact, several years before, that a few copies had come out at the reduced rate of 10 kop. as Finland at the time had no use for such a high value as 20 kop. Moens had also gotten hold of and sold a few cut squares but no collector had up to that time seen an original entire envelope. At the meeting mentioned above this envelope was shown for the first time. It was in splendid condition, and as far as I can remember, had been mailed from Viborg to Sortanlaks as a single letter which bears out the statement made above. The cancellations were plain and declared genuine by Breitfuss after comparison with other cancellations on letters in his possession. The price asked was \$385. and was considered fair especially as Mr. Michailoff gave his word of honor that this was the only copy known, but neither Breitfuss nor Notthaft could make up their minds to buy it. Thus Michailoff had to leave again with his rare envelope. As he had to go to his home in Viborg the same evening, he asked me to spend the few remaining hours with him in a restaurant. When we parted company, the envelope was in my pocket.

I did not feel really happy over this purchase although the copy was in such beautiful condition and was of such pronounced rarity. I was afraid to collect entires when I thought of the many rarities which Finland in particular had to offer. At once I thought of the red envelope which even at that time was selling at more than \$700.00 and which I never hoped to get. Nevertheless, since then I have bought three copies of this stamp direct from Finland. But to continue, the envelope weighed heavily on me and I tried to get rid of it. My attempts to get Breitfuss and Notthaft to take it were met with laughter and they both said the price was too high. There must be some more copies and they could afford to wait. I wrote to Mahe in Paris with whom I afterwards came into business relations, but received no reply. I then offered it to Consul Steudel in Moscow who was a specialist in Finnish and Russian envelopes. I gave him detailed information in regard to the source of the envelope and told him it was the only copy known. At last we agreed on a price of \$620.44 which was a trifle more than I had paid, but I must guarantee that it was unique and agree to take it back within a year and refund the money if another copy should appear in the meantime. Thus I knew what was expected of me, and agreed without the slightest hesitation because I knew Michailoff well enough to know that he would not pledge his word of honor without being sure of his ground. I now thought the matter was closed. A short time after I received a painful reminder in the form of a letter from Mahe. He wrote that on account of absence he had not replied before but requested me to send him the envelope by return mail.

Who can describe my surprise and horror when a few months later I read in the "Generalanzeiger" a half page advertisement offering three copies of "the scarcest Finnish envelope, the 20 kop. black" to the highest bidder. My first thought was: what will Steudel say? In order to forestall all unpleasantness, I sent him the advertisement and asked him to return the envelope. It came by return mail and my check went to him just as quick. What was now to be done? I had written to Michailoff and asked for an explanation. At the same time I offered \$125. a piece for the three adver-

tised envelopes. No reply from either. I also wrote to several collectors in Helsingfors whom I knew but was told in reply that collecting circles in that city had no information on the matter.

There I was with my "unicum" which in the meantime had multiplied. I remembered Mahe's letter, wrapped my envelope carefully, put a very high price on it, and mailed it. After a few days I received a registered letter. When I opened it, the envelope was not in it but instead a few French bills of high denomination and corresponding in amount with the price I had asked. At the same time the sender thanked me for the extraordinary fine copy which had given him much pleasure. Naturally, I was very glad, especially as I had made a very profitable sale in place of the loss which I had expected. For some time I did not hear anything from Michailoff until one day when he called on me personally and told me that the transaction with me, which he had undertaken simply to accommodate a third party, had caused him a great deal of trouble which finally ended in a law suit. He had received the envelope from a lady with a request to sell it at a price not below \$385. and this he had complied with. After the lady had received the money she heard that the envelope was worth much more and when Michailoff denied this and stated that he had worked hard to get the amount realized, the lady sued him. The main point before the court was the value of the envelope and as there was no one in Finland who could establish it, the idea to advertise it for sale was hit upon and in order to get as many replies as possible, it was decided to offer three copies instead of one. The only bid was one for \$125. so Michailoff came out of the trouble with great honor.

This explanation seemed so impossible that I never would have believed it if I had not read the findings of the court with my own eyes. Still, I cannot understand why three copies of a stamp should be offered in order to obtain "the highest bid possible." I also wonder if my bid was the only one received. Well, my friend in Paris had really secured a "unicum" because to this day no second copy has been found.

At the time I joined the philatelic society my knowledge of the Russian Semstwo or provincial stamps was simply that such stamps existed. What their origin was or for what purpose they were issued was unknown to me, and I had the same idea as many have to-day, that they are ordinary private stamps, but this idea is entirely wrong.

The imperial Russian Post Office was only called on to deliver mail within a territory of 15 versts (one verst is 66/100 of a mile) on either side of every mail route. This was exclusive of railway and steamer routes. When it is taken into consideration that these mail routes sometimes only cross in two directions a province as big as half of Germany, it can be understood what large territories were left without postal communications.

When home rule gradually was introduced in the different provinces the handling of the postal traffic within a province was turned over to the provincial government. Thus the provincial post office had to forward the mails to all places which were outside of the 15 verst boundaries of the imperial mail routes.

The provincial governments were at the same time authorized to issue their own stamps on condition that these stamps must be different from the imperial postage stamps so as to avoid confusion. About half of the provinces availed themselves of this permission and issued stamps of their own, while the other provinces covered their postal expenses with their regular revenues.

From this it can be seen that the provincial stamps were not private stamps because the provincial governments were state institutions. The state simply transferred its duties to the people to the provincial governments. The stamps are worthy to share the attention given to postage stamps.

It was only gradually that I came to this understanding but I observed immediately that all the members of the society were interested in these stamps, and that several specialized in them. To me it seemed peculiar that none of these gentlemen tried to get in direct touch with the provincial governments, which seemed so natural, but bought these Russian stamps, both old and new issues from Moens in Brussels, paying 1½ francs for a

newly issued 5 kop. stamp. Breiffuss was the only exception, as he collected entire sheets and sent for such to the governments as soon as he heard of a new issue.

This system did not appeal to me and I decided in the interest of all, to bring about a change. My first effort in this direction was to try to induce Breiffuss to undertake a purchase service for the benefit of the members. I was not sufficiently versed in the Russian language to do this myself. Breiffuss refused to go ahead with the proposition and consequently I had to fall back on my own resources.

Fate often extends a helping hand and so it did in this case. I became acquainted with a gentleman who, though not a collector himself, had for years delivered Semstwo stamps to Moens but had quit the business as there was little profit in it. As my intention was not connected with any "profit" but simply with some way of procuring the stamps, I had him to relate his transactions in detail. He gave me the entire correspondence he had had with the provincial governments, and I started to write to them immediately.

When I received the stamps without any difficulty, I laid the matter before the society and proposed that the requisitions be sent in the name of the society. The proposition fell through as the members could not agree upon a way of meeting eventual losses. Consequently I undertook to secure the stamps at my own risk and on my own account and agreed to let the participating members have new issues at double the face value. This was far cheaper than Moens' prices. My profit was exceedingly small considering all the work involved and the risk of losses in transit.

The prophecy made that the post office officials would keep the money and not send any stamps was not fulfilled and losses from this cause were the smallest of all, although I conducted the service during a number of years. The worst was when the sheets, thanks to the poor material, came with the perforations damaged or were stuck together on account of poor packing. In the latter case I had to put the whole shipment in water and through the running of the colors every stamp was ruined. In the beginning I received the stamps through the police, and had to go through a very searching examination in regard to the purpose for which the stamps were purchased and for whom. It was thought that perhaps they would be used for the mailing of seditious proclamations &c., through the country districts, but after a time they ceased to bother about it. Some of the provincial officials had no eye for business. They simply returned my money with the explanation that the stamps were intended for postage and not for sale to outsiders. In such cases I was forced to engage the services of a person living in the province and this was often connected with difficulties. Other officials would not let go of more than 10 copies of a stamp at the most and in such cases I was obliged to send ten, yes, even more letters which added considerably to my expenses. Such difficulties could be overcome but one thing that was impossible was to find out in time when a new issue would appear. In the beginning I arranged it so that I paid each postmaster a fee of \$2.50 for each new issue he provided me with. One would have thought that this would serve as an incentive but it did not work at all. Besides, these officials had no idea of what we collectors mean by a "new issue". To them each stamp was the same if only the design was the same and no attention was given to any differences in the engraving or in the color. The chairman of the government board of Podolsk was a fine and educated man. To him I sent a list of all stamps issued to date in his province (about 15 stamps) and attached an original copy of each value. He returned the list with the remark that since the postal service was established the same stamps had been in use, so he could give no information on the stamps I sent to him. The design was the same on the 15 stamps but all lithographed stamps came from different stones and showed such great differences in the engraving and differed so much in size that even a non-philatelist could see the difference between them.

My efforts were not only directed towards the getting of new issues but I also tried by all means to secure the older ones. Gradually I succeeded in getting the greatest rarities from the different postmasters who thereby earned quite a little extra money. I had many and varied experiences in those days. For instance, I sent an inquiry to the postmaster in Alaty. In

reply he sent me a very artistic drawing made by him from the 2 kopek stamp, and informed me that he had six copies of the stamp but did not want to sell them, and if I wanted them, I had to send him a shotgun in exchange. I immediately bought a shotgun with accessories for about \$40.00 in a gunshop and had it shipped to him. He thanked me in a very kind letter and said it was the first breech loader seen in that part of the country, and that even the justice of the peace did not have such a fine gun. It was pleasant to hear but my pleasure became still greater when among the six stamps I found a 1 kopek stamp, one of the very rarest of the Semstwo stamps and of which I have never seen a second copy.

Thanks to such fine results, I naturally became interested and started to collect these stamps myself, but I did not neglect my other collections. On account of my great accumulation of fine and valuable duplicates, I was in a position again to take up my exchange transactions with which I had fallen behind.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The United States Government Collection of Postage Stamps.

BY JOSEPH B. LEAVY
Philatelist, U. S. National Museum.

(Continued.)

GERMAN STATES.

BAVARIA.

- 1849, 1 kr gray black; With Silk Threads, 3 kr. greenish blue, 6 kr brown, broken circle, used.
- 1850-58, 1 kr pink, 6 kr brown, 6 kr deeper brown, used, 9 kr yellow green, 9 kr deep yellow green, 12 kr red, 18 kr yellow.
- 1862, 1 kr yellow, 1 kr deep yellow, 3 kr rose, 3 kr deep rose, 3 kr dark rose, used, 6 kr blue, 6 kr deep blue, 6 kr dark blue, 9 kr bistre, 9 kr deep bistre, 12 kr yellow green, 12 kr deep yellow green, 12 kr dark yellow green, 18 kr vermilion, 18 kr pale red.
- 1867, 1 kr blue green, 3 kr rose, 3 kr deep rose, 6 kr ultramarine, 6 kr deep ultramarine, 9 kr bistre, 9 kr deep bistre, 12 kr lilac, 18 kr red.
- 1870-73, Watermarked 17 mm., 1kr green, 1 kr yellow green, used, 3 kr rose, 6 kr bistre, 7 kr ultramarine, 7 kr blue, 9 kr pale brown, 10 kr yellow buff, 12 kr lilac; Watermarked 14 mm., 3 kr rose, used, 7 kr ultramarine, 9 kr pale brown, 12 kr violet, 18 kr red.
- 1874, Imperforate, 1m violet.
- 1875, Perforated, 1m violet, 1kr green, 3 kr rose, 7 kr ultramarine, 10 kr yellow buff, 18 kr red.
- 1876, 3pf green, 3pf light green, 5pf dark green, 5pf deep dark green, 10pf deep rose, 10pf rose, 20pf ultramarine, 25pf yellow brown, 25pf deep yellow brown, 50pf scarlet, 50pf dull scarlet, 2m orange.
- 1879, 5pf lilac, 50pf brown.
- 1881, 3pf green, 5pf rose lilac, 10pf carmine, 20pf ultramarine, 25pf yellow brown, 25pf deep yellow brown, 50pf deep brown, 50pf dark brown, 1m rose lilac.
- 1888, 3pf green, 5pf lilac, 10pf carmine, 20pf ultramarine, 25pf yellow brown, 50pf deep brown.
- 1890, 3pf dark brown, 5pf dark green, 25pf orange, 25pf deep orange, 50pf maroon, 50pf violet brown.
- 1891, 2m orange.
- 1900, 2pf gray, 2pf deep gray, 30pf olive green, 30pf deep olive green, 40pf yellow, 40pf yellow buff, 80pf lilac, 80pf pale violet, 3m olive gray, 5m yellow green.
- 1903, 5pf dark green.
- 1911, 3pf brown on gray brown, 5pf dark green on green, 5pf dark green on green, tete-beche pair, 10pf scarlet on buff, 10pf scarlet on buff, tete-

- beche pair, 20pf deep blue on blue, 25pf violet brown on buff, 30pf orange buff on buff, 40pf olive green on buff, 50pf claret on gray brown, 60pf dark green on buff, 80 pf violet on gray brown, 1m brown on gray brown, 2m dark green on green, 3m lake on buff, 5m dark blue on buff, 10m orange on yellow, 20m black brown on yellow; Commemorative, 5pf green, yellow & black, 10pf rose, yellow & black.
- 1914, 3pf brown, 5pf yellow green, 5pf yellow green, tete-beche pair, 10pf scarlet, 10pf scarlet, tete-beche pair, 20pf blue, 25pf gray, 30pf orange, 40pf olive green, 50pf red brown, 60pf blue green, 80pf violet, 1m brown, 2m violet, 3m scarlet, 5m deep blue, 10m yellow green, 20m brown.
- 1916, 2½ on 2pf blue gray, 5pf bright yellow green, 7½ dark green, 10pf deep rose carmine, 15pf scarlet.

Delivery Tax

- 1862, Imperforate, 3kr black.
 1870, Perforated, 1kr black, 3kr black.
 1876, 3pf gray, 5 pf gray, 10pf gray.
 1883, 3pf gray, 10pf gray.
 1889-95, 2pf gray, 3pf gray, 10pf gray.

Official Stamps

- 1908, 3pf dark brown, 5pf dark green, 10pf carmine, 20pf ultramarine, 50pf maroon.
- 1916, 3pf brown, 5pf yellow green, 7½pf blue green on blue green, 10pf deep carmine, 15pf scarlet on straw, 20pf deep blue on blue, 25pf gray, 30pf orange, 60pf dark green, 1m violet brown on gray.

THURN & TAXIS.**Northern District.**

- 1852-58, ½sgr black on red brown, ⅓sgr black on flesh, ½sgr black on light green, used, 1sgr black on light blue, used, 1sgr black on dark blue, used, 2sgr black on rose, used, 3sgr black on yellow.
- 1859, ¼sgr red, ½sgr green, 1sgr blue, 2sgr rose, 3sgr red brown, 5sgr deep red lilac, 10sgr orange, 10sgr yellow.
- 1862-64, ¼sgr black, ⅓sgr green, ½sgr yellow orange, 1sgr rose, 2sgr pale blue, 3sgr bistre.
- 1865, Rouletted, ¼sgr black, ⅓sgr green, ½sgr orange yellow, 1sgr rose, 2sgr blue, 3sgr brown.
- 1866, Rouletted in color, ¼sgr black, ⅓sgr green, ½sgr orange yellow, 1sgr rose, 2sgr blue, 3sgr bistre.

Southern District.

- 1852, 1kr black on light green, 3kr black on blue, 3kr black on dark blue, used, 6kr black on rcse, used, 9kr black on yellow.
- 1859, 1kr green, 3kr blue, 6kr rose, 9kr yellow, 15kr red lilac, 30kr orange, 30kr yellow.
- 1862, 3kr rose, 3kr deep rose, 6kr blue, 9kr bistre.
- 1865, Rouletted, 1kr green, 3kr rose, 6kr blue.
- 1866, Rouletted in color, 1kr green, 1kr deep green, 3kr rose, 6kr blue, 9kr bistre, 9kr deep bistre.

HANOVER.

- 1850, 1gg black on gray blue, used.
- 1851, 1gg black on gray green, 1/30 black on crimson, 1/30 black on salmon, 1/15 black on gray blue, used, 1/10 black on yellow.
- 1853, 3pf rose, used.
- 1856, 3pf rose, gray network, 1gg green, 1gg pale green, 1/30 rose, 1/15 blue, 1/10 yellow, 1/10 orange, small network.
- 1859, 3pf rose.
- 1859-61, ½gr black, ½gr black, reprint, 1gr rose, 1gr violet rose, 2gr ultramarine, 2gr Prussian blue, 3gr orange yellow, 3 gr brown, 10gr gray green.
- 1864, 3pf green, Perce en arc, 3pf green, 3pf gray green, ½gr black, 1gr rose, 2gr ultramarine, 3gr brown.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

1850, 1sch blue, 2sch rose.

1865, $\frac{1}{2}$ sch rose, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch red lilac, 2sch ultramarine, 4sch bistre.

SCHLESWIG.

1864-65, $\frac{1}{2}$ sch green, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch green, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch red lilac, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch rose, 3sch ultramarine, 4sch carmine, 4sch bistre.

HOLSTEIN.

1864, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch blue & gray, type I, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch pale blue & gray, type I, used, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch blue & gray, type III.

1864-65, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch blue & rose, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch pale blue & pale rose, $\frac{1}{2}$ sch green, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch red lilac, 2sch blue.

1865-66, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch red lilac, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch carmine, 2sch blue, 4sch bistre.

PRUSSIA.

1850-55, 4pf yellow green, 6pf orange, 1sg black on rose, 2sg black on blue, 2sg black on dark blue, 3sg black on yellow; Reprints, 4pf yellow green, 1sg rose, 2sg blue, 3sg yellow.

1856-58, Reprints, 1sg rose, 2sg blue, 3sg orange.

— Crossed Line Background, 4pf green, 1sg pink, 2sg blue, 3sg orange.

1861-65, 3pf red violet, 3pf red lilac, 4pf yellow green, 6pf orange, 1sg rose, 2sg ultramarine, 2sg blue, used, 3sg bistre.

1866, 10sg rose, 30sg blue.

1867, 1kr green, 2kr orange, 3kr rose, 6kr ultramarine, 9kr bistre brown.

Official Stamps. 1903, 2pf slate, 3pf bistre brown, 5pf green, 10pf carmine, 20pf ultramarine, 25pf orange & black on yellow, 40pf lake & black, 50pf violet & black on salmon.

BERGEDORF.

1861, $\frac{1}{2}$ sh black on blue, 1sh black on white, 1sh black on white, tete-beche pair, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sh black on yellow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sh black on yellow, tete-beche pair, 3sh blue on pink, 3sh deep blue on rose, 4sh black on brown; Reprints, $\frac{1}{2}$ sh black on violet, 3sh black on rose, $\frac{1}{2}$ sh black on blue, 1sh black on white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sh black on yellow, 3sh blue on pink, 4sh black on brown.

HAMBURG.

1859-64, Imperforate, $\frac{1}{2}$ sh black, 1sh brown, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh red lilac, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh lilac, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh gray, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh blue gray, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh blue, 2sh red, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sh green, 3sh ultramarine, 3sh blue, 4sh green, 7sh orange, 9sh yellow; Imperforate, Reprints, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh red lilac, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh lilac, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh violet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sh gray green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sh blue green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sh yellow green.

1861-65, Perforated, $\frac{1}{2}$ sh black, 1sh brown, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh red lilac, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh gray violet, 2sh red, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sh yellow green, 3sh ultramarine, 3sh blue, 4sh yellow green, 7sh orange, 7sh violet, 9sh yellow; Perforated, Reprints, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh red lilac, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh lilac, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh violet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sh gray green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sh blue green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sh yellow green.

1864, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sh dark green.

1866, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh violet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sh rose; Reprints, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sh violet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sh rose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sh deep rose.

BREMEN.

1855, Imperforate, 3gr black on bluish, type I, used, 3gr black on bluish, type III.

1856-61, Imperforate, 5gr black on rose, type I, 5gr black on rose, type II, 7gr black on yellow, 5gr green.

1861-63, Perce en scie, 5gr black on rose, type I, used, 10gr black, 5sgr yellow green.

1866, Perforated, 3gr black on bluish, type II, 3gr black on bluish, type III, 2gr orange, 5gr black on rose, 7gr black on yellow, 10gr black, 5sgr yellow green; Counterfeit, 2gr orange, 7gr black on yellow, 10gr black, 5sgr yellow green.

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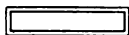
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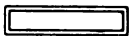
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